



ENTE PARCO NAZIONALE DELLA MAIELLA
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Wolf/human coexistence. Research and management in Maiella National Park.

Simone Angelucci and Antonio Antonucci
Maiella National Park IT

Coexistence with large carnivores:
the role of Protected Areas.
Participatory workshop



EUROPARC Workshop

26 November 2021
09:30h CET





In Abruzzo Region the wolf never disappeared.

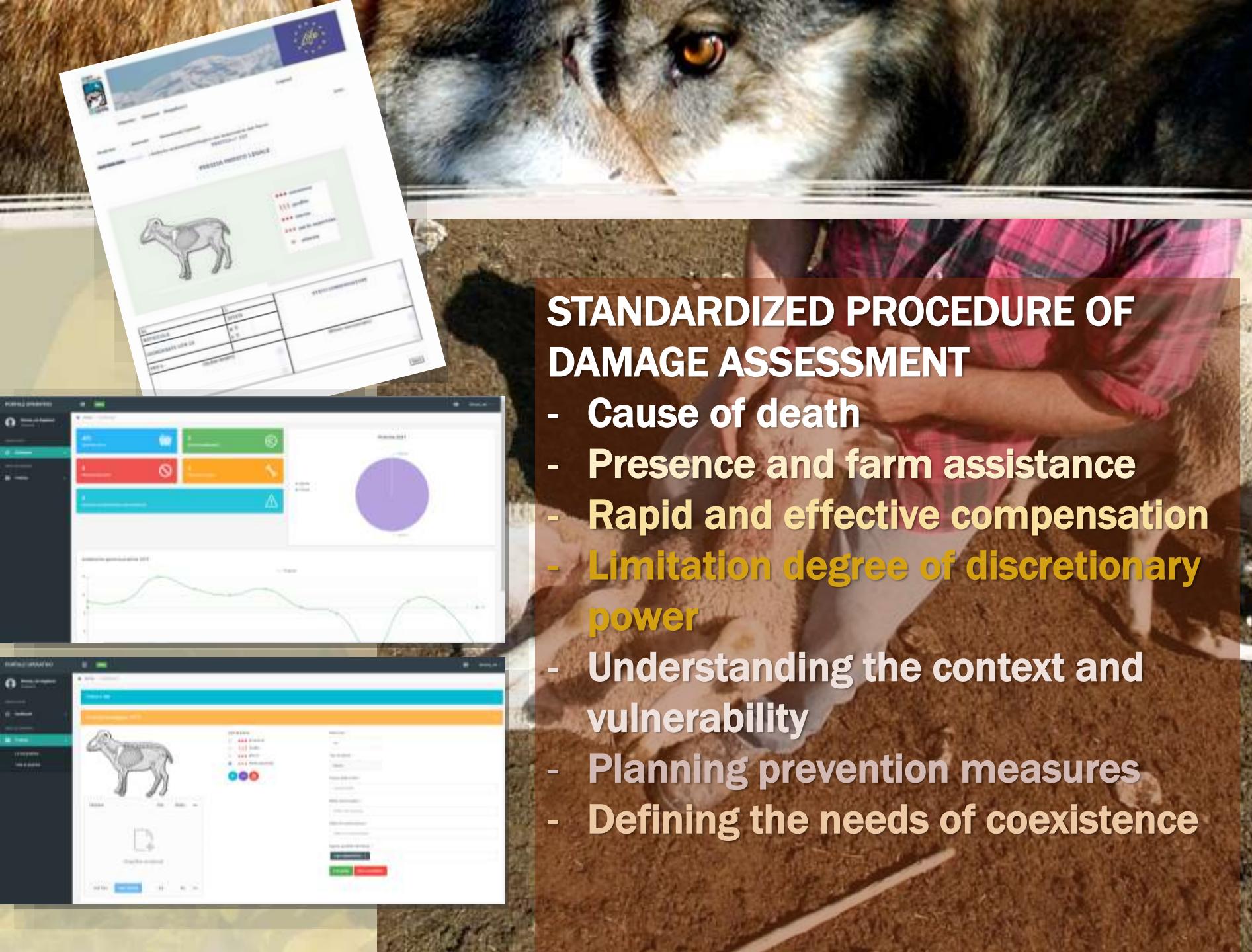




'70s



Noughties



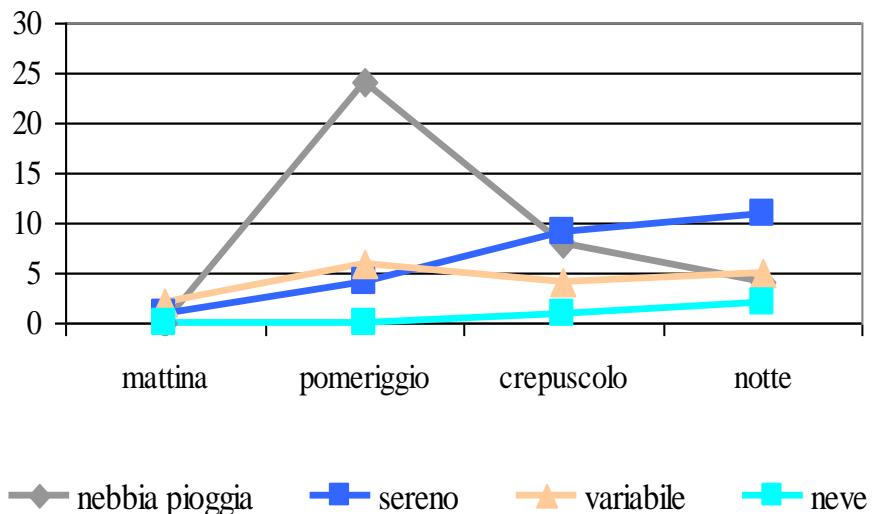
STANDARDIZED PROCEDURE OF DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

- Cause of death
- Presence and farm assistance
- Rapid and effective compensation
- Limitation degree of discretionary power
- Understanding the context and vulnerability
- Planning prevention measures
- Defining the needs of coexistence

