

PRO LUCHS Fachtagung, Linz, 11. Oktober 2019

Dr. Anja Molinari-Jobin

Der Luchs im Alpenraum: aktuelle Situation und Zukunftsperspektiven





KORA

Koordinierte Forschungsprojekte zur Erhaltung und zum Management der Raubtiere in der Schweiz.
Coordinated research projects for the conservation and management of carnivores in Switzerland.
Projets de recherches coordonnés pour la conservation et la gestion des carnivores en Suisse

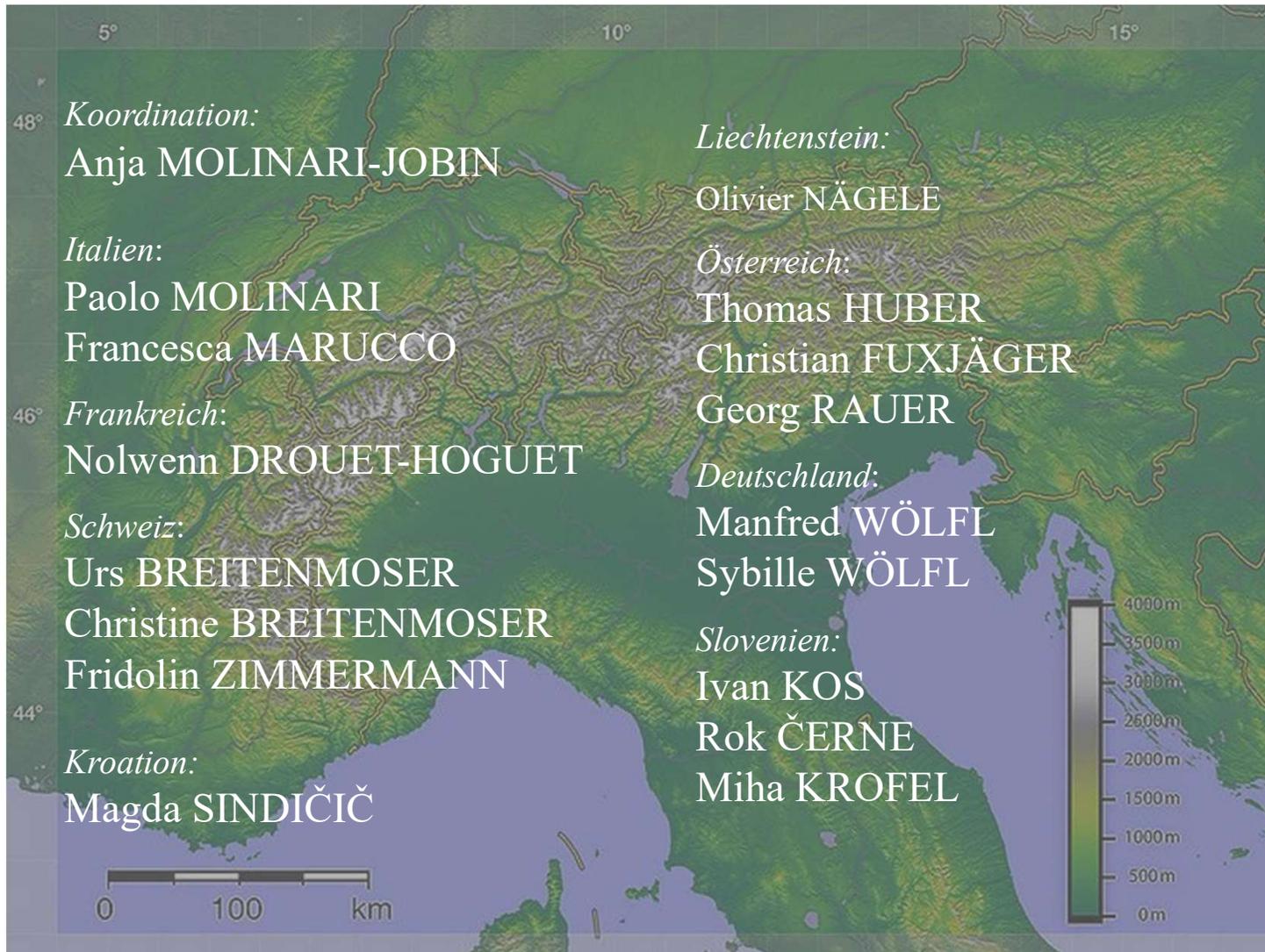


1991-1998	Feldassistentin Luchsprojekt Schweiz
1996-1998	Doktorarbeit „Einfluss Luchs auf Beutetiere“
1998-bis heute	Progetto Lince Italia
1999-2007	Monitoring Luchs Schweiz
1999-bis heute	SCALP Koordination
2007-bis heute	Monitoring Luchs und Bär Italien

**Status and Conservation
of the Alpine Lynx
Population**



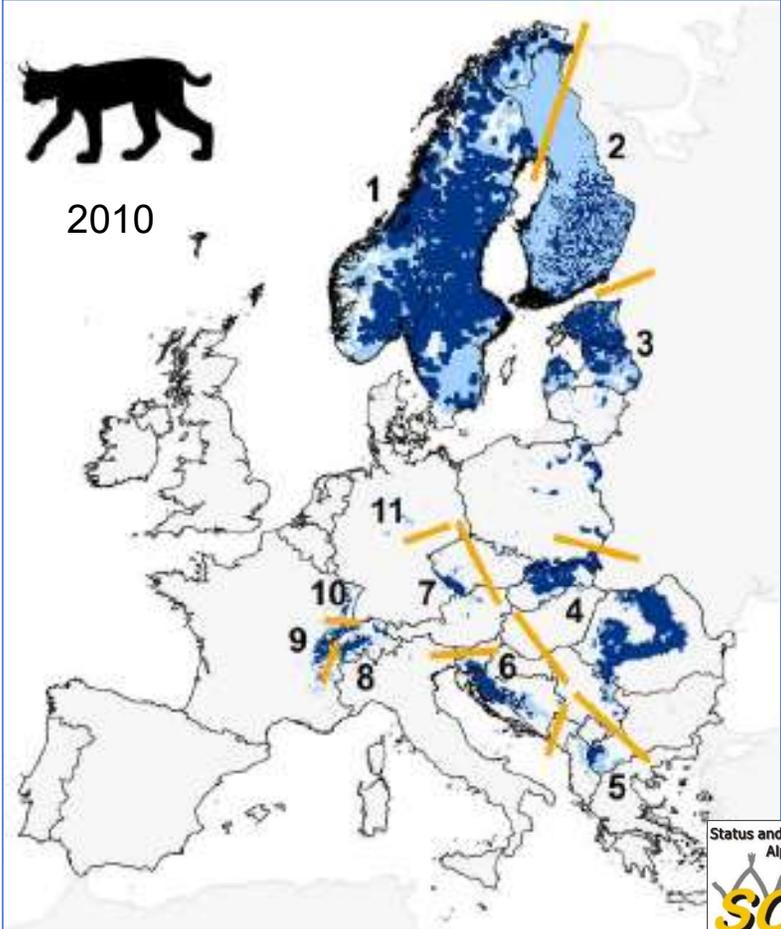
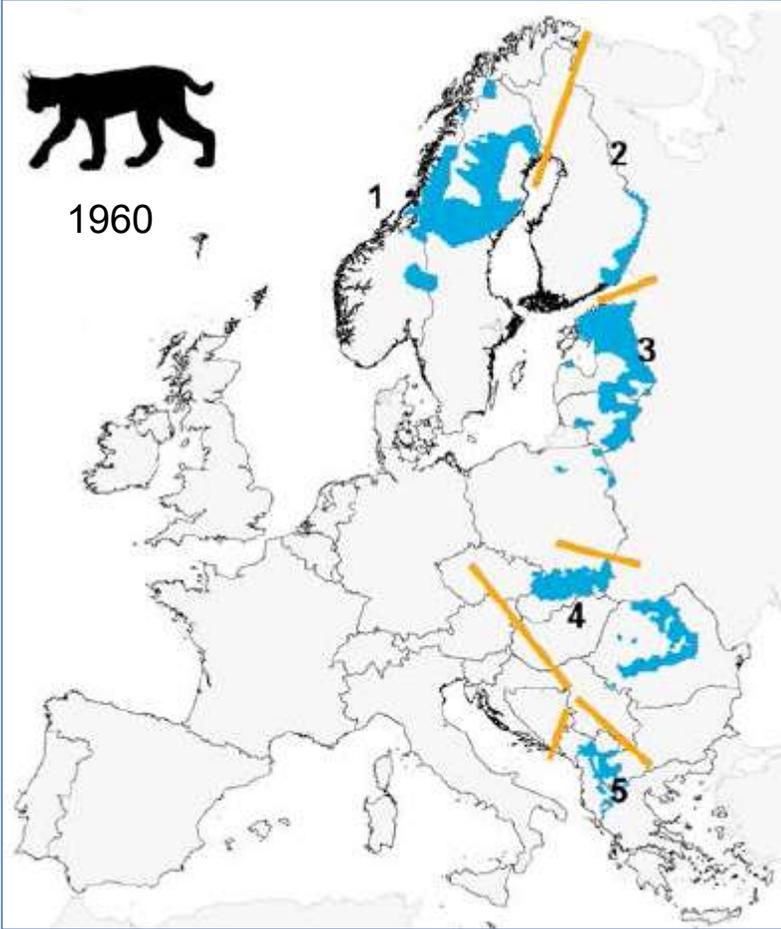
SCALP



Drei Fragen

1. Woher kommen wir?
→ *Geschichte*
2. Wo stehen wir heute?
→ *Aktuelle Situation des Luchses in den Alpen*
3. Wohin wollen wir?
→ *Diskussion*

Eine Erfolgsgeschichte...



II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC

of 21 May 1992

on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 130a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, are an essential objective of general interest pursued by the Community, as stated in Article 130r of the Treaty;

Whereas the European Community policy and action programme on the environment (1987 to 1992) ⁽⁴⁾ makes provision for measures regarding the conservation of nature and natural resources;

Whereas, the main aim of this Directive being to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements, this Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; whereas the maintenance of such biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities;

Whereas, in the European territory of the Member States, natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened; whereas given that the threatened habitats and species form part of the Community's natural heritage and the threats to them are often of a transboundary nature, it is necessary to take measures at Community level in order to conserve them;

Whereas, in view of the threats to certain types of natural habitat and certain species, it is necessary to define them as having priority in order to favour the early implementation of measures to conserve them;

Whereas, in order to ensure the restoration or maintenance of natural habitats and species of Community interest at a favourable conservation status, it is necessary to designate special areas of conservation in order to create a coherent European ecological network according to a specified timetable;

Whereas all the areas designated, including those classified now or in the future as special protection areas pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds ⁽⁵⁾, will have to be incorporated into the coherent European ecological network;

Whereas it is appropriate, in each area designated, to implement the necessary measures having regard to the conservation objectives pursued;

Whereas sites eligible for designation as special areas of conservation are proposed by the Member States but whereas

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 103, 25. 4. 1979, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 91/244/EEC [OJ No L 115, 8. 5. 1991, p. 41].

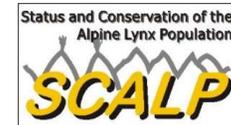
⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 247, 21. 9. 1988, p. 3 and

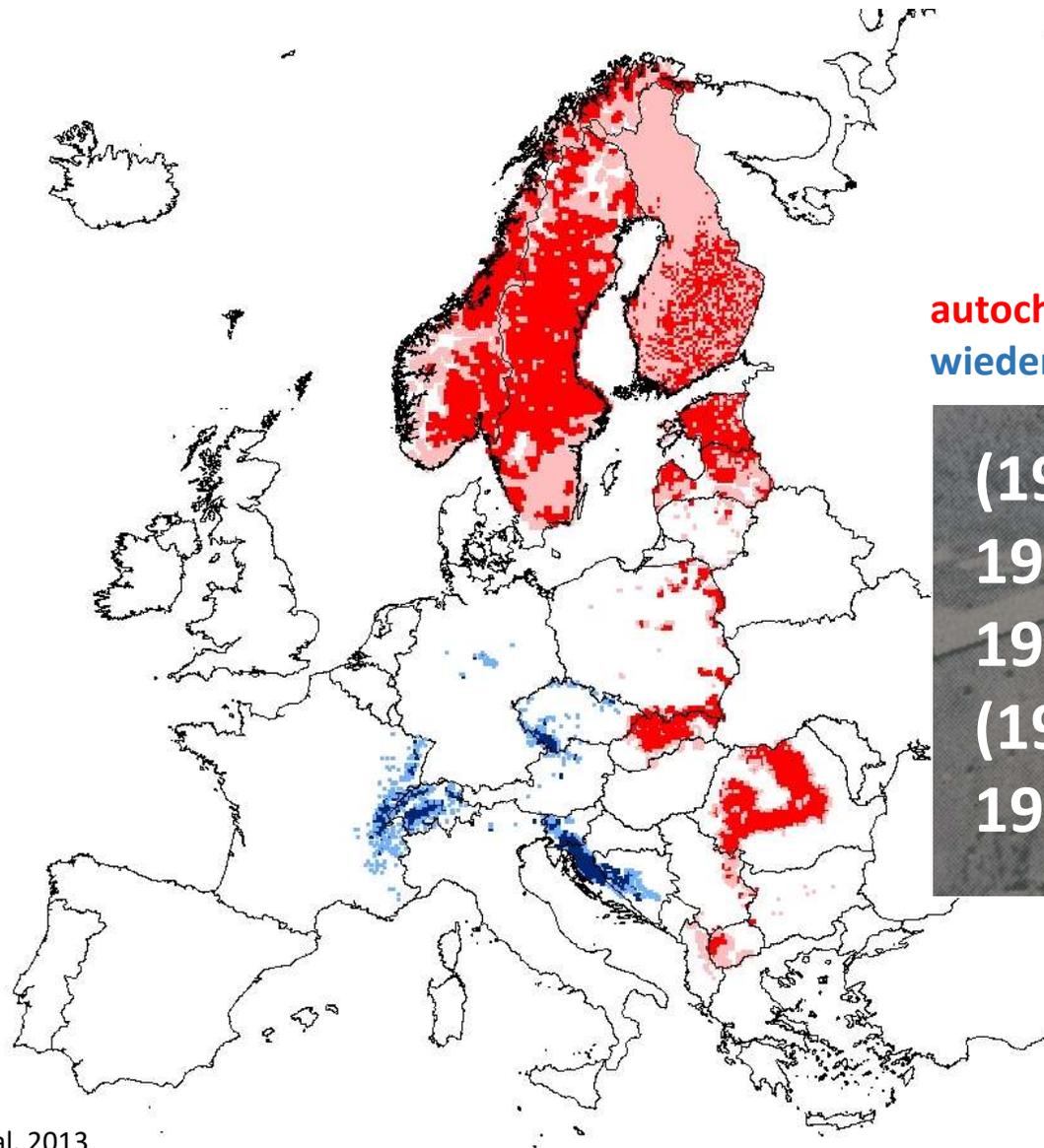
OJ No C 195, 3. 8. 1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 75, 20. 3. 1991, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 31, 6. 2. 1991, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 328, 7. 12. 1987, p. 1.





autochthon
wiederangesiedelt

(1970 Deutschland)
1971 Schweiz
1973 Slowenien
(1978 Österreich)
1982 Tschechien

Schweiz: Übergriffe auf Nutztiere -> Forschung und Monitoring

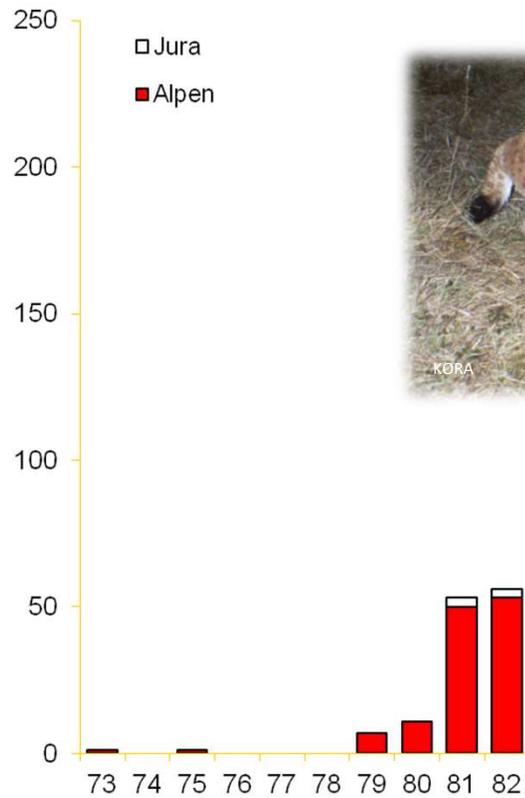


Foto Heinz Wolf

Fam. SMI 840410



Sammeln von Luchsnachweisen:

- Tote Luchse
- Photos
- Genetisches Material
- Hinweis auf Reproduktion
- Spuren
- Risse
- Direktbeobachtungen
- Rufe



