

A Great Day To Be a Bobcat

UNH study finds the fierce feline's population is strong

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New Hampshire's bobcats are on the rise — and on the move, showing up in places they've never been reported before. Those are the major findings from a [four-year study](#) of the animal that puts the “wild” into wildcat, conducted by scientists from the University of New Hampshire and [N.H. Fish and Game](#).

Bobcats, whose habitat historically has been the rocky outcroppings and rugged geography of southwestern New Hampshire, now exist throughout the Granite State. Lead researcher John Litvaitis, professor of natural resources and the environment at UNH, and colleagues were particularly surprised at the abundance of bobcats in southeastern New Hampshire, an area which for decades had “zero bobcats,” he says.

The researchers estimate that New Hampshire is now home to 800 – 1,200 bobcats, up from 100 – 150 in mid-1980s. Several factors likely contributed to their rebound: Closing the hunting season for the cats in 1989 certainly had an impact, and Litvaitis wonders if the proliferation in wild turkeys, on which bobcats prey, is playing a role in their abundance as well.

The study, which has yielded several articles that will appear in peer-reviewed journals, indicates that the famously elusive feline has adapted to live among us. Bobcats were even observed stalking birdfeeders to prey on unsuspecting squirrels that frequented them.

“I thought I knew this animal really well,” says Litvaitis, who has studied bobcats since the 1980s. “The idea that this animal does not do well with humans is being contradicted.”

Launched in November 2009, the UNH study trapped 19 bobcats in two areas: the southwestern corner of the state around Keene and a southeastern swath from Barrington to Gilford. These collared cats were sources of rich data; radio collars tracked their movement via GPS and small tissue samples allow for further DNA analysis.

A second, less direct data collection method relied on citizen-scientists around the state, who sent photographs and descriptions of bobcat sightings in to the project's website. In addition to incidental sightings, the project recruited 100 volunteers to deploy motion-sensitive wildlife cameras. Bobcat sightings were so robust that the researchers

discontinued this effort after receiving more than 1,000 observations.

Bob E. Cat?

Bobcats are the far more common of two wild cats in New Hampshire that comprise the generic “wildcat” category, making UNH an ideal home for bobcat research. Litvaitis calls UNH’s wildcat statue a fine



bobcat specimen: “I’d say it’s a 24-pound female, about three years old, that’s not going to take any guff from any other animal in the neighborhood.”

He’s less enthusiastic about the iconic paw print emblazoned on campus sidewalks and the backs of sweatshirts. Perhaps to indicate athletic ferocity, the print shows four claws, even though “everyone knows cats have retractable claws,” he says. “We should have an accurate mascot.”

“Within the first two weeks of our first announcement of this project, we got 200 phone calls,” says Litvaitis. That’s a dramatic increase from just a decade ago, when a bobcat sighting would be big news. From 1990 to 2004, only 90 bobcat sightings were reported statewide. “I could do that in three weeks now,” he says.

Found throughout the continental United States, bobcats can weigh up to 35 pounds and sport a namesake stubby tail. The carnivorous predators have few natural enemies other than humans. They’re not aggressive toward humans, but “they’re not beyond taking advantage of chickens, small dogs and cats,” says Litvaitis.

Bobcats’ heyday was the early 20th century, as agricultural land ceded to early forestation. By the late 1980s, the bobcat population was so diminished that the nearly two-century hunting and trapping season for them was discontinued. Bobcats, along with the much rarer Canada lynx, comprise the generic category “wildcats”.

Litvaitis says the increase of bobcats in New Hampshire has not diminished their popular appeal. “Everyone’s gaga about bobcats,” he says. “It’s an animal that exemplifies the things we like about nature. If you’ve got bobcats, the world’s still pretty good. We haven’t screwed everything up.”

In addition to Litvaitis, researchers include Patrick Tate '99, '07G and Mark Ellingwood from N.H. Fish and Game; UNH professor of natural resources and the environment Marian Litvaitis, who is conducting genetic analysis on New Hampshire's bobcat population; UNH master's students Tyler Mahad and [Rory Carroll](#); and alumni Derek Broman '12G, now with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division, and Greg Reed '13G, now with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

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- WRITTEN BY:

[Beth Potier](#) | Communications and Public Affairs | beth.potier@unh.edu | 2-1566

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