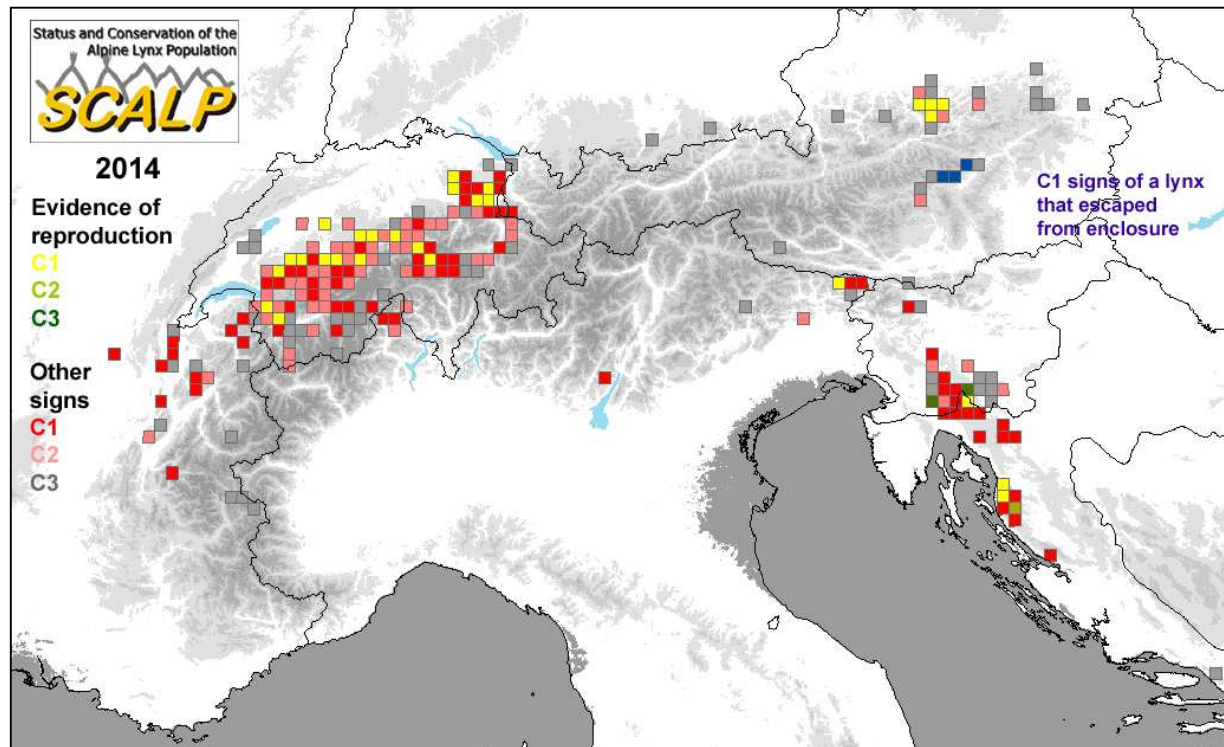


SCALP Monitoring Report 2014



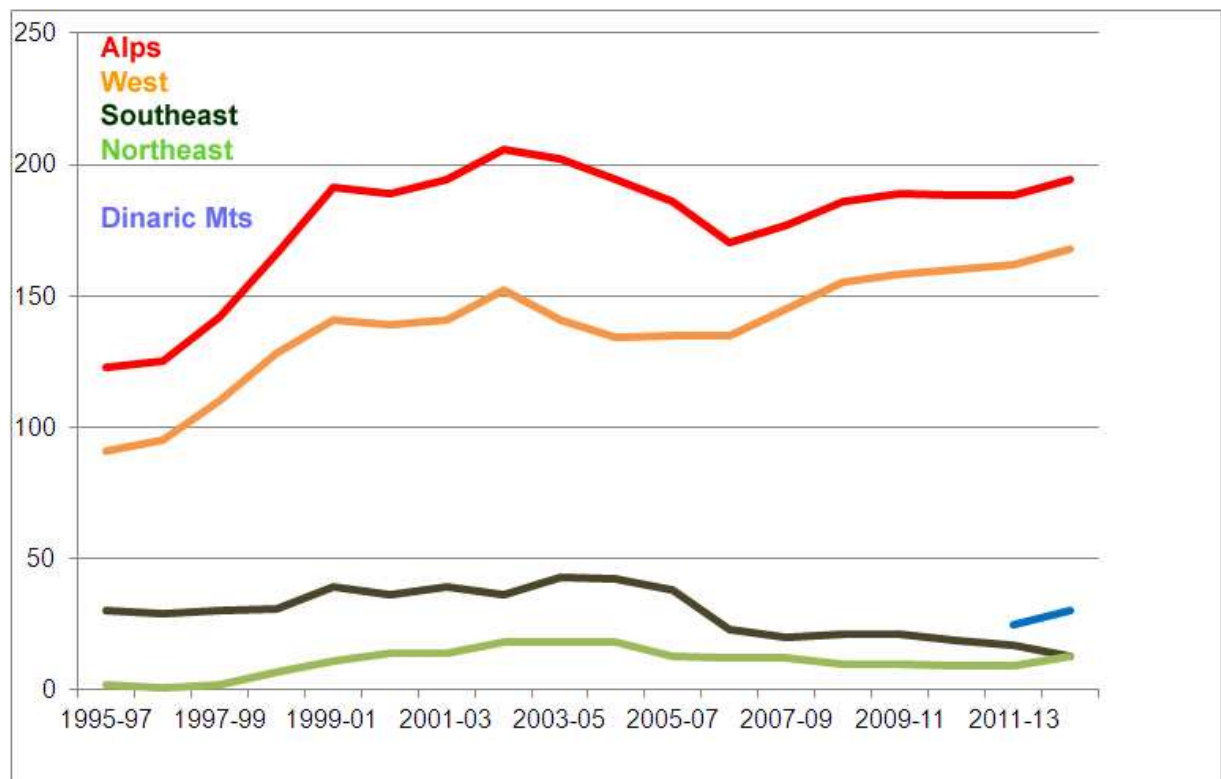
Observed lynx distribution in the Alps and Dinaric Mountains based on a 10x10 km grid. A distinction was made between different SCALP categories and whether the observation included a reproductive event or not¹. Lynx populations outside of the Alpine and Dinaric range are not shown (no data is available from Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Comment: In the Alps, a total of 1002 signs of lynx presence were collected of which 40% were hard fact data. In the Dinaric Mountains 176 signs were recorded of which 52% were hard fact data. Reproduction was reported from the Swiss Alps, from the Kalkalpen in Austria, from the south-eastern Alps (Italy) and from both Slovenia and Croatia for the Dinaric population.

¹ The collected data are classified in three categories: Category 1 (C1): "Hard facts", verified and unchallenged observations such as dead lynx and clear photos of lynx. Category 2 (C2): Observations controlled and confirmed by a specialist such as killed livestock or wild prey, and lynx tracks or other field signs. Category 3 (C3): Unconfirmed observations of the category 2 (kills, tracks, other field signs too old or badly documented) and all observations such as direct observations and calls which by their nature cannot be verified. Evidence of reproduction consist in photos of lynx kittens or young lynx found dead (C1), large and small track together (C2) and direct sighting of female with kittens (C3).

Special events 2014:

- In Austria, a female lynx escaped from an enclosure.
- Reinforcement of the south-eastern Alpine population (Friuli) with one male and one female.



Number of occupied 100 km² cells in the Alps (3 years moving window).

