Workshop Large Carnivores

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European Large Carnivores



- Brown bear (Ursus arctos)
- Wolf (Canis lupus)
- Lynx (Lynx lynx)
- Wolverine (Gulo gulo)

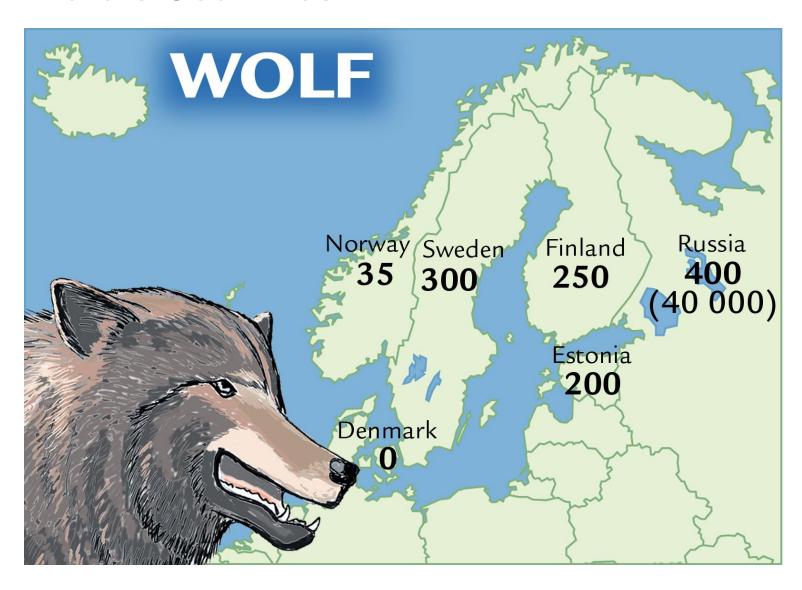
 All big four have viable populations in Europe



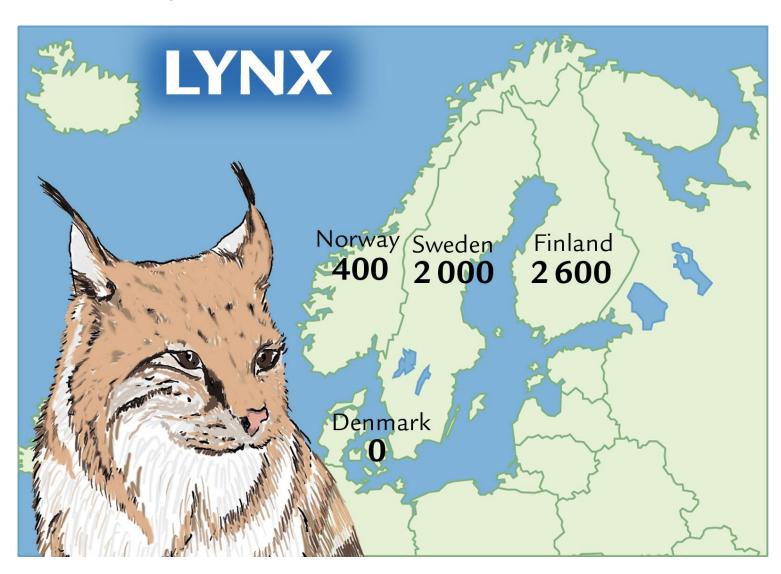










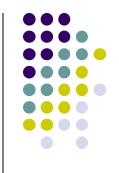








Europe is united



- Finnish (Karelian), Scandinavian and Baltic populations have their origins in the West Russian populations
- Russian LC populations are very large
- Wolf pop. in Russia 40 000-60 000





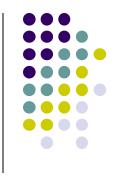
4. Italian
5. Carpathian
6. Dinaric-Balkan

