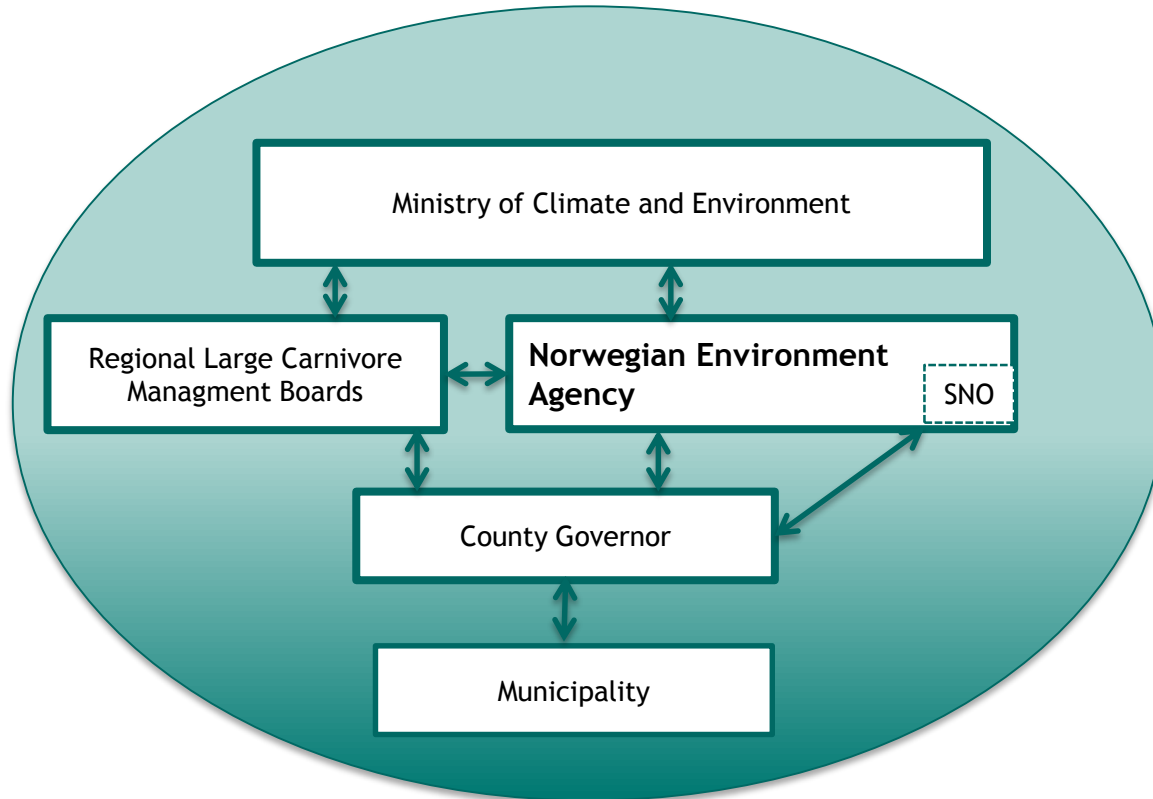


Capture and marking of large carnivores for management purposes

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Wildlife management at the NEA



Management's need for information and knowledge

- Management has to be knowledge-based
- Financing of long-term research projects
- Provides valuable information for management
- Capture/marketing can also be a tool for management



Capture/marketing of wild animals for management purposes



- Most often based in an immediate need to resolve a management issue
- E.g. «Judas-transmitters»
 - Raccoon dogs (invasive species)
 - Wolf-dog hybrids

Capture/marketing of large carnivores for management purposes

- Evaluation of a reported problem individual
- Monitoring of individuals of particular management interest
- Evaluation of translocation success



Management captures of wolves

- Norway 2001-2015:
 - 11 occasions involving 6 individuals
- ...
- Norway 2017:
 - 15 individuals in 2 separate packs



Management captures of wolves in 2017

- 4 wolf packs subject to license hunt (September 2016)
- Ministry of Climate and Environment overrules the decision (December 2016)
 - Insufficient damage potential
- MCE directs NEA to conduct management captures in two packs (January 2017):
 - Osdalen (damage potential of migrating juveniles)
 - Slettås (reports of fearless/bold behaviour)

Management or research?

- Where lies the definition of whether it is management or research?
 - Purpose?
 - Methods?
 - Who does the evaluation/analysis?
 - How it is published?

To summarise...

- NEA believes that not all capture/markings falls under the umbrella of science
- The intention of the directive is equally relevant to management authorities as to scientific studies



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