

LŪŠA

Sugas aizsardzības plāna atjaunošana

Izpildītājs: Medniecības un medību faunas
radošā grupa

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Recovery of large carnivores in Europe's modern human-dominated landscapes

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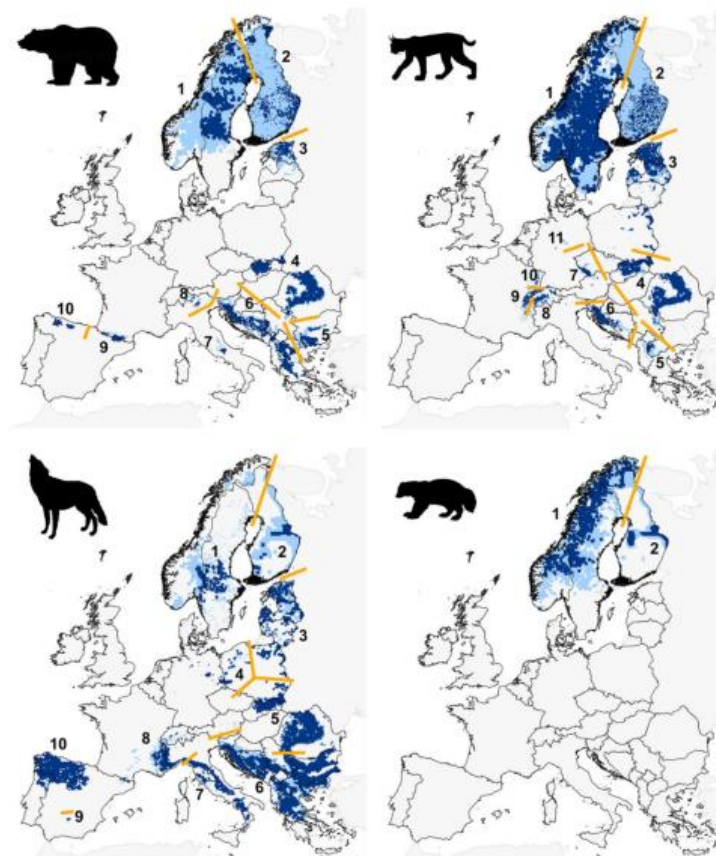
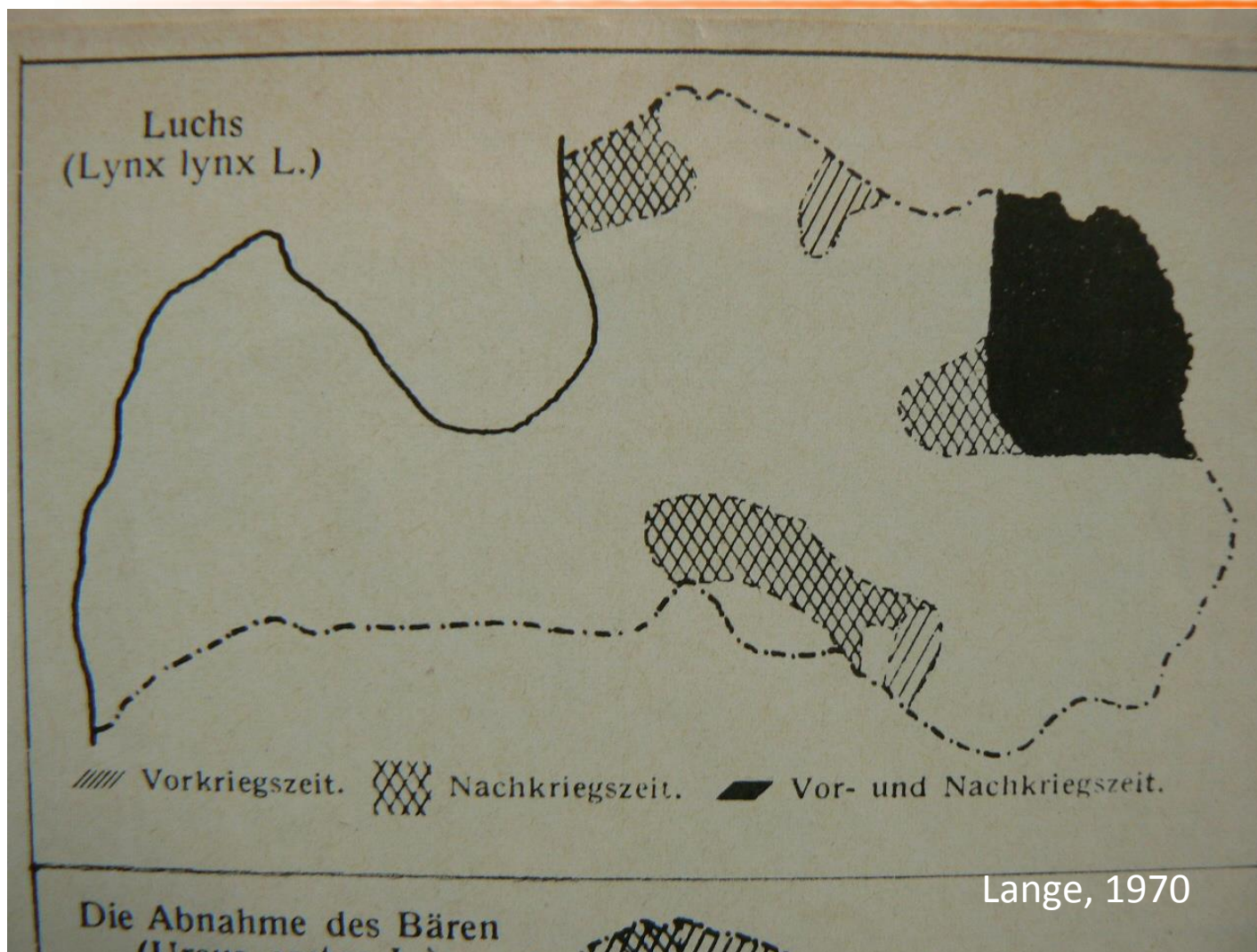


Fig. 1. Distribution of large carnivores in Europe in 2011. Brown bears (top left), Eurasian lynx (top right), gray wolves (bottom left), and wolverines (bottom right). Dark blue cells indicate areas of permanent occurrence, and light blue cells indicate areas of sporadic occurrence. Numbers refers to population identifications in tables S1 to S16. Orange lines indicate boundaries between populations.

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Status, management and distribution of large carnivores – bear, lynx, wolf & wolverine – in Europe

PART I – Eurasian lynx populations in Europe

1.1 Populations

Eurasian lynx are widely distributed in northern and eastern Europe (Scandinavian and Baltic states) and along forested mountain ranges in south-eastern and central Europe (Carpathian, Balkans, Dinarids, Alps, Jura, Vosges). Lynx are found in 23 countries and (based on a range of criteria, including distribution and other geographic, ecological, political and social factors) can be grouped into 11 populations (Fig. 1). Five of these eleven populations are autochthonous (Scandinavian, Karelian, Baltic, Carpathian and Balkan), the other populations – based in central and western Europe – origin from reintroductions in the 1970s and 1980s (Dinaric, Alpine, Jura, Vosges-Palatinian and Bohemian-Bavarian populations). In addition, there are a number of further occurrences of lynx resulting from more recent reintroductions, such as in the Harz Mountains of central Germany. Based on its present status we herein consider the Harz Mountain's to be an own population.



Figure 1. The 11 lynx populations in Europe.