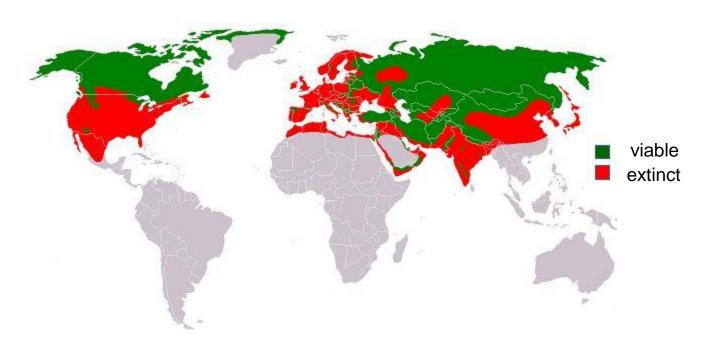
7. Baltic 8. Karelian 9. Scandinavian 10. German / W. Poland



Single Observation

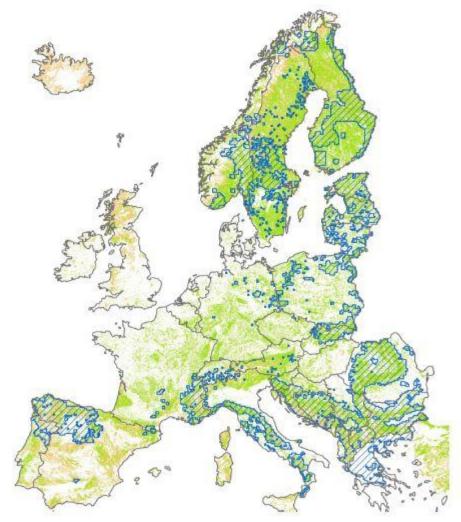
Wolves of the World



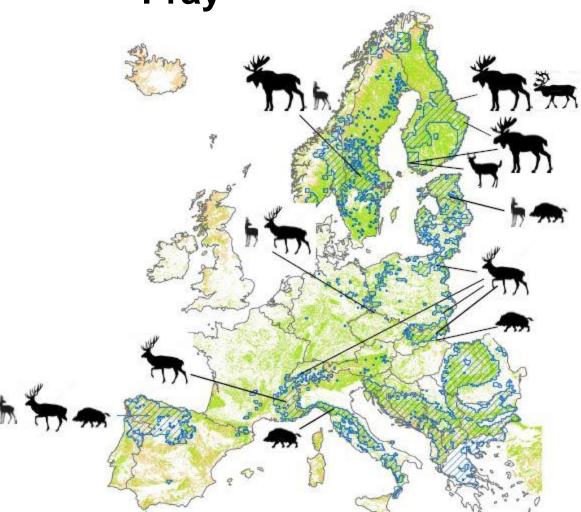


Forests and wolves







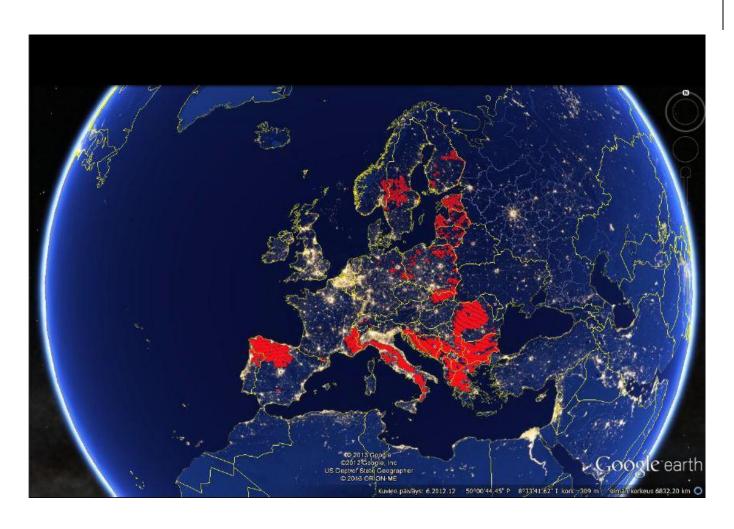












Case Finland: Protection of LCs



- Habitats Directive 1994, Annex IV, V
- Management plans of LCs
- Favourable status of conservation
- Wolf: 20 reproductive pairs (150 wolves)
- Dangerous wolves can be killed
- Limited hunting possible if favourable status not changed
- Scientific data basis for administrative decisions

