OWAD The Wolf Project

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

Systematic monitoring of wolves by camera traps – Jelení hora

REPORT – ongoing results II.

Schedule of the monitoring campaign: 31st October – 5th December 2018
Number of camera trap stations: Forty (40) 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: 1412
Number of recorded mammalian species: 9

Species	No. of events	RAI	Naïve occupancy	*No. of events*	*RAI*	*Naïve occupancy*
Cervus elaphus	**185**	**13,10**	0,80	*2703*	*185,77*	*0,98*
Capreolus capreolus	**71**	**5,03**	0,65	*473*	*32,51*	*0,68*
Sus scrofa	**60**	**4,25**	0,55	*296*	*20,34*	*0,35*
Vulpes vulpes	83	5,88	0,63	*88*	*6,05*	*0,60*
Lepus europaeus	45	3,19	0,48	*85*	*5,84*	*0,30*
Homo sapiens	33	2,34	0,18	*55*	*3,78*	*0,20*
Sciurus vulgaris	19	1,35	0,18	*31*	*2,13*	*0,23*
Martes sp.	17	1,20	0,18	*14*	*0,96*	*0,35*
Canis lupus	9	0,64	0,18	*7*	*0,48*	*0,08*
Meles meles	0	-	-	*5*	*0,34*	*0,13*
Ovis musimon	0	-	-	*4*	*0,27*	*0,05*
Mustela putorius	0	-	-	*1*	*0,07*	*0,03*

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 14-fold for *Cervus elaphus,* as the most often recorded species at the study area, 6-fold for *Capreolus capreolus*, 5-fold for *Sus scrofa*. Relative abundance stayed approximately the same for *Vulpes vulpes*, slowly increased for *Martes* sp. and *Canis lupus*. Three species (*Meles meles*, *Ovis musimon*, and *Mustela putorius*) were not recorded at all during the winter season.

We consider important to emphasize that the winter monitoring season ended before the snow hit, so the snow cover did not affect the behaviour of the species studied.

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