

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting



Captures: footsnares (Breitenmoser 1989)


KORA



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Captures: MICS (Ryser et al. 2005)





KORA




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<p>Captures: box traps (Haller & Breitenmoser 1986)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>				

KORA 

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Radio-telemetry:				
				
				

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Absolute abundance (Eurasian lynx) Radio-telemetry, camera trapping				
				
Polygons: Home ranges resident males , females Lynx symbols: Resident males , females confirmed presence (C1, C2), camera trapping Footprints: Males , females assumed from indirect observations				
				

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<p>Telemetry studies:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Radio telemetry is the most efficient way to study the biology and ecology of the lynx in the field. Only the aspects of direct importance for the monitoring area outlined</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information that can be used to calibrate the results of the monitoring • Enables to optimise the design of monitoring programmes • The resulting home range and population density can be used to estimate the population size or regional abundance from the relative values gained with the monitoring programme 				

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<p>Online damage statistics</p> <p>The screenshot displays the Kora GIS web application interface. At the top, the title 'Online damage statistics' is visible. The main content area features a map of the Kora region, divided into administrative districts (I-VIII). The year '2004' is selected in the top left. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a bar chart titled 'Total' showing the distribution of damage statistics across the districts. The chart has eight bars, each representing a district, with varying heights indicating the level of damage. Below the chart, there is a text box providing additional information about the data, including a note about the accuracy of the statistics and a link to a detailed list of all cases.</p>				