

# Historical distribution and present status of the lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in Greece

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## Past and present status and distribution

The lynx has been widespread, but quite rare in Greece during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>. During that period, lynx distribution expanded from Thrace south to the Peloponnese. The scientific mission of Morias (Peloponnese) which took place in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century reported lynx distribution in the Peloponnese on several mountains. However, the lynx was more common and widespread on the mountains of southern and northern Pindos and on the mountains of Macedonia and Thrace: Mt. Vitsi, Mt. Varnoundas, Mt. Voras and Rhodope Mts. Regular sightings date back 40–45 years in the plain of Vistonida Lake (Thrace) and the Nestos Delta “Kotza Orman” Forest, until the large-scale deforestation of the alluvial plain, in the early 1950s.

Over the last 40 years, there has been a dramatic reduction in the original distribution of the lynx. In 1991–1993, a National Inventory of Fauna and Flora, collected recent data of lynx presence in Greece. Today, there are scarce reports of observations from N. Pindos and Voras Mts. The last reports of sightings and/or damage in the Evros Mts. and the region of Thrace date back 35–40 years. However, the present status of the lynx in Greece remains uncertain.

**Northern Pindos Mts.** Is an area of extensive mixed and coniferous forests with scattered human settlements, which covers almost 1000 km<sup>2</sup>. In general, the people interviewed knew very little about the lynx and the older people had only a faint idea of the species' appearance and behavior. There were three reported sightings and a case of livestock damage. Re-colonization from Albania is a faint possibility, as the animal has been absent in the area during the last 20 years.

In the mountains of **Evros** (Thrace), villagers are more familiar with the lynx, where the species has the local name “sari gutzuk” (**sari** = reddish, **gutzuk** = short tailed). The shepherds reported that the lynx was already rare during the period 1950–1960. Local people are familiar with the cry of the lynx and shepherds believe that the lynx were frightening away the wolves, which were responsible for the killing of numerous sheep and goats. The lynx was attacking too, but in a different manner, killing one or two animals at a time on a regular basis. The last two lynx in the Evros region were sighted by local shepherds at the end of the 1960s.

The region of **Central and Western Rhodope Mts.** is a large, undisturbed forested area covering more than 2000 km<sup>2</sup>. Most of the villages within this mountain range are now abandoned. During the last 35 years and after the abandonment of traditional livestock raising practices, the area has been naturally reforested with dense forests of spruce, beech and pine. Although the Rhodope Mts. have some ideal characteristics as lynx habitat (good roe deer numbers, extensive forest coverage, very low disturbance), the linkage with the Pindos Mts. and other forested areas to the west is problematic, since large intensively cultivated plains interfere. Moreover, the lynx is extinct in the north (Bulgarian Rhodope Mts.) and the east (European Turkey). Thus, it has been quite impossible for the lynx to re-colonise the area after its extinction.

**Mt. Voras** or Kaimaktchalan is the third highest mountain in Greece and together with Mts. Tzena and Pinovo they form a continuously forested mountain range along the border with FYROM. The region has recently been recolonised by bears, originating from the neighboring mountains of FYROM. In the mid-90s, there were two unconfirmed lynx sightings in the area.

The alluvial plain of **River Nestos** holds today the largest riverine forest in Greece and one of the largest in the Balkans, the “Kotza Orman”. Today, a significant part of the forest has been restored to its natural status and the restoration project is still continuing. The population of jackals is increasing, and a new population of wild boar has been established. The area hosts the only autochthonous wild pheasant population in Europe. During 1998-99, three lynx sightings have been reported in the area.

### **Damages to livestock**

Shepherds in Thrace have reported occasional damage, dating 30 years back. They can identify differences between wolf and lynx attacks. They report that the lynx attacks one animal at a time, and the dogs are afraid of it. Most of the documented reports and the only ones of recent damages are from N. Pindos Mts.

### **Protection status of the lynx in Greece**

The hunting of lynx has been prohibited by law since 1937. Today, hunting is prohibited by the hunting law (s. 258, par. 2z of LD 86/69, as amended by s. 7 of Act 1775/75). The lynx in Greece is also protected under the Bern and the CITES Conventions.

### **Habitat suitability and prey base**

The abandonment of traditional livestock raising practices, as well as the immigration of many people to the larger cities has led to a marked increase of forest coverage in Greece by 7,9% (National Forest Inventory, 1992) from 18% to 25.9%. Dense forests, especially in Rhodope and N. Pindos, today cover areas that had been previously dominated by pastures. A large proportion of these areas are protected (National Parks) or their legal protection is under way (Natura 2000 sites).

Although forest coverage is increasing, the prey base remains poor in most areas that could be suitable lynx habitat. Concerning the wild ungulates:

- Red deer is extinct, with only a few individuals remaining in Rhodope Mt.;
- Roe deer is widespread, but the populations are greatly reduced due to illegal hunting;
- Chamois exist in small isolated populations;

Other prey species (hare, grouse, partridge) may be wide-spread but with low or unknown densities. Additional potential threats include the extensive mountain-road network, large-scale logging which causes deterioration of the best forest stands and disturbance by hunting and poaching.

### **Prospects and needs for the future**

1. Collection of all historical data on lynx presence in Greece after 1950. The collection of these data must utilize a questionnaire, which will also reveal the causes and time of extinction.
2. Fieldwork in target areas (N. Pindos, Mt. Voras, Nestos Delta) must include a monitoring program in areas bordering mainly on FYROM and Albania, where observations should be regularly collected and evaluated. Collaboration with local game farmers and stock raisers is needed in order to examine kills on roe deer and livestock, respectively. To this end, collaboration with ELGA (State organization for damage compensation) would help in the quick identification of livestock damages that can be attributed to lynx.
3. Parallel work and collaboration with FYROM, Albania and Bulgaria, concerning questionnaire dissemination and livestock damage inspection.

### **Literature referring to the lynx in Greece**

The following authors refer to transborder movements of the autochthonous lynx population of F.Y.R. of Macedonia and Albania across the Greek borders to the mountains of Voras and Varnoundas. However, no field surveys were made in these areas.

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