









Roe deer and Chamois under lynx and hunting pressure



FANJUL JB, DUCHAMP C., SAÏD S., DROUET-HOGUET N., LESCUREUX N., MONIN L., PELLERIN M., TOÏGO C.

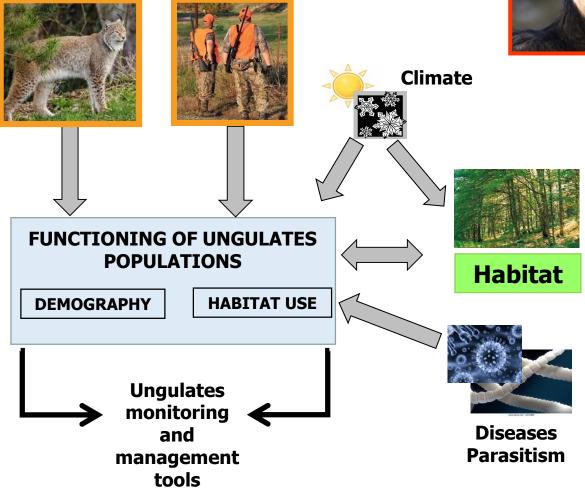


08/10/2024 Neuwiller Lès Saverne

STUDY AIMS



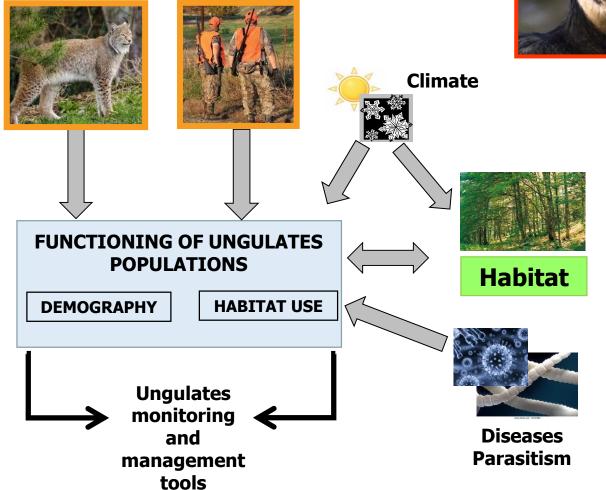




STUDY AIMS







Ungulates study

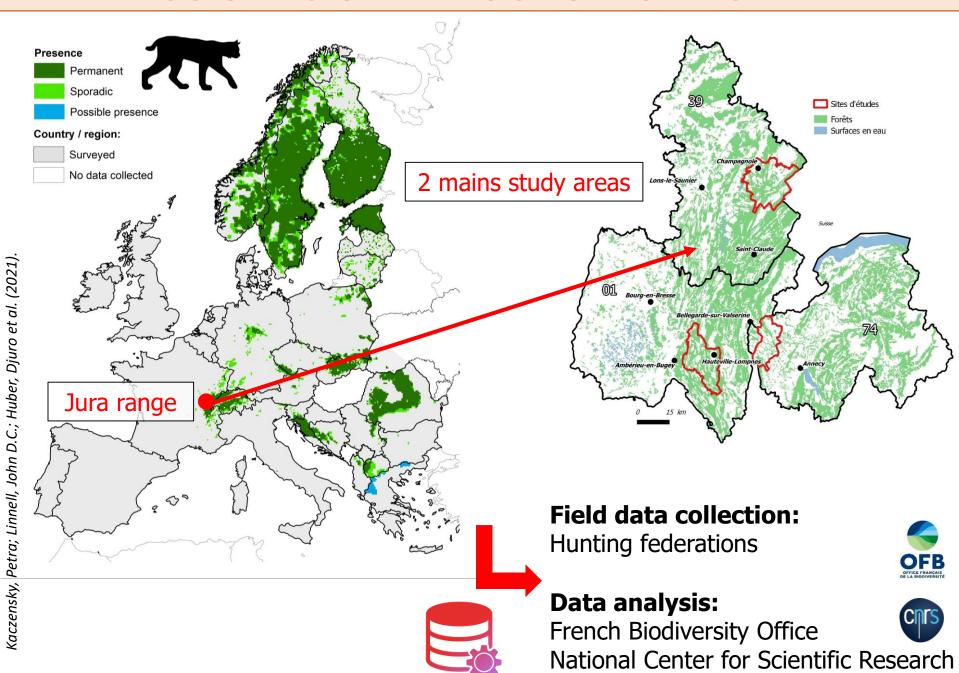
Hunting data

Lynx data

Environmental

data

A 7 YEARS STUDY: STUDY AREA & STACKEHOLDERS



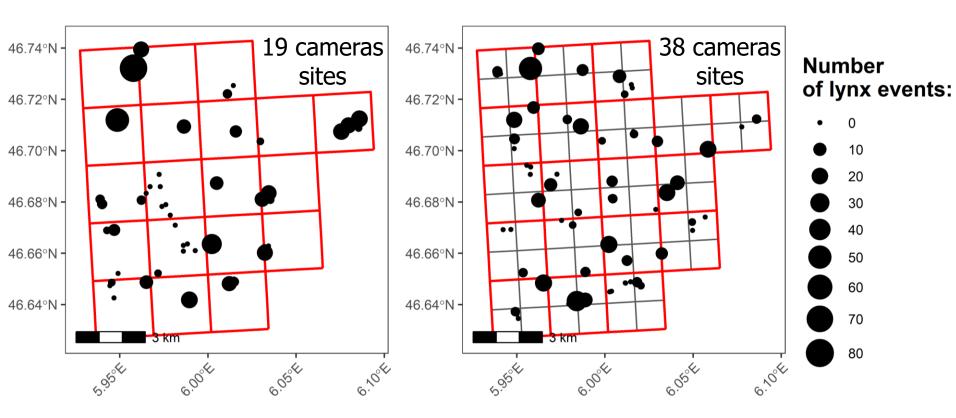
METHODS - LYNX CAMERA TRAP MONITORING

Method:

- Camera trapping
