







# Faecal marking behaviour in Eurasian lynx, Lynx lynx

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## Main findings

This study presents the first findings on faecal marking behaviour in Eurasian lynx.

- A density-dependent scraping behaviour (Fig.1) was frequently displayed during pre-mating period to keep away the rivals from territories.
- •Lynx used a highly aromatic plant, Juniperus oxycedrus, frequently as
- •Faecal marking was mostly concentrated on the borders of neighbouring territorial individuals.





Fig. 1. Camera trap pictures of a a) scraping and b) defecating territorial male lynx.



#### Aim

This study aims to reveal the faecal marking behaviour in the Eurasian lynx.

#### **Materials and Methods**

- •Faeces (n = 100) were found with a scat detection dog (Fig.2) in Autumn 2013-Spring 2015 in Nallihan Mtn.s, Turkey
- •The presence, place and season of marking and the marking object was noted
- •DNA swabs were taken from faeces and individuals were identified through microsatellites.

#### Results

Faecal marking was most frequent during mating whereas scraping was highly frequent in winter season (pre-mating) (Fig.5)

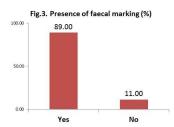
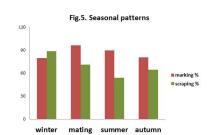
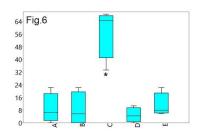


Fig. 4. Presence of scraping in marked sites (%) 100.00 65.17 34.83 Yes No





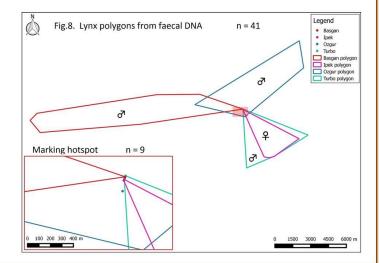




Among the five categories of marked objects (Fig.6);

- A) Juniperus excelsa (aromatic, no spines)
- B) Forestry logs
- C) Juniperus oxycedrus (Fig. 8, highly aromatic, spiny needles)
- D) Pinus nigra

Juniperus oxycedrus was significantly more frequently marked (Fig.6/C, Fig.7) (Mann-Whitney U pairswise p<0.05).



#### Conclusions

- •As a novel insight to the existing research on lynx behaviour (2), faeces are also used for scent marking in the Eurasian lynx.
- •The reason for scraping is thought to be the high lynx density in Anatolian lynx populations (1).
- •The findings of this study are consistent with those on other felids (4; 3), which show the intensity of faecal marking increasing as the mating season approaches and the marking locations concentrating on the borders of neighbouring territorial animals (Fig.8).

### Acknowledgements











