

BROWN BEAR

Lifespan: 20 to 25 years in the wild (up to 35–40 years in captivity).

Weight: 130 to 550 kg (males are significantly larger and heavier than females, with giant Kodiak variants reaching up to 680 kg).

Body Measures: 1.4 to 2.8 meters in length with a shoulder height up to 1.5 meters.

Body temperature: Between 99.5°F and 101.0°F (37.5°C to 38.3°C), dropping slightly during

TAXONOMY & ANATOMY

As one of the largest land carnivorans, this massive ursid features a long shaggy coat, oversized shoulder hump, and powerful muscular limbs. Adult males display striking dark brown winter coats with thick guard hairs, while females possess slightly lighter brown coats. It is a prominent mammal possessing massive, non-retractable claws on each foot, used as a formidable tool.

SC. CLASSIFICATION

This massive heavy mammal belongs to the **Mammalia** class, falls under the **Carnivora** order, and is a member of the **Ursidae** family (scientific name: ***Ursus arctos***).

HABITAT

This highly resilient mammal thrives across the alpine meadows, dense boreal forests, and tundra regions of North America, Europe, and Asia. It prefers flat, open environments where its towering height allows it to spot potential threats from vast distances. It avoids arid deserts and dense tropical brush that would restrict its foraging movements.

DIET

The species operates primarily as an omnivorous diurnal feeder, consuming various plants, berries, roots, fungi, and wild nuts. To aid in preparing for winter, it catches migrating salmon, robs insect nests, and consumes small rodents inside its habitat. It will also occasionally consume large ungulates and carrion when green vegetation is scarce.



INTRODUCTION

The brown bear reigns as the undisputed giant and heavy champion of the northern wilderness. Incapable of long tree climbs as an adult but gifted with the ability to outrun a horse in short bursts, this majestic nomad of the mountains combines ancient evolutionary traits with bizarre survival adaptations, fascinating researchers with its incredible strength, vision, and resilience in Earth's harshest open environments.





ETHOLOGY AND TEMPERAMENT

This solitary mammal lives in nomadic home ranges established by a dominant male or a single female. It displays a cautious but highly defensive temperament, preferring to avoid human contact when threatened but capable of delivering fatal charges to intruders if cornered. They spend their days foraging alone, using highly coordinated sensory vigilance to keep themselves safe.

FUN FACT

The massive shoulder hump of this creature is packed with pure muscle rather than fat, measuring over thirty centimeters high to support its powerful digging actions. Additionally, the old myth that they sleep through winter without waking is false; they merely enter a deep winter sleep but can wake up instantly and leave their dens if danger approaches.

BREEDING SEASON

Reproduction occurs mostly during the dry summer months when territory boundaries are fiercely crossed by mature adults. The dominant boar battles rivals to court females, who endure a total gestation period of approximately 240 days (about 8 months) due to delayed embryo implantation. Females give birth inside winter dens to 1 to 4 tiny, blind cubs, with twins being the most common occurrence; singletons or triplets vary based on maternal fat reserves. The solitary female protects the cubs due to her fierce maternal instinct, while the independent cubs learn to forage before dispersing after two years.