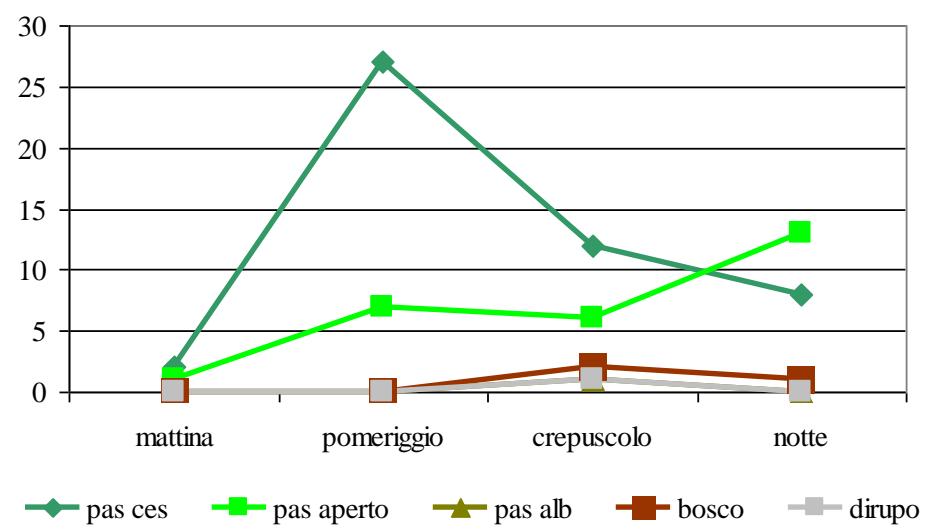


Favourable approach

Pred. < 5 heads

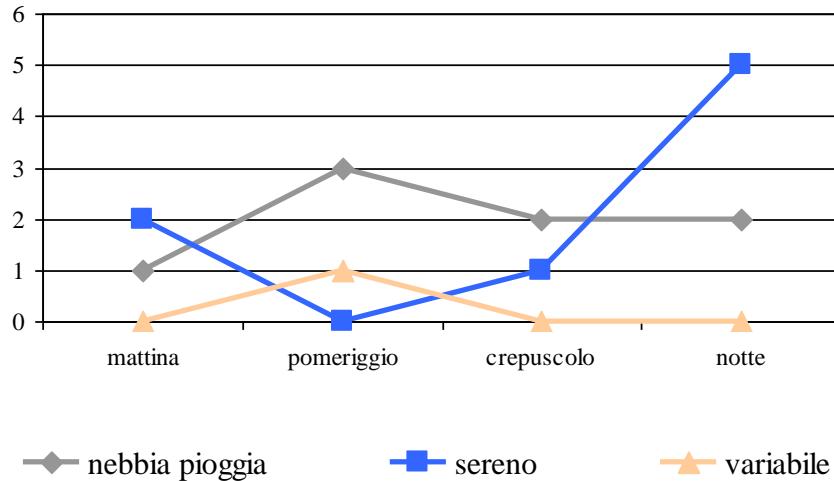


- Rain/fog in the afternoon
- Clear in the night time

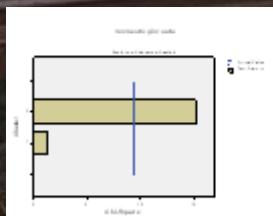


Favourable approach

Pred. > 5 heads



Clear in the night time

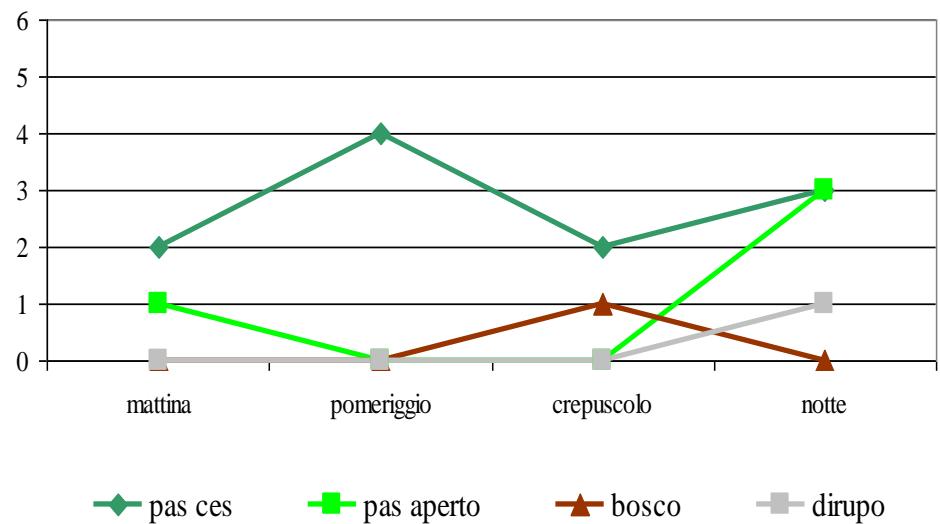


- TSCA

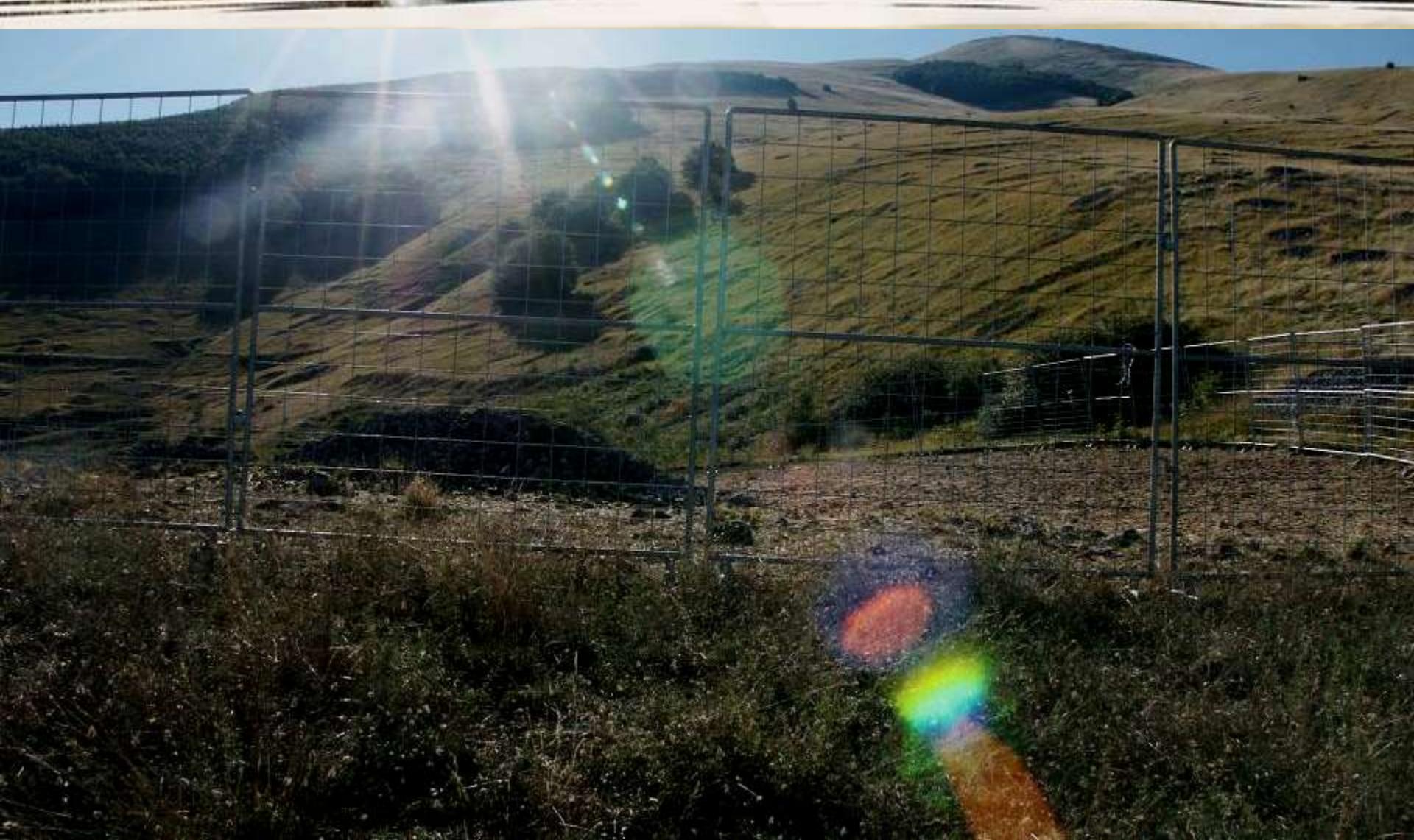
- Test U Mann-Whitney, Test W

Wilcoxon, Test Z Kolmogorov Smirnov

- χ^2 test













- Grazing domestic animals in MNP
- 18000 sheep/goats,
- 2000 cattle,
- 500 horses
- € 40.000/year economic compensation
- paltry role of domestic animals in the maintenance of wolf packs



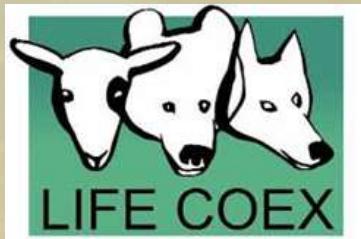
MAIELLA WOLF POPULATION

INTERNAL ACTIVITIES (1998-2003)

- Livestock predation, surveys and georeferencing of presence signs

LIFE COEX (2004-2008)

Improving Coexistence of Large Carnivores
and Agriculture in Europe"



- Wolf howling and Snow tracking
- Camera trapping

LIFE WOLFNET (2010-2013)

"Development of coordinated protection measures for Wolf in
Apennines"

