

CARNIVORE

EAZA EUROPEAN CARNIVORE CAMPAIGN



KORA



european centre for nature conservation



Under the auspices of the
Secretary General
of the Council of Europe,
Mr Terry Davis

Large Carnivore
Initiative for Europe



IUCN/SSC WORKING GROUP

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The European Carnivore Campaign: a unique opportunity to raise the conservation profile of EAZA member institutions

Europe has always been a divided continent with dozens of countries and states, widely varying languages and a multiplicity of cultures, political systems and economies. This diversity is reflected in almost every sector and aspect of society, including nature conservation. The vast majority of conservation bodies are nationally based and focussed on regional or local conservation issues.

European nature, however, is nearly a continuum from Ireland in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east, and from the southernmost Mediterranean countries to the northern tip of Scandinavia. Consequently, conservation in Europe should know no borders and typically requires a pan-European policy.

EAZA is a pan-European organization, with over 250 member institutions distributed throughout our continent. All these institutions focus on animals and nature. Their education reaches well over 100 million Europeans annually and, thus, they have an unparalleled capacity to raise awareness of the need for a continent wide approach to the conservation of Europe's natural world. It is this pan-European capability which is dearly lacking in all the national and local conservation bodies, and even by the EU authorities and politicians.

Obviously the EAZA membership can (and should) play a unique role in this regard. At the same time as we accept this challenge we will be offered a unique opportunity, as European zoos and aquaria, to be recognised locally, nationally and internationally as serious, conservation institutions. Many of us work hard on conservation projects in Africa, Asia and other exotic parts of the world and receive occasional credit for this. However, by focussing on European conservation, we will certainly evoke positive reactions not only from our visitors but also from our fellow organizations as well as national and international authorities.

Carnivores are at the top of the food chain and consequently require large, undisturbed ranges which often cross national borders. They may require corridors to connect distant regions of Europe. Therefore they are pre-eminently well suited to illustrate the need for pan-European approach to conservation. I therefore wholeheartedly recommend all EAZA members to participate in the European Carnivore Campaign which will provide us with a unique opportunity to demonstrate our conservation potential.



Leobert de Boer, Chairman
European Association of Zoos and Aquaria

Section 1 - Why a Campaign

Why a European Carnivore Campaign

When Europeans think about nature conservation they tend to think in terms of exotic species and far flung lands. We forget that here, in Europe, we still have beautiful landscapes, complex habitats and our own diverse and unique wildlife, which also needs help. This lack of awareness of our own natural heritage is understandable, we rarely see it as we go about our daily business. We travel to work, school or shops etc along congested roads, busy rail- and motorways, through ordered fields, crowded housing estates or industrial complexes. We see other people, domestic livestock, birds but few if any wild mammals. It is easy to forget that, in our shadow, this wildlife still survives and, in some cases, thrives. This capacity for survival does not mean we should be complacent; often this wildlife is under pressure, hanging on by the merest thread. Through our activities their habitats are becoming more fragmented and polluted. As they move into “our” space to compensate for this, they become competitors for “our” resources. As a result we no longer respect them or see them as objects of beauty and wonder but rather as pests which damage our profit margins. Europe’s large carnivores in particular are the focus of much of this prejudice. In addition, being the top of the food chain, they are the first to be affected by the problems more directly confronting their prey base; loss of habitat, pollution, over-exploitation. They are in fact a barometer of the quality of our environment and of our motivation to care for it.

Europe is our home and the preservation of its wildlife and wild places is primarily our responsibility. Carnivores are an integral part of that environment; important not only in their own right but also as the barometer discussed above. They provide excellent flagships which we can use to focus attention on conservation needs; many carnivores are easily recognizable to the general public (wolf, bear, fox etc) which makes them good mediums for transmitting our message. If we create an environment in which carnivores can thrive it goes without saying that the environment, in this case our environment, is healthy. As a final point, in previous EAZA campaigns we have tried to influence the behaviour of people in other continents so as to protect endangered taxa or to preserve unique biogeographic regions. How can we tell people in other lands how important it is that they adapt their life style so that the tiger, the rhinoceros or the gorilla survive if we cannot do the same for the Iberian lynx and European mink. We all need to realize that conservation begins at home.

Problems and solutions

In Europe, carnivores are confronted by two contrasting groups of problems; one arising from an increase in carnivore numbers and the other from a decline. However the theme of the campaign, “Living Together”, encompasses both of these. “Living Together” on the one hand means acting to facilitate the survival of threatened and endangered carnivores and on the other learning to live with those which are increasing in number, encroaching on our territory and generating conflicts. We need strategies to integrate the presence of (large) carnivores into our modern life in a crowded continent.

1. Large carnivores, which have been absent from many of the landscapes of Western Europe for some time, are gradually re-colonizing their former habitats. Changes in land use in recent years have meant that more of Europe is covered by forest than has been the case for many years. As a result some carnivore species are actually increasing in numbers and expanding into new areas. In terms of simple conservation, this is obviously a positive development. However, this expansion is bringing these animals in ever closer proximity with their human neighbours. This may result in loss of livestock, damage to property and competition for resources which in turn reduces tolerance to carnivores and may in the worst case lead to persecution. Action is needed to moderate this conflict if carnivores are not to disappear again from these recently colonised areas. People in these places have to re-learn the techniques their parents or grand-parents used to protect their stock in the past.
2. Many other carnivore species are declining substantially in numbers directly as a result of our activities. Loss of habitat, pollution, persecution, competition from non-native species or inter-breeding with domestic and/or non-native species are all taking their toll. Many of these species need direct intervention in order to survive.

These problems can be addressed by modifying our ideas and behaviour in such a way as to promote coexistence, “Living together”. Compensation can be provided to people whose livestock and livelihoods have been damaged by carnivores. However, a better solution is to avoid such damage in the first place through judicious use of preventative measures such as bear-proof rubbish bins, sheep guarding dogs etc. The resentment some hunters feel towards those carnivores which “steal their game” can be moderated by good hunting regulation. Equally, good land management including habitat restoration and de-fragmentation is important as it would provide space for carnivores to live and disperse. Nevertheless, good species protection and management are also essential. For some species reintroduction and/or relocation are essential to ensure populations remain viable, for others the control of invasive species may be required. Encouraging wildlife tourism means that carnivores can provide a boost rather than a drain to the local economy. Carnivores often have a negative image (e.g. the wolf in the “little red riding- hood story) this predisposes people to prejudice. A good education and awareness campaign can counteract this and help foster a more positive image of carnivores. We need to make the public aware of the important function which carnivores have in the environment and of the special role they have had in shaping our folklore and culture.

Europe’s (not so) “Dirty Dozen”

Europe is home to a number of carnivores both large and small. It is impossible for our campaign to focus on them all and so we have selected twelve of the more charismatic, threatened species as our campaign flagships. These “Dirty Dozen” of the 2008/2009 campaign are:

Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*)
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)
Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*)
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
Eurasian wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)
European mink (*Mustela lutreola*)
Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)
Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)
Marbled polecat (*Vormela peregusna*)
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)
Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)

The Campaign

This is EAZA’s first purely European campaign; as such it gives the membership an unprecedented opportunity to contribute to conservation close to home. Although the campaign is directed at the conservation of all carnivores in our region, it focuses on the (*not so*) “Dirty Dozen” many of which are housed in our collections and familiar to our visitors. This makes the link between the European Carnivore Campaign and the animal collections much easier and more universal than in former campaigns. We therefore expect participation to be greater than in the past. Furthermore many of the Dirty Dozen species are also held in small collections which may not be EAZA members. This gives these zoos a greater chance to cooperate in the campaign. This not only extends the reach of the campaign, it also allows these institutions to become acquainted with and form a link to EAZA.

The European Carnivore Campaign will utilize the internet and digital media to a much greater extent than previous campaigns. The information pack will no longer be available in printed form but will be either available on-line from our dedicated website, www.carnivorecampaign.eu, or on CD-ROM. Furthermore the website will also provide a portal for the general public to access more information on European carnivores and our campaign thus extending the reach of the campaign to a whole new audience.

As this campaign is focused on our own continent, it gives EAZA members an unprecedented opportunity to participate directly in an *in situ* conservation initiative rather than just raising funds in support of conservation elsewhere in the world. In particular it provides a chance for EAZA to launch its own, conservation initiative. The “Living Together” theme provides the basis for this as it places considerable emphasis on raising public awareness not only to the conservation needs of rare and endangered carnivores but also to the problems of sharing our environment with carnivores that may require us to change many aspects of how we live our lives. These awareness challenges can be addressed through education in zoos but it would be much more effective to do this at the point of conflict through an educational outreach programme. This conclusion led the campaign committee to consider the possibility of an EAZA lead outreach project. This will form a topic of discussion during the European Conservation Workshop session to be held in Antwerp (September 2008).

Campaign targets and goals

The EAZA European carnivore campaign aims:

1. To make people conscious of the diversity of wildlife that still survives both in their own country and also in this crowded continent. Then to make them appreciate it, value it, be proud of it and want to preserve it;
2. To raise public awareness of the expansion in both numbers and range of a number of large carnivore species and of the steps needed so we can accommodate them in the future;
3. To draw attention to the way our life styles and activities can lead to the habitat loss, fragmentation and pollution which endangers the future of many of our rare and endangered carnivore species;
4. To explain why the presence of carnivores is a good indicator of the health of our environment;
5. To teach EAZA members and the public that conservation is needed at home and not just in the far flung corners of the earth and that environmental protection begins with them, their life styles and their attitudes.

As with other EAZA campaigns, the European Carnivore Campaign will also raise funds in support of various conservation programmes. The programmes which have been selected are distributed throughout Europe and cover a number of our indigenous carnivore species. All projects selected have a link to the campaign theme “Living Together”. To realise all these projects, the European Carnivore Campaign aims to achieve or better still exceed, the target of €750,000, set by the Amphibian Campaign.

