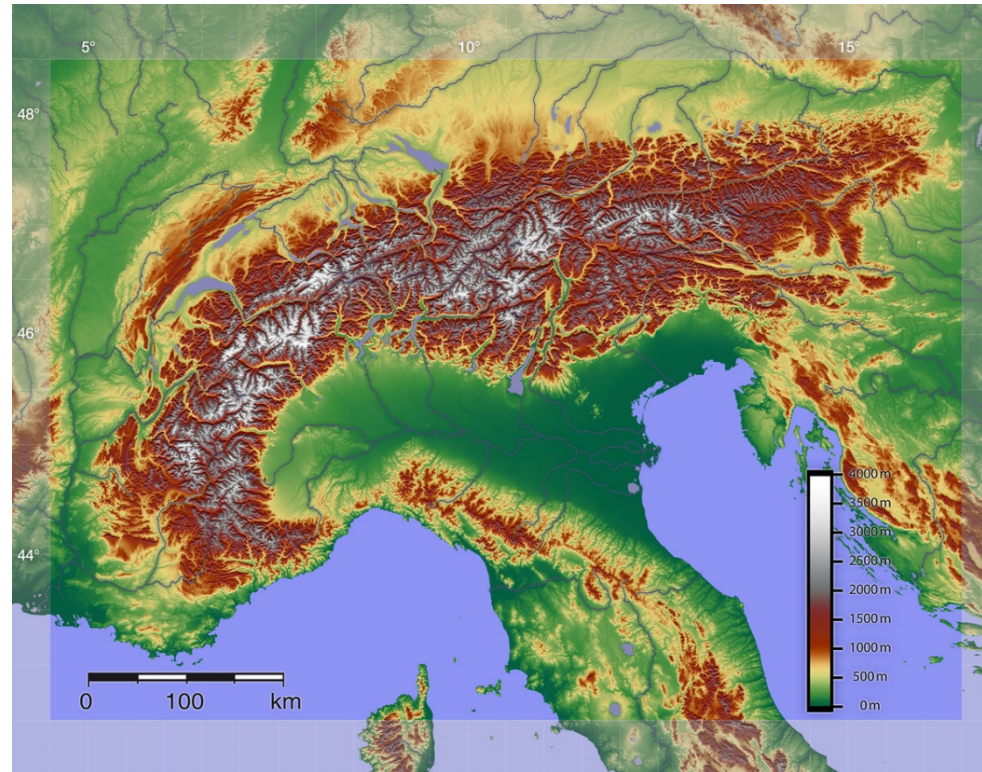


## Coexisting with Large Carnivores in the Alps: Challenges and Opportunities



***“All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.”***

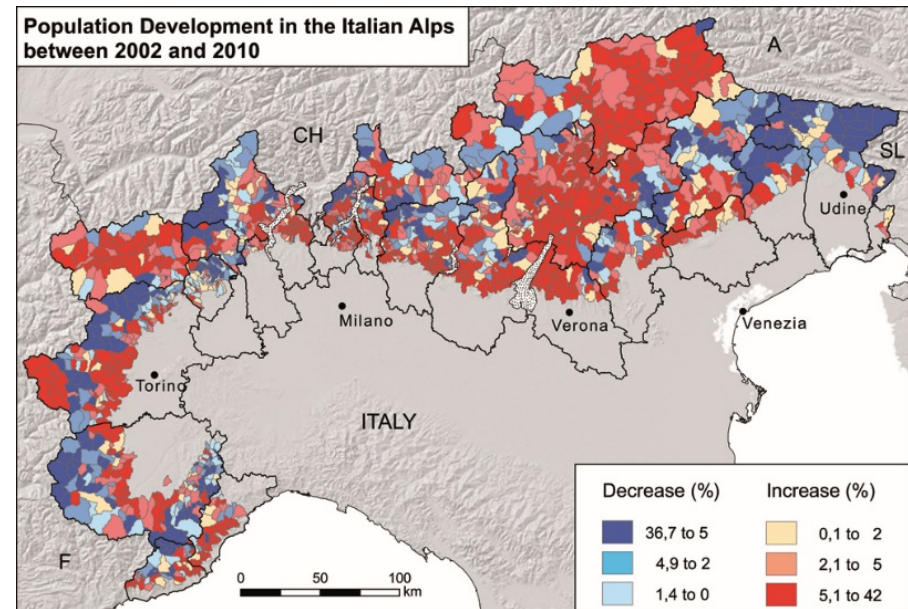
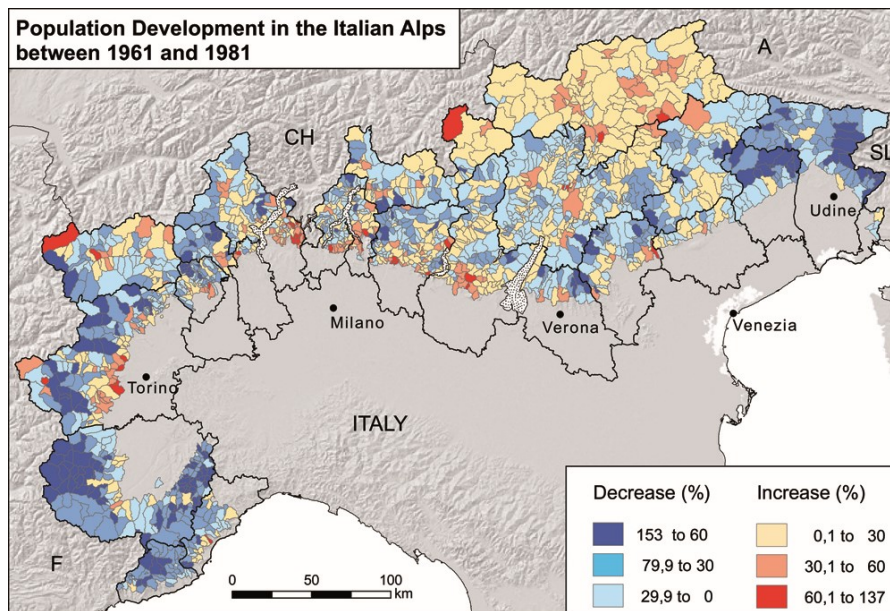
George Orwell,  
*British novelist*  
(1903-1950)