- GPS telemetry
- DNA analysis
- Direct observations





WOLF FEEDING ECOLOGY INSIDE MNP

LIVESTOCK PREDATION STUDY

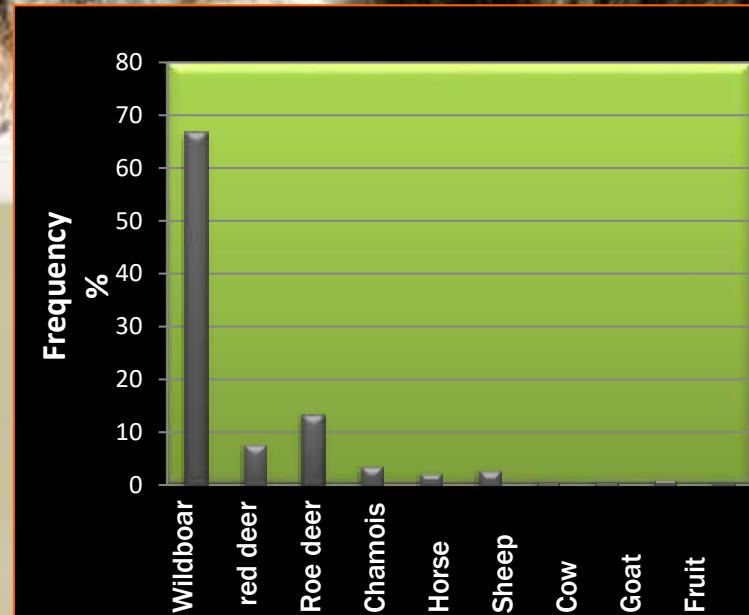
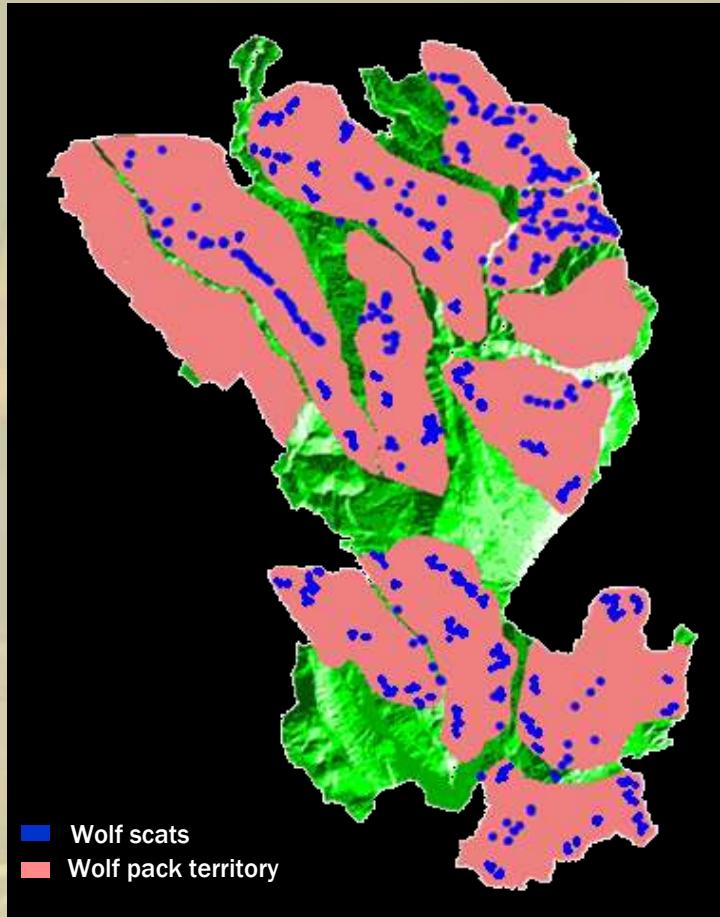
- The average daily nutritional / energy requirement of a wolf;
- The number of wolves present within the Park over the course of a year;
- The actual consumption and nutritional contribution of each killed animal;
- The percentage of animals reported compared to those preyed upon;

30 days per year....





MNP

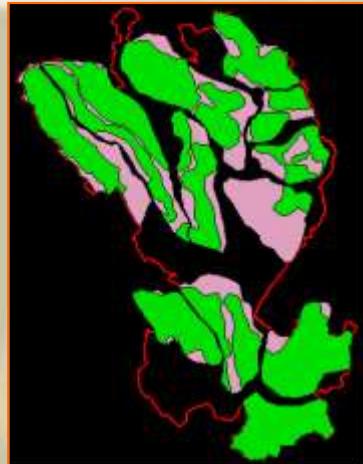


➤ 517 scats collected

- Wild boar: 67%
- Roe deer: 13.3%
- Red Deer: 7,7%
- Livestock : 5,87%



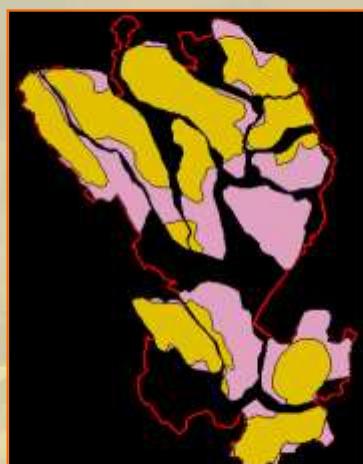
Correlation coefficients between the main components extracted from the ACP model performed on the summer and winter diet and the distribution and density of prey species within each pack territory



● Roe deer distribution



● Chamois distribution



● Red deer distribution



● Wild boar distribution

■ Wolf pack territory



PREY SPECIES	PC1	PC2	PC1	PC2
	Winter		Summer	
Wild boar	-0.58	-0.64	-0.86	0.38
Red deer	0.14	-0.65	0.59	0.26
Appenine chamois	-0.77	-0.60	0.90	0.32
Roe deer	0.70	-0.51	-0.70	-0.46



