

## 1: Bobcats, Your Cat's Wild Cousin - Effective Wildlife Solutions

*It's true. Your cat has a secretive wild cousin who may visit your backyard. The name is Bob. Bob Cat. Or, bobcat, actually, a name referring to the animal's short (or "bobbed" tail).*

BY Miss Cellania June 19, All the domestic breeds of dogs that we are familiar with, from chihuahuas to pit bulls, are the same species: In fact, our dogs are a subspecies of *Canis lupus*, or wolf. Photograph by Flickr user Fatemeh. Dogs belong to the taxonomic family Canidae canines which is divided into two tribes: A couple of canine species lay outside these two tribes, but hyenas are not canines. They look like and act like dogs, but as we learned in a post last week, hyenas are more closely related to cats than to dogs! Gray Wolf The species *Canis lupus* covers a lot of dogs. There are 39 subspecies, one of them being all domestic dog breeds. Thirty-seven of these subspecies are wolves, the largest and most common being the Eurasian gray wolf *Canis lupus lupus*, the common ancestor of domestic dog breeds. The gray wolf is found throughout the Northern Hemisphere and comes in black, brown, grey, and white, or a combination of these colors. It is not considered to be a threatened species, but is protected in some areas. Arabian Wolf Quite a few wolf subspecies look like the common gray wolf, but a few are strikingly different. The Arabian wolf *Canis lupus arabs* evolved to live in the deserts of the Middle East, which is why its hair is so short. The fur varies over time according to the season and local temperatures. Photograph by Wikipedia user???? The subspecies has adapted to its habitat by growing thick white fur that grows longer between the toes to protect its footpads and shorter ears and snout to conserve heat. Photograph by Flickr user dankos-unlmt. Coyote Coyotes *Canis latrans* are a species that has evolved as a canine predator but subsists alongside civilization better than most wolves. However, we know at least one who is obsessed with a certain desert bird. Photograph by Flickr user Jean-Guy Dallaire. Jackal There are three *Canis* species classified as jackals, or Old World coyotes. Shown here is a black-backed jackal *Canis mesomelas* which is native to several areas of Africa. The side-striped jackal *Canis adustus* and the golden jackal *Canis aureus* are the other two species. Jackals are predators, but are also scavengers like the coyote, and while they prefer fresh meat, will eat anything available. Photograph by Wikipedia user Raoulduke Dingo The subspecies of *Canis lupus* that is neither domestic nor a wolf is *Canis lupus dingo*. However, there is some argument that dingos are indistinguishable from domestic dogs except for the fact that they are not domestic. The Australian dingo is descended from domestic dogs that were brought to the island thousands of years ago which became feral over many generations. The dingos of Australia still interbreed with more recent domestic dogs, and so the subspecies is considered "vulnerable. Dhole The dhole *Cuon alpinus* of Asia is a dog of the Caninae family and Canini tribe, but has its own genus. You would recognize this creature as a dog, but it has more teats and fewer teeth than *Canis*, and whistles more than it barks or howls. They live in the forests and steppes of Russia, the Himalayas, and even as far south as Java. The biggest number of these endangered dogs live in India. Photograph by Flickr user Amit Kotwal. Red Fox The other tribe of dog is the fox, or *Vulpes*. When we think of foxes, the image that comes up is usually the common red fox *Vulpes vulpes* which lives all over the Northern Hemisphere, plus Australia. It is the largest of the true foxes. Despite its name, it comes in varying colors, and there are 45 recognized subspecies. Photograph by Flickr user Brad Smith. Its skinny body and large ears are adaptive to desert life, like the coyotes it somewhat resembles. There are eight subspecies of kit fox, mostly named after their habitats, like the San Joaquin Kit Fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica*. Arctic Fox The Arctic fox *Vulpes lagopus* is sometimes classified as *Alopex lagopus*, which is an older classification that taxonomists still quarrel about. The Arctic fox could be mistaken for other fox species when seen in summer. Photograph by Flickr user Billy Lindblom. But this fox is very sensitive to seasonal changes, and will grow the thick warm white coat that made it famous by winter. Photograph by Flickr user Denis-Carl Robidoux. Fennec Fox The fennec fox *Vulpes zerda* takes the desert adaptation of large ears used to dissipate heat to the max. The small nocturnal fox lives in the upper Sahara where heat dissipation is of the utmost importance. Fennec foxes are sometimes kept as pets. Photograph by Flickr user Joachim S. Island Fox and Gray Fox *Urocyon* is a genus of foxes that climb trees. The island fox *Urocyon littoralis*, also called the Channel Island fox, is barely bigger than a fennec fox. The

