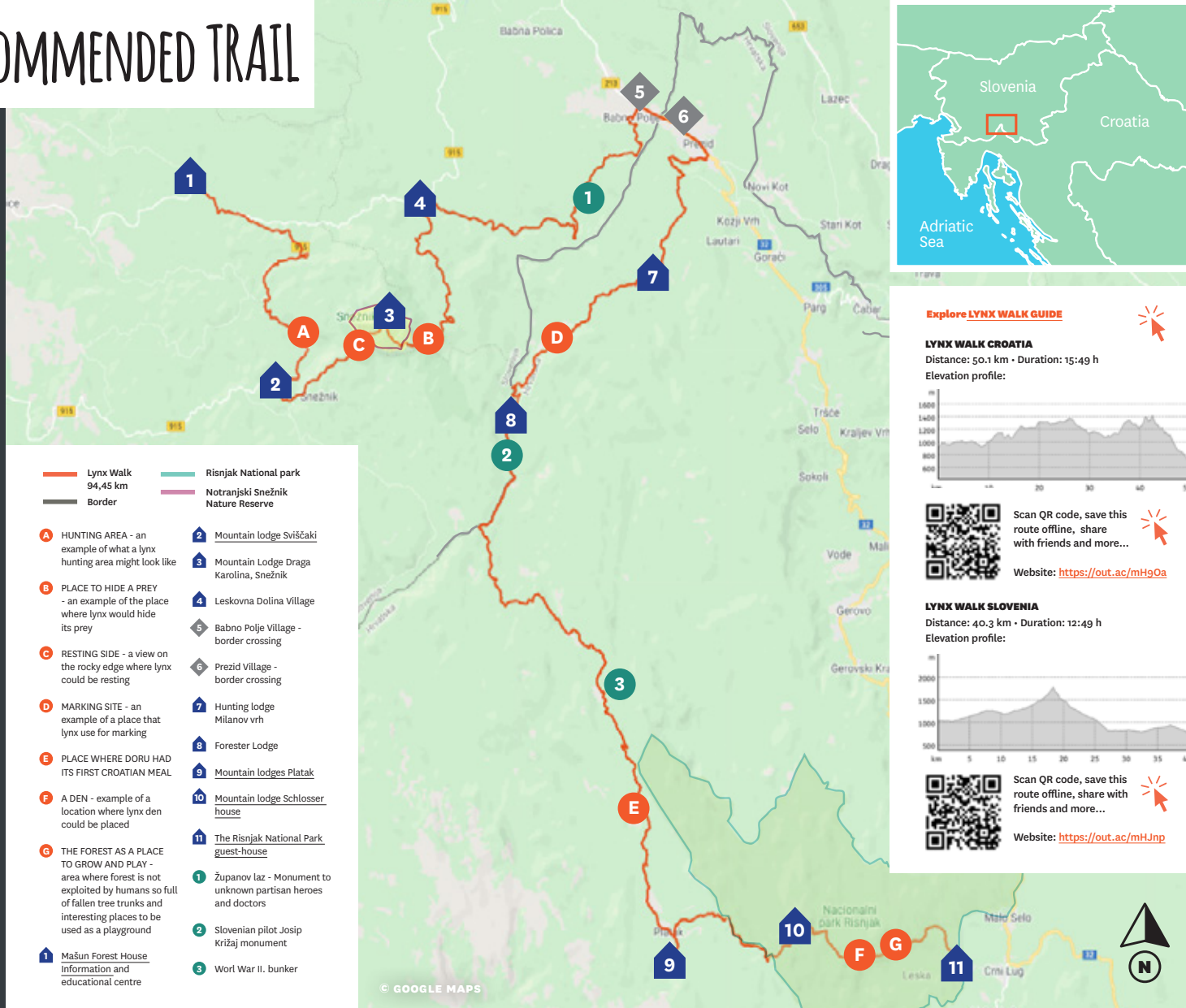
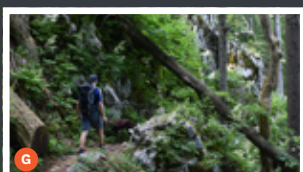
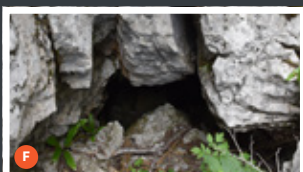
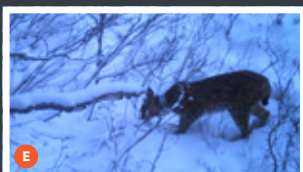
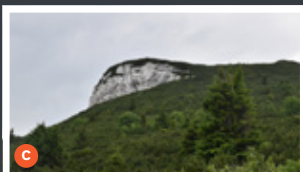
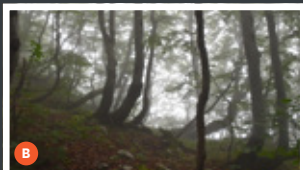
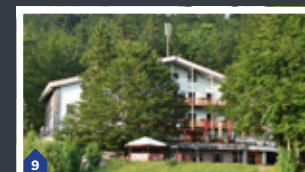
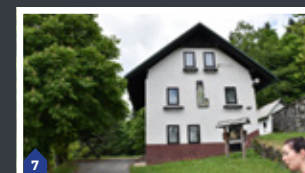
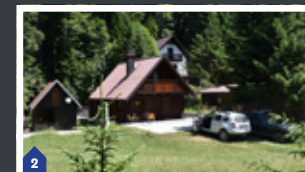


LYNX WALK RECOMMENDED TRAIL



Place for your Lynx Walk stamp!



