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
Jelení hora (Chomutov region, Ore Mountains)
REPORT – ongoing results III.

Schedule of the monitoring campaign: 31st May – 10th July 2019
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 km2).
Total number of trap days: 1453
Number of recorded mammalian species: 14

Species	**No. of events**	**RAI**	**Naïve occupancy**	*No. of events*	*RAI*	*Naïve occupancy*
Cervus elaphus	572	39,37	0,89	*877*	*60,27*	*0,98*
Capreolus capreolus	109	7,50	0,63	*141*	*9,69*	*0,68*
Vulpes vulpes	83	5,88	0,63	*64*	*4,40*	*0,6*
Lepus europeaus	48	3,30	0,29	*72*	*4,95*	*0,3*
Sus scrofa	43	2,96	0,50	*58*	*3,99*	*0,35*
Homo sapiens	40	2,75	0,26	*26*	*1,79*	*0,2*
Martes sp.	28	1,93	0,29	*12*	*0,82*	*0,35*
Sciurus vulgaris	25	1,72	0,13	*27*	*1,86*	*0,23*
Canis lupus	15	1,03	0,21	*6*	*0,41*	*0,08*
Meles meles	2	0,14	0,05	*3*	*0,21*	*0,13*
Nyctereutes procyonoides	1	0,07	0,03	*0*	-	-
Mustela putorius	1	0,07	0,03	*1*	*0,07*	*0,03*
Ovis musimon	1	0,07	0,03	*4*	*0,27*	*0,05*
Cervus nippon	1	0,07	0,03	*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

The table compares the results conducted in the same vegetation period in two different years, 2018 and 2019. 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. The more number of events of the species, the more detectable change in the specified area could occur. The relative abundance deincreased 1.5-fold for *Cervus elaphus*, 1.3-fold for *Sus scrofa*, 1.5-fold for *Lepus europeaus*. On the other hand the relative abundance increased 2.3-fold for *Martes* sp., 2.5-fold for *Canis lupus,* and 1.5-fold for

Homo sapiens. Newly, *Nyctereutes procyonoides* and *Cervus nippon* were recorded at the site, in both cases only by one camera trap.

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