



Výmena skúsenosti ako nástroj na zlepšenie
spolužitia človeka a veľkých šeliem

Ing. Jerguš Tesák

WWF Slovensko

Zámer projektu

□ <https://www.eurolargecarnivores.eu/sk/>



□ 16 partnerov z 15 krajín



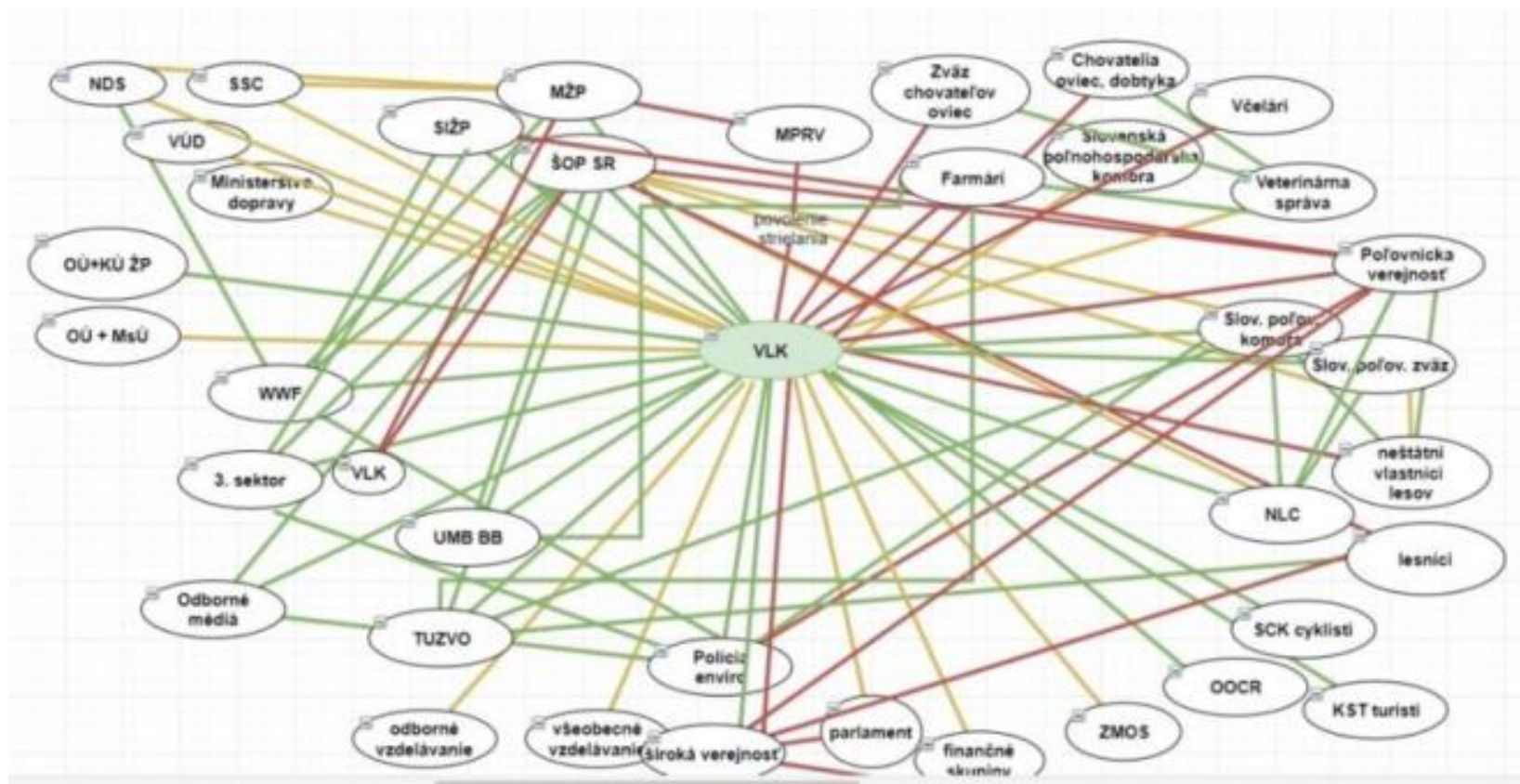
Figure 1. Focus areas of the EuroLargeCarnivores project, including

-  **Alpine Region** – Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Slovenia, Croatia;
-  **Central European Region** – Germany, Poland;
-  **Carpathian Region** – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Hungary;
-  **Iberian Region** – Portugal, Spain;
-  **Fenno-Scandinavian Region** – Finland and Norway (excluding Sweden)¹

- Zosúladenie postupov pri zbere dát
- Zbieranie príkladov dobrej praxe
- Peer to peer aktivity – „farmár farmárovi“



Identifikovanie záujmových skupín





European Perspectives on Coexistence with Large Carnivores

A Summary of Regional Stakeholder Perspectives on Managing Conflicts related to Large Carnivores: Challenges and Solutions



“The whole problem is ours because we have to represent everyone, and it is impossible to make everyone happy.”

– Biodiversity expert (Piedmont region)

“The increase in wolf population can be seen like a virus – at first when unexpected it kills a lot, then when you find the medicine it is controlled.”