A. Molinari



A. Molinari



A. Molinari

17:17:06

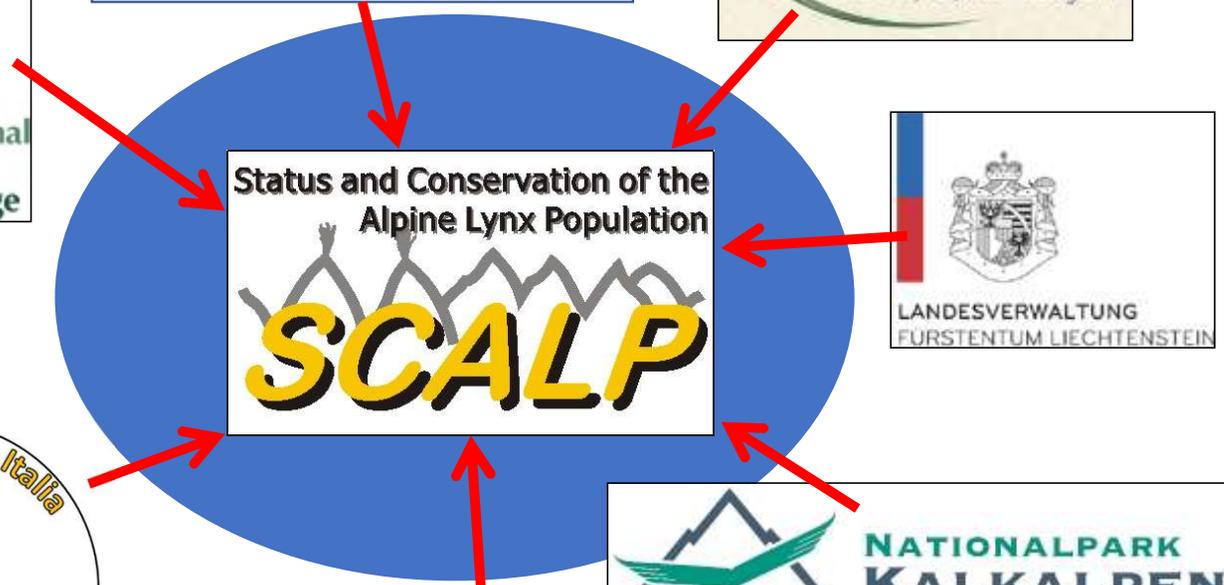
SCALP Kriterien

Kategorie 1: "hard facts"

Kategorie 2: überprüfte Nachweise

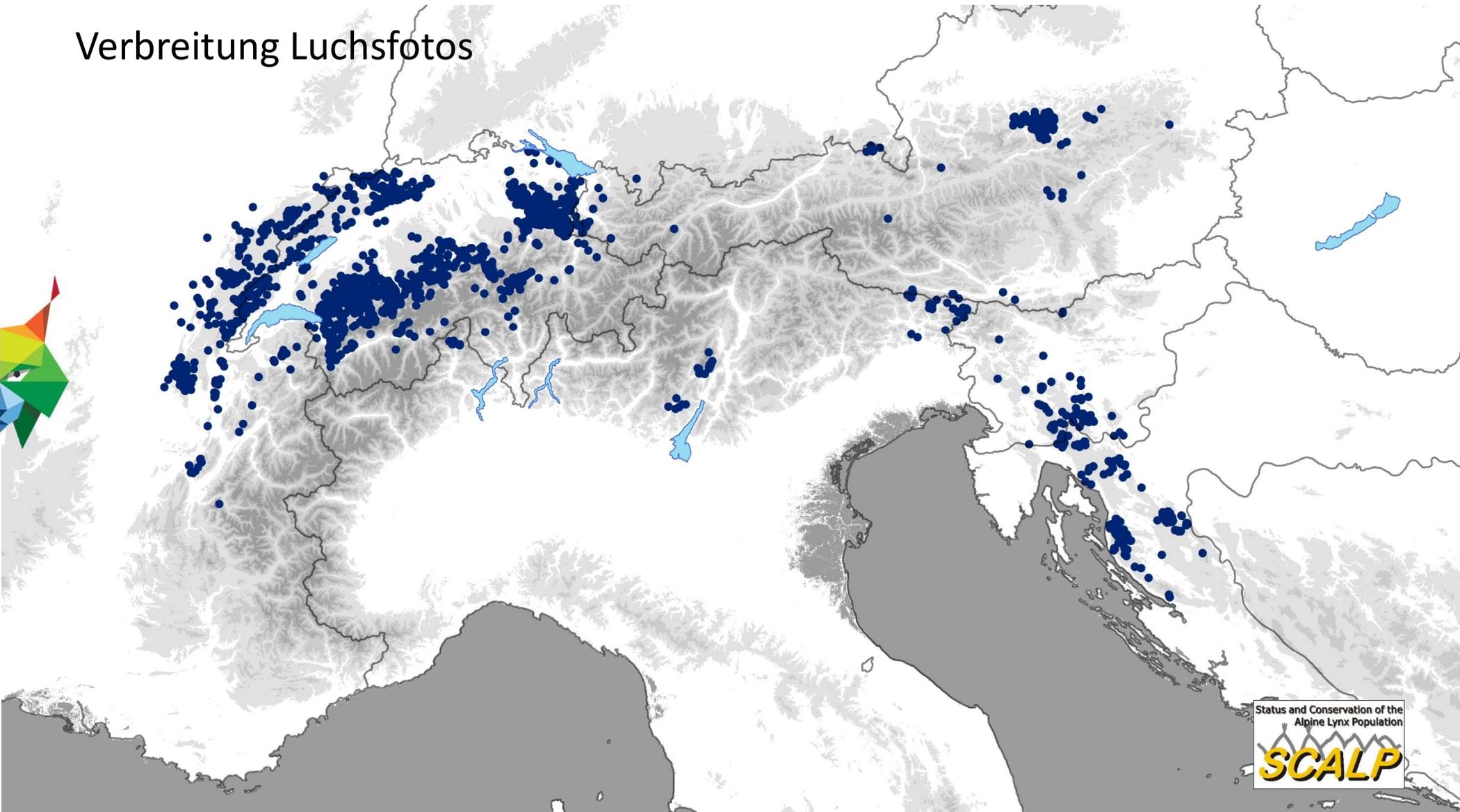
Kategorie 3: nicht überprüfte Nachweise







Verbreitung Luchsfotos



Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population
SCALP



Anja Molinari-Jobin



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Genetisches Monitoring

DNA von Urin, Speichel, Kot etc

Zusätzlich zur Individuenbestimmung:

- Geschlechtsbestimmung
- Verwandtschaft
- Pedigree

Grosses Potential!



1. Woher kommen wir?

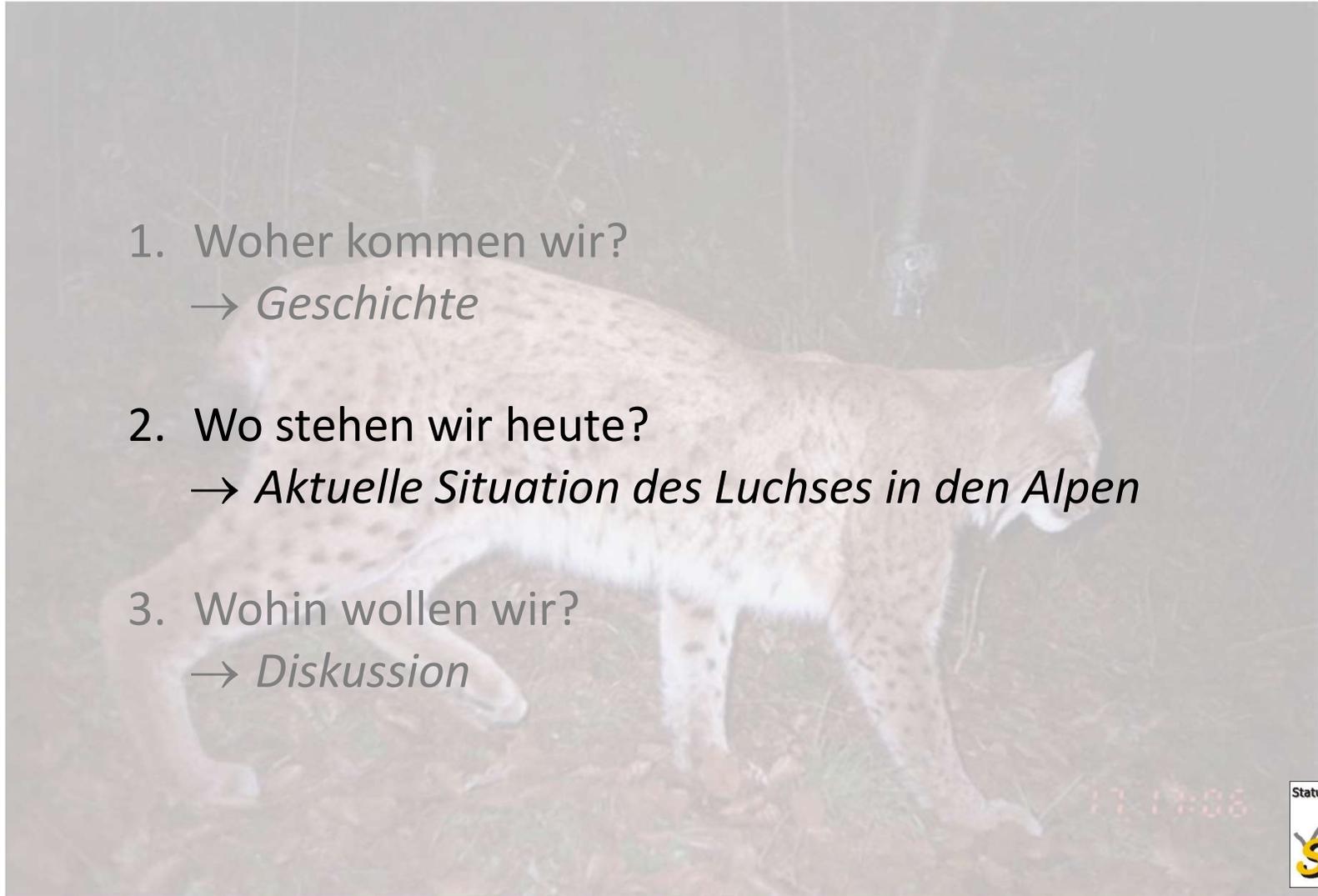
→ *Geschichte*

2. Wo stehen wir heute?

→ *Aktuelle Situation des Luchses in den Alpen*

3. Wohin wollen wir?

→ *Diskussion*



Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

SCALP

2000

Evidence of
reproduction

C1

Other
signs

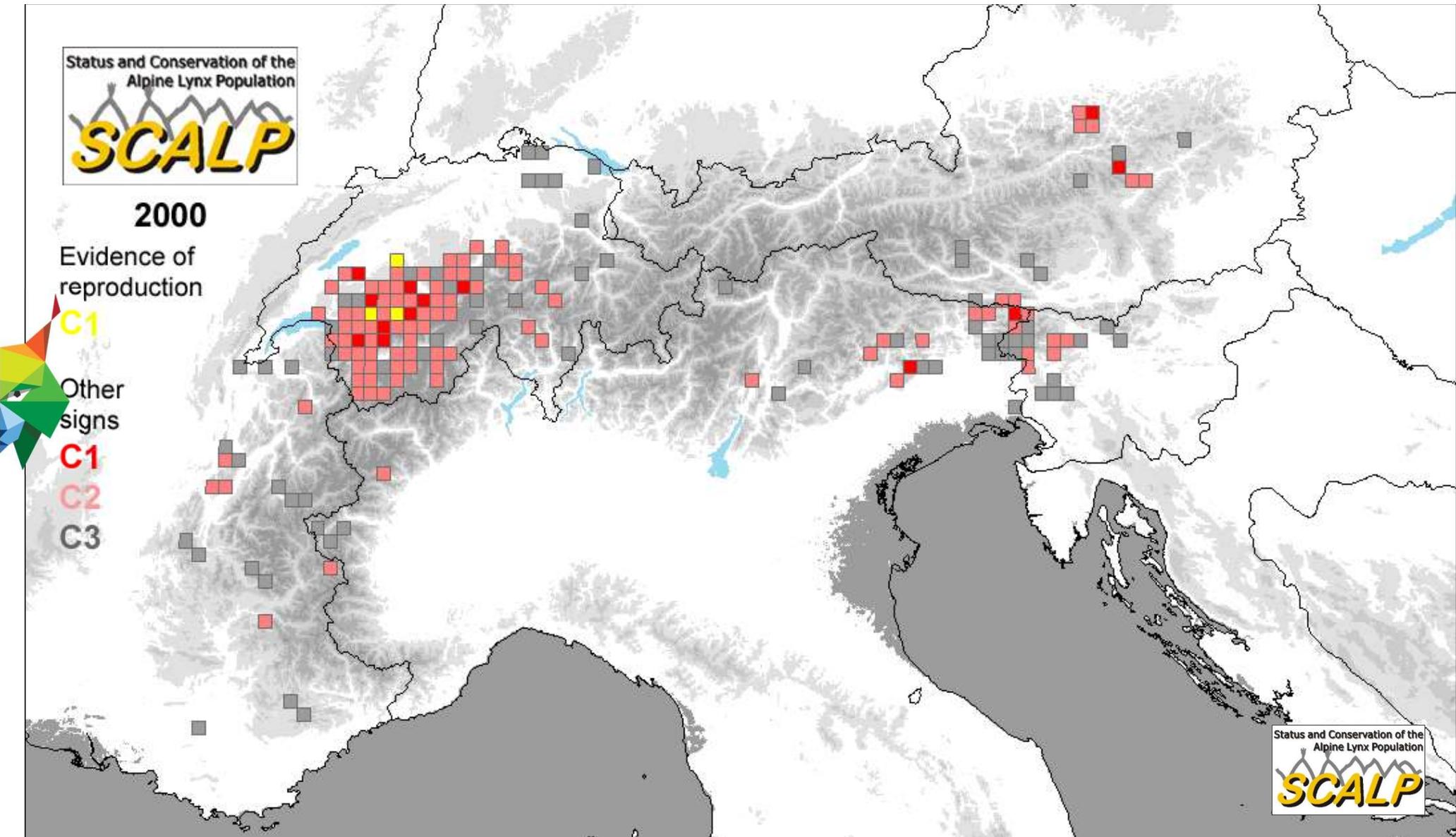
C1

C2

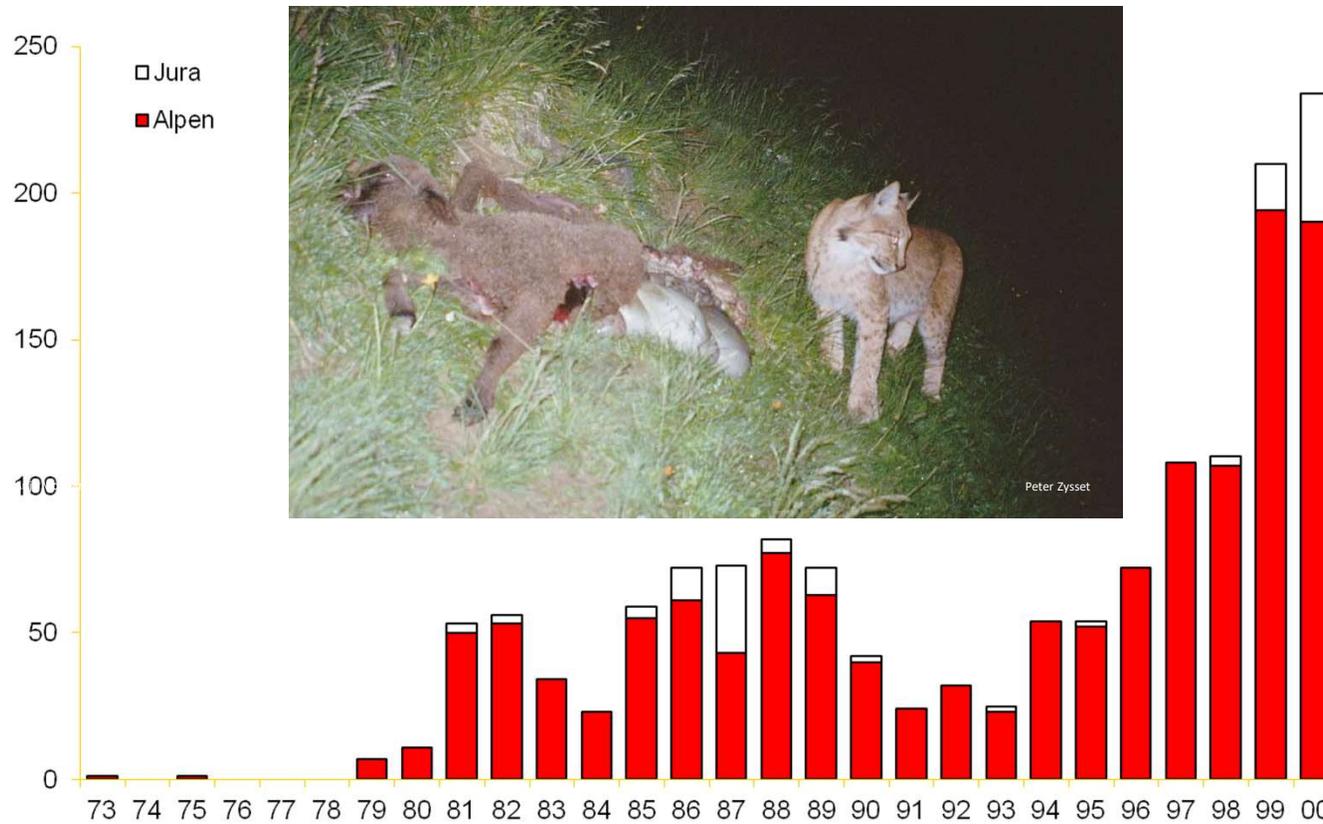
C3

Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

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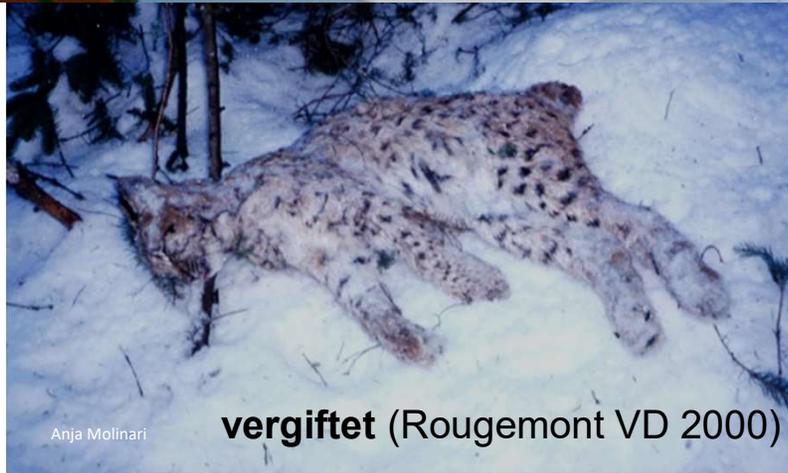


