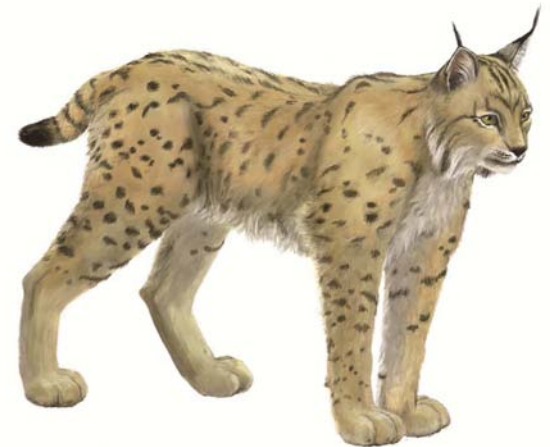


Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme

**CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE
BALKAN LYNX**
***(Lynx lynx balcanicus* Bureš, 1941)**

Dime Melovski



The genus *Lynx* Kerr, 1792



Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
Least Concern
Photo: G. Merrill, Colorado Division of Wildlife

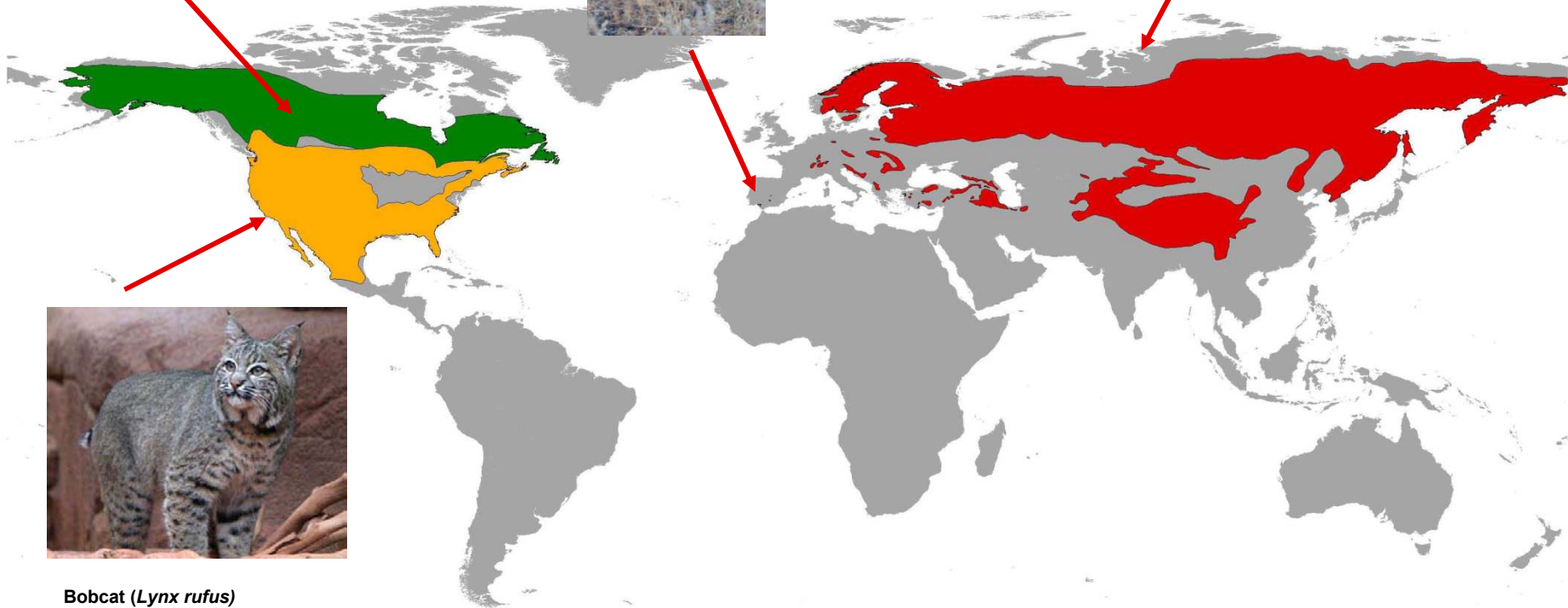
Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)
Critically Endangered
Photo: Alex Sliwa



Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
Least Concern
Photo: KORA

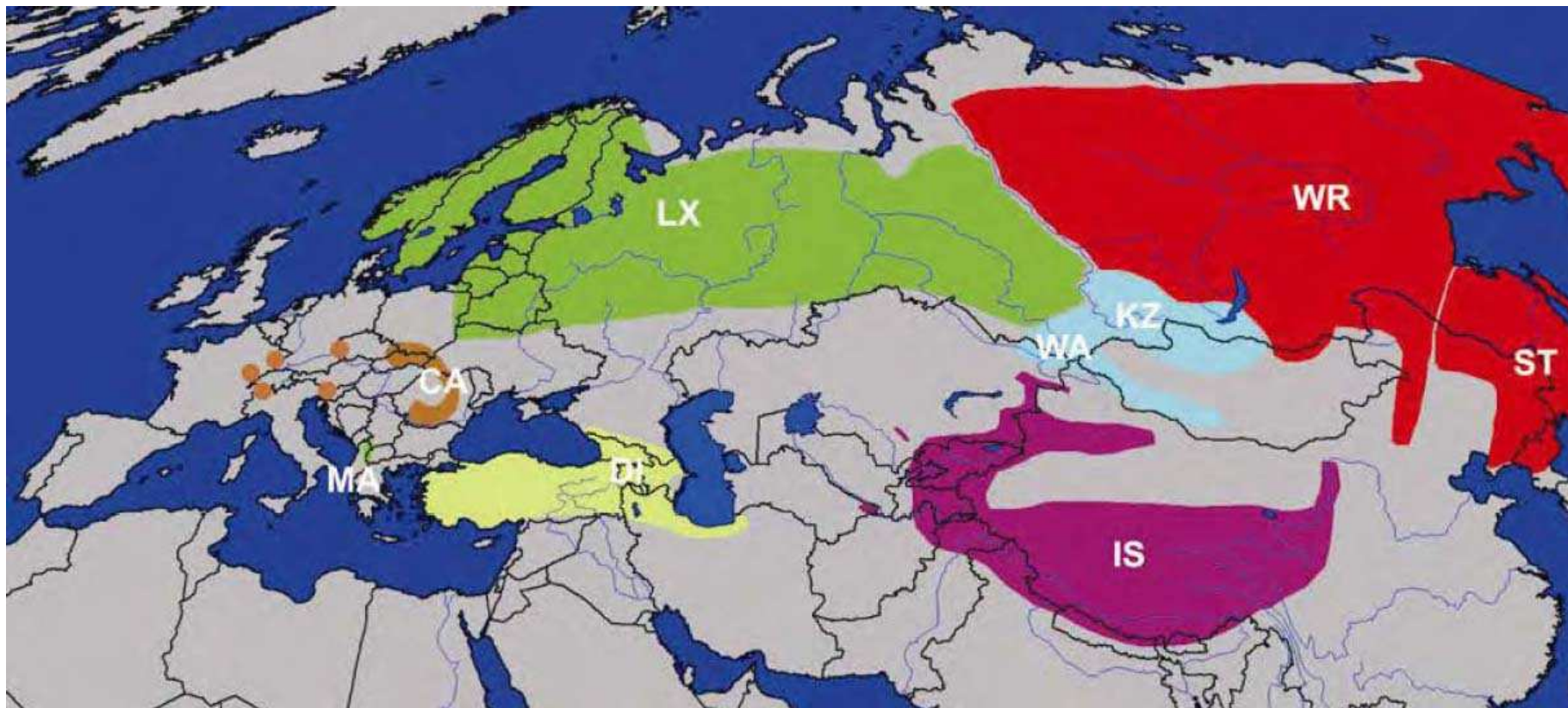


Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)
Least Concern
Photo: Alex Sliwa



The species *Lynx lynx* (Linnaeus, 1758)

- KORA (2004): there are 9 subspecies of Eurasian lynx; 3 are in Europe

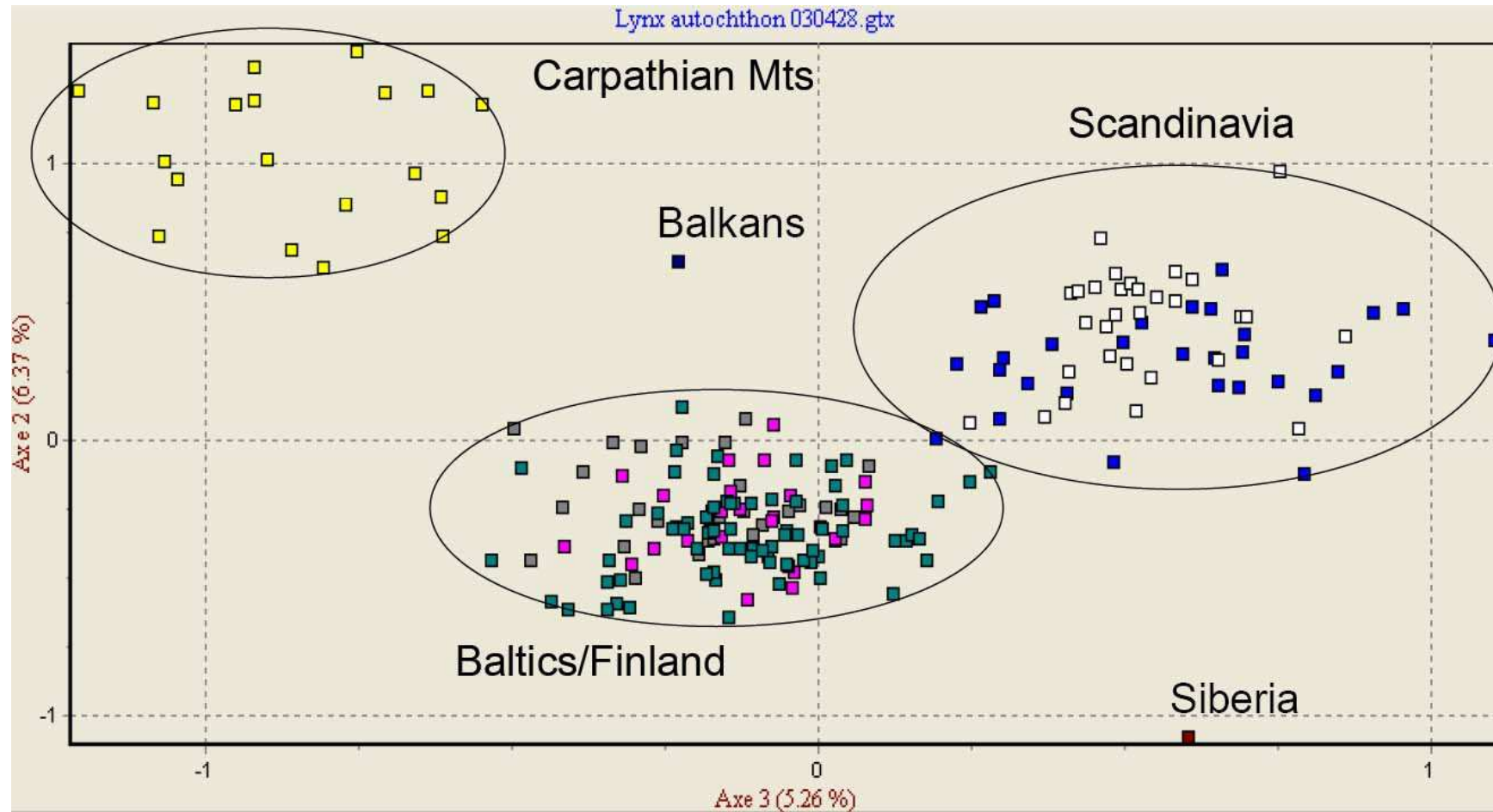


The subspecies *Lynx lynx balcanicus* Bureš, 1941

The most
endangered
autochthonous
population



What is the Balkan lynx??



