

Restoring and managing ecological corridors in mountains as the green infrastructure in the Danube basin - ConnectGREEN

Mountain Biodiversity Day 13th of January 2021 Cristian-Remus Papp, Wildlife and Landscape National Manager, ConnectGREEN Project Coordinator WWF RO

Project co-funded by European Union Funds (ERDF, IPA)





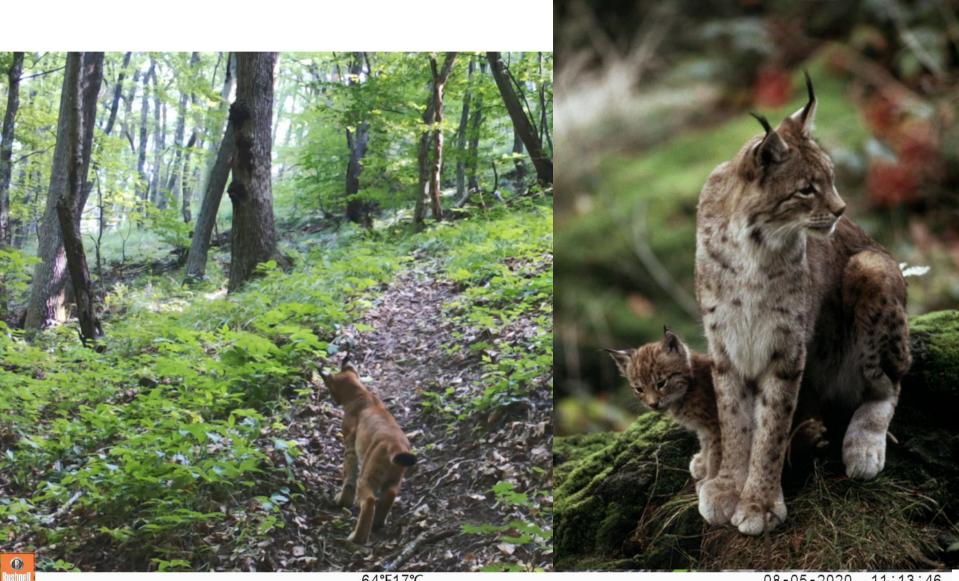






www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen









Project co-funded by European Union Funds (ERDF, IPA) www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen





Project co-funded by European Union Funds (ERDF, IPA) www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen



Threats to biodiversity (IUCN-CMP)

4. Transportation and service corridors within the protected area

(Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them, including associated wildlife mortality)

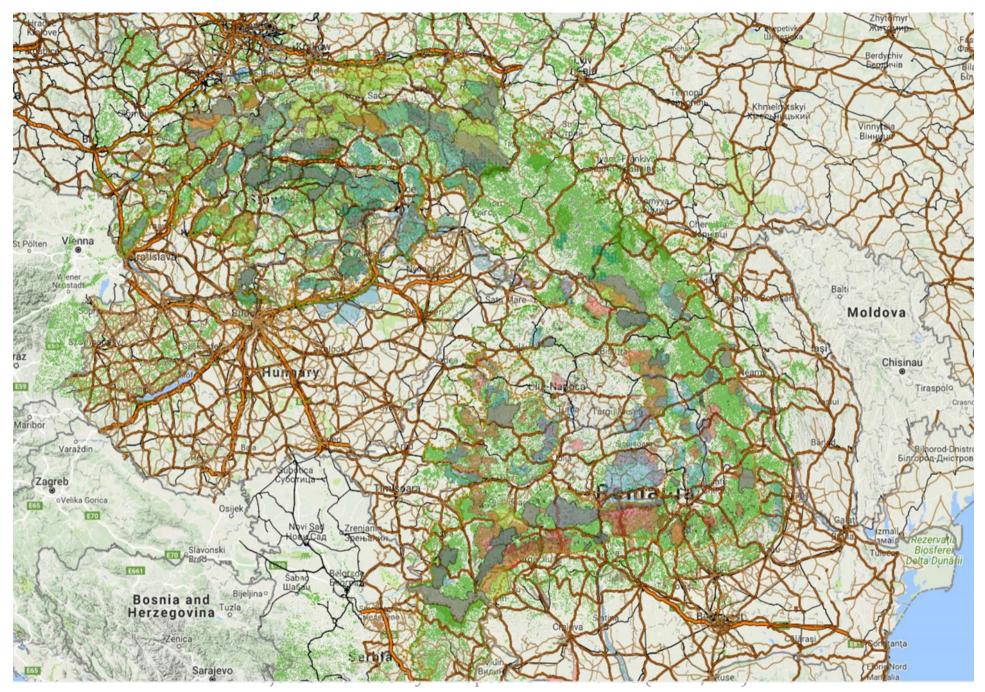
4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	38.39%
4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines, etc.)	32.74%
4.3 Shipping lanes and canals	13.39%
4.4 Flight paths	9.82%