19 wolves (11 females and 8 males)
with GPS collars

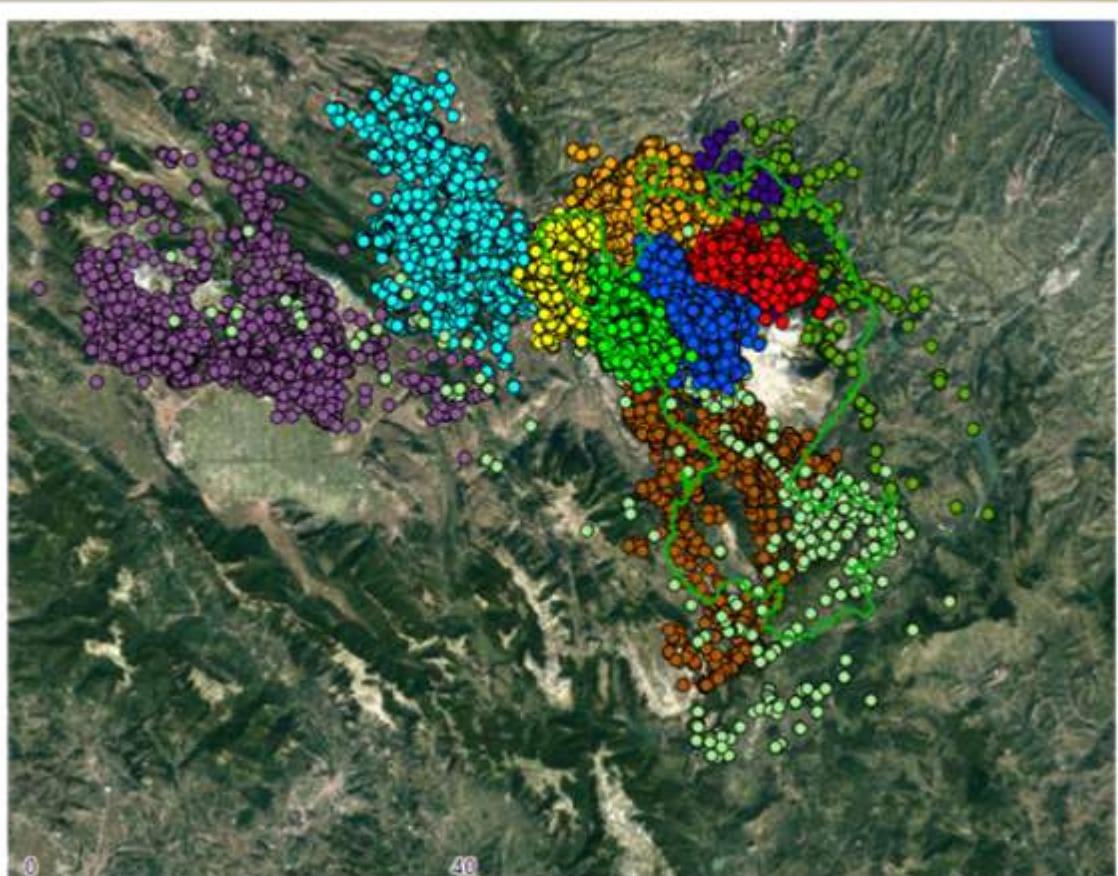
11 different packs

55.000 local. GPS



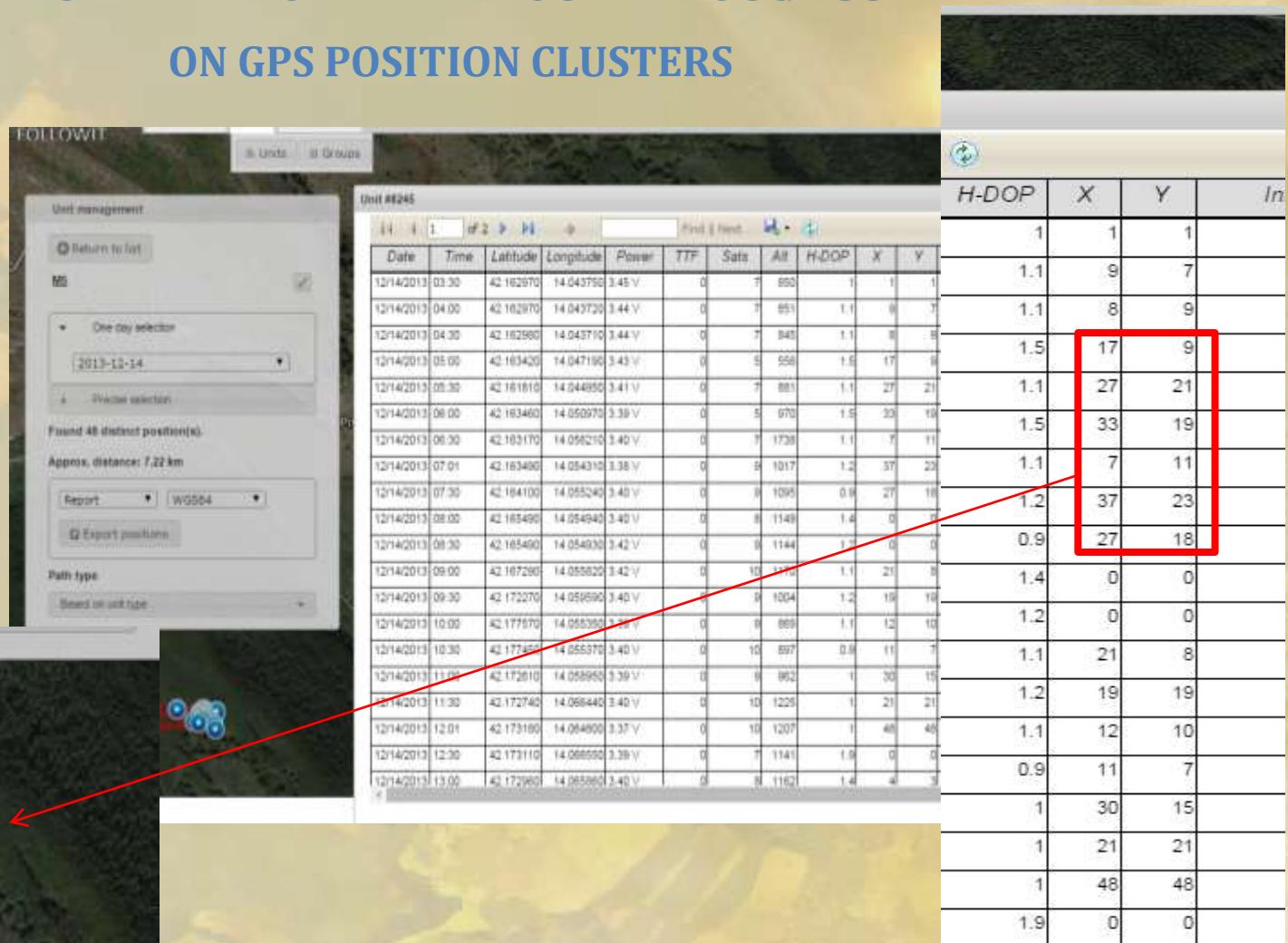


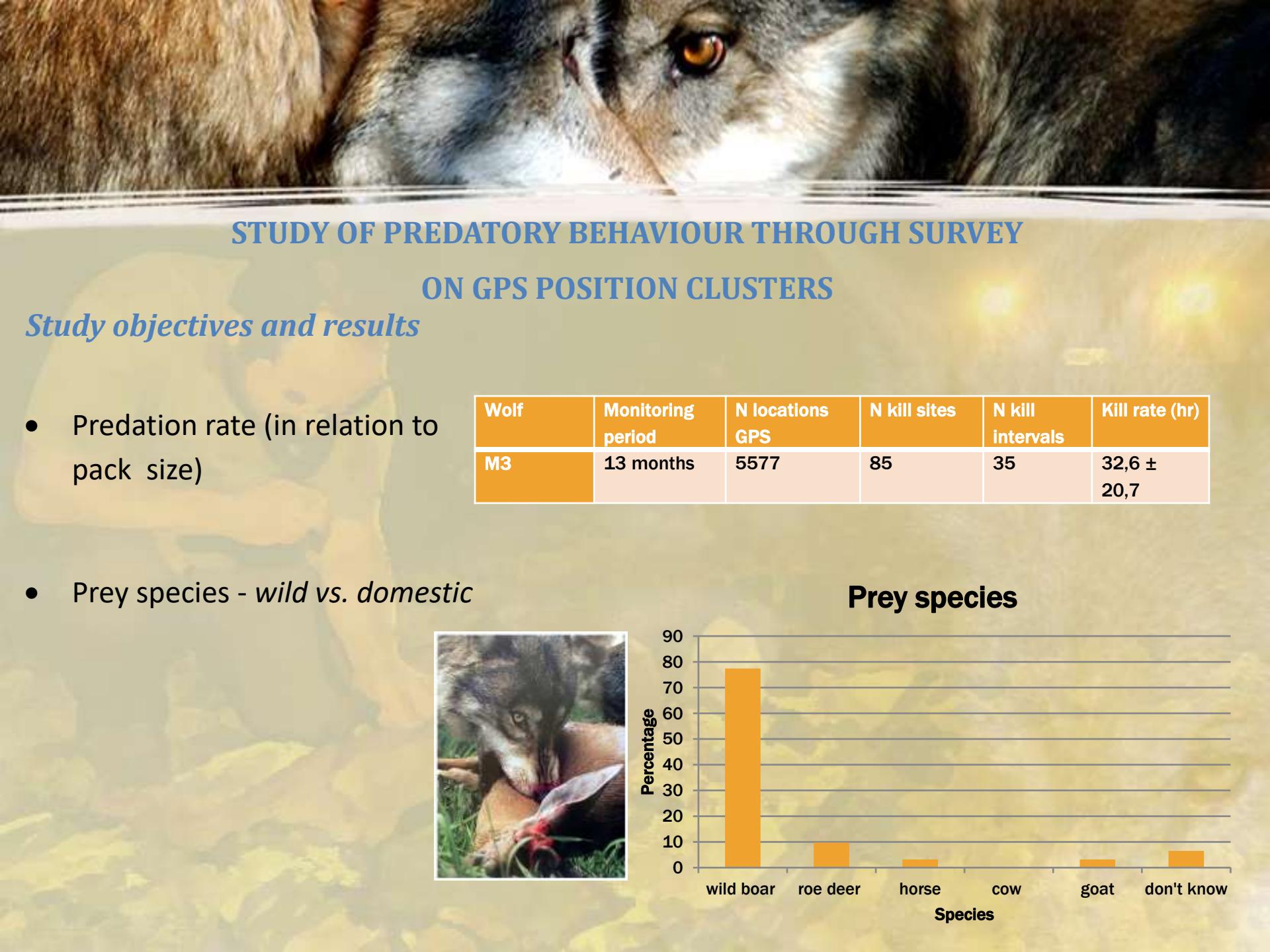
MORRONE PACK
ANNUAL HOME RANGE - MCP 95%
2010-2011-2012



STUDY OF PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR THROUGH SURVEY ON GPS POSITION CLUSTERS

Methodology



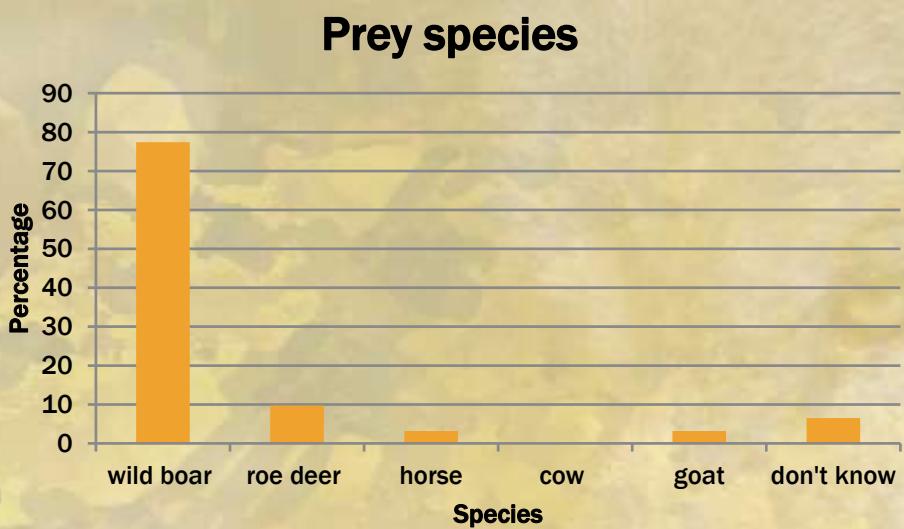


STUDY OF PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR THROUGH SURVEY ON GPS POSITION CLUSTERS

Study objectives and results

- Predation rate (in relation to pack size)
- Prey species - *wild vs. domestic*

Wolf	Monitoring period	N locations GPS	N kill sites	N kill intervals	Kill rate (hr)
M3	13 months	5577	85	35	32,6 ± 20,7