Petra Kaczensky¹, Guillaume Chapron², Manuela von Arx³, Djuuro Huber⁴, Henrik Andrén², and John Linnell⁵ (Editors) 2012

Population	Population size 2011	Countries (and approx. % share of population)	Trend	Red List assessment
Alpine	130	CH (77%), FR (10%), IT (7%), SI (3%), AT (3%)	Stable	EN (D)
Balkan	40-50	FYROM (85%), AL (15%), RKS (?), ME (?)	Decrease?	CR (C2a(i,ii) D)
Baltic	1600 (without BY and RU)	EE (49%), LV (37%), PL (6%), UA (5%), LT (3%)	Stable	LC
Bohemian-Bavarian	50	CZ (67%), DE (23%), AT (10%)	Stable or decrease	CR (D)
Carpathian	2300-2400	RO (57%), UA (16%), SK (15%), PL (9%), RS (2%), CZ (0.5%), BG (0.5%), HU (<0.05%)	Stable	LC
Dinaric	120-130	BA (53%), HR (39%), SI (8%)	Stable or decrease	EN (D)
Jura	100	FR (70%), CH (30%)	Increase	EN (D)
Karelian	2430-2610 (without RU)	RU, FI (% unknown)	Increase	LC
Scandinavian	1800-2300	SE (81%), NO (19%)	Stable	LC
Vosges-Palatinian	19	FR (100%), DE (currently 0%)	Stable or decrease	CR (C2a(i,ii) D)
Harz Mountains	20	DE (100%)	Increase	-

High levels of population differentiation in Eurasian lynx at the edge of the species' western range in Europe revealed by mitochondrial DNA analyses

M. Ratkiewicz¹, M. Matusiuk¹, R. Kowalczyk², M. K. Konopiński³, H. Okarma³, J. Ozolins⁴, P. Männil⁵, A. Ornican⁴ & K. Schmidt² 2012

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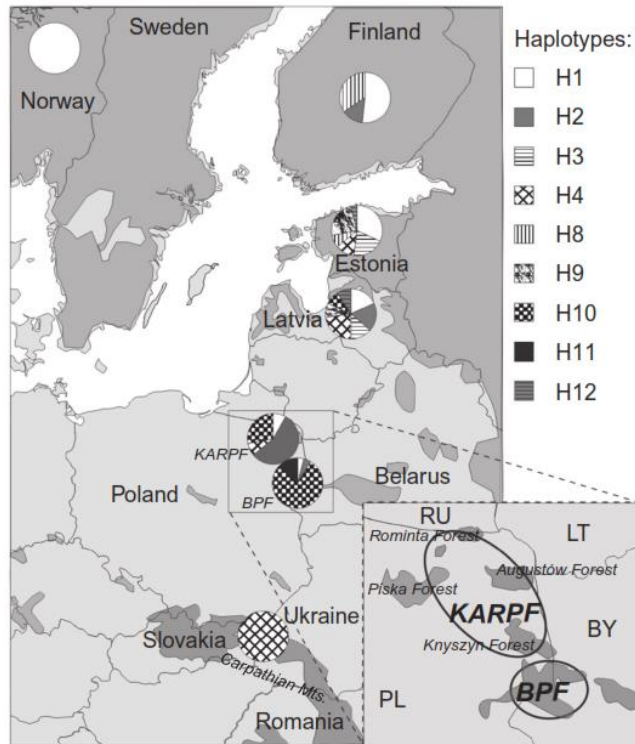


Table 1 Molecular diversity indices for the Eurasian lynx samples studied

No	Population	<i>N</i>	<i>Nh</i>	<i>h</i> (±SE)	<i>π</i> (±SE)	<i>S</i>	PC1	PC2
1.	Norway	30	1	0.00 (±0.00)	0.000 (±0.00)	0	0.292	-0.033
2.	Finland	29	3	0.62 (±0.05)	0.157 (±0.12)	3	0.227	0.003
3.	Estonia	25	6	0.81 (±0.04)	0.442 (±0.27)	8	0.121	0.038
4.	Latvia	22	7	0.88 (±0.03)	0.468 (±0.29)	11	-0.026	0.058
5.	Poland (KARPF)	25	4	0.62 (±0.08)	0.281 (±0.19)	6	-0.150	-0.029
6.	Poland (BPF)	23	4	0.38 (±0.12)	0.148 (±0.12)	6	-0.220	-0.318
7.	Carpathians	36 + 3*	1	0.00 (±0.00)	0.000 (±0.00)	0	-0.244	0.281
	All	190	9	0.81 (±0.02)	0.438 (±0.26)	12	-	-

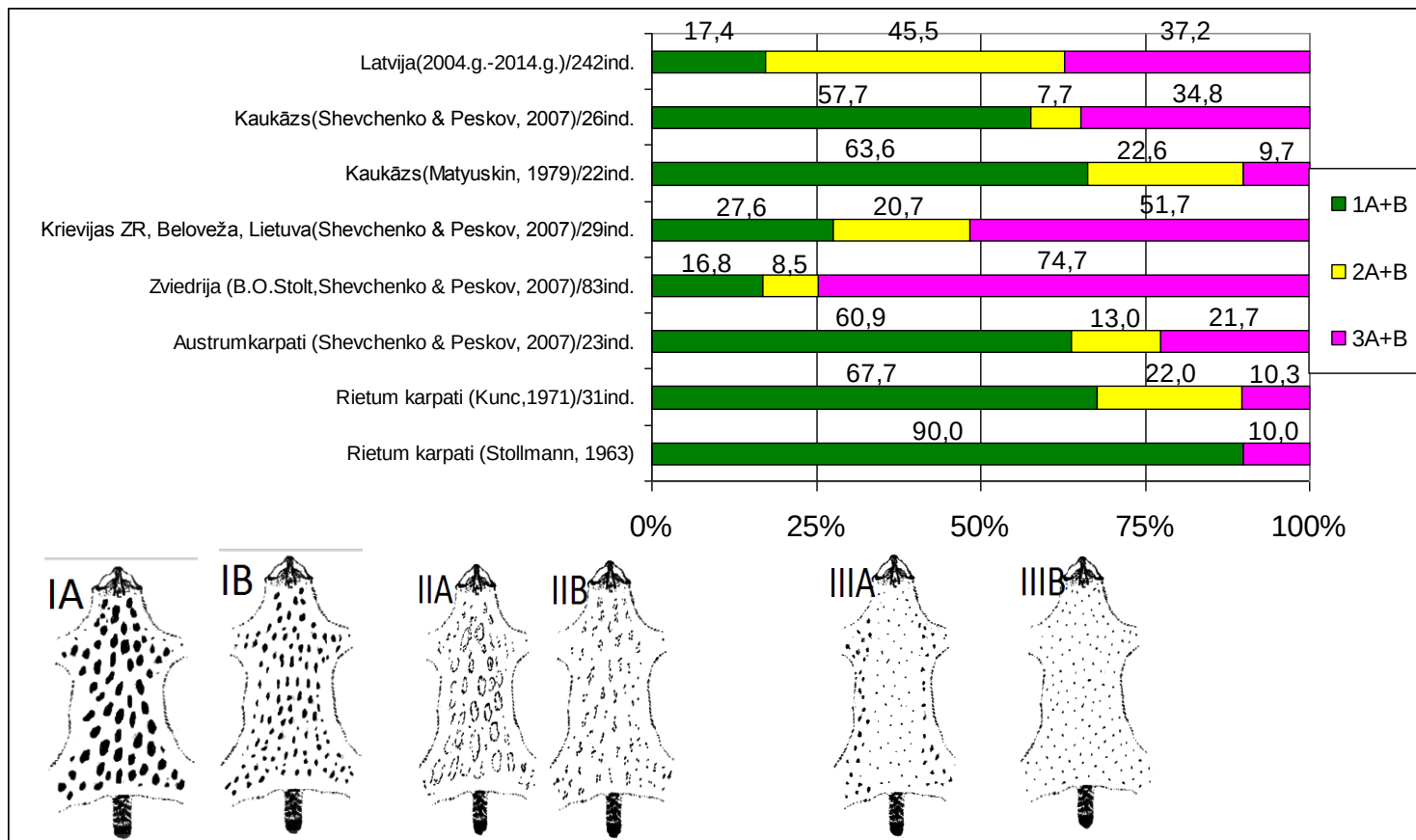
N, population size; *Nh*, number of haplotypes; *h*, haplotype diversity; *π*, nucleotide diversity (%); *S*, number of segregating sites; SE, standard error; KARPF, Knyszyn, Augustów, Rominta, Piska Forests; BPF, Białowieża Primeval Forest.