We hope that our efforts will raise EAZA's profile as a partner for conservation. That they will help to build a lasting relationship with the larger conservation organisations working in Europe and form the basis of a permanent role for European zoos in European conservation.

Reasons to participate

This campaign is about us; we are discussing our continent, our environment, our wildlife. If, as zoos, we cannot inspire our visitors to protect and preserve their own home how can we ever motivate them to change their habits to preserve wildlife elsewhere in the world? We often tell others that the prime roles of a modern zoo are conservation and public awareness. This is a chance for us to demonstrate our effectiveness in these roles not only to ourselves but also to our visitors who will be able to see our impact at first hand.

This campaign will be much more accessible to the general public than our previous campaigns. Information about the campaign will be available on a dedicated website; www.carnivorecampaign.eu. Zoos participating in the campaign will be linked to the website, zoo videos and zoo success stories will be available on the website. This website will provide campaign participants with a shop-window in which to display their conservation credentials and give them the opportunity to attract a whole new group of visitors with their efforts.

We are planning one major public event during the campaign, “The Teddy Bears’ Picnic” on 21 June 2009, which will hopefully bring large numbers of visitors to participating zoos. This event is planned to generate a good deal of publicity for the campaign, the individual zoos and for EAZA.

This is why you should join:

1. Europe is our home, we all want to preserve its natural heritage. EAZA zoos aspire to having an important role in educating the public about conservation. Therefore, as European zoos, we are well placed to educate the public on these issues in the countries where they are relevant.
2. Most zoos exhibit at least one species of European carnivore in their collection so there is usually an easy link between your zoo and campaign.
3. Many of these species play important roles in our culture and folklore; we know of them from the fairy stories of childhood and the legends of our ancestors, they must survive to provide an on-going link with our past.
4. Our public is not aware of the many carnivore species that are living in Europe not even those in their own country; there is a large scope for zoo education.
5. The campaign is endorsed by the large conservation groups active in Europe – Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE), European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), Council of Europe. Our work to support European carnivores will promote zoos as a serious conservation partner.

Future role of EAZA membership in European Conservation

The partnerships with the major European conservation organisations which this campaign will encourage will continue long after this campaign has finished. We are certain that, interested EAZA members will continue to work with these organisations on regional projects in the future. Hopefully, the success of this campaign will also encourage these conservation organisations to view EAZA members as equal and valuable partners who can make important contributions to any future joint initiatives. Such an understanding will cement EAZA's role in European conservation and stimulate many more cooperative actions in the future.

Section 2 - Campaign Guidelines

Participation and registration

The EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9 was officially launched on 17 September 2008, at the 25th EAZA Annual Conference in Antwerp, Belgium.

All EAZA members are invited to join EAZA's eighth conservation campaign. Registration for participation is available on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu. It is possible to register throughout the year, but please register as soon as possible to make sure your institution receives all relevant campaign updates and information. An overview of registered participants can be found on the campaign website as well as on EAZA's website under the European Carnivore Campaign section.

Participation

In principle, participation in the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign is exclusive to EAZA members as part of their membership services. However, when a zoo / aquarium is member of a national zoo association, which is an associate member of EAZA, participation is also allowed. In this case, the regional association will be responsible for the distribution of campaign information (e.g. brochure and CD-ROM).

For this first "European" EAZA campaign, many non-EAZA institutions and NGOs might be interested in participation as well. Therefore, non-EAZA institutions will be given the opportunity to participate as well. These organisations should submit an application to the EAZA Executive Office (martijn.los@eaza.net).

To register for the campaign fill in the form on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu.

Campaign brochure, website and CD-ROM

A brochure and the CD-ROM contain information which participating institutions can use for campaign activities throughout the year. The website contains information on the rules and guidelines of the campaign, and also useful information on the twelve target species, their habitat and the in situ conservation projects that will benefit from the campaign. Images and sample materials can be found on the Campaign CD-ROM.

Information updates

Throughout the year, all EAZA member institutions will be kept updated on the developments of the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign through the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu, the EAZA website (www.eaza.net) and the EAZA News magazine. The main focus will be successful fundraising and awareness activities in participating institutions as well as information on the progress of the selected projects.

Please send your campaign updates to Martijn Los (martijn.los@eaza.net) at the EAZA Executive Office, for inclusion on the EAZA website and/or EAZA News.

Website for visitors

For this campaign a website www.carnivorecampaign.eu has been created instead of the previous printed Info Pack. The campaign website has a public site and a closed site for participating members. A login to this site will be provided to all registered participants.

Contact

For additional information and questions you can contact your regional coordinator, the campaign planning group and, in particular, the EAZA Executive Office. Contact details for these people can be found in the "Campaign Contacts" later in this section and on the EAZA website.

Use of images

EAZA has been incredibly fortunate to have been supplied with a generous number of images for the European Carnivore Campaign by a number of photographers across the world. The Campaign planning group is particularly grateful to Rob Doolaard (www.dierenfotografie.nl), Saxifraga (www.saxifraga.nl) and Peter Cairns (www.toothandclaw.org.uk) for allowing extensive use of the images from their collections. All of the images are available for use during the campaign, free of charge, by all participating institutions as part of their campaign activities within their institution.

All images are available on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu and a selection is also available on CD-ROM. Due to the limited space, they may not all be in the highest resolution possible. If you would like a higher resolution, please contact Ann-Katrine Garn at Copenhagen Zoo (akg@zoo.dk) to find out whether a higher resolution image is available.

Please take note of the following restrictions regarding all images supplied in connection with the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign:

- The use of the images is restricted to registered EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9 participants.
- Use of images is only allowed during the period of the Campaign (September 2008 – September 2009). Any signs, brochures etc. produced for your EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9, containing the images and produced before September 2009, may, however, also be used after the end of the Campaign.
- Images are to be used only for educational and fundraising purposes and only in material relating directly to the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9. They are not available to EAZA members for general use.
- If you want to supply any image to make any commercial use of a picture (e.g. to print on a T-shirt) or to use any picture after the Campaign has ended (September 2009), you must contact the EAZA Executive Office to request permission.
- Images are only allowed for use on websites of participating institutions in low-resolution format.
- When using any of the images, it is essential that full credit is given to the photographer. The correct credit line is given as the name of each subfolder of images on the CD-ROM.

If you have any questions, please contact Martijn Los (martijn.los@eaza.net) at the EAZA Executive Office.

Use of logos

The EAZA European Carnivore Campaign planning group has prepared a campaign brochure and a series of campaign posters that can be used to promote the campaign.

You are of course welcome to create and produce your own materials and our regional representatives will be happy to help you with this. Please observe the following guidelines when developing your own campaign promotion materials.

Logos

All printed material associated with the campaign should include two logos: the EAZA logo and the campaign logo.

The EAZA logo and the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign logo are available on the campaign website (www.carnivorecampaign.eu) and CD-ROM in colour and in black-and-white. Examples of each are shown below:



The correct wording of the campaign for all printed materials is as follows:

EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9
Living together

A special thank you to  for creating the campaign logo.

Exception for non-EAZA participants

Non-EAZA organisations participating in the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign should remove the EAZA logo from their Campaign materials. However, the European Carnivore Campaign logo must be included. This logo should be accompanied by the following text: "The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) has provided this organisation a special exception to participate in its 2008/9 European Carnivore Campaign".

Fundraising money transfer details

One of the EAZA accounts will be used to receive funds collected for the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9. Preferably, funds should be transferred bank-to-bank, but if necessary sending a cheque is possible as well. Please be aware that relatively high costs are involved with cheque payments as opposed to bank-to-bank payments, these banking costs will be deducted from the amount raised by your institution.

Please also send an email to Martijn Los (martijn.los@eaza.net) when (a part of) the fundraising money is transferred to the campaign account. Indicate in the email the amount of money that has been transferred and the name of your institution. If the funds are sent by cheque, please send the cheque together with a message stating the name of your institution and amount. This will enable easy labelling once the money arrives.

Account details

Account number: 80.66.04.409
Bank: Fortis Bank, Amsterdam
BIC: FTSB-NL-2R
IBAN: NL-77-FTSB-0806604409

Address EAZA: EAZA Executive Office
c/o Amsterdam Zoo
PO Box 20164
1000 HD Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Payment by cheque

Make cheques payable to: EAZA Executive Office
Send to: EAZA Executive Office
f.a.o. Martijn Los
c/o Amsterdam Zoo
PO Box 20164
1000 HD Amsterdam
The Netherlands

An amount of €10.000 that will be raised for this campaign, will be used as administration costs for the organisation of this campaign by EAZA.

Please send any funds you raise at intervals throughout the year, rather than waiting until the end of the campaign. Doing this will enable us to:

- Get the projects supported by the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign started as soon as possible;
- Send out the Fundraising Certificates for your zoo or aquarium as you reach the Bronze, Silver, Gold and Platinum levels (see later in this Section);
- Receive news and updates from these projects during the campaign year.

Sharing information and materials

From EAZA to you

During and after the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign, the planning group will keep you informed on the progress of the campaign. Not only will you be kept up-to-date with progress on the beneficiary field projects, but also on other European carnivore conservation stories and related issues. Furthermore, ideas for fundraising and awareness activities from your fellow campaign participants will be provided to stimulate successful campaigning and consequently making the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign a success!

From you to EAZA

We need your help in order to provide membership with successful ideas for raising awareness and fundraising for the selected projects. Please provide EAZA with your success stories, which we will then share with membership. Your campaign activities will be published in EAZA News and / or posted on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu and on EAZA's website www.eaza.net under the campaign section. If you want provide EAZA with information please read the instructions below:

EAZA News

- Published quarterly (mid-October, mid-January, mid-April and mid-July) and sent to all EAZA members and subscribers;
- Information and updates on EAZA Campaigns are published in the Campaign section of each issue;
- If you want to submit your success story, please write a small article in English (100-200 words) and submit it by email (martijn.los@eaza.net). Relevant photos (in jpeg format, at least 300dpi) or illustrations are very welcome;
- Please refer to the EAZA website for more guidelines for contributions to EAZA News.