STUDY OF PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR THROUGH SURVEY ON GPS POSITION CLUSTERS

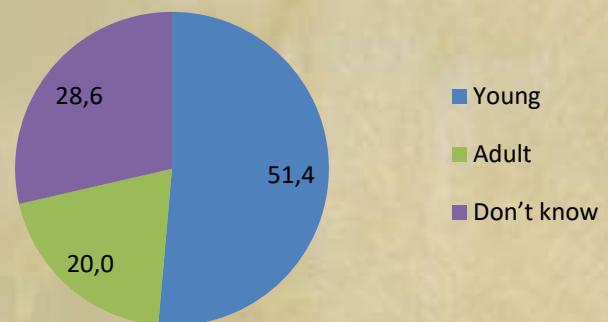
Study objectives and results

- Age and sex ratio
- Predation vs scavenging

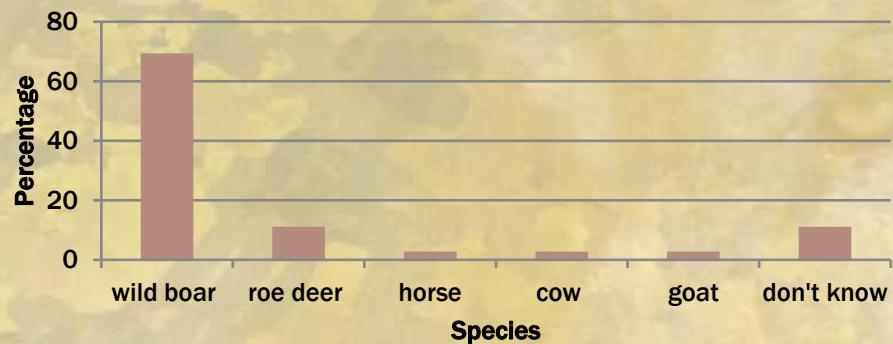
PREDATION

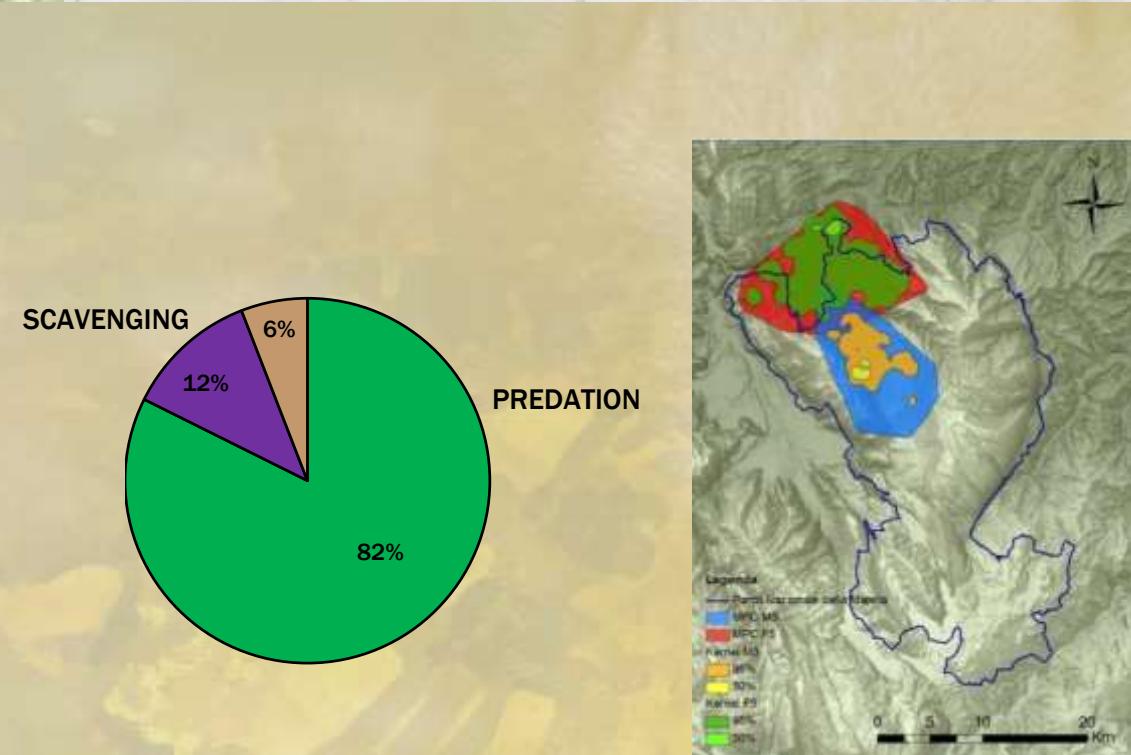
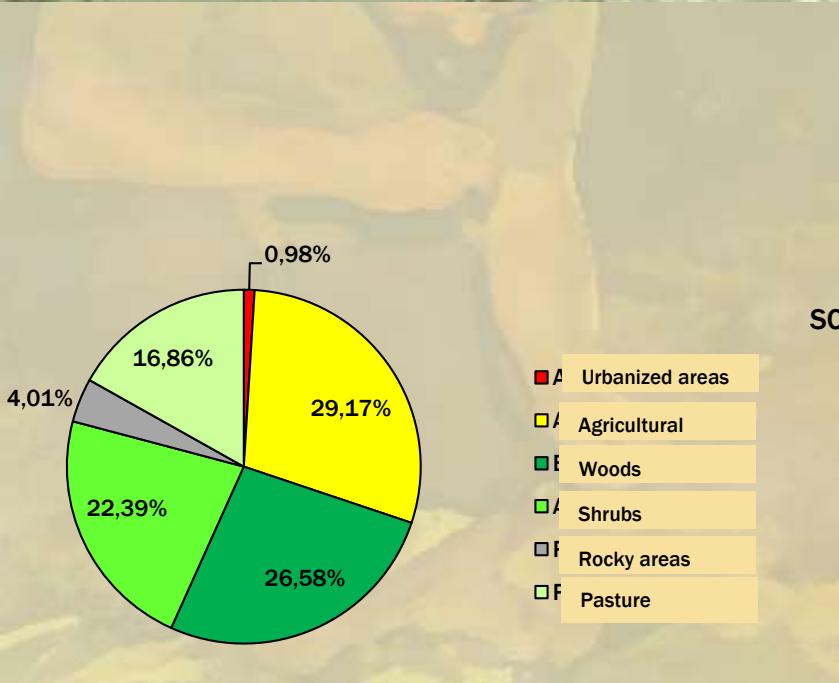
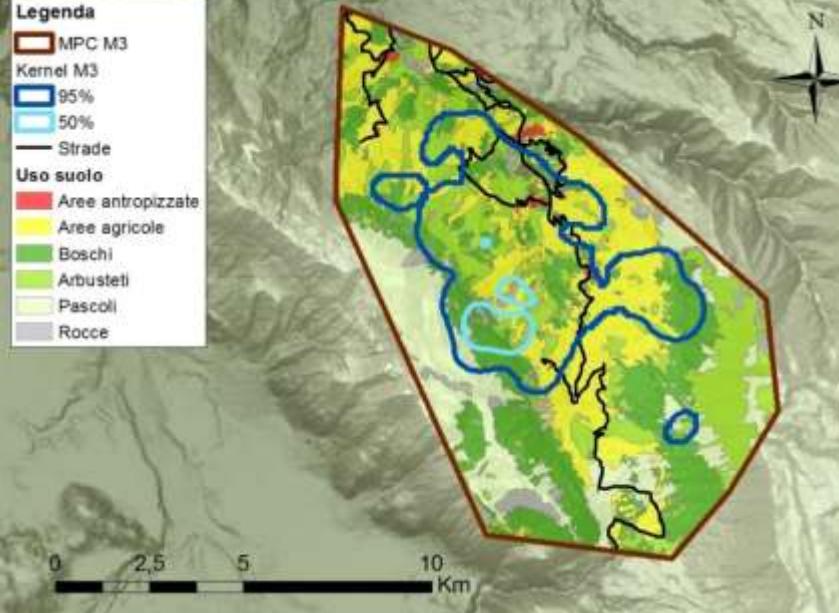


