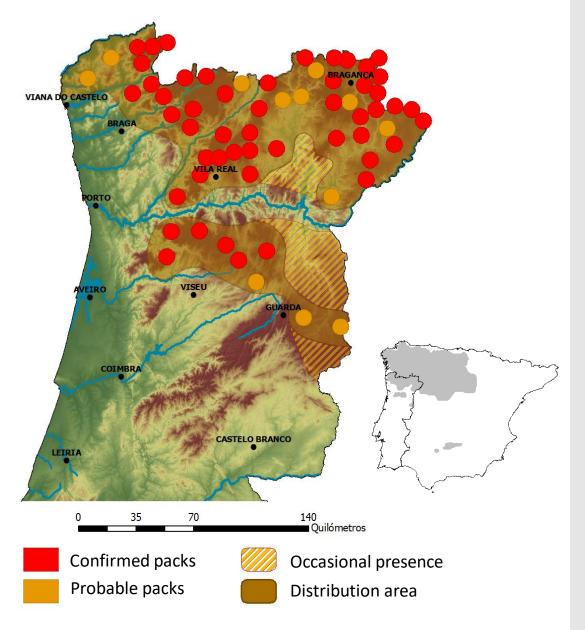


CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WITH WOLVES LESSONS FROM PENEDA-GERÊS NATIONAL PARK



SETTING THE CONTEXT: Population status



Full protected by law

63 packs (≈300 indiv.)

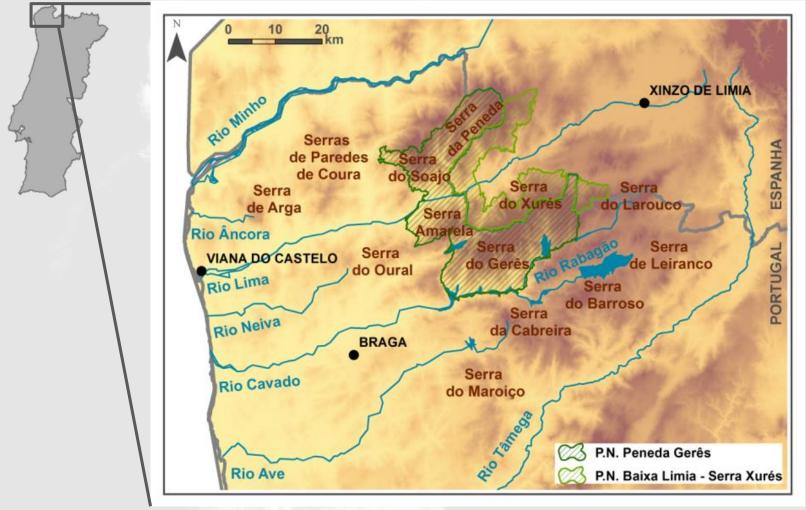
Two sub-populations divided by Douro river Northern Douro river population connected with Spanish wolf

population

Southern Douro river population very small, and isolated from the remain Iberian population

Source: Pimenta et al. (2015). Censo Nacional 2002/2003. ICNF

SETTING THE CONTEXT: Peneda-Gerês National Park



- Heterogenity in habitats (low forest cover and large areas of schrublands)
- **High human density** (average 127 habitants/km²)
- Large livestock numbers (4 livestock species; ≈ 40 indiv./100ha)



















Constructions for livestock confinement and protection

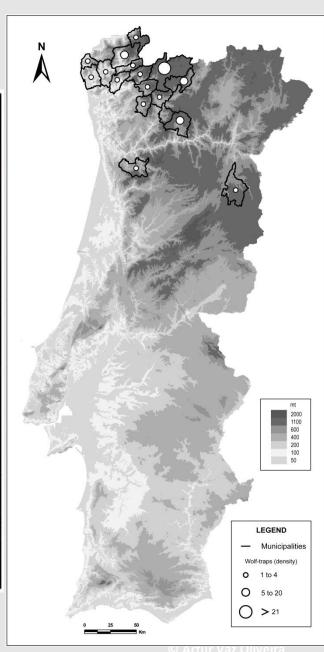


Source: Álvares et al. (2011). European Journal of Social Science Research.