EAZA website: www.eaza.net

- If your article is not placed in the magazine, it will be posted on the EAZA website;
- Information and updates on the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign will be posted on the EAZA website throughout the year;
- If you want to submit your success story, please write a small article in English and submit it by email (martijn.los@eaza.net). Relevant photos or illustrations are very welcome.

EAZA files

- EAZA keeps files on all conservation campaigns at the EAZA Executive Office, which includes information such as newspaper clippings, photographs, articles and press releases;
- If you want to submit information on your activities to the Campaign Archives, please send it by email (martijn.los@eaza.net) or mail (PO Box 20164, 1000 HD, Amsterdam, the Netherlands) to the EAZA Executive Office.

EAZA membership emails

- A separate list of email addresses will be kept for the European Carnivore Campaign representatives in each participating institution;
- Information on the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign which is relevant to the whole EAZA membership will be made available, by email, to the contact persons at all EAZA member institutions.

Awards and certificates

European Carnivore Campaign Fundraising Certificates

As in the previous EAZA Conservation Campaigns, special fundraising certificates will be awarded to participating institutions in recognition of the fundraising achievements. All participating institutions, whether EAZA members or not, will receive a special European Carnivore Campaign fundraising certificate when they reach - and hopefully pass! - the following fundraising targets:

Award	Target (€)
Bronze	2,000
Silver	5,000
Gold	10,000
Platinum	20,000

These certificates will be sent to the participating institutions as soon as the money arrives on the campaign account (see "Fundraising Money Transfer Details"). Please transfer raised funds during the campaign (rather than at the end of the campaign) so certificates can be sent during the campaign as soon as one of the targets has been reached.

European Carnivore Campaign Special Awards

We do not just want the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign to be about successful fundraising - as not all zoos and aquaria have the same fundraising potential.

We are therefore inviting applications for special awards in the following categories:

- **European Carnivore Teddy Bear Award**
This will be to the campaign participant that is most actively involved in the Teddy Bear picnic event, to be held on 21 June 2009 (for more information visit www.carnivorecampaign.eu).
- **European Carnivore Campaign Fundraising Award**
This award is for the most innovative and imaginative fundraising scheme or event by an EAZA institution in support of the fundraising target of the European Carnivore Campaign. To qualify for this award the funds raised should be done in an exciting and unusual way. The award will be judged only on the imagination and innovation involved – not on the amount of money raised.

These European Carnivore Campaign Special Awards will consist of a unique colour certificate and prize to be presented at the closing of the campaign at the EAZA Annual Conference in Copenhagen in September 2009. The panel of judges will consist of members of the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign Planning Group.

Written applications should be no more than 500 words long and should be supported with photographs wherever possible. They should be submitted, preferably by email or on CD-ROM by 30 August 2009 to Angela Glatston:

a.glatston@rotterdamzoo.nl

or

EAZA European Carnivore Campaign
Angela Glatston
c/o Rotterdam Zoo
Blijdorplaan 8
3041 JG Rotterdam
The Netherlands

Campaign contacts

European Carnivore Campaign planning group

The European Carnivore Campaign planning group, chaired by Angela Glatston, has developed and prepared the European Carnivore Campaign and will oversee its successful running throughout the campaign period and, if necessary, afterwards.

Planning group members:

Angela Glatston (Chair)
Rotterdam Zoo

a.glatston@rotterdamzoo.nl

Conrad Ensenat (Canid TAG)
Barcelona Zoo

censenat@bsmsa.es

Jose Kok (Bear TAG)
Alertis fund for bear conservation

jkok@alertis.nl

Stewart Muir (Small carnivore TAG)
Newquay Zoo

stewartmuir@btconnect.com

Alex Sliwa (Felid TAG)
Zoo Köln

sliwa@koelnerzoo.de

Thomas Lind (Nordic carnivores)
Kolmarden Zoo

thomas.lind@kolmarden.com

Robert van Herk (Education)
Rotterdam Zoo

r.van.herk@rotterdamzoo.nl

Ann-Katrine Garn (Campaign material)
Copenhagen Zoo

akg@zoo.dk

Martijn Los (EEO liaison)
EAZA Executive Office

martijn.los@eaza.net

Hanneke Wijnja / Rob Wolters (ECNC)
European Centre for Nature Conservation

wijnja@ecnc.org / wolters@ecnc.org

Manuela von Arx / Urs Breitenmoser (LCIE)
Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe

m.vonarx@kora.ch / urs.breitenmoser@ivv.unibe.ch

Regional Representatives

The regional representatives for your area are available as contact points in order to help you promote and support the European Carnivore Campaign in your zoo or aquarium.

They will be able to help with translation of the campaign materials into your language and provide you with additional sources of information. If they are unable to help you directly, they will be able to put you in contact with someone who can. Furthermore, they may assist in case of (national) media interest in the campaign.

Please contact your representative if you or your institution can help by either suggesting a sponsor to support the campaign in your region or by taking on some of the work or responsibility for the promotion of the European Carnivore Campaign.

Here is an overview of the representatives for each region. If your country is not shown in this table, than please don't worry! Contact the EAZA Executive Office directly for assistance.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Not yet known

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

Czech Republic and Slovakia

Tomáš Rus

Zoologická zahrada Decín (Decin)

vyuka@zoodecin.cz

Denmark

Kim Simonsen

Givskud Zoo (Givskud)

kss@givskudzoo.dk

Norway, Sweden and Finland

Thomas Lind

Swedish Association of Zoological Parks
and Aquaria (FED-SAZA)

djurparksforeningen@kolmarden.com

France

To be decided FED-ANPZ, FED-SNDPZ
and FED-UCA

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

Austria, Germany and Switzerland

To be decided FED-VDZ

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

Hungary

Not yet known

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

Italy

To be decided FED-UIZA

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

The Netherlands

Mirko Marseille

Dutch Zoo Federation (FED-NVD)

mmarseille@nvddierentuinen.nl

Poland

Maria Krakowiak

Miejski Ogród Zoologiczny (Warszawa)

mariakk@wp.pl

Portugal

José Dias Ferreira

Jardim Zoológico de Lisboa (Lisboa-Zoo)

jdferreira@zoolisboa.pt

Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine

Elena Migunova

Moscow Zoo (Moskva)

amigpoly@rambler.ru / lectorzoo@list.ru

Spain

To be decided FED-AIZA

(see www.carnivorecampaign.eu)

United Kingdom and Ireland

Olivia Walter

British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums
(FED-BIAZA)

conservation@biaza.org.uk

Section 3 - Merchandise

Selling merchandise in your souvenir shop is a good way to raise funds for the campaign. That is, if you allow part of the profit from the sales to go to the campaign. And of course, this can be done in addition to putting up a collection box and/or organizing all kinds of activities to collect money for the European Carnivore Campaign.

To assist you in setting up a special Carnivore Campaign corner in your gift or souvenir shop, the Campaign planning group has made arrangements with a number of companies to prepare special merchandise with the official Campaign logo. Of course, you can also produce your own souvenir products, for which we sincerely hope that you will contribute a part of the profit made to the Campaign.

Merchandise already prepared for the European Carnivore Campaign

Information and order details of three companies that have prepared merchandise are provided on the Campaign website (www.carnivorecampaign.eu). These companies have agreed to donate a percentage of the sales revenue from each product to the European Carnivore Campaign.

The following companies have prepared European Carnivore Campaign merchandise:

Harlequin Nature Graphics

T-shirts

Ravensden

Various products (e.g. plush toys, mugs, writing materials)

ZooTrend

Various products (e.g. plush toys)

Detailed product information, prices and order forms can be found on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu.

Source your own European Carnivore Campaign merchandise

Registered participants in the Campaign may also produce their own products to support the European Carnivore Campaign financially. The Campaign logo may be used on these products. The images on the campaign CD-ROM may not be used for merchandise without consulting the photographer (see copyright details).

CARNIVORE

EAZA EUROPEAN CARNIVORE CAMPAIGN



OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN T-SHIRTS PROUDLY
PRODUCED BY



Harlequin® is happy to support the "EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/9" with these unique children's and adult t-shirts. We are very excited to be part of this wonderful initiative.

These t-shirts will have a hang-tag with an explanation about the campaign, so that consumers understand the importance of protecting european carnivores and their habitats and how funds can be raised to support this.

Please contact us to receive our full catalogue and price list.

HARLEQUIN NATURE GRAPHICS, S.A.
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HS175 First Outing (CHILD)
Sizes 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
92 104 116 128 140 152 164



HS597 The Little Prince (CHILD)
Sizes 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
92 104 116 128 140 152 164



HS377 Spirit of the Forest (ADULT)
Sizes S M L XL XXL



HS396 Resting bear (ADULT)
Sizes S M L XL XXL



www.harlequin.es

CARNIVORE

EAZA EUROPEAN CARNIVORE CAMPAIGN



Please see www.carnivorecampaign.eu for the complete Ravensden catalogue including ordering info



Ravensden Plc

Ravensden Farm, Bedford Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire. NN10 0SQ. UK.

Telephone - +44 (0) 1933 356221 Fax - +44 (0) 1933 410108

email - office@ravensden.co.uk www.ravensden.co.uk

Section 4 - Suggested Campaign Activities

The Campaign planning group has outlined two specific activities - a teddy bear picnic and story-telling competition. Please see the 'Events' folder on the CD-ROM or the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu for more details.

Workshops

Focus on European carnivores – how do they live, what do they eat, etc.?
Experience the local carnivores and their habitat – learn interesting aspects about their life cycles
Photo workshop
Carnivore tracking workshop (recognize footprints)
Sustainable resources – “green” workshop

Carnivore trail

Create a trail through the zoo with a number of stations, where visitors can actively participate by answering questions and carrying out small tasks.
Why protect carnivores?
Ecological aspects
Habitat connectivity
Local and other European carnivores (Where do they live?)