only other existing Urocyon species is the slightly bigger gray fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*. Photograph by Flickr user Robert Thompson. Raccoon Dog The raccoon dog *Nyctereutes procyonoides* is of the Canidae family, but is neither a wolf nor a fox. It is not at all related to a raccoon, but may be mistaken for one. A distant cousin of your dog, the raccoon dog is still a closer relation than a hyena. Raccoon dogs are native to eastern Asia and are farmed for their fur. Photograph by Flickr user Dennis Irrgang. Bat-eared Fox The bat-eared fox *Otocyon megalotis* is another member of the Canidae family that is neither a wolf nor fox despite the name. It is the only species of the genus *Otocyon*, and lives in the African savannah, eating insects -mostly termites. Its name comes from its distinctive big black ears. Photograph by Wikipedia user Samsara.

### 2: 10 Household Cat Similarities to Big Cats of the Wild

*Your Cat's Wild Cousins has 2 ratings and 1 review. Common links are explored between domestic cats and various types of wild cats that inhabit the Earth.*

Your cat has a secretive wild cousin who may visit your backyard. The name is Bob. The answer is no! *Lynx rufus* is the Latin name for bobcats. Though they usually avoid humans, bobcats sometimes venture into suburbs to hunt. Read on to learn about these medium-sized predators and their important role in natural habitats. What are some other lynx vs bobcat differences and similarities? Both have soft, dense fur and a ruff of fur that frames their face. Bobcats have spotted fur, greyish or brownish above and white below. Though smaller than lynx, bobcats are still large-boned and muscular in relation to housecats. Male bobcats are about pounds, while females may be as light as pounds, about the same as many housecats. Bobcat behavior Bobcats are secretive and solitary creatures, except during the mating season December to April and while mothers are raising their young. Bobcats are most active at dusk and dawn—and for good reason. They may also be out at night or in the day, depending upon the availability of food. They sometimes take prey as large as deer and hide it under leaves so they can return to finish it later, but mice, voles, birds, frogs, and other small creatures are more typical prey for them. Bobcats may seem like athletic, active animals, but they also spend a fair amount of time napping, just like your typical housecat. While lynx feel comfortable resting in the open, bobcats seek sheltered spots under cover on a bed of leaves or in a rock crevice. Life of a baby bobcat Baby bobcats are frequently moved between den sites by their mother to protect them from predators. Sometime between April and June, a bobcat ready to bear her young will take to a den in a rocky crevice, or perhaps in a hollow tree or under a root wad. Typically bobcats have 1 litter of kits per year. A Florida bobcat may have 2 litters per year, and bobcats in Florida are found throughout the state. A baby bobcat will nurse for months, and by about the 5th month, the mom will take her young out to begin learning how to hunt. Kits stay with their mom until the next mating season, and then go off to find and establish their own home ranges. Bobcat sounds Bobcats communicate in numerous ways. Their facial expressions also convey meaning, and are made more evident by the presence of white fur around their eyes and mouth. Another way bobcats communicate is by marking their territory with urine, feces, scrapes, and tree scratches. And, like house cats, they rub their cheeks and necks on objects to leave their scent. Bobcat role in ecosystems Though bobcats are predators themselves, they are preyed upon by cougars and coyotes, and sometimes by large free-roaming dogs. As predators, they help keep in check some of the species that can quickly become too numerous, such as mice, voles, and rabbits. Problems with bobcats Even with relatively large ranges, bobcats must learn to adapt as humans take over more and more of their habitat. Bobcats are rarely a true problem for humans. They have large home ranges and generally try to avoid us. When they do get into conflicts with us, it is often because people have opted to feed their pets outside, tempting wildlife into close proximity of their home and pets, or because they have failed to properly protect or monitor their small pets while outside. Woven wire enclosures for small pets who are consistently kept outside and close monitoring of small dogs or cats while they are outside are both practical and effective solutions to potential conflicts. The reality is that we are a bigger problem for bobcats than they are for us, due to habitat loss and fragmentation, deaths from collisions with vehicles, and persecution from farmers and ranchers. In many states, bobcats are also hunted for their fur.

