





## Monitoring typeAnalysisPassive monitoringActive monitoringReportingInterpretation of the date:

## Interpretation of the data:

- It allows a quick and easy overview of the total distribution area
- Gaps in the lynx distribution area
- Gaps in the monitoring system
- Information on relative density and population trends
- Information on reproduction
- Important for the control of the interpretation of the passive monitoring and to adjust the monitoring if gaps have been identified



Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting			
Methods:							
• Lynx tracks are searched in the snow along forest roads, paths or pred-defined transect lines.							
• The survey is made 2-3 days after snowfall							
• The number of lynx tracks crossing the transect lines and their direction is recorded							
All tracks are mapped and mesured							
• Double counting is avoided by backtracking all tracks or by ensuring that at least one transect without tracks lies between two transects with tracks							
• Transect routes can either be positioned randomly or according to a strict pattern							
• They should be placed in good lynx habitat and consider the movement pattern of lynx							



Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting			
Interpretation of the data:							
<ul> <li>Presence/absence of lynx tracks on survey routes</li> <li>Minimum estimations</li> <li>Comparisons between transects or years strongly depend on the variability of the weather conditions</li> </ul>							