Activities

Footprint contest
Clay modelling courses for kids
Carnivore rally (who is the fastest?)
Create carnivore-masks
Face painting
Guided tours at carnivore enclosures – also through backstage areas
Keeper talks
Puppet theatre
Interactive play-games
Creative corner:
A special handicrafts corner for children, where they can work with their hands
(Toy animals, carnivore pins and buttons, bear or wolf hats)

Events

Carnivore stories (maybe rewritten to make the carnivore the “good-guy”) by a story-teller
Carnivore Day - Carnivores in myth and tradition
Holiday festivities
Trail parade – look out for carnivores
School-, academy- & university programmes
Cooperation with local and regional media and press

Materials

Poster-Exhibition: “What does this campaign hope to achieve”:
Preserve natural habitats
Educate the public about the specific threats carnivores face
Peek boxes – a thrilling ‘peek box’ can be set up: everyone who takes a peek gets a first-hand look at the main threats that carnivores face.
Information brochures
Leaflets, labels & signs
Colouring book
Carnivore quiz-book
Memory cards
Puzzle rally
Interactive labels
Carnivore cartoons

Outreach Programmes

Habitat conservation activities

Networking with national and regional organisations and national parks and/or protected areas

Fundraising

Provide payment order forms

Previous campaigns have shown that visitors are more generous when enabled to make a donation from their homes by bank transfer. So you might consider providing payment order forms (can be included in campaign leaflets etc) instead of asking for a direct donation in the zoo. People can complete these forms at home and transfer an amount directly to your bank account for the benefit of the campaign.

Sell carnivore merchandise

The Campaign Planning Group has selected various carnivore merchandise items that can be sold in zoo shops, part of the sales income can be donated to the campaign. But you can also develop your own carnivore merchandise items.

Adopt a carnivore

Offer visitors the possibility to adopt carnivores in your collection during the campaign period.

Collection boxes

The easiest way to collect funds is by putting up a collection box near your amphibian campaign exhibition or amphibian enclosures in the zoo. The money-spinners are present in many zoos and can be decorated with the campaign logo and amphibian images for the campaign. But you can also design your own wolf money collector that howls at every coin that is thrown in!

Award donations

Stimulate donations by providing a small gift (e.g. carnivore sticker or button) to all visitors that donate money.

Organise an auction or raffle

Collect as many carnivore related products as you can find and organise a raffle or auction where visitors can win or buy these special collectors-items! Living in the internet era, an auction via e-bay might be even more successful...

Involve artists

Local artists might be willing to make a painting, drawing or sculpture that you can sell to zoo visitors in an auction or give away as prize in one of your carnivore contests.

Section 5 - Factsheets

The flagship species

Popular name Arctic fox, polar fox, white fox, poolvos, polarfuchs, reynard polaire, isatis, naali, tófa, fjällräv.

Scientific name *Alopex lagopus*

General description



General

Length	male	c. 50 cm; no sex difference mentioned
	female	
Weight	male	3 - 5 kg; no sex difference mentioned
	female	
Longevity	wild	3 - 4 years; juvenile mortality very high; adult mortality 50%
	zoo	16 years

Reproduction

Mating	February-May
Birth	April-July, after 51 - 54 days
Litter size	3 - 11, max.19, size depending on availability of food
Lactation	5 - 9 weeks
Sexual maturity	10 months

Ecology

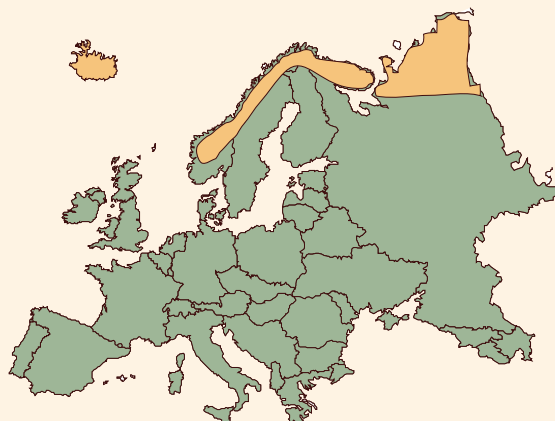
Diet Opportunistic predator and scavenger: small mammals, birds, carrion, berries, seaweed, insects, fish, seal placentas. May exceptionally take small domestic livestock. Population cycles caused by fluctuations in populations of lemmings or voles in mainland habitats.

Social organisation Monogamous breeding pair, young of previous season may be helpers. Very flexible: one or more pairs per territory; one pair with offspring of several years; temporary groups of non-breeding individuals.

Territory/home range Strongly territorial when breeding, pairs may remain in same territory using same den for several years. Some individuals have territories with containing more than one breeding pair. These are probably relatives.
Home ranges vary with lemming abundance and are smaller inland than on the coast.

Habitat and biogeographic region(s) Alpine and Arctic tundra; taiga; Arctic coast; Arctic ice.
B-regions: Arctic, Alpine, Boreal

Distribution



Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	<p>The world population is in the order of several hundred thousand animals. In Europe four geographic populations. Fennoscandian subpopulation ± 100. They are critically endangered in Fennoscandia but relatively abundant on Svalbard and Iceland. ± 50 in ISIS</p> <p>Bern Convention, App.II; EU Habitats & Species Directive Least concern at European level but Fennoscandian subpopulation critically endangered</p> <p>Not EEP but Swedish Zoo Association programme</p> <p>Trapping but this does not seem to be an immediate threat, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, competition with red foxes. In Fennoscandia arctic foxes occur in very small isolated populations. The degree of population fragmentation has increased due to the extinction of local populations. The populations have not increased despite over 75 years of protection.</p>
Conservation	zoo	
	red data book category	
	zoo programme	
Threats		
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		<p>Some exeptional movements of up to 1000km have been reported for dispersing juveniles. Den in frost-free ground, as part of complex burrow system, covering up to 30 m². Some dens are used for centuries.</p> <p>Adaptations: fur has excellent insulation properties; in autumn can gain more than 50% of body weight as fat; can reduce blood flow to peripheral regions of body; resting metabolic rate, core body temperature and food intake lover in winter; energetic cost of running lower in winter than summer and during starvation than when feeding. seasonal change of fur coat: dense and white (white) in winter, short and brown-grey (blue) in summer; fur on soles</p>
Remarks		

Popular name		Brown bear, ours brun, bruine beer, brauner bär, brunbjörn, brun björn, oso pardo
Scientific name		<i>Ursus arctos</i>
General description		 <p>Colour varies with geographic region.</p>
General		
Height	male	90 - 150 cm
	female	70 - 120 cm
Weight:	male	140 - 320 kg
	female	100 - 200 kg
Longevity	wild	25 - 30 years
	zoo	40 years
Reproduction		
Mating		May - July
Birth		January-February (delayed implantation)
Litter size		1 - 4; normally 2-3.
Lactation		2 - 2½ years; females give birth only every 2 - 4 years.
Sexual maturity		Male: 4 - 5 years; female: 3 - 3½ years. Male breeding success usually not before 8 - 10 years.
Ecology		
Diet		<p>Omnivorous: roots, bulbs, fruits, seeds, nuts, grass, carcasses, fish. Occasionally kill large ungulates and livestock.</p> <p>Food intake low (grasses and herbs) in spring, medium (fruits and berries) in summer and high (acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts) in autumn prior to hibernation.</p>
Social organisation		Solitary apart from females with cubs. Cubs stay with mother up to 2 years. Female cubs form territory near that of mother. Males will kill cubs.
Territory/home range		<p>Males 120 - 1600 km², with few females around: 6000 - 8000km²</p> <p>Females: 60 - 300 km², sometimes up to 500 km²</p>
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		<p>Mountain forests and tundra</p> <p>B-regions: Alpine, Boreal, Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean</p>
Distribution 		

Conservation status		
Numbers	<p>zoo</p> <p>red data book category</p> <p>zoo programme</p>	<p>Europe: ± 50.000</p> <p>In the ESB:</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos arctos</i>: ± 62</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos beringianus</i>: ±13</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>: ± 16</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>: ± 46</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos</i> (no subspecies): ± 182</p> <p>American brown bears</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>: ± 11</p> <p><i>Ursus arctos middendorffi</i>: ± 19</p>
Conservation		<p>CITES Appendix II; EU Habitats and Species Directive.</p> <p>IUCN Red List: Lower Risk Least Concern. Assessed in 1996 by IUCN SSC Bear Specialist Group. Needs updating.</p> <p>ESB since 1995.</p>
Threats		<p>Some populations are small and isolated and have uncertain viability. Other populations are large and continuous. Bear-human conflict due to predation on livestock and raiding of bee-hives. Hunting can potentially be a problem when quotas are not proportional to population size or where monitoring is inadequate. Poaching a problem in many areas.</p>
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		<p>Nocturnal near human settlements.</p> <p>Hibernate 1 - 7 months, depending on location, weather and individual condition.</p> <p>Communication through scent and sound.</p>
Remarks		<p>The brown bear is the most wide-spread of all bear species.</p> <p>European bears seem less aggressive than Asian and American brown bears.</p> <p>Cub weigh about 0.5 kg at birth</p>

Popular name		Eurasian otter, loutre d'Europe, Eurasiatischer fischotter, utter, nutria europea
Scientific name		<i>Lutra lutra</i>
General description		
General		
Lenght	male	up to 130 cm
	female	up to 120 cm
Weight	male	8-12 kg
	female	5-10 kg
Longevity	wild	Little data on otters in the wild.
	zoo	Can be 20 in captivity, although more than 16 is very rare. Animals aged 13 and over are no longer reproductively viable.
Reproduction		
Mating		Can be year round, but is more seasonal in some areas depending on food availability
Birth		Gestation 60 - 70 days; year round but usually in spring or late autumn
Litter size		1-5 but 2 - 3 on average
Lactation		3 – 4 months
Sexual maturity		2 - 3 years
Ecology		
Diet		mainly fish (80%), crustaceans, clams, amphibians, insects, birds, eggs, small mammals; small amounts of vegetation. About 1 kg daily.
Social organisation		solitary and territorial;
Territory/home range		Territory is large, because of riparian way of life. Approx 15km for males, 7km for female, male and female territories overlap. Related females may live in group territories.
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Banks of shallower inland water ways up to 1000m above sea level, coastal areas with fresh water nearby. B-regions: Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic
Distribution		
Palearctic and Subtropical, divided in at least 10 subspecies		