Schweiz: Anstieg Luchsdichte in den Nordwestalpen





Anja Molinari



Anja Molinari

vergiftet (Rougemont VD 2000)

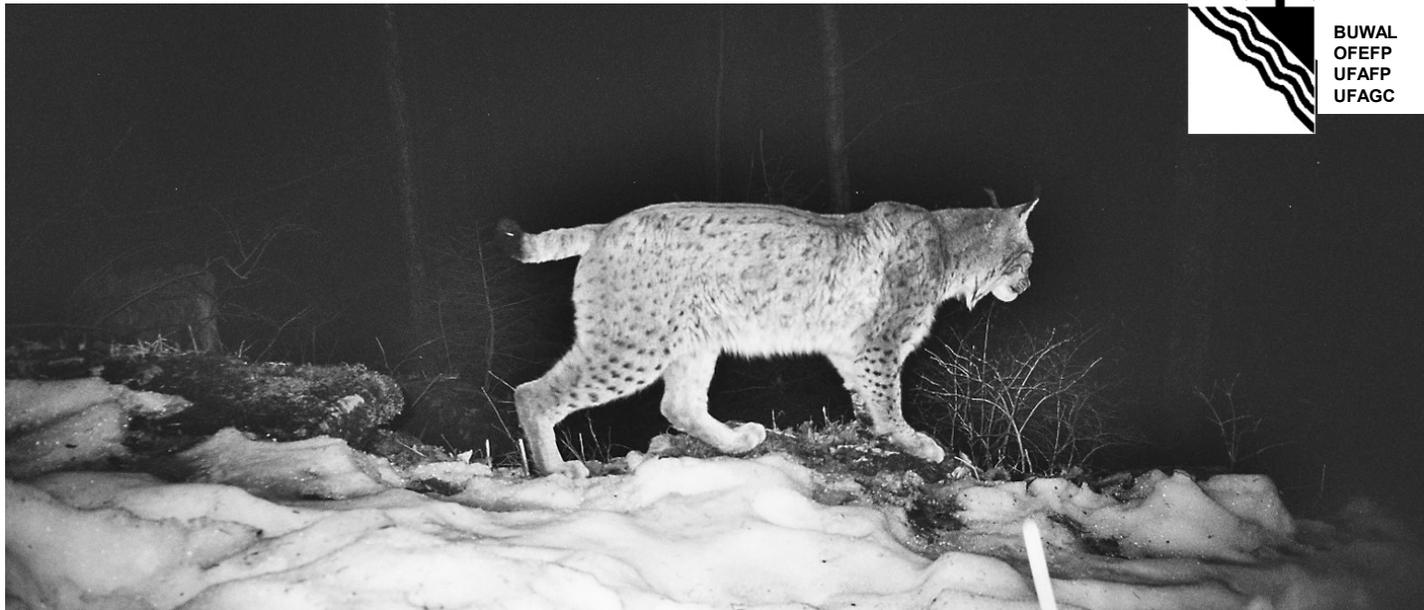


P. Jüesy



Konzept Luchs Schweiz

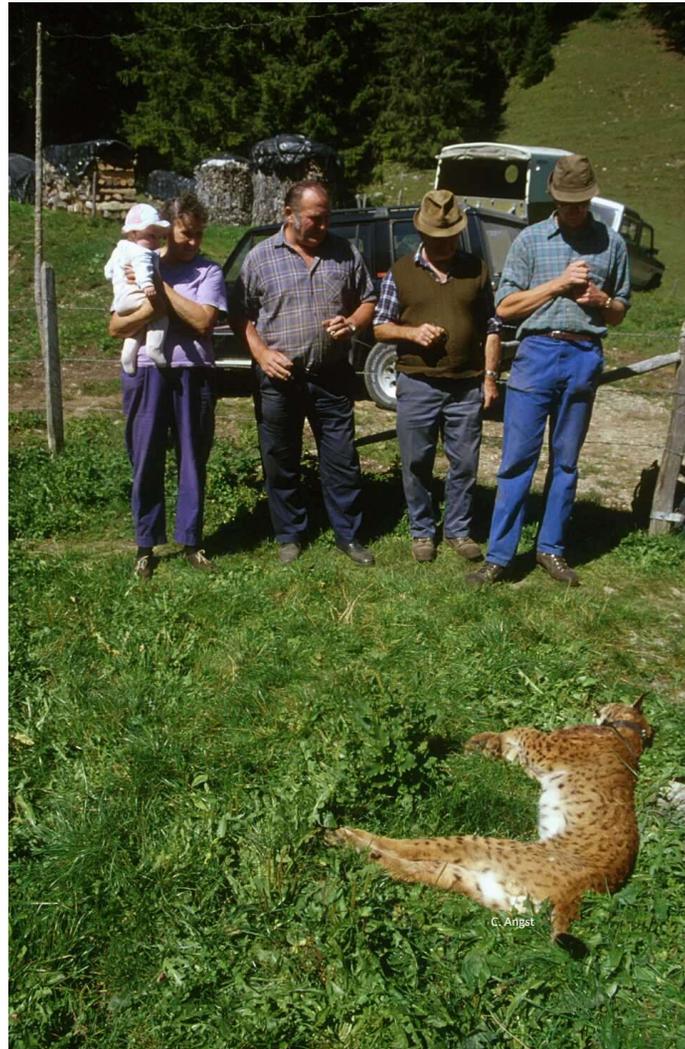
<https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/it/home/temi/biodiversita/publicazioni/publicazioni-biodiversita/strategia-lince-svizzera.html>



August 2000

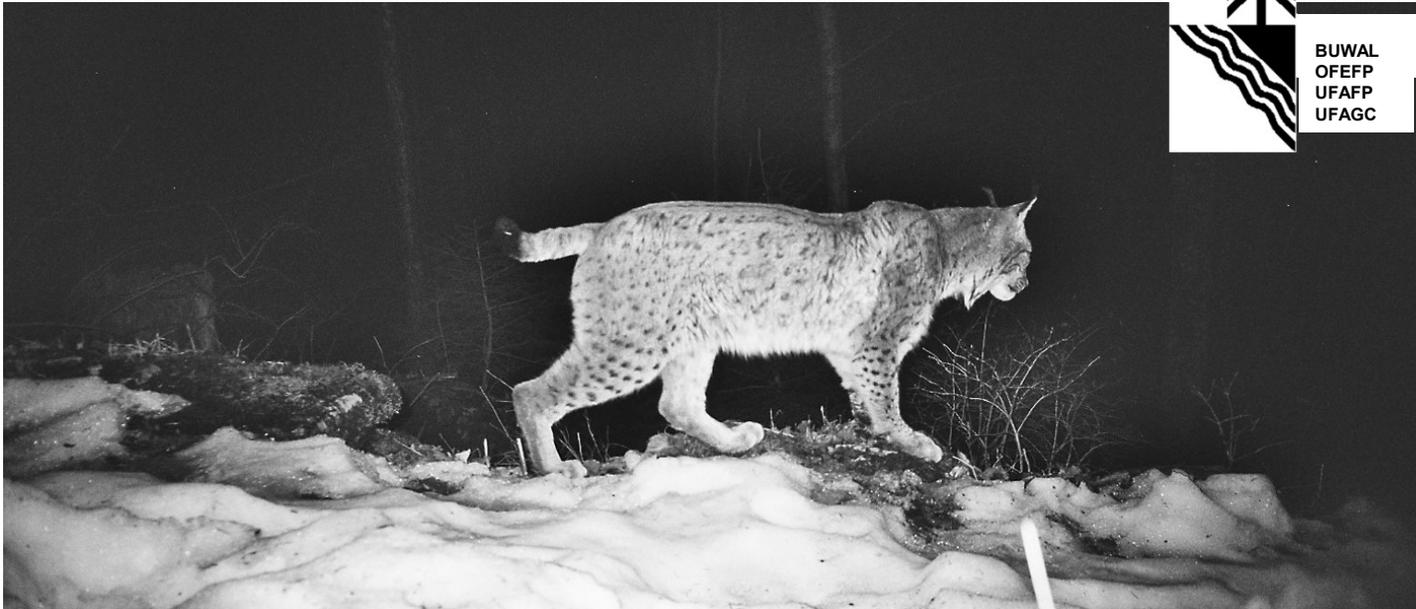


Präventionsmassnahmen



G. Angst

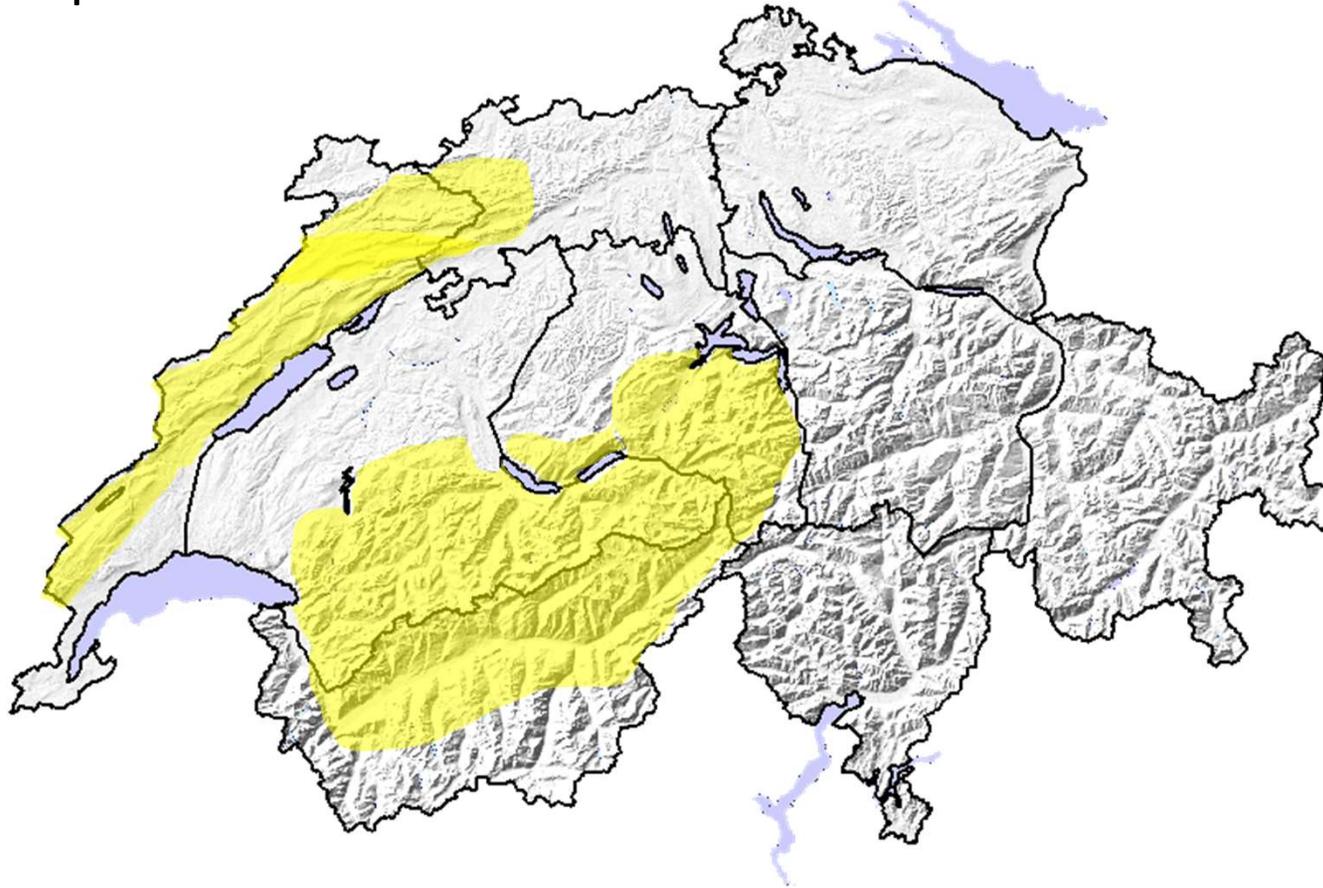
Konzept Luchs Schweiz



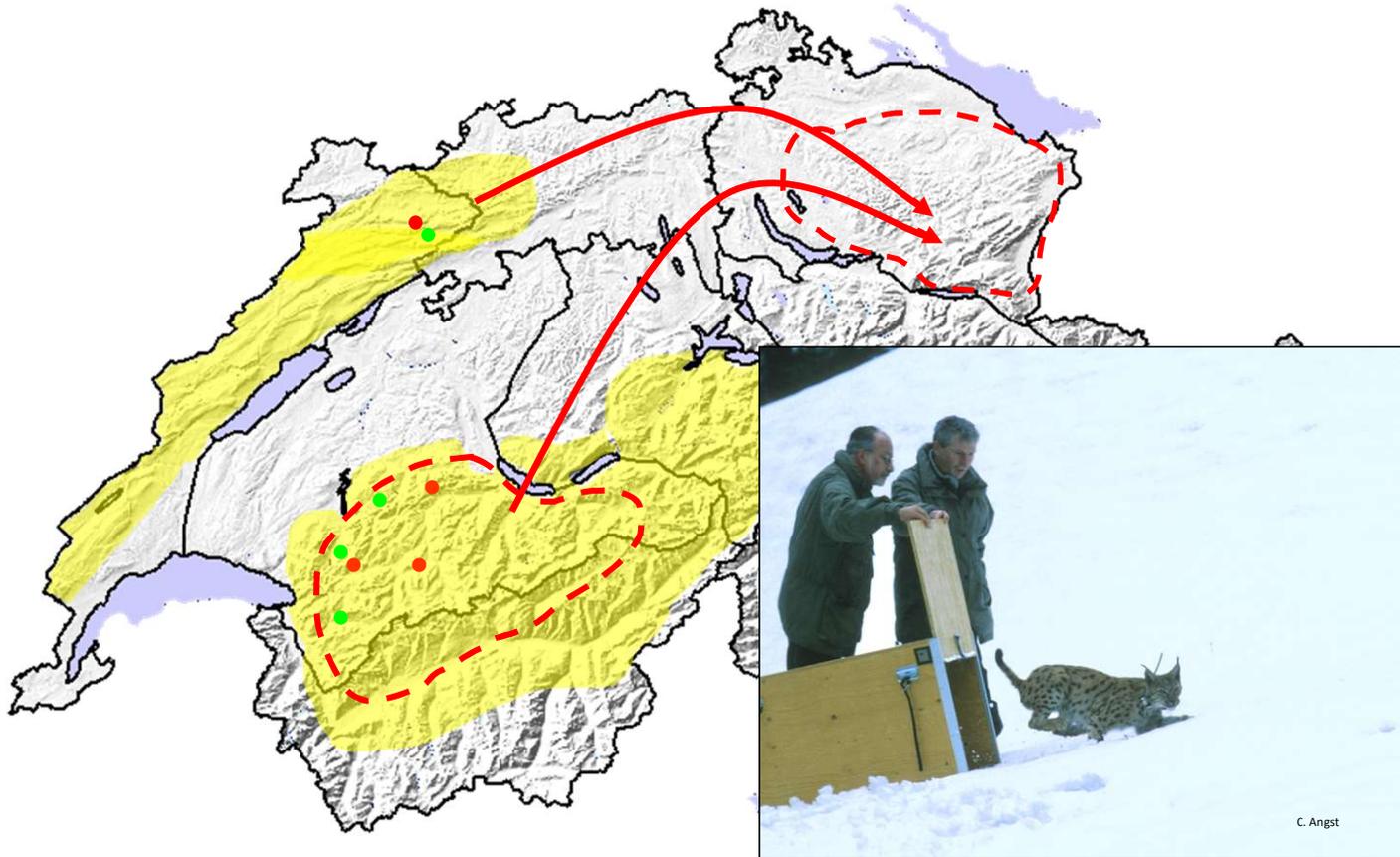
Vermeiden hoher Dichte / Unterstützung der Ausbreitung

Konzept Luchs Schweiz:

