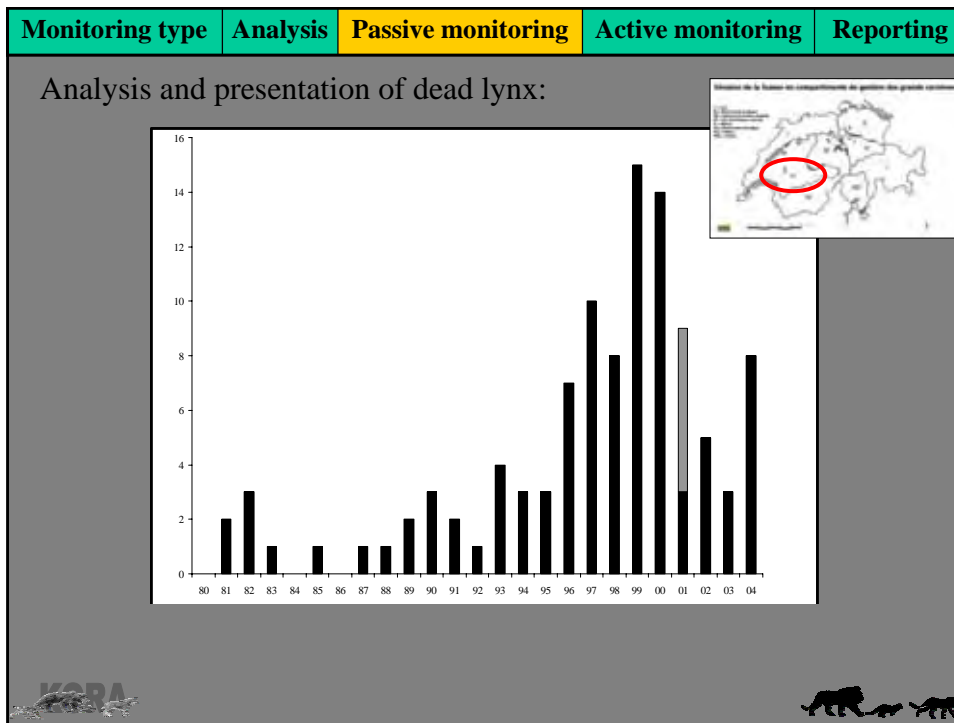


Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
Registration of lynx mortality:				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
Analysis and presentation of dead lynx:				




Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
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Interpretation of the data:

- C1 data (SCALP criteria)
- Mortality data are tricky to interpret as high losses can indicate both an increasing or decreasing population
- The evolution of the losses represents trends only over a longer period and with a delay of a few years
- For an interpretation over short periods they need to be compared with other datasets
- Provide information on reproduction


Mortality factors as well as genetic and taxonomic status can furthermore be collected. This is especially important for the Balkan lynx.

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"> 1) Dead lynx 2) Livestock or wildlife killed by lynx 				
				
<p><small>© Zysset/Zimmermann</small></p>				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
<p>Method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In many European countries, livestock killed by lynx are compensated, if confirmed by trained staff (game wardens, foresters, etc.) • Reporting is high because of the compensation • Wild ungulates killed are even better indicator but not often found • Identification of kills requires trained and motivated network of observers and high public awareness 				

Monitoring type	Analysis	Passive monitoring	Active monitoring	Reporting
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Kill form:



**Documentation of lynx kills
(wild animals and livestock)**

Blanking ID No.:

Expert conducting the kill (lynx hunter / sports expert / etc.)

Name: _____
 E-mail No. _____
 Address (Please be specific): _____

Person who found the animal


Name: _____ (Please print)
 Address: _____
 Zip code: _____ Year: _____ County: _____ Province: _____