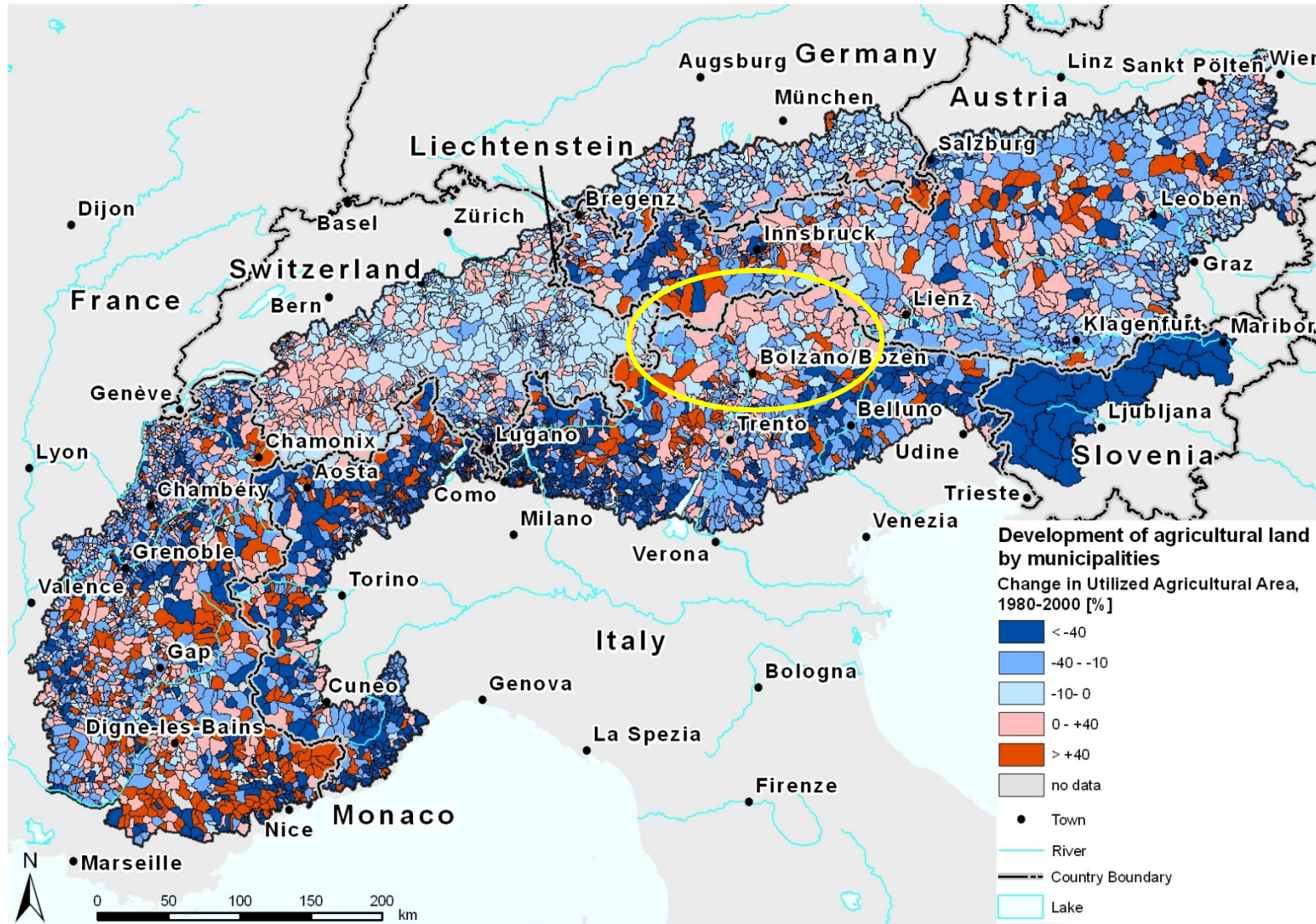
**Filippo Favilli**

Institute for Regional Development and Location Management  
EURAC Research, Bolzano, Italy

The strong industrialization movement in the 20th century caused a decrease in livestock production in the Alps and a consequent recovery of the natural woodland and an increase of the ungulate population.

→ The ecological scenario for the return of the predators was ready





Humans persecuted the large predators wherever they settled, because of the carnivores' **threat to livestock and their role as competitors for game species**

→ The decline of the “big three” is basically **proportional to the expanding human population.**

The **wolf** was the most hated and feared, deserving complete annihilation.

The **bear** was sometimes seen as heroic. Its extinction is seen a sad corollary of modernity.

The **lynx** was the least known, although it was not considered dangerous to humans, it was described as ferocious, cunning and daring.

**Have attitudes towards the large predators changed?**

**What initiatives are needed to avoid human-wildlife conflicts  
and encourage human acceptance?**

**Südtirol sagt: Nein danke**

**Wolf und Bär zurück in den Alpen?**

Dienstag, 16. Februar 2016 | 16:09 Uhr

UNO A PANEVEGGIO E DUE IN VAL DI NON

**Tre lupi avvistati nei boschi trentini**

*BOLZANO. Tre lupi, uno nell'area di Paneveggio e altri due in alta Val di Non, sono stati avvistati o fotografati da "foto trappole" in Trentino nel giro di una settimana. Il 7 giugno scorso una...*

21 giugno 2016

