



ABNF

italian presidency 2013-2014 alpine convention

alpenkonvention convention alpine nvenzione delle alpi alpska konvencija

#### Werwiew on the status of bea wolf and lynx on the Alps

The role of the Alpine Convention

Claudio Groff – Alpine Convention Conference on LC protection in the Carpathians Roznov pod Radhostem 18-21 October 2016

#### Program:

italian presidency 2013-2014 alpine convention

#### • I - Introduction: the Alpine Convention framework

## II - Status of the Large Carnivores in the Alps

# Alps: a human dominated lanscape compared to Carpathians

# Alps-Carpathians Reasons of a better cooperation

- L.C. move on huge distances
- Natural corridors needed
- L.C. force regions and states to get (and stay) in touch



 The carpathians provide "source" populations for the Alps (lynx, wolf)



# The role of the Alpine Convention

#### THE PLATFORM LARGE CARNIVORES, WILD UNGULATES AND SOCIETY

#### Base: need for a new cross-border and participatory approach!

- Alpine Convention as political host, mandated by ministerial conference;
- GOs as driving forces, interest groups and stakeholders as observers;
- Strategic documents and guidance;
- Expert opinion based;





Final Draft 7th May 2007



## The L.C. Platform (since 2009)

Large carnivores and wild ungulates are to be preserved in balance with their habitat, other wildlife and human interests. Conflicts with human interests are to be dealt with and negative impacts to be counterbalanced.

- •To develop **practical goals** and **management options** for the recovery and conservation of wolf, lynx and bear populations in the Alps
- •To work towards an Alpine-wide **genetic monitoring** program for large carnivores.
- •Cooperation with the **ECONET Platform** of the Alpine Convention and with the **EU Platform**



# The L.C. challange in the Alpine Convention

- •Wiso presidencies: Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Italy, Italy
- Different L.C. populations
- Different lanscapes and economies (northern and southern Alps)
- Different policies and approaches (8 countries)
- Different involvements in the Platform
- Diplomacy needed
- •Agreements not always easy...



#### Brown bear at the scale of the continent

- Specie is **expanding**.
- Many populations extend far beyond national borders.
- Despite initiatives, <u>not much</u> population-level, transboundars monitoring or management so far.
- Alpine pop. small and isolated





# **Alps: recent history**

Bear never totally extinct

#### **Since 1973**

Management of authochthonous population

#### 1995-2002 Reintroduction project

Feasability study

First opinion survey (1997)

10 bears moved from Slovenia to the Alps

#### Goals:

a. 40-60 individuals in 20-40 years
b. A metapopulation connected with Dinaric in the long term

#### 2002-today

New population monitoring and management



## Reproduction 2002-2015





Litters and cubs 2002-2015

litter male cub female cub cub sighted but not determined genetically N° of cubs and litters Year

- 48 litters
- . 101 cubs



## N, structure and sex ratio

#### 48-54 bears in 2015



Structure: 23 adults (48%), 14 youngs (29%), 11 cubs (23%) Sex ratio: 20 males, 21 females, 7 und. – M-F 1:1.05 (n=41)



# **Population trend**







#### **Occupied range**



Females area 1,300 km<sup>2</sup>, males 15-20,000 km<sup>2</sup>



# Dispersion

#### 27 bears dispersed 2005-2015

- 1. 11 (41%) dead or missing
- 2. 10 (37%) back in th ecore area
- 3. 2 (7%) emigrated
- 4. 4 (15%) still dispersing



### An overwiew on the whole Alps



#### Main remarks (bear)

presidency 2013-2014 CONVENTION

- Good genetic monitoring standards and networking
- Minimum Viable Population (MVP) reached in 10-12 years
- Active management needed and possible
  Genetic viability to keep strictly monitored
  Stagnant situation in the eastern Alps; very few females
- No gene flow occurred between the two populations



## **Wolf distribution in Europe**



LCIE, Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (Linnell et al 2008).

# The wolf in Italy and on the Alps

Alps: 250-300 wolves Trend: increasing Italian Alps 2015: 23 packs 150 wolves 12.000 kmq of range

Source: Piano di conservazione e gestione del lupo in Italia (2016)

### Wolf packs trend across the Alpine range

NB/ packs and pairs = at least 1M + 1 F for two consecutive winter or breeding evidence next summer



Source: Wolf Alpine Group (WAG – 2014)

# Alps, Carpathians and Dinaric wolves joining



Figure 2 : Identification of haplotypes diversity in Austria based on DNA<sub>mt</sub> sequencing

#### Source: Wolf Alpine Group (WAG – 2014)

## The lynx: eradicated from the Alps

ears '70

Eastern Alps first half XIX c.; western Alps 1920 - 1930



Cart: Elois - KORA

#### The reintroduction of the lynx in the Alps





# Status of the lynx in the Alps (130-180 in 2014 - stable)





# Challenges

#### Challenges: Slow expansion, controversies, and inbreeding

**Biological:** 

- Relative (compared to other large carnivore species) low population expansion potential;
- Inbreeding as a result of very small founder groups and isolation.

Human dimension and politics:

- Conflicts with hunters → call for "regulation";
- Weak political will for further reintroduction.







# The social context

dramatic decrease in public support in the central Alps (bear)



■1997 ■2003 ■2011









#### Thank you for your attention

web: orso.provincia.tn.it

web: alpconv.org

email: claudio.groff@provincia.tn.it Ph: Matteo Zeni

Bushnell

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