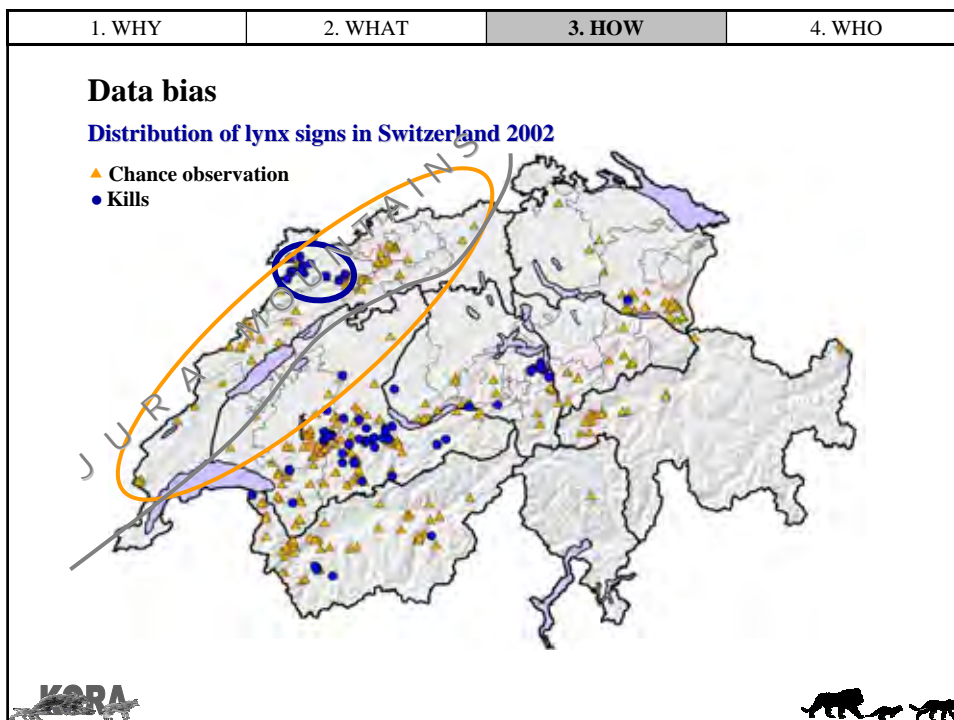




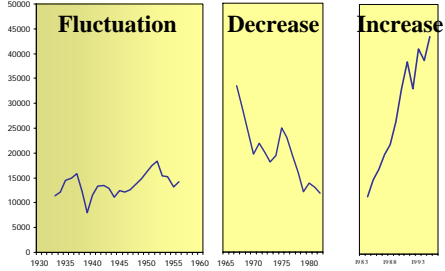
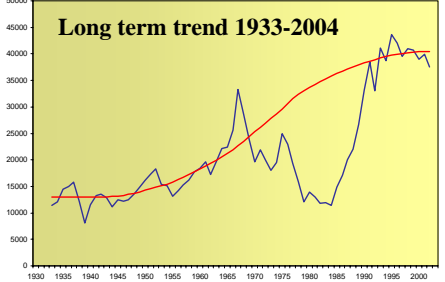







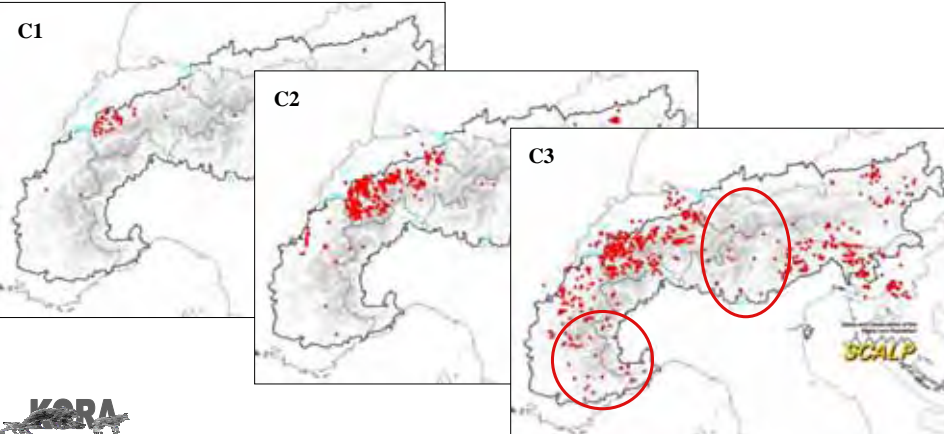

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p>Biases and pitfalls:</p> <p>Data bias: The data collected are not representative or not adequate for the question asked.</p> <p>Sampling sites: The sampling area is not representative for the entire population (too small, wrong habitat).</p> <p>Time scale: The duration 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
<p data-bbox="395 360 646 394">Sampling site bias</p> <div data-bbox="316 398 817 779">  <p data-bbox="821 412 1200 468">Above timberline: Easy observation, but untypical habitat</p> </div> <div data-bbox="778 629 1268 1005">  <p data-bbox="483 927 778 983">Forest: Difficult observation in typical habitat</p> </div> <div data-bbox="316 965 448 1005">  </div> <div data-bbox="1114 965 1268 1005">  </div>			

1. WHY	2. WHAT	3. HOW	4. WHO
<p data-bbox="395 1290 608 1323">Time scale bias</p> <div data-bbox="395 1368 555 1451"> <p data-bbox="395 1368 555 1451">Red fox hunting bag in Switzerland</p> </div> <div data-bbox="571 1339 1018 1608">  <p data-bbox="619 1350 751 1384">Fluctuation</p> <p data-bbox="794 1350 895 1384">Decrease</p> <p data-bbox="927 1350 1018 1384">Increase</p> </div> <div data-bbox="571 1619 1018 1899">  <p data-bbox="619 1630 911 1664">Long term trend 1933-2004</p> </div> <div data-bbox="316 1899 448 1935">  </div> <div data-bbox="1114 1899 1268 1935">  </div>			

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>			