



Fenntartható
Természetvédelem
Magyarországi
Natura 2000 területeken

Conference on Large Carnivores` Protection in the Carpathians

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St. István University, Institute for
Wildlife Conservation



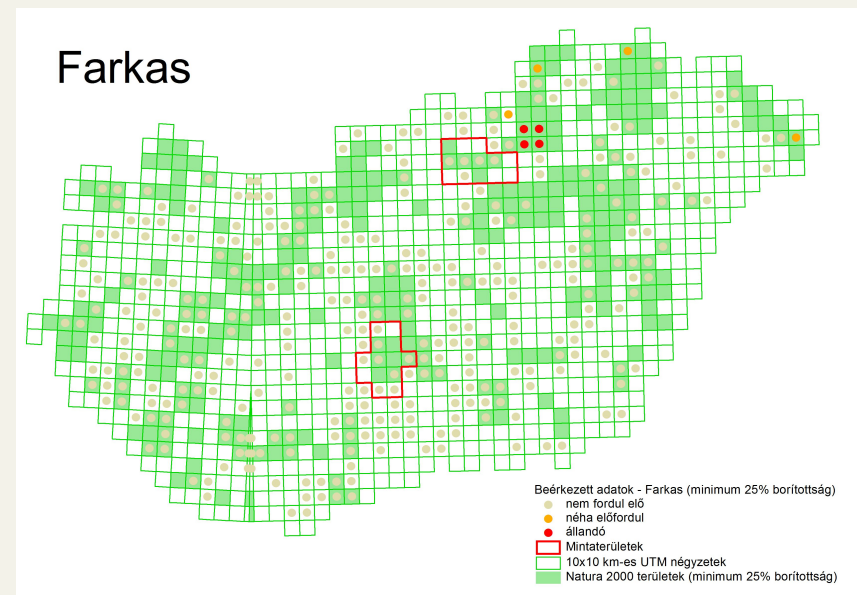
Status and threats of large carnivores in Hungary

- wolf, lynx and bear
 - disappeared in XIX-XX century
 - spontaneous repatriation in North-Hungary from the Slovakian parts of the Carpathians
 - strictly protected
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Wolf

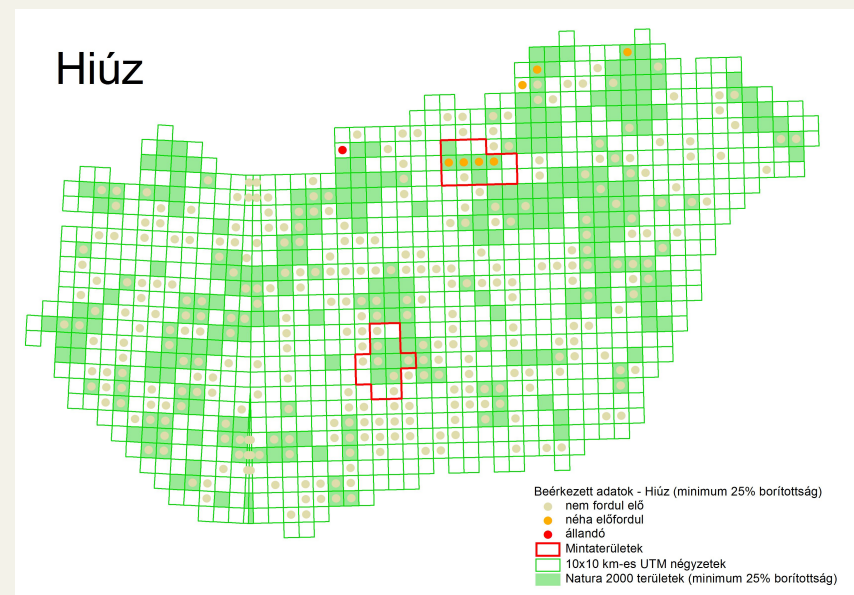
- protected 1993
- strictly protected 2001
- conservation value 250.000 HUF
- permanent occurrences and breeding in Bükk Mountains and Aggtelek region (a pack territory covers Hungary and Slovakia partly)
- + sporadic occurrences
- increasing numbers
- 10-20 individuals max.