### 3: Is My Cat a Tiger?: How Your Pet Compares to Its Wild Cousins by Jenni Bidner

*Your Cat's Wild Cousins* by Hope Ryden (Photographer) starting at \$ *Your Cat's Wild Cousins* has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Despite a massive disparity in terms of size, location, and lifestyle, big cats and domestic cats are not as different as you might think. Domesticated cats are believed to have descended from an ancient type of wildcat in Egypt and are said to be more closely related to the puma or lynx than the lion or tiger. Read on to learn more about the fascinating similarities between big cats and our cuddly domesticated friends. The hyoid bone attaches the larynx to the skull in domestic cats, while cartilage attaches the larynx to the skull in lions, thus allowing them to roar. Pumas on other hand purr just like domestic cats, though they are just a little bit louder! The process of rubbing enables your cat to deposit the scent from its sebaceous glands onto you, thus marking you as part of its territory! When you scold your cat for ruining the table with his claws, remember that this is simply natural behavior also displayed by bigger cats. The giant cousins of your pet like to use visual markings, such as scratches on various items as another means of identifying their territory. Test Your Cat Knowledge with This Quiz Cats are nocturnal creatures , so this explains why your feline keeps you awake at night with his activities. Cats like to hunt at night and their amazing night vision and ability to hear noises at high frequencies gives them a distinct advantage over their prey. Domestic cats and big cats like to stalk their prey. Stealth is a key weapon for both. Big cats strike with lightning speed, use their claws to hold down captured prey, and finish things off with a bite to the vertebra. You will notice that domestic cats kill birds and rodents in a similar manner. Simply put, your cat must eat food that contains meat in order for it to remain healthy, just like the big cats. All cats have four toes on their hind feet and five toes on their front feet. All cats have 38 chromosomes in each cell with two exceptions: All cats walk on their toes, with soft pads on the feet and toes to reduce the sound they make when walking. This padding also acts as protection, which is necessary when you consider how often cats run and jump. While your pet is part of the family , he still brings an element of the wild into your home. Yet your domestic cat is small, relatively harmless, and by most accountsâ€¦ adorable!

### 4: Your Cat's Wild Cousins by Hope Ryden

*Get this from a library! Your cat's wild cousins. [Hope Ryden] -- Common links are explored between domestic cats and various types of wild cats that inhabit the Earth.*

