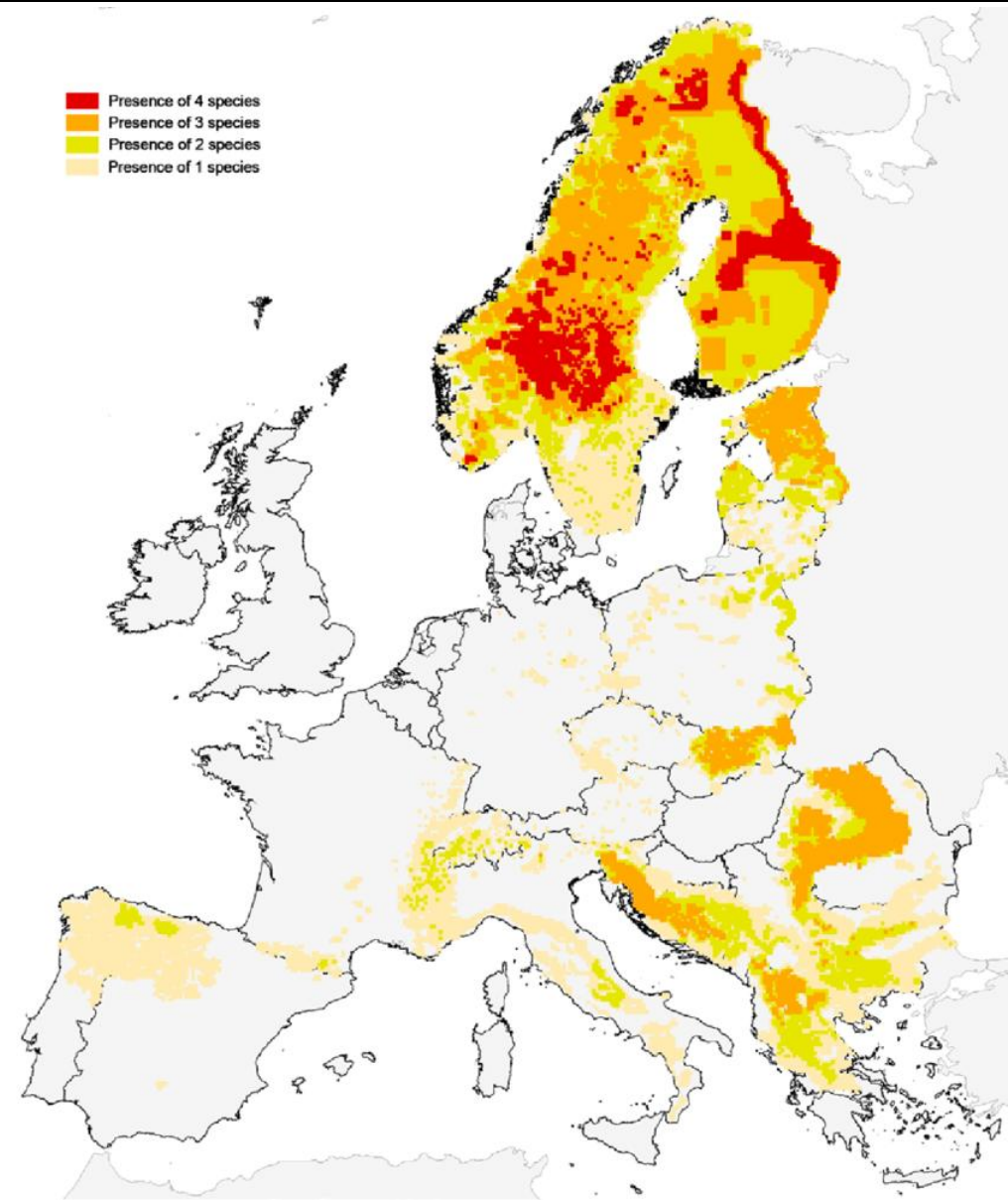


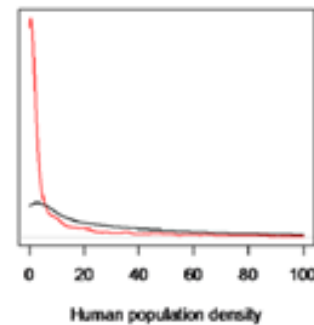
Integration of brown bear habitat needs into spatial planning