The two highest principal coordinate scores from PCA (PC1 and PC2) based on Φ_{ST} values are given

*Samples from Gugolz *et al.* (2008).

Figure 1 Study area, sampling sites and relative contribution of particular haplotypes in studied populations. Inset shows the distribution of lynx population in North-Eastern Poland with indication of sampling sites: Białowieża Primeval Forest (BPF) and Knyszyn, Augustów, Rominta and Piska Forests (KARPF). Grey shading denotes distribution of the lynx after Von Arx *et al.* (2004).

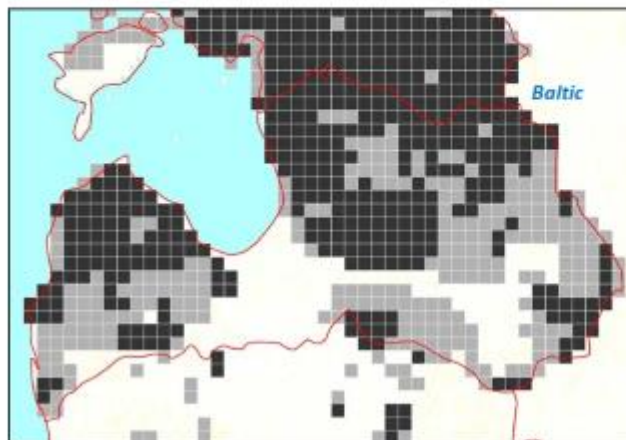
Fenotipiskā daudzveidība



Lūšu apmatojuma rakstu sastopamības biežums (%) pa tiem dažādās sugas areāla vietās (pēc Shevchenko & Peskov, 2007).

Lynx – Latvia

Janis Ozolins



Lynx distribution in Latvia 2006-2012.

Dark cells: reproduction presence
Grey cells: sporadic occurrence

*[Please note: neighbouring countries
 can have different criteria and time
 periods for the definition of cells with
 permanent and sporadic presences]*

7. Summary table

Population size	≥ 600
Trend	slight increase
Distribution range (# cells in the 10 x 10 km EEA grid)	Permanent: 306, sporadic: 306
Range trend	stable
Depredation costs / year	None
Number of cases / year	1-3 (sheep and rabbit)
3 Most important threats	low acceptance by hunters, spatial gap in distribution in middle part of the country, limited institutional capacity for population monitoring

EU Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC

On conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. *Direktīva par dabisko dzīvotņu un savvaļas faunas un floras aizsardzību*

Lūsis iekļauts šī dokumenta II pielikumā (to dzīvesvietās jāierīko īpaši aizsargātas teritorijas) un IV pielikumā (ieguves aizliegums). Latvija, iestājoties ES, pilnībā nepanāca ģeogrāfisko izņēmumu – lūsi izslēdza no II pielikuma, taču atstāja pie IV pielikuma sugām, kas nozīmē, ka to nedrīkst brīvi medīt, vienīgi izņēmuma situācijās, jāveic populācijas monitorings, taču nav jāierīko īpaši aizsargājamās teritorijas.

2.9 Conclusions (atbilstoši General Evaluation matrix) (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)		LV eksperta atbilde/vērtējums	Paskaidrojums, kāda informācija/datu avoti izmantoti novērtējumos, kā dati interpretēti u.tml.
2.9.1. Range Izplatība	a) Favourable (FV) / Inadequate (U1) / Bad (U2) / Unknown (XX)	Favourable (FV)	
	b) If CS is U1 or U2, use of qualifiers is recommended		
2.9.2. Population Populācijas lielums	a) Favourable (FV) / Inadequate (U1) / Bad (U2) / Unknown (XX)	Favourable (FV)	
	b) If CS is U1 or U2, use of qualifiers is recommended ⁵		
2.9.3 Habitat for the species Piemērots biotops	a) Favourable (FV) / Inadequate (U1) / Bad (U2) / Unknown (XX)	Favourable (FV)	
	b) If CS is U1 or U2, use of qualifiers is recommended ⁵		
2.9.4 Future prospects Nākotnes izredzes	a) Favourable (FV) / Inadequate (U1)/ Bad (U2) / Unknown (XX)	Favourable (FV)	
	b) If CS is U1 or U2, use of qualifiers is recommended ⁵		
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Favourable (FV) / Inadequate (U1) / Bad (U2) / Unknown (XX)	Favourable (FV)	
2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status	If overall CS is U1 or U2, use of qualifier '+' (improving), '-' (declining), '=' (stable) or 'x' (unknown) is obligatory		

Saglabāt Latvijas lūšu populāciju vismaz 600-650 indivīdu robežās neierobežoti tālā nākotnē, nodrošinot Baltijas populācijas nepārtrauktu areālu Latvijas teritorijā. Saglabāt augstu vides bioloģisko ietilpību un sugas dabiskās ekoloģiskās funkcijas ekosistēmās.



A manifesto for large carnivore conservation in Europe (ver. 20.06.2013)

Prelude

Since its creation in 1995 the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE)¹ has worked towards the achievement of a vision *"To maintain and restore, in coexistence with people, viable populations of large carnivores as an integral part of ecosystems and landscapes across Europe"*. Now we are firmly in the 21st century and the context of large carnivore conservation in Europe has developed considerably due to many expansions and some contractions in carnivore distributions and massive changes in social, economic and political situations across the continent. We therefore see a clear need to make the details of this vision more explicit. This builds on the series of policy support statements that have been made over the last 10 years, and the principles for population level management² that were developed in 2008, as well as other policies developed by other IUCN specialist groups such as the IUCN Policy on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources.