Westalpen hohe Dichte - Ostschweiz unbesiedelt



Luchsumsiedlung 2001-2008: 12 Luchse



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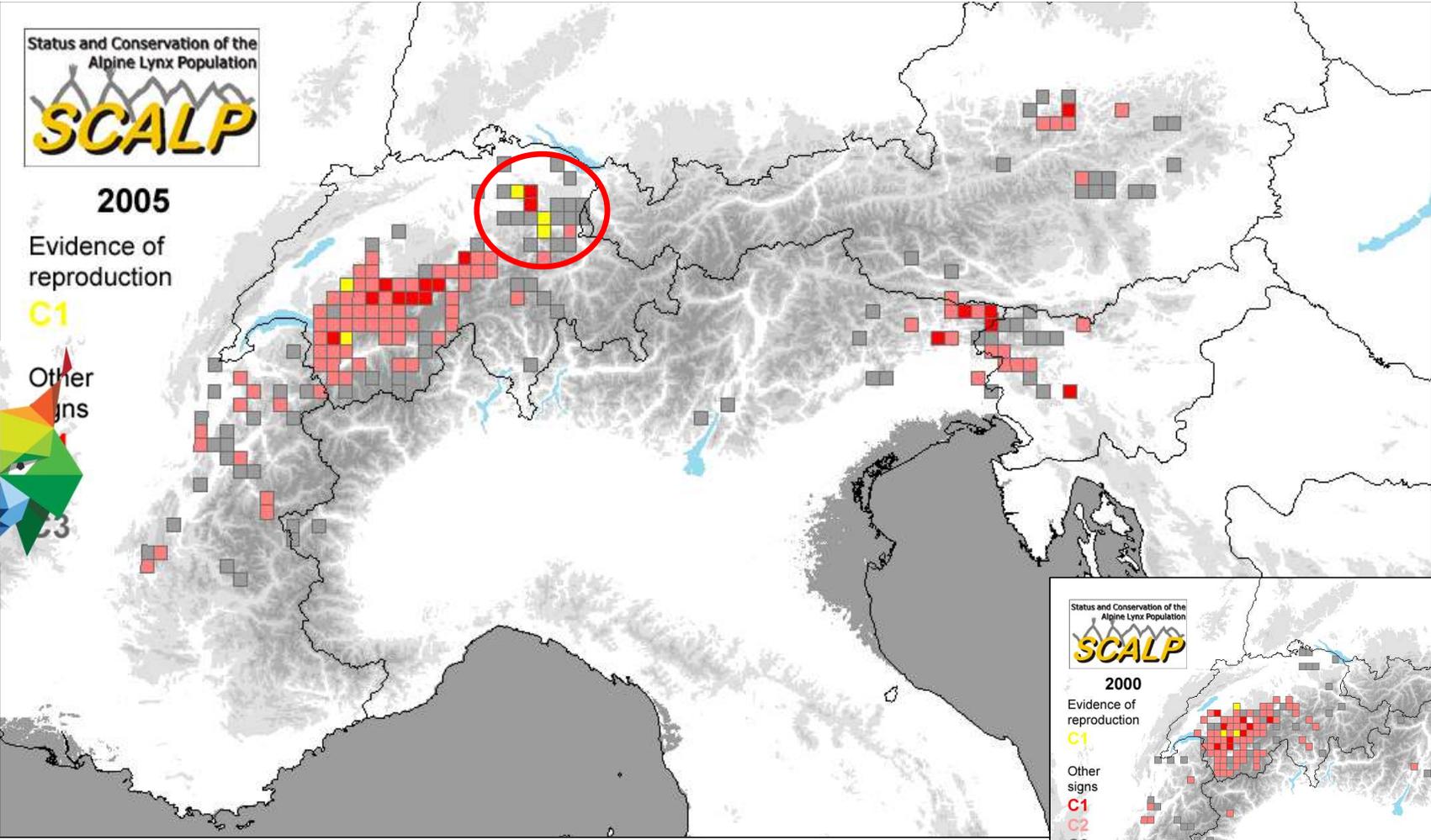
2005

Evidence of
reproduction

C1

Other
signs

C3



Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

SCALP

2000

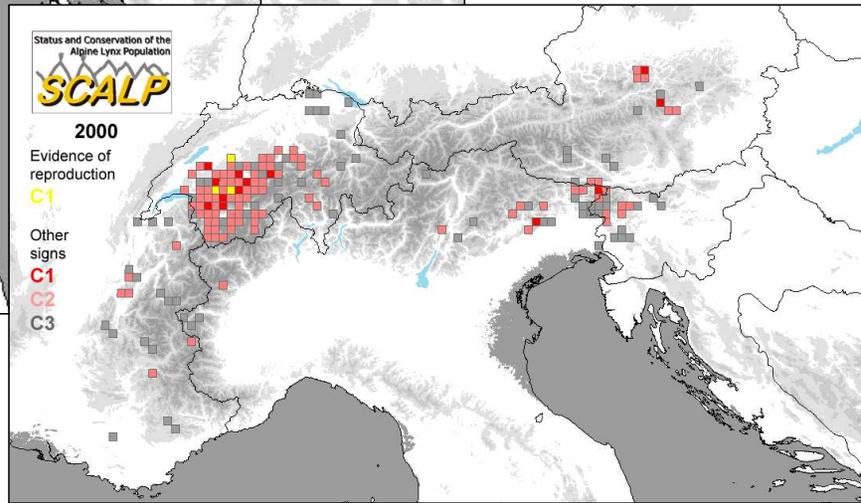
Evidence of
reproduction

C1

Other
signs

C2

C3



Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

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2010

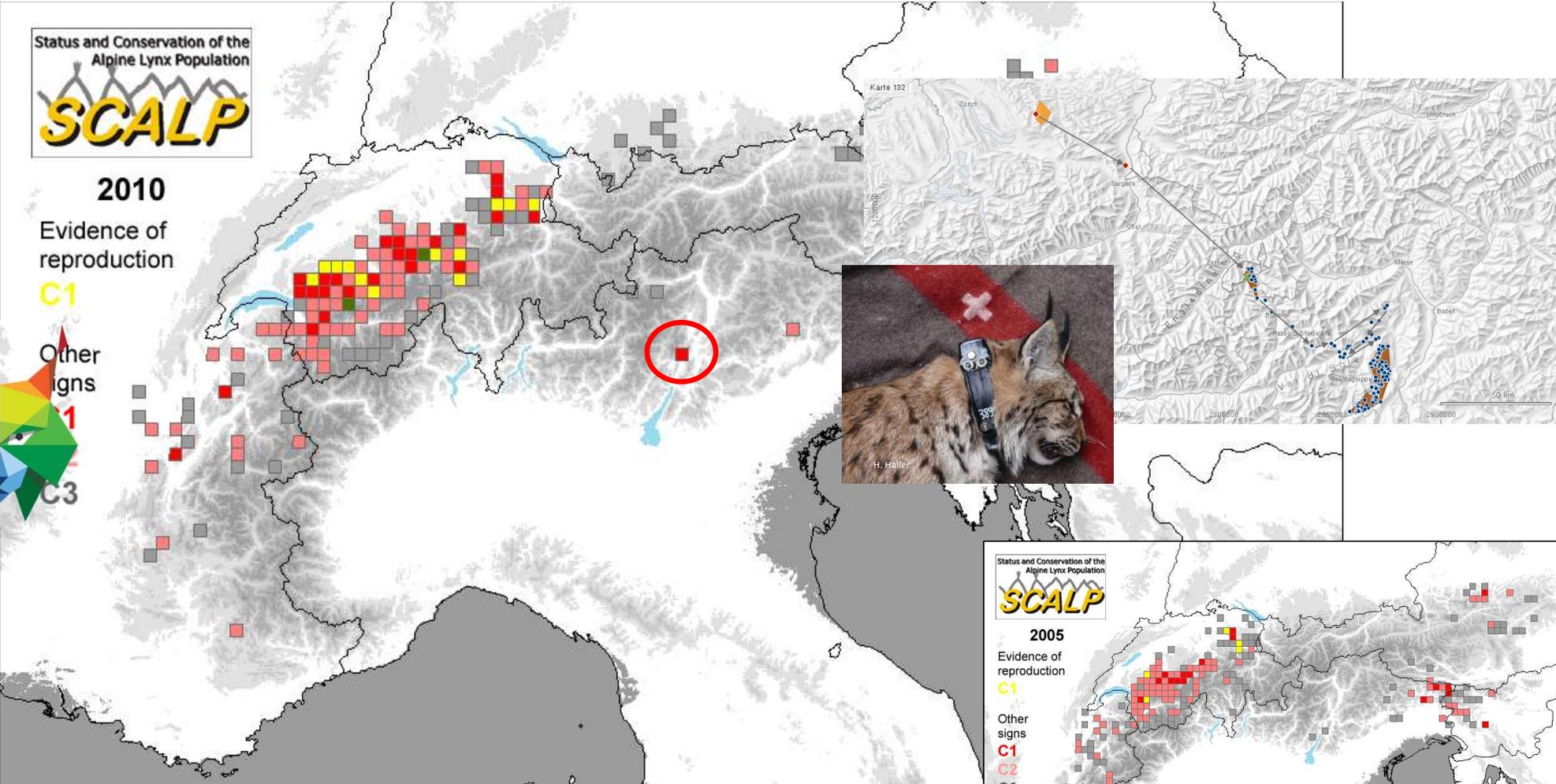
Evidence of reproduction

C1

Other signs

C1

C3



Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

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2005

Evidence of reproduction

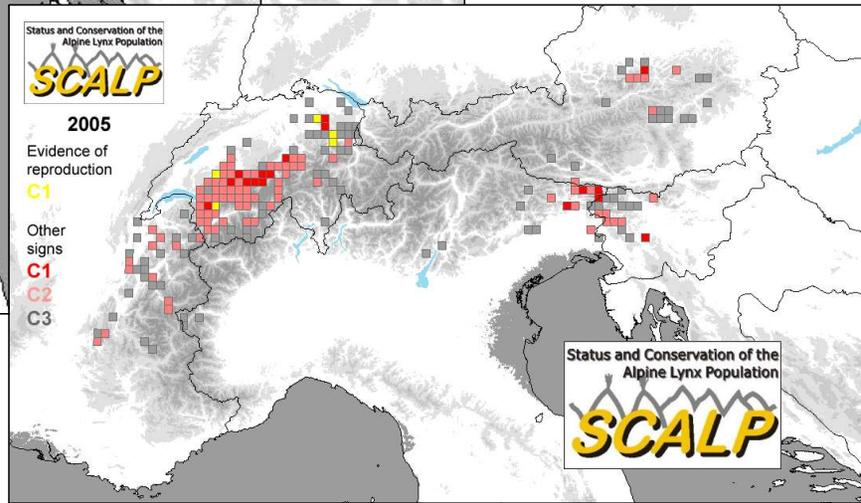
C1

Other signs

C1

C2

C3



Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

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Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

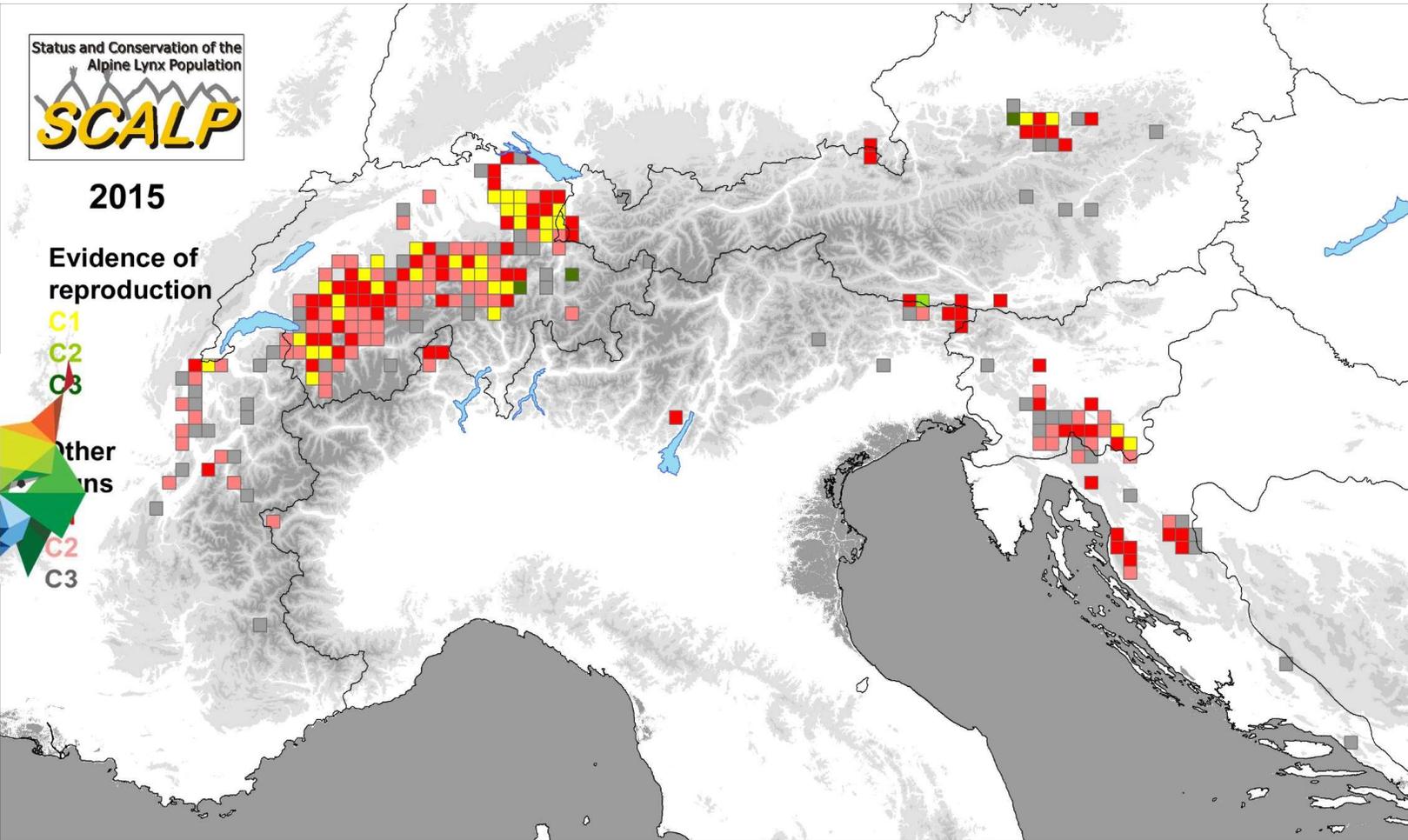
SCALP

2015

Evidence of
reproduction

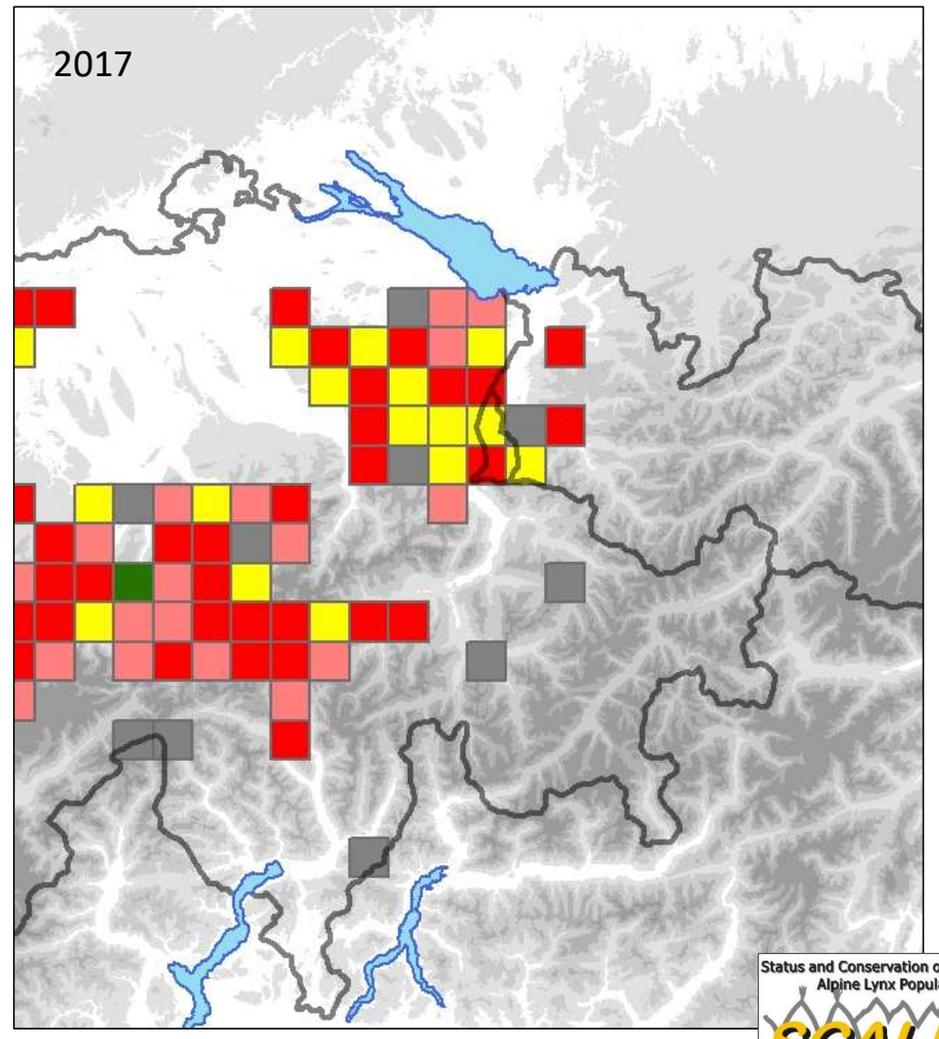
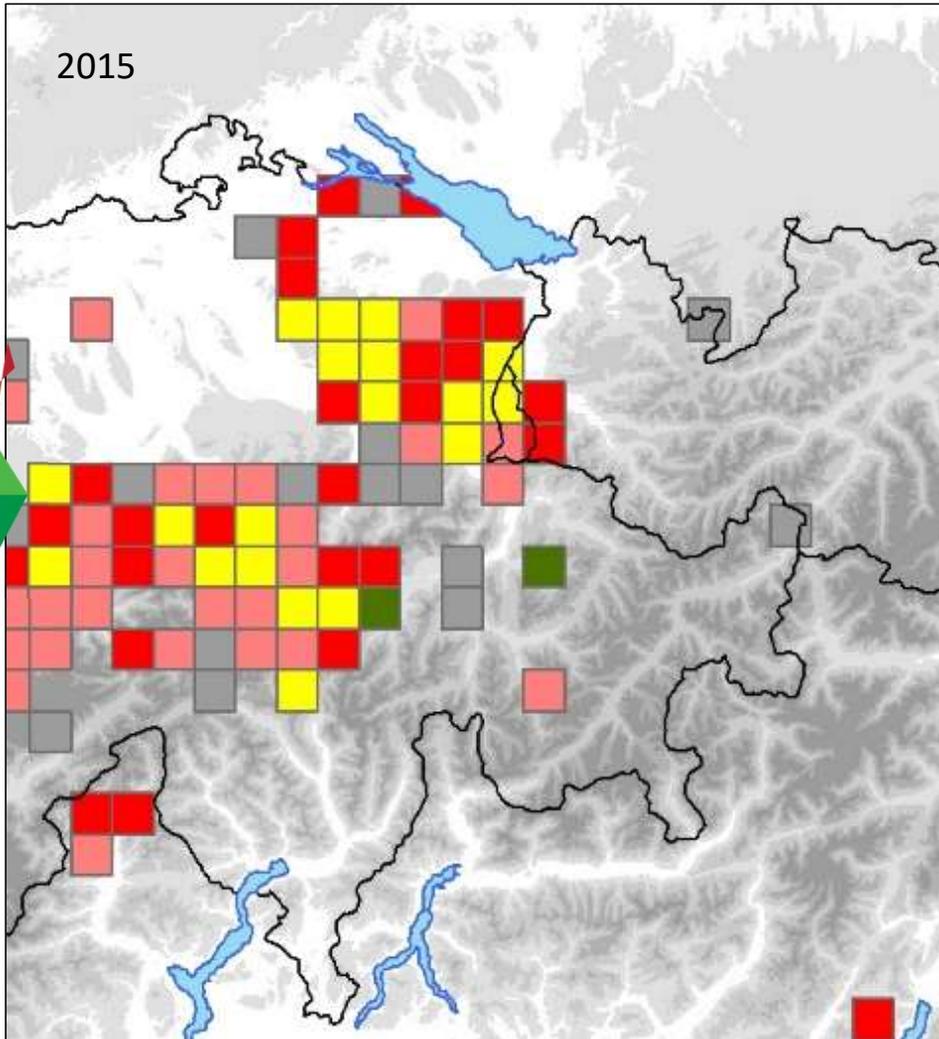
C1
C2
C3

Other
sites
C1
C2
C3



Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

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Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

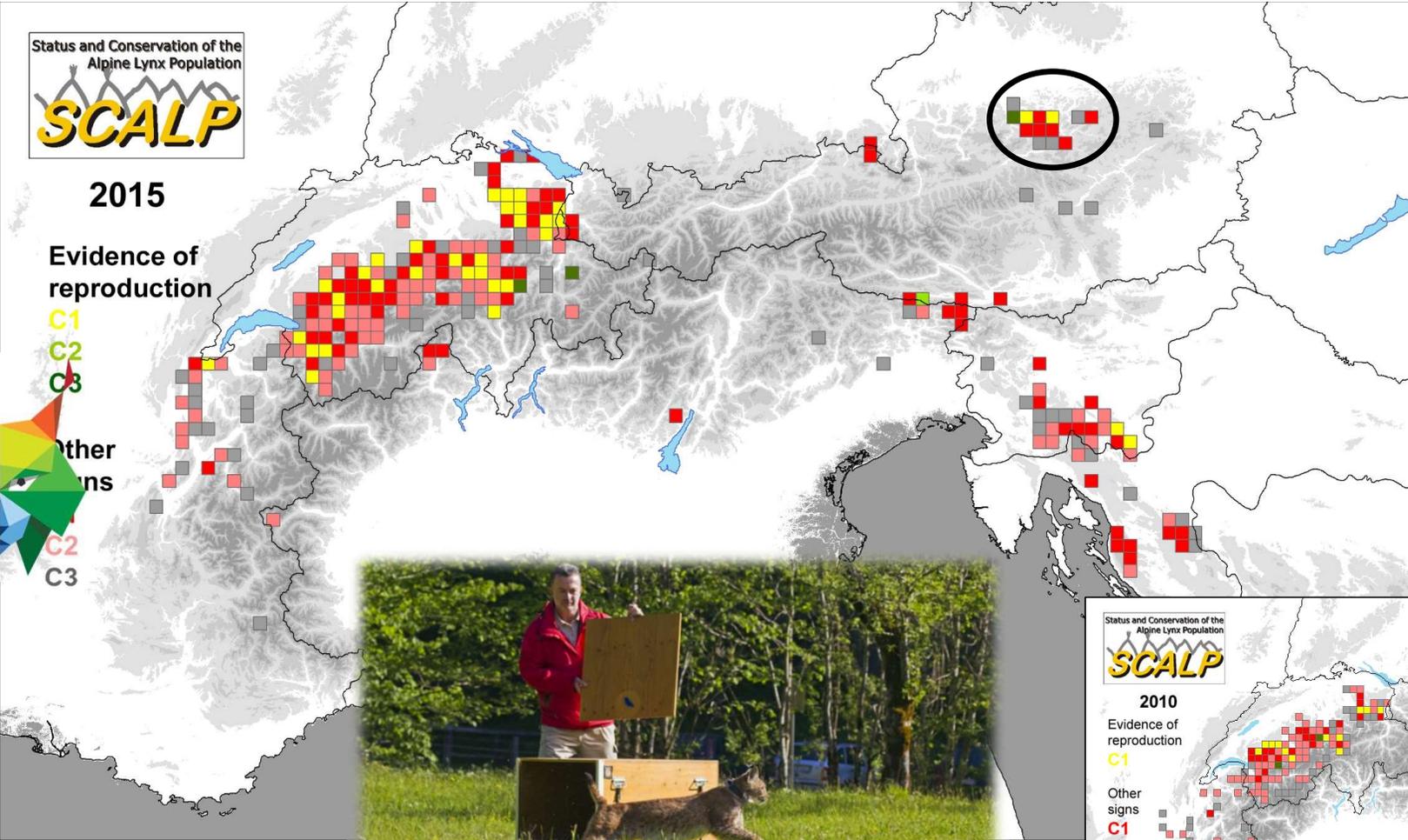
SCALP

2015

Evidence of reproduction

C1
C2
C3

Other signs
C1
C2
C3



Nationalpark Kalkalpen

Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

SCALP

2010

Evidence of reproduction

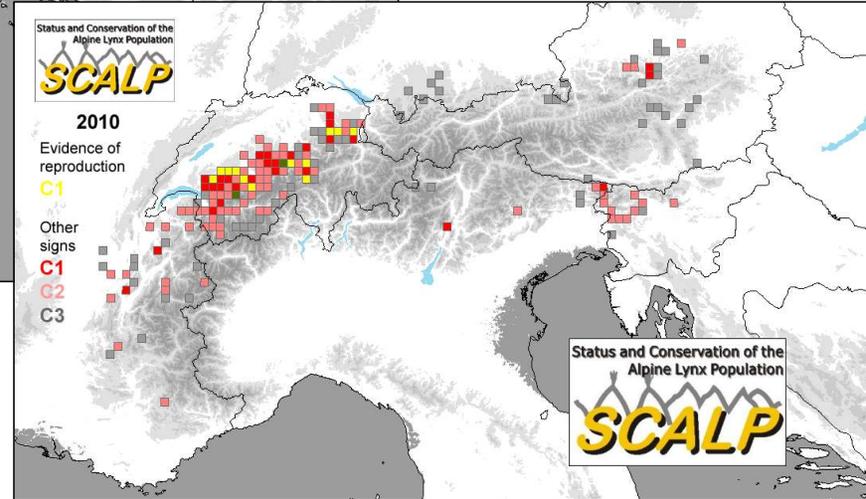
C1

Other signs

C1

C2

C3



Status and Conservation of the Alpine Lynx Population

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Alpine Lynx Population

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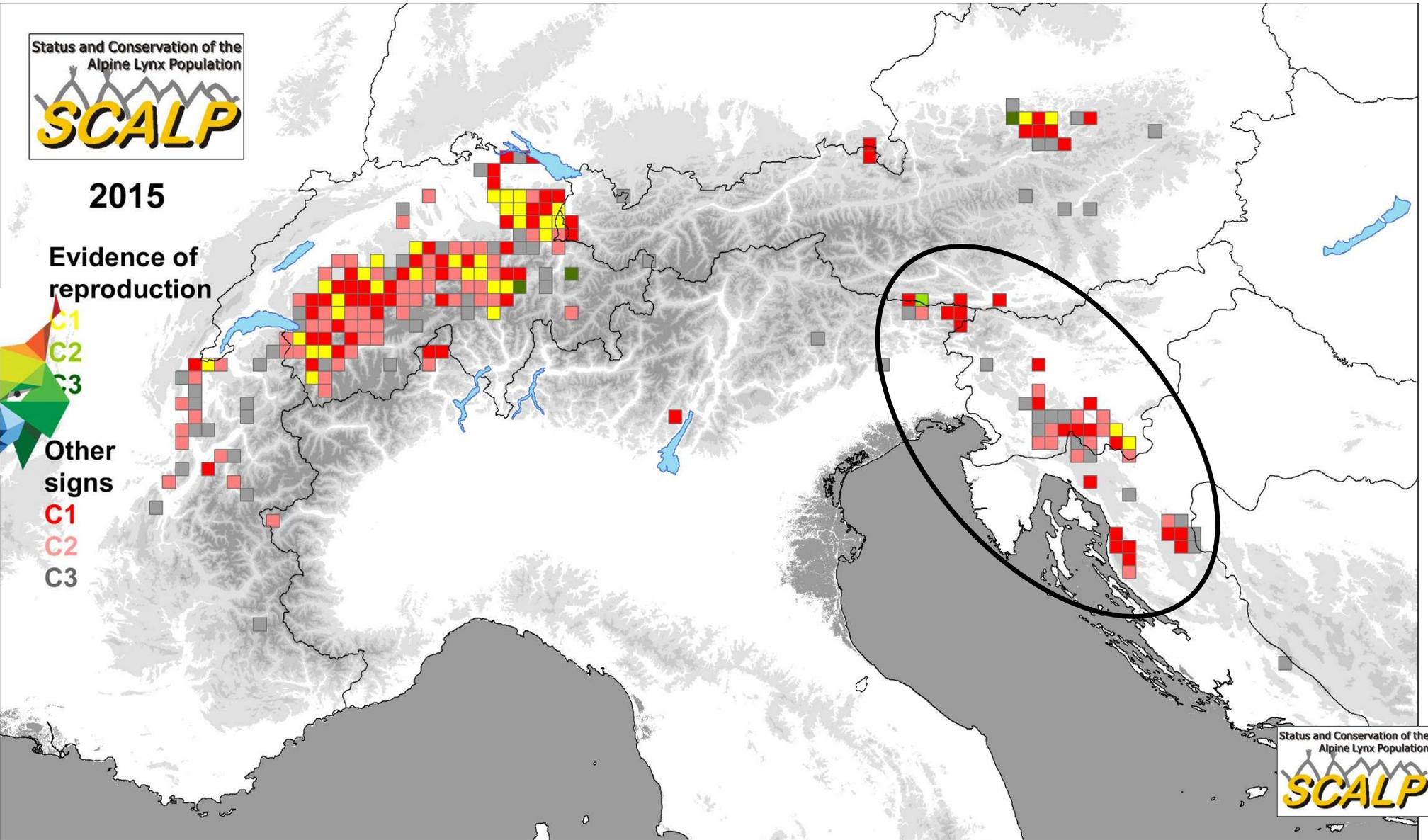
2015

Evidence of
reproduction

C1
C2
C3

Other
signs

C1
C2
C3



Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

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Conservation durch Bejagung: das Slowenische Wiederansiedlungsprojekt



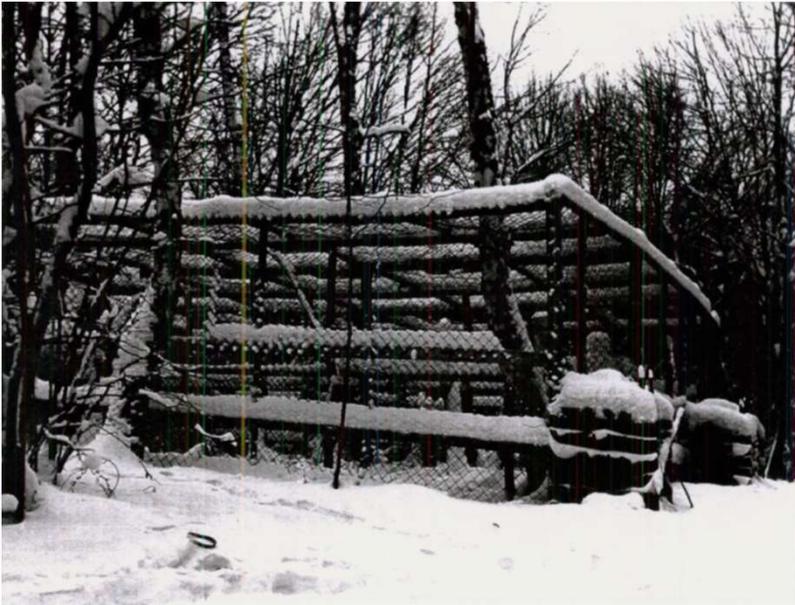
From Breitenmoser and Breitenmoser-Würsten 2008

Karl Weber

Jäger, Initiator des Wiederansiedlungsprojekts in Slowenien



Wiedereinbürgerung 1973



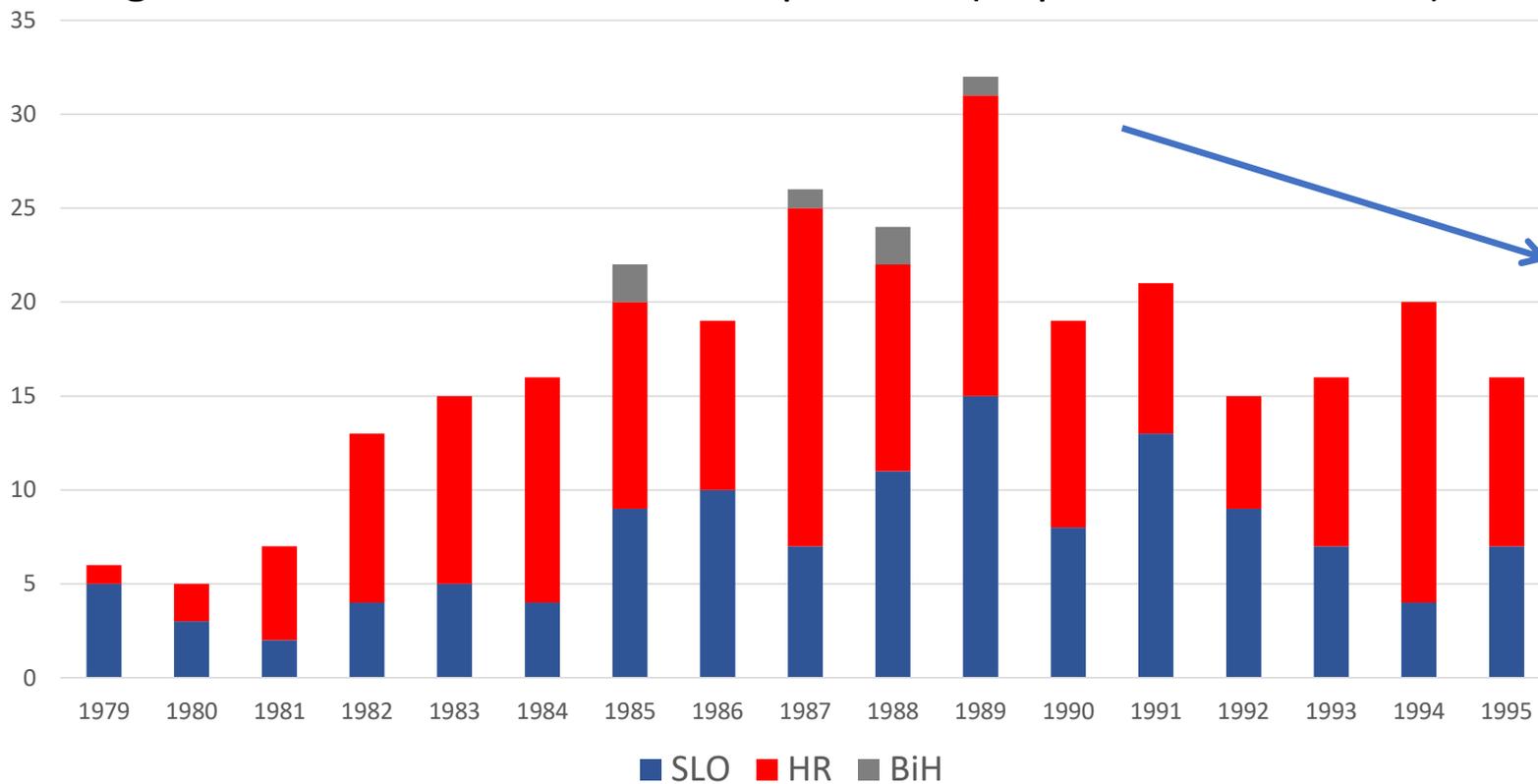
Photos from: Čop, 1994

- 3 Luchspaare freigelassen 1973
- 1 Kuder stirbt 1974
- Im ersten Sommer schon 4 Jungluchse nachgewiesen
- Bis 1978 mindestens 31 Jungluchse
- Im Winter 1978/79 Beginn Bejagung (7 Individuen)