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	No accurate figures available
	zoo	209 (2006)
Conservation	red data book category	CITES Appendix I; Bern Convention App.II; EU Habitat & Species Directive.
		vulnerable
	zoo programme	EEP since 1990
Threats		<p>Water pollution and habitat loss are the largest threats</p> <p>Pollution, mainly by organochlorides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals. Nitrate fertilisers</p> <p>Oil spills along the coast. Acidification of open water.</p> <p>Other threats include human recreation; dam construction, and drainage of wetlands. Illegal hunting is an issue in some parts of the range. Accidental death through traps and snares and in eel fykes and crab traps is locally important. Road traffic accidents are becoming a problem in Western Europe.</p> <p>Conflicts exist with fish farms in many areas.</p>
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		<p>Secretive, crepuscular or nocturnal.</p> <p>Sprainting (defecating) on conspicuous sites to mark territory.</p> <p>Periods of constant activity alternate with resting periods during the day.</p>
Remarks		<p>Can remain under water for more than 6 minutes.</p> <p>Young otters seem to instinctively fear water, and need strong encouragement from their parents to swim.</p>

Popular name		European lynx, luchs, los, lo, lince europeo
Scientific name		<i>Lynx lynx</i> 5 - 11 subspecies recognized
General description		
General		
Height	male female	60-75 cm.; females smaller than males; northerly and easterly individuals bigger
Weight	male female	12 - 25 kg 12 - 16 kg
Longevity	wild zoo	17 years 24 years
Reproduction		
Mating	March	
Birth	May - June (gestation 67 - 74 days)	
Litter size	1 - 4; average 2 -3	
Lactation	3 - 4 months	
Sexual maturity	female 2 years; male 3 years	
Ecology		
Diet	Strictly carnivorous, feed on chamois, roe deer, occasionally larger ungulates (red deer, boar, moose); small mammals and birds; livestock (reindeer, sheep)	
Social organisation	Solitary, males and females meet only to mate. Kittens remain with mother until the following mating season. Both sexes can disperse over long distances although males tend to travel further.	
Territory/home range	120 - 1800 km² for males and 80 – 1000 km² for females; male territory overlap that of females; size depends on habitat and density of prey	
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Forests, mountains, tundra B-regions: Alpine, Boreal, Continental
Distribution		

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	± 8500
	zoo	239 (2006 – Eurasian species only)
Conservation	red data book category	CITES App.II; Bern Convention App.III; EU Habitats & Species Directive
	zoo programme	Lower risk: near threatened ESB since 2002
Threats		Predation of livestock reduces human tolerance. Hunters perceive lynx as competitors for game. Poaching is a major threat throughout range
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Stealth hunter attacking unsuspecting animals from close range; poor runner; crepuscular and nocturnal, secretive;
Remarks		attempts of reintroduction from the 1970's onwards in Switzerland and Austria with moderate success

Popular name		European wildcat, forest wildcat, wildkatze, chat silvestre, gato silvestre, wilde kat, pisic-slbtc, diwa kotka
Scientific name		<i>Felis silvestris</i> - one of five extant subspecies determined by DNA
General description		
General		
Length	male	75 cm
	female	45 cm
Weight:	male	5 kg
	female	4 kg
		strong seasonal weight fluctuations
Longevity	wild	15 years
	zoo	12 – 16 years
Reproduction		
Mating		February - March
Birth		April - May; gestation 63 - 68 days
Litter size		1 - 8; on average 2 - 4
Lactation		12 weeks
Sexual maturity		female 10 - 12 months; male 9 - 10 months
Ecology		
Diet		Small rodents are staple diet in forests; rabbits in open terrain; secondary birds, reptiles, insects
Social organisation		Solitary
Territory/home range		2 - 3½ km²; territory of male may overlap with those of several females
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Primarily deciduous forest with dominant oak; secondarily other deciduous forest or coniferous forest; maquis, riparian forest, marsh boundaries, along sea coasts, open heath land, rocky moor land; obligatory is low human density; recent populations scattered over Europe; B-regions: Alpine (valleys); Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean
Distribution		

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	Lack of information on population size and trends
	zoo	± 75 (2002 TAG survey)
Conservation	red data book category	CITES App.II; Bern Convention App.II; EU Habitats & Species Directive; protected by law in most of its range
		Least Concern but it is seriously threatened in some areas by genetic loss through hybridization with domestic; Scottish subpopulation-vulnerable
	zoo programme	No European programme but there is a British programme for the Scottish wild cat
Threats		Main threats are hybridization with domestic cats, disease transmission, and competition with feral domestic cats. Also ongoing habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation in some areas although in some other parts of Europe forest cover is increasing as a result of abandonment of extensive agricultural land. Road kills and, in some areas, persecution is also a problem
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Nocturnal and crepuscular; diurnal only in absence of humans
Remarks		Can live in swamps and seasonally inundated forest, feeding of rats taking refuge in trees

Popular name		European mink, Europese nerts, europæisk mink, vison d'Europe, visón europeo, Vesikko,
Scientific name		<i>Mustela lutreola</i>
General description		 <p>Note white chin and mouth, contrary to American mink which has dark mouth. Partly webbed feet.</p>
General		
H&b length	male	280 - 430 mm
	female	female smaller than male
Weight	male	440 - 740 g
	female	smaller than male
Longevity	wild	7 - 10 years
	zoo	12 years
Reproduction		
Mating		February - March
Birth		April - May; gestation 35 - 72 days (sometimes delayed implantation)
Litter size		2 - 7; average 4 - 5
Lactation		10 weeks
Sexual maturity		10 months
Ecology		
Diet		Small mammals, birds, frogs, molluscs, crabs, fish, insects; European crayfish seems to have been main prey
Social organisation		Solitary
Territory/home range		Male average 32 ha; female average 26
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Small rivers and streams with dense riparian vegetation; sometimes lakes, marshes or larger rivers; B-regions: Boreal, Alpine, Atlantic, Continental
Distribution 		

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	30.000 and declining
	zoo	305 (EEP report 2006)
Conservation	red data book category	Bern Convention App.II; EU Habitats & Species Directive; protected by law in all Eur.countries except Russia
		endangered
	zoo programme	EEP since 1992
Threats		Habitat destruction; climatic change; crash of crayfish population; competition with introduced American mink; illnesses introduced with American mink; hybridization with European polecat; hunting and trapping; road casualties. Decline started already in 19th century, probably by habitat loss and degradation
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Semi-aquatic; crepuscular
Remarks		Extensive fall and winter movements in search of non-frozen streams

Popular name		Jackal, golden jackal, common jackal, Asiatic jackal, jakhals; chakal doré, chakal commun, goldschakal
Scientific name		<i>Canis aureus</i> in Europe <i>C. a. moreotica</i>
General description		
General		
Lenth	male	body 85 cm; tail 25 cm
	female	body 70 cm; tail 25 cm
Weight	male	7.6-9.8kg
	female	6.5-7.8 kg
Longevity	wild	14 years
	zoo	19 years
Reproduction		
Mating		February - March in south eastern Europe
Birth		Varies throughout range – coincided with period of maximum food availability, April - May in south eastern Europe (60 - 63 days after mating)
Litter size		1 - 8; usually 2 - 4; 1 litter per year
Lactation		Usually 8-10 weeks
Sexual maturity		Male: less than 2 years; female: 11 months
Ecology		
Diet		Omnivorous and opportunistic feeder. rodents, young deer, hares, ground birds, eggs, reptiles, amphibians, arthropods, fruit, mushrooms, carrion. Will take small domestic livestock
Social organisation		Monogamous pairs, often with one or two adult 'helpers'
Territory/home range		Core territory around den, marked with urine by all members of the group, home range 1.1 - 20 km ²
Habitat		Desert, dry open country, arid short grassland, steppe, scrub forest
Biogeographic region(s)		Continental, Steppic
Distribution		
		Southern and Southern-central Europe –bulk of population in Balkan peninsula .

