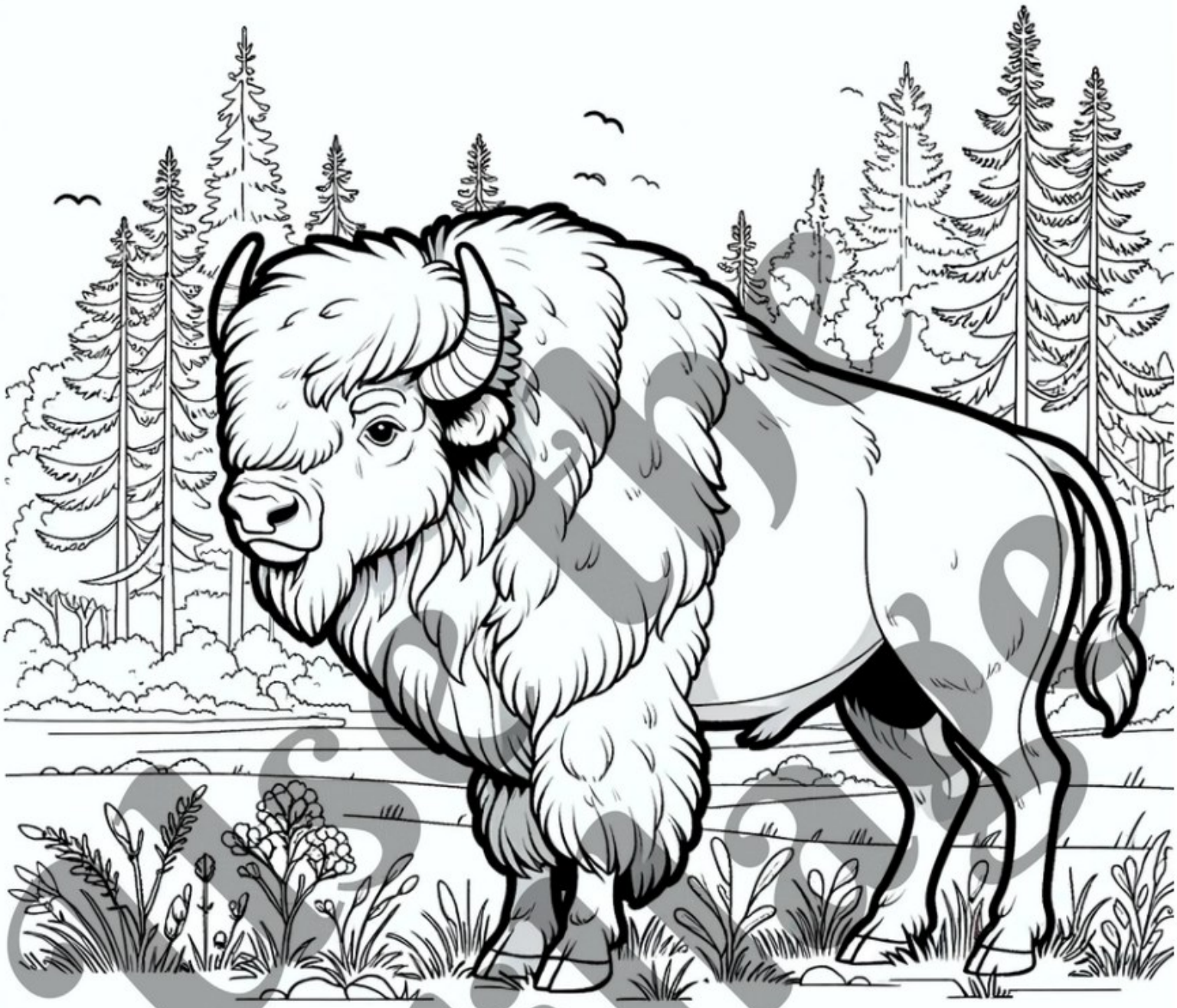
