



W.I.L.D.

The Wildlife Information System of Germany

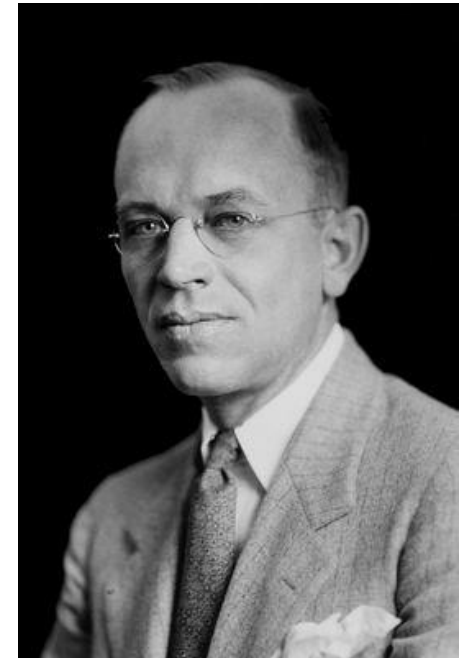
A hunters' initiative
for biodiversity and sustainable use





"**M**easuring the response of game populations to changes-deliberate or accidental-in their environment is the big purpose. Continuous census is the yardstick of success or failure in conservation."

Aldo Leopold, 1933. Game management.



Picture: www.aldoleopold.org



Wildlife monitoring is an integral part of wildlife management

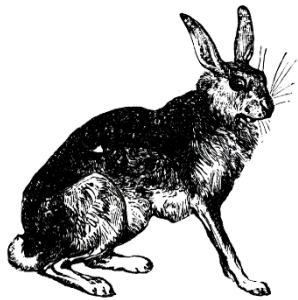
... but we are still lacking data on

- abundance
- spatio-temporal distribution
 - gender distribution
 - age patterns
 - health status
 - etc.

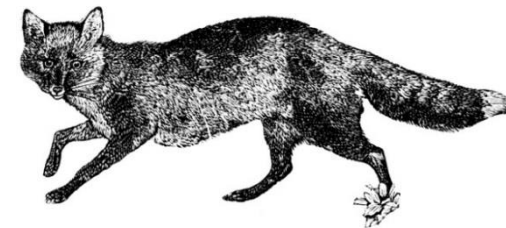
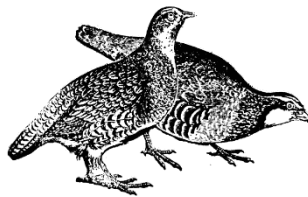
Game species



... especially on animals that are not listed in the Habitat Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), e.g. game species such as



- Brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*)
 - Partridge (*Perdix perdix*)
- Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)
 - Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- European badger (*Meles meles*)
 - etc.

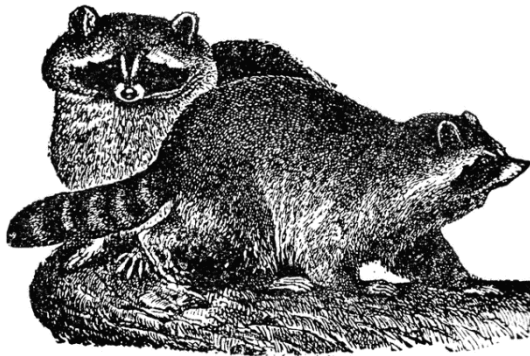


Invasive alien species



... as well as invasive alien species, such as

- Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)
- Raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*)
- American Mink (*Mustela vison*)
- *etc.*





In 2001, the German Hunting Association and its' federal hunting associations established the Wildlife Information System of Germany (W.I.L.D.)

Aims of the long-term project

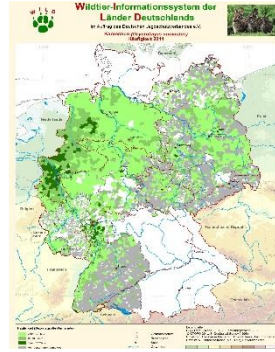
- Comprehensive recording of selected species of wildlife
 - Using scientific methods
 - For future representative data sets
- For protection and sustainable use of wildlife species
 - For political argumentations

Elements of W.I.L.D.