Presently, the Alpine population consists of 3 separated subpopulations: one in the western Alps (west = west of the Brenner freeway), the northern edge of the Dinaric population that spreads into the south-eastern Alps (southeast = triangle Slovenia, Italy and Austria) and the small nucleus in the Kalkalpen region and the Tauern range (northeast). The western subpopulation is expanding. The observed number of occupied 100 km² cells in the Dinaric Mountains was also increasing. However, in the Dinaric Mountains this increase is due to increased monitoring effort.

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Croatia: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb, Karlovac University of Applied Sciences, Oikon Ltd Institute for Applied Ecology, Nature Park Velebit, National Parka Paklenica, Public Institution for Managing Protected Nature Areas Priroda, State Institute For Nature Protection

France: Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage, Réseau Lynx

Germany: Luchsprojekt Bayern, Bavarian Agency of Environment

Italy: Progetto Lince Italia, Centro Conservazione e Gestione Grandi Carnivori - Progetto Lupo Regione Piemonte, Corpo Forestale dello Stato - U.T.B. Foresta di Tarvisio, Corpo Forestale della Valle d'Aosta, Corpo Forestale dello Stato della provincia del VCO, Ente di gestione delle Aree protette dell'Ossola, Provincia del Verbano, Cusio Ossola, Dipartimento di Ecologia - Università della Calabria, Dept. Anim. Prod. Sci. - Università di Udine, Parco Naturale dell'Alpe Veglia e dell'Alpe Devero, Parco Naturale delle Prealpi Carniche, Parco Naturale delle Prealpi Giulie, Parco Naturale Dolomiti d'Ampezzo, Parco Nazionale delle Dolomiti Bellunesi, Parco Nazionale del Gran Paradiso, Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Servizio Foreste e Fauna della Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Provincia di Belluno, Provincia di Savona, Provincia di Torino – Servizio Tutela della Fauna e della Flora, Provincia di Udine, Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano - Ufficio Caccia e Pesca, Ufficio Parchi Naturali dell'Alto Adige, Università dell'Insubria.

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