"FOJOS DO LOBO" – ancient wolf traps



Source: Caninas, Henriques & Álvares (2014). Vernacular Heritage and Earthen Architecture.



Practices and beliefs



Montalegre, 1970s



Viana do Castelo, 1950s



Vilar de Perdizes, 1960s



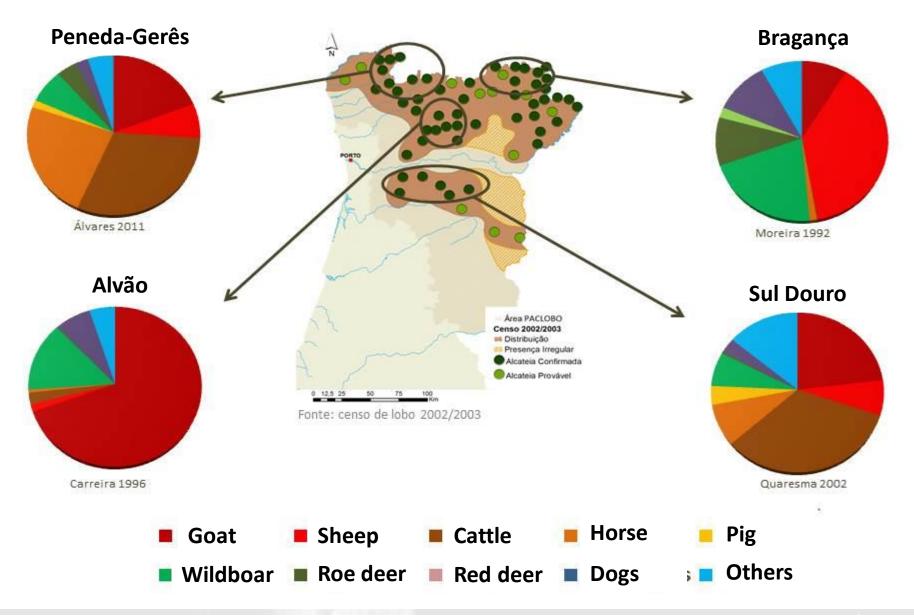




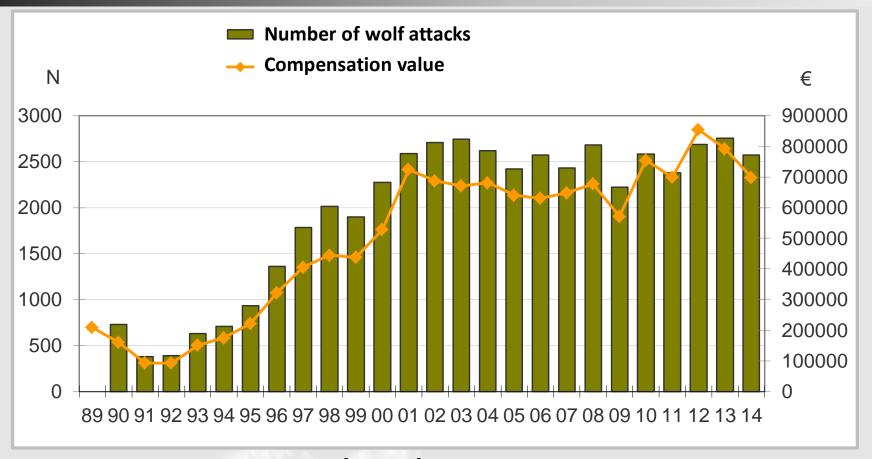
Source: Álvares et al. (2011). European Journal of Social Science Research.