Literature reviews and decline of the population through the history

- First transcripts are from XVII and XVIII century
- Hunters' magazines in XIX century
- Assessment of the status and analysis of the population of Eurasian lynx in 1960's – Kratochvil
- Report on the balkan lynx status for the Bern Convention in 1990 – Breitenmoser et al.
- ELOIS study – repeated survey in 2001

Present status of the Balkan lynx according to LEK

- **Baseline survey** – assessment of the distribution, relative abundance and trend of the lynx, other large carnivores and prey species using interviews and finding other signs from the field
 - Category (C1) – “hard facts”
 - Category (C2) - confirmed tracks, killed prey...
 - Category (C3) – unconfirmed signs for lynx presence

SCALP criteria

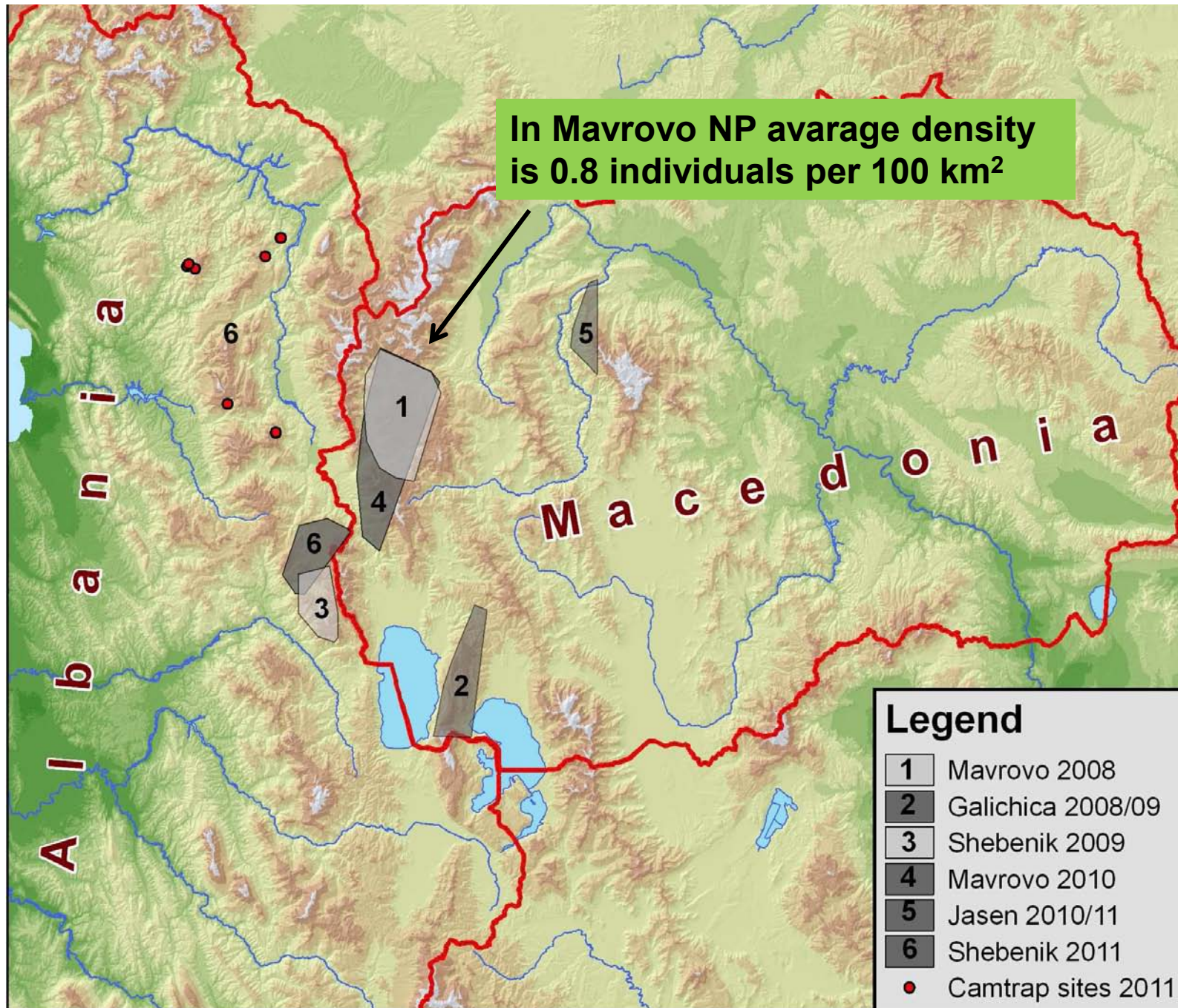
Present status of the Balkan lynx according to LEK

- **Assessment of the distribution area – 5 years, 3 data-sets: questionnaires, hard-facts, chance observations**
 - MGR
 - Minimal grid range - MGR_{min}
 - Maximal grid range - MGR_{max}
 - AOO
 - Minimal area of occupancy - AOO_{min}
 - Maximal area of occupancy - AOO_{max}
 - EOO
 - Minimal extent of occurrence - EOO_{min}
 - Maximal extent of occurrence - EOO_{max}

Present status of the Balkan lynx according to LEK

- **Assessment of the density and population size – 2 data-sets:** questionnaires from the baseline survey and camera-trapping data
 - Minimal value of Area of Occupancy (**AOO_{min}**)
 - Maximal value of Area of Occupancy (**AOO_{max}**)
 - Formula $\frac{X * Y}{100}$ = number of individuals

X is **AOO_{min}** or **AOO_{max}**, and Y is minimal, mean and maximal population density according to the camera-trap session in Mavrovo NP



Assessment of the conservation status - IUCN Red List assessment

- Web application for species in order to help the assessor convey IUCN Red List assessment - Species Information Service Toolkit
 - Distribution – AOO and EOO
 - Population density – camera-trapping method
 - Population trend – Baseline survey
 - Threats

» IUCN CATEGORY ???