Problems

- Social conlicts cannot be avoided
- Wolf populations too large in many regions
- Interchange of wolves with Russia
- Damages to reindeer farming, cattle, dogs
- Animal rights' groups focus on wolf political tensions

Conflicts





Case Finland: Damages to reindeer farming



Total loss of 4 090 animals (2007)

Wolves killed 1001 reindeer

Wolverines killed 1794 reindeer

Bears killed 828 reindeer

Lynxes killed 467 reindeer

- Other main damages: sheep, dogs
- Game losses: a pack of wolves kills 100 moose a year

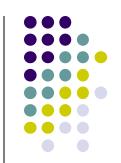
One wolf pack kills 100-130 moose or 200 whitetailed deer a year







Political pressure: Wolf girls' demonstration for wolves

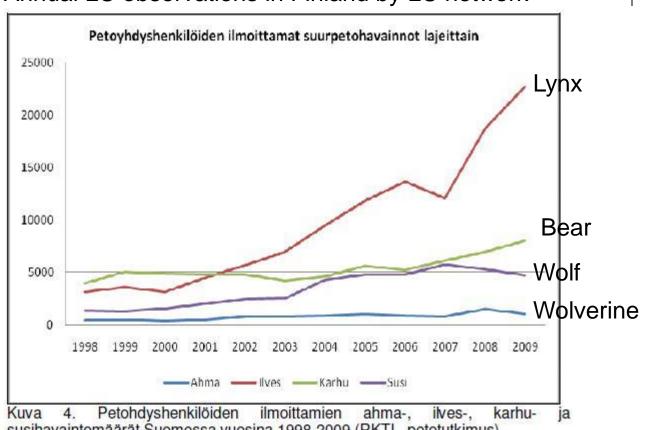




LC populations grow

Annual LC observations in Finland by LC network





susihavaintomäärät Suomessa vuosina 1998-2009 (RKTL, petotutkimus).