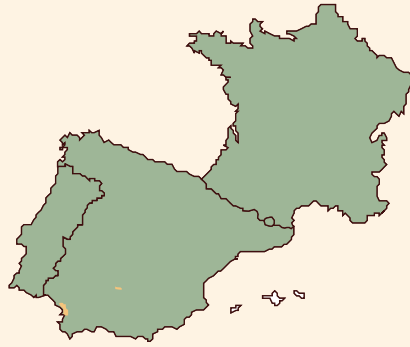
Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	In Europe patchily distributed over a wide area. Population probably stable, increasing in some areas and declining in others 16 in ISIS - none of European subspp.
	zoo	
Conservation	red data book category	CITES Appendix III; not threatened least concern - however in serious danger of completely disappearing from the Greece, if it hasn't already done so.
	zoo programme	None
Threats		Poisoned, poached and hunted, killed on roads, canine distemper
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Nocturnal, also diurnal when climate is harsh or weather is bad; cooperative hunting of pair (and helpers); communication by screaming, yapping and howling; regurgitating food to pups and lactating mother by all adults in a pack;
Remarks		<p>Name derived from Persian: 'shagal'</p> <p>Egyptian god Anubis is jackal headed man</p> <p>The Greeks god Hermes and the monster Cerberus are thought to derive their origins from the golden jackal</p> <p>The jackal is mentioned frequently in the Bible, where it is portrayed as a sinister creature, most notably in Psalm 63 where it is stated that non-believers would become food for the jackals</p> <p>European subspecies is among the largest of the golden jackal subspecies, in Hungary and Austria it is known as the Hungarian reed wolf.</p> <p>In Russia, Sulimov dogs, golden jackal/ Siberian husky hybrids were bred as sniffer dogs in the belief that jackals have a superior sense of smell</p>

Popular name		Wolf, grey wolf, ulv, varg, loup gris, lobo, lupo, susi
Scientific name		<i>Canis lupus</i> , 6 subspecies in Europe
General description		 <p>Variable pelt colours.</p>
General		
Height	male	Big males up to 90 cm. Head-and-body length up to 150 cm.
	female	slightly smaller than male
Weight	male	20 - 60 kg.
	female	20 - 55 kg.
Longevity	wild	13 years
	zoo	16 years
Reproduction		
Mating		January - March
Birth		March – May (gestation 60-62 days)
Litter size		1 - 11 (average 3 - 8),
Lactation		9 weeks
Sexual maturity		Females at 2 years
Ecology		
Diet		<p>Mainly carnivorous, predate primarily on large ungulates, but also take beavers, boar, small vertebrates, invertebrates, carrion, berries, garbage; occasionally livestock.</p> <p>Eats on average 3 - 5 kg daily:</p>
Social organisation		<p>Highly social, lives in family groups (packs), consisting of monogamous breeding pair and their offspring/helpers; territorial; hierarchy determined at young , young wolves disperse at 1-2 years, can travel large distances</p>
Territory/home range		<p>Pack territory very large, depends on food availability, 100 - 500 km² or even up to 1000 km².</p> <p>In Europe large packs are rare.</p>
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		<p>Virtually any habitat, mainly open woodlands and mountains – highly adaptive.</p> <p>B-regions: Alpine, Arctic, Atlantic, Black sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian, Steppic.</p>
Distribution 		 <p>Originally widest distribution of all terrestrial mammals: Northern hemisphere above 20° N (Holarctic)</p>

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	15.500 - 18.000; populations in several parts of Europe recovering; other populations still small and isolated.
	zoo	36 Iberian wolf – local name lobo ibérico (2006)
Conservation	red data book category	CITES Appendix II; Bern Convention App.II; EU Habitats & Species Directive.
		Vulnerable (Italian pop.); low risk - conservation dependant (Spanish and Portugese population.)
Threats	zoo programme	EEP for Iberian wolf (<i>Canis lupus signatus</i>)
		Human tolerance low because of fear and depredation of livestock/ dogs; competition for hunters
Poaching major threat, inbreeding, hybridization with domestic dogs.		
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Hunt large prey with the pack; small prey taken by lone wolves; sometimes steals food from other predators.
		Young accompany hunt at 10 months of age.
		Territory is marked by scents and by howling.
Remarks		No other carnivore species features so strongly in human culture.
		Wolves appear as symbols and in many legends, both as objects of hate and of reverence.

Popular name		Iberian lynx, lince ibérico, Iberischer luchs, lynx ibérique
Scientific name		<i>Lynx pardinus</i>
General description		
General		
Height	male	36-55cm
	female	
Weight	male	12 - 15 kg
	female	8 - 12 kg
Longevity	wild	13 years. Mortality is high during dispersal period; in one study, only 12 out of 35 monitored animals survived and established themselves in a new territory.
	zoo	None
Reproduction		
Mating		December- February
Birth		Usually March – April. Gestation period 68 - 72 days.
Litter size		2 - 4; normally 3
Lactation		8 - 23 months; normally only 2 offspring survive weaning.
Sexual maturity		Information is scarce; probably females are able to reproduce in their second year, but normal is in third year.
Ecology		
Diet		Iberian lynx are feeding specialist and strongly depend upon European rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>). Rabbits account for 80-100% of the consumed biomass in the lynx diet. Rodents, European hare, red-legged partridge, mouflons, and juvenile red and fallow deer can be killed in some areas and/or seasons, but they generally contribute little to the lynx diet.
Social organisation		As many other cat species, Iberian lynx are eminently solitary, contact among individuals taking place mainly in family groups and during mating season. Male territories encompass one or more female territories.
Territory/home range		Adult lynx live usually in stable home ranges that measure between 2 and 120 km ² . The mean home range size in the Doñana region is 10 km ² . Home range size in females depends on the density of rabbits present in the area, whereas in males also the presence of female territories determines the size of their home range (male territories nearly double those of females). Females only breed when they hold a territory. Most juvenile lynx definitively abandon the natal area when they are between 8 and 23 months old. Males disperse before and farther than females. Dispersal distances range between 3 and 30 km. Some females may inherit the maternal territory or a part of it, or may settle down in a contiguous territory.
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Broken terrain below 1300m, preferably mixed scrubland and open grassland where intensive land use is absent. Presence of rabbits is obligatory. B-region: Mediterranean

Distribution




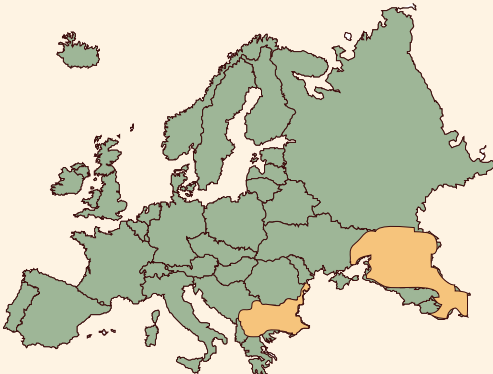
Probably extinct in Portugal since 1997; today only two populations are regularly breeding: Coto Doñana and eastern Morena near Andújar.

Conservation status

Numbers	wild	< 200 (2008), declining dramatically (80%) in the last 20 years, due to dramatic decline in Rabbit population.
	zoo	4 Iberian lynx at Zoo Jerez, Spain
Conservation	red data book category	CITES; Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Appendix II; Spanish law; Portuguese law; EU Council Directive
	zoo programme	Critically endangered (Most endangered felid in the world) A comprehensive captive breeding programme is ongoing in Doñana, southern Spain.
Threats		In the past a significant amount of lynx have been killed illegally by humans. Nowadays, this can still occur accidentally in traps set to catch other small predators or rabbits. Prey scarcity due to a pronounced decline in rabbit populations. This collapse has been attributed mainly to changes in land use and two rabbit diseases – myxomatosis and Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease – which, together with hunting, have significantly reduced the rabbit population in the current and historic lynx range in Spain and Portugal. Habitat alteration, e.g. infrastructure development, conifer and eucalyptus plantations, intensified agriculture, influences lynx directly (e.g. road kills) and indirectly (by rabbits decreasing in number or vanishing entirely from an area). The two remaining Iberian lynx populations are small and have a reduced genetic variability. Therefore, they are under a greater risk to be affected by stochastic factors like disease outbreaks or other catastrophes.

Interesting facts

Behaviour	Elusive; activity peaks during twilight or at night (in winter); activity may follow activity period of rabbits. Travel up to 7 kilometers daily, swim well and climb very well. Hunt by stalking, not chasing. Dens in hollow trees, rock caves, boulder piles; kittens stay in the den between 2 and 4 weeks; afterwards kittens are moved from one den to another.
Remarks	Long considered a subspecies of the Eurasian lynx. Recent molecular analysis supports thesis that <i>Lynx pardinus</i> and <i>Lynx lynx</i> separated earlier than <i>Lynx lynx</i> and <i>Lynx canadensis</i> . Iberian lynx are the most endangered of ant felid species.

Popular name		Marbled polecat, tigeriltis, tigerilder, tigeriller, putois marbré, puzzola marmorizzata, gevlekte bunzing, tigrisgörény, tchórz marmurkowy
Scientific name		<i>Vormela peregusna</i> European subspecies is <i>V. p. peregusna</i> but taxonomy needs revision
General description		 <p>Back of the male during breeding season turning to bright orange.</p>
General		
Length	male/female	29-35 cm, males larger than females
Weight	male	320 - 715 g
	female	295 - 600 g
Longevity	wild	unknown
	zoo	up to 10 years
Reproduction		Knowledge of reproduction is limited
Mating		March - June; period varies geographically
Birth		January – March (delayed implantation allowing cubs to be born in most favorable conditions)
Litter size		4 – 8
Lactation		8-10 weeks
Sexual maturity		10-14 months – females mature earlier than males
Ecology		
Diet		Mainly steppe rodents: hamsters (<i>Cricetus spp.</i>), voles (<i>Microtus spp.</i>), ground squirrels (sousliks - <i>Spermophilus pygmaeus</i>), gerbils (<i>Meriones spp.</i>); also birds, reptiles, amphibians; fruit and herbs.
Social organisation		Solitary
Territory/home range		0.5 - 0.6 km ² with some overlap
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		Steppes, (sub-)deserts and foothills up to 2000m. B-regions: Alpine; Black sea; Continental; Mediterranean; Steppic, Pannonian
Distribution		 <p>Widely distributed from south-east Europe to Russia and China. In Europe distribution limited</p>

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	Unknown
	zoo	15.17 approx.
Conservation	red data book category	Bern Convention Appendix II Lower risk. However, <i>V. p. peregusna</i> is considered Vulnerable. The 2007 Red list annotates these assessments are outdated.
	zoo programme	ESB/ EEP is being considered for the new small carnivore RCP
Threats		It is thought that decline in Marble Polecat population may be due to habitat destruction (cultivation) rodenticide and reduction in available prey. Also persecution as a pest on poultry; potential competition from steppe polecat (<i>Mustela eversmanni</i>).
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Mainly crepuscular and nocturnal. Nightly travel up to 1 km. The anal glands are very well developed and if alarmed they can release a fowl smelling secretion. When alarmed, they can raise on their legs while arching their backs and curling their tail over their back with the long tail hair erect. They also raise their head bare their teeth and emit shrill short hisses.
Remarks		The marbled polecat had once been sought for its fur, known as <i>fitch</i> in the fur trade. Vormela is from the German word <i>wurmelein</i> which means little worm.