Historical distribution of the Balkan lynx



Legend

— Danube

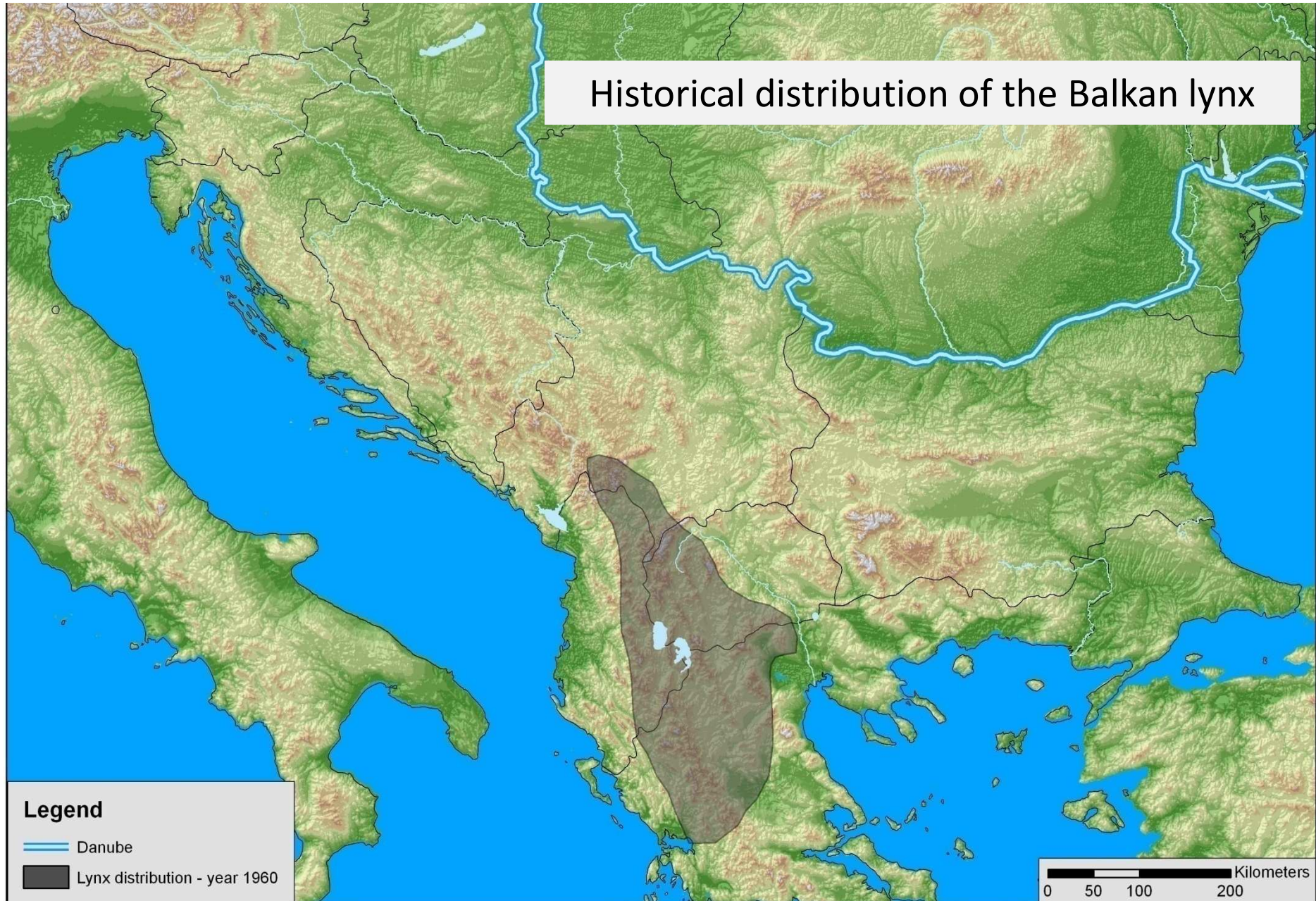
■ Lynx distribution - year 1800

0 50 100 200 Kilometers

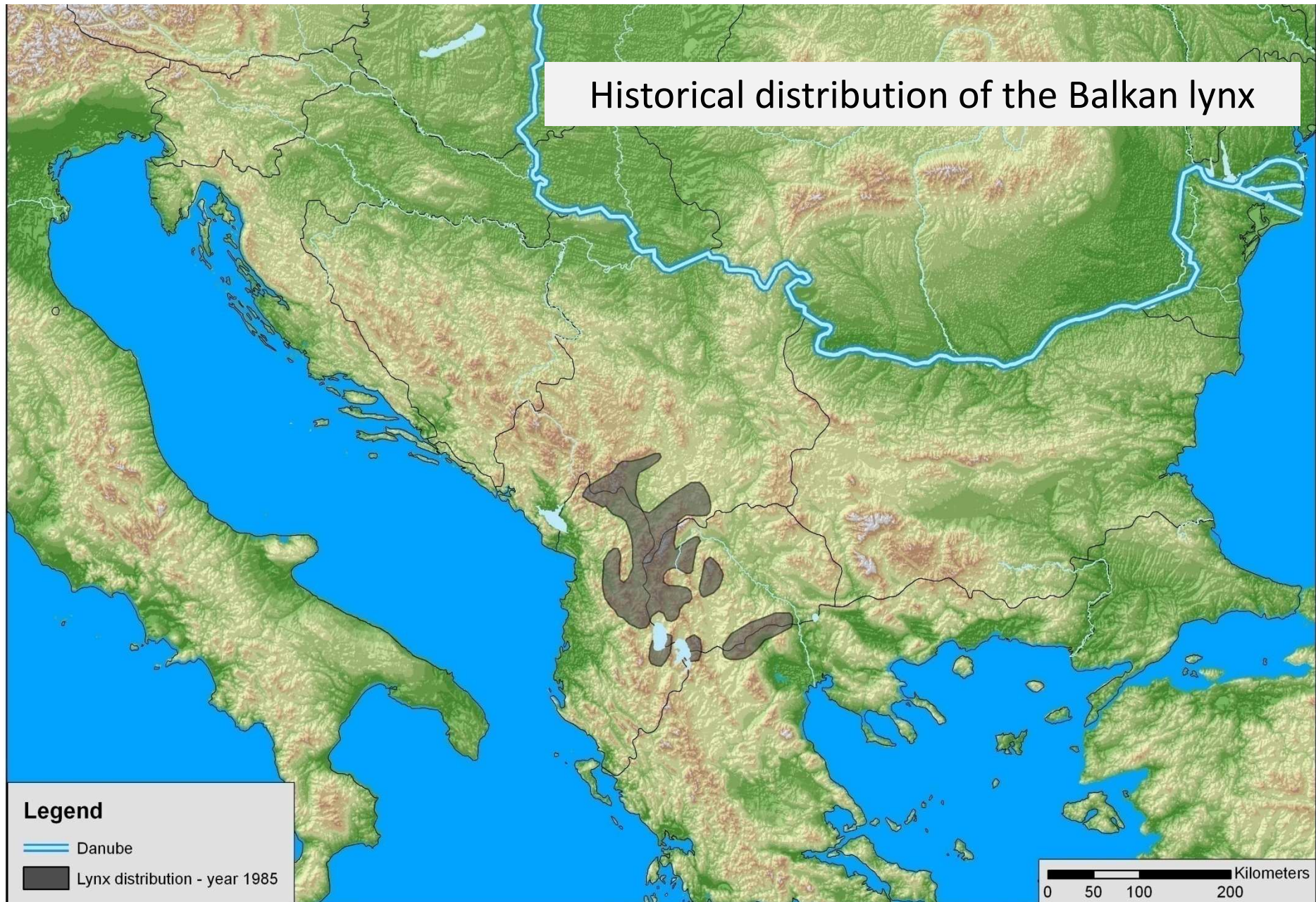
Historical distribution of the Balkan lynx