– Veterinarian



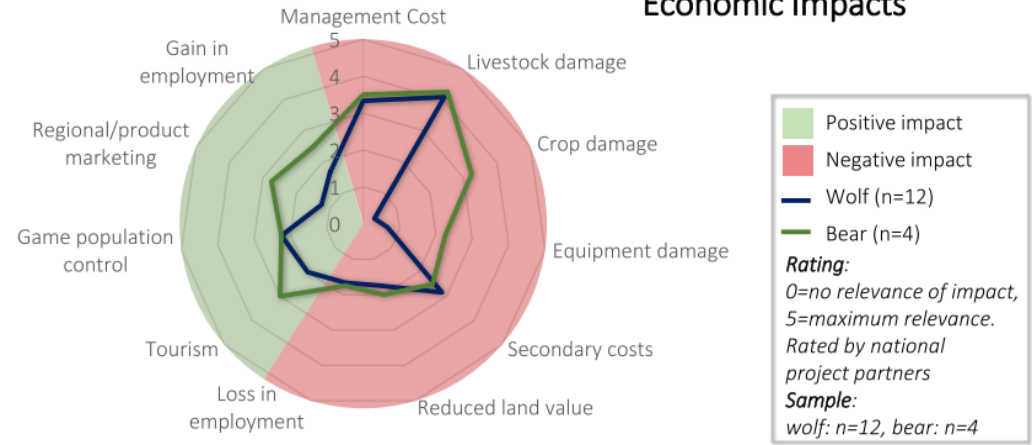


SEIA celkové výstupy

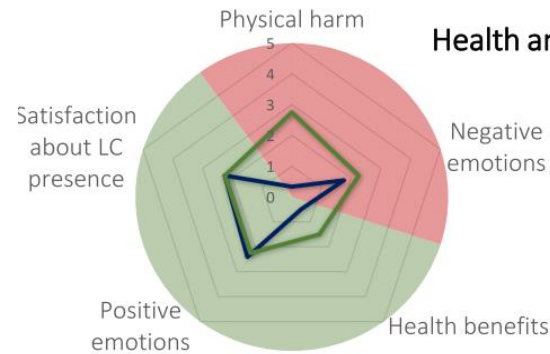
Assessing the Socio-Economic Impacts of Large Carnivores in Europe

Results SEIA Step I and II Overview

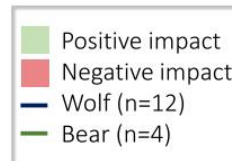
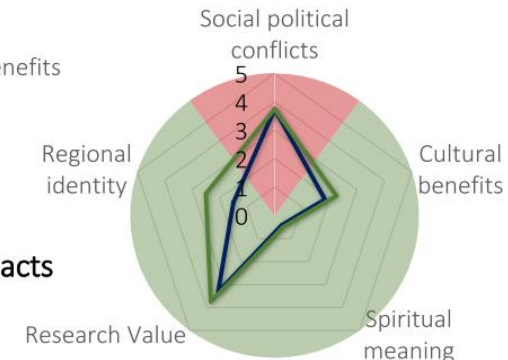
Economic Impacts



Health and Wellbeing



Social and Cultural Impacts



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SEIA – wolf in Slovakia

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Reduction of growing populations of ungulates, african and classical swine fewer, sanitation function in wildlife, reduction of damages in forests caused by ungulates.

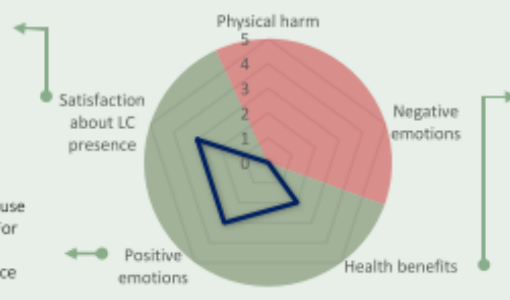
Snow tracking, camera trapping, listening to acoustic display, but also hunting trips



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

LC existence in Slovakia can be big opportunity to develop nature-based tourism focused on foreign visitors

People generally like LCs because of their beauty and mystery. For hunters, hunt of wolf is very intensive and exiting experience



SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

Process of developing the management plans forced stakeholders to cooperate, with positive effect

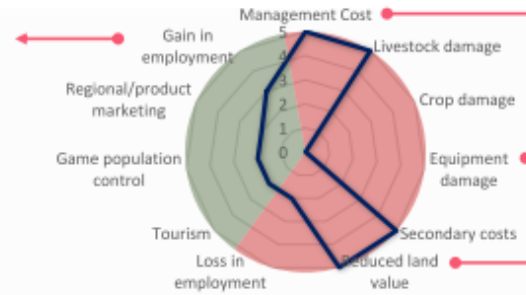
Can be used to motivate children and young people to learn about nature. Research central as main base for setting of an optimal management.



Norway

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Jobs for people assessing the damage and in the field of protection measures. Tourism jobs non-existent, but potential is good.



High costs for LC management and conflict mediation.

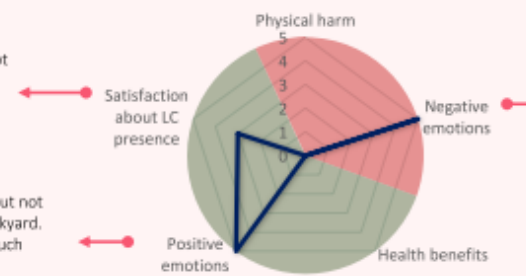
Authorities use lot of money for administration of compensation scheme; Farmers need a lot of time/money for filing compensation requests.