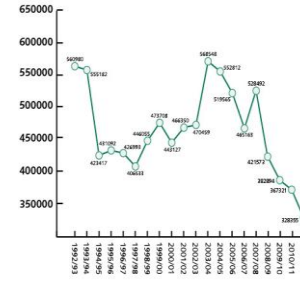
Reference areas

- Wildlife counts
- Surveying and mapping



Area assessment

- Wildlife estimates
- Presence/absence
- Additional data (e.g. health status)



Hunting bag statistics

- Hunting bag statistics

The staff



Johanna Maria Arnold
German Hunting Association (DJV)
FACE General Assembly, Brussels, 13.09.2013

Structure of W.I.L.D.



University of
Veterinary
Medicine
Hannover
(TiHo)



German
Hunting
Association
(DJV)

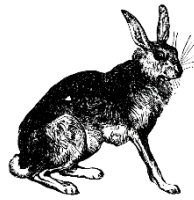


Eberswalde
forestry state
center of
excellence
(LFE)

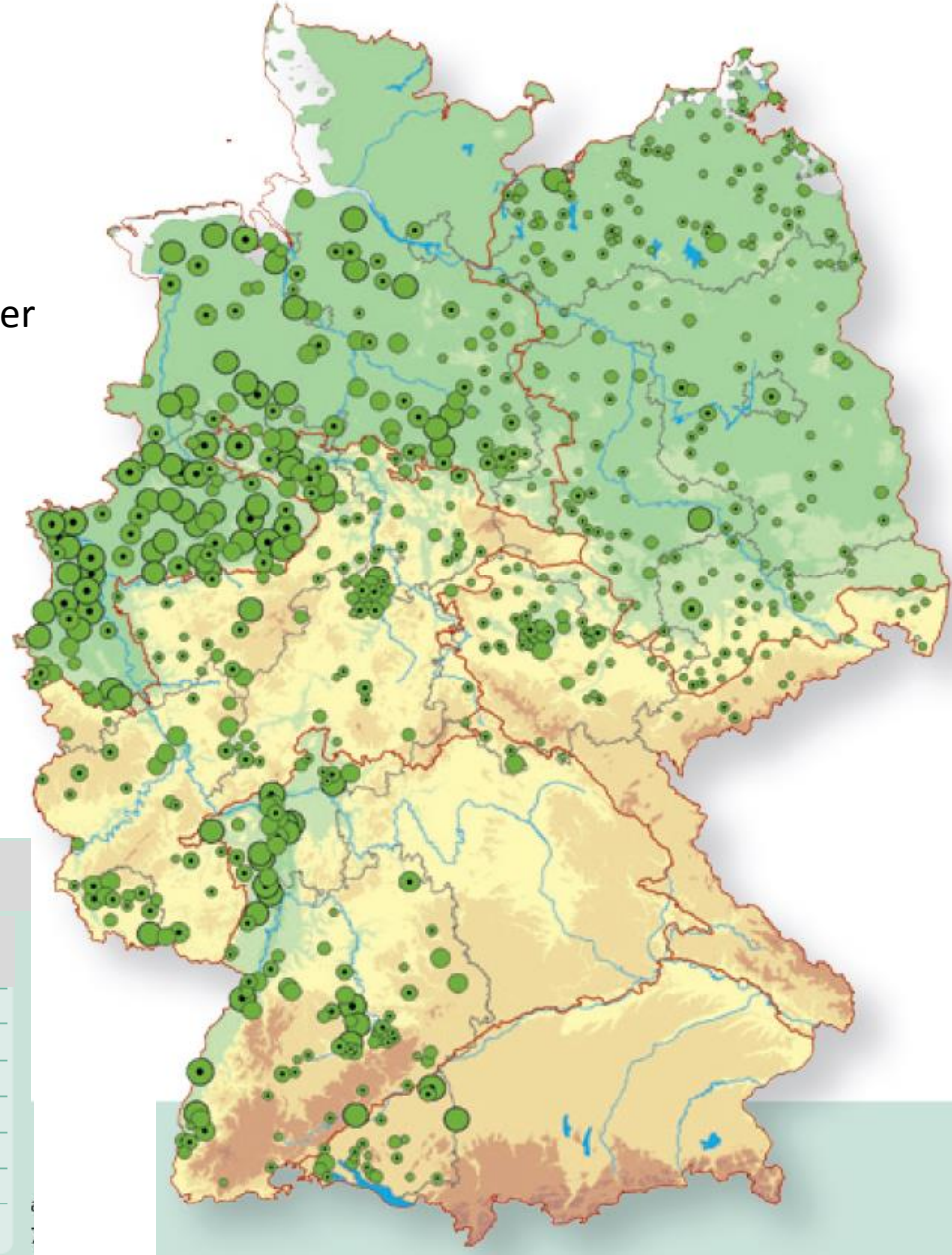
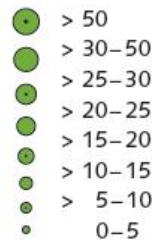
Some results