1995

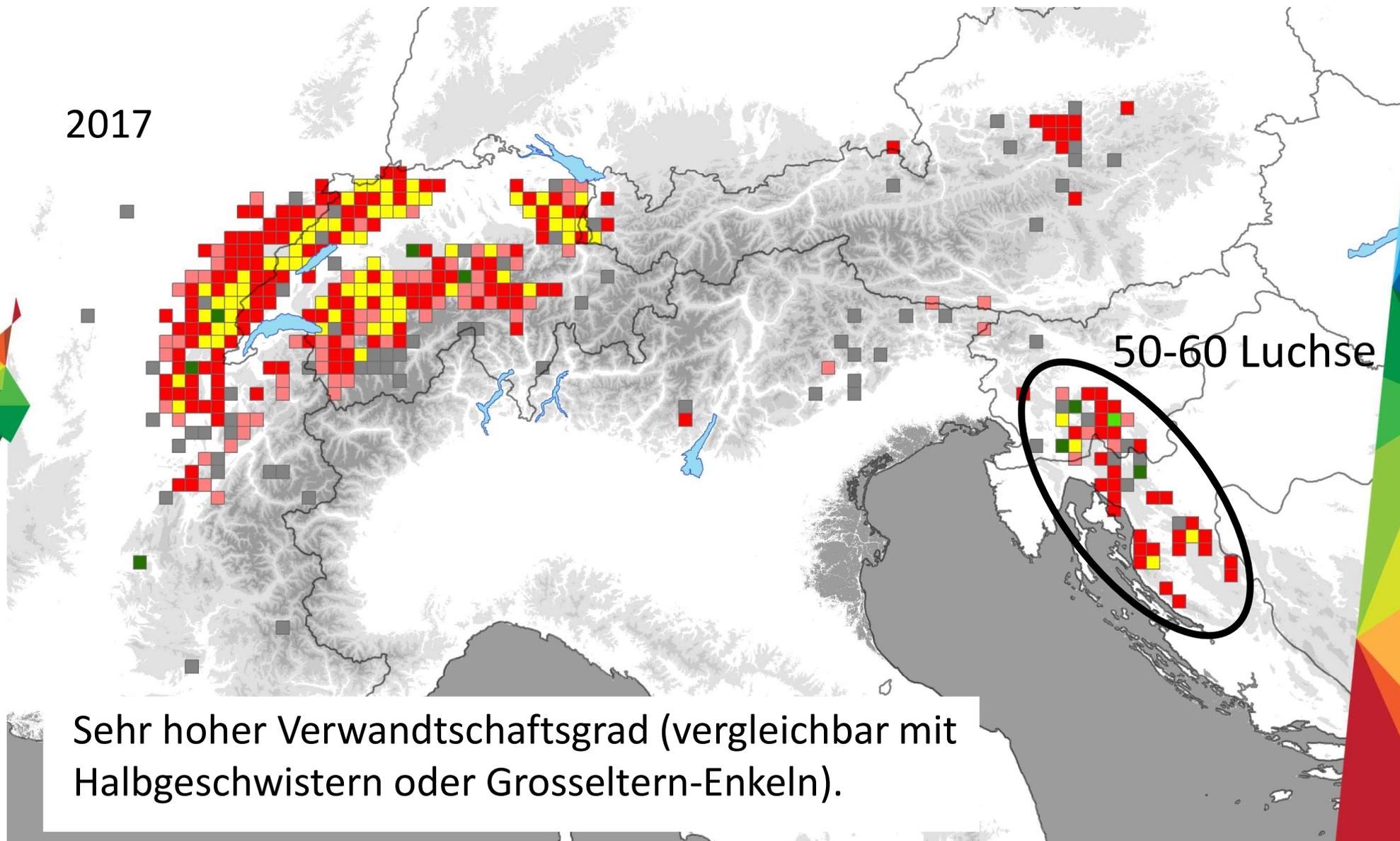


Jagdstrecke in der Dinarischen Population (Čop and Frkovic 1998)



Seit 2004 Bejagung eingestellt

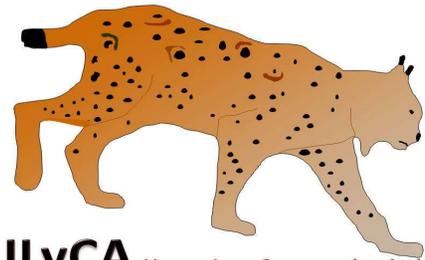
2017





Verhindern des Aussterbens des Luchses im Dinarischen Gebirge und in den Südostalpen durch Aufstockungen und Erhaltungsmaßnahmen

Dauer: 2017-2024

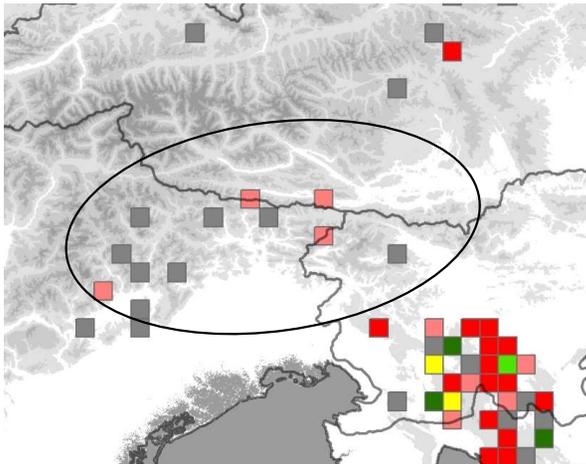


ULyCA *Urgent Lynx Conservation Action*



Renato Pontarini

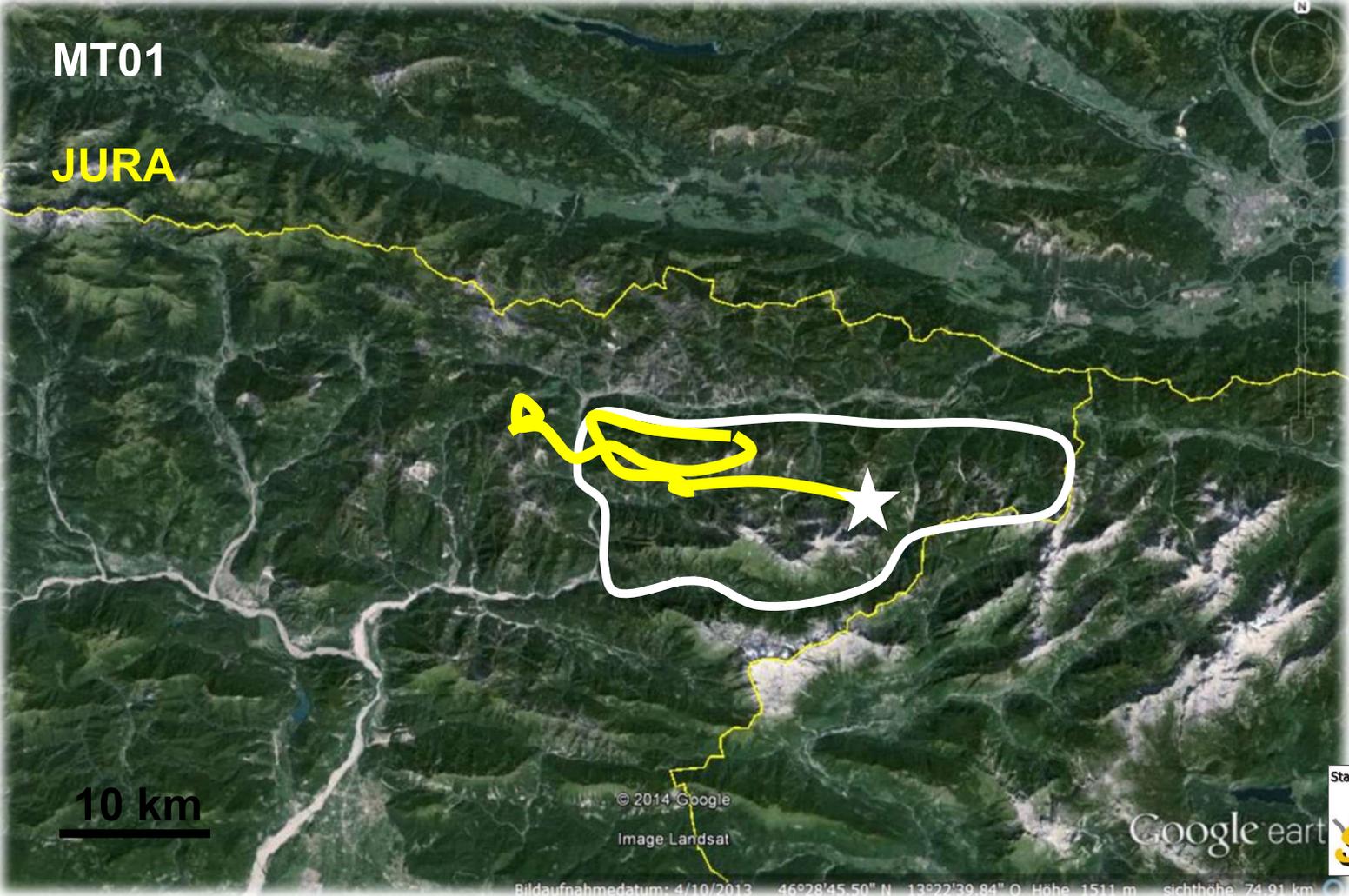
Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population
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Verhindern des Aussterbens des Luchses in den Südostalpen



April bis Juli 2014





Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population
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April bis Juli 2014

MT01

JURA



© 2014 Google
Image Landsat

Google earth

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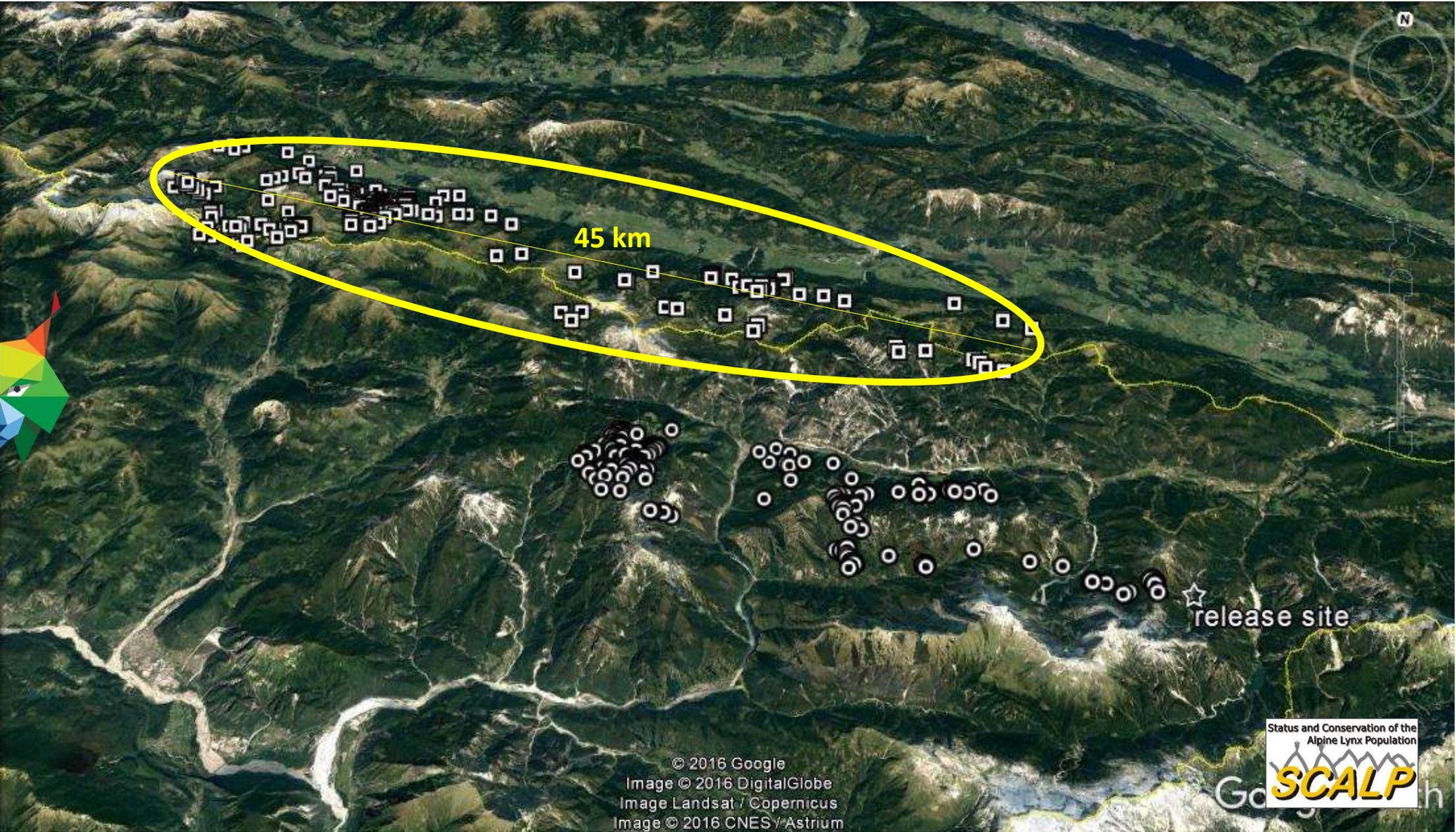
Bildaufnahmedatum: 4/10/2013 46°28'45.50" N 13°22'39.84" O Höhe 1511 m sichthöhe 74.91 km

März 2016



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Status and Conservation of the
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45 km

release site

Status and Conservation of the
Alpine Lynx Population

Go **SCALP** h

© 2016 Google
Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image © 2016 CNES / Astrium