Lynx

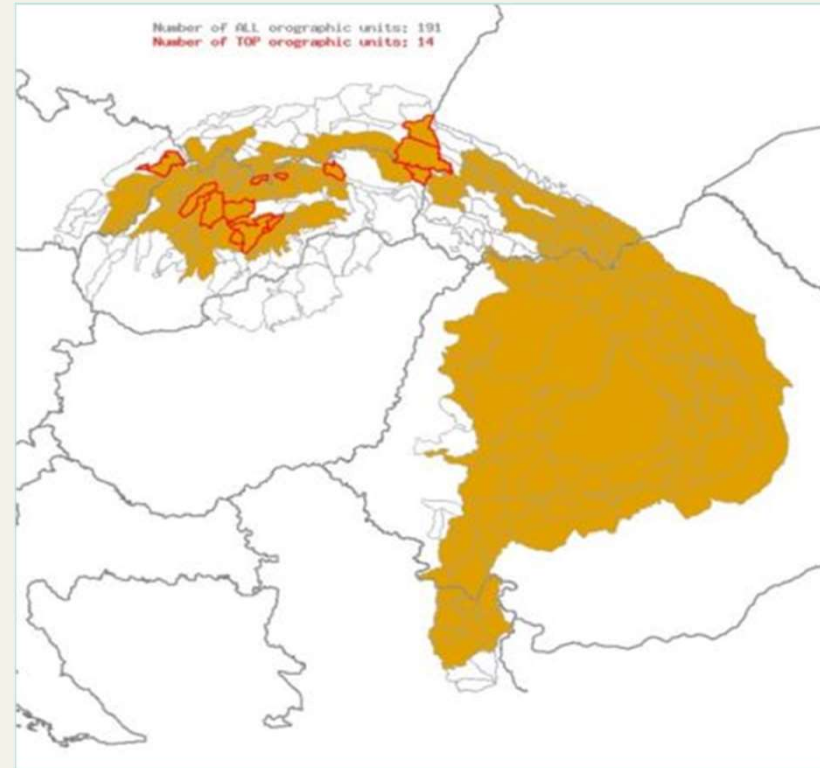
- protected 1988
- strictly protected 1993
- cons value: 500.000 HUF
- sporadic occurrences
- population trend is doubtful
- 5-10 ind max.





Bear

- strictly protected 2001
- cons. value 250.000 HUF
- sporadic occurrences
- increasing frequency of observations
- 1-3 ind. max.





Status and threats of large carnivores in Hungary

- Background
 - spontaneous repatriation
 - no stabilisation in last 30 years
 - edge of the area
 - Goal: stabilize the populations
 - habitat suitability?
 - effect of the source populations
 - corridors?
 - causes of disappearance?
 - illegal killing?
 - others?
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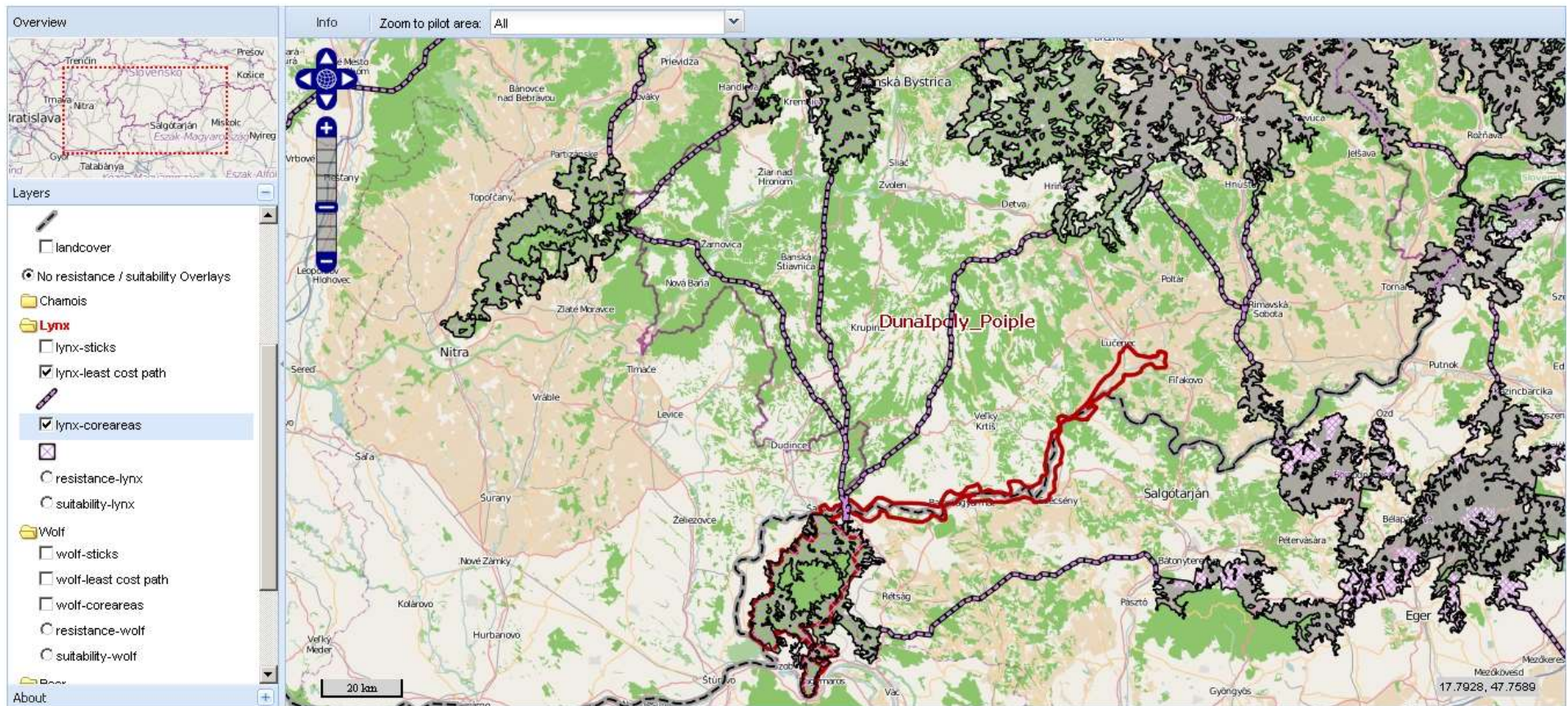


