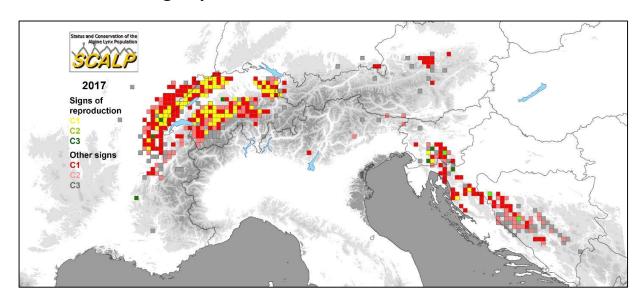
# **SCALP Monitoring Report 2017**



Observed lynx distribution in the Alps, Dinaric and Jura Mountains based on a 10x10 km grid. A distinction was made between different SCALP categories and whether the observation included a reproductive event or not<sup>1</sup>.

**Comment**: For the first time the data from the Jura Mountains and the whole Dinaric Mountains are included in the SCALP report. In all three populations, C1 data is the most frequent category.

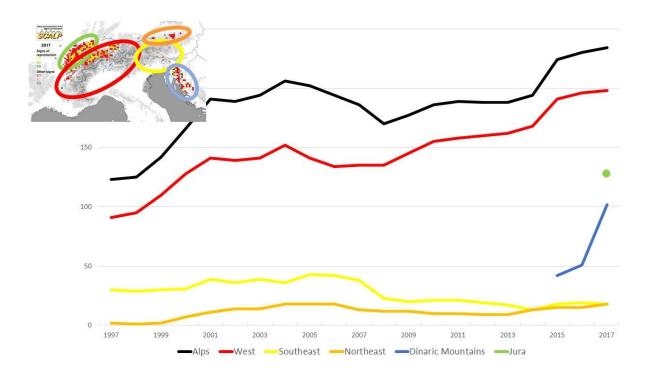
Monitoring data collected per population and category.

<b>O</b> ,				
	C1	C2	C3	Total
Alps	1287	661	290	2238
Dinarics	158	61	84	303
Jura	883	94	62	1039

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The collected data are classified in three categories: Category 1 (C1): "Hard facts", verified and unchallenged observations such as dead lynx, clear photos of lynx and samples confirmed by means of genetic analysis. Category 2 (C2): Observations controlled and confirmed by a specialist such as killed livestock or wild prey, lynx tracks and calls. 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 unless through photo or registration. Evidence of reproduction consist in photos of lynx kittens or young lynx found dead (C1), large and small tracks together (C2) and direct sighting of female with kittens (C3).

# Special events 2017:

- In March 2017, a male and female lynx were translocated from the Swiss Jura Mountains to the Kalkalpen region, Upper Austria.
- ALUS, the lynx translocated in 2014 to north-eastern Italy has been illegally killed. He
  was found in Berchtesgadener Land in Germany, ca 140 km from the release site, in
  September 2017. His first record in the border area between Austria and Germany has
  been in March 2015 the last picture of the animal alive stems from May 2017 in
  Austria.
- In July 2017 an orphan lynx was found in Croatia. He was rehabilitated and returned to nature in January 2018. He moved to Slovenia but since April 2018 the collar stopped working.



Number of occupied 100 km<sup>2</sup> cells in the Alps and Dinaric Mountains (3 years moving window, for the Jura Mountains only 1 year of data is available).

Out of the three populations, the Alpine one has the greatest extent, although in the last couple of years it expanded only slightly. The strong increase of occupied cells in the Dinaric population is due to the inclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has almost half of the share of the population and also due to the improvements in monitoring system in Croatia.

**Acknowledgements**: We thank all the GOs, NGOs, universities and private people who collaborate with the SCALP in order to monitor the lynx.

**Austria**: Landesjagdverbände Kärnten, Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark und Vorarlberg, önj - Engleder, NP Kalkalpen - Fuxjäger, Habitat - Wildlife Services – Weingarth, Biogeomaps – Gerngross, NP Gesäuse - Maringer

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Faculty of Ecology, Independent University of Banja Luka; Faculty of Sciences, University of Banja Luka; Ecology Research Association (EID), Banja Luka; Hunting Association of Republic of Srpska; Association of the Hunting Organisations of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Hunting Association of Herceg Bosnia.

**Croatia:** Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb, Karlovac University of Applied Sciences, Nature Park Velebit, National Parka Paklenica, National park North Velebit, Geonatura, Public Institution for Managing Protected Nature Areas Priroda

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

Germany: Luchsprojekt Bayern, Bavarian Agency of Environment

Italy: Progetto Lince Italia, Centro Conservazione e Gestione Grandi Carnivori - Progetto Lupo Regione Piemonte, Arma dei Carabinieri - CUFAA, 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, Parco Nazionale della Val Grande, Dipartimento di Ecologia - Università della Calabria, Dept. Anim. Prod. Sci. - Università di Udine, 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.

Liechtenstein: Amt für Umwelt, Liechtensteiner Jägerschaft, Liechtensteiner Forstverein

**Slovenia**: Slovenian Forest Service, University of Ljubljana (Biotech. Fac., Dep. of Biology and Dep. of forestry and renewable forest resources)

Switzerland: KORA, BAFU, kantonale Jagdverwaltungen und Wildhüter, Jäger und Naturfreunde

#### **Contacts**

#### Coordination:

Anja Molinari-Jobin, KORA and Progetto Lince Italia

#### France:

Nolwenn Druet-Hoguet, ONCFS

### Italy:

Paolo Molinari, Progetto Lince Italia and KORA Francesca Marucco, Centro Conservazione e Gestione Grandi Carnivori

#### Switzerland:

Christine Breitenmoser-Würsten, KORA Urs Breitenmoser, KORA Fridolin Zimmermann, KORA

### Liechtenstein:

Olivier Nägele, Office of Environment, Vaduz

#### Germany:

Sybille Wölfl, Lynx Project Bavaria Manfred Wölfl, Bavarian Agency of Environment

## Austria:

Thomas Huber, Büro am Berg Christian Fuxjäger, Kalkalpen Nationalpark Georg Rauer, FIWI, Wien

## Slovenia:

Ivan Kos, University of Ljubljana Rok Černe, Slovenia Forest Service Miha Krofel, University of Ljubljana

#### Croatia:

Magda Sindičič, University of Zagreb

## Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Tijana Trbojević, Faculty of Ecology, Independent University of Banja Luka and Ecology Research Association (EID), Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina Igor Trbojević, Faculty of Sciences, University of Banja Luka and Ecology Research Association (EID), Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina