

## SCALP+ Monitoring Report lynx year 2021/2022 (1. May 2021 – 30. April 2022)

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<sup>9</sup>Switzerland

<sup>10</sup>Czech Carpathians

<sup>11</sup>Austrian BBA

<sup>12</sup>Bavaria, Germany

<sup>13</sup>Austrian Alps

<sup>14</sup>Trentino, Italy

<sup>15</sup>Una National Park

<sup>16</sup>Baden-Württemberg, Germany

<sup>17</sup>Hesse, Germany

<sup>18</sup>Slovakia

<sup>19</sup>Czech Republic

<sup>20</sup>North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

<sup>21</sup>Piedmont, Italy

<sup>22</sup>Italy

<sup>23</sup>Liechtenstein

<sup>24</sup>Lombardy, Italy

<sup>25</sup>South Tyrol, Italy

<sup>26</sup>Croatia

<sup>27</sup>Bosnia and Herzegovina

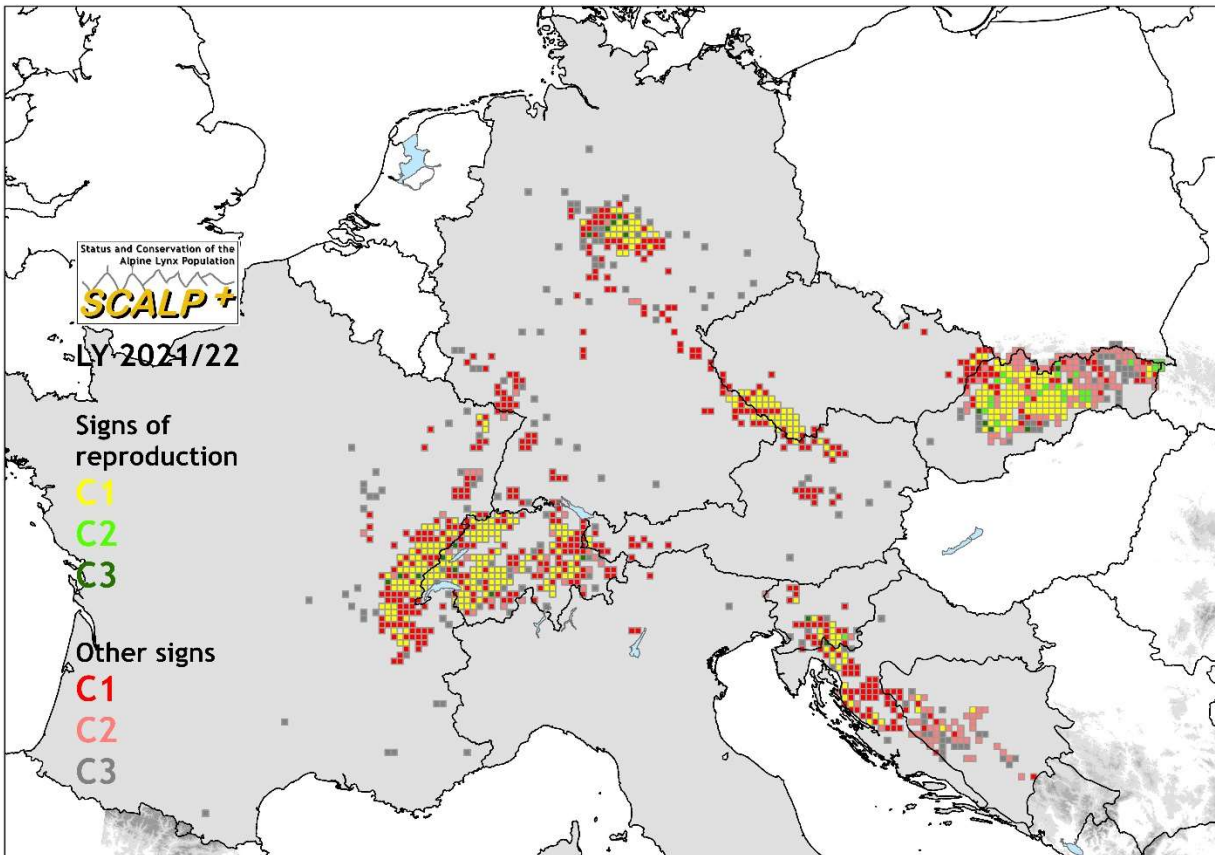
<sup>28</sup>German Alps

<sup>29</sup>Saxony, Germany

**Comment:** In the frame of SCALP+, lynx experts from eleven European countries agreed on common criteria for the interpretation of monitoring data<sup>1</sup>. Based on this collaboration, annual standardised distribution maps are produced to allow a comparison of monitoring data between regions, countries and populations.

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<sup>1</sup> Molinari-Jobin et al. 2012. Monitoring in the presence of species misidentification: the case of the Eurasian lynx in the Alps. *Animal Conservation* 15: 266-273.



**Fig. 1. Observed lynx distribution in eleven countries (grey) in lynx year 2021/2022 based on a 10x10 km grid. A distinction was made between different SCALP categories and whether the observation included a reproductive event or not<sup>2</sup>.**

<sup>2</sup> The collected data are classified in three categories: Category 1 (C1): “Hard facts”, verified and unchallenged observations such as dead lynx, clear photos of lynx and samples confirmed by means of genetic analysis. Category 2 (C2): Observations controlled and confirmed by a trained person such as killed livestock or wild prey and lynx tracks. Category 3 (C3): Unconfirmed but plausible observations of the category 2 (kills, tracks, other field signs too old or badly documented) and all plausible observations such as direct observations, calls and scats which by their nature cannot be verified unless through photo, registration or laboratory analyses. Evidence of reproduction consist in photos of lynx kittens or young lynx found dead (C1), large and small tracks together (C2) and direct sighting of female with kittens (C3). The order of category layers in the map is C1 reproduction, C2 reproduction, C3 reproduction, C1, C2, C3. GPS-data of collared lynx are not included in the distribution map.

## Special events 2021/22:

### *Alps:*

- In the frame of LIFE Lynx, five lynx have been translocated from the Carpathian Mountains to the **Slovenian Julian Alps**. One female successfully reproduced already in the year of release.
- The lynx occurrence in **north-eastern Switzerland** is expanding east- and southwards.
- This is the third year that no reproduction was reported from the **Kalkalpen** region, Upper Austria.
- In Switzerland, the first reproduction was confirmed in the **Ticino**, southern Alps.

### *BBA population:*

- On the Czech side of the BBA population area, at the outer edge of central Protected Landscape Area Šumava, the reproduction of a one-year old female (born in May 2020) was confirmed by camera-traps.

### *Dinaric Mountains:*

- In the frame of LIFE Lynx, one lynx was translocated from the Slovakian Carpathian to the **Croatian Dinaric Mountains**.

### *Upper Rhine Metapopulation:*

- First reproduction was reported in the **northern Vosges Mountains** since the species disappearance in the 17<sup>th</sup> century: Two kittens born from Lycka, which was released in the Palatinate Forest in 2020.
- First immigrated female was detected near Lake Constance in **Baden-Württemberg** for four months and then disappeared again. It was only detected via DNA samples.

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**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** National Park Una, “Una-Sana forests” L.L.C., “Nature & Humans” NGO, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, University of Banja Luka, Ecology and Research Association, Banja Luka

**Croatia:** Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb, Karlovac University of Applied Sciences, Association BIOM, Nature Park Velebit, National Park Paklenica, National Park North Velebit, Geonatura, Public Institution for Managing Protected Nature Areas Priroda, National Park Plitvice lakes, National Park Risnjak.

**Czech Republic:** Friends of the Earth Czech Republic, Carnivore Conservation Programme & Department of Forest Ecology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology, Mendel University in Brno, Správa NP Šumava, ALKA Wildlife, Hnutí DUHA Šelmy, the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic, all the several Forest Administrations, Hunting societies, volunteers and local people who provided valuable additional data.

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**Italy:** Progetto Lince Italia, Università di Torino, Centro Conservazione e Gestione Grandi Carnivori - Progetto Lupo Regione Piemonte, Arma dei Carabinieri - CUFAA, Corpo Forestale della Valle d’Aosta, Corpo Forestale dello Stato della provincia del VCO, Ente di gestione delle Aree protette dell'Ossola, Provincia del Verbano Cusio Ossola, Parco Nazionale della Val Grande, Parco Naturale delle Prealpi Carniche, Parco Naturale delle Prealpi Giulie, Parco Naturale Dolomiti d’Ampezzo, Parco Nazionale delle Dolomiti Bellunesi, Parco Nazionale del Gran Paradiso, Servizio Foreste e Fauna della Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Provincia di Belluno, Provincia di Sondrio, Provincia di Savona, Provincia di Torino – Servizio Tutela della Fauna e della Flora, Provincia di Udine, Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano - Amt für Wildtiermanagement, Ufficio Parchi Naturali dell’Alto Adige, Università dell’Insubria, Gruppo Cacciatori di Villa di Chiavenna, Riserva di Caccia Curon Venosta.

**Liechtenstein:** Amt für Umwelt, Liechtensteiner Jägerschaft, Liechtensteiner Forstverein.

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