Lower income for land-owners from selling hunting permits.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Many people are in favor of LCs, but do not necessarily hold a strong opinion.

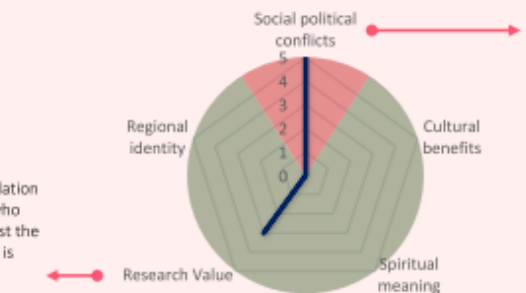
Majority in Norway is positive towards LCs, but not necessarily in their backyard. Negative minority is much more vocal.



Fear and increased stress; people report they have stopped going to the forest. Claim of drastically reduced life quality.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

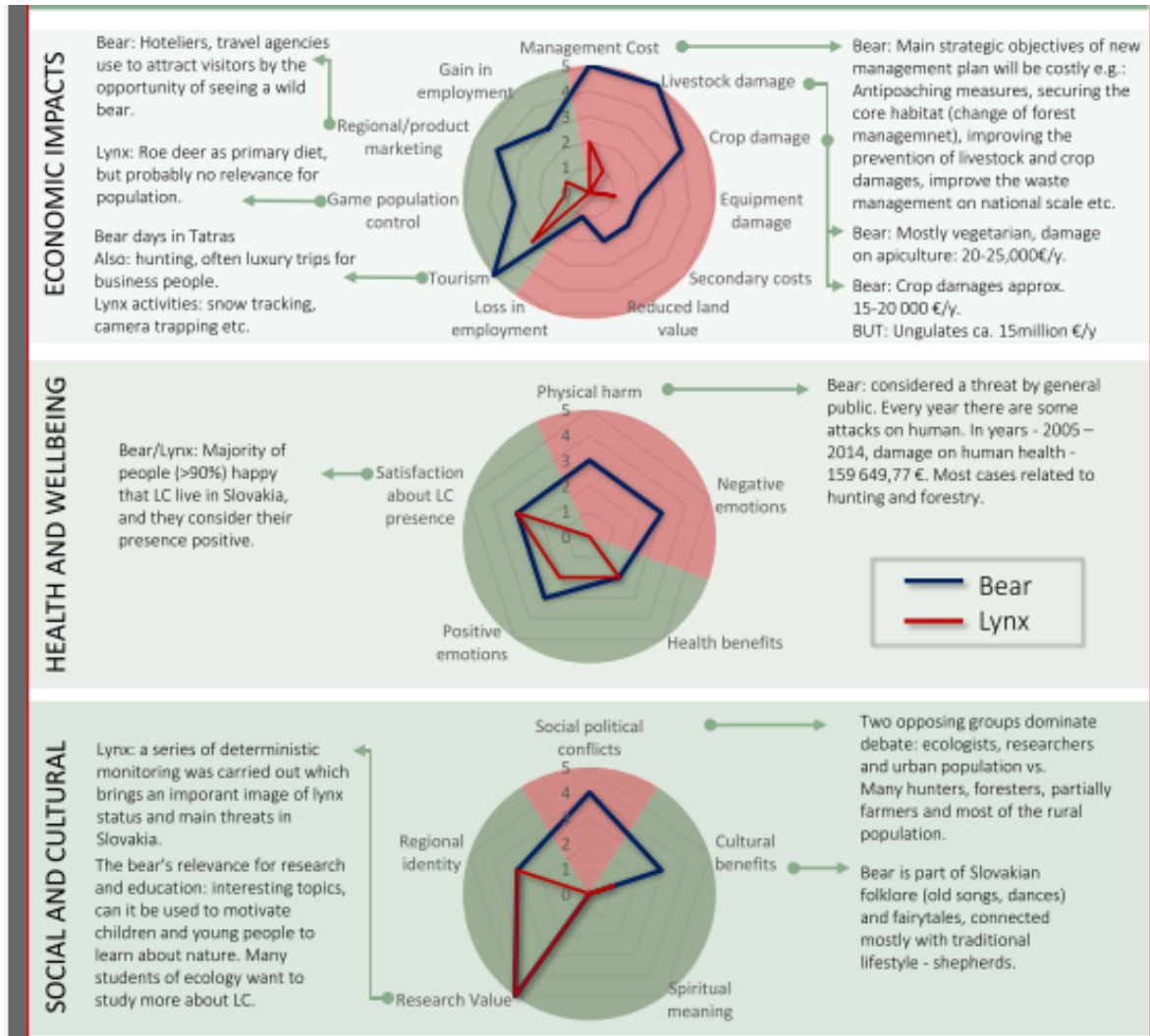
Norway has the most researched wolf population in the world. People who oppose LCs do not trust the data, so new research is always welcome.



Level of conflict is higher than ever (socially and politically). Wolf acts as symbol for more deeply rooted urban/rural conflicts.