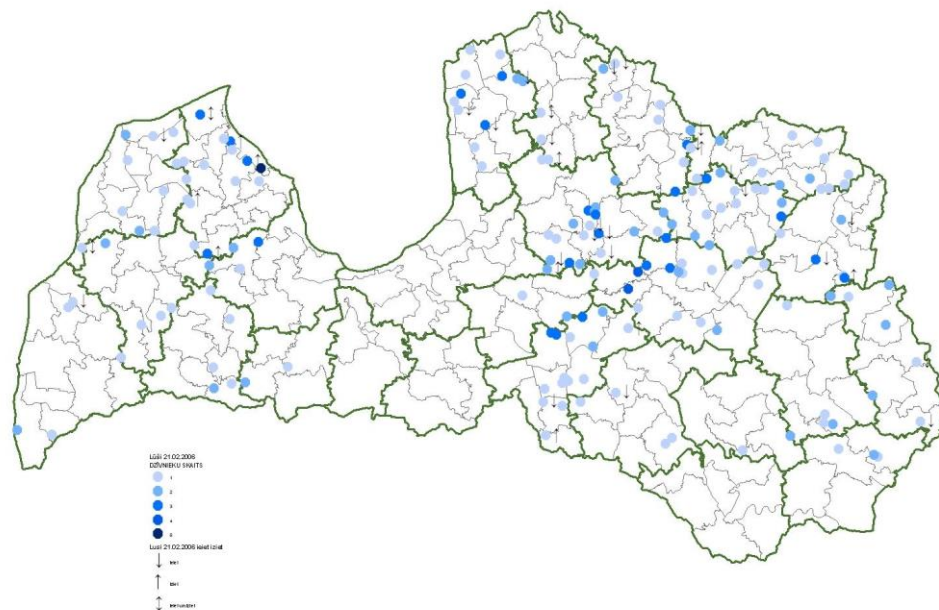
1. Populācijas stāvokļa monitorings.
2. Taksidermijas darbnīcu un kažokādu ģērētavu pārbaudes.
3. Barošanās pētījumi un lūšu ietekmes novērtējums uz upuru populācijām
4. Telemetrijas projekta turpinājums un datu analīze ar mērķi precizēt teritorijas izmantošanas likumsakarības.
5. Anonīma mednieku aptauja par lūšu skaitu, neregistrētiem bojā ejas gadījumiem un attieksmi pret medību uzraudzības sistēmu.
6. Grozījumi MK noteikumos par zaudējumu aprēķināšanu, ko medījamie dzīvnieki nodarījuši lauksaimniecībai
7. Ieviest lietotājiem ērtāku un pret kļūdām drošāku ziņošanas sistēmu par nomedītajiem un bojā gājušajiem lūšiem.
8. Semināri (speciālistiem) par lūšu (lielo plēsēju) aizsardzības stāvokli valstī.
9. Pētījumu rezultātu popularizēšanas un sabiedrības izglītošanas darbs.

3. Baltic population

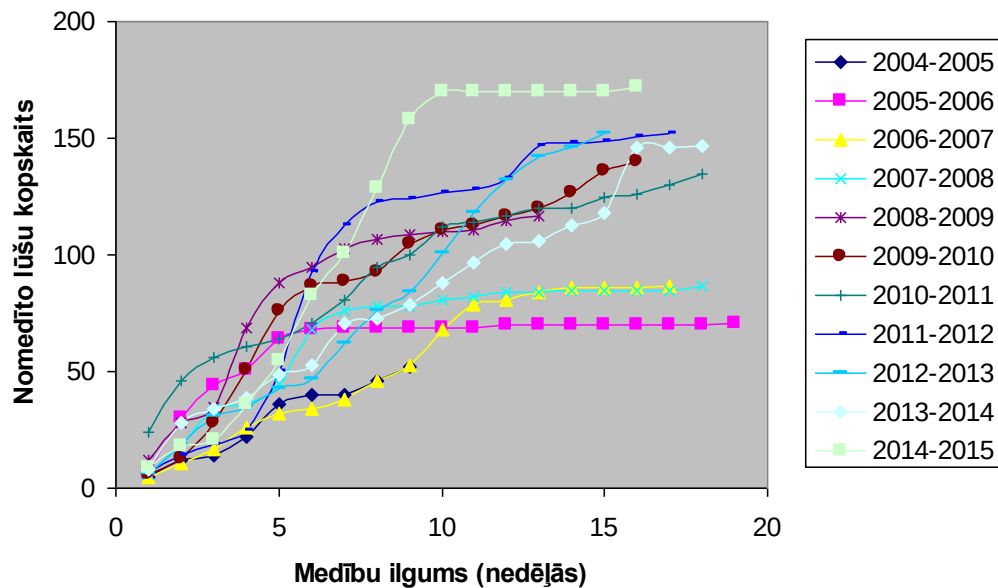
Specific actions:

1. Working group for transboundary cooperation
2. Trade surveillance

1. Monitorings







Sezona	Noslēgums	Medību ilgums (nedēļās)	Limits	Nomedīto un bojā gājušo lūšu skaits
2004/05	29.01.2005.	9	50	52
2005/06	21.02.2006.	19	70	71
2006/07	24.03.2007.	17	94	87
2007/08	25.03.2008.	18	86	87
2008/09	22.02.2009.	13	117	117
2009/10	25.03.2009.	16	150	141
2010/11	31.03.2011.	18	150	134
2011/12	28.03.2012.	17	150	151
2012/13	04.03.2013.	15	150	152
2013/14	30.03.2014.	18	150	147
2014/15	31.03.2015.	16	175	172

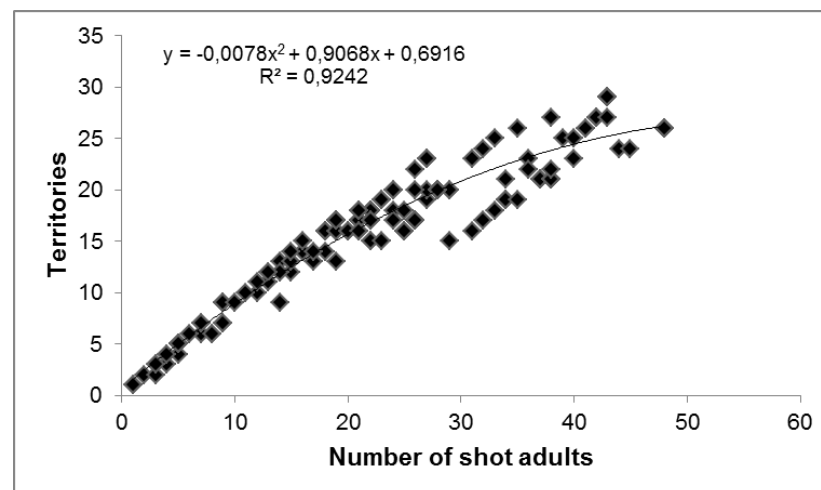
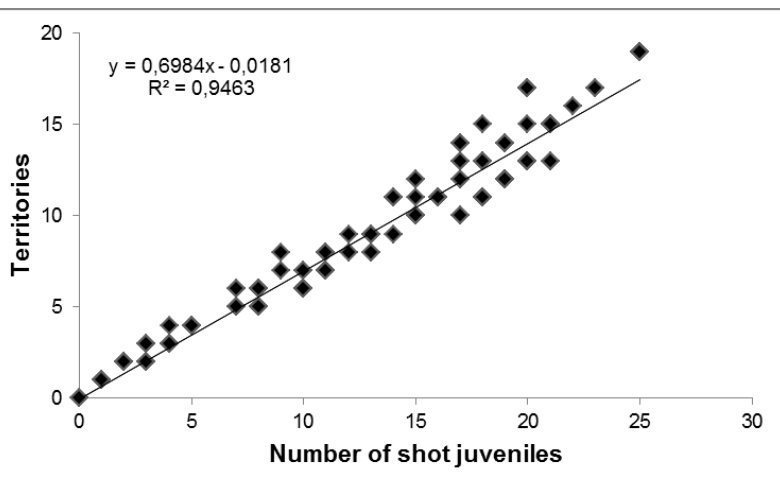
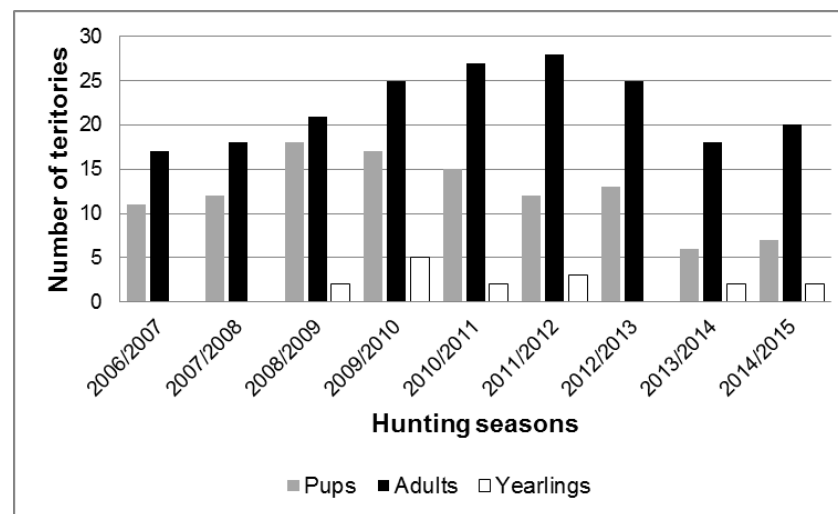
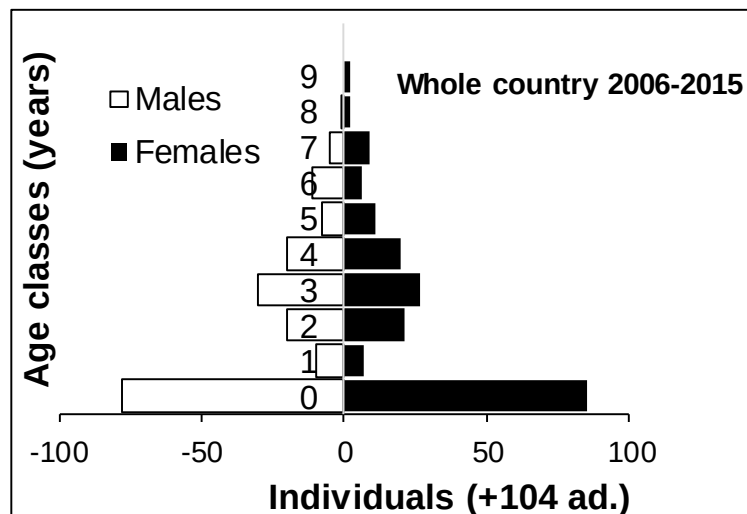
Auglība

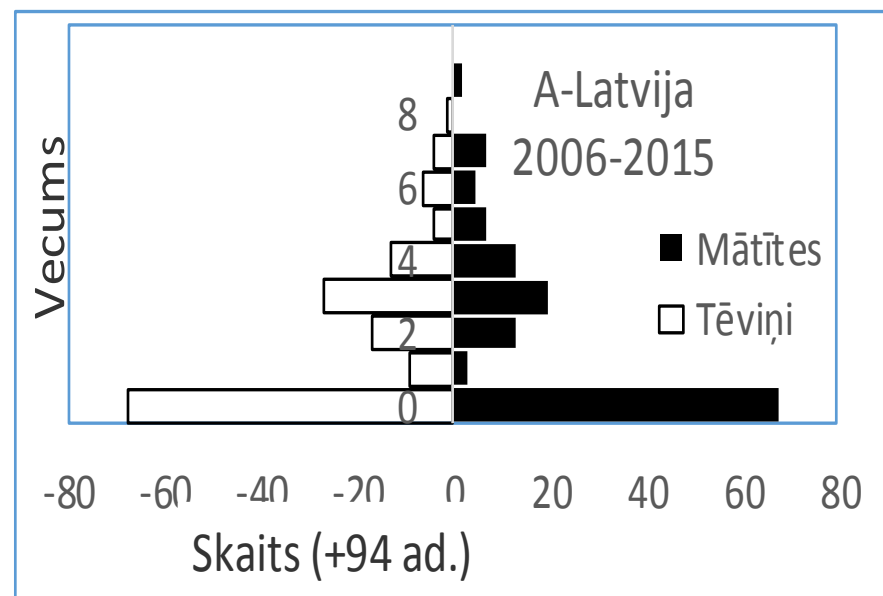
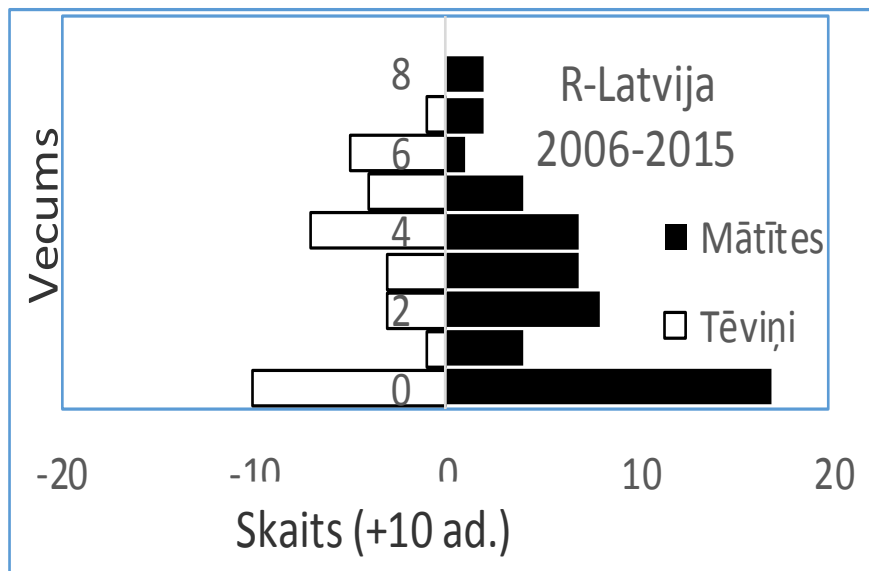


Lūšu auglību apliecina placentālo plankumu skaits dzemdes ragos (pa kreisi) un dzeltenuma ķermeņu skaits (veidojas pēc ovulācijas) olnīcās (pa labi).