Historical distribution of the Balkan lynx



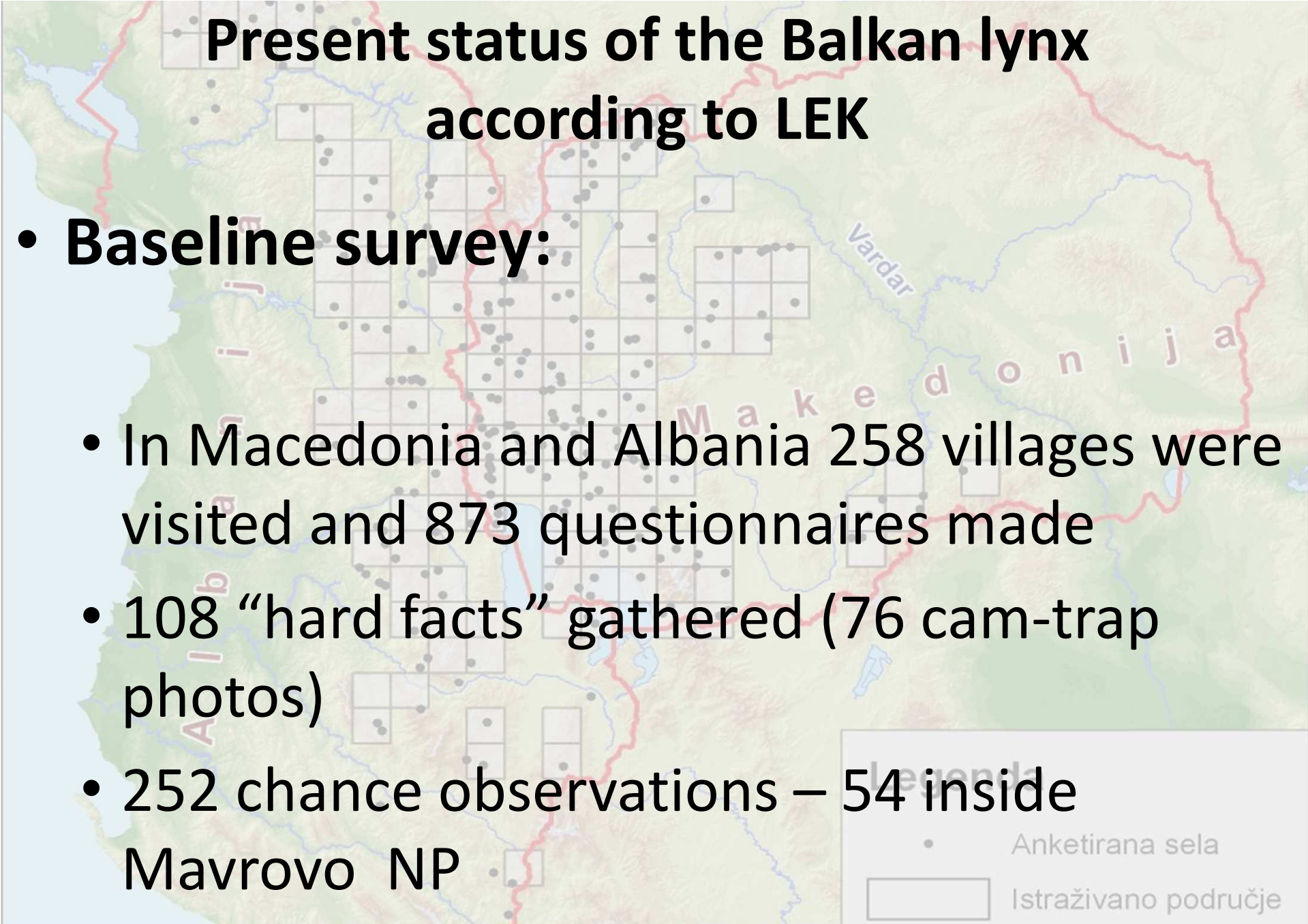
Historical distribution of the Balkan lynx