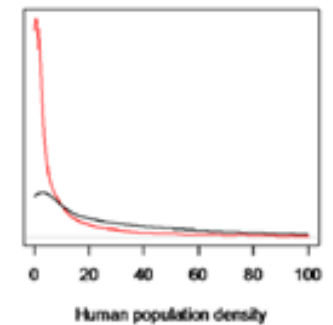
Backgrounds: large predators are one the most sensitive wildlife groups to habitat fragmentation



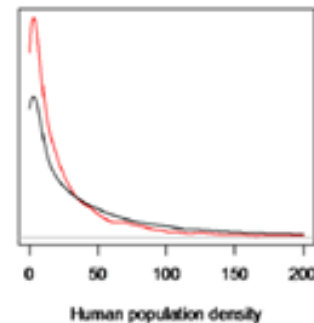
Bear



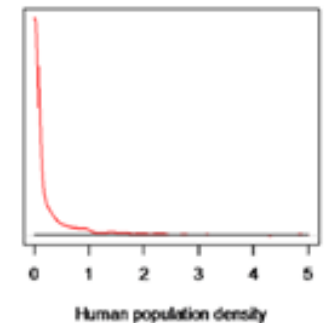
Lynx



Wolf

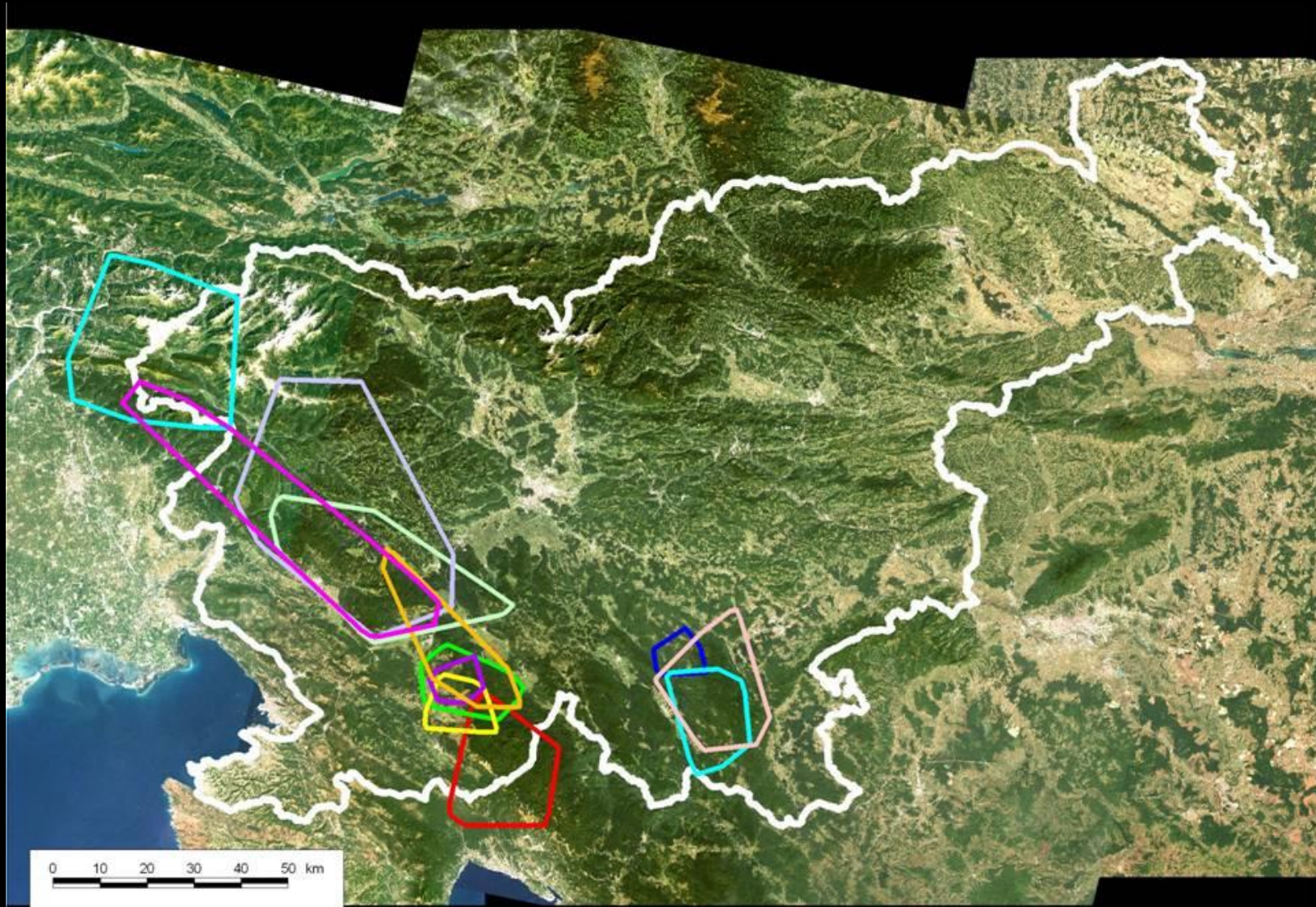


Wolverine



Map and figure: Chapron et al., 2014: Recovery of large carnivores in Europe's modern human-dominated landscapes