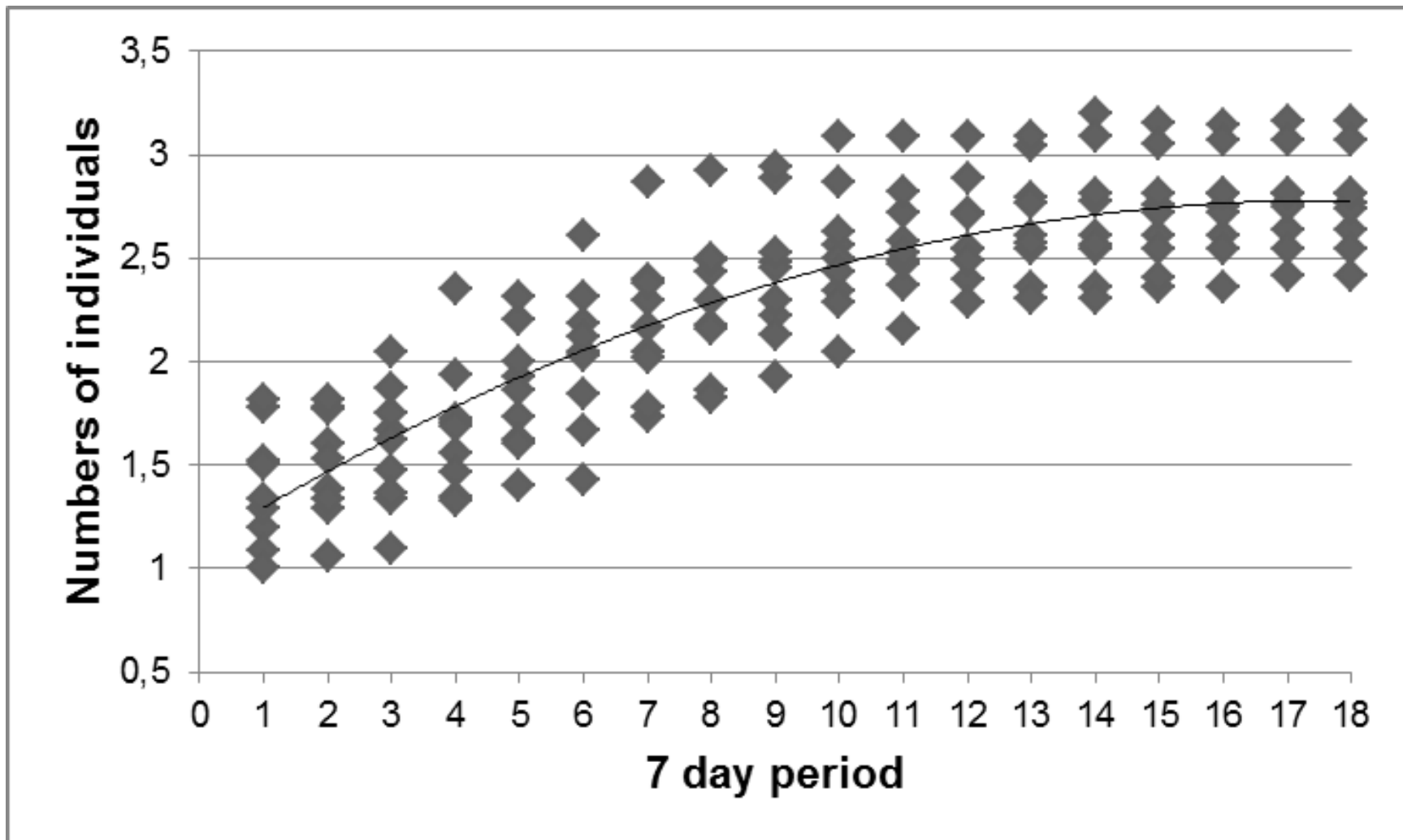


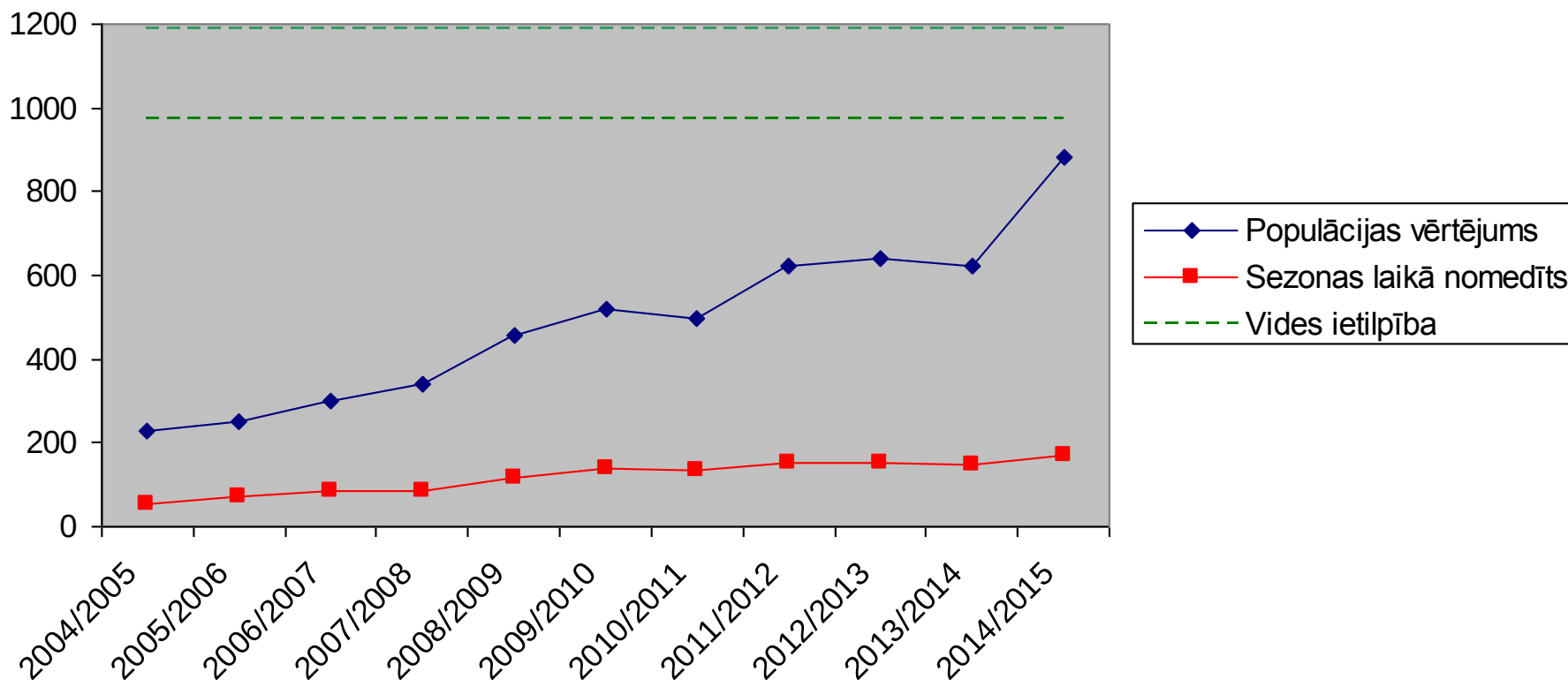
Demogrāfija





Nomedīšanas gaita vidēji mežniecībā 2006.-2015.





ESTIMATION OF CARRYING CAPACITIES OF LARGE CARNIVORES IN LATVIA

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to estimate the carrying capacity (K) of the wolf and lynx in Latvia using time series data of the estimated population size and number of harvests from 1958 to 2005. We modified the Schaefer model by adding a lag operator. First, we performed the unit root test. In this study, all the time series data are stationary, indicating freedom from spurious correlation. We set both the lag value and estimation period (starting year changed from 1959 to 1968) and searched for the best model based on Akaike information criteria (AIC). The results indicated that $\tau = 3$ is the best value and the estimated value of K is 1,066–1,092 individuals for the wolf, with the starting year changed from 1959 to 1968. For the lynx, we could not select the value of τ ; the estimated value of K was stable and determined as 971–1,188 individuals.