CONFLICTS: Wolf diet



CONFLICTS: Wolf damages to livestock

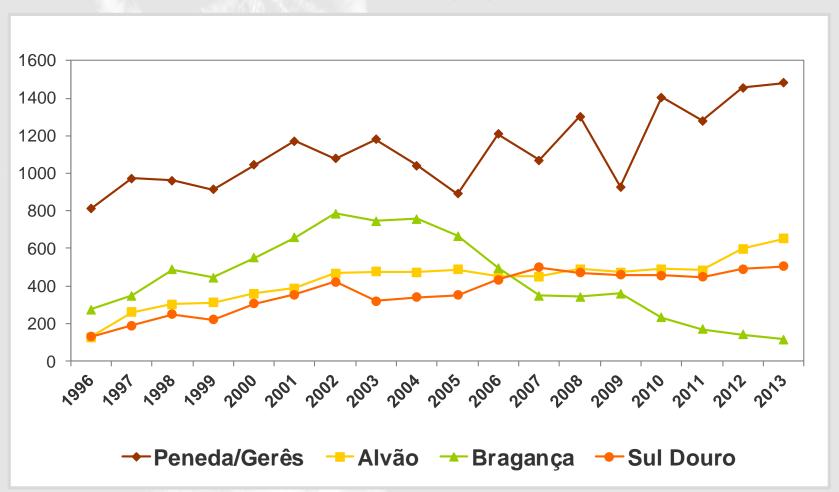


- Economic impact: 3,600€/wolf/year (max. of 6,000€/wolf/year locally)
- Predatory impact: < 5% of livestock numbers
- Social impact: 10% with >2 kills/year

5 to 8% of all livestock owners; 1% of all community

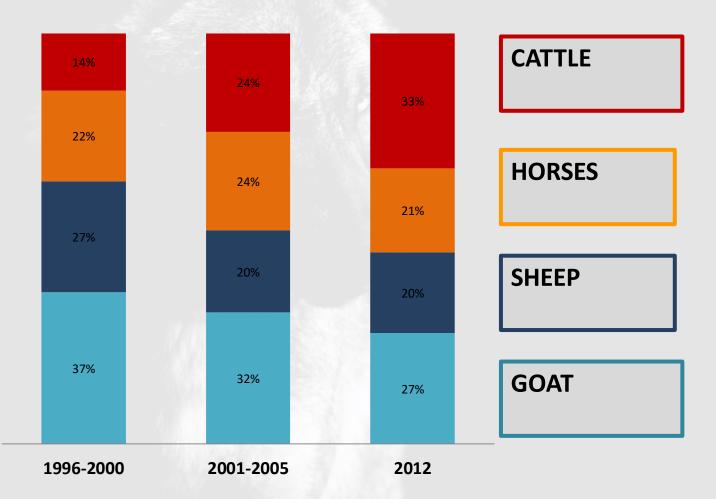
CONFLICTS: Wolf damages to livestock

Temporal variation in number of livestock killed by wolves in the four main wolf population nuclei



CONFLICTS: Wolf damages to livestock

Temporal variation in livestock killed by wolves in Peneda-Gerês NP









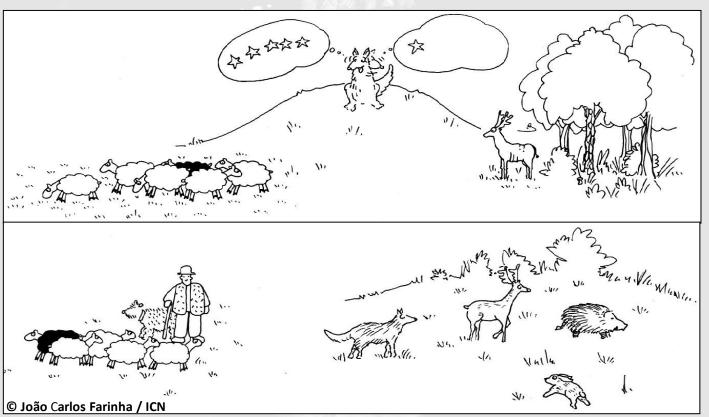


CONFLICTS: Human perceptions

Wolf predation on livestock is the main reason for conflict

Perceived solutions to minimize the conflict:

- 10% suggests wolf extermination
- 60% suggests to confine wolves in enclosed reserves
- 5% suggests good practices in livestock husbandry for damage prevention