SEIA – lynx and bear in Slovakia



Work Package 2: Overview of LIFE projects on large carnivores and their conflict-prevention measures

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Ljubljana, August 2019

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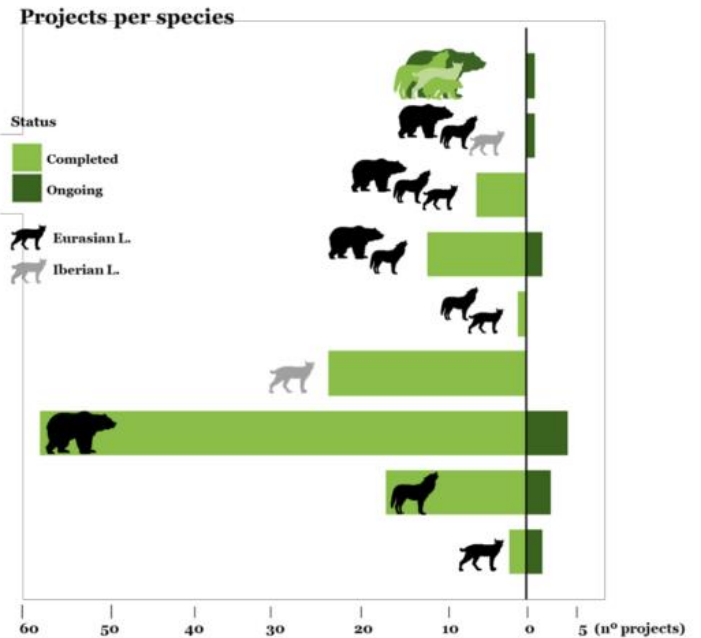


Figure 3. Number of projects (concluded and ongoing) per LC species (n = 135). *Note:* the only project focusing on the four large carnivores was the present project, EuroLargeCarnivores (first bar).

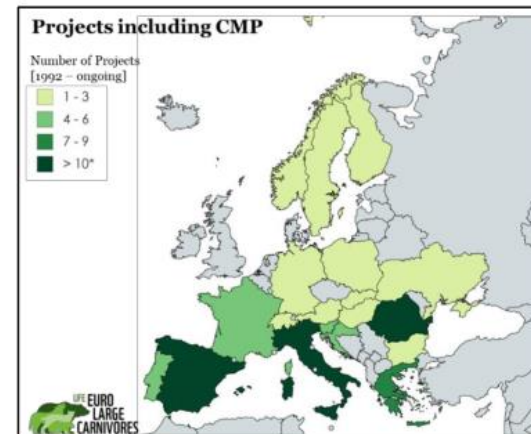


Figure 4. Number of LIFE projects including conflict mitigation practices (CMP) per country. * the number of projects is much higher for Italy and Spain (n = 25, for both).

Financovanie Opatrení na riešenie konfliktov

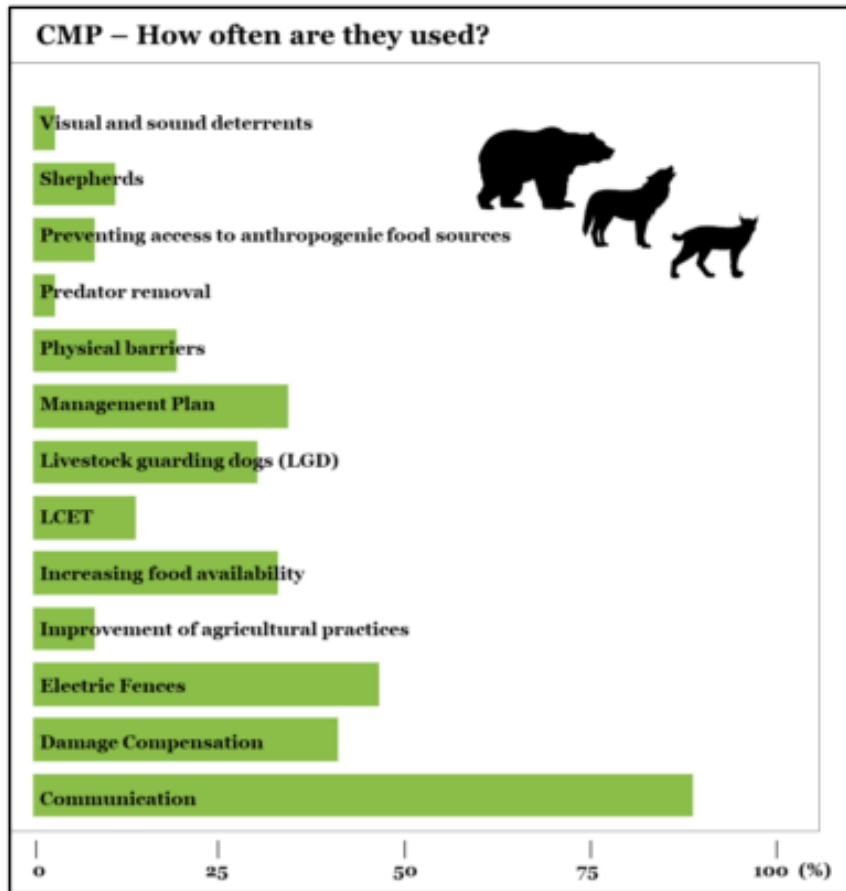


Figure 8. Frequency of use of each conflict mitigation practice (see Table S5 for definitions) in all projects (n = 73).