Prey species age

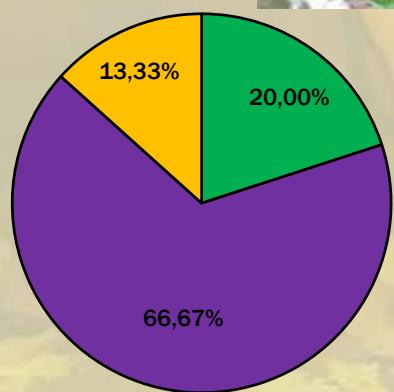
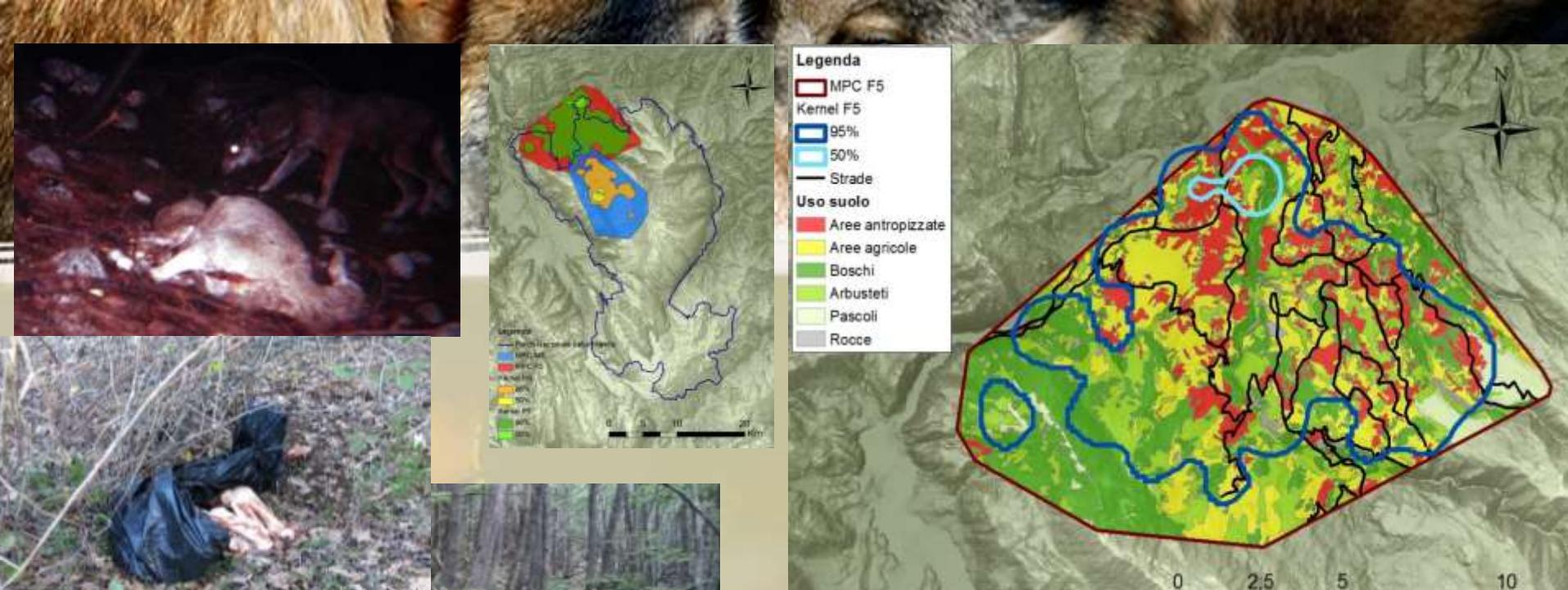


SCAVENGING



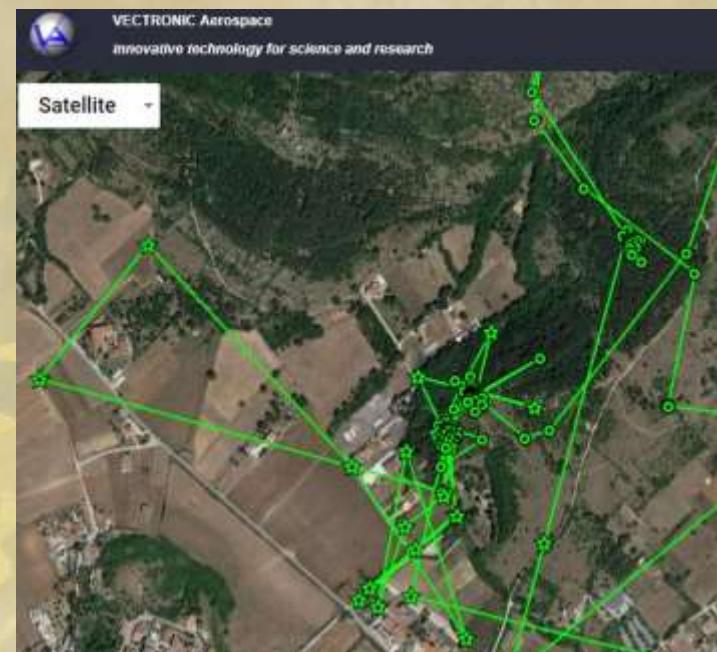
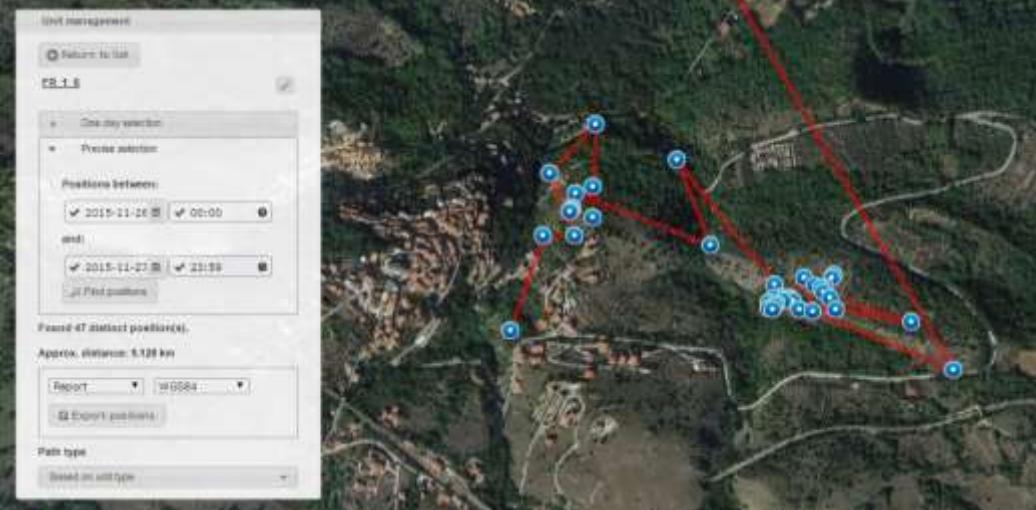