Key words: carrying capacity, large carnivores, Schaefer model, spurious correlation

Medību intensitātes samazināšanas iespējas:

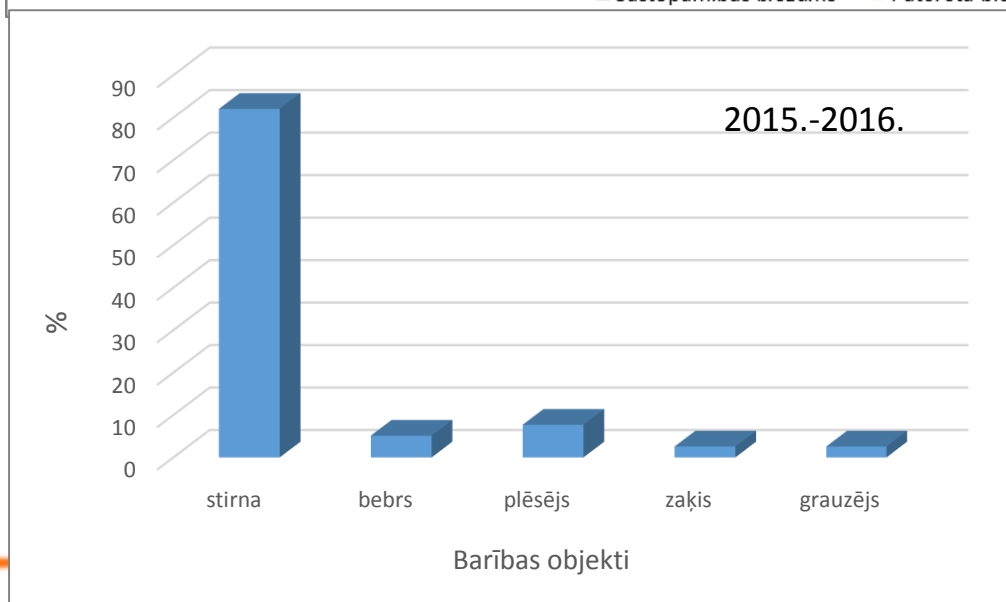
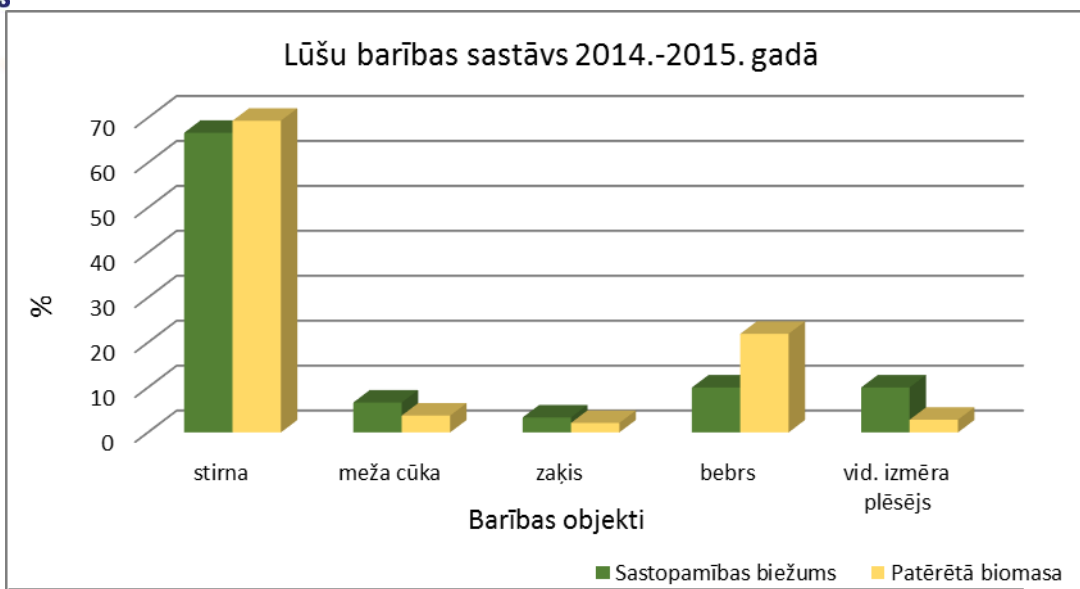
- Īsāks termiņš
- Mazāks limits
- Limita sadalījums pa teritorijām bez pārdales iespējas
- Teritoriju noteikšana, kurās nemedī
- Gads bez medīšanas
- Medību atļaujas pirms sezonas sākuma
- Ieroču un munīcijas ierobežojums

2. Taksidermijas darbnīcu un kažokādu ģērētavu pārbaudes.

Medību trofejas



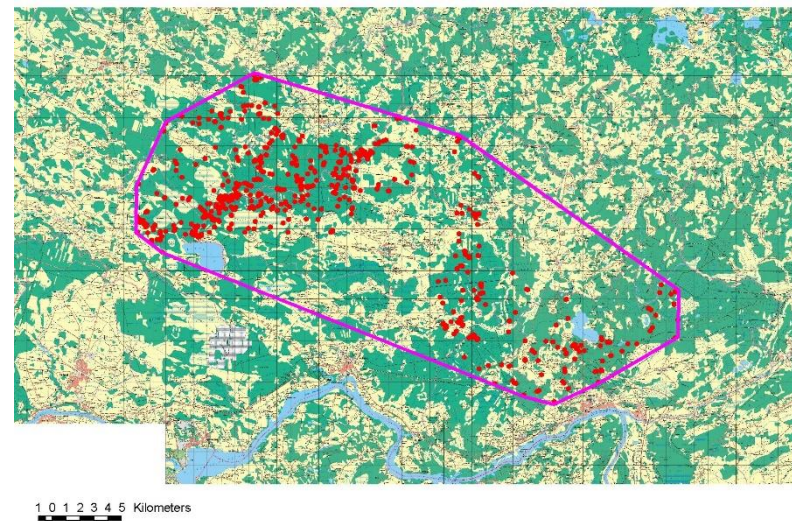
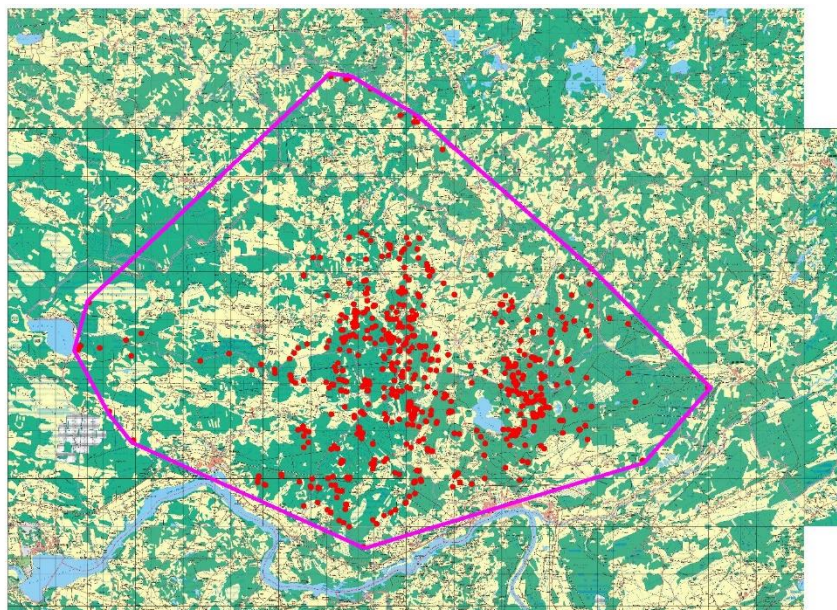
3. Barošanās pētījumi un lūšu ietekmes novērtējums uz upuru populācijām



Barošanās (nepieauguši)