Popular name		Polar Bear, ijsbeer, eisbär, isbjørn, ísbjörn, ours blanc, jääkarhu, oso polar
Scientific name		<i>Ursus maritimus</i>
General description		
General		
Length	male	Up to 3 m
	female	Smaller than male: 1.9 – 2.1 m
Weight	male	400-650 kg
	female	200-400 kg
Longevity	wild	average: 15 - 20 years. Some individuals may reach 30
	zoo	30 – 40 years; max. so far: 41 years
Reproduction		
Mating		March - May
Birth		December - February (delayed implantation)
Litter size		1 - 3
Lactation		2 - 2½ years
Sexual maturity		Male at 5 - 8 years; female 3 - 4 years
Ecology		
Diet		<p>Mainly ringed seals (<i>Phoca hispida</i>) and to a lesser degree bearded seals (<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>); also carrion, fish, seabirds, waterfowl, eggs, plants.</p> <p>Also feed opportunistically on walruses, belugas and narwhals; able to devour large amounts of food rapidly;.</p>
Social organisation		Solitary, exceptions are breeding pairs and family groups
Territory/home range		Home ranges vary in size from a few hundred to over 300,000 square kilometers.
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)		North pole area; North America, Greenland, Russia. B-region: Arctic
Distribution		

Conservation status		Of the 19 recognized polar bear subpopulations, 5 are declining, 5 are stable, 2 are increasing, and 7 have insufficient data.
Numbers	wild	20.000 – 25.000 (some estimate 40.000)
	zoo	EAZA: ± 130
Conservation	red data book category	Threatened Species under the Endangered Species Act (US); "a species of concern" (Canada; Russia)
		Vulnerable - become extinct due to sea ice changes
	zoo programme	EEP since October 2006
Threats		Shrinking sea ice due to climate change; pollution; poaching; shipping, recreational viewing, oil and gas exploration and development, persistent organic pollutants also pose a threat, accumulation of organo-chlorines, through the food chain, are a threat to carnivores such as polar bears.
Interesting facts		
Remarks		<p>Excellent sense of smell – can detect prey almost a kilometer away and up to a meter under compacted snow; able to switch from a normal metabolism to a hibernation-like condition when less food is available;</p> <p>polar bear liver is poisonous due to high concentration of vitamin A</p> <p>- hunters toss the liver into the sea or bury it in order to protect dogs from potential poisoning;</p> <p>induced ovulators - females must mate many times over several weeks (with one or more males) to stimulate ovulation and fertilisation;</p> <p>delayed implantation (in September/October) ensures young are born during winter hibernation.</p>

Popular names		Wolverine, vielfraß, veelvraat, fjellfrass, ahma, ahm, järv, jerv, jærv, glotón, glouton
Scientific name		<i>Gulo gulo</i>
General description		
General		
Height	male	45cm
	female	35cm
Weight	male	12 - 18 kg
	female	8 - 13 kg
Longevity	wild	8 - 10 years
	zoo	15 years
Reproduction		
Mating	April/May - August (only half of females breed each year)	
Birth	February - March (delayed implantation, actual gestation 30 - 35 days)	
Litter size	1 - 5; 2 on average	
Lactation	8 - 10 weeks	
Sexual maturity	2 years;	
Ecology		
Diet	Opportunistic; mainly carrion, takes prey killed by bears and wolves; poor hunter but can kill large prey such as reindeer and sheep as well as smaller prey such as hares and rodents. Also eats eggs and berries	
Social organisation	Solitary but as mating period long the male and female remain together most of the summer. Cubs remain with mother until August/September. Predation of cubs by other wolverines is an important cause of infant mortality.	
Territory/home range	200 - 500 km² (in Scandinavia), up to 1500 km² elsewhere; male territory > 600km; female territory smaller < 200km; nursing females 40 - 100 km²; great mobility, up to 45 km per day	
Habitat and biogeographic region(s)	Forest (taiga), grassland (tundra) of northern half of Europe; B-regions: Alpine, Boreal, Continental	
Distribution		

Conservation status		
Numbers	wild	Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia: approx 2000
	zoo	76 in Europe in 2007
Conservation	red data book category	CITES App.II; Bern Convention App.II; EU Habitats & Species Directive; legal protection in Norway, Sweden, Finland vulnerable
	zoo programme	EEP since 1994.
Threats		Illegal hunting (poaching causes probably 15 - 20% of mortality) – predation on domestic stock leads to low tolerance and demands for large legal lethal-control quotas. natural vulnerability caused by small and fragmented distribution, low reproductive rate, high juvenile mortality; slow population recovery caused by poor hunting skills and removal of large predators; poison baits
Interesting facts		
Behaviour		Nocturnal; occasionally diurnal; far north a rhythm of 3 - 4 hour period of activity and sleep; extremely strong and aggressive for its size; can crush bone; good endurance: can gallop 10 - 15 km without rest
Remarks		Excellent sense of smell, poor vision, indifferent hearing; wolverines are sometimes called the “Hyena of the North”

Biogeographic regions in Europe



Alpine region

Ranges of mountains, some old, some amongst the youngest in the world.
Steep altitudinal gradients and climatic gradients.
As a result horizontal vegetation belts.
Often rocky soil.
Harsh conditions at the higher altitudes.

In general, the Alpine biogeographic region exhibits a great variety of ecosystems and habitat types, 90% of which are natural or semi-natural. Forests cover more than 40% of the region and grasslands about 25 %. More than 7,000 species of plants, much of the mountainous areas have a high degree of endemism. The region is of great importance as refuge for plants and animals especially those needing a large area. It further constitutes an in situ gene bank for numerous species.

Arctic region

Wide range of landscapes: bare rock, swamp, glacier, meadow, mountain and lowland plain. Extreme climatic conditions; strong influence of glaciation; permafrost is widespread (tundra and polar desert). Often low precipitation, yet saturation of soil as water cannot drain and does not evaporate. Intense erosion and ever changing topography.
Large parts of the region are dominated by coastal habitats.

Most ecosystems younger than 10,000 years (last Ice Age). Colonisation still on-going in some areas. Few winter-active species, but very large populations of summer-active plants and animals. Large numbers of migrating birds and fish species. Significant anthropogenic impacts from air pollution, long-term overgrazing (in some areas) and, recently, from tourism.

Black sea region

Small coastal band stretching from Danube delta, through Dobrouja plateau, across low mountains, extending east towards Bosphorus outlet and, further, to Caucasus.
A young formation dating from about 6,500 years ago. Danube delta (a maze of marshes, lakes and islands) continues to grow seaward at the rate of approximately 30 m per year. Dobrouja plateau consists of Sarmatian limestone covered by loess deposits.

Originally covered by forests. Hence brown forest soils. Now around 29% forested.
Large differences between the average summer (21°C) and winter (-1°C) temperatures.
Annual precipitation low with 370 mm.
Danube delta is exceptional rich in species diversity: 300 bird species and about 3,400 species of insects have been recorded.

Boreal region

The largest biogeographical region of Europe (more than 1/4 of the surface).
Climate cool and mainly continental.
Elevation generally less than 300 m. Geology characterised by old sedimentary rock and bedrock. Glacial, and post-glacial, erosion and associated deposits have formed large undulating plains. Slow uplift of land after disappearing of ice cover.
Pod sol and peat soils dominant in most areas.

Extensive forests (58% of the surface) and large lakes. 21 out of 24 of Europe's largest lakes in this region. Forests are mainly coniferous in north and deciduous in south. Ecosystems shift north with increasing temperature.
This region is home to Europe's large carnivores, vast populations of migrating birds, and large wild ungulates (elk, deer, reindeer, boar). Large amounts of wild berries and mushrooms.

Pannonian region

Large basin, surrounded by high mountain ranges. Consists of several plains (the Great Hungarian Plain being the largest) and several small mountain ranges.

Soils are sedimentary, deposited by rivers and wind and originating from eroded rocks and mountains. Most soils rich in humus and influenced by underground water.

Climate semi-arid, with 500 - 800 mm precipitation. Average temperature in January -0.7°C , in July 22°C .

Original deciduous forest, now almost entirely destroyed and replaced by extensive steppe ('Puszta'). Traditional agriculture and forest management was sustainable, and biological diversity remained relatively high. This situation changed dramatically since the 19th century.

Steppic region

A band of steppe landscapes stretching from Bucharest, north of the Black Sea, to the Altai mountains.

Low-lying plains and undulating plateaus. Highest elevation 375m, lowest parts -30m.

Small river valleys sharply incise into the uplands. Numerous major rivers cross the lowlands in broad, shallow floodplains.

Precipitation 150 - 400 mm. Temperatures in January between -3°C and -14°C , in July between 20°C and 23°C .

Substratum is extremely uniform: a thick layer of loess, deposited during the Pleistocene. The layer of loess can be up to 50 m thick, it is calcareous and permeable (though slowly). Generally permeable soil and high evaporation.

Distinctive soil, black earth (chernozem) is found in this area. It is characterised by presence of humus, which is the result of the particularly high productivity of the steppic vegetation – especially the roots – and its subsequent decomposition. High activity of the soil fauna, notably earthworms and rodents such as sousliks.

Tree-less vegetation dominated by turf grasses. Absence of natural shelter has limited the species of animals: many rodents and birds of the open plains. Large mammals have disappeared.

Atlantic region

A low-lying strip of land along the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, nowhere further than 300 km from the sea. Ocean influence leads to mild winters, cool summers and moderate rainfall throughout the year.

Varied and dynamic coastline, rich in habitats, vast river estuaries.

The region is known for its abundance of animal life, due to the Gulf stream and the rivers which bring a rich supply of nutrients. The most recent glaciation and the long history of human exploitation have led to reduced biodiversity and greatly altered environment; forests have been replaced by modern production systems. Almost a third of the EU population lives in this region. Isolated, fragmented patches of natural and semi-natural habitats.