... they use huge home ranges



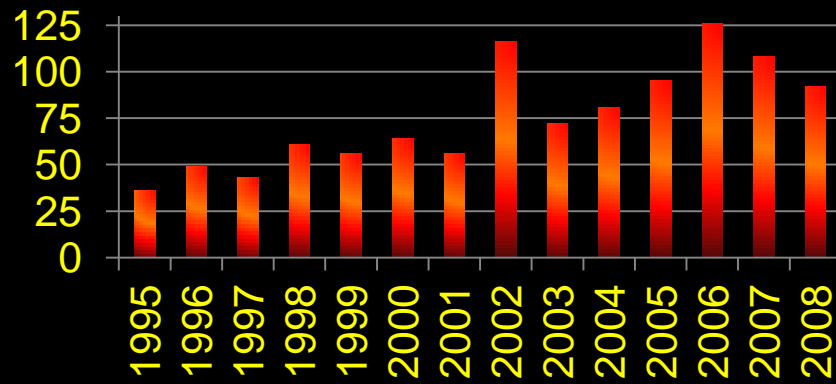
Home ranges of few bears monitored with GPS telemetry in Slovenia: males 370 km² (N = 19), females - 130 km² (N = 14); method MCP.



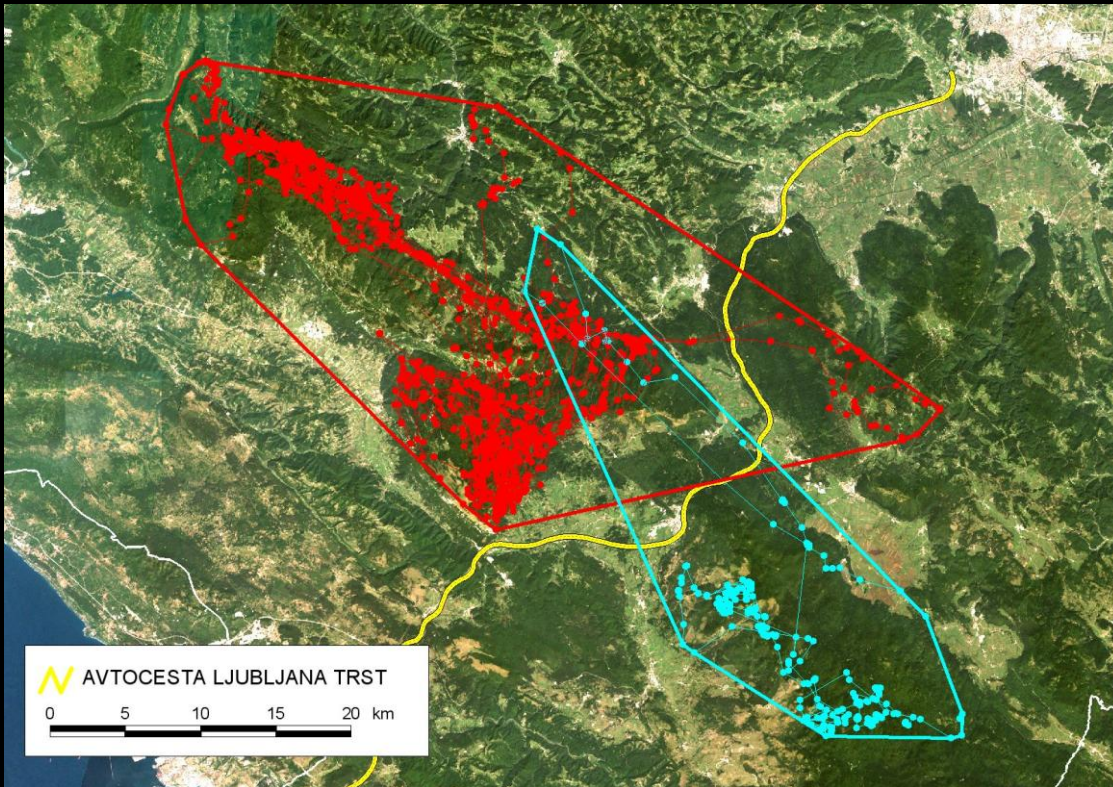
Bear „Rožnik“ travel route during 40 days after relocation; 100% MCP = 3800 km² or 1/5 of SI