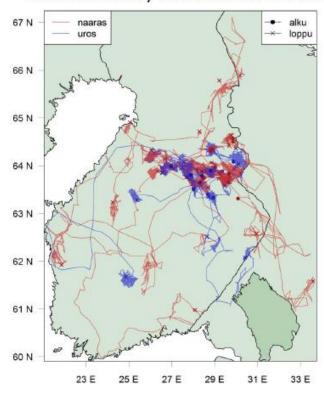
Interboundary movements



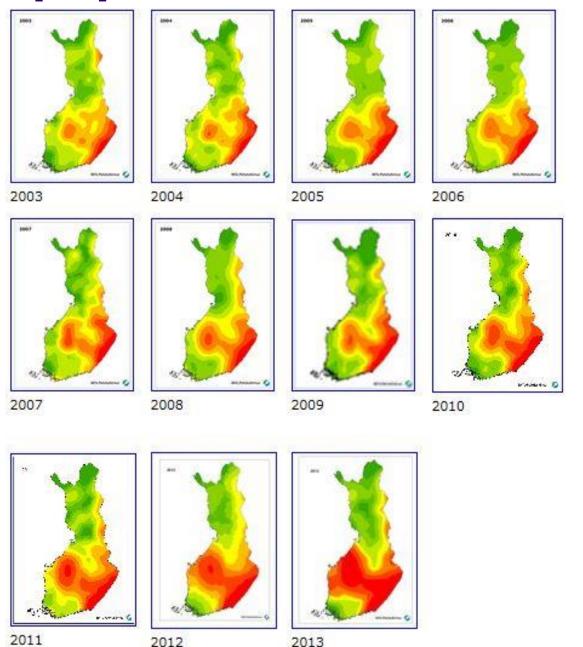


Movements by GPS collared wolves



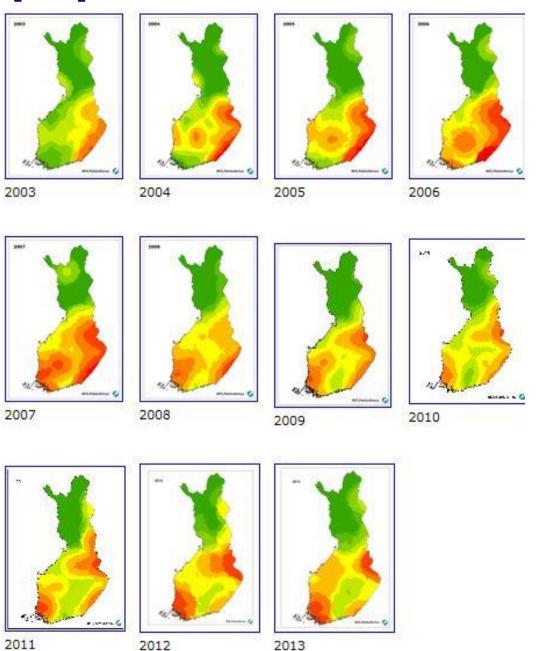


Bear population in Finland

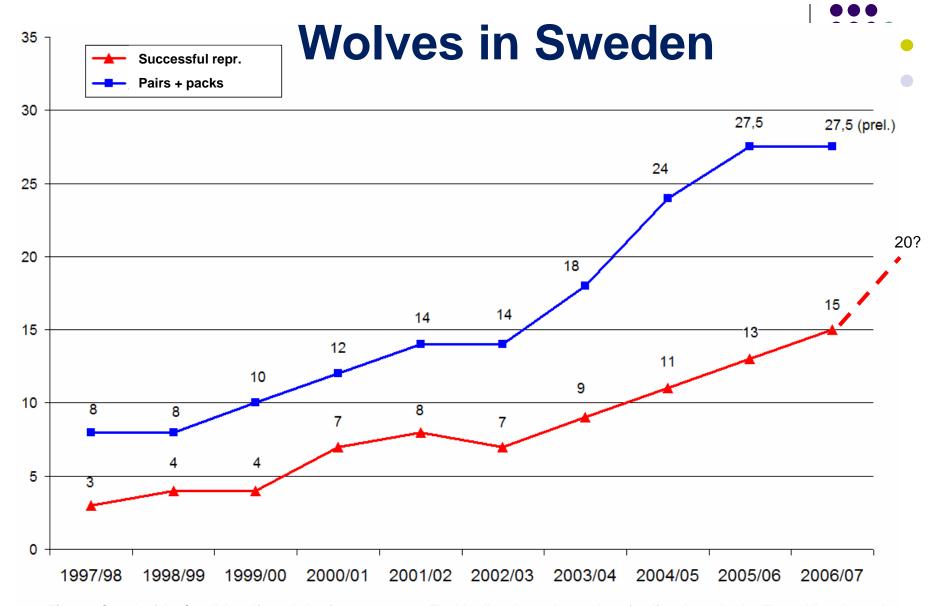




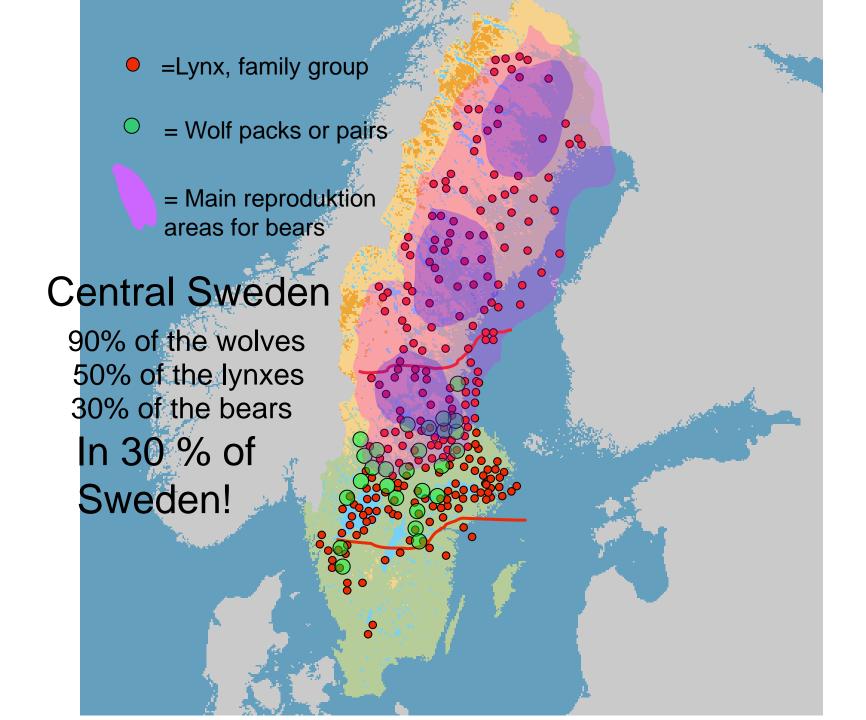
Wolf population in Finland







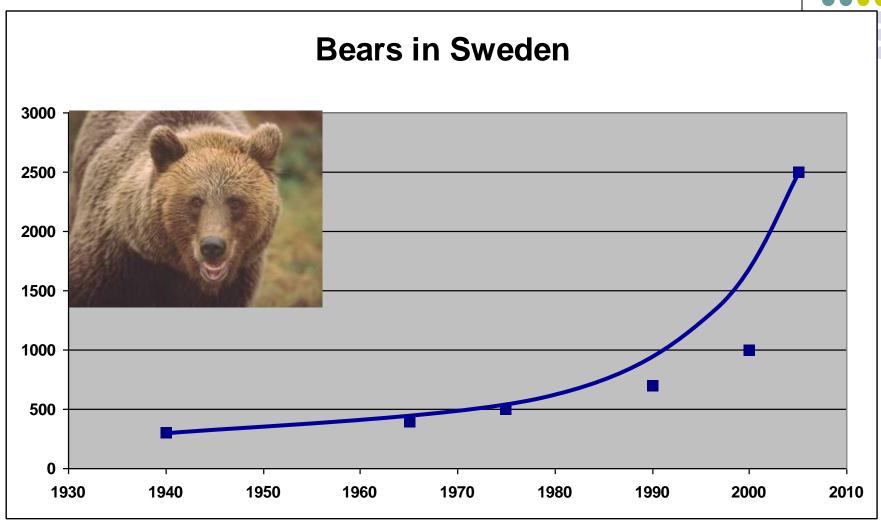
Figur 4. Growth of the Swedish wolf population from 1997-2007. The blue line shows the number of wolf packs and pairs. The red line shows the number wolf packs with successfull reproduktion.



One wolf pair or pack kills 100-130 moose per year.







Finnish forest reindeer



Rangifer tarandus fennicus