2011: about 400 RA

- Western federal states: 9,8 – 31, individuals/km²
- Eastern federal states: 2,7 – 7,0 individuals/km²



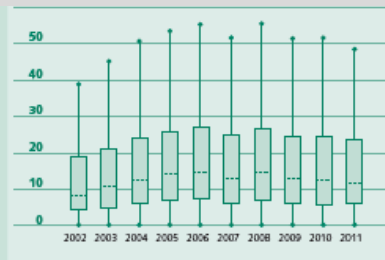
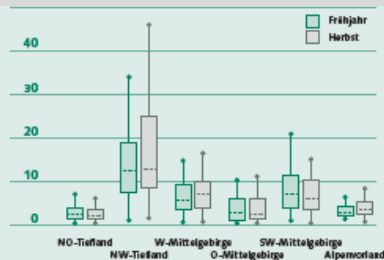
Individuals per
km²



Geographic region

Development in RA

Population density per 100ha taxation area



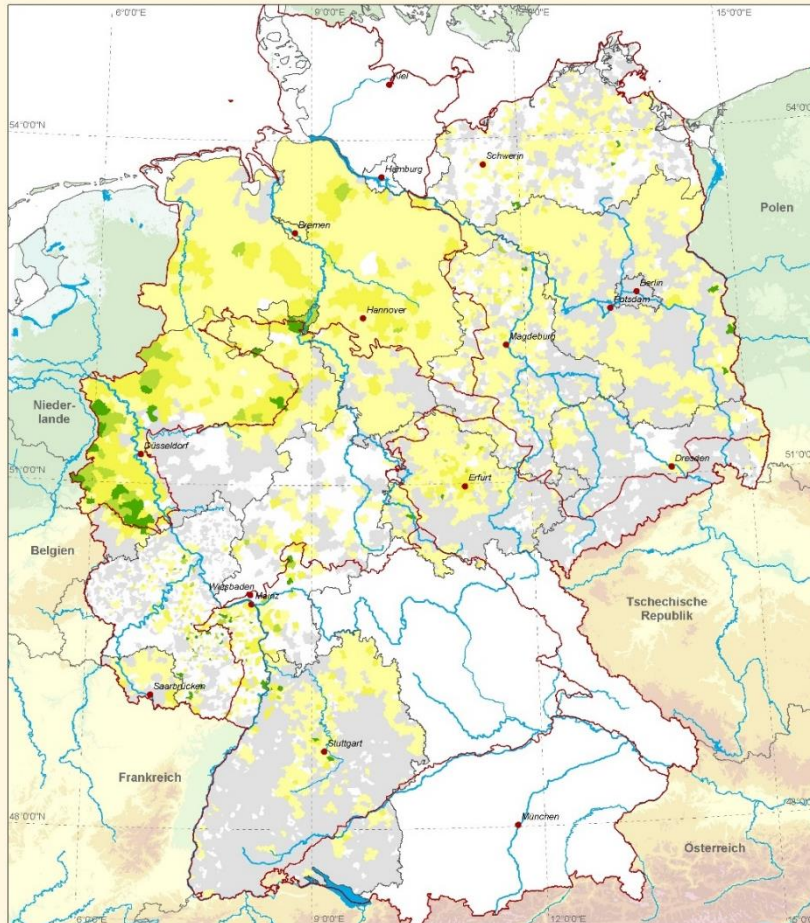
Some results



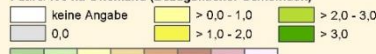
Wildtier-Informationssystem der Länder Deutschlands

im Auftrag des Deutschen Jagdschutz-Verbandes e. V.

Rebhuhn (*Perdix perdix*)
Paardichte in Deutschland, Frühjahr 2011



Paare/100 ha Offenland (Bezugsfläche: Gemeinden)



Datenquellen:
ESRI Data & Maps (2000, 2008) & Gemeindegrenzen (2008)
& GTOPO 30, U.S. Geological Survey (1998)
Projektion:
Transverse Mercator, Ellipsoid Bessel, Datum Potsdam
Entwurf: M. Barlet-Steinbach (Mai 2012), Universität Trier

2011: about 27 000 hunting districts (AA)

Present in 16 % of districts
Number of breeding pairs in total: 40 902

- 0,33 breeding pairs/ km² (mean)
- Almost 0,0 breeding pairs/ km² (median)
- Declines almost all over the country



Some results



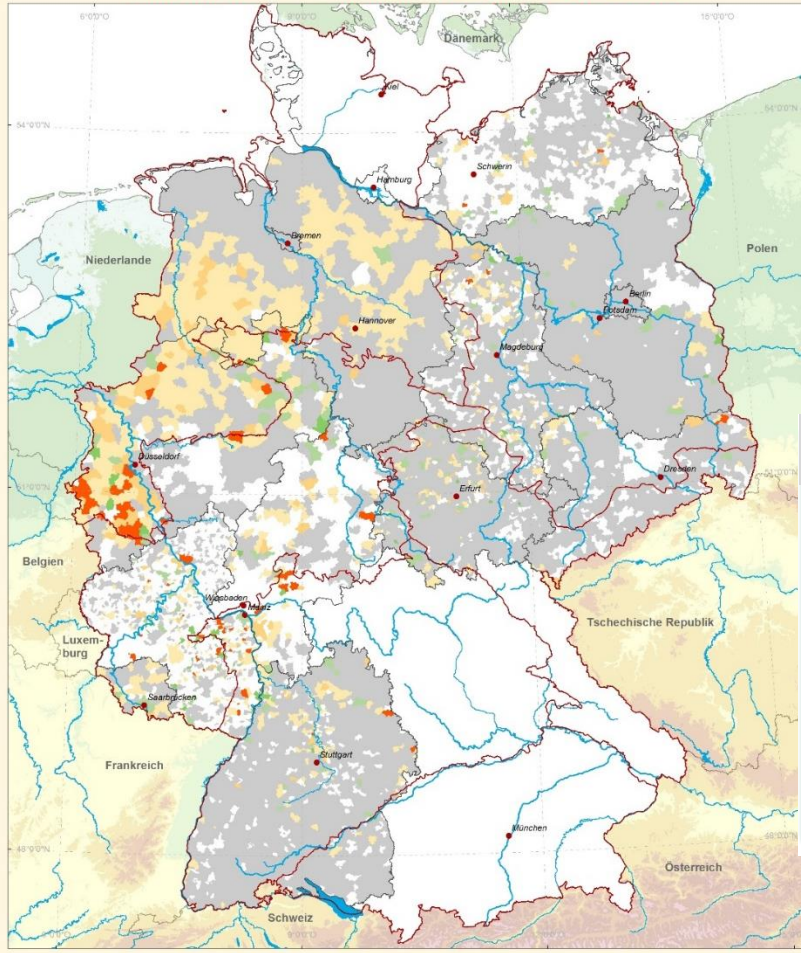
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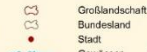
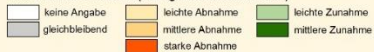


Rebhuhn (*Perdix perdix*)

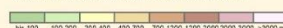
Entwicklung der Paardichte in Deutschland, Frühjahr 2006 bzw. 2009 zu 2011



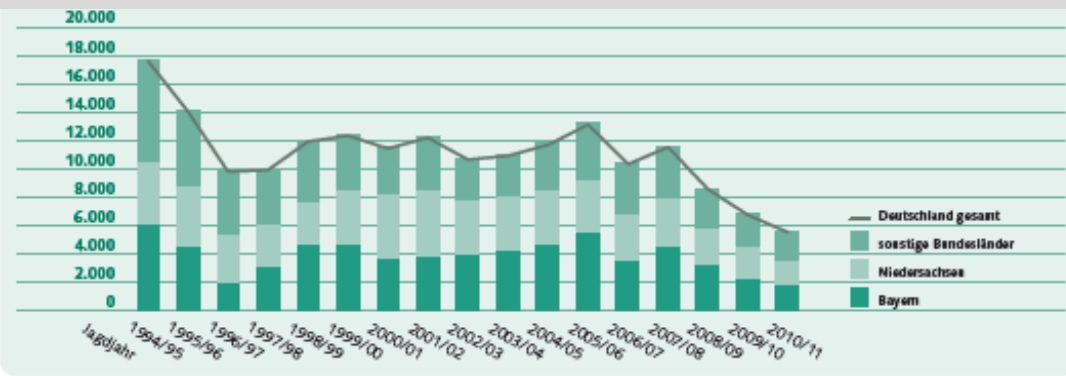
Paare/100 ha Offenland (Bezugsfläche: Gemeinden)



Datenquellen:
ESRI Data & Maps (2000) & Gemeindegrenzen (2008)
& GTOPO 30, U.S. Geological Survey (1998)
Projection: Transverse Mercator, Ellipsoid: Bessel, Datum: Potsdam
Entwurf: M. Bartel-Steinbach (Mai 2012), Universität Trier



Partridge hunting bags



Some results



Wildtier-Informationssystem der Länder Deutschlands

im Auftrag des Deutschen Jagdschutz-Verbandes e. V.

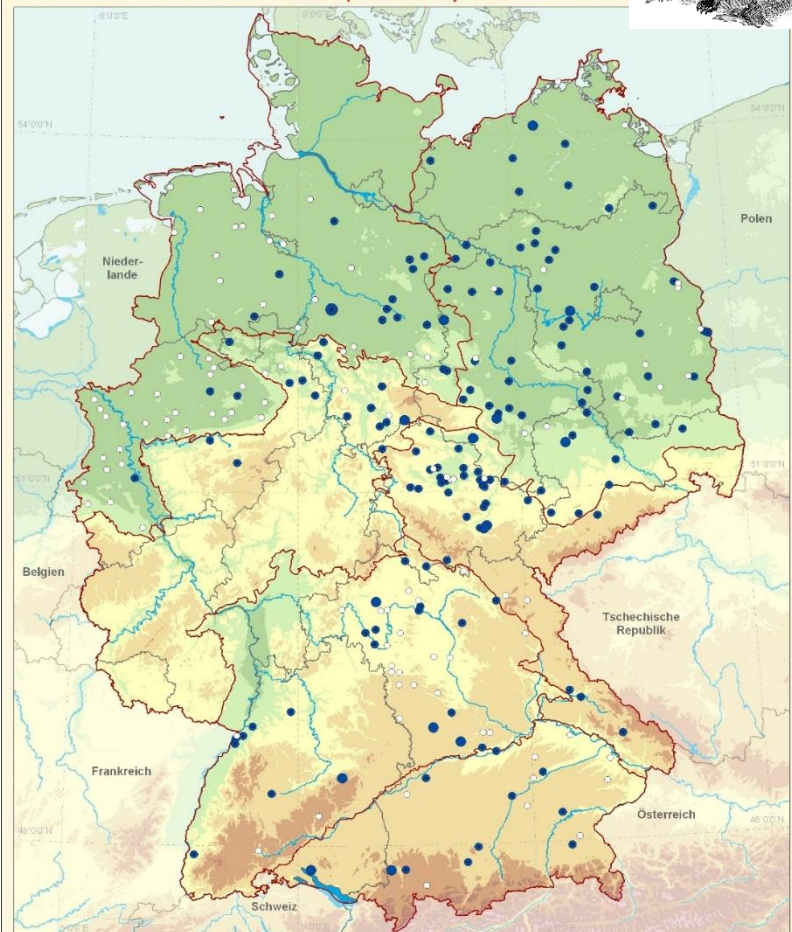
Fuchs (*Vulpes vulpes*) - 2007



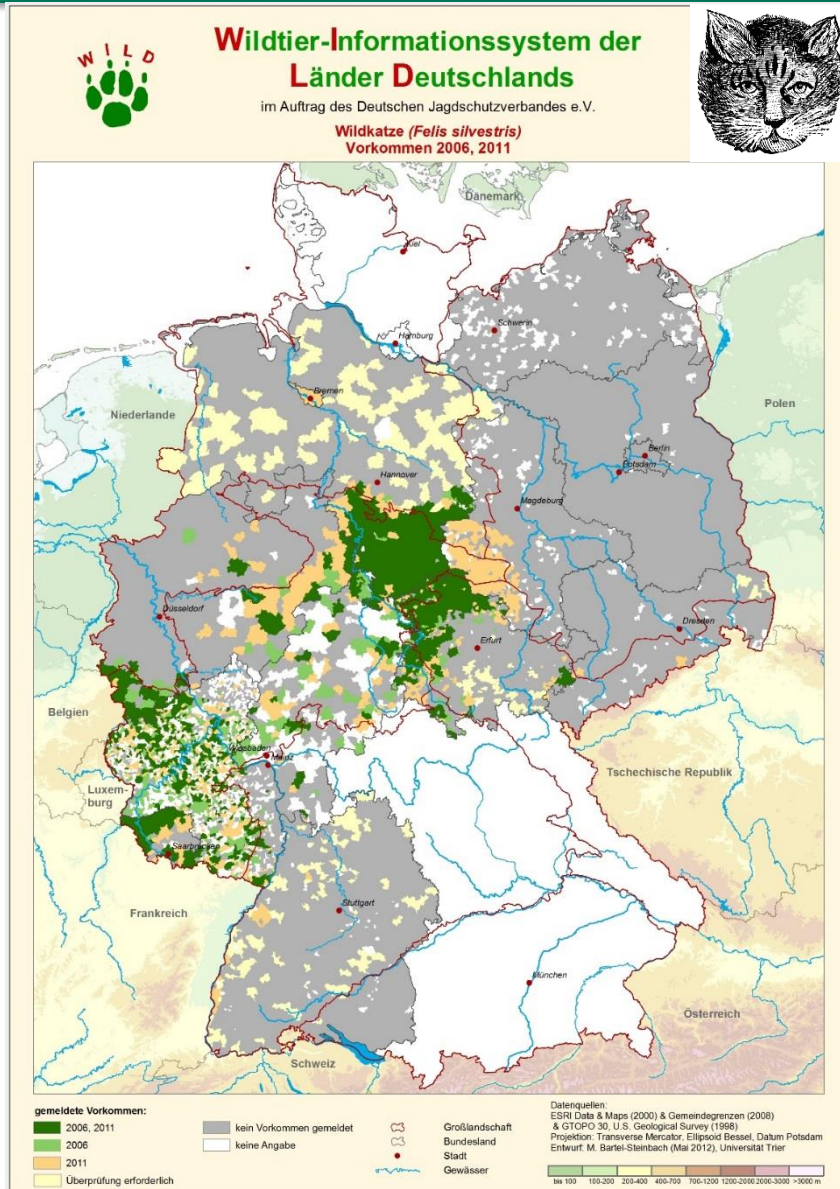
Wildtier-Informationssystem der Länder Deutschlands

im Auftrag des Deutschen Jagdschutz-Verbandes e. V.

Dachs (*Meles meles*) - 2007



Some results



2011: about 27 000 hunting districts (AA)

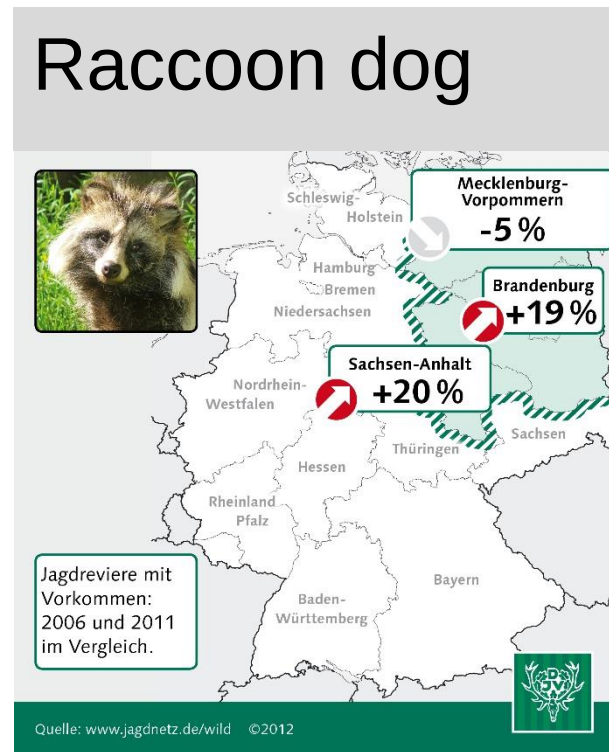
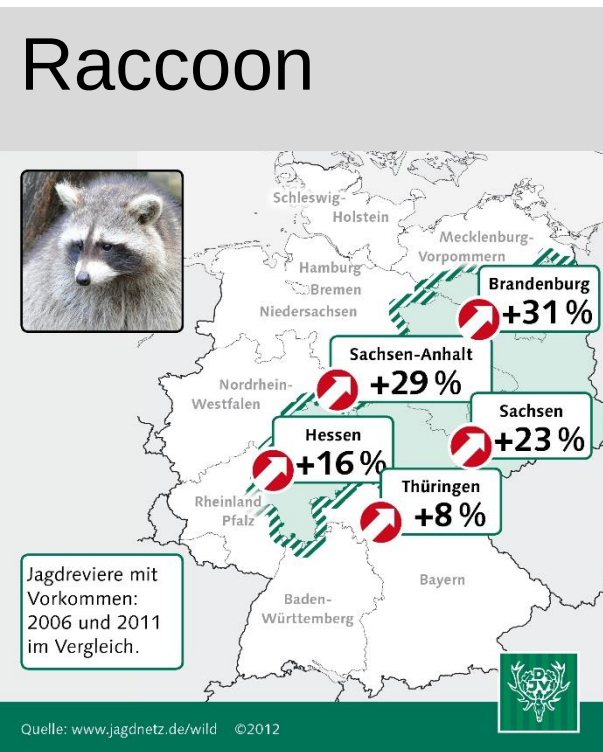
Present in 10 % of districts

Estimates of the AA are evaluated before publishing

Population spreading

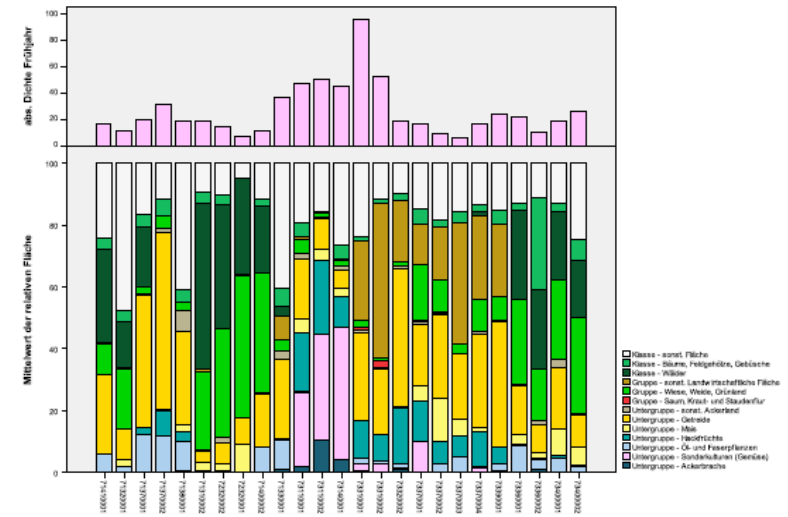
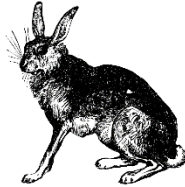
Tool to identify possible wildlife corridors

Some results



2011: about 30 000 hunting districts (AA)

Invasive alien species spreading out in Germany



Positive effects of arable land, negative impacts of grasslands on brown hare numbers (Ossen 2011)



W.I.L.D. provides essential data

- allows the annual estimation of relative densities (partridge), absolute densities (hare) and productivity (average den size: fox, badger), etc.
 - long-term data sets

→ Powerful conservation and environmental management system
→ Powerful monitoring tool



W.I.L.D. provides essential data

for science

W.I.L.D. is one module of long-term biomonitoring programmes, in combination with other long-term data, a deeper understanding of our ecosystem and impacts of anthropogenic activities can be gained (climate change)

for governmental authorities and NGOs

Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, Convention on Migratory Species, African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, German National Strategy for Biodiversity

W.I.L.D. provides essential data

for hunting

Sustainable and responsible use of game animals

Arguments pro or contra hunting (e.g. partridge)

Political communication and lobbying





W.I.L.D. – hunters' contribution to society

- Provide data for society at zero cost by German Hunting Association and its federal hunting associations and committed hunters
- hundreds of voluntary hours of hunters



W.I.L.D.- a good example for cooperation

- hunters and scientists, wildlife managers
- powerful combination for modern wildlife management



Thank you for your attention!



More information:
www.jagdverband.de/wild

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