Efektivita jednotlivých opatření

Perceived Effectiveness

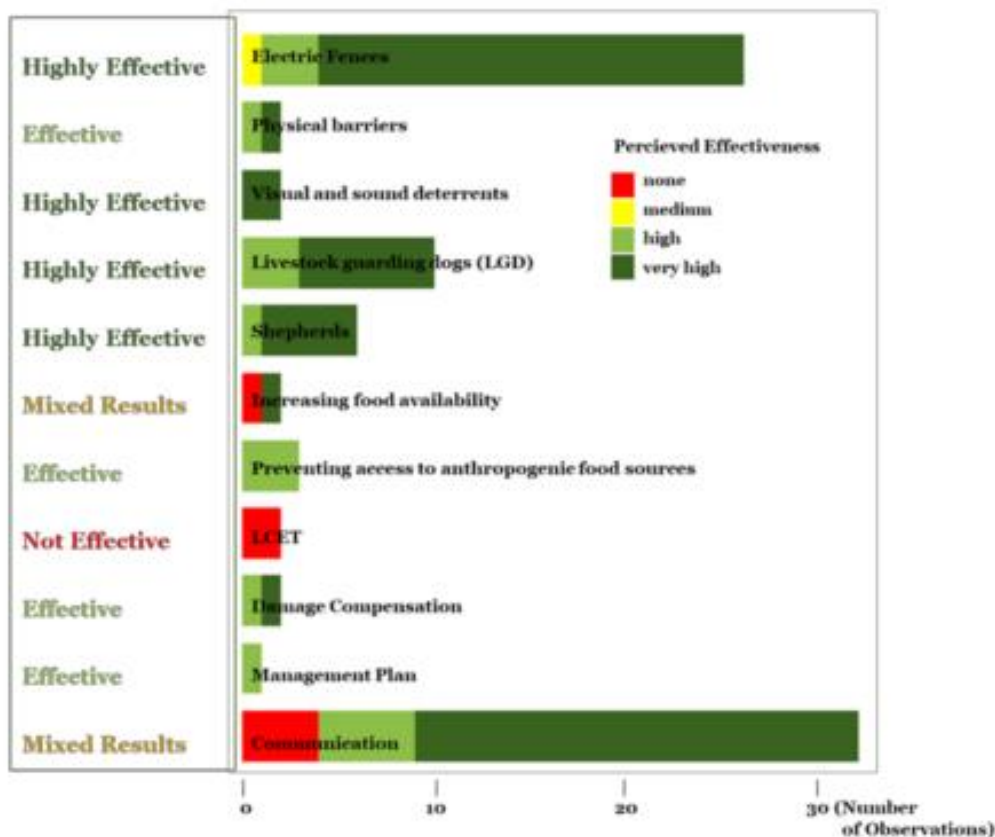
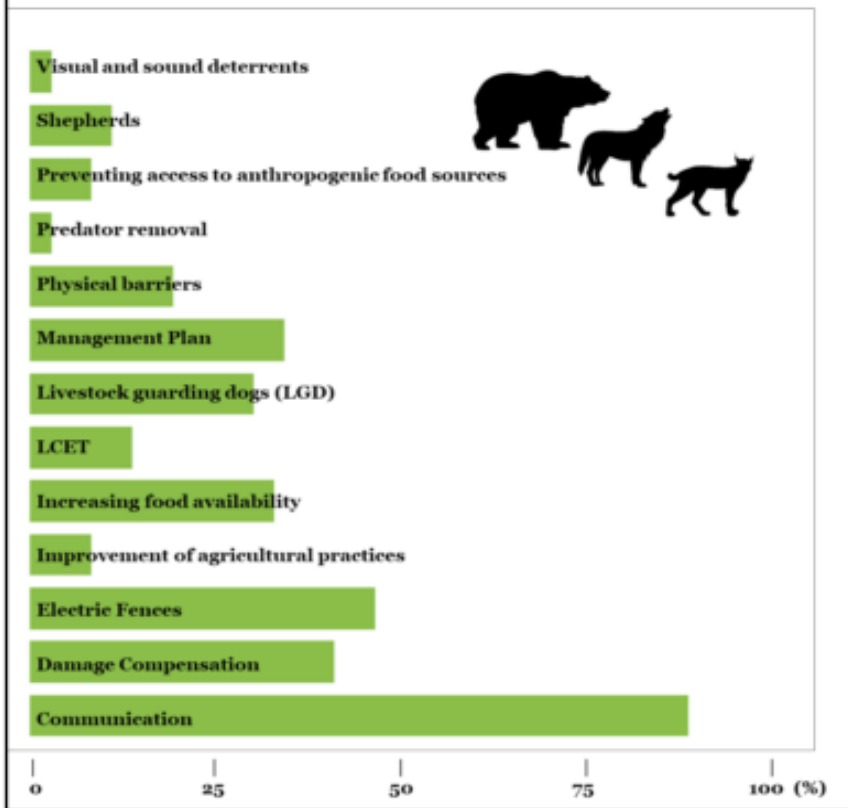


