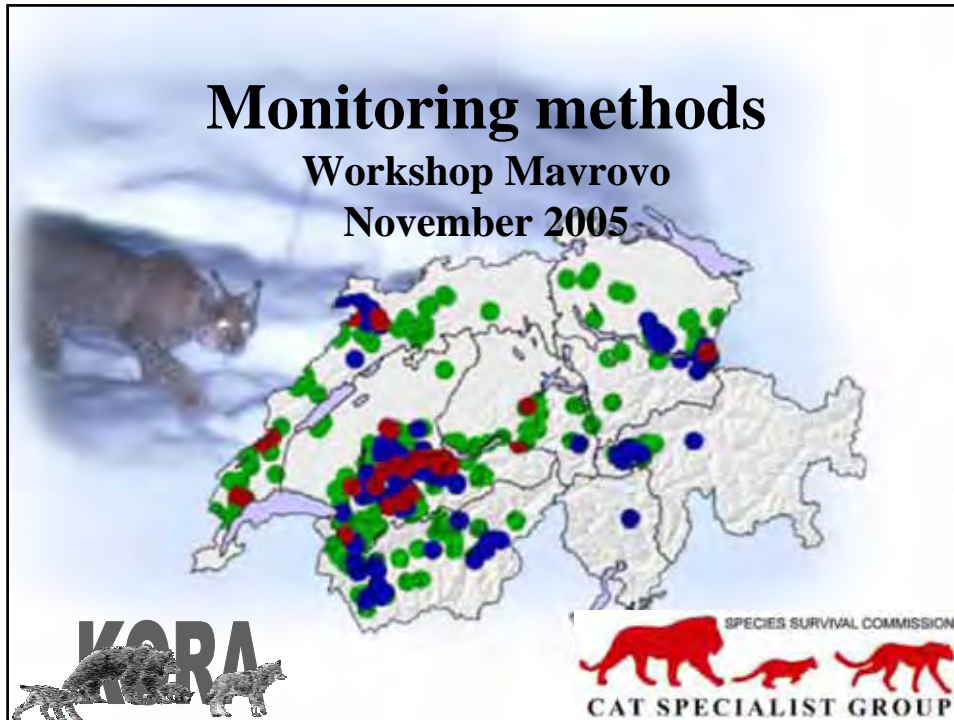


Monitoring methods




Workshop Mavrovo


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Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Passive monitoring (PM): collecting second-hand information</p> <p>Data that crop up „anyway“ are reported and compiled into a database attached to a GIS</p> <p>Active monitoring (AM): periodic surveys and field procedures</p> <p>Data are collected in a targeted and systematic way to assure that the sample is as homogenous as possible</p>				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Analysis and presentation of chance observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The observations are assessed and classified according to the SCALP criteria Category 1: hard facts Category 2: confirmed observations Category 3: unconfirmed observations 				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Information to be integrated into a passive monitoring system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dead lynx  Livestock or wildlife killed by lynx  Chance observations (direct sightings, tracks, kills)  				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Information to be integrated into a passive monitoring system:</p> <p>1) Dead lynx</p> 				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lynx found dead must be collected in from the whole distribution area • It is important to inform all institutions (e.g. wildlife and forest services, hunters, police, veterinarian) possibly involved on: how to collect a carcass or remaining parts; what data to record; where to send parts and forms 				