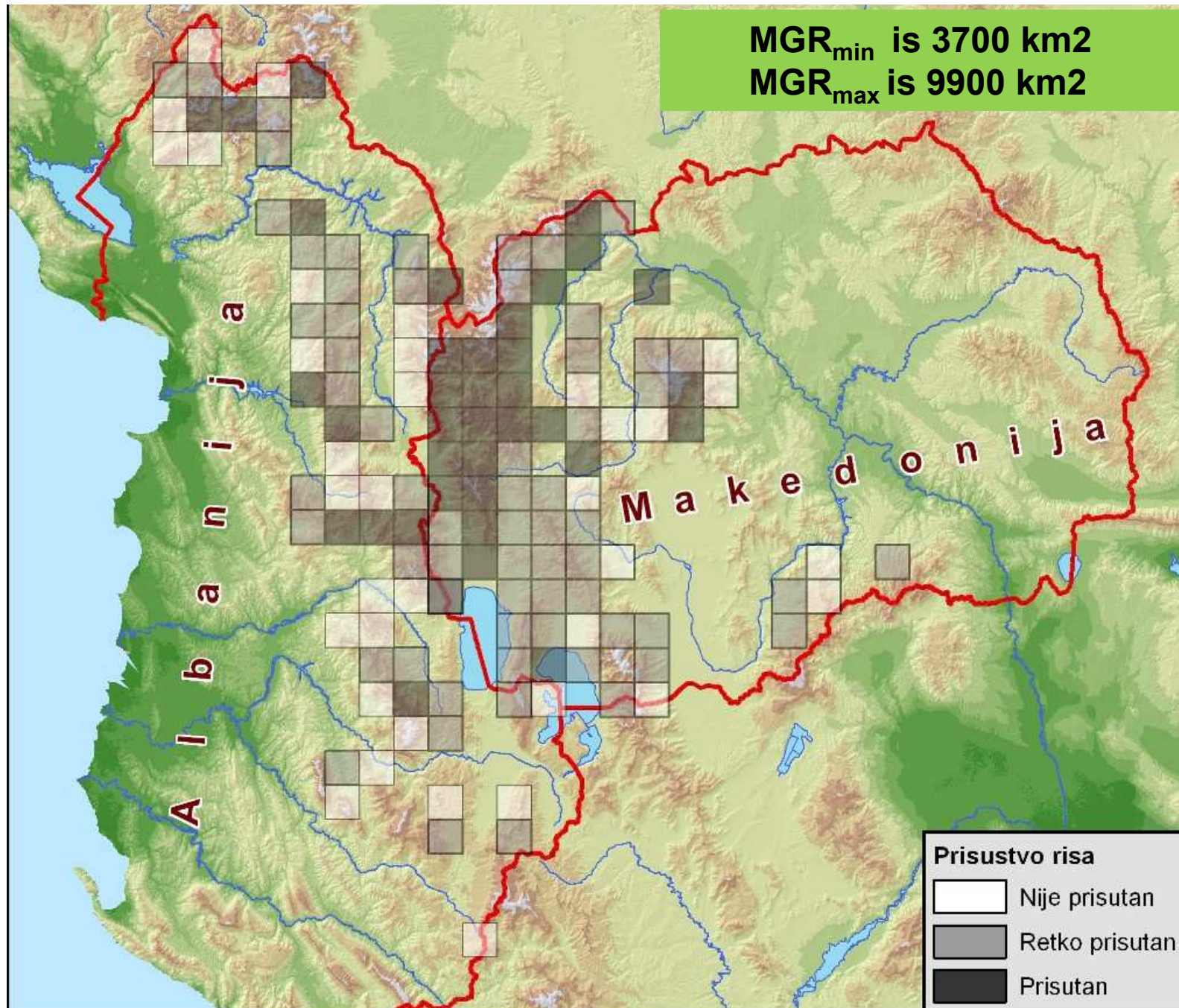


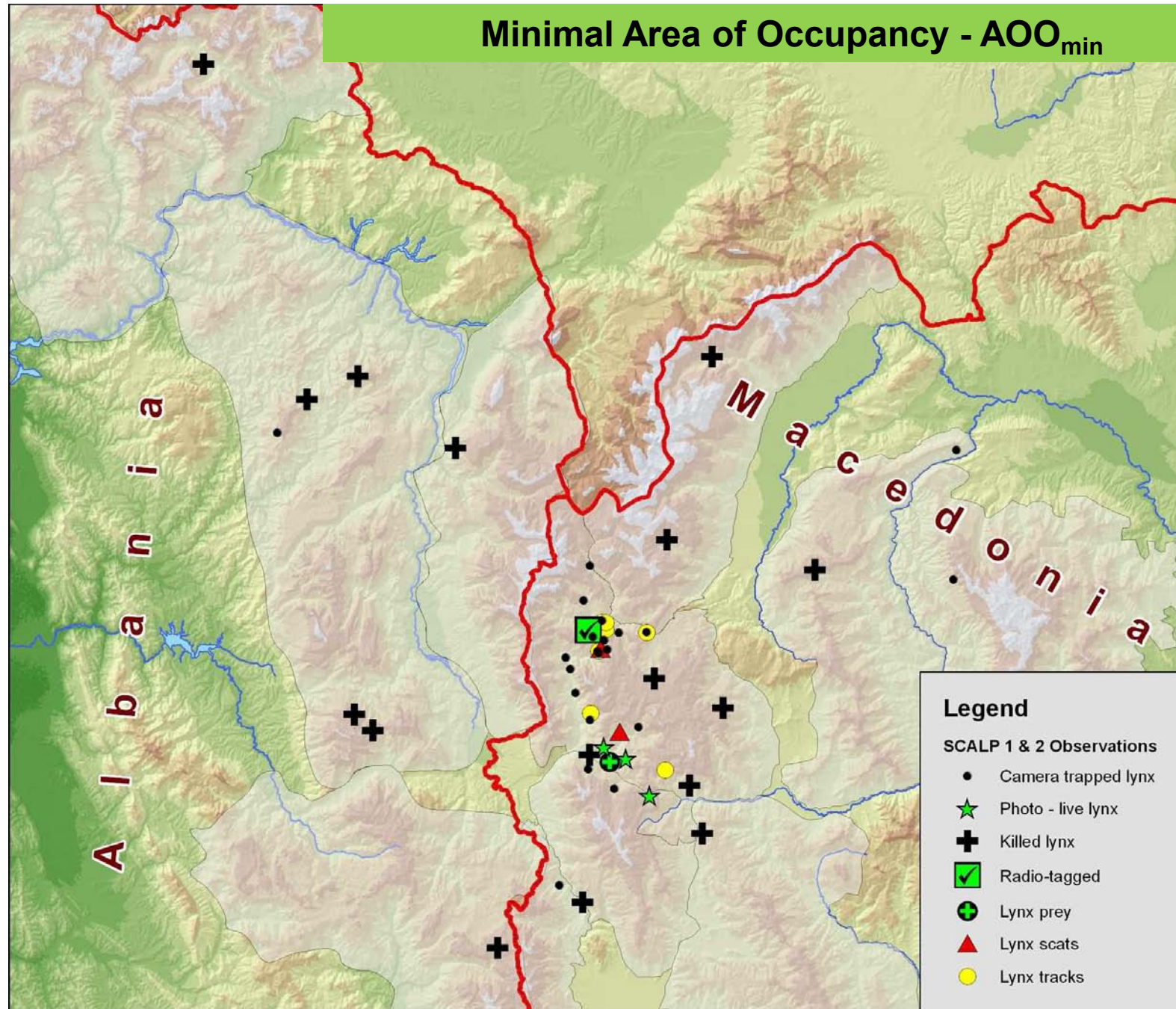
Present status of the Balkan lynx according to LEK