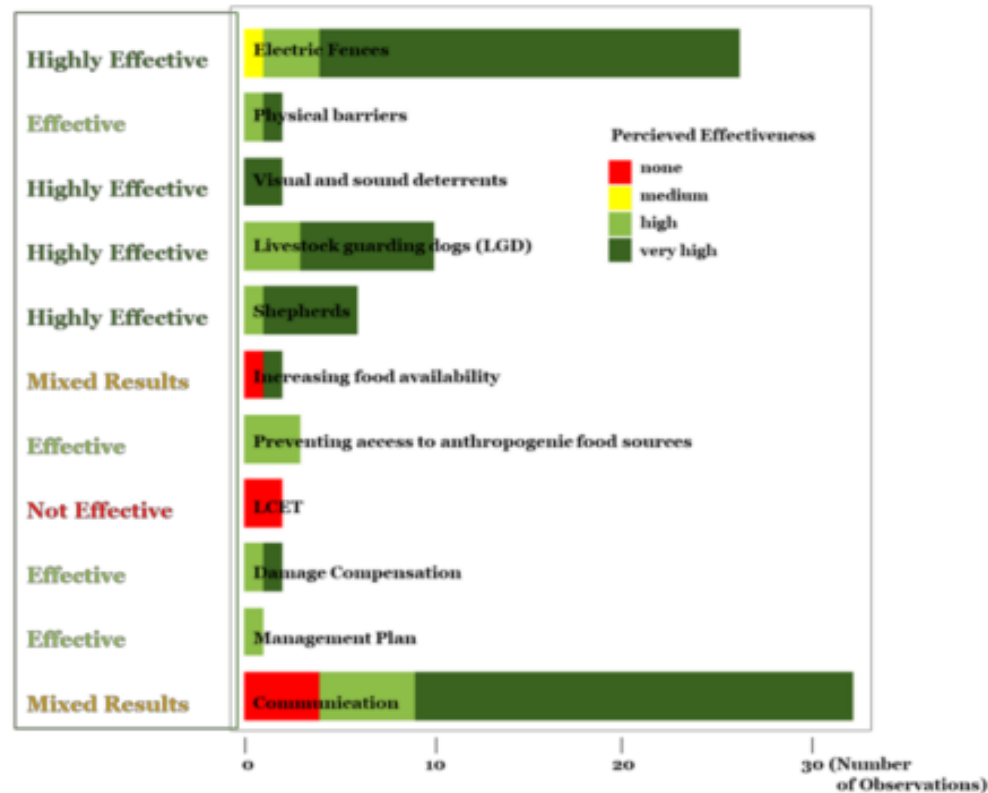
Figure 13. Measure of effectiveness of CMP considering qualitative self-assessments (perceived effectiveness). Mitigation practices with no data on perceived effectiveness are not depicted (Improvement of agricultural practices, Predator removal).

Zhodnotenie Opatrení na riešenie konfliktov

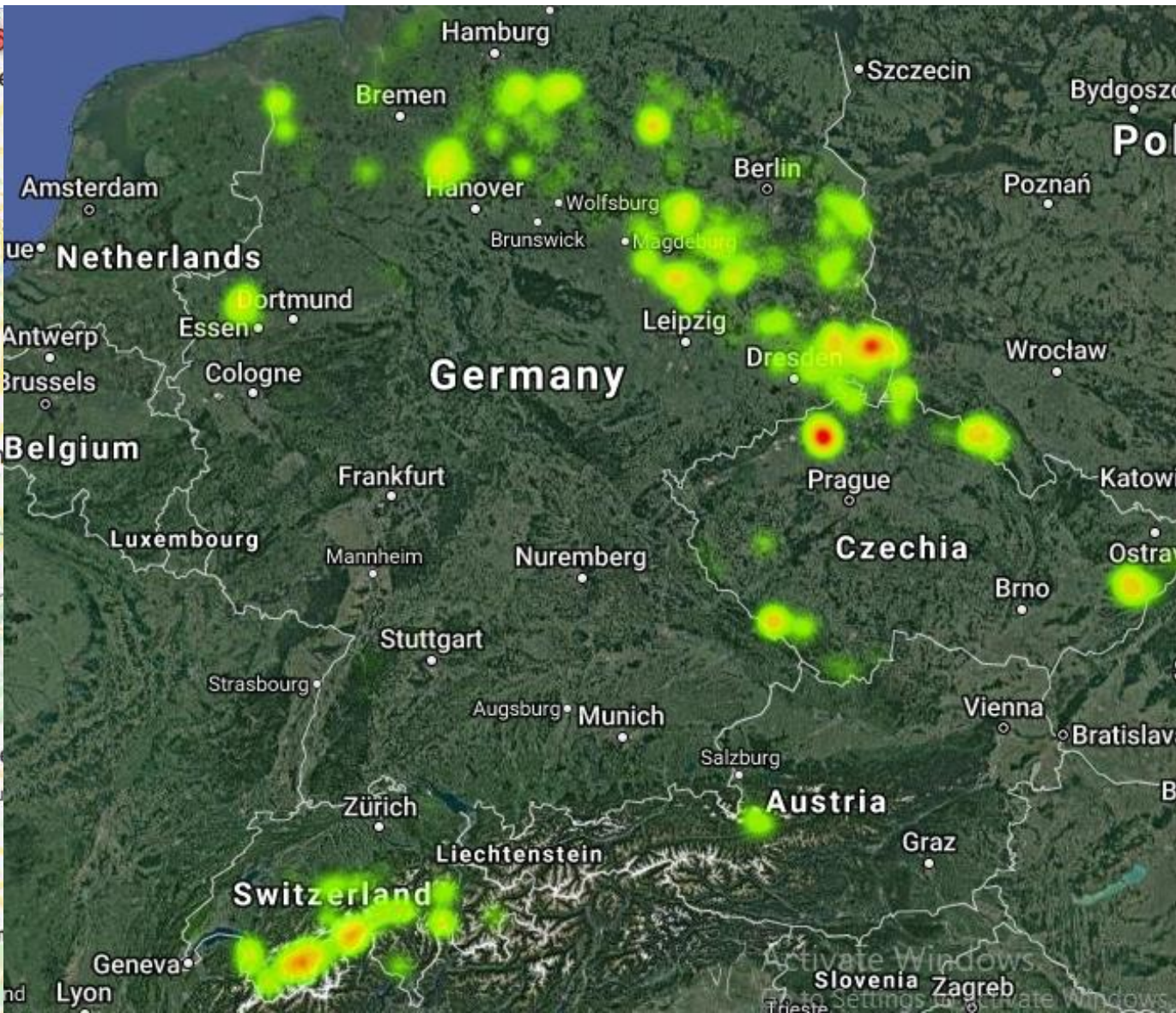
CMP – How often are they used?