**ALTO ADIGE, ULTIMATO IL PROGETTO PER LA CONVIVENZA CON I LUPI**



24 febbraio 2014

**Alto Adige, paese assediato da orsi  
Il sindaco: "Minaccia da eliminare"**

A Termeno (Bolzano) è in atto una raccolta di firme per deportare gli animali. "Siamo pronti anche a sparare", minaccia il primo cittadino

**Bauernbund: Nein zum Wolf**

GROSSRAUBTIERE: Tagung und Erfahrungsaustausch in Brüssel – Jährlich 7 Bären in Südtirol

BRÜSSEL. Im gesamten Alpenraum kehren Großraubtiere wie Bären und Wölfe zurück. Die Erfahrungen damit und die Folgen daraus haben Anfang der Woche rund 100 Politiker und Interessensvertreter bei einer Tagung in Brüssel diskutiert.

Ziel der Veranstaltung war es, Erfahrungen mit Bär, Wolf und Luchs in den Alpen auszutauschen und über die Folgen der Wiedereingliederung für die alpine Berglandwirtschaft zu diskutieren, schreibt SVP-EU-Abgeordneter Herbert Dorfmann in einer Aussendung. Gemeinsam mit seiner Bayrischen Kollegin Ulrike Müller hat er die Veranstaltung organisiert.

Die Situation Südtirol Andreas Agreiter, Gesch. rnder Amtsdirektor im Jagd und Fischerei so d mehr als 10 Jahren gibt e Großraubtiere in Südtirol



Debattierten mit Fachleuten aus dem Alpenraum über die Rückkehr der Großraubtiere (v. l. n.r.): Lorenz Müller (Kleinviehzüchter), Bernhard Burger, Leo Tiefenthaler und Viktor Peintner (SBB), Herbert Dorfmann, Andreas Agreiter, Barbara Mock (Kleinviehzüchter), Bayerns EU-Abgeordnete Ulrike Müller, Lothar Gersgrasser (Südtiroler Jagdverband), Claudio Groff (Provinz Trient) und der Trienter Landesrat Michele Dalapiccola.

