Bringing it back from the brink - a programme for the recovery of the Balkan lynx







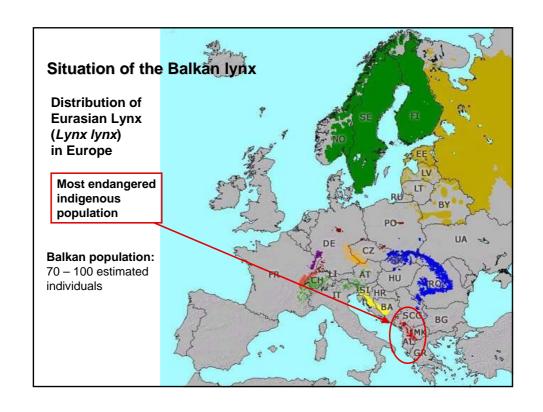


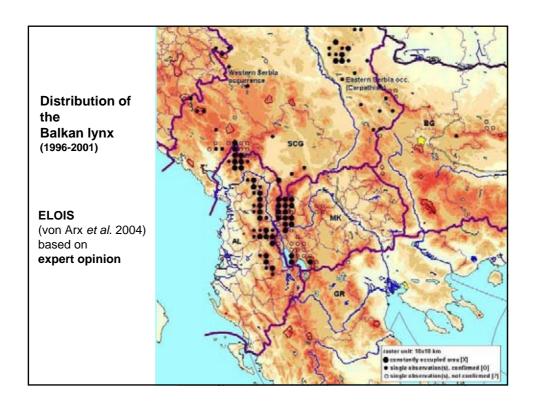






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What is the "Balkan lynx"?

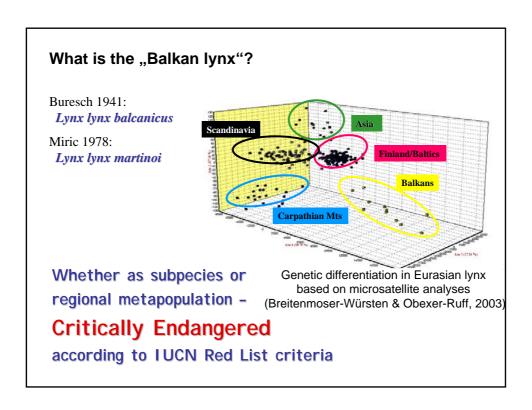
Buresch 1941:
Lynx lynx balcanicus
Miric 1978:
Lynx lynx martinoi



2007 Macedonia Mavrovo NP

Bures, I. 1941. Risove v Macedonija [Lynx in Macedonia]. Priroda, 42 (3): 51.52 (in Bulgarian).

Mirić, D. 1978. Lynx lynx martinoi ssp. nova (Carnivora, Mammalia) . Neue Luchsunterart von der Balkanhalbinsel. Bulletin de muséum d'histoire naturelle, Belgrade, Série B, Livre 33, pp. 29.36.





Approach - How do we do it?

Species conservation and landscape conservation



and considering the human dimension

Aims of the Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme

- 1. Conduct basline survey of lynx, prey, habitat, conflicts
- 2. Establish a monitoring system for the lynx population
- 3. Build national/international partnerships for lynx conservation
- 4. Create additional protected areas in Balkan lynx area
- 5. Develop and implement national action plans for lynx conservation





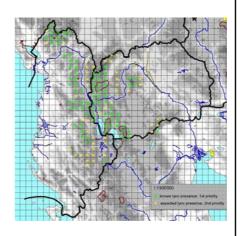


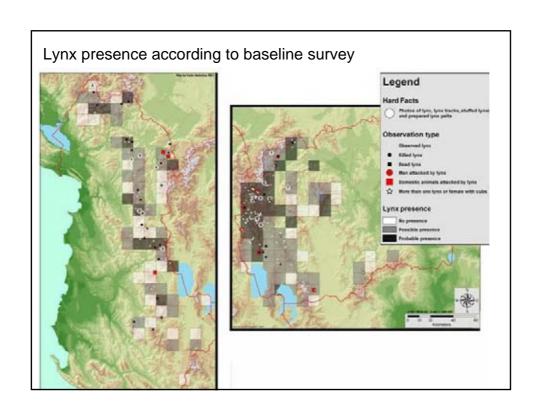
Baseline Survey

Purpose: To systematically collect local knowledge about lynx, their prey, and other carnivores in Albania and Macedonia using questionnaires

Study area & Methods

- Defined by available information on lynx presence in two countries
- Map overlaid with 10x10 km grid
- 136 grid cells selected for survey
- At least 1 visited village per grid cell
- Direct (face to face) interviews
- Period of survey: August 2006-July 2007
- Number of interviews: 873





Camera-trapping in Mavrovo NP, Macedonia and Shebenik NP, Albania

- To proof of the presence of lynx in the area
- To estimate numbers using capturerecapture analysis
- Get information on other wildlife species

(Stojanov et. al. Estimating the population size of the Balkan lynx in the Mavrovo National Park)







Protected areas approach

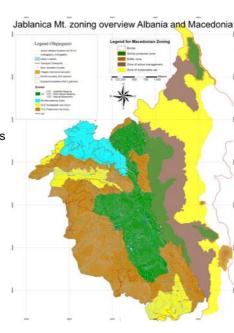
Working for trans-boundary protected areas

Enhancement of international cooperation for lynx conservation

Protection of large and complex ecosystems

Protection of sub-populations of lynx





Human dimensions approach

- Balkan lynx live in an environment that is dominated by humans.
- The motivation to conserve them comes from humans.
- Many of the main threats to their survival come from humans.
- Need to understand how people interact with the lynx.

Mainly based on talking to people

- Quantitative questionnaires
 - Qualitative interviews







Results

Wolf, Bear and Lynx are 3 very different species!

Wolf

Associated with most conflict with livestock and hunters

Extremely negative attitudes among shepherds and hunters

Bear

Associated with fewer conflicts
Respected, belief that conflicts are due to a few specific individuals

<u>Lynx</u>

Lack of interactions and experience – invisible Lack of accurate knowledge Not regarded as a major problem = low conflict