4. Telemetrijas projekta turpinājums un datu analīze ar mērķi precizēt teritorijas izmantošanas likumsakarības.



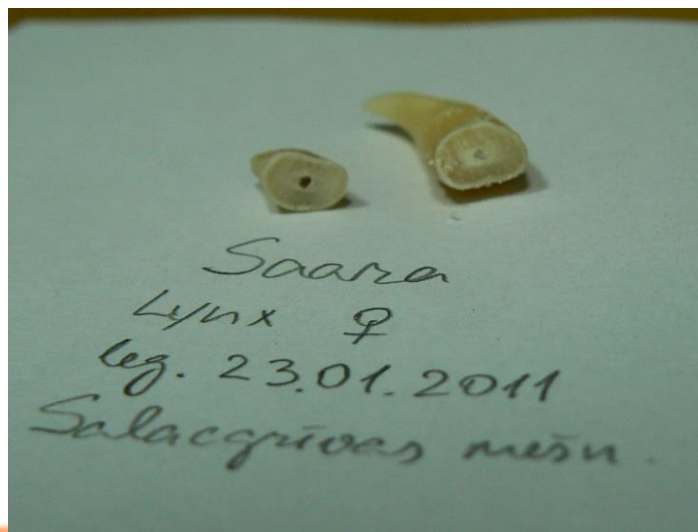
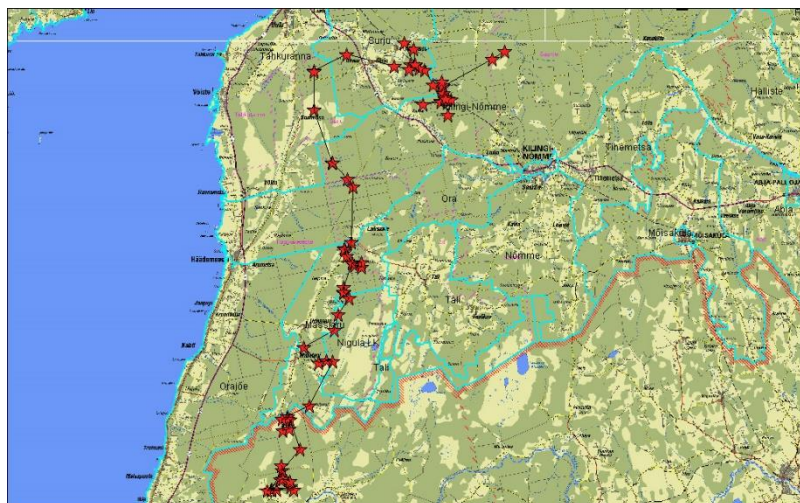
Kopā - **702 km²**

2007.gadā - **433 km²**

2008.gadā - **536 km²**

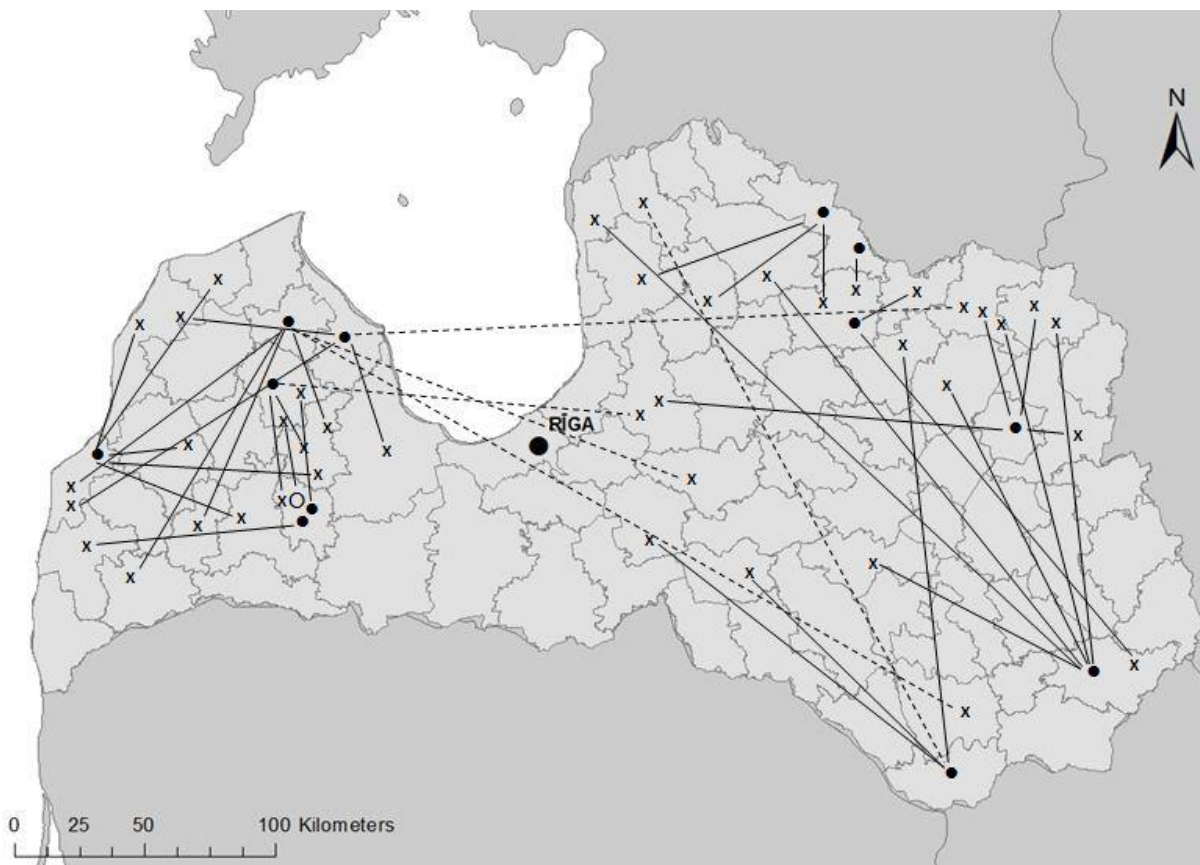
2008.gadā no 11.03 līdz 19.09. - **523 km²**

Divu netālu noķertu lūšu tēviņu apdzīvotās teritorijas



Izplatīšanās

No 288 analizētajiem indivīdiem noteiktas 14 vecāku – pēcnācēju grupas un 30 māsu-brāļu grupas.
 Melnie aplīši – vecāki; X – pēcnācēji, tukšais aplis - 2 vecāki grupā, ko veido 3 paaudzes,
 nepārtrauktas līnijas – izplatīšanās virzieni, pārtrauktas līnijas – «iespējami» izplatīšanās virzieni.



Savstarpēji radniecīgu indivīdu struktūra 361 lūša paraugkopā, kas ievākta laikā no 2009. līdz 2016.gadam.

Grupas lielums (indivīdi)	Grupu skaits	Indivīdu skaits
36	1	36
13	1	13
10	1	10
9	4	36
8	2	16
7	5	35
6	9	54
5	12	60
4	12	48
3	7	21
2	9	18
1	14	14

5. Anonīma mednieku aptauja par lūšu skaitu, neregistrētiem bojā ejas gadījumiem un attieksmi pret medību uzraudzības sistēmu.
6. Grozījumi MK noteikumos par zaudējumu aprēķināšanu, ko medījamie dzīvnieki nodarījuši lauksaimniecībai
7. Ieviest lietotājiem ērtāku un pret kļūdām drošāku ziņošanas sistēmu par nomedītajiem un bojā gājušajiem lūšiem.
8. Semināri (speciālistiem) par lūšu (lielo plēsēju) aizsardzības stāvokli valstī.

Materiāla ievākšanas metodikas seminārs



9. Pētījumu rezultātu popularizēšanas un sabiedrības izglītošanas darbs.