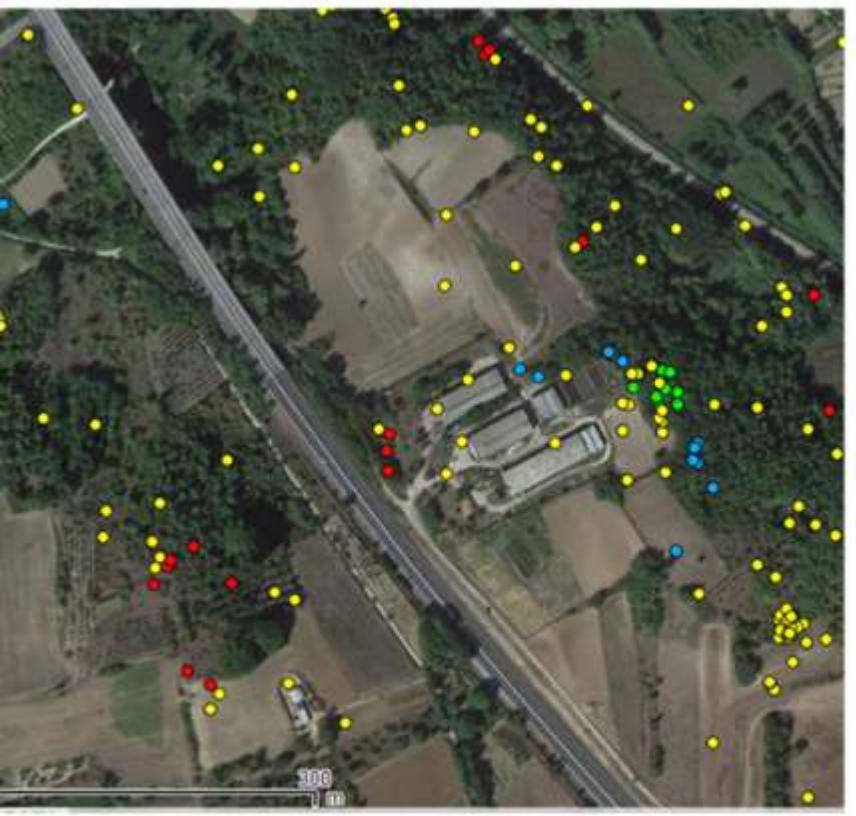
ORTA VALLEY PACK





PROBLEM WOLVES...



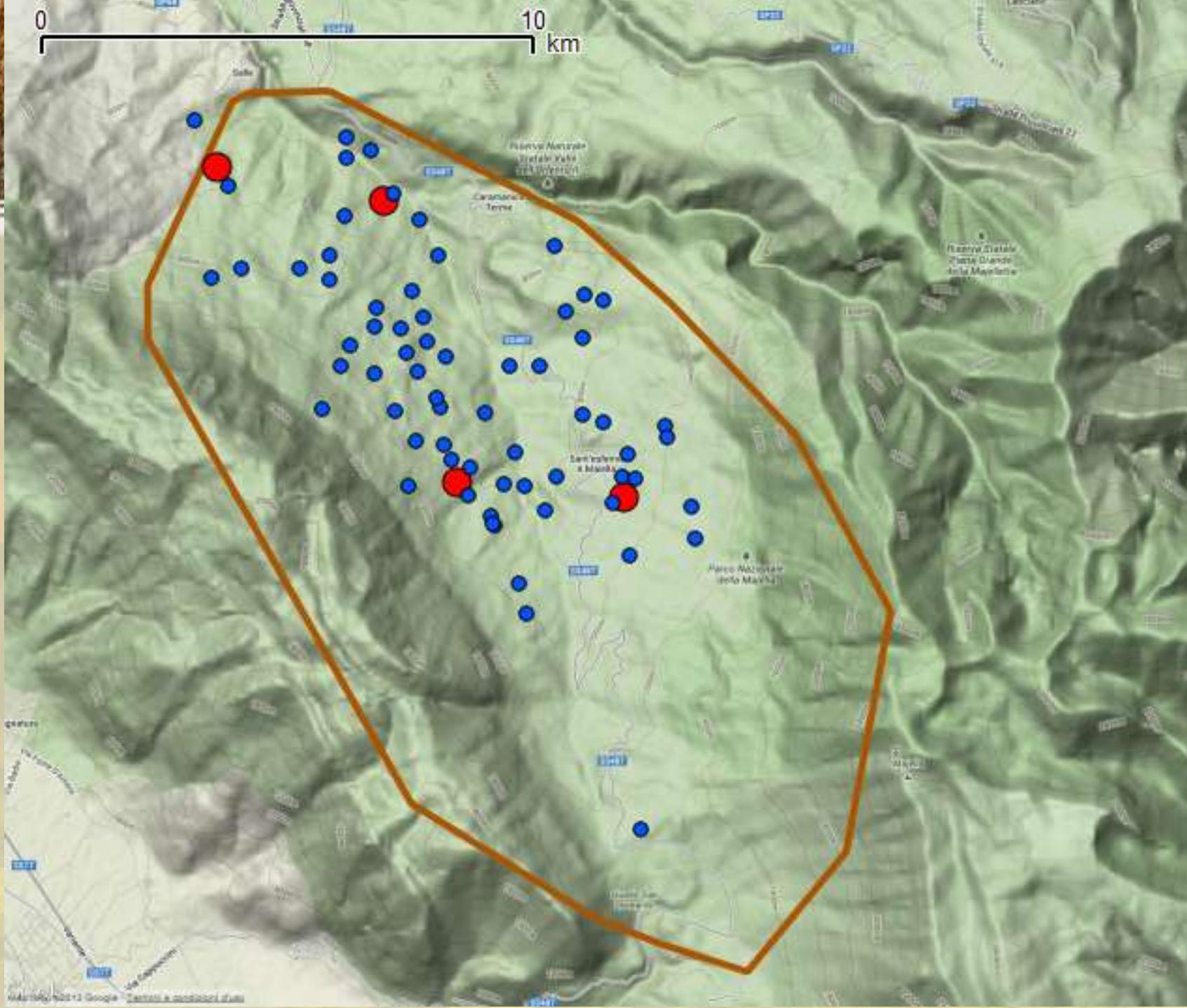


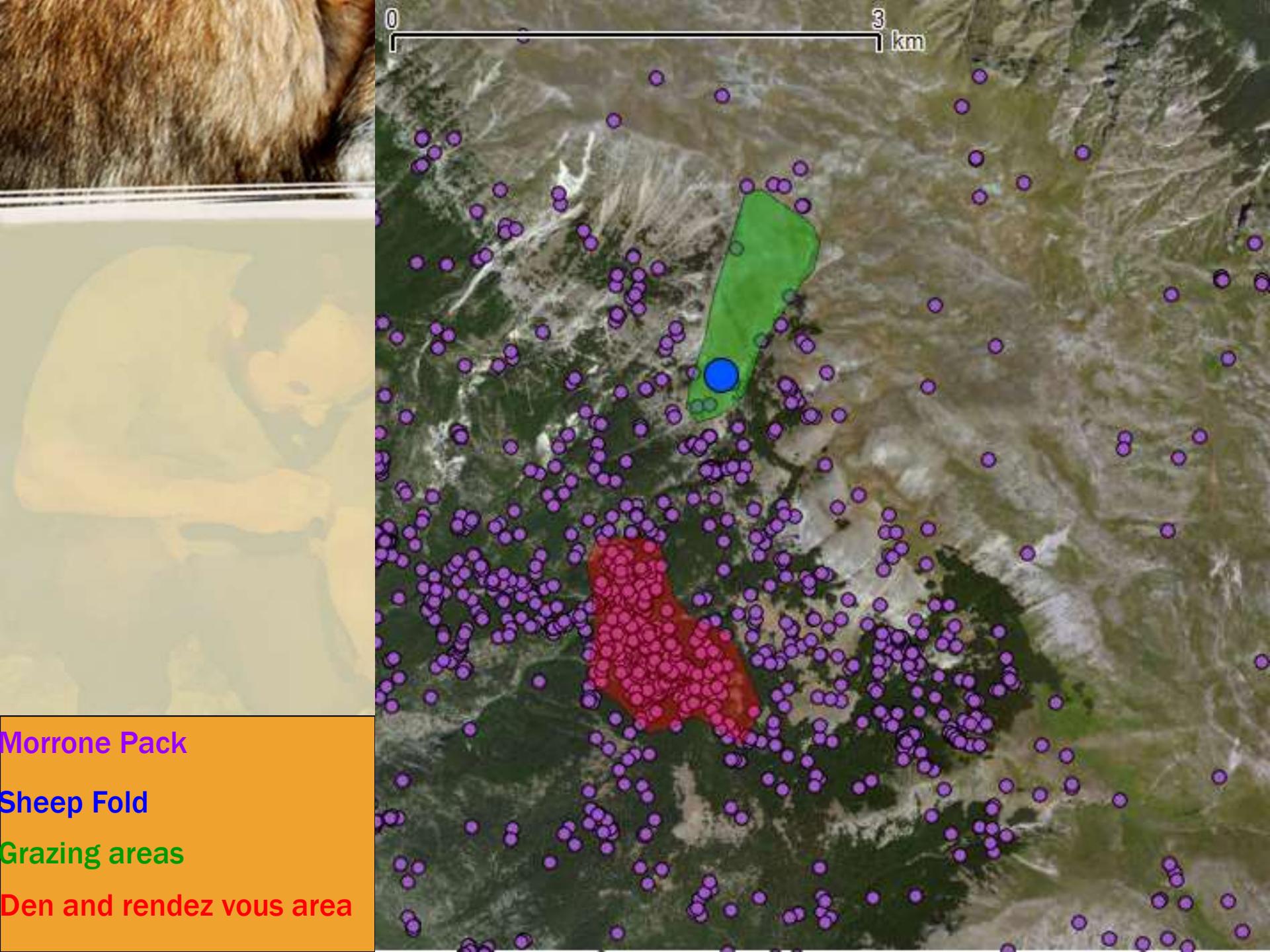
PROBLEM WOLVES...