Management of large carnivores in Hungary

- legal and administrative background exist (1996)
 - old conservation plans (2004) for lynx and wolf, no for bear
 - no basic data and knowledge – lack of countrywide monitoring
 - weak transboundary cooperation
 - weak synchronisation of different management activities
 - inappropriate space and time scaling in planning (too small areas and too short period for spontaneous repatriation and dispersion)
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Habitat suitability and corridors for lynx



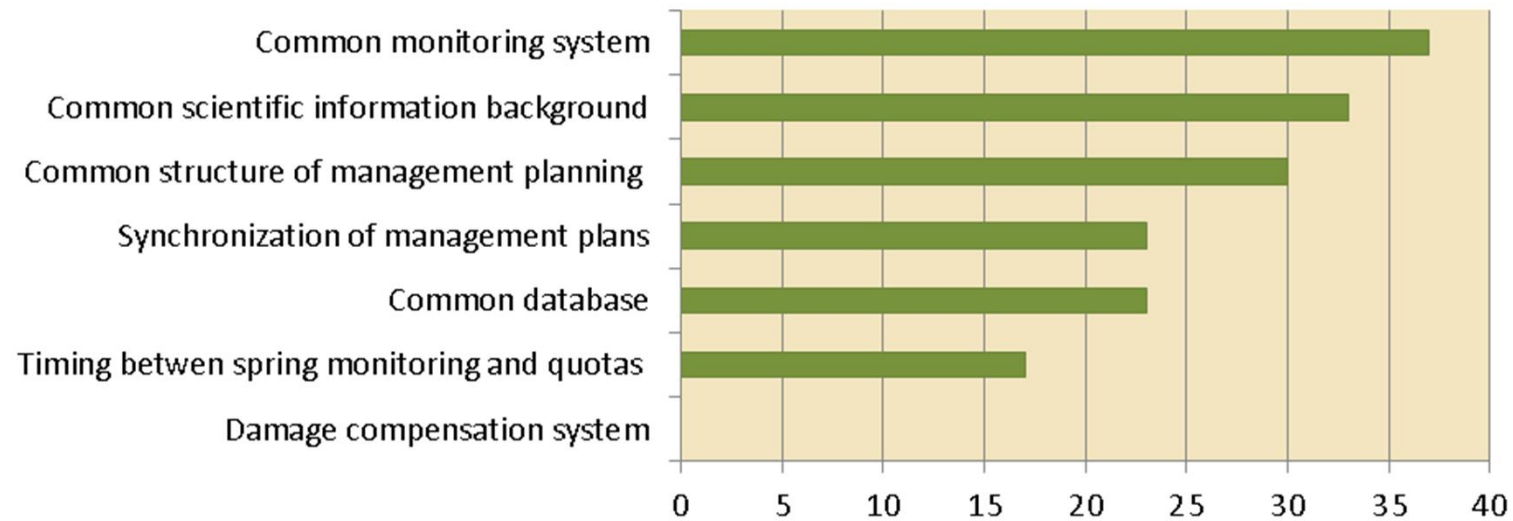


Management of large carnivores in Hungary – conflicts and compensation

- poor knowledge on the
 - zoology of LCs
 - meaning of „protected” and consequences of protection (responsibilities, management actions)
 - level of problems generated by LCs
