OWAD The Wolf Project

Europäische Union. Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung. Evropská unie. Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj.

SN CZ Ahoj sousede. Hallo Nachbar. Interreg V A / 2014 – 2020

Systematic monitoring of wolves by camera traps – Bohemian and Saxon Switzerland National Parks

REPORT - ongoing results II.

Schedule of the monitoring campaign: 6th December – 19th January 2019
Number of camera trap stations: Forty-nine (49) camera traps (*Spypoint Force 11-D*) installed as one camera per station in the regular grid (one camera trap per 1.25 km^2).
Total number of trap days: 2018
Number of recorded mammalian species: 13

Species	No. of events	RAI	Naïve occupancy	*No. of events*	*RAI*	*Naïve occupancy*
Cervus elaphus	212	10,51	0,71	*253*	***19,15***	*0,74*
Homo sapiens	133	6,59	0,47	*197*	***14,91***	*0,52*
Capreolus capreolus	108	5,35	0,59	*177*	***13,40***	*0,71*
Vulpes vulpes	173	**8,57**	0,51	*90*	*6,81*	*0,38*
Sus scrofa	143	**7,09**	0,67	*32*	*2,42*	*0,38*
Meles meles	2	0,10	0,04	*30*	***2,27***	*0,26*
Martes sp.	21	1,04	0,20	*29*	*2,20*	*0,33*
Mustela putorius	0	-	-	*14*	*1,06*	*0,14*
Dama dama	0	-	-	*7*	*0,53*	*0,05*
Lepus europaeus	14	0,69	0,08	*5*	*0,38*	*0,05*
Rupicapra rupicapra	5	0,25	0,04	*5*	*0,38*	*0,10*
Sciurus vulgaris	1	0,05	0,02	*5*	*0,38*	*0,12*
Canis lupus	7	0,35	0,12	*3*	*0,23*	*0,07*
Procyon lotor	1	0,05	0,02	*3*	*0,23*	*0,07*
Nyctereutes procyonoides	0	-	-	*1*	*0,08*	*0,02*
Felis catus	7	0,35	0,02	*0*	-	-

Legend:
Data in italic on the right are from the survey conducted in vegetation period in the year of 2018. Differences in RAI between seasons are marked in **bold red** for species with more than 30 events.

Event is a record of animal with a minimum of one-hour-long gap from following record (event). It is always the first picture of the animal from its photo sequence. Both, one photo or the sequence of photos of the same individual or species is considered as one event.
Relative abundance index *(RAI = number of events / total number of camera trap days * 100)*
Naïve occupancy *(= number of camera trap stations that recorded the species / total number of camera trap stations)*

Results comments

RAI doesn't specify the number of individuals but their relative abundance compared to other animal species, to the length of the study, to the study location, and to the study season. Compared to the survey conducted in previous vegetation period, the relative abundance decreased 1.8-fold for *Cervus elaphus,* as the most often recorded species at the study area, 2.5-fold for *Capreolus capreolus*, 1.5-fold for *Rupicapra rupicapra*, and 2.3-fold for *Homo sapiens* (however, humans were still recorded by almost half of the traps). On the other hand the abundance of *Sus scrofa* tripled, abundance of *Canis lupus* increased 1.5-fold. We recorded no *Mustela putorius*, *Dama dama*, and *Nyctereutes procyonoides* during this winter survey. *Felis catus* was newly recorded seven times by one camera trap.

Appendix 1.
Schematic map of camera trap stations (green points in circles)