7 Bären halten sich jährlich im Gebiet auf - seit 2010 auch einige Wölfe. Die Stimmung der Bauern ist nicht bevormundet werden und durch EU-Schutzbestimmungen zum Zuseher gemacht werden, vereinbar. Das EU-Parlament arbeitet derzeit an einer Bewertung der FFH-Richtlinie, welche einen Schutz der erlösten Beute-

**14 Südtirol** Mittwoch, 17. Februar 2016 - Dolomiten

**Nach dem Bär kommt der Wolf**

NATUR: Rückkehr der beiden Beutegreifer ist unausweichlich – Der richtige Umgang ist ausschlaggebend – Vortrag von Wolfgang Platter

VON BIRG PARDATSCHER ABART

VINSCHGAU. Braunbären werden seit zehn Jahren immer wieder im Vinschgau gesichtet und auch die Rückkehr des Wolfes ist nur noch eine Frage der Zeit. Darauf müsse man vor allem bei der Almwirtschaft reagieren, sagt Nationalparkdirektor Wolfgang Platter bei einem Vortrag in Schluderns.

Nicht jeder der Rückkehrer in den Alpen ist willkommen, stellt Wolfgang Platter, der Direktor des Nationalparks Stilfer Joch, fest. Während der Steinbock und der Bergzieger zu Sympathieträgern geworden seien, gebe es gegenüber dem Braunbären und dem Wolf erhebliche Vorbehalte, wenn nicht gar Ablehnung. Aber auch sie seien ein Teil der Lebensgemeinschaft in den Alpenländern, mit dem sich der Mensch arrangieren müsse.

2005 war der erste der Bären aus dem Wiedereinsiedlungsprojekt im Trentino in den Vinschgau gekommen. Seither flammte die Diskussion über die Sinnhaftigkeit der Wiedereinsiedlung von Braunbären immer wieder auf, vor allem wenn der Braun-



Es ist nur noch eine Frage der Zeit, bis der Wolf auch im Vinschgau wieder heimisch sein wird.

setzt werden: es müsse verhindert werden, dass der Bär auf einfache Weise zu seiner Nahrung komme und die Scheu vor Menschen verliere. So dürfe er keine Möglichkeit haben, an Biomüllabfälle zu gelangen. Aber auch die Landwirtschaft müsse reagieren, unterstrich der Direktor des Nationalparks. „Die Almsommerung in der heutigen Form wird mit der Rückkehr der Beutegreifer problematisch“, Wolfgang Platter empfahl den Herdenschutz als Präventionsmaßnahme. Er machte keinen Hehl daraus, dass der Umgang der

Schweiz mit auffälligen Bären angebracht wäre. Dort werden Problem bären, die mehr als acht Haustiere gerissen haben, vergrämt. Tut das nicht seine Wirkung, wird der Bär zum Risikobären erklärt und entfernt.

„30 Prozent der Hauswirtschaft gehen auf das Konto von einigen wenigen Bären“, erklärte Wolfgang Platter. Die große Mehrheit verhalte sich völlig unanfällig. „Um die Art zu erhalten, ist es daher besser, diese kritischen Tiere zu entfernen.“

Weit größere Probleme sieht der Nationalparkdirektor mit der Rückkehr des Wolfes auf die Almwirtschaft zukommen. Der Wolf sei ein Überlebenskünstler und für den Menschen ungefährlich, nicht aber für die Tiere.

Wölfe treten im Rudel auf und jagen so auch ihre Beute, zu der Schafe und junge Bänder ebenso gehören wie Rotwild. „Wir müssen unsere Almwirtschaft ändern“, unterstrich Wolfgang Platter neuerlich, denn der Wolf werde schneller in den Vinschgau kommen als der Bär.

Der Vortrag war von der Bibliothek Schluderns, der örtlichen AVS-Sektion und dem Bildungsausschuss der Gemeinde Schluderns organisiert worden.



14 MARZO 2016 COSTUME

**La reintroduzione del lupo. Ne facciamo a meno, come l'orso**

Share 8 Tweet 0 Email 0



CAI. A Bergamo il 12 marzo primo incontro nazionale del Gruppo Grandi Carnivori

*“Incontro con il lupo. Opportunità per il futuro o minaccia dal passato?”*

**il caso**  
OMIA ACCI  
D

**Valle Po**  
SICARIO  
S

**SAN MICHELE MONDOVI**  
“Trova scarti nel terreno Niente centrale a Inrbog”

**Nuovo attacco del lupo “Siamo soli a difenderci”**  
Uccisi vitelli di due mangani in Val Casotto e sopra Dronero

**Nella Val Mattina**

**Il caso OMIA ACCI**  
D

**Valle Po**  
S

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**Nella Val Mattina**

THE GLOBAL EDITION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2013 | 3

EUROPE UNITED STATES

**World News**

**Berlin moves to try 30 who helped guard Auschwitz**

**BERLIN**  
In renewed push, agency issues recommendation to country's prosecutors

BY MELISSA EDDY  
German justice officials said Tuesday that they were recommending that prosecutors pursue charges against 30 surviving guards from the Auschwitz death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, a first step in renewed efforts to widen the net of those punishable for crimes associated with the Holocaust.