... fragmentation usually highly elevates conflict levels – e.g. map of brown bear conflicts in Slovenia



different impacts may prevent bear movement: e.g. highway



... some bears easily cross highway

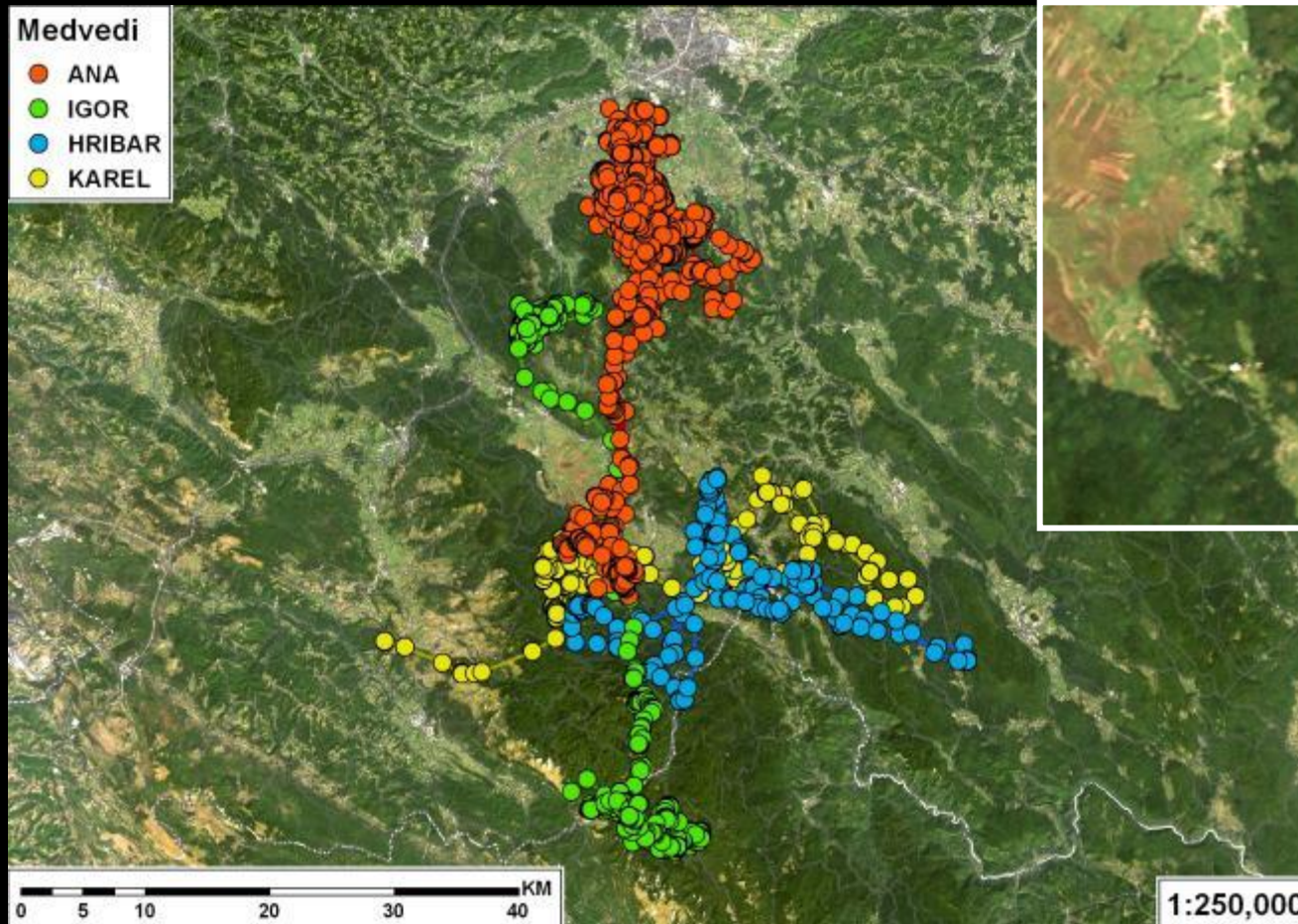
... But for some highway pose an absolute barrier