- 2 spatial grid resolution tested to recover with scale effects while looking for demographic and spatial responses of preys regarding lynx habitat use intensity

A: From 2016 to 2022 – 2.5 KM grid Seasonal monitoring

B: From 2020 to now – 1.25 KM grid Annual monitoring



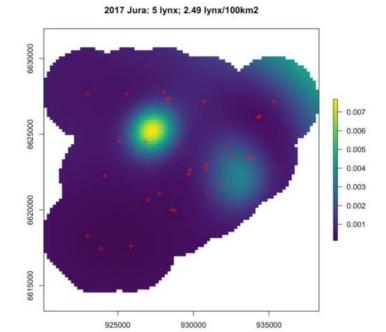


LYNX density estimates

SECR density (N/100km²)

	Jura site	Ain site
Mating season (jan mar.)	3.36	2.06
Autumn (sept-dec)	2.49	1.81





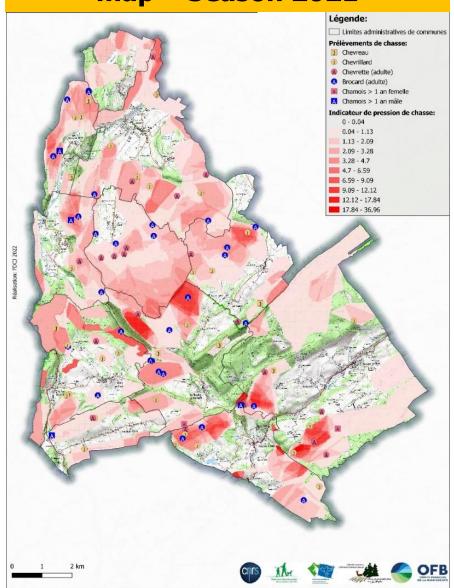
What prospectives:

- Annual / seasonal spatial variance of density ?
- lynx occupancy model which highlights heterogeneity across ungulate study areas