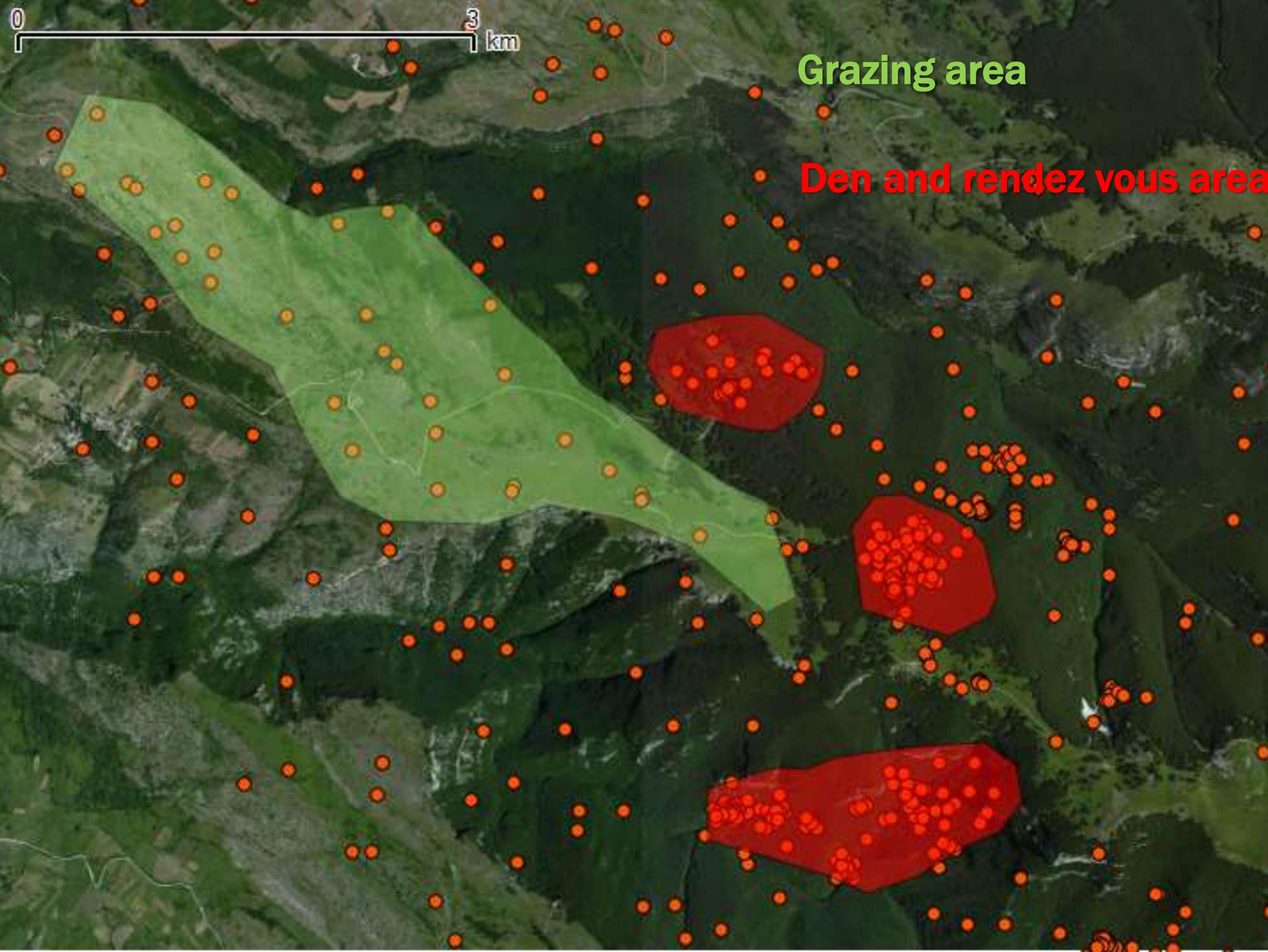




PROBLEM WOLVES...





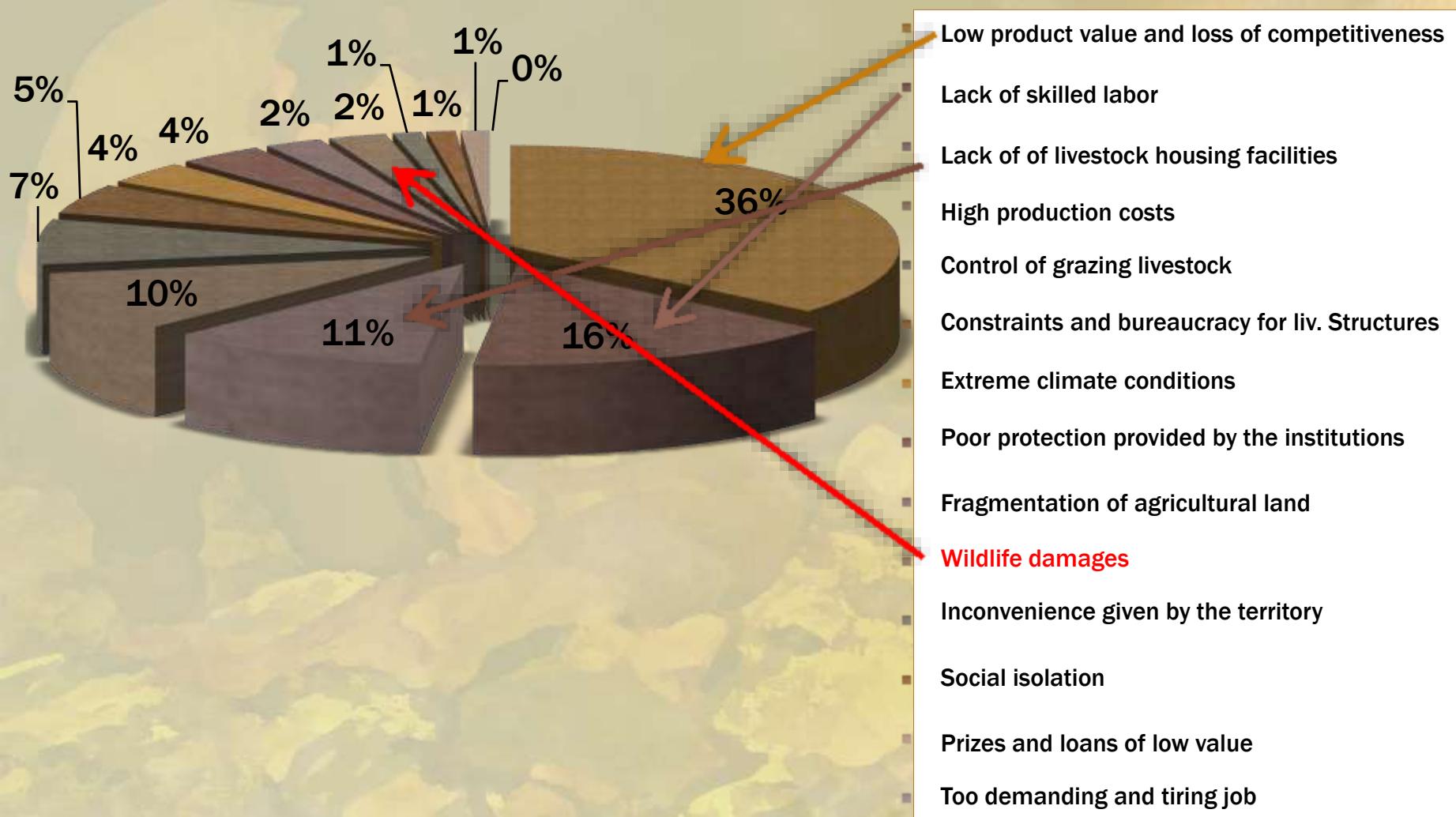




?!?



Most important management problems for a farming activity on mountain terrain (Majella National Park, n. 22 farmers, 2012)



A new wolf/human interface