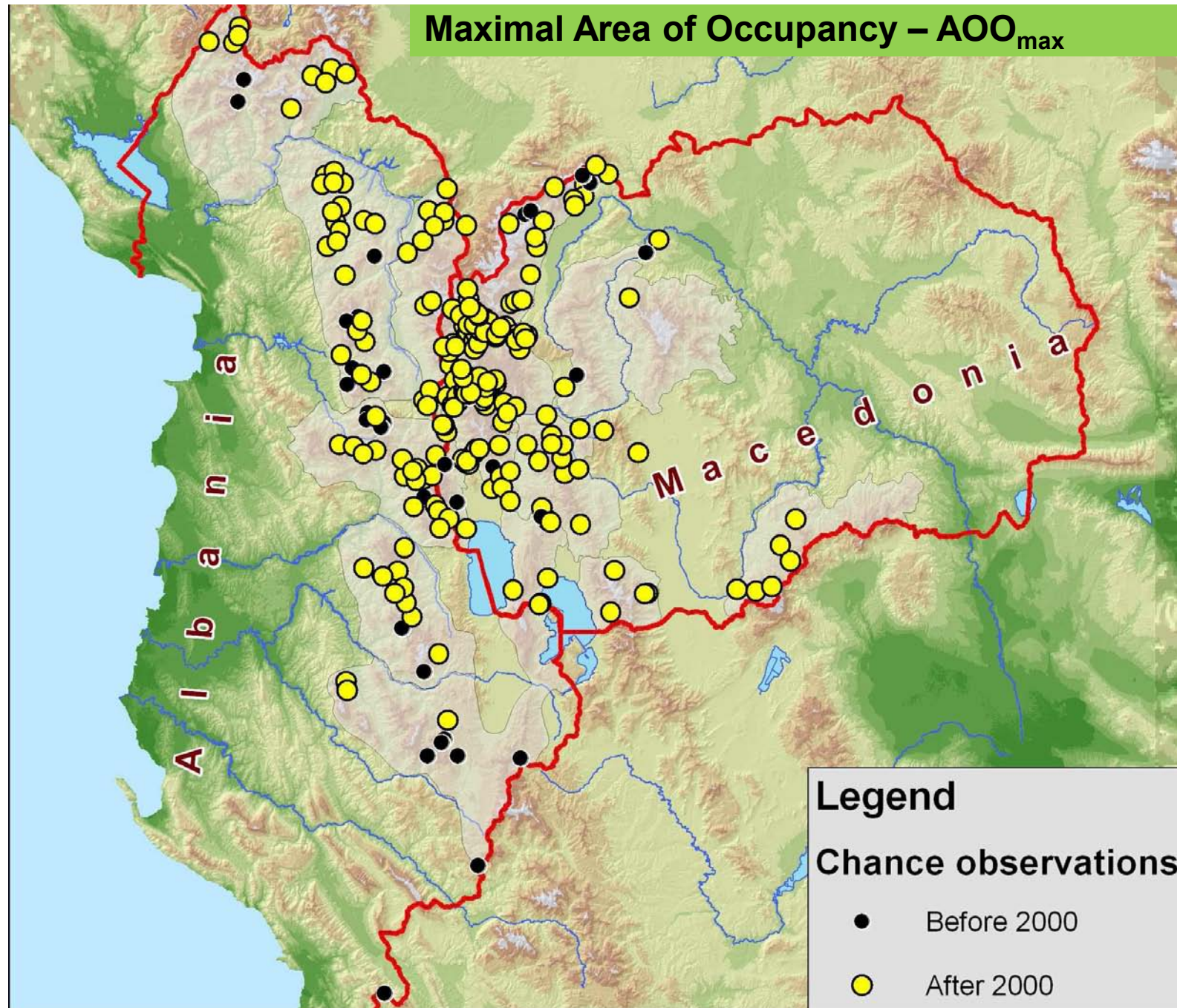
- **Baseline survey:**
 - In Macedonia and Albania 258 villages were visited and 873 questionnaires made
 - 108 “hard facts” gathered (76 cam-trap photos)
 - 252 chance observations – 54 inside Mavrovo NP



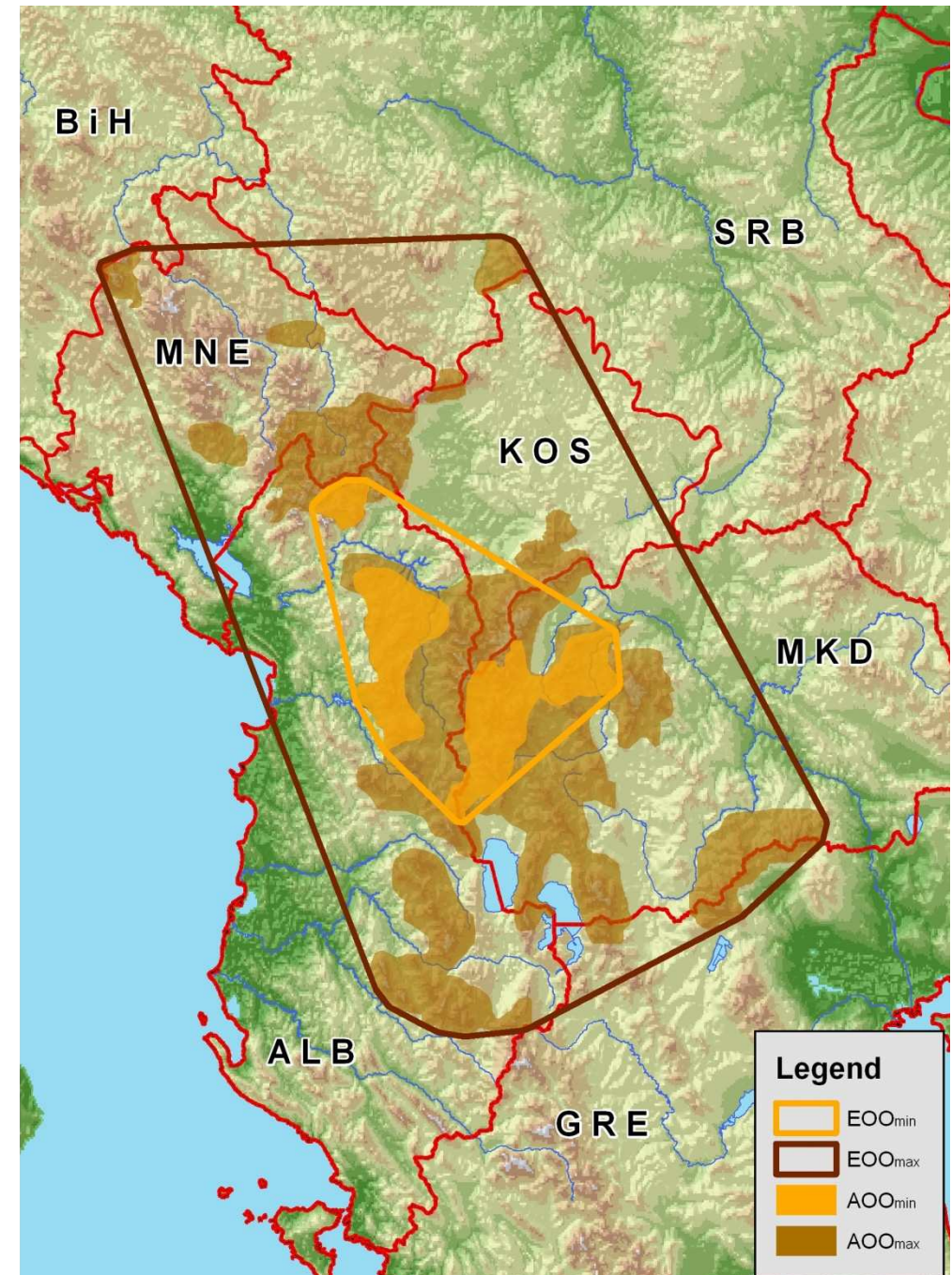
• Anketirana sela
□ Istraživano područje