Continental region

A broad band from central France to the Ural Mountains which extends further into Asia. Almost split in two by the Alpine and Pannonian regions. Cold winters and hot summers, which are more pronounced in the east than in the west, have a strong impact on vegetation. Landscapes flat in the north with more hills in the south. Extensive floodplains (Po, Danube).

Large scale farming. Some of the most polluted areas of Europe.

Despite prolonged and strong human influence this region has a relatively rich biodiversity, due to its situation between several different biogeographic regions. After the most recent glaciation, various species invaded from different directions (Iberia, Balkan, Alpine region, eastern Europe etc.). Woodland and wetland species dominate.

Mediterranean region

The Mediterranean region of Europe is a winter rainfall zone.

It is characterized by sclerophyllous plants mainly of the scrubland type known as maquis. It is difficult to define, however, because many of its characteristic plants (about 250 genera) are centred around but not confined to this region. The region extends entirely around the Mediterranean, from Portugal to Syria.

Region	Habitat	Animals	Plants
Atlantic	117	81	52
Boreal	87	68	58
Continental	144	149	83
Alpine	105	134	97
Pannonian	54	109	38
Mediterranean	146	160	270

Number of animal and plant species in biogeographical regions of the European continent.

Ecological networks

Connected landscapes (called connectivity or corridors) has become a vital component in conservation especially as human activities continue to reduce the size of natural areas and isolate them from one another. Loss of landscape connectivity, commonly known as landscape fragmentation, is among the most severe threats to the survival of many wildlife species. As habitat is lost or fragmented, remaining habitat patches become smaller and more isolated from each other. This limits the movement of species and, through their increased isolation, puts them at greater risk of disappearing from a region.

More information on the ecological networks and connectivity can be found on the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu.

Section 6 - The projects

Project selection process

A total of 35 projects applied to the EAZA European carnivore campaign for funding. Each application was reviewed based on the campaign priorities (species, living together) and diversity (regions/countries, type of project).

All projects were selected using a standard project scoring sheet:



Project Evaluation for EAZA European Carnivore Campaign

Title:

Countries/Region:

Species:

Applicant/Institution:

Total Costs:

Amount requested:

Other sources of funding:

Should we honour only part of funding request?

If yes, how much and for what?

Please answer following with a score of 1-5; 1 = poor, 5 = excellent

Question	Score out of 5
Is the proposal clear and well documented	
Is the project leader/institution suitably experienced or qualified	
Are the project objectives realistic	
Will the project contribute to "Living together"	
Is the budget realistic and is the project cost effective	
Does the project impact more species or several countries (<i>1 = 1 species in 1 country and 5= several species in several countries</i>)	
Is the project endorsed by an influential NGO(s) and/or the national/regional authorities	
Is this project easy to explain to zoo visitors	
Has the project good potential for continued relationship with the zoo community after the end of the campaign	
What is your personal opinion of the project	
Total number of points	

Additional comments:



Each application had at least three reviewers and 16 projects have been selected. The projects have been divided into first and second rounds of funding.

Project overview

Project title	Project type	Species	Country	Cost
First round projects				
Establishment of island population for the European mink, <i>Mustela lutreola</i> , in Saaremaa Island in Estonia	Reintroduction	European mink	Estonia	€51,000
Introduction of new techniques for reducing conflicts between humans and brown bears in Albania	Conflict reduction	Bear	Albania	€12,600
The Swedish Wolverine Project – ecology and conservation	Conservation research	Wolverine	Sweden	€49,000
Antidote campaign and Reduction of threats of wolves and bears by human intervention based on poison	Anti poisoning/ antidote	Bear/wolf	Bulgaria	€12,590
Preventive measures and bear conservation in Slovakia	Conflict reduction	Bear	Slovakia	€15,000
Promotion of friendly aquaculture and wildlife management practices in some tributary systems of Albania	Conflict reduction	Otter	Albania	€11,500
Breeding for Reintroduction: The Iberian Lynx Ex-situ Conservation Programme	Breeding and reintroduction (cameras)	Iberian lynx	Spain	€36,761
Wolf and Man: Partners in Survivorship	Conflict resolution	Iberian wolf	Portugal	€30,000
Ensuring continuity of large carnivore habitats in Bulgaria through saving bio-corridors for their migrations	Corridors	Various carnivores	Bulgaria	€80,000
Saving the Arctic fox in Fennoscandia	Population support	Arctic fox	Sweden	€16,500
1st round total				€306,866

For more project details visit the campaign website www.carnivorecampaign.eu. Here you will also find information on the projects which have been selected for the second round of funding.

Section 7 - Endorsements

Council of Europe *The Secretary General*

Strasbourg, 28 August 2008

Dear Ms Glatston and Mr de Boer

Thank you for your letter of 5 August requesting my patronage for the EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/2009.

The Council of Europe has been working in this field for 20 years and I am therefore glad to grant my patronage to this campaign.

Please note that the patronage should be accompanied by the Council of Europe's logo and use the following sentence :

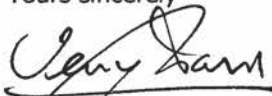
"Under the auspices of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr Terry Davis"

You will find the Council of Europe's logo on our web site www.coe.int, under "Useful Selection". This logo cannot be modified and must keep the title "Council of Europe".

I should be grateful if you would inform our Director of Communication, Ms Seda Pumpyanskaya, about the publicity materials on which the patronage and logo will be mentioned and forward some examples of this material.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to participate in the launch as a result of prior commitments. However, a member of staff of the Directorate General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport could possibly attend the closing event in 2009. I therefore suggest that you contact Mr Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Head of the Biological Diversity Unit (Eladio.Fernandez-Galiano@coe.int).

Yours sincerely



Right Hon Terry Davis

Mr Leobert de Boer, Chairman European Association of Zoos and Aquaria
Ms Angela Glatston, Chair EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/2009
EAZA Executive Office
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Fax: + 33 (0)3 88 41 27 99
+ 33 (0)3 88 41 27 40

Fra: Luigi Boitani [luigi.boitani@uniroma1.it]

Sendt: 29. august 2008 21:08

Til: glatston@rotterdamzoo.nl

Cc: von Arx Manuela

Emne: endorsement of the EAZA campaign

Dear Ms Glatston,
it is with great pleasure that we have learned of the 2008 EAZA campaign in support of the large carnivores in Europe. The awareness and fundraising campaign run by such a prestigious organization as EAZA will have a tremendous impact on the conservation of these species throughout Europe and the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) is pleased to provide our best support to your planned efforts. We are proud to join you in this campaign and we fully endorse your programme of activities.
We wish all the best success for the campaign.
My best regards

Luigi Boitani

Prof. Luigi Boitani, Chair
IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe

Dept. Animal & Human Biology
Università La Sapienza
Viale Università 32
00185-Roma, Italy

Muri/Bern, 30 August 2008

The European Association's of Zoos and Aquaria European Carnivores Campaign 2009

To whom it may concern:

The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) is planning an awareness and fundraising campaign in support of European carnivores in 2009. As co-chairs of the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group, we would like to endorse this campaign and emphasize its importance for the conservation and management of viable carnivore populations across Europe.

Carnivores, having long been strongly persecuted by man, have gained the public's interest and are today widely protected by law. Some have made an astonishing comeback – and suffer from the conflicts caused by their renaissance – which others are still on the brink of extinction. The situation of the three European cat species – the Eurasian lynx *Lynx lynx*, the Iberian lynx *Lynx pardinus* and the wildcat *Felis silvestris* – differs considerably between species and regions. While the indigenous populations of the Eurasian lynx in the Nordic countries and in the Carpathians have recovered and reintroductions in Central and Western Europe are promising, the subspecies living in the South-Western Balkans is critically endangered. The Iberian lynx, now restricted to two small populations in southern Spain, is the most endangered cat species worldwide; less than 200 individuals remain. The wildcat still exists in several populations in southern and central Europe, but the populations are fragmented, and our limited knowledge about this elusive forest-living cat is often hampering its conservation.

Carnivores are adaptable in their ecology and behaviour and are able to survive even in the human-dominated and cultivated European landscapes. But they cause many conflicts with human land use, and still suffer from direct and indirect persecution. Good science is needed for good conservation – but it is by far not enough. The ultimate condition for a sustainable coexistence of carnivores and people is our will to let them live in our vicinity. We love what we know, and we fear the unknown. Raising awareness for the life and fate of our European carnivores is the first step towards their conservation. And who would be in a better position to tackle this task than the European zoos, located right in our neighbourhoods and reaching millions of interested visitors every year?



Urs Breitenmoser



Christine Breitenmoser-Würsten

Co-chairs, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group



IUCN/SSC
Small Carnivore Specialist Group

30 August 2008

EAZA Executive Office
Attn: Martijn Los
Postbox 20164
1000 HD Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Dear Dr. Los:

I write this letter of endorsement in support of The EAZA European Carnivore Campaign 2008/2009. As you are aware, the annual conservation campaigns organized by EAZA have been highly successful, reaching more than 100 million people throughout Europe. In addition, substantial monetary capital is generated, necessary to ensure the conservation of biodiversity across Europe and beyond.

I am pleased to see that European carnivores will be highlighted during the 2009 campaign. The role that zoos provide in large-scale conservation of carnivores and ecosystems as a whole can not be overstated. It has been said that the future of conservation in Europe, and globally for that matter, is founded on three pillars: legislation, science, and motivation. EAZA zoos have in the past, and I am certain will continue to, serve as ambassadors of nature for millions of people and can effectively aid in maintaining these foundations of conservation.

The collaborative effort demonstrated by this and previous campaigns is truly remarkable. I applaud you for your efforts and look forward to the continued positive benefits resulting from this work.

Sincerely,

Jerrold L. Belant, Chair
IUCN/SSC Small Carnivore Specialist Group