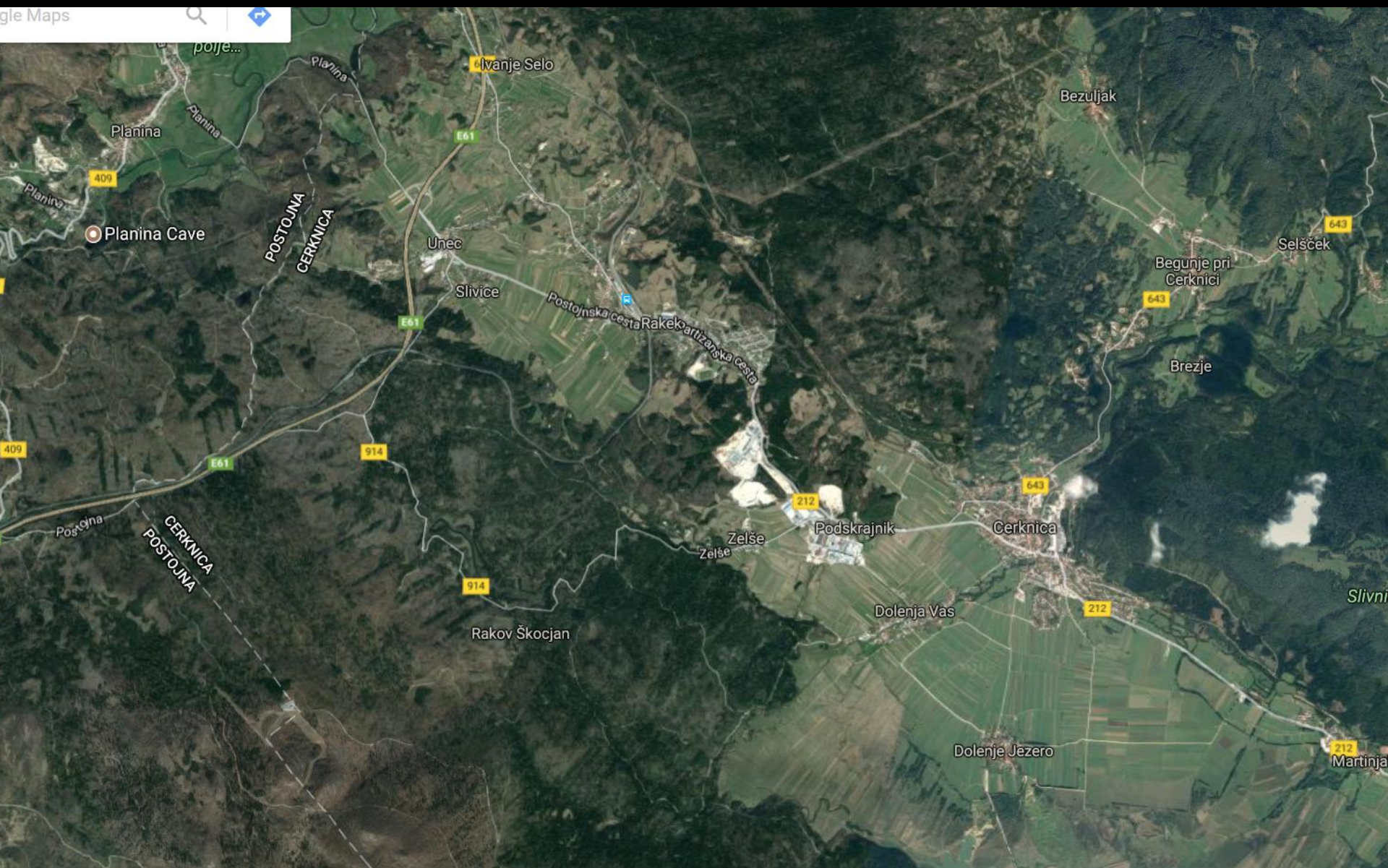


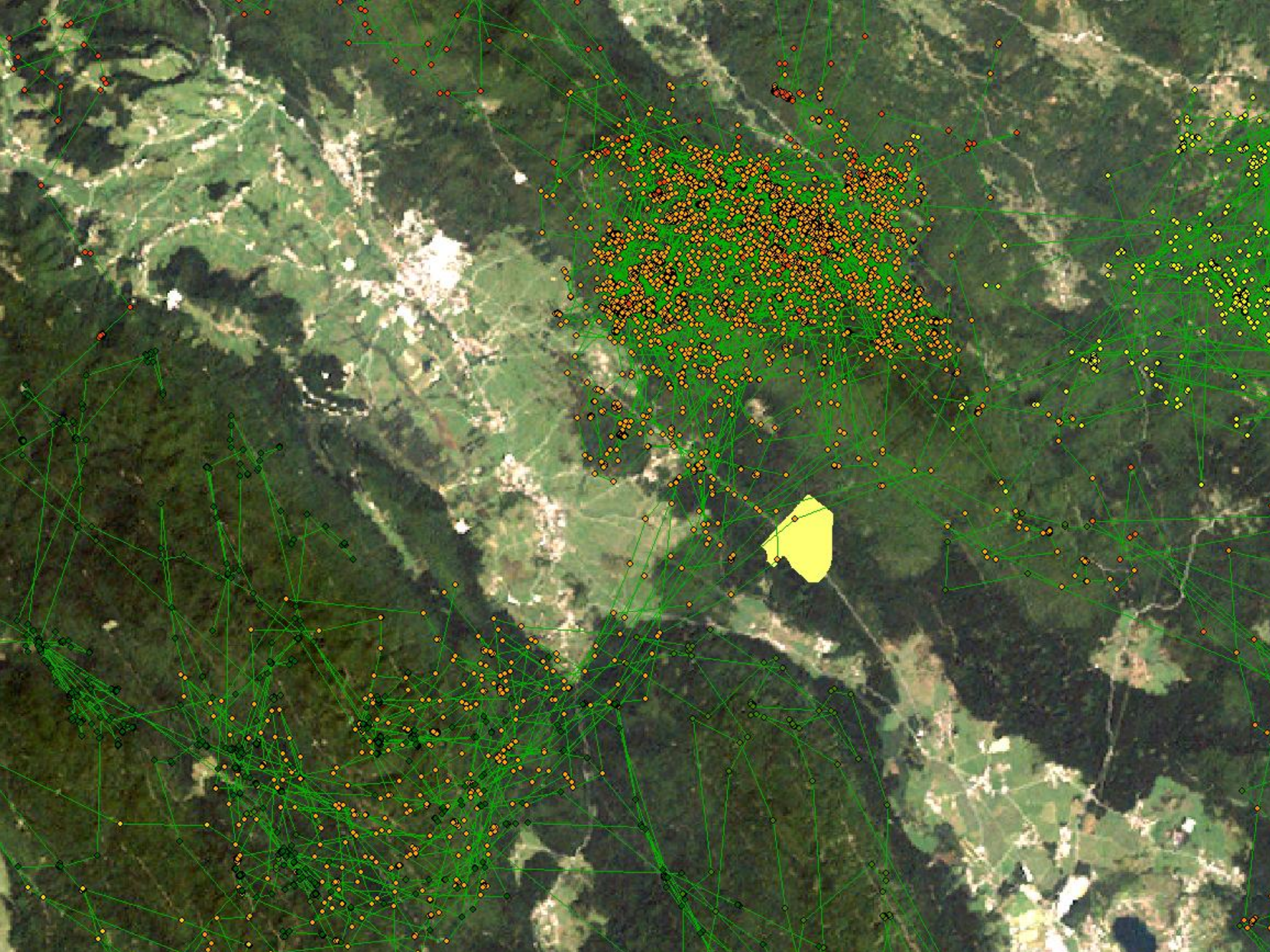
An issue of scale: corridors (impacts of human on permeability) can only be recognised if evaluated in appropriate -species specific - scale