2016-2018 data

MAPPING ANNUAL HUNTING PRESSURE

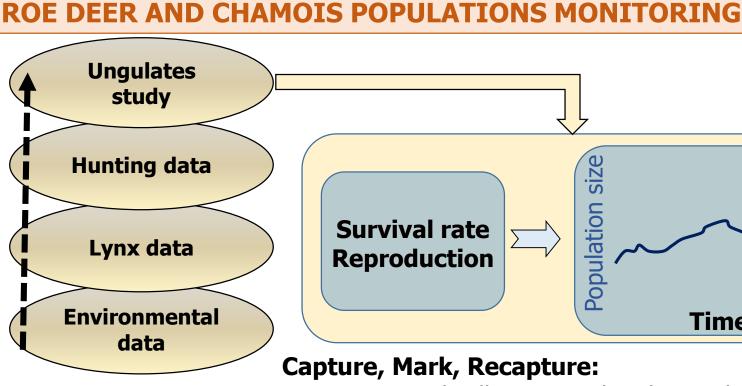
Example: hunting pressure map – Season 2021

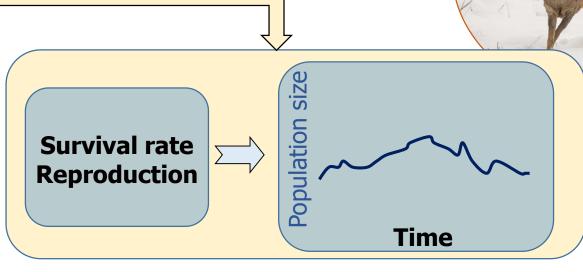




Data collected (2017- now):

- For each hunting season/session:
- Location
- Duration
- Number of hunters
- Number of dogs
- For each Roe deer / chamois killed:
- Location
- Age / sex
- Biometry measures (horn/antler size, hind foot length, body mass)





Capture, Mark, Recapture:

- VHF + visual collar: survival and reproductive success
 - GPS (adults only): habitat use, activity patterns and timing of birth

Collection of biological materials and measures:

- Fecundity, diseases, parasitism
- Phenotypic condition (body mass, horn/antler size, hind foot length)

Abundance estimates (taking care of detection probability):