History[ change change source ] Past range of *Felis silvestris*. In the past, most notably in Egypt, people kept domestic cats because they hunted and ate mice, rats, and insects. Today, people often keep cats as pets. There are also domestic cats which live without being cared for by people. These kinds of cats are called "feral cats". The oldest evidence of cats kept as pets is from the Mediterranean island of Cyprus , around BC. Ancient Egyptians worshipped cats as gods, and often mummified them so they could be with their owners "for all of eternity". Today, special food for cats is widely available in the developed countries. Proper feeding will help a cat live longer compared to hunting or being fed table scraps. Not correctly feeding a cat can lead to problems see below for health concerns. Cats cannot taste sweet foods with sugar because of a mutation change in their ancestors which removed the ability to taste sweet things. Cat anatomy[ change change source ] Cats have anatomy similar to the other members of the genus *Felis*. The genus has extra lumbar lower back and thoracic chest vertebrae. Unlike human arms, cat forelimbs are attached to the shoulder by free-floating clavicle bones. These allow cats to pass their body through any space into which they can fit their heads. Unlike most mammals, when cats walk, they use a "pacing" gait ; that is, they move the two legs on one side of the body before the legs on the other side. This trait is shared with camels and giraffes. This special feature, on the inside of the wrists , is the carpal pad, also found on other cats and on dogs. Behaviour[ change change source ] The cat on the right is fed up with the cat on the left and this is a semi-serious warning. The stripes on this standard tabby cat help it hide in long grass and bushes. Cats are active carnivores , [9] meaning they hunt live prey. Their main prey is small mammals like mice. They will also stalk, and sometimes kill and eat, birds. Cats eat a wide variety of prey, including insects , and seem especially to like house flies and bluebottles. Their main method of hunting is stalk and pounce. While dogs have great stamina and will chase prey over long distances, cats are extremely fast, but only over short distances. The basic cat coat colouring, tabby see top photo , gives it good camouflage in grass and woodland. The cat creeps towards a chosen victim, keeping its body flat and near to the ground so that it cannot be seen easily, until it is close enough for a rapid dash or pounce. Cats, especially kittens, practice these instinctive behaviours in play with each other or on small toys. Cats are quiet and well-behaved animals, making them popular pets. Young kittens are playful. They can easily entertain themselves with a variety of store-bought or homemade toys. House cats have also been known to teach themselves to use lever-type doorknobs and toilet handles. They can look after themselves and do not need as much attention as dogs do. Communication[ change change source ] Cats use many different sounds for communication , including meowing , purring, trilling, hissing, growling, squeaking, chirping , clicking and grunting. The whole shape of the body changes when a cat is relaxed, or when it is alert. Also, the position of their ears and tail are used for communication, as well as their usual functions. These ways of communication are very important. They are used between a mother cat and her kittens. They are also used between male and female cats; and between cats and other species, such as dogs. A mother cat protecting her kittens will fight off the largest dog. She gives good warning with a frightening display, hissing furiously, showing her claws, arching her back, and making her hair stand on end. It has been said that no dog ever tries such an attack a second time. Heat periods occur about every two weeks and last 4 to 6 days. Several toms may be attracted to a queen in heat. The males will fight over her, and the victor wins the right to mate. At first, the female will reject the male, but eventually the female will allow the male to mate. The female will utter a loud yowl as the male pulls out of her. After mating, the female will wash her vulva thoroughly. If a male attempts to breed with her at this point, the female will attack him. After about 20 to 30 minutes. The gestation period for cats is about two months, with an average length of 66 days. Kittens are weaned at between six and seven weeks, and cats normally reach sexual maturity at 5â€”10 months females and to 5â€”7 months males. The queen finds the safest place she can. Then she will clean it thoroughly, with her tongue, if necessary. Here she will quietly give birth. She licks the newborn kits clean. In the wild, leaving a scent is

