

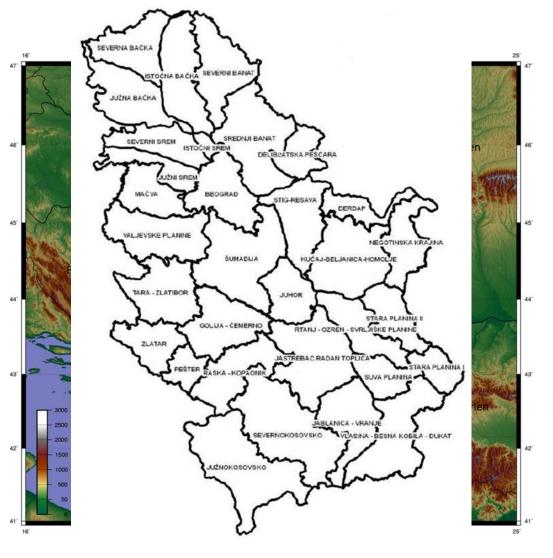


# Poaching in Serbia What we (don't)know



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#### Introduction



357 hunting grounds 30 hunting regions 95% of the territory



#### Introduction

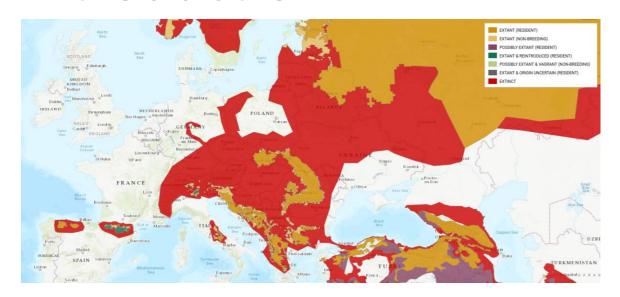
Law on game and hunting 2010

#### 62 game species

- 45 can be hunted (wolf, jackal, fox)
- 17 protected (bear, lynx)



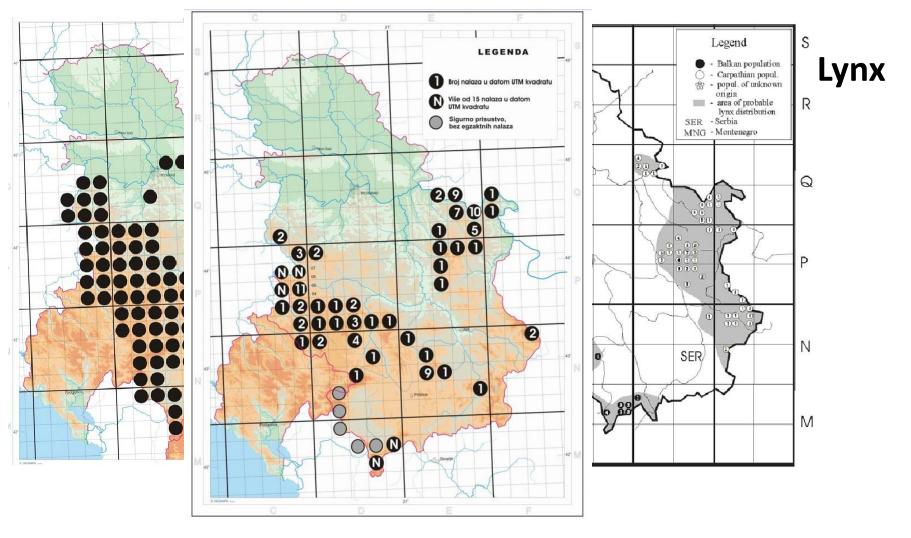
#### Introduction



Brown bear abundance (IUCN Red list, 2019)



Euroasian lynx abundance (IUCN Red list, 2019)



**Brown bear** 

Species	Trend	Optimal number	Estimated size	Planned culling	Realized culling	Year	Source
		1,344	1,520	432	188	2012/13	Lavadinović, 2016
Wolf			1,300- 1,600		145-276	2011-'17	Statistical yearbook, 2019
			800-900		160-188		Ćirović & Paunović, 2018
Jackal		4,432	9,164	3,739	2,431	2012/13	Lavadinović, 2016
Fox		36,282	43,439	18,484	13,621	2012/13	Lavadinović, 2016

Species	Trend	Optimal number	Estimated size	Planned culling	Realized culling	Year	Source
Lynx			15			2012/13	Lavadinović, 2016
			8-43			2011-'17	Statistical yearbook, 2019
			90			2018	Ćirović & Paunović, 2018
Brown bear			53-54			2012/13	Lavadinović, 2016
			48-148			2011-'17	Statistical yearbook, 2019
			100			2018	



Roe deer

Population size - 133,000 Hunters' bag - 11,000 (Statistical yearbook,2019)

Sex ratio - 1:1 Age classes - 7+ Population coefficient - 0.6

Females 65,000 Fertile females 50,000

Offspring 30,000

Lovokrađa (Stealing in hunting)





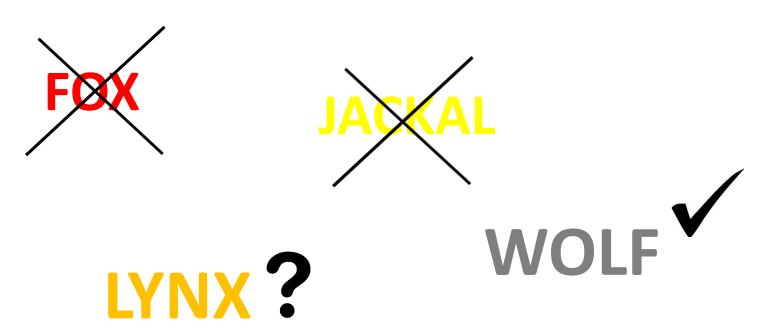
**Krivolov** (Wrong hunting)



