

Habitat Model for Species: **Bobcat**  
*Lynx rufus*

[Distribution Map](#) [Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

**02 - Oak-Hickory Forest**

Rolley and Warde, 1985

**03 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Forest**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest**

Choate and Fleharty, 1975  
Finck et al., 1986  
Pitts et al., 1987

**06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest**

Choate and Fleharty, 1975

**08 - Bur Oak Floodplain Woodland**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**09 - Mixed Oak Ravine Woodland**

Finck et al., 1986  
Pitts et al., 1987  
Kamler and Gipson, 2000

Gipson review: Mixed oak, hackberry, and ash riparian forests were preferred in winter. Female and young bobcats appeared to use wooded areas in winter to avoid coyotes.

**10 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Woodland**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**11 - Cottonwood Floodplain Woodland**

Choate and Fleharty, 1975  
Walker, 1978

**12 - Sandsage Shrubland**

Knowles, 1985

Sweitzer and Berger, 1992

bobcats went to prairie dog towns in this habitat to prey on prairie dogs

**13 - Saltbush - Grama Shrubland - not mapped**

Sweitzer and Berger, 1992

**17 - Tallgrass Prairie**

Finck et al., 1986  
Kamler and Gipson, 2000

Gipson review : Resident adults avoided grasslands during winter, but used grasslands during summer.

**18 - Sand Prairie**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**20 - Western Wheatgrass Prairie**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**22 - Mixed Prairie**

Choate and Fleharty, 1975

bobcats common in mixed grass prairie on escarpment adjacent to riparian habitats along the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers

Halloran and Glass, 1959

**25 - Shortgrass Prairie**

Walker, 1978

**33 - Cattail Marsh**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**40 - Non-native Grassland**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**50 - Deciduous Forest-Mined Land**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**55 - Deciduous Woodland**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**60 - Mixed Prairie-Disturbed Land**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

**71 - Weedy Upland**

[#KS GAP]

selected from prey (eastern cottontail) habitats.

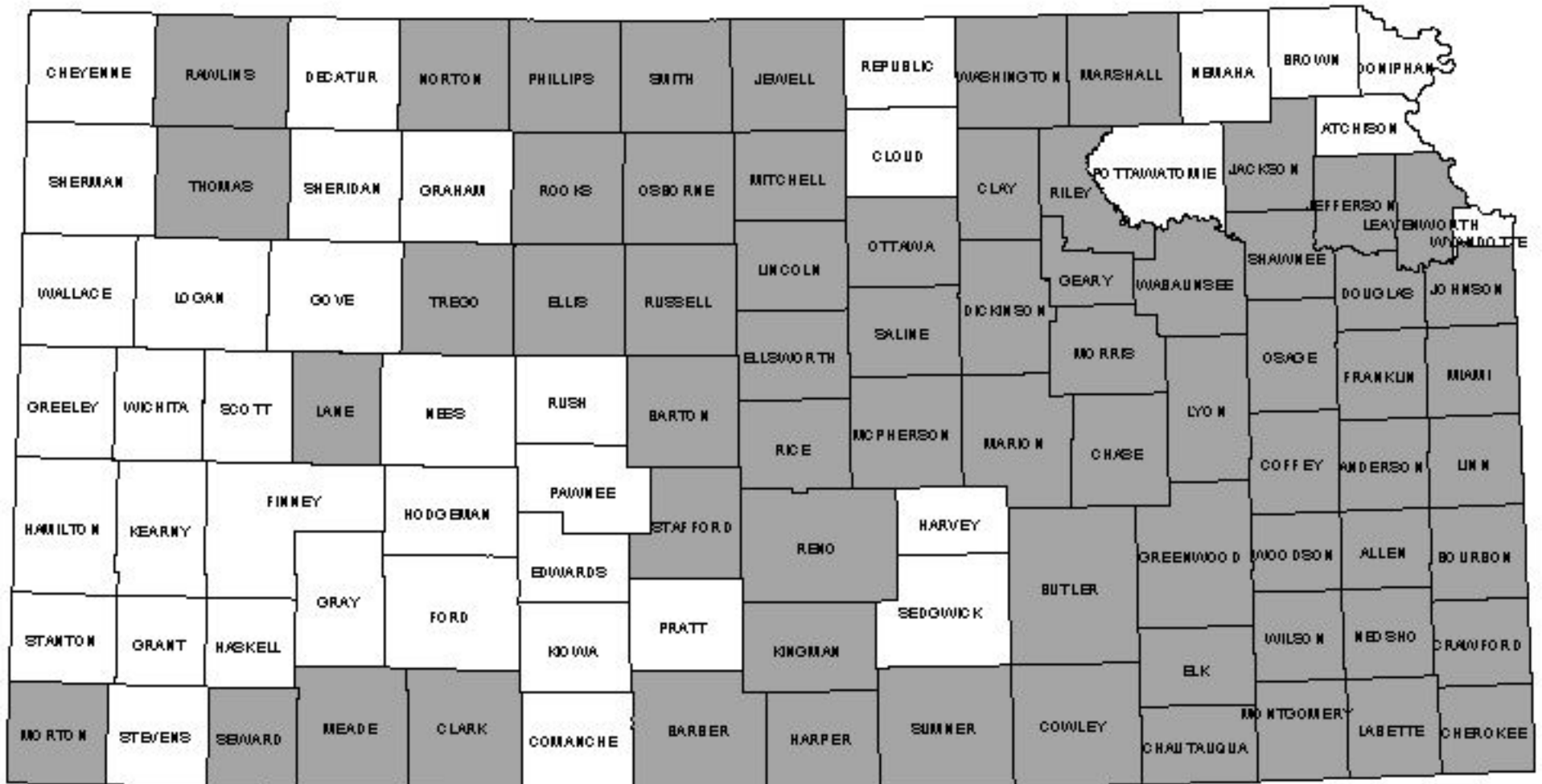
**91 - Ozark Sandstone Glade / Prairie - not mapped**

Rolley and Warde, 1985

Reference List

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3. Halloran, A. F. and B. P. Glass. 1959. The carnivores and ungulates of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma. Journal of Mammalogy 40:360-370.
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6. Pitts, R. M., M. J. Levalley, and S. Klinger. 1987. Mammals of Fort Riley, Kansas. Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science 90:75-80.
7. Rolley, R. E. and W. D. Warde. 1985. Bobcat habitat use in southeastern Oklahoma. The Journal of Wildlife Management 49:913-920.
8. Sweitzer, R. A. and J. Berger. 1992. Size-related effects of predation on habitat use and behavior of porcupines (*Erethizon dorsatum*). Ecology 73:867-875.
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## Bobcat



Recorded presence
  No records

Recorded distribution include specimen records and observations collected during 1941-2000 from University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Stenberg Museum of Natural History, a large to mid-sized mammal survey conducted by regional biologists and conservation officers from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and personal observations from professional mammalogists.

[Habitats](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

# Bobcat