The announcement was made by officials at the country's Central Office for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes. Prosecutors in Stuttgart have already begun a preliminary investigation against one other former guard.

"This shows that even 68 years after the end of World War II, there can be no end to the prosecution" of crimes from that era, said Rainer Stockelberger, the justice minister in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

The list was drawn from an original pool of 50 former guards drawn up by the judicial authorities this year, after the conviction in 2011 of John Demjanjuk, that set a precedent in German law. A Munich court found Mr. Demjanjuk, a former auto worker who had long lived in the United States, guilty of being the man who shot at the Sobibor death camp during his tenure as a guard, despite a lack of evidence directly linking

**2 visions of ecology collide in Alpine fields**

**WOLVES FROM PAGE 1**  
just the sort of continuation of tradition and progression that appeals to European notions of modernity, and it is thereby rebranded as a result.

Nevertheless, the average shepherd finishes the year with earnings that approximate the minimum wage, according to government figures. It is a hard-living made harder by the wolf.

"If you ask me, when they talk about 'environmentalism' today, it's meant for city people," Mr. Bruno said. "You go talk about the bear, the wolf, about nature that's a bit wild, and you send them all off dreaming."

"Come ask us, the shepherds, about putting sharks in the Mediterranean," he added wryly. "You'll get 99 percent in favor. I don't go swimming. I don't give a damn!"

France's wolf population is hardly Europe's largest, at about 250, but it is likely the most contentious. There is little suitable wilderness here, and many of the country's most rugged expanses — habitats suited to the wolf — are occupied by farmers and their animals.

"We're not in a big country," said Serge Préveraud, the president of the National Ovine Federation. France's 6 million sheep, Mr. Préveraud said, cannot reasonably be expected to coexist with wolves.

The European Union considers the wolf's return to northern and western Europe to be a "success story of the last 50 years," said Jo Henens, the spokesman for the E.U. environment commissioner.

Silk, Mr. Henens said, the wolf's impact on livestock "is becoming an obvious concern."

French authorities spend millions each year on wolf control, but lost animals and to subsidize the hunking up of sheep pens, and to subsidize the hunking up alongside many flocks, despite the modernization of conservation means



The cabin in the French Alps



**LE FAIT DU JOUR**

**La chasse au loup rouverte**

Face à la multiplication des attaques, le préfet du Var a annoncé qu'il allait faire appel à des chasseurs d'Amérique du Nord et d'Europe de l'Est pour traquer ces prédateurs

Les propos du préfet du Var en ont fait sensation plus d'un. A des éleveurs qui lui proposent le cadavre de l'une de leurs cinq chèvres algébriques en 11 mois, à Baudouin, sur lequel que la régulation du loup était une priorité, ripostant la hausse des quotas de prélèvement. Surtout, il a annoncé le recrutement de chasseurs de loup à l'étranger. "A Castillon, nous avons organisé une battue avec 150 chasseurs en février dernier qui n'a donné aucun résultat. En France, personne ne sait chasser le loup. Et le réintroduire donc, des gens spécialisés, pour qu'on ait en Amérique du Nord ou en Europe de l'Est". Dans l'immédiat, un tir de prélèvement est annoncé en septembre.

Coordonnateur du Plan national loup, le député-adjoint Christophe Castaner se dit "très surpris" de ces propos. Il rappelle que ce dispositif a fait l'objet d'un accord de toutes les parties: élus, chasseurs, associations de protection.

Quant à une battue de 150 chasseurs, "C'est illégal". Aujourd'hui, le tir collectif de défense est autorisé par un permis maximum sur la zone de protection d'un troupeau dont les membres de protection sont installés face à des attaques répétées. NDLR. Il faut faire attention à nos chasseurs locaux et à nos bœufs

**Le loup dans la région**

- Zone de protection nationale
- Indicateurs de présence (DPA, ACP)
- Chasseurs autorisés (DPA, ACP)
- Loup (rouge) et Prédateur (bleu)
- Prédateurs

# Main Projects



## Challenge

Depredation on livestock

Competition with hunters

Thinking big

Infrastructure

Small populations

Prejudice

## Method

Mitigation/Protection measures

Conflict resolution

Administrative Cooperation

Crossing structures /mitigation

Reduce mortality / poaching

Fear / illegal killing

## Opportunity

Increase acceptance /  
reduce costs

Setting new quotas /  
diversification of hunters'  
role

Re-think landscape/ local  
implementation

De-fragmentation

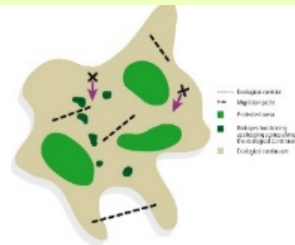
Protection of BDV/  
knowledge

Education, information,  
enforcement



## Macro Area “Natural Resources and Ecosystems

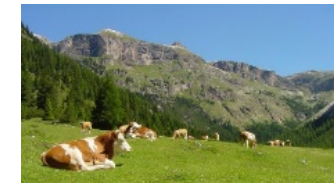
### PF Ecological Network



### PF WISO



- Opening to the society - involvement of local actors
- Capitalization of past projects
- Spreading of results
- Identification fo implementation measures
- Valorization of thematic influences
- Development of new projects