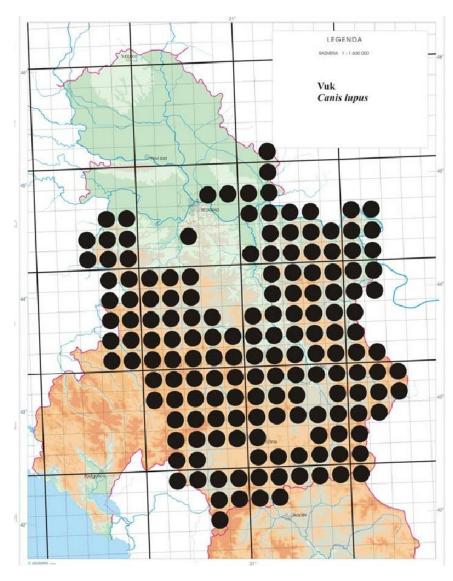
- Illegal hunt by regular hunters during the hunting season on other species
- Illegal hunt by administration staff or their guests
- Illegal hunting tourism
- Illegal hunting by powerful groups above law
- Illegal trophy hunt

Valchev et al., 2006

- Illegal hunting for subsistence
- Illegal hunting to prevent damages
- Ignorance or lack of experience
- Illegal hunting to supply restaurants
- Protest against hunting ground management



BEAR?





#### Three variables – area & staff & hunters:

NOC = 0,0013 \* 
$$HA^{0,80}$$
 \*  $GK^{0,71}$  \*  $M^{0,22}$ 

Lavadinović *et al.*, 2012

#### Four variables – area & staff & hunters & roe deer abundance

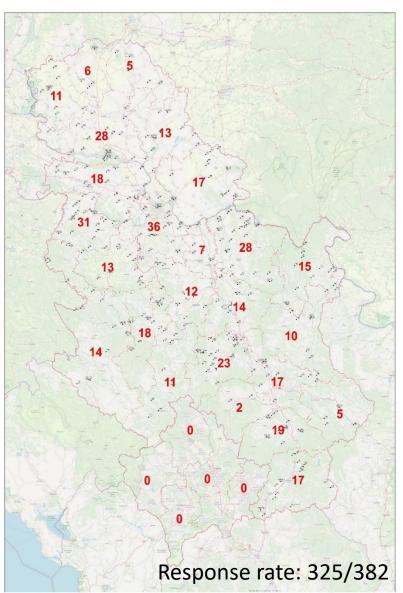
$$\ln y = a + b * x_1 + c * x_2 + d * x_3 + e * x_4$$
(2.43) (0.85) (0.67) (-0.25)

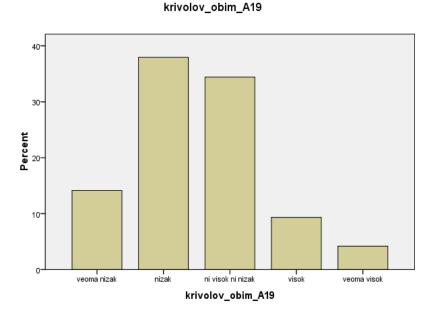
$$y = 2.40 * 1.00^{x_1} * 1.17^{x_2} * 1.00^{x_3} * 0.99^{x_4}$$

$$R = 0.42$$

$$R^2 = 0.18$$

$$R = 0.42$$
  $R^2 = 0.18$   $F = 4.981 + 0.0011$ 



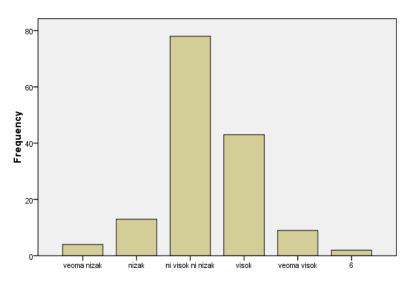


Responses	%		
Extreme high	3.7		
High	12.9		
Neutral	28.3		
Low	32.2		
None	22.9		

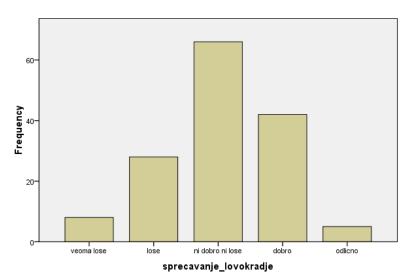
Lavadinović, 2016



**Gamekeepers** 

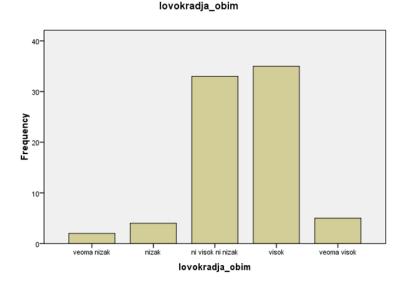


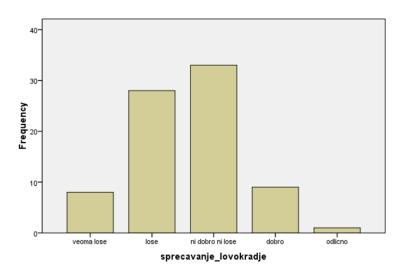
sprecavanje\_lovokradje





**Hunting ground managers** 





#### Conclusion

- Monitoring of large carnivores is poor
- Abundance is increasing
  - but lynx and brown bear abundances are still low
- Poaching in Serbia is intensive
- Various motive and complex issue
- No reliable data on large carnivores poaching

We need better monitoring!

# Thank you / Mulţumesc