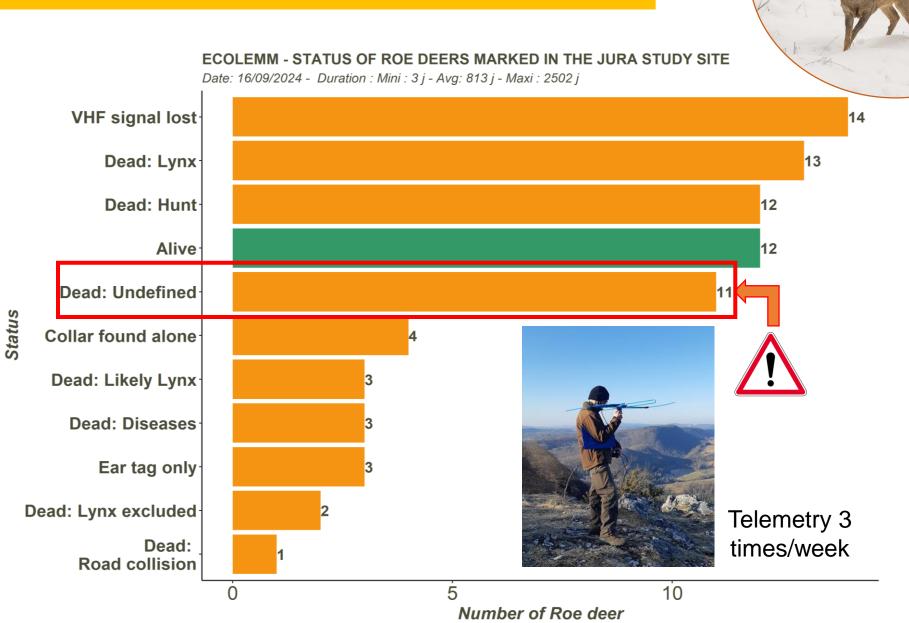
- Distance sampling
- CMR estimates



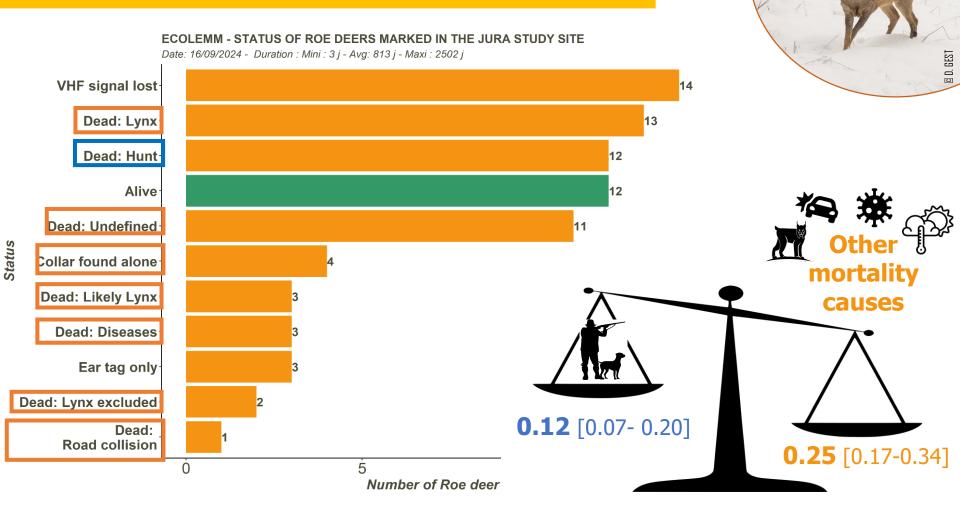
N=78 roe deer marked since 2017 in the Jura site



N=78 roe deer marked since 2017 in the Jura site



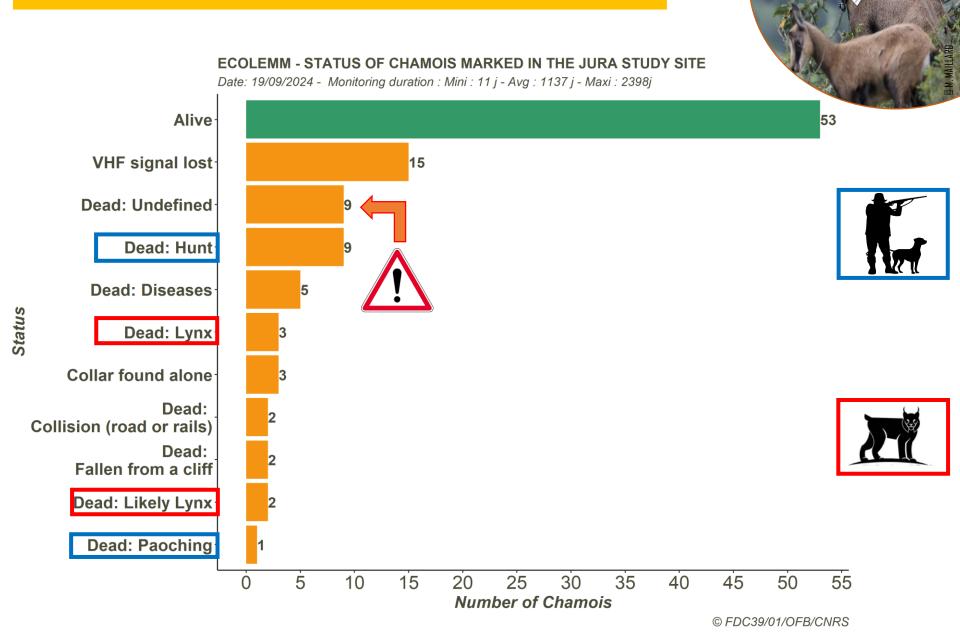
N=78 roe deer marked since 2017 in the Jura site