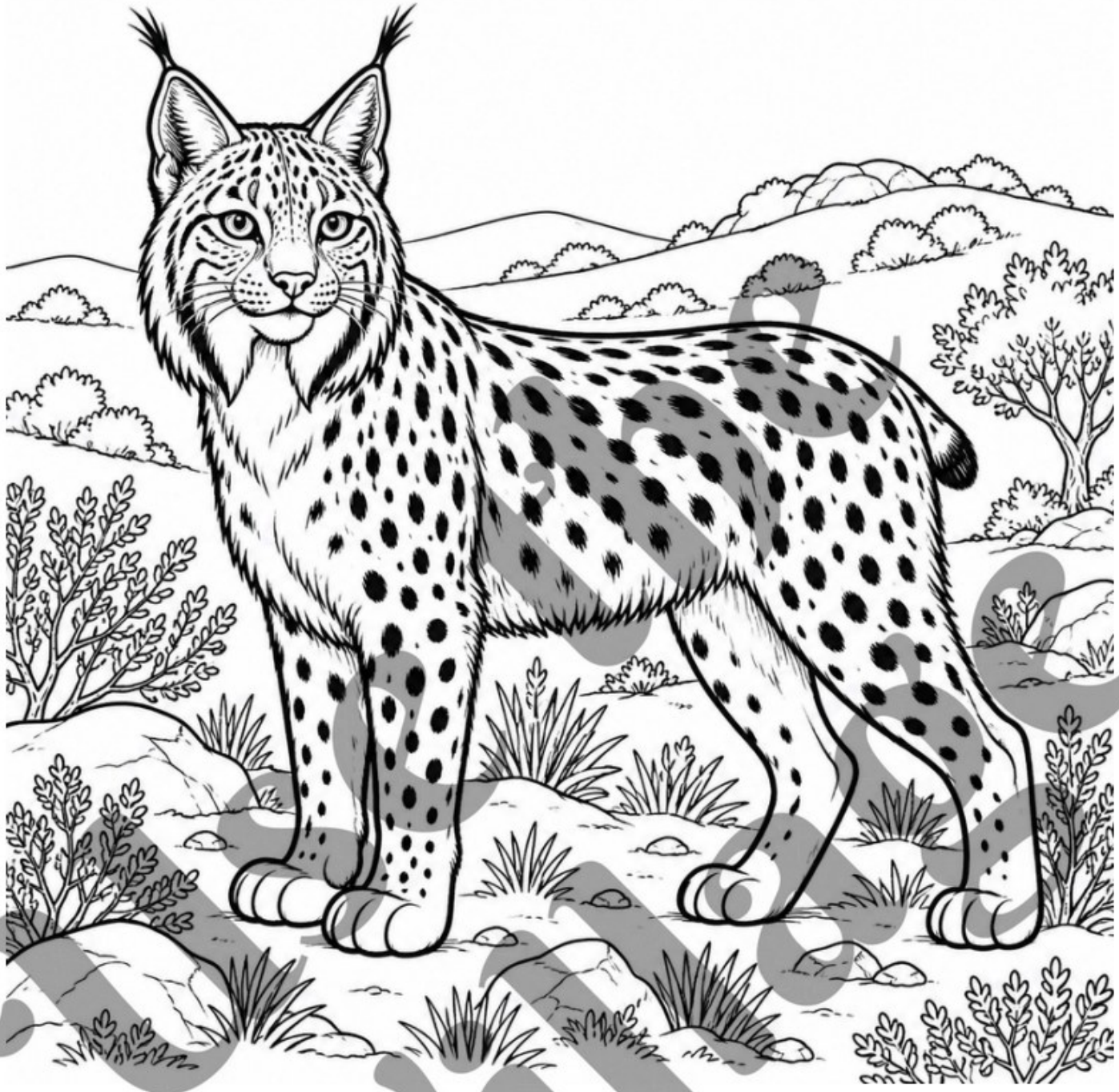