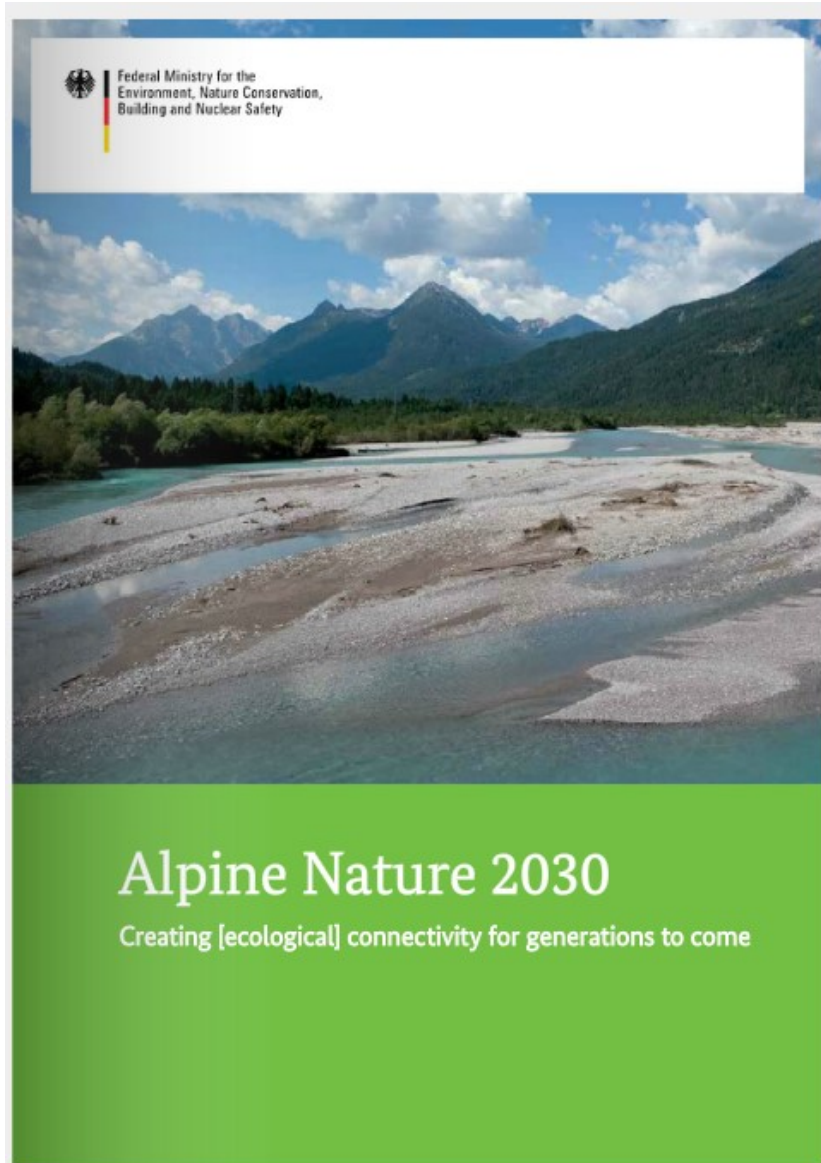


### PF Mountain Agriculture

### WG Mountain Forests



# Ecological Network Platform Of the Alpine Convention



Establishment of comprehensive, technical, political and strategic principles for implementing the Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation Protocol of the Alpine Convention and, in particular, for creating the Ecological Network as envisaged in Article 12 of the Protocol.

These principles can be applied beyond the Alpine region, for instance, in other mountainous regions such as the Carpathians.