Perceived Effectiveness

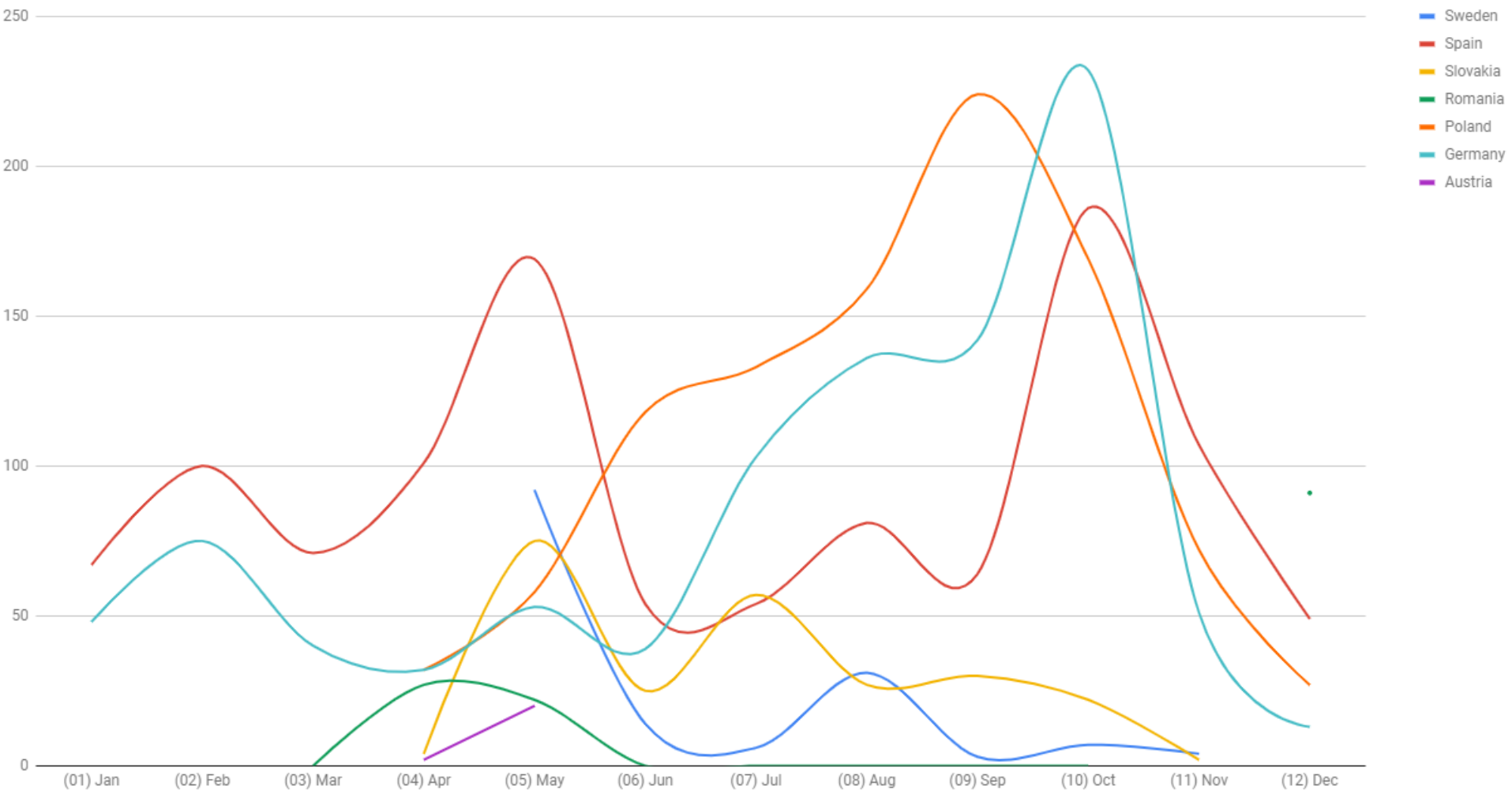


Základné znaky škôd na hosp. zvieratách





Number of Wolf Sheep Kill/Injure/Disappear (Reference Year 2018 & Spain 2007)