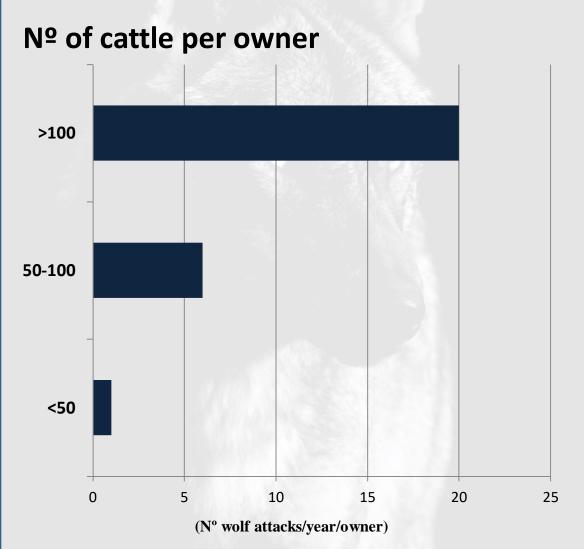
© Rui Vasco / CRL

Source: Álvares et al. (2000). Galemys.

Use of shepherds and livestock guarding dogs



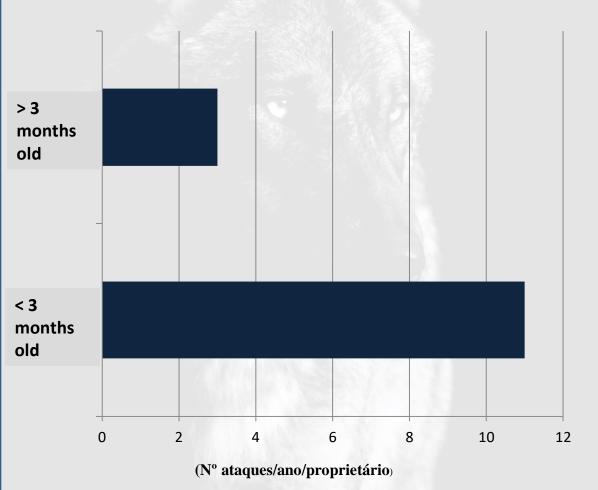
Influence of husbandry practices





Influence of husbandry practices

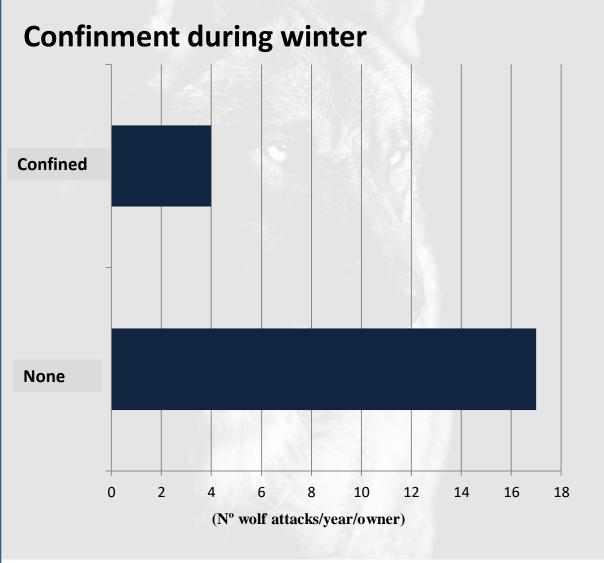
Age of calves in mountain pastures







Influence of husbandry practices

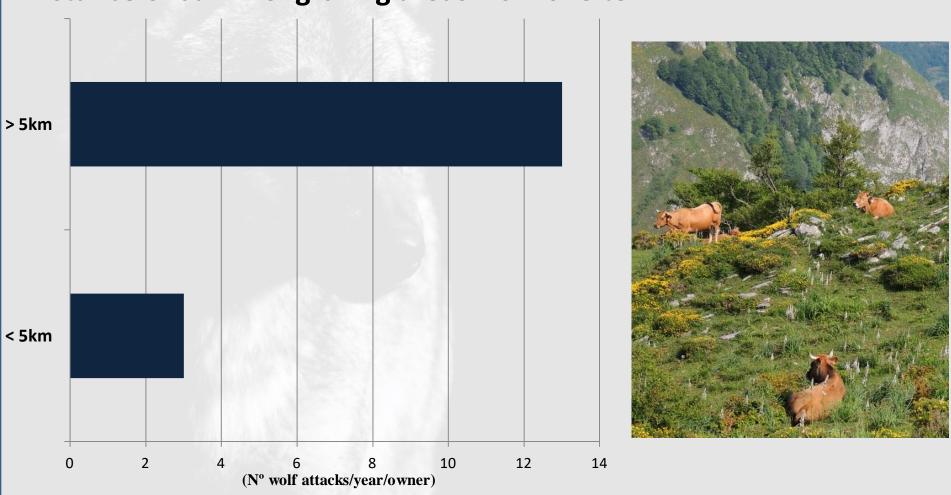






Influence of husbandry practices

Distance of summer grazing areas from shelter



OPPORTUNITIES: Recovery of wild prey populations











OPPORTUNITIES: Touristic value

YELLOWSTONE EXAMPLE:

> 150.000 visitors/year especially for wolf sighting

Tourism related to wolves generates: 5 million euros/year in Yellowstone NP



35,5 million euros/years in all wolf range