LYNX WALK TREASURE HUNT LIST

- ✓ Do you know how to recognise the signs of roe deer? Try to find at least two places with their tracks.
- ✓ Find at least one species or its track that you think could be scavenging lynx prey.
- ✓ Look for the inaccessible rocks, surrounded by old forest with steep terrain. Can you imagine a lynx resting there?
- ✓ Look for the signs of marking sites.
- ✓ You might smell the intense scent of wild carnivore, or find animal hair.
- ✓ Record at least one sound of mammal vocalisation. Can you determine what species it is? Don't forget smaller species such as bats!
- ✓ Look for a hiding place where only an animal the size of a kitten would fit. The rocks are just perfect for it!
- ✓ Forests can be a great playground for many species, even us! What makes it more fun are many fallen trunks where offspring can practice their balance and hide. Find a place that could be a joyful playground for a lynx kitten.
- ✓ Pick up some edible mushrooms for dinner or some herbs to enjoy a cup of tea after a walk.

SPECIES NOT TO MISS



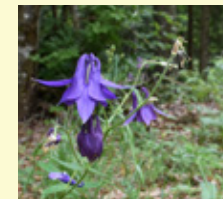
1. Alpine salamander, lat. *Salamandra atra* – an amphibian that does not need water because the young are born fully developed.



6. Common firecrest, lat. *Regulus ignicapilla* – one of the two smallest birds in Europe, being 6 times lighter than a sparrow.



1. Bilberry, lat. *Vaccinium myrtillus* – wild relative of blueberries and important food for forest animals from small birds to brown bear.



6. Columbine, lat. *Aquilegia* species – a lot of species from this genus are present in flower gardens and their wild counterparts are equally beautiful. Long talons hide large amounts of nectar.



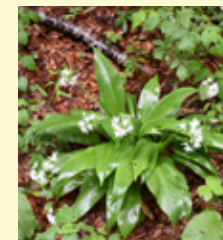
2. European adder, lat. *Vipera berus* – a snake that likes cool weather and in the Dinaric Alps lives at high elevations only.



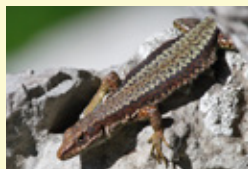
7. Ring ouzel, lat. *Turdus torquatus* – mountainous cousin of a Common Blackbird.



2. Mountain pine, lat. *Pinus mugo* – pine species that naturally grows on timber line and is more bushy in appearance.



7. Wild garlic, lat. *Allium ursinum* – forest relative of garden garlic that develops early in the spring and disappears soon after the beech trees develop leaves to wait as a bulb till the next spring.



3. Horvath's rock lizard, lat. *Iberolacerta horvathi* – specialized rock climber which closely resembles the much more widespread Common Wall Lizard.



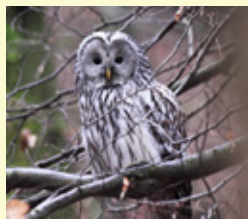
8. Rosalia longicorn, lat. *Rosalia alpina* – the larvae develops in old beech trees at higher elevations.



3. Deadly nightshade, lat. *Atropa belladonna* – poisonous plant which was used as make-up to expand pupils, hence the name belladonna (meaning "nice lady").



8. Raspberry, lat. *Rubus idaeus* – delicious and worth looking for as the wild plant has better tasting fruit than the domestic.



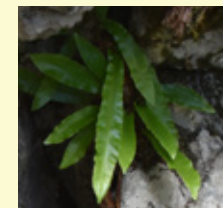
4. Ural owl, lat. *Strix uralensis* – a boreal species that lives in Southern European mountains. Be aware not to approach a young Ural owl because the parents might attack you, aiming for your head!



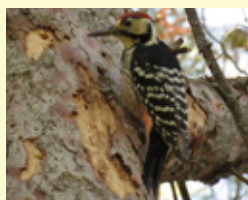
9. Edible dormouse, lat. *Glis glis* – in terms of biomass, the most abundant mammal in the Dinaric forests, especially during peak years. There is an ancient local tradition of trapping them in autumn.



4. Carniolan lily, lat. *Lilium carnolicum* – not as large as garden lillies but equally beautiful.



9. Hart's tongue, lat. *Phyllitis scolopendrium* – unlike most of the other species this fern has simple tongue-shaped leaves. The underside hides sori which are a simple sign that it is a fern.



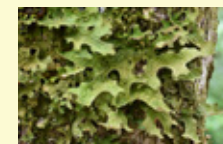
5. White-backed woodpecker, lat. *Dendrocopos leucotos* – Southern Europe subspecies (ssp. *lilfordii*) that has marbled back, not white.



10. Chamois, lat. *Rupicapra rupicapra* – not closely related to the domestic goat but also an excellent rock climber that enjoys safety of almost vertical cliffs.



5. Orchid species – famous and beautiful flowers, smaller than their tropical cousins so you have to look at them closer.



10. Lungwort, lat. *Lobaria pulmonaria* – large lichen that depends on old, mostly not managed forests, indicator of clean air.

About the project
Name: Preventing the extinction
of the Dinaric-SE Alpine lynx
population through reinforcement
and long-term conservation
Acronym: LIFE Lynx

Reference: LIFE16 NAT/SI/000634
Time Frame: 1/7/2017 – 31/3/2024
With support of EU financing:



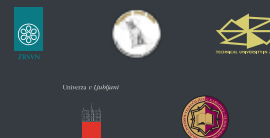
Cordinating beneficiary:
Slovenia Forest Service



Partners:



Cofinancers



„Project is co-financed by
the Government Office for
Cooperation with NGOs.“

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