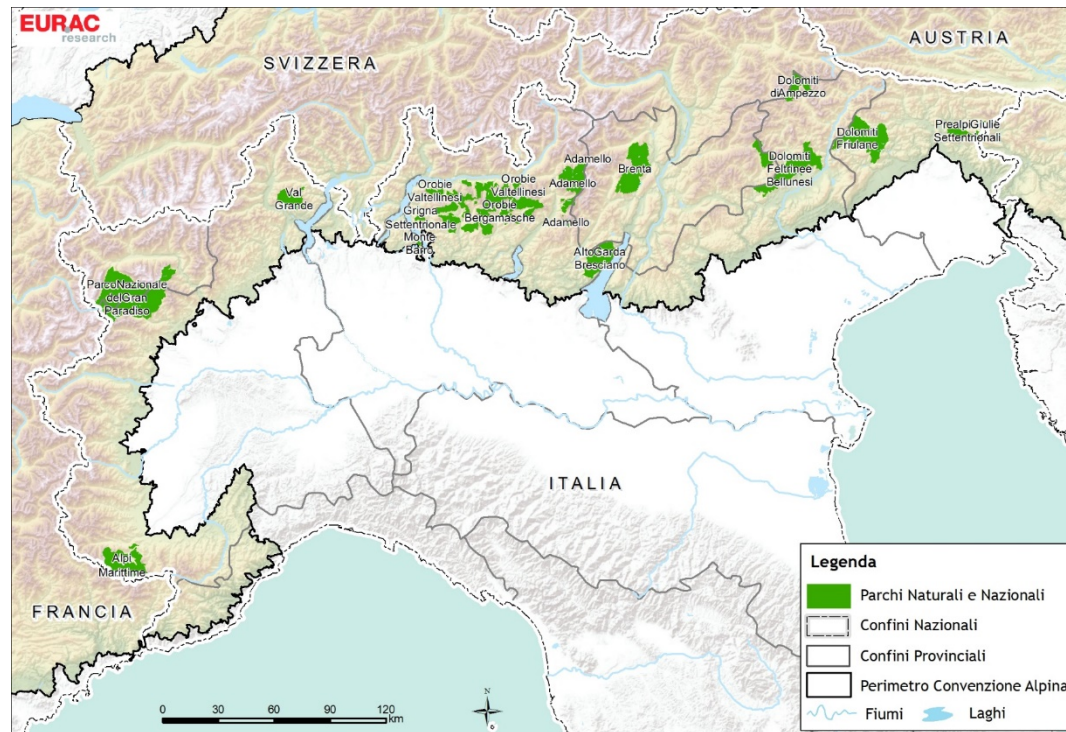
This publication highlights the results of this long-term and successful cooperation and its contribution to biodiversity conservation in Europe.

<https://youtu.be/zCdIC5F0-3Y>

<http://www.alparc.org/nature2030>

<http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/service/publications/downloads/details/artikel/alpine-nature-2030/>

## The SAPA Network (Sistema Aree Protette Alpine - Alpine Protected Areas Network)



- Coordination Platform for all the Alpine Protected Areas
- Coordination Platform between Protected Areas and Policy Makers / territorial Agencies of Alpine Biogeographic Region
- Involvement of Alpine Protected Areas in European and International Networks
- Development of new common international projects

The Alpine Protected Areas occupy the 25% of Alpine Area, although they are not well connected, have low budget and do not have the size actually needed for the best conservation of LC, they play a very important role:

- Implementing important conservation activities and compensation schemes
- Reintroduction and monitoring activities
- Habitat conservation and restoration
- Research activities
- Information and education
- Stakeholders' participation process
- Exchange of BP and valorization of large carnivores' presence