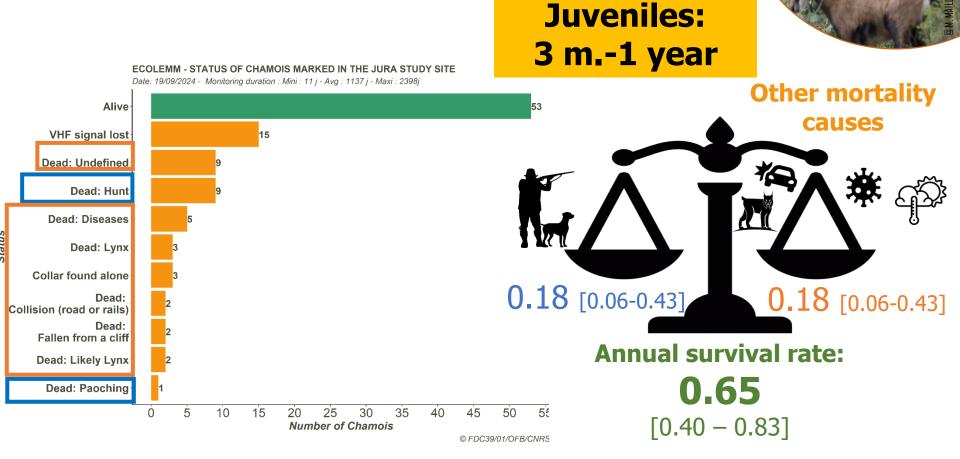
Annual survival rate: 0.63

[0.53 - 0.71]

N=104 chamois marked since 2017 in the Jura site

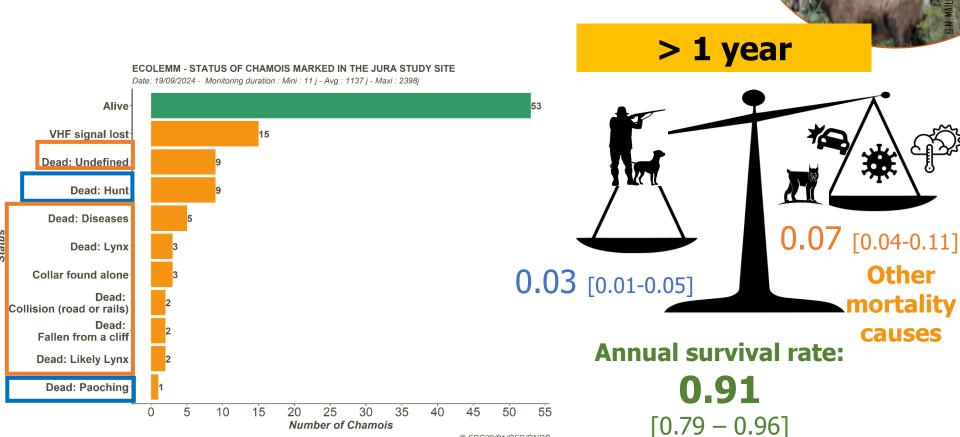


N=78 roe deer marked since 2017 in the Jura site



N=78 roe deer marked since 2017 in the Jura site

Number of Chamois



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COMPARING APPARENT MORTALITY - CONCLUSIONS



- Low adult survival (similar to other results in eastern europe in populations hunted and under lynx predation)
- Both hunting and other causes of mortality are high
 - Further investigation needed to highlight the possible impact of lynx predation



- Adult survival rate high (similar to other sites without predators)
 - Negligeable lynx effect on adult survival rate ?
 - Juvenile survival still to investigate

INVESTIGATING SPATIAL DATA OF UNGULATES **Available data:** 65 GPS + activity data (Roe deer + Chamois) Lynx monitoring: > 2000 measures of ungulates browsing 2.5 km grid 1.25 km grid pressure on forest Unqulates GPS data > 200 hair samples (Herrada et al., 2024) > 200 feacal samples (cortisol + diet quality) **Expectations** Home range sizes and composition Trophic cascades Stress, physiological data Dispersal















Upcoming:

Data analyses Social Science PhD (Louise MONIN) restitution: human - lynx ungulates interactions in the Jura range

More information:

www.ecolemm.fr jean-baptiste.fanjul@chasseurdefrance.com

Financial supports:























An opportunity to involve hunters and to share knowledge about Lynx with them