April bis Juli 2014

MT01
ALUS
JURA



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ALUS

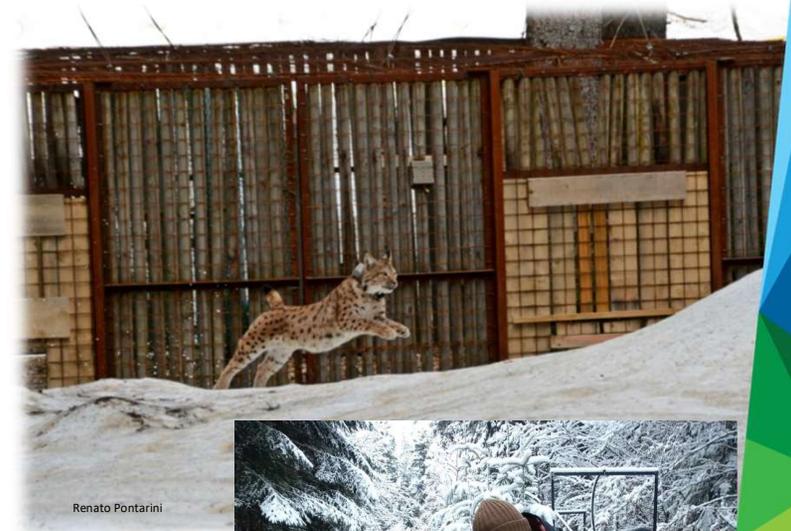
März 2015

140 km



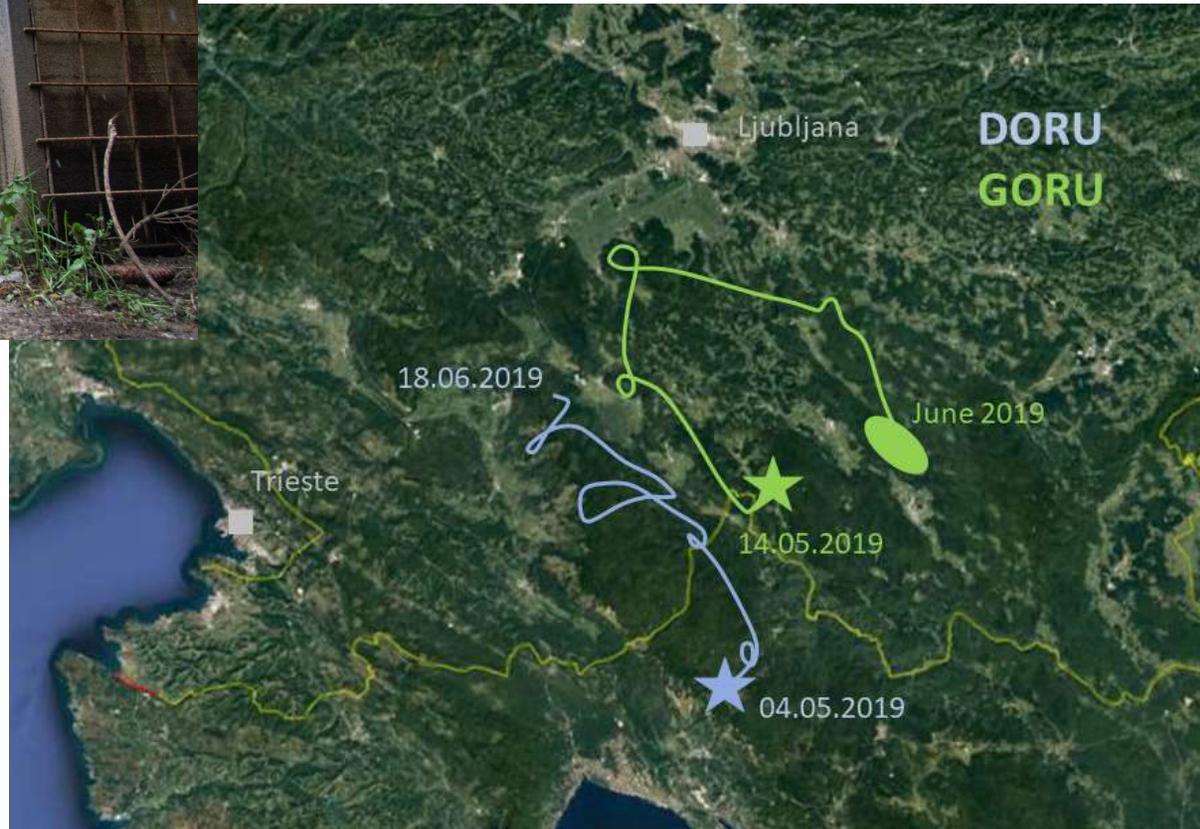


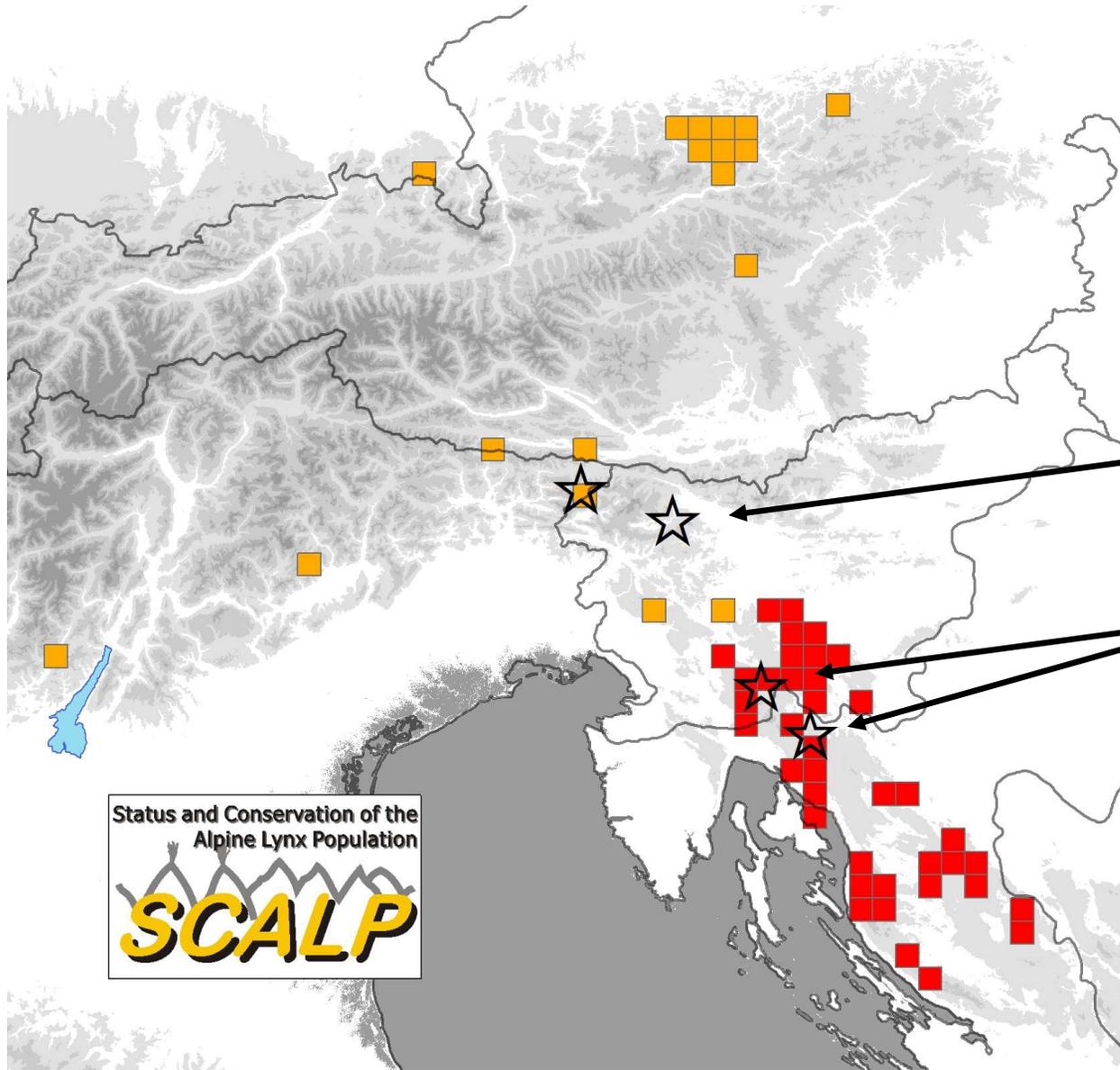
- 2 Länder: IT, CH
- Start: März 2013
- Ziel: 3 Luchse



- 5 Länder: SI, HR, IT, RO, SK
- Start: Juni 2017
- Ziel: 14 Luchse







5 Luchse

9 Luchse

★ Freilassungsorte

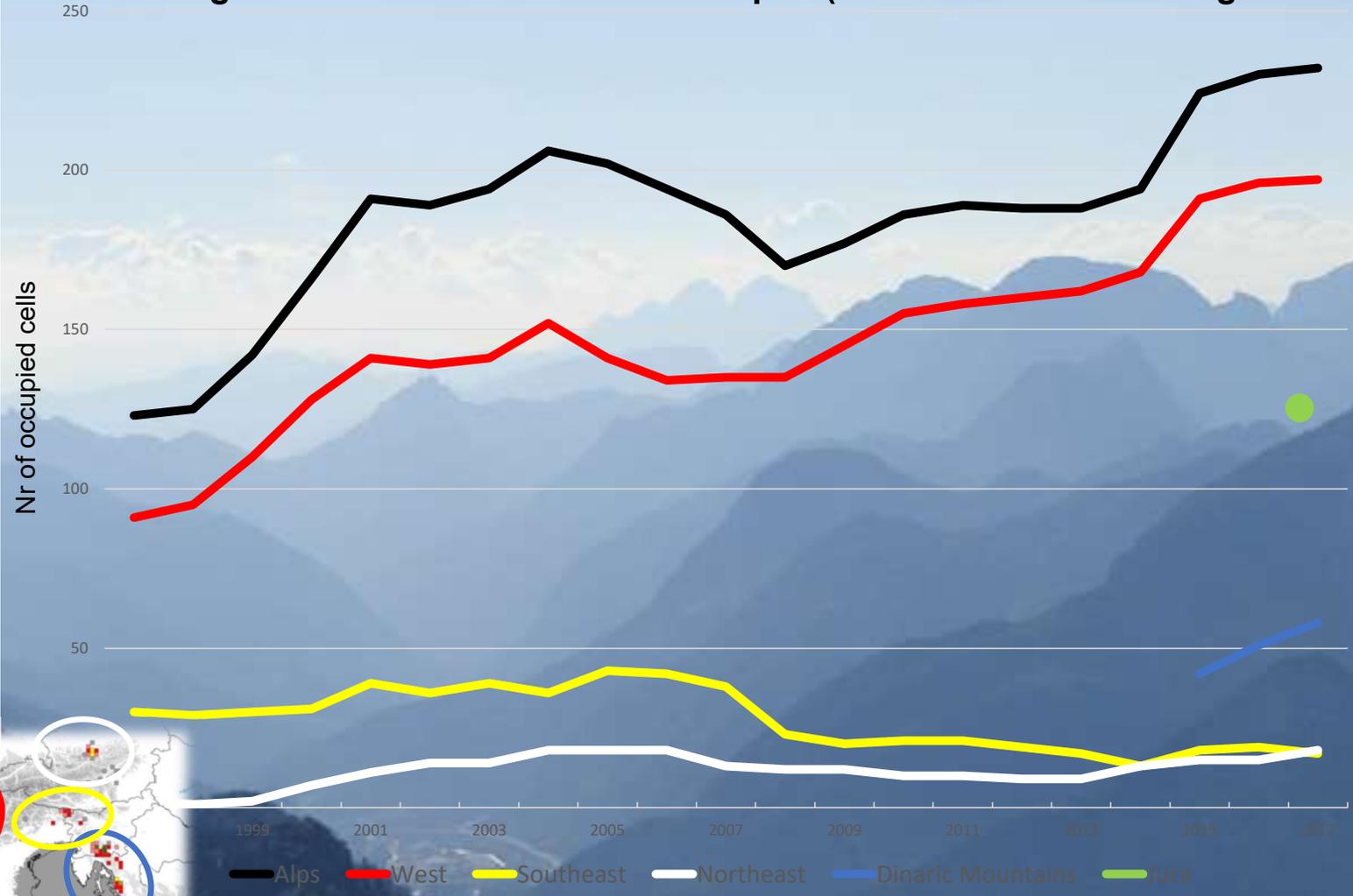




www.lifelynx.eu



Entwicklung der Luchsvorkommen in den Alpen (und Dinarischem Gebirge / Jura)





1. Woher kommen wir?

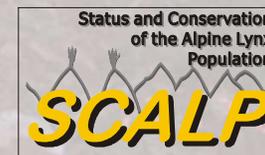
→ *Geschichte*

2. Wo stehen wir heute?

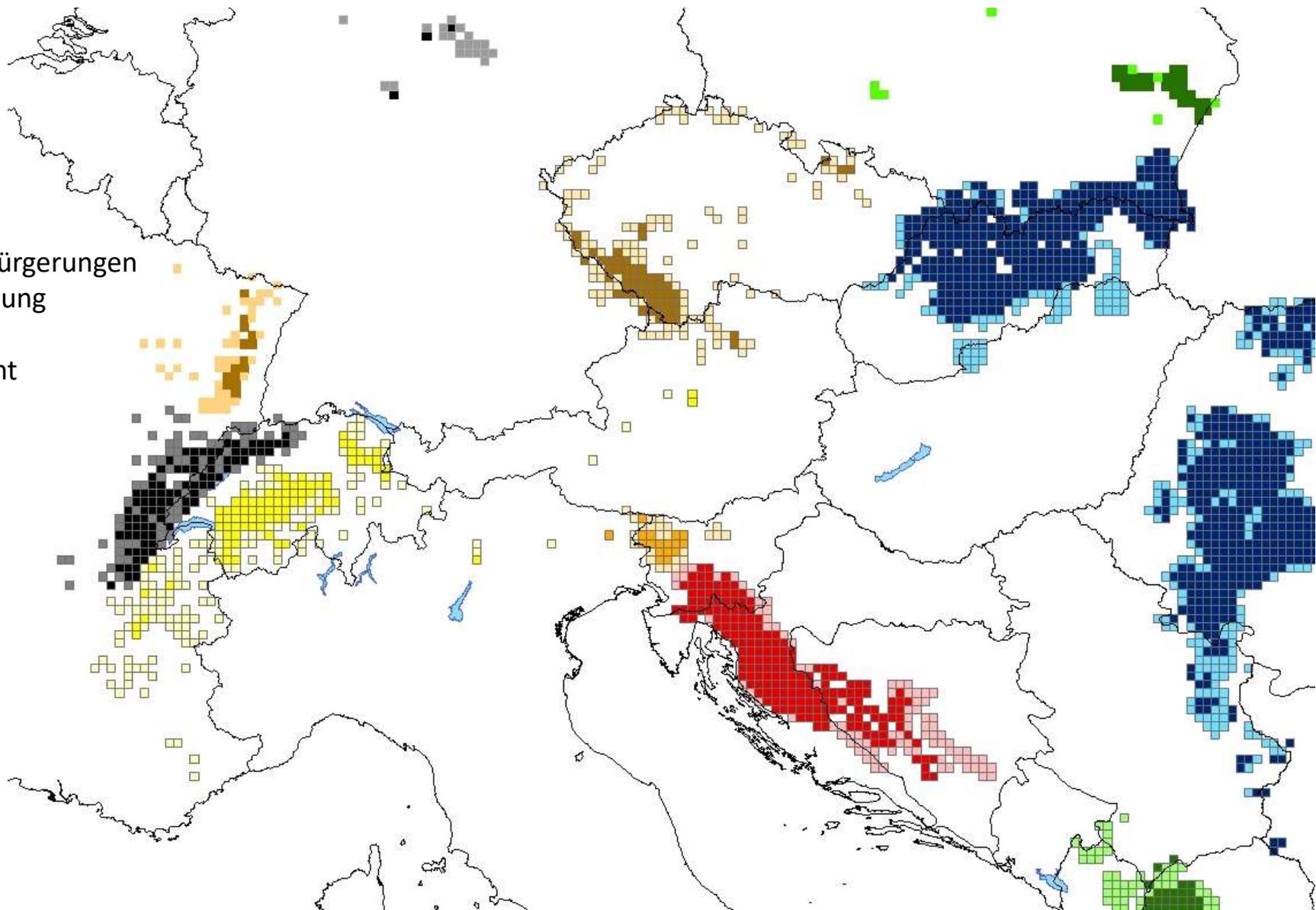
→ *Aktuelle Situation des Luchses in den Alpen*

3. Wohin wollen wir?

→ *Diskussion*



1970s Wiedereinbürgerungen
1980s Erste Forschung
1990s Monitoring
2000s Management



Probleme / Herausforderungen



Allgemein verbessert



Hohe Verfügbarkeit



überschaubar



Regional wichtig



Anzahl gerissene Haustiere in den Alpen



Luchs	Schadenfälle	Kosten €
Frankreich	72	20.000
Schweiz	21-30	6.000-25.000
Deutschland	Keine	
Österreich	Keine	
Italien	Keine	
Slowenien (ganzes Land)	11-67	1.400-8.500

Anzahl gerissene Haustiere in den Alpen (2012-16)



Luchs	Schadenfälle	Kosten €	Prävention €
Frankreich (ganzes Land)	72	20.000	(5.000.000)
Schweiz	21-30	6.000-25.000	(600.000)
Deutschland	Keine		
Österreich	Keine		
Italien	Keine		
Slowenien (ganzes Land)	11-67	1.400-8.500	(60.000)



Frankreich	Schadenfälle	Kosten €
Luchs	72	20.000
Wolf	7484	2.327.825

Probleme / Herausforderungen



Allgemein verbessert



Hohe Verfügbarkeit



überschaubar



Unmittelbare Bedrohung



Regional wichtig



Probleme / Herausforderungen



Allgemein verbessert



überschaubar

Unmittelbare Bedrohung



Hohe Verfügbarkeit

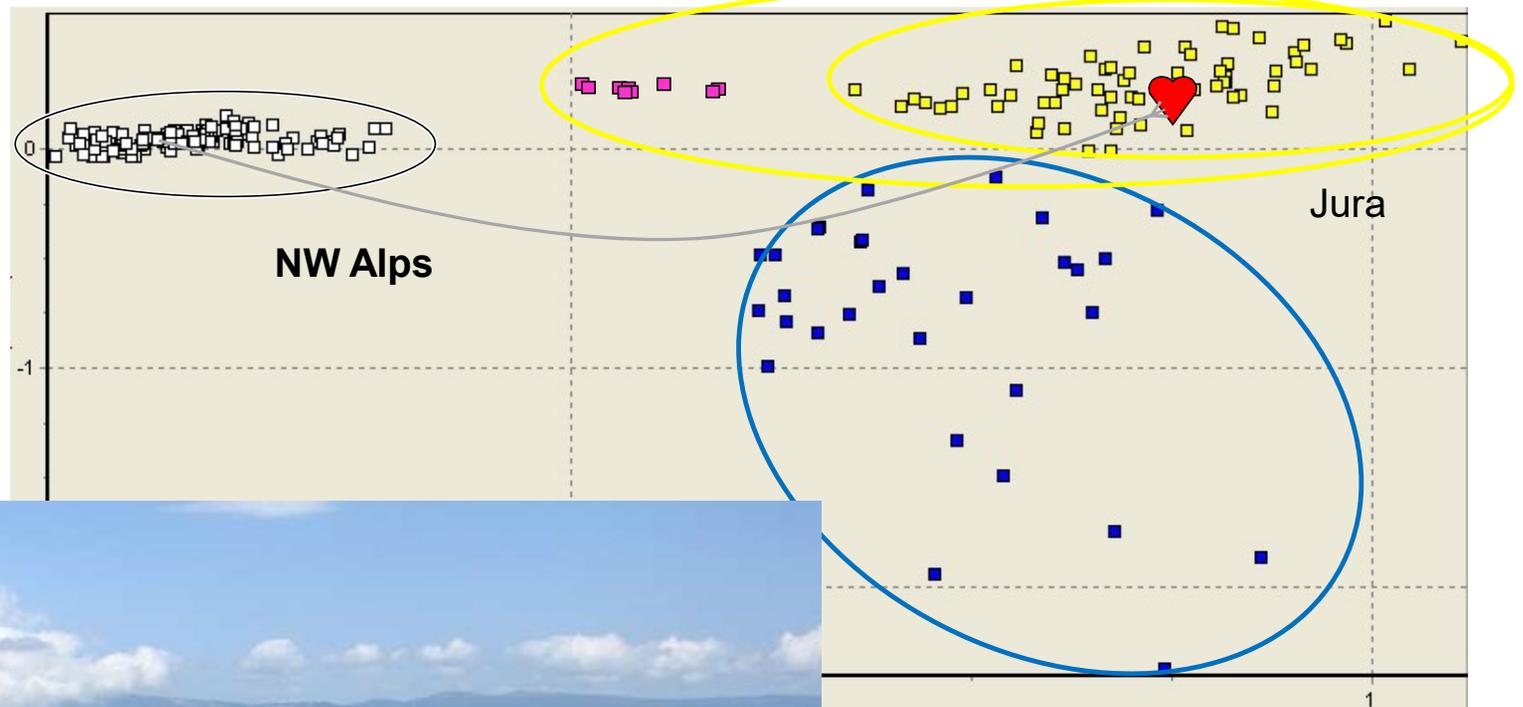


Regional wichtig



Langfristige Bedrohung

Genetische Drift verglichen mit der Karpatenpopulation



Umsiedlungen

(seit 2000)

