
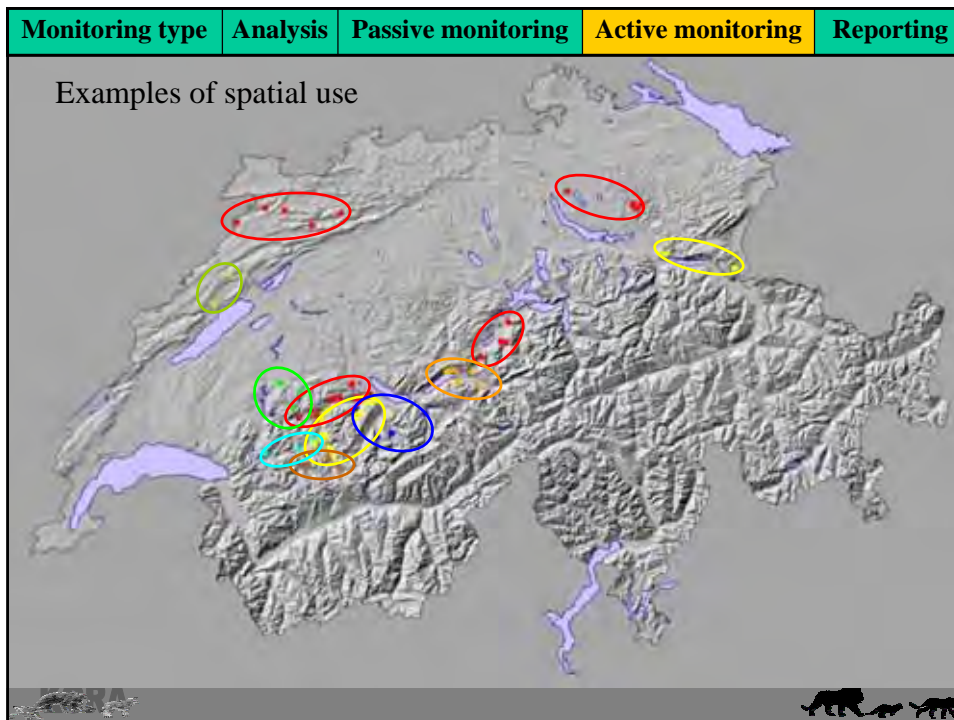
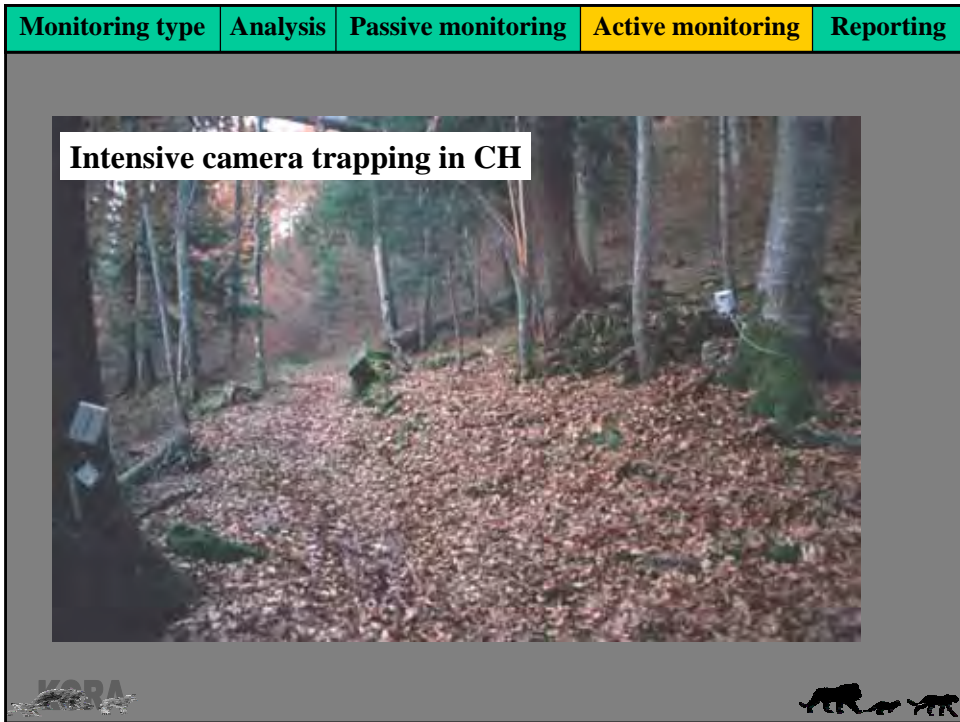
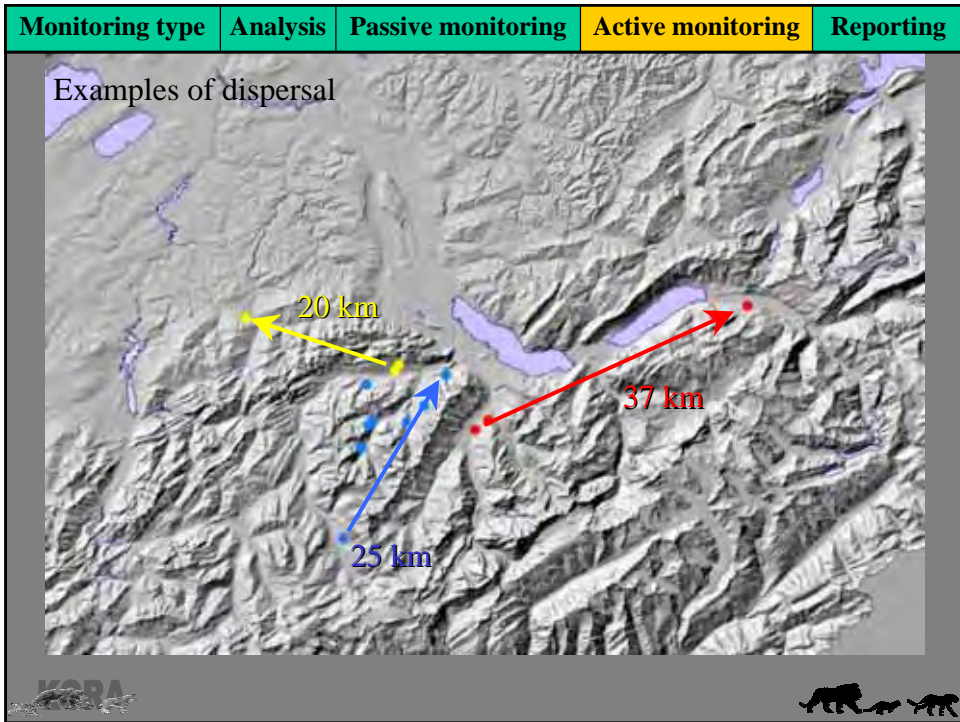
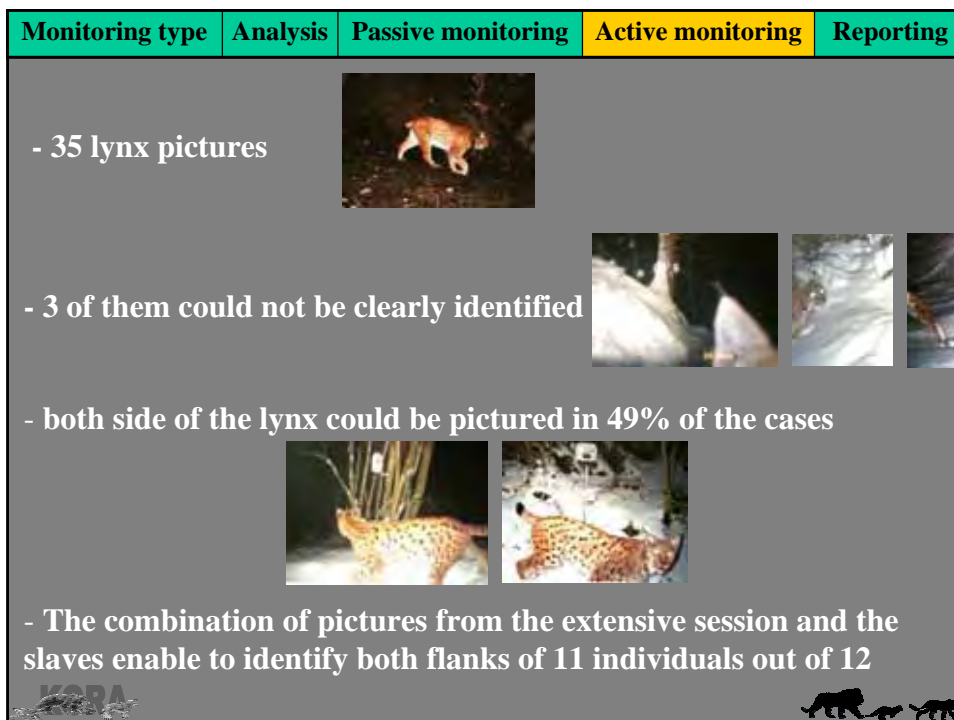
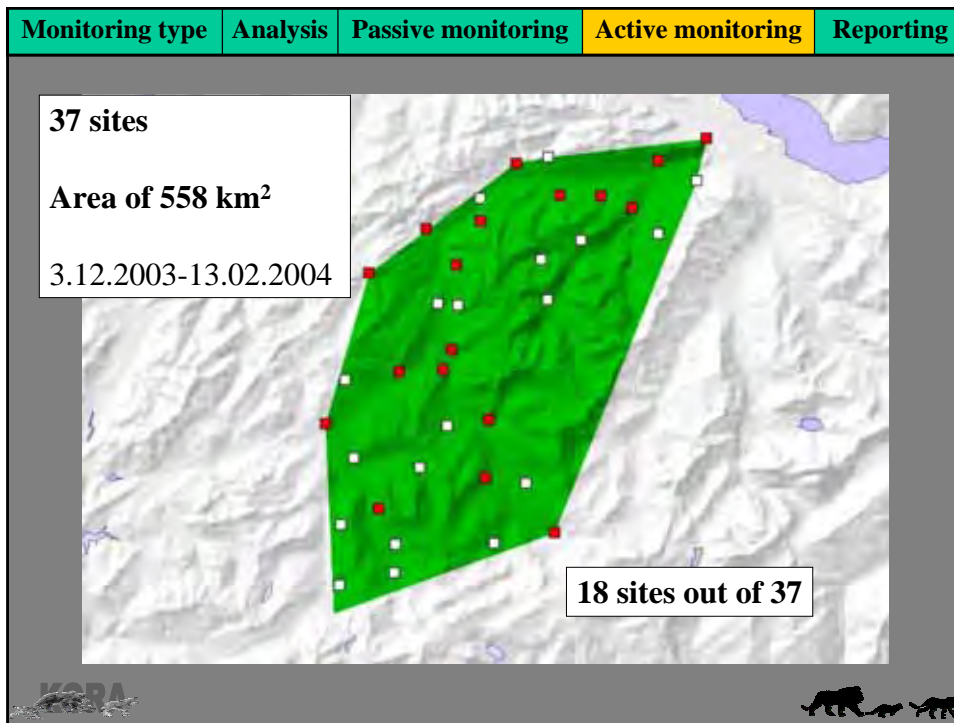


Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
Minimum number of lynx pictured				
Compartment		2002	2003	2004
I Jura		4-5 (+2 juv.)	5 (+4 juv.)	4
II North-eastern CH		0	4	1
III Central CH West		0	1-2	3
IV Central CH East		0	0	0
V Grisons		2	0	0
VI North-western CH Alpes		18-21 (+6 juv.)	17-20 (+1 juv.)	18-19 (+10 juv.)
VII Valais		0	0	(1 juv.)
VIII Ticino		0	0	0
Total		24-28 (+8 juv.)	27-32 (+5 juv.)	26-27 (+11 juv.)





Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Interpretation of the data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a population and density estimation with a confidence interval • If the confidence interval is too high (small sample size) than it is still possible to estimate a minimum number of individuals in the study area • If conducted over several years it gives an excellent indication of the population trend, enable to estimate survival rates, and rate of population change • Information such as reproduction; spatial use, and last but not least information about other species than lynx 				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Information to be integrated into an active monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Periodical inquiries 2) Track transect 3) Camera trapping (intensive & extensive) 4) Captures and telemetry (VHF, GPS/GSM) <p style="text-align: right;">Non invasive methodes</p>				

