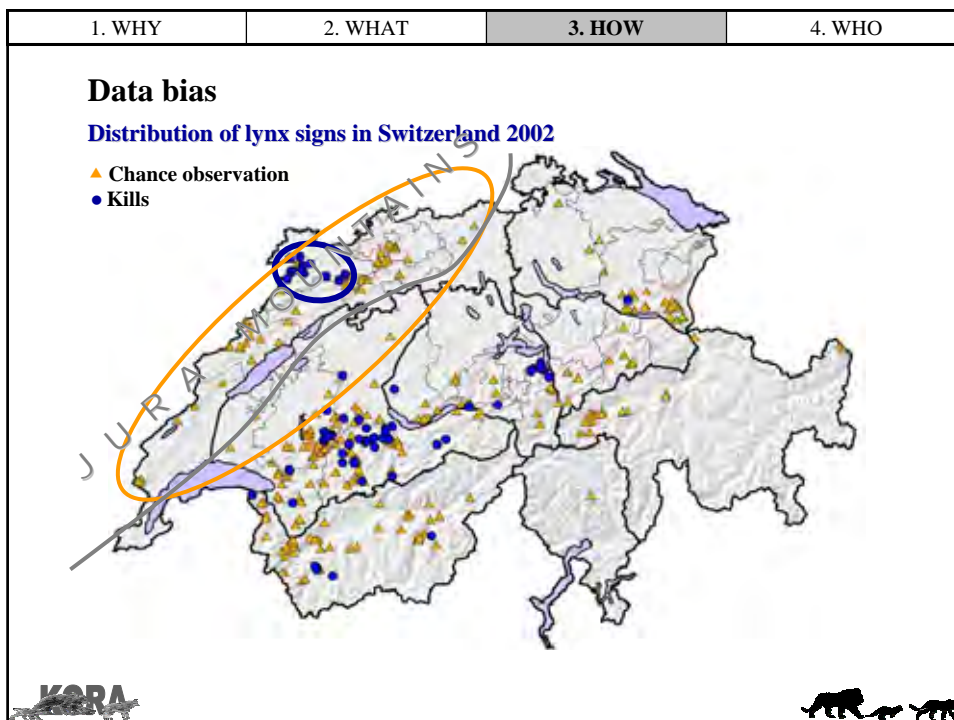




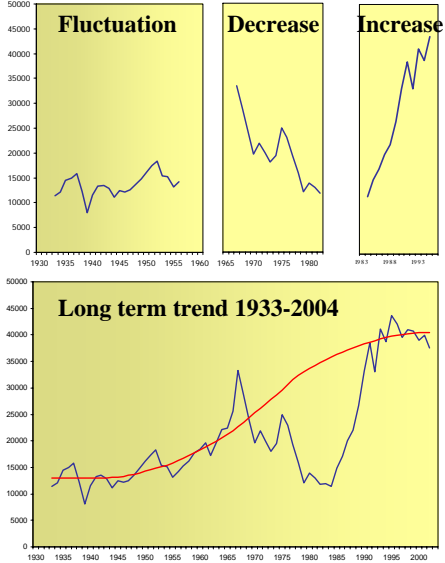







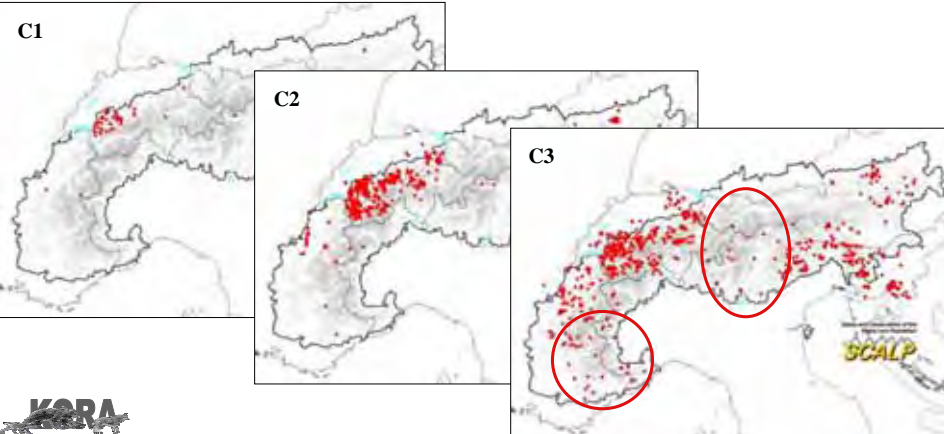

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p>Biases and pitfalls:</p> <p>Data bias: The data collected are not representative or not adequate for the question asked.</p> <p>Sampling sites: The sampling area is not representative for the entire population (too small, wrong habitat).</p> <p>Time scale: The duration of data collection does not allow the determination of the dynamic process (short-term fluctuations <i>versus</i> longer-term trends).</p> <p>Interpretation: The interpretation of the results is wrong or not generally accepted.</p>			





1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
Sampling site bias			
 <p>Above timberline: Easy observation, but untypical habitat</p>		 <p>Forest: Difficult observation in typical habitat</p>	
			

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
Time scale bias			
<p>Red fox hunting bag in Switzerland</p>			
 <p>The figure consists of four line graphs showing the red fox hunting bag in Switzerland from 1930 to 2004. The y-axis represents the number of foxes, ranging from 0 to 50,000. The x-axis represents the year, from 1930 to 2004. The first graph, 'Fluctuation', shows the hunting bag from 1930 to 1960, with values fluctuating between approximately 10,000 and 20,000. The second graph, 'Decrease', shows the hunting bag from 1965 to 1980, with values decreasing from about 35,000 to 15,000. The third graph, 'Increase', shows the hunting bag from 1985 to 2004, with values increasing from about 15,000 to 45,000. The fourth graph, 'Long term trend 1933-2004', shows the overall trend from 1933 to 2004, with a red line indicating a steady increase from about 12,000 to 40,000, and a blue line showing the actual hunting bag data.</p>			
			

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p>Interpretation pitfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interpretation does not match the data and observations. • The interpretation is not accepted by stakeholders. 			
		<p>→ Review of monitoring results and interpretation</p> <p>→ Discuss and agree interpretation and consequences of monitoring results in advance</p>	
			

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p>Biases and pitfalls:</p> <p>Different power and reliability of data sets → SCALP criteria:</p> <p>Category 1 (C1): „Hard facts“: dead lynx, pictures, genetic samples</p> <p>Category 2 (C2): Confirmed data: kills, tracks, etc. confirmed by trained staff</p> <p>Category 3 (C3): Unconfirmed kills, tracks, not confirmable data like direct observations, sounds</p>			
			
			

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p>The monitoring-partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOs, NGOs, and scientists must work together. • A network of observers and reporters needs to be established. • Interests groups (hunters, foresters, veterinarians, etc.) and the public must be informed. <p>The monitoring-network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionals and volunteers must be trained in identifying field signs, methods and reporting. • Member of the network must get a feedback! • Co-ordinators are responsible for the group identity and need to communicate on a regular basis or to organise reunions. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end;">   </div>			