

Brown Bear

The body of the brown bear is characterized as perfectly developed and strong, which is characteristic of all representatives of this family.



Appearance

For the appearance of a brown bear, such signs as a high withers, a massive head, not large ears and eyes are considered characteristic. The tail is not particularly long and corresponds to a size of 6.5 to 21 centimeters. The paws are also massive and strong, armed with powerful, non-heavy claws. The feet are five-toed and relatively wide.



Animal sizes

Brown bears that live in the European part of our territory grow up to one and a half to two meters in height, with an average weight of about 200 kg. The mammals that live in the middle zone are 2 times smaller than the individuals that live in the European part. Far Eastern bears, as well as grizzly bears, are among the largest representatives of this family and grow up to 3 meters in size.



Life expectancy

In the natural environment, brown bears do not live more than thirty years, although some individuals do not live up to half of this term. In artificial conditions, brown bears live much longer, living up to 50 years, and even older.



Brown Bear Lifestyle

The predator shows its main activity in the morning and evening twilight. At the same time, the animal is oriented in space due to its fine hearing and sense of smell. If we talk about the animal's vision, it is weak. Despite their impressive size and weight, bears move easily and almost noiselessly, due to fast movements and quite confident.



The diet of brown bears

It is believed that brown bears, although they are predators, they are omnivores. At the same time, the basis of the diet is represented by food objects of plant origin. Therefore, they eat everything they can find on their territory: berries, nuts, acorns, roots, tubers, as well as the stems of various plants. In addition, bears eat insects, in the form of ants, worms, lizards, frogs, field and forest rodents.



Brown bear hibernation

Brown bears, though, fall into hibernation: but not so actively, if you compare this process that occurs with other mammals. The hibernation period of the brown bear is characterized by the fact that its body temperature, respiratory rate and heartbeat are almost at the same level as before hibernation. In the first days, he practically does not sleep, but only dozes. At the onset of severe cold weather, predators fall into hibernation, and this period can last no more than a month. During this period, the animal feeds on subcutaneous fat, which the bear managed to accumulate before the onset of cold weather, although this is not always possible.



Origin of the species and description

The common wolf or gray wolf belongs to the canine family. Together with the coyote, the jackal, and a couple of other species, they make up the wolf family. During the study of their DNA, it was revealed that the animal is a direct ancestor of the domestic dog, while the second is considered as a subspecies of the wolf.



Appearance and features

Slender predator, with a powerful build, long legs, high withers. The neck is short and thick, the back is sloping, the head is relatively large with a wide forehead, the muzzle is short. The coat is stiff, with a dark stripe running along the spine, more pronounced in males. The color is gray, with brown and reddish shades. The color is lighter on the legs and belly.



Where does the gray wolf live?

In terms of the area of habitat, the range of animals in the past occupied the second place after humans. It was a large part of the Northern Hemisphere. In our time, the place of residence of wolves has greatly decreased. Today, the beast is common in many European areas, in North America, Asia, and the Indian Subcontinent.



What does the gray wolf eat?

Wolves are inveterate predators. Food is obtained by active hunting, chasing victims. In different regions, the basis of the diet of wolves is made up of different animals: tundra — reindeer forest; belt-wild boar, elk, roe deer, deer; steppes and deserts-antelopes.



Features of character and lifestyle

Predators are nocturnal. To announce their presence, they emit a loud howl. With the help of it, individuals communicate with each other at long distances, howling allows them to recognize each other, claim their possessions, and take care of their future partner.