(Wyoming, Idaho and Montana)



Source: Duffield et al. (2008). Yellowstone Science.

OPPORTUNITIES: Touristic value

Iberian wolf range contains:

- Landscape and environmental quality
- Traditional rural activities
- Gastronomy with high quality
- Suitable conditions to watch wild wolves
- Rich cultural heritage related to wolves



Come to discover the Iberian Wolf sanctuary and experience the privilege of watching this magnificent animal in the wild guided by local specialists







OPPORTUNITIES: Touristic value





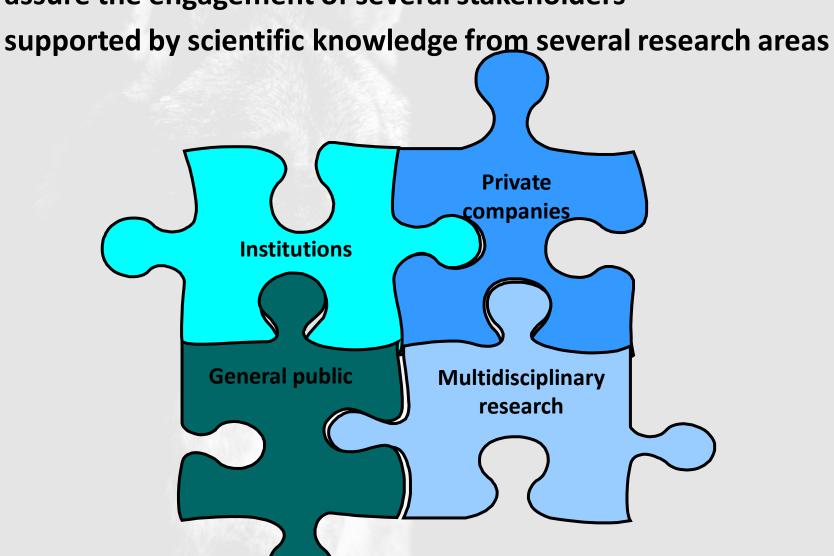




CHALLENGES AHEAD

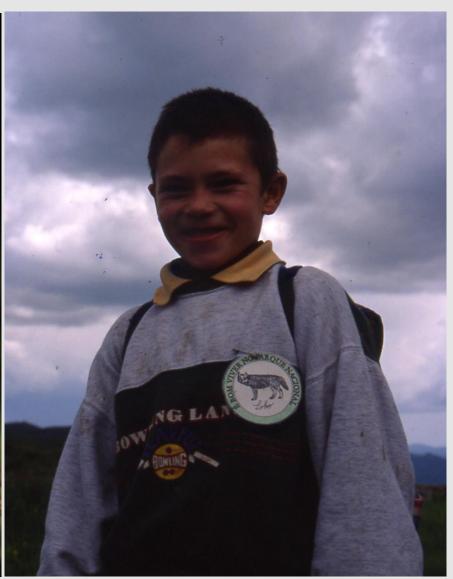
Need for an integrative approach

assure the engagement of several stakeholders



Achieve a sustainable (but difficult!) coexistence





Thanks! Questions?