 - ways of coexistence – lost of traditional cautiousness
 - few attacks on livestock only but increasing problem (psychological aspects)
 - malfunction of compensation schemes in practice
 - no compensation for games - poaching
 - initiatives at NPs – electric fences and guarding dogs
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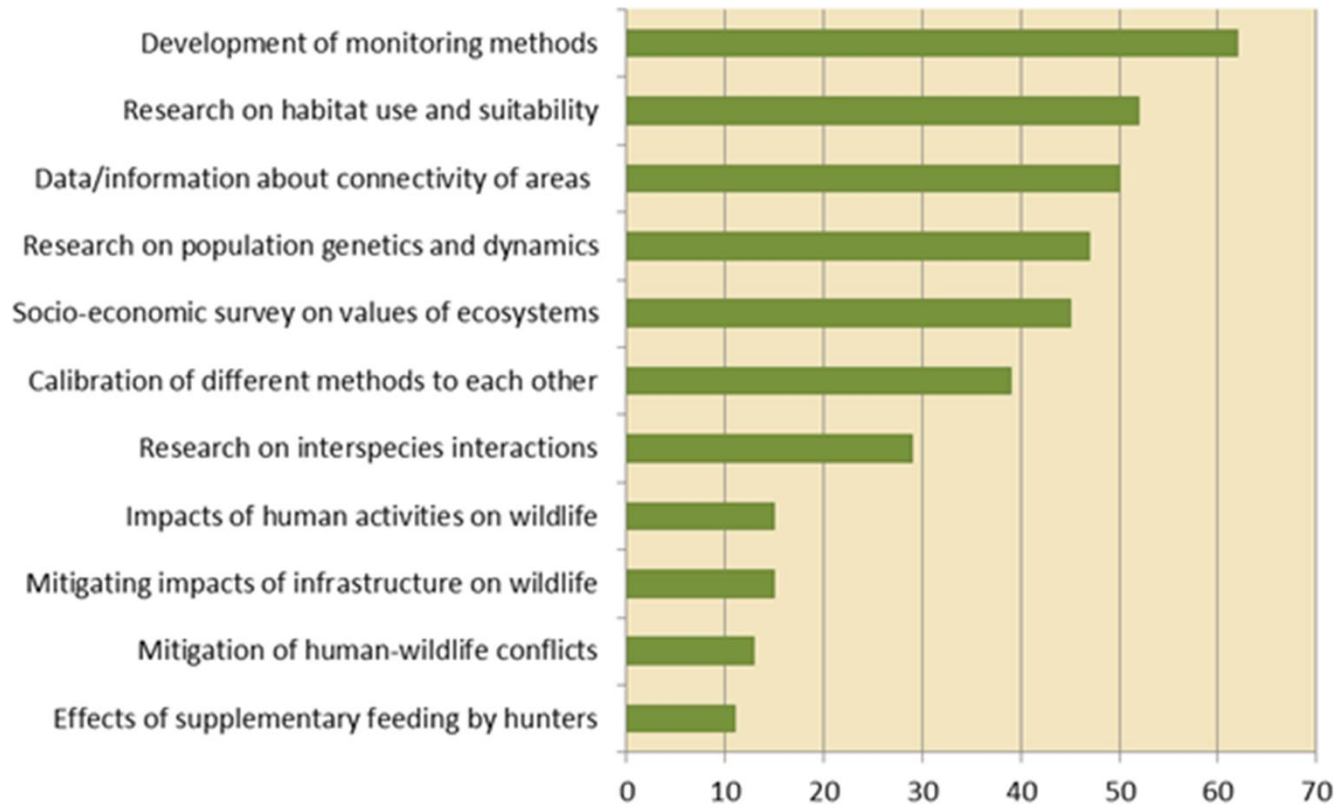


Importance of CIMM ideas





Importance of research priorities



A photograph of a wolf in a forest. The wolf is the central focus, looking towards the left. It has a mix of brown, grey, and white fur. The background is a dense forest with green foliage and dark tree trunks. The lighting is natural, suggesting a daytime setting. The text is overlaid on the image in a yellow, serif font.

Thank you for your attention!

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