Estimation of the distribution range



Estimation of the population size

- Pessimistic (likely) scenario – **AOO_{min}**

- Lowest value of the population size: $\frac{4007 \times 0.49}{100} = \mathbf{20}$

- Mean value of the population size: $\frac{4007 \times 0.80}{100} = 32$

- Highest value of the population size: $\frac{4007 \times 1.11}{100} = 44$

- Optimistic scenario – **AOO_{max}**

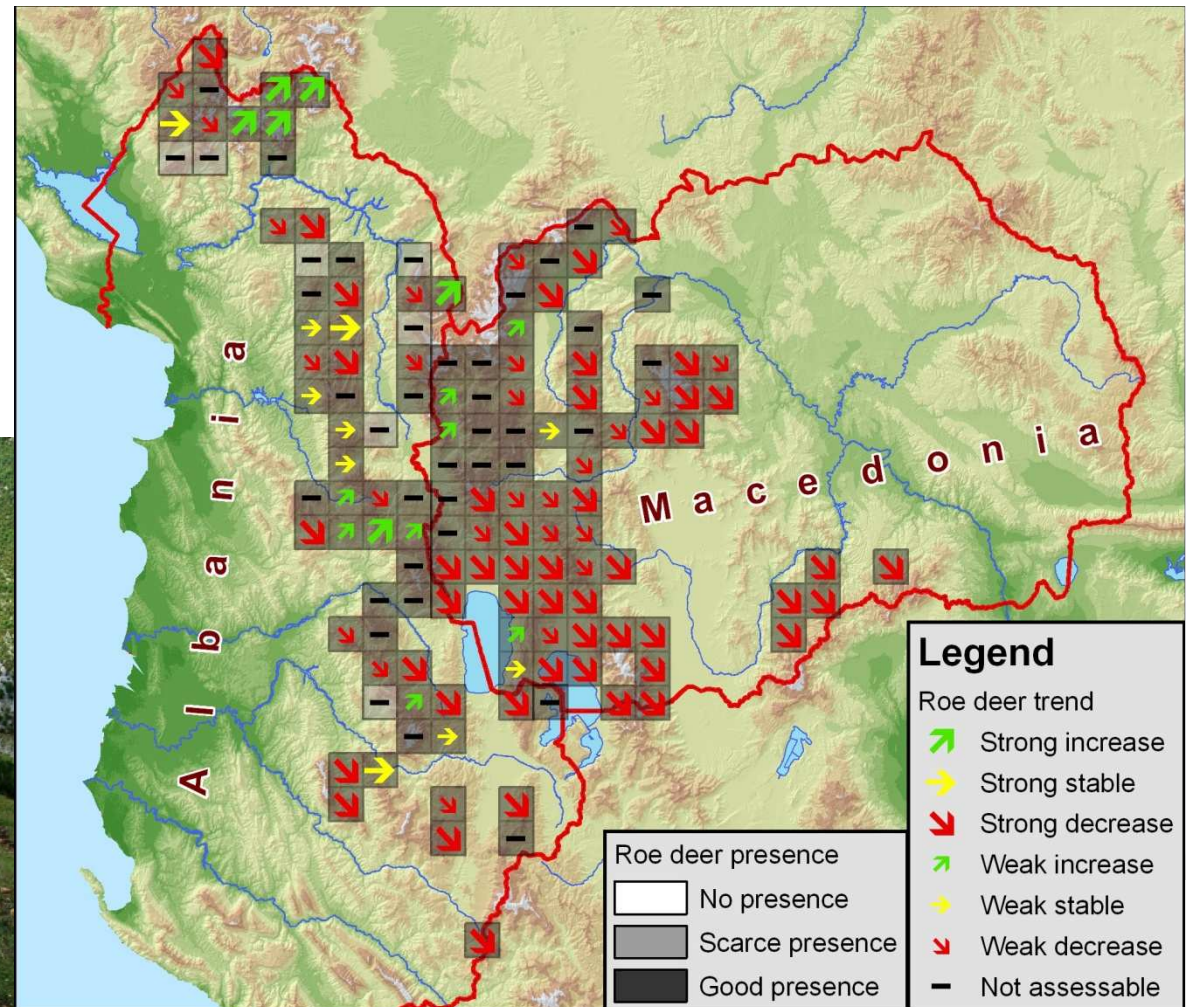
- Lowest value of the population size: $\frac{19886 \times 0.49}{100} = 97$

- Mean value of the population size: $\frac{19886 \times 0.80}{100} = 159$

- Highest value of the population size: $\frac{19886 \times 1.11}{100} = \mathbf{220}$

Threats

- Poaching
- Depletion of prey base
- Habitat degradation



Assessment of the conservation status

IUCN Red List assessment

- **Critically endangered – CR (C2a(i,ii)D)**
- **C** – ‘small population size and decline’ or more specifically **C2** – ‘continuing decline’ in **a(i)** - ‘number of mature individuals in each population’ is less than 50 and/or **a(ii)** – ‘90 to 100% of the individuals are in one population’. **D** represents ‘very small and restricted population’

GENERAL

METHODS

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS



4/17/2010 6:28 AM



Subspecies or ESU

- *Lynx lynx balcanicus* – genetic differences are not sufficient to justify subspecies differentiation in Europe; more markers are needed
- *Evolutionary Significant Unit* - ESU is one of the ways do describe this population – population of organisms which is considered distinct for the purposes of conservation



- Taxonomic and conservation status of the Balkan lynx should be officially recognized as soon as possible in order to attract the attention to the politicians and raise funds for its recovery
- We have proved that the Balkan lynx is an autochthonous population which is critically endangered according to the IUCN Red List criteria and thus deserves conservation attention with highest priority

Future goals

- Downgrade the IUCN status of the Balkan lynx. According to IUCN (2008), a taxon may be downgraded from one category to the other if none of the upper categories are not met in five or more years.
- We urgently need to implement the above mentioned methods in Kosovo and Montenegro in order to standardize the results, calibrate the data and thus finalize and officialize the conservation status of the Balkan lynx under the auspices of the Bern Convention

Is there a chance for the Balkan lynx?

- Conservation efforts
- Public opinion



Macedonian 5-denar coin



Macedonian post-stamp

GENERAL

METHODS

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

Partnership



IUCN

GOs,
Authorities

Scientists,
Experts

Stakeholders,
NGOs,
Public

National parks

Hunters

Farmers

Livestock breeders

Foresters

Local people

Media



Thanks!



euRONATUR