7. Natural system modifications

(Threats from other actions that convert or degrade habitat or change the way the ecosystem functions)

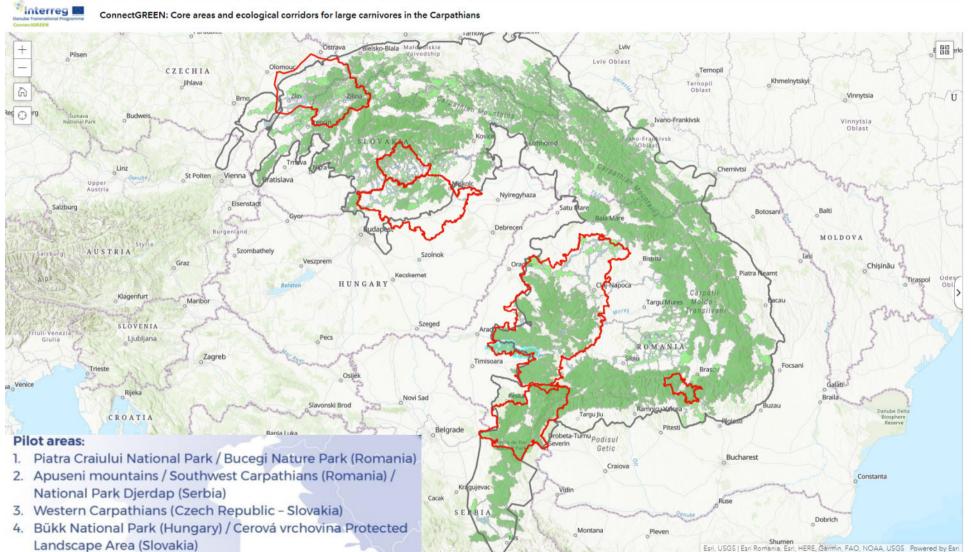
7.1 Fire and fire suppression (including arson)	29.76%
7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management / use	30.06%
7.3 Increased fragmentation within protected areas	37.5%
7.4 Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation, dams without effective aquatic wildlife passages)	30.06%
7.5 Other \"edge effects\" on park values	23.81%
7.6 Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	27.68%
Project co-funded by	European Union Funds (EKDF, IPA)





www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen

Pilot Areas



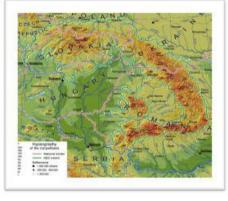
Project co-funded by European Union Funds (ERDF, IPA) www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen



Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians

CC/COP6/DOC9/FINAL DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CONSERVATION OF LARGE CARNIVORES AND ENSURING ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY IN THE CARPATHIANS



INTRODUCTION, LEGAL BACKGROUND AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Carpathians are a range of mountains in Central and Eastern Europe, stretching across seven countries in the form of an arch, starting in the north-east of the Czech Republic, continuing through the whole Slovak Republic, southern Poland, eastern Hungary as well as the west of Ukraine and Romania, and then going south to the eastern part of Serbia.

The Carpathian region is one of Europe's last great wilderness areas, with exceptional levels of biodiversity, extensive tracts of old-growth forest and one of the most important and biggest large carnivore populations in Europe. It is estimated that over 7,200 brown bears, 3,000 grey wolves, and 2,350 Eurasian lynxes currently existing in the Carpathian region (Chapron et al., 2014).

The above-mentioned species require extensive, non-fragmented habitats to establish their large home ranges and to allow long-distance movements to satisfy their biological and ecological needs. However, the sizes of habitats and their connectivity are being challenged by increasing pressures of current and future development of transport and other types of infrastructure in the Carpathian region.

Furthermore, despite their functional role as ecosystem keystone species and their long-term protection in some countries, human-carnivore conflicts can occur.

The large carnivore species existing in human-dominated landscapes often face a multidimensional problem, ranging from human-caused mortality to habitat loss and fragmentation. Compared to other







© Cristian-Remus Papp / WWF Romania

METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS IN THE CARPATHIAN COUNTRIES BY USING LARGE CARNIVORES AS UMBRELLA SPECIES

Project co-funded by European Union Funds (ERDF, IPA)



Thank You!

Cristian-Remus Papp, Project Coordinator

© WWF – Cristian-Remus Papp

www.interreg-danube.eu/connectgreen