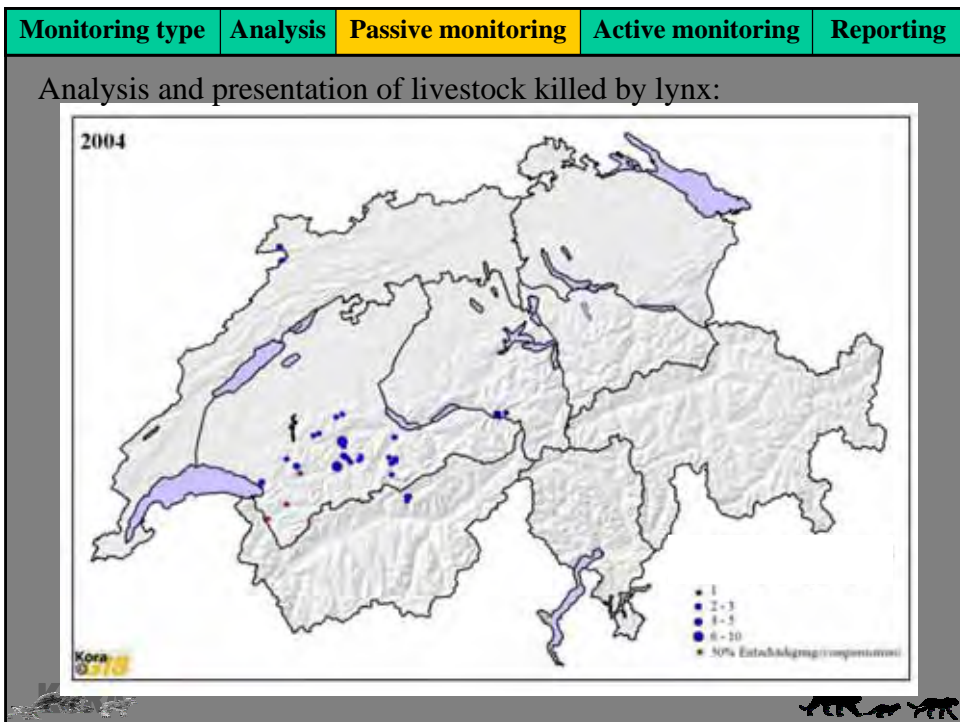
Owner of the animal in case of domestic livestock

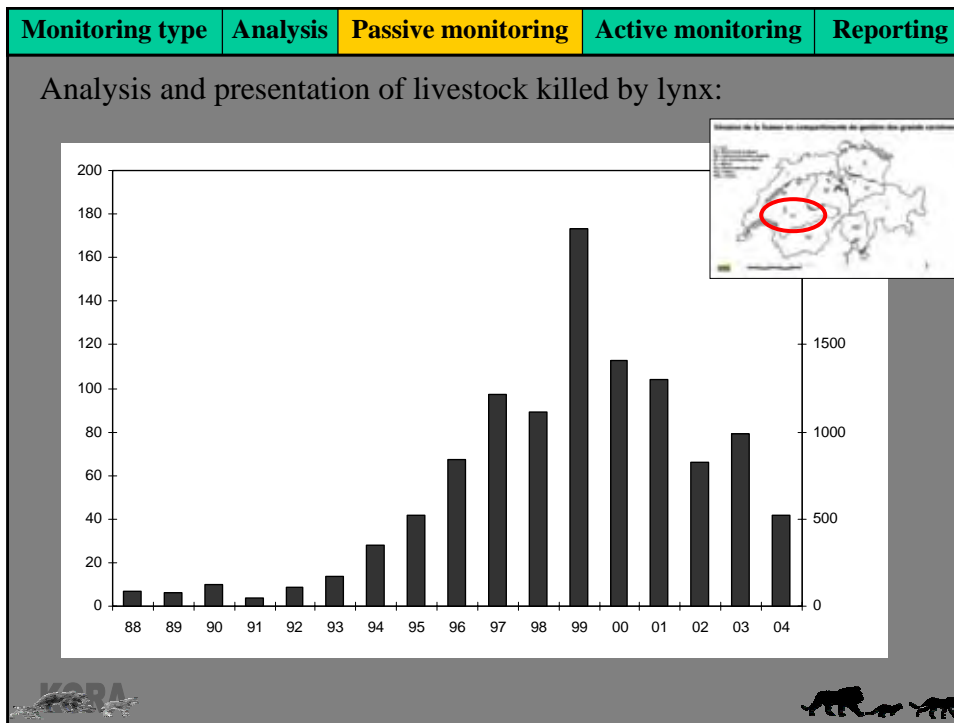
Name: _____ (Please print)
 Address: _____
 Zip code: _____ Year: _____ County: _____ Province: _____

Locality and date of discovery of the kill

Locality: _____ (Please print)
 Coordinates: _____
 Date of discovery: _____
 Time of day: _____
 Observations: _____

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- | Monitoring type | Analysis | Passive monitoring | Active monitoring | Reporting |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
- Interpretation of the data:**
- If the examination and reporting is done by a network of trained people, the amount of kills found per time unit in a certain area is the best category 2 dataset (C2, SCALP criteria).
 - The quality of the dataset depends on the probability of finding kills
 - If the network is well established, kill frequency allow a relative comparison between different areas and years
 - The locality of wild ungulates kill sites gives good indication on the lynx distribution and habitat use
 - Livestock depredation is biased towards areas where small ruminants (sheep & goats) are available
 - Up to date, no case in Europe was reported where lynx were living mainly from livestock