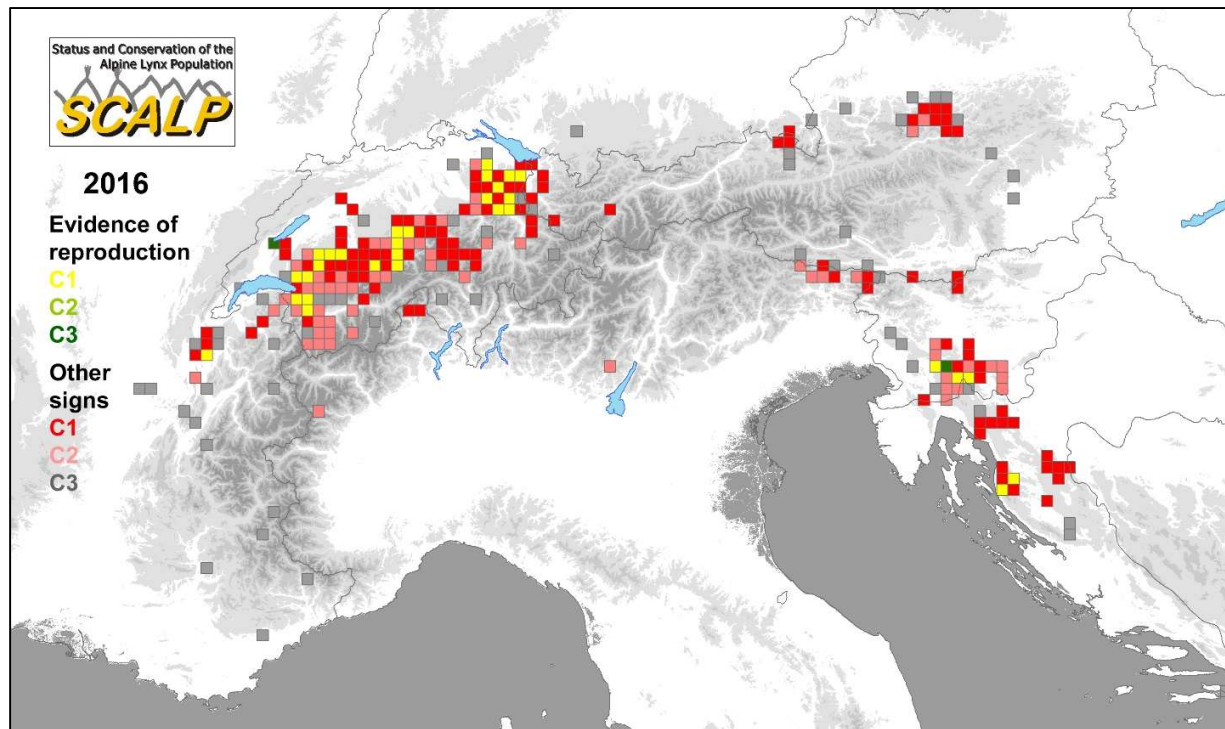


SCALP Monitoring Report 2016



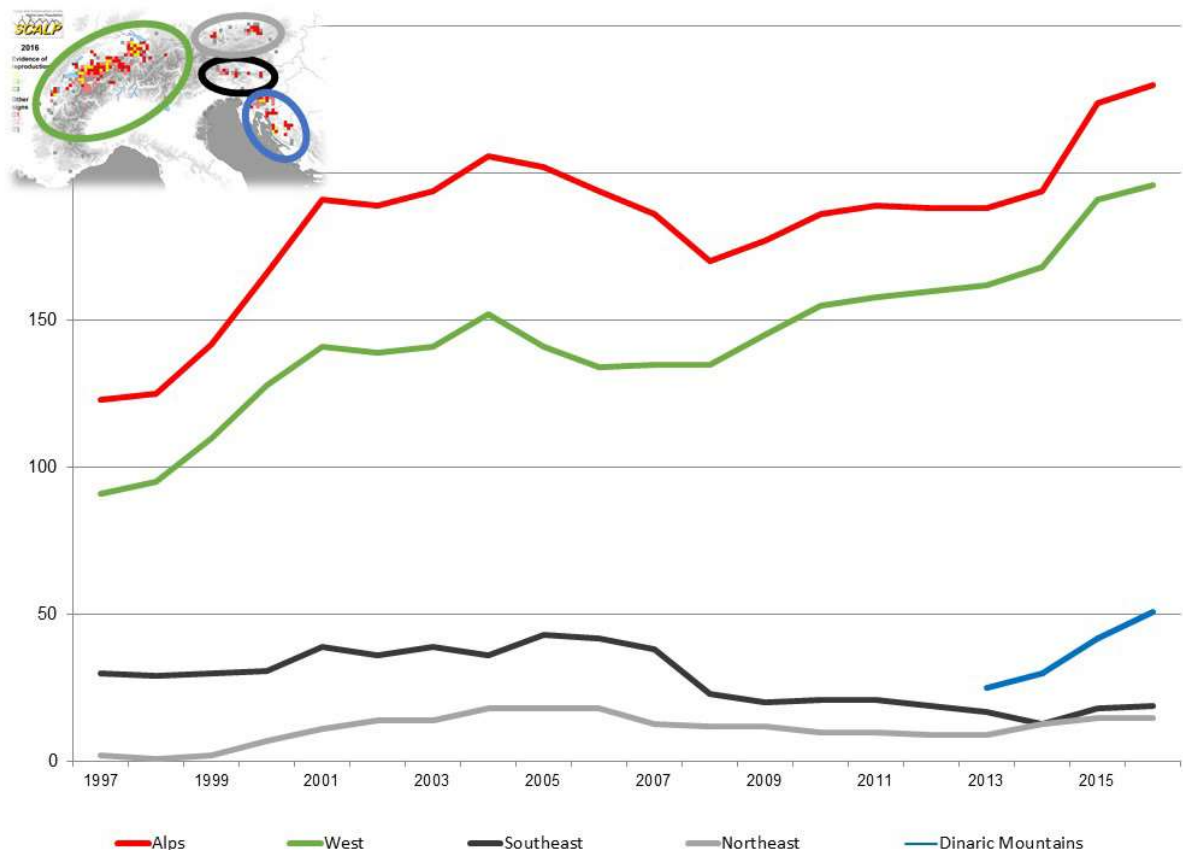
Observed lynx distribution in the Alps and northern Dinaric Mountains based on a 10x10 km grid. A distinction was made between different SCALP categories and whether the observation included a reproductive event or not¹. Lynx populations outside of the Alpine and northern Dinaric range (Slovenia and Croatia) are not shown.

Comment: In the Alps, a total of 1123 signs of lynx presence were collected of which 50% were hard fact data. In the Dinaric Mountains 338 signs were recorded of which 65% were hard fact data. Reproduction was reported from the Swiss and French Alps, and both from 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 2016:

- Lynx from north-eastern Switzerland have crossed the Rhine valley and are spreading into Liechtenstein and Vorarlberg.
- This is the second year with reported reproduction from the French Alps.



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 third in the north-eastern Alps (east of Brenner and north of the Alpine Divide). 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

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