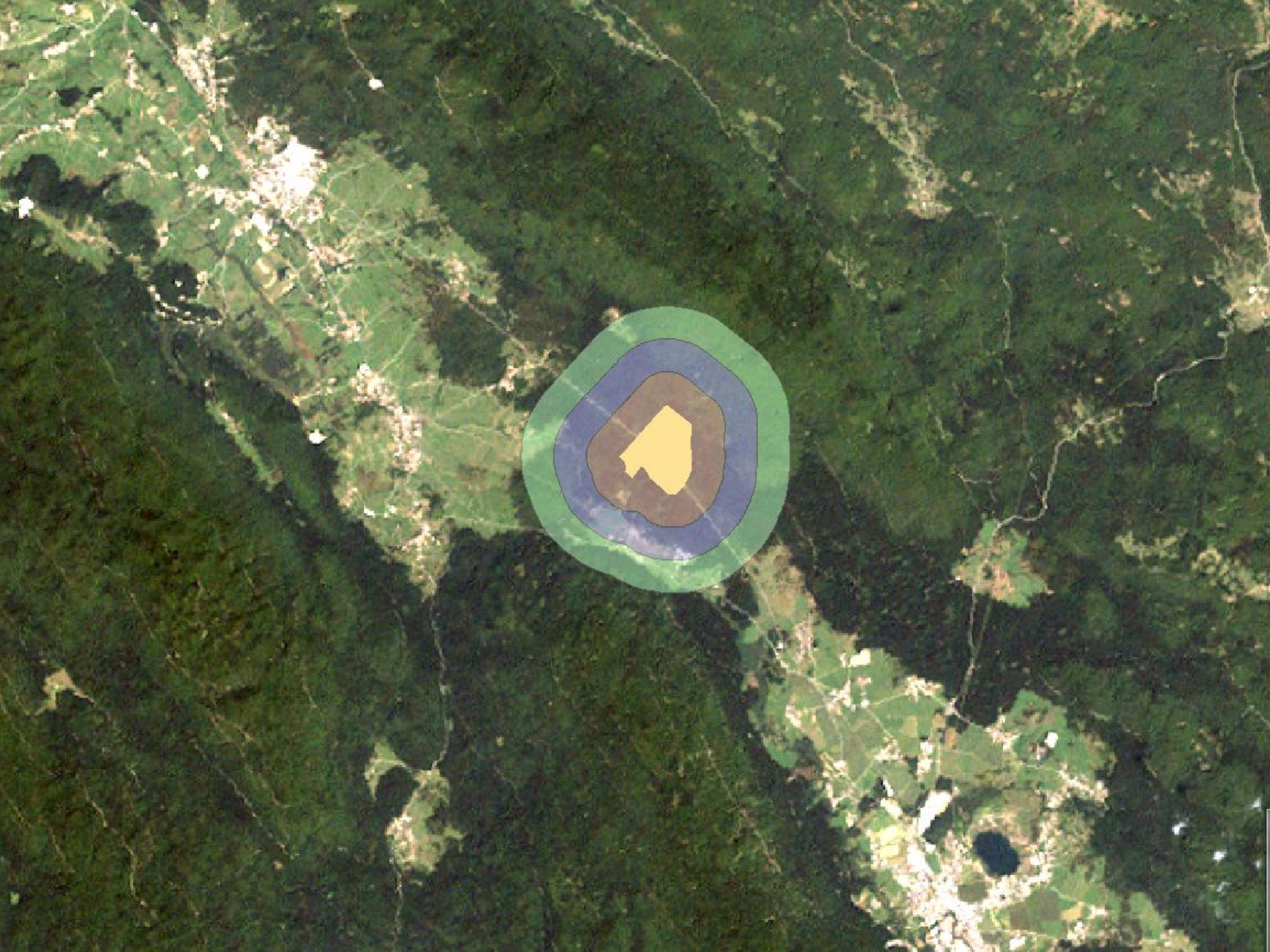




Officials often have difficulties in impact assesment preparation due to unsofficient knowledge/data access