# EURAC research Animal - Vehicle Collisions in Bolzano Province

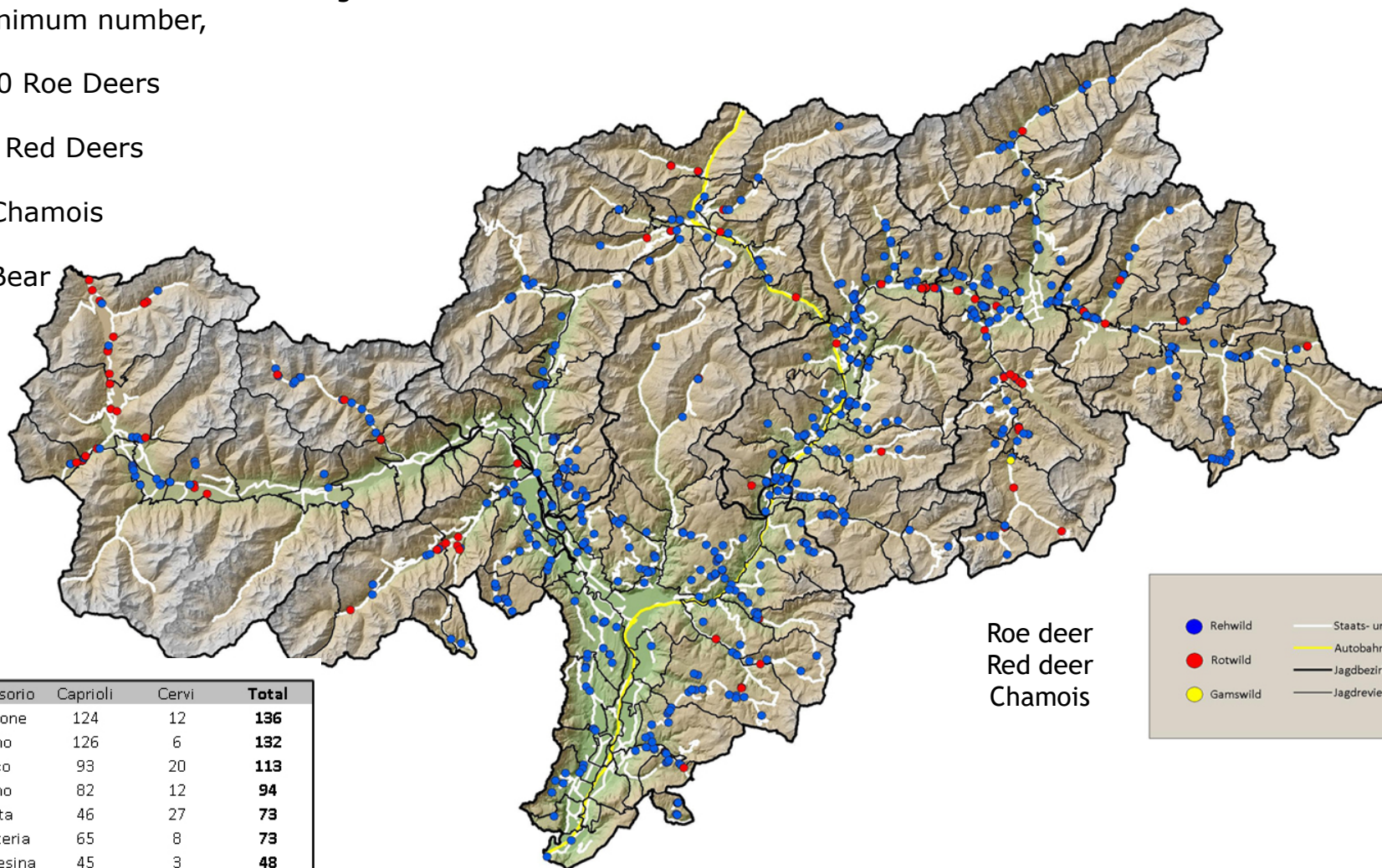
717 car accidents with ungulates in 2012 – minimum number,

620 Roe Deers

95 Red Deers

1 Chamois

1 Bear



Roe deer  
Red deer  
Chamois



Comprendorio	Caprioli	Cervi	Total
Bressanone	124	12	<b>136</b>
Bolzano	126	6	<b>132</b>
Brunico	93	20	<b>113</b>
Merano	82	12	<b>94</b>
Venosta	46	27	<b>73</b>
Alta Pusteria	65	8	<b>73</b>
Bassa Atesina	45	3	<b>48</b>
Vipiteno	39	7	<b>46</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>715</b>

## New Provincial Law on Urbanism and Landscape Protection



- **Integrate the concept of ecological connectivity** inside existing nature protection criteria and define the priority zones for the creation of a provincial ecological network
  - **Increase the knowledge and understanding** of interested actors (e.g., architects, engineers)
- **Increase the communication, divulgation, and sensibilization** of large public (seminars, expositions)
- **Foresee participatory processes** to involve public authorities, large public and stakeholders from the first steps of ecological corridors projects
- **Calculate the value of ecosystem services** and sensibilize the large public, public authorities, tourists etc in *ad hoc* communication campaigns

# EURAC research Italian Initiatives - Action Plan on Wolf Killing

Action Plan for killing max 5% of wolves in the Apennines and in the Alps

**Proposal:** Remove ca. 60 individuals/year (problematic wolves)

Wolf Control more oriented to social than technical issues

Scientific community agrees on the proposal

Objections from animalist groups:

- 300 wolves are killed every years due to **poaching**
- **15-20% of wolves are killed** because of men activitis (e.g., roadkills)
- High number of **feral dogs and hybrids**
- In France and Spain, legal killings have provoked an increase in livestock attacks (packs' de-structuration)
- Increase the presence of **livestock guarding dogs**
- **More Education** and knowledge

## **Inform the local communities**

- Current conflicts, participatory approach
- Promote and sustain Green infrastructures and sustainable transports

## **Sustain/protect the economic activities in high mountain areas**

- Mitigation and protection measures
- Clarification on compensation schemes

## **Restore Alpine metapopulations**

- Include ecological connectivity in spatial planning
  - Metapopulations approach

## **Valorize local dynamics as an opportunity for local economies**

- Promote wildlife tourism
- Area image and marketing

## **Increase the general knowledge of biology and ecology of these species**

- Environmental, climate change and wilderness education
- Raise awareness on carnivores' role in ecosystems



# THANK YOU



*"All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others."*

George Orwell,  
British novelist  
(1903-1950)

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