Harz

2000-2006: 24 Luchse

LUNO (Nordostschweiz)

2001-2009: 12 Luchse

Kalkalpen

2011-2017: 5 Luchse

ULyCA (Urgent Lynx Conservation Action)

2014: 2 Luchse

LIFE Luchs Pfälzerwald

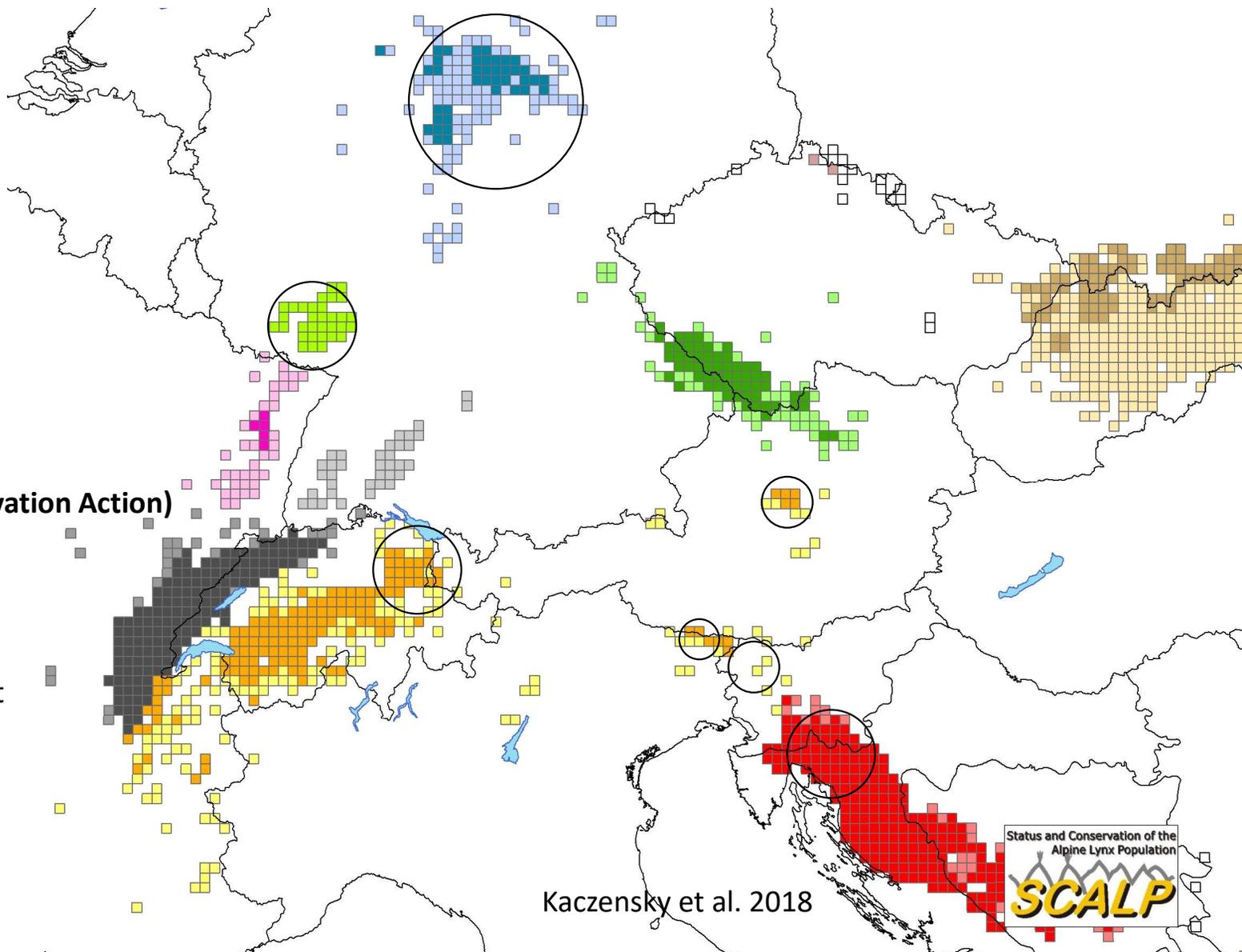
2016-2019: 16 Luchse

2019-2021: 4 Luchse geplant

LIFE Lynx

2019: 2 Luchse

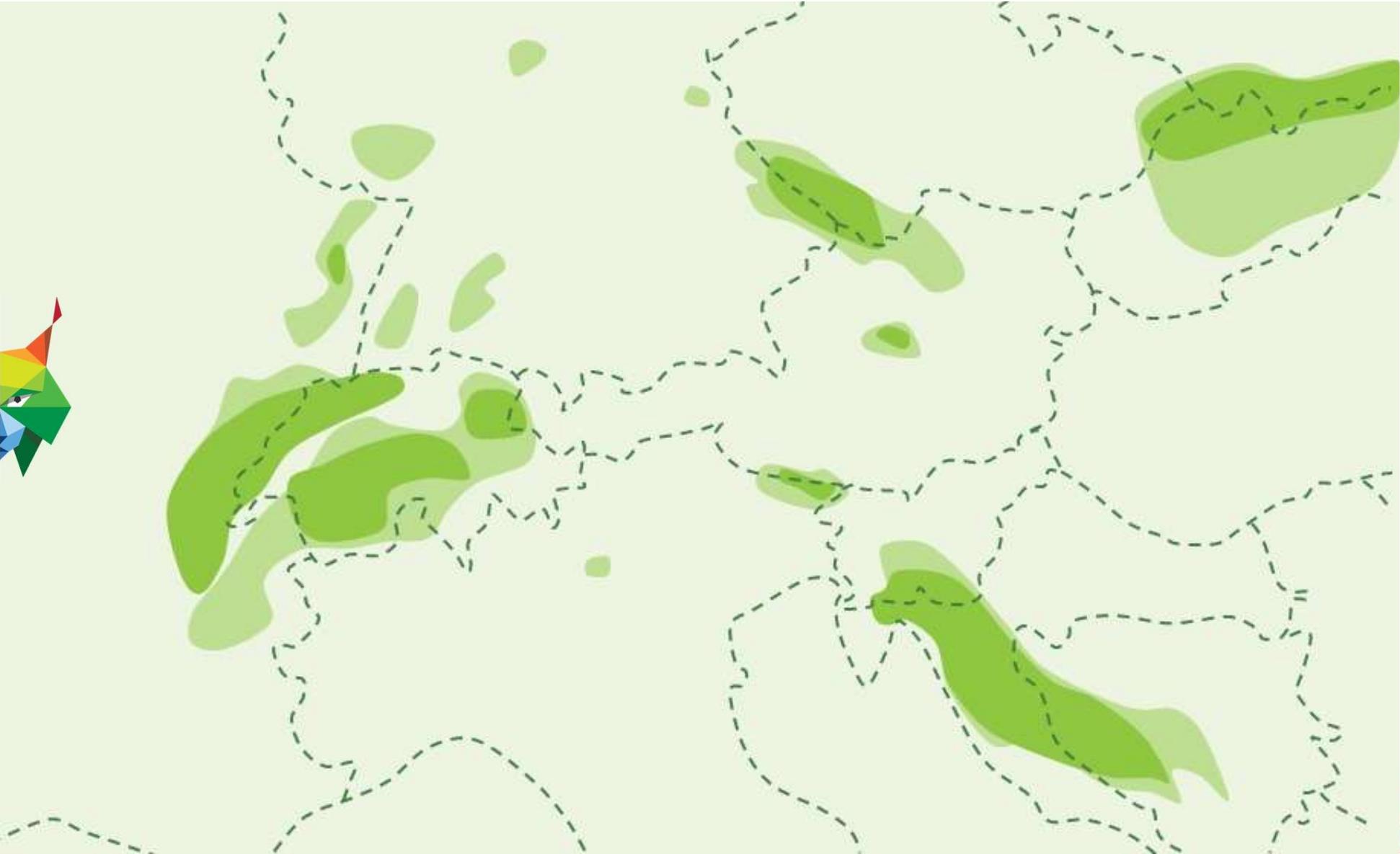
2020-2023: 12 Luchse

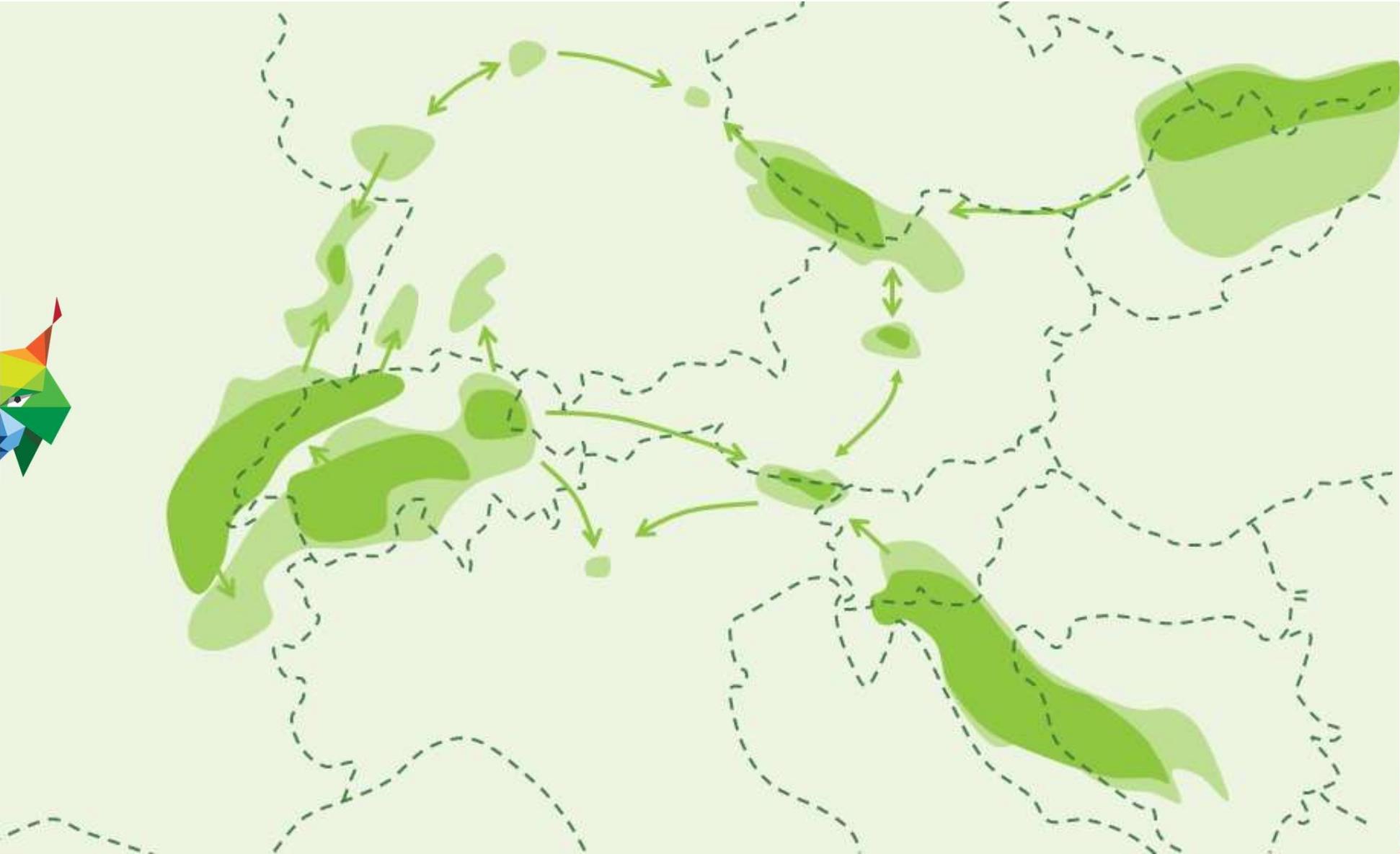


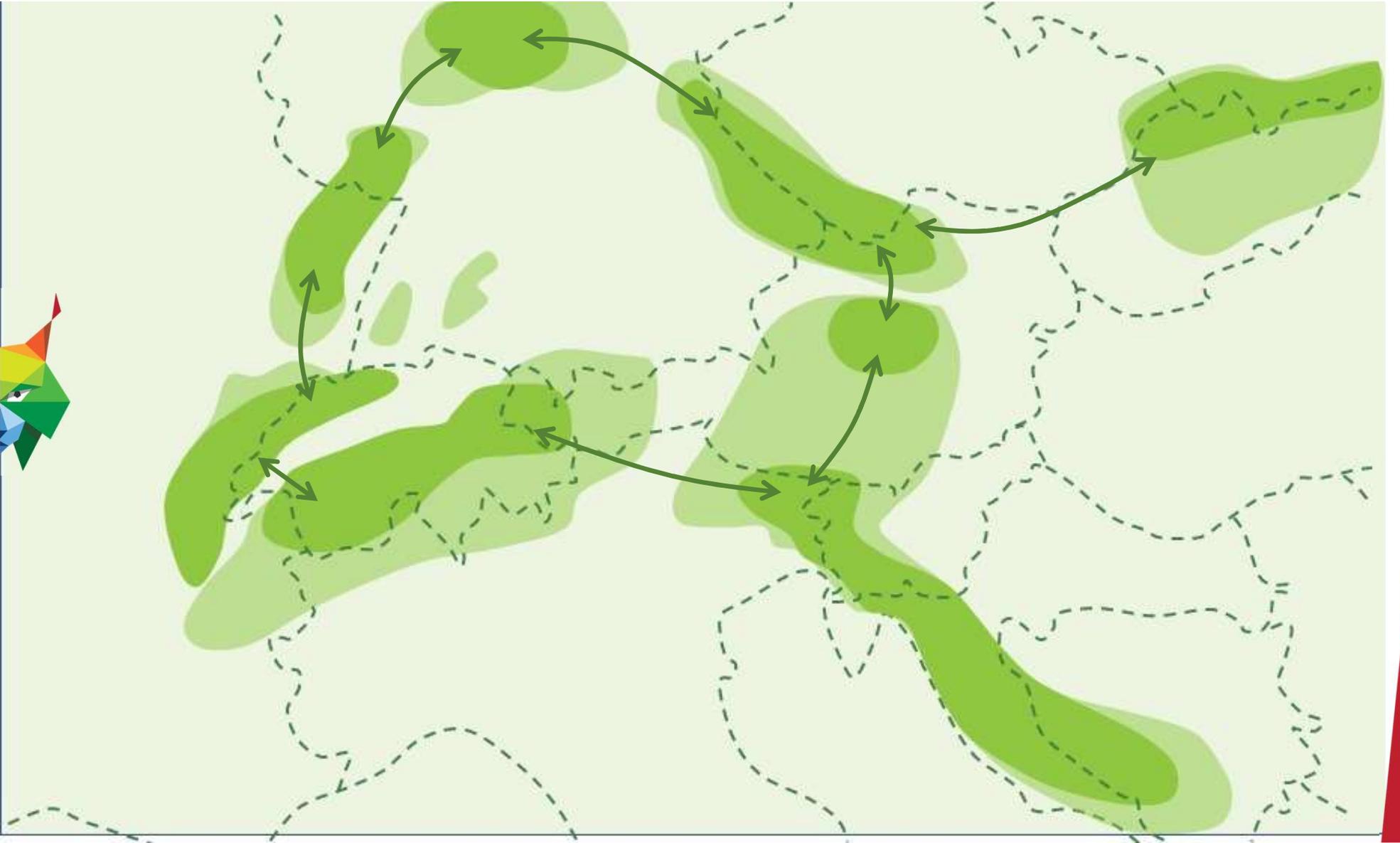
Kaczensky et al. 2018

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Anja Jobin

Die Luchse in Mitteleuropa brauchen aktives Management