The **European Bison**, known as Wisent, was once extinct in the wild but has been successfully reintroduced through conservation efforts. These impressive animals are not only Europe's largest land mammals but also a symbol of wildlife recovery.



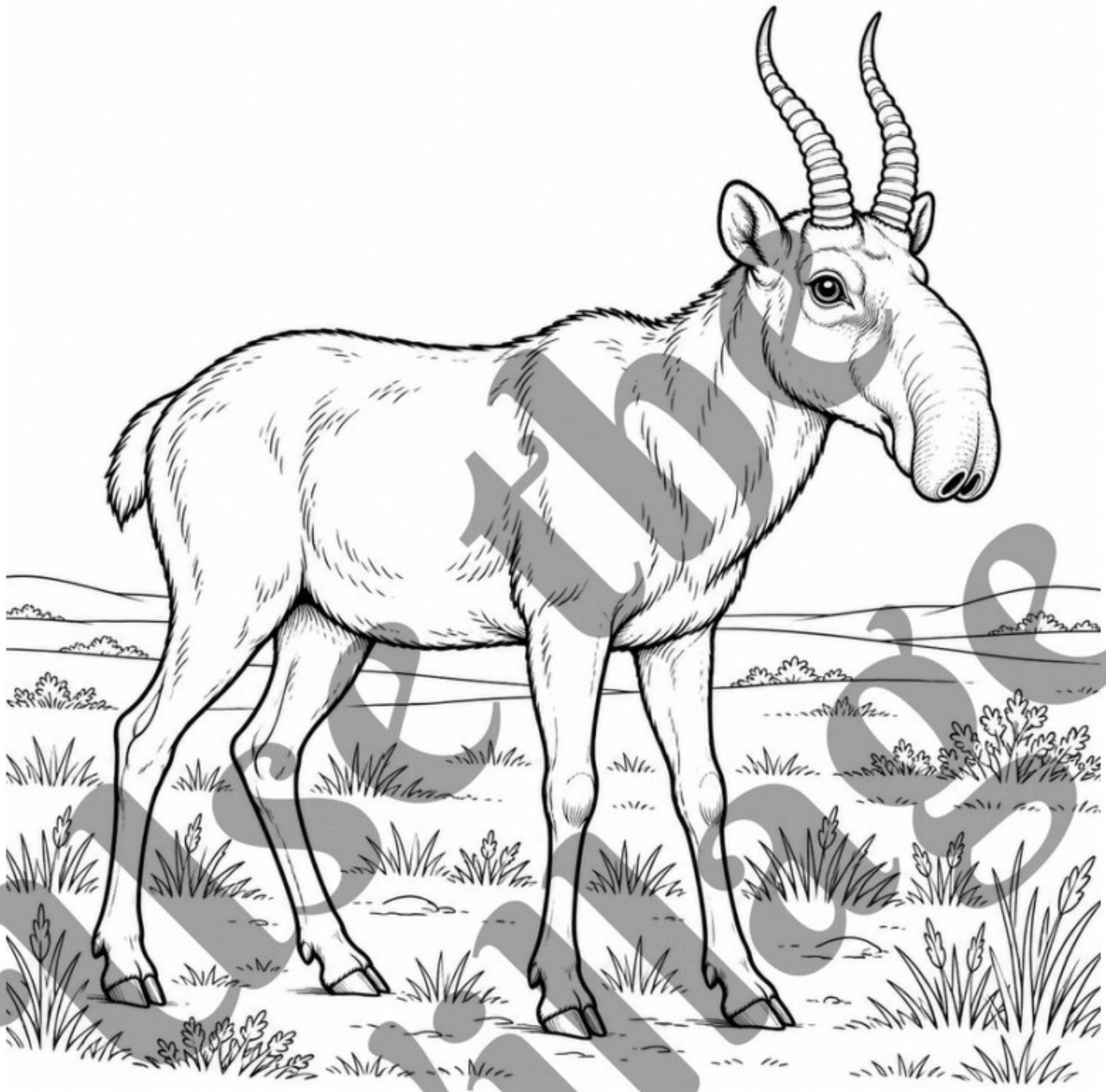
The Iberian lynx lives in Spain and Portugal. It has tufted ears, a short tail, and spotted fur. Rabbits are its main prey. Conservation work has helped its population recover, although it still needs protection.



The Scottish wildcat is a wild member of the cat family. It has striped fur and a thick, ringed tail with a blunt black tip. Wildcats hunt small animals and need suitable habitat to survive.



The **Marsican Brown Bear** is unique to the Central Apennines in Italy. Despite their large size and strength, these bears have a diet that is surprisingly varied, consisting largely of berries, insects, and occasionally small mammals, highlighting their adaptability to the mountainous terrain they call home.



The **Saiga Antelope** found in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, is known for its peculiar bulbous nose, an adaptation that helps filter out dust and regulate temperature.



The **European Badger** is known for its remarkable digging abilities, creating extensive underground networks called setts, which can be centuries old and used by generations of badgers.



The red squirrel uses its bushy tail for balance while climbing and jumping between branches. It eats seeds, nuts, and other plant foods. Both red and grey squirrels are skilled climbers.



The **Alpine Ibex**, known for its remarkable climbing ability, can navigate steep, rocky terrain in the European Alps with ease, thanks to its specially adapted hooves that grip surfaces like a natural climbing shoe.

Pyrenean Desman



The Pyrenean desman is a small mammal that lives near streams in the Pyrenees and northern Iberian Peninsula. Its long, sensitive snout helps it find small aquatic animals. Large webbed hind feet and a long tail help it swim.

Use the village



The chamois lives in mountainous areas of Europe. Its hooves help it grip steep, rocky ground. It feeds on plants and moves nimbly across slopes.



The Eurasian lynx is a large wild cat found in parts of Europe and Asia. It has tufted ears, a short tail, and broad paws. It stalks prey quietly and often hunts in low light.



The European mole digs underground tunnels with its powerful front paws. It has tiny eyes and relies heavily on touch and smell. Earthworms and other small invertebrates are important foods.



The European otter is a strong swimmer with a long body and webbed feet. It feeds mainly on fish, but also eats frogs and other small animals. It can live near rivers, lakes, and coasts.



Eurasian Beavers are remarkable engineers, capable of dramatically altering landscapes to create wetland habitats that benefit a wide variety of species. Their ability to build dams using trees they've gnawed down with their powerful teeth can create ponds that help to reduce erosion and support biodiversity.



The **European Hedgehog** is known for its unique defense mechanism; when threatened, it rolls itself into a tight ball, presenting only its spines to potential predators. This nocturnal creature is a gardener's friend, eagerly feasting on insects, slugs, and snails, making it a natural pest controller.