risking a dangerous encounter with other animals. The kits are born blind and with closed eyes. They suckle on her teats, and sleep a good deal. After two weeks or so, their eyes open. At that stage they have blue eyes, but not the best sight. A bit later, the best developed kit will totter out of the nest. They will soon recognise you as a living thing: At first, they go back to the nest to feed and sleep. The queen, meanwhile, has left the nest from time to time, to hunt, feed, and also to urinate and defecate. Unlike the tom, she covers up her business to hide her scent. Very soon, the kits will urinate anywhere they please unless one trains them. This is done after they are weaned, when they are ready for some kitten food. Here is how to do it: Prepare clean cat tray filled with absorbent grit. Give kittens their special kitten food. Take the lead kitten right after it has eaten, place it in your cat tray. Gently stroke its tummy with one finger. Watch as kitten sits down promptly and urinates. Do same for other kits. Repeat next time if they need it. They will not need a third time. What you have done is exactly what the queen would do in the wild. You have triggered a reflex which all kittens have. The thing is, the tray is artificial, and your queen may do her business outside. But at least when young, kittens need a tray. Your next job is to call the vet, who will tell you when to bring the kits for their vaccination. It is how they do their learning. Soft balls on strings are a standard toy; so is a scratching post. With cats there is a limit to how far you can train them. They are at least as intelligent as dogs, but they are not pack animals. They like to do their own thing, and owners do best by fitting in. Never hit a cat: If you really want to dissuade them, try hissing. Also, a noise they do not like will make them leave. It has been said that no one really owns a cat; many cats collect extra owners, and may change house if they do not like the treatment. If you have the mother, she will look after the kit. But if you have got the kit from a vet or dealer, keep it in for several weeks. When it does go out, you need to watch over it. The main problem is that it may easily get lost. In time, the kit will learn every inch of the house and garden. Then, you can happily let it roam. They groom themselves by licking their fur.

### 5: Cat - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*From the author of Wild Animals of America ABC () and other nature titles, an elegant, readable look at 18 wild relatives of the housecat, with striking color photos and information on appearance, behavior, habitat, scientific name, and endangered status for each.*

### 6: Why Does My Cat Eat Mice?

*Grade Domestic cats have much in common with their wild relatives, and Ryden uses short essays and photographs to describe the physical traits and behavior of 18 species. An album of double-page entries, the book makes thoughtful use of the simple catalog scheme.*

### 7: Small Wild Cats List | Small Wild Cat Types, Species - BigCatsWildCats

*Cat lovers young and old will enjoy this book, which discusses the similarities and differences between the behaviors of domestic cats and their much larger wild cousins. Adults may even learn something.*

### 8: YOUR CAT'S WILD COUSINS by Hope Ryden , Hope Ryden | Kirkus Reviews

*Your cat's wild cousins do it, and it's a natural instinct even the most pampered house cat can't suppress. Your cat may not be worried about a rival animal sneaking up on them in their sleep, but they could be protecting their jellybean toes from prodding fingers.*

### 9: Your Cat Is Pretty Much a Wild Animal

*Bay Cat | Bornean Bay Cat The bay cat is the size of a large domestic cat and only found on the island of Borneo. IUCN*

## YOUR CATS WILD COUSINS pdf

*Red List of Threatened Species: Endangered. Black-footed Cat One of the smallest wild cats, the black-footed cat inhabits the African countries of South Africa, Botswana and Namibia.*

*Magic and schizophrenia. Greatest shortstops of all time Allergic and Non-Allergic Rhinitis Caring for your control centre Ndebele nuptials (South Africa) After school fun and food Wireless qualityof service Machine generated contents note: Introduction 1. Physicians Should Assist in Suicide Inductive and Deductive Methods 233 Ella Fontanals Cisneros Rooftop Garden. Australian children through 200 years Disability and the city Across the Great Mississippi River King arthur flour book Telecommunications and data communication system design with troubleshooting The Great families of Ireland. Survey of the Old Testament Hopes and Fears for Art (Large Print Edition) The house on Alexandrine Speed from the sports car David poole engineering analysis LVII. In Nat. Sanctorum Comeli et Cypriani 199 Please Dont Upset P.U. Zorilla The kultur-kampf over literary studies: the 1970s Celina or the cats An occasional lean-to Surfactants in Personal Care Products and Decorative Cosmetics, Third Edition (Surfactant Science) Guns and Goshawks April Fools Day forever. Elementary geometry of differentiable curves The Conscientious Man Devolution Regionalism Jewellery making tutorials Konica minolta bizhub c252 user manual Agendas and decisions 40 classic drama games Keys to Chinese Language Emerging Organic Pollutants in Waste Waters and Sludge (Handbook of Environmental Chemistry) Proposal of the draft charter of the East Asian community : an overview and the basic principles Tamio Na The growing global public health crisis david stone*