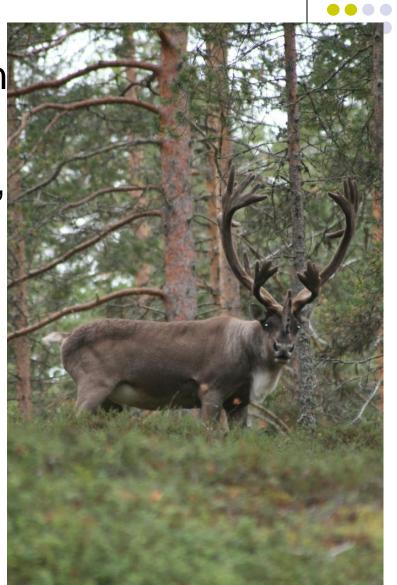
The last ones in the world

- Only 1880 forest reindeer in two populations are left in Finland
- Some 3000 (?) animals live in small groups in Western Russia



Rangifer tarandus fennicus

- 650 000 yrs old European wild reindeer
- Enemies: wolf, lynx, bear, wolverine
- Choice: Do we save the forest reindeer or wolves?





Large carnivores

are the only threath to forest reindeer



Summary



- Coexistence man/large carnivores a challenge
- Favourable status of conservation
- Sustainable hunting is it possible?
- Problems in rural areas
- Political tensions: animal right activists hunters?





Thank you for your attention