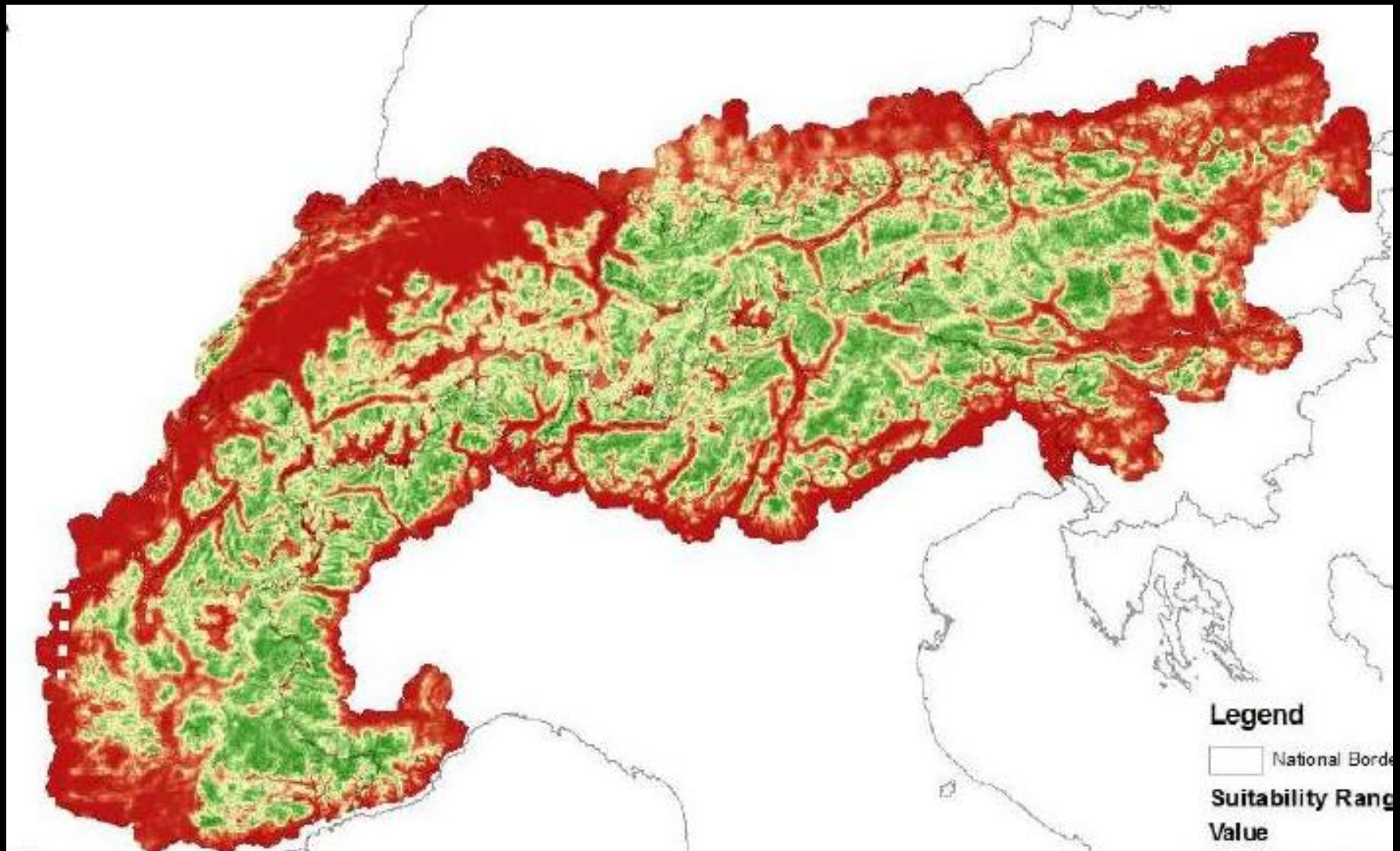


Work in progress - Life DinAlpBear: Analysis of spatial connectivity and preparation of environmental impact assessment guidelines

Life DinAlp Bear - map of the project area



Work in progress - Life DinAlpBear: result – habitat suitability map, identified main corridors + proposed mitigation measures



Work in progress - Life DinAlpBear:

- Results incorporated in Guidelines of population level management of BB, and all National strategies/action plans of BB management (adopted by government-s!)

AKCIJSKI NAČRT UPRAVLJANJA Z RJAVIM
MEDVEDOM (*URSUS ARCTOS* L.)
V SLOVENIJI 2003 - 2005



Februar 2003