A Fieldguide for Investigating Damages Caused by Carnivores



Rok Černo, Miha Krofel, Marko Jerozović, Andrej Sili, Hubert Potočnik

Brown
Bear

Grey
Wolf

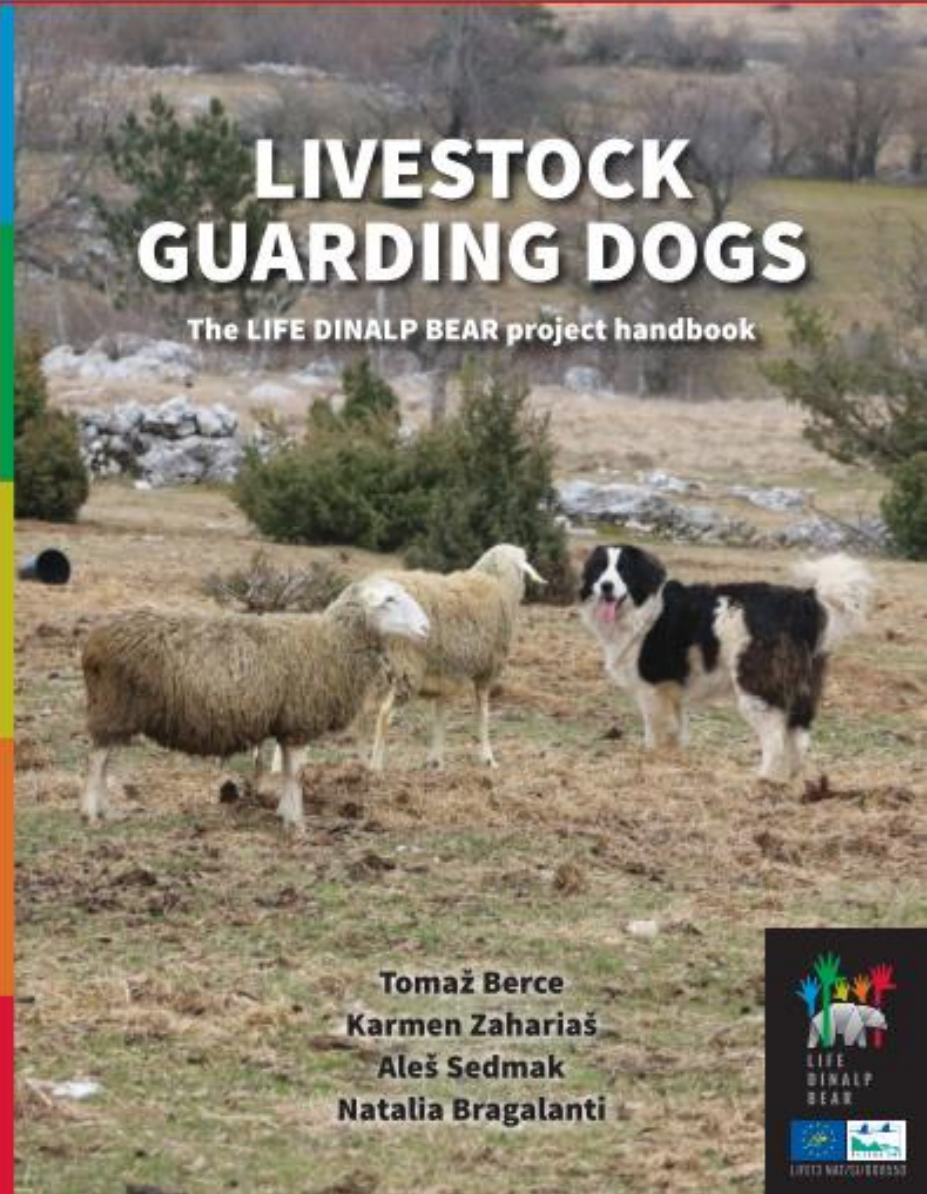
Golden
Jackal

Red
Fox

Eurasian
Lynx

LIVESTOCK GUARDING DOGS

The LIFE DINALP BEAR project handbook



Tomaz Berce
Karmen Zahariaš
Aleš Sedmak
Natalia Bragalanti



„Farmár farmárovi“



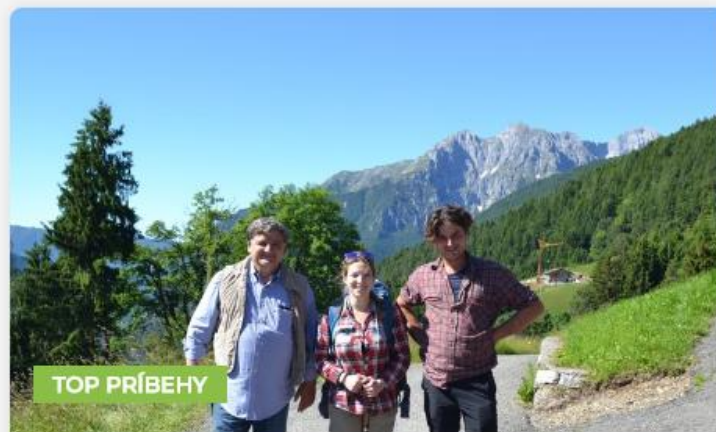
Príklady dobrej praxe



Najnovšie príbehy



Chov psov na podporu miestnych farmárov



Študentka z mesta dobrovoľníčkou u horského pastiera

<https://www.eurolargecarnivores.eu/sk/>

Magic moments

□ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsg5Fuho5R0&t=1s>



Ďakujem za pozornosť

