

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

0.1 Member State	IT
0.2.1 Species code	1361
0.2.2 Species name	Lynx lynx
0.2.3 Alternative species scientific name	N/A
0.2.4 Common name	N/A

1. National Level

1.1 Maps

1.1.1 Distribution Map	Yes
1.1.1a Sensitive species	No
1.1.2 Method used - map	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
1.1.3 Year or period	2001-2012
1.1.4 Additional map	No
1.1.5 Range map	Yes

2. Biogeographical Or Marine Level

2.1 Biogeographical Region

2.2 Published sources

Alpine (ALP)

The present species assessment (fields 0.1-2.9) has been compiled by Daniele Paoloni, Cristiano Spilinga (Associazione Teriologica Italiana - ATIt) and Anna Alonzi, Piero Genovesi, Francesca Ronchi (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). Information, unpublished data and experts' judgments have been provided by Marco Apollonio, Luigi Boitani, Paolo Ciucci, Luca Lapini, Anna Loy, Andrea Sforzi (ATIt).

Boitani L., Corsi F., Falcucci A., Maiorano L., Marzetti I., Masi M., Montemaggiori A., Ottaviani D., Reggiani G., Rondinini C., 2002. Rete Ecologica Nazionale. Un approccio alla conservazione dei vertebrati italiani. Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo; Ministero dell'Ambiente, Direzione per la Conservazione della Natura; Istituto di Ecologia Applicata. [Http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN](http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN)

Boitani L., Lovari S., Vigna Taglianti A., 2003. Carnivora – Artiodactyla. Fauna d'Italia, vol. XXXVIII, Mammalia III. Ed. Calderini de Il Sole 24 ore Edagricole, Bologna.

Dal Pra S., 2007-2008. Studio sulla presenza della lince (Lynx lynx L.) in Friuli Venezia Giulia mediante l'utilizzo di metodi di monitoraggio diretti e indiretti. Tesi di Laurea specialistica in Scienze della Natura, Univ. Degli Studi di Padova, Relatori L. Guidolin & S. Filacorda: 1-79.

Fattori U., Zanetti M. (Cur.), 2009. Grandi carnivori ed ungulati nell'area confinaria italo slovena. Stato di conservazione. Progetto Interreg "Gestione sostenibile transfrontaliera delle risorse faunistiche". Direzione centrale risorse agricole, naturali e forestali della Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia - Ufficio Studi Faunistici publ., Gorizia.

Molinari P., Rotelli L., Catello M., Bassano B., 2001. Present status and distribution of the Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx) in the Italian Alps. Hystrix, 12: 3-10.

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

Molinari P., Bionda R., Carmignola G., Catello M., Cetto E., Filacorda S., Gavagnin P., Mingozi T., Rodolfi M., Molinari-Jobin A., 2006. Status of the Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in the Italian Alps: an overview 2000–2004. *Acta Biologica Slovenica*, 49: 13–18.

Molinari P., Bionda R., Carmignola G., Filacorda S., Groff C., Mingozi T., Marucco F., Molinari-Jobin A., 2012. Status and distribution of the lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in the Italian Alps 2005–2009. *Acta Biologica Slovenica*, 55 (1).

Molinari-Jobin A., Molinari P., Breitenmoser-Würsten C., Wölfl M., Stanisa C., Fasel M., Stahl P., Vandel J.M., Rotelli L., Kaczensky P., Huber T., Adamic M., Koren I., Breitenmoser U., 2003. THE PAN-ALPINE CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR THE LYNX. *Nature and environment*, No. 130. Council of Europe Publishing.

Molinari-Jobin A., Marboutin E., Wölfl S., Wölfl M., Molinari P., Fasel M., Kos I., Blažic M., Breitenmoser-Würsten C., Fuxjäger C., Huber T., Koren I., Breitenmoser U., 2010. Recovery of the Alpine lynx *Lynx lynx* metapopulation. *Oryx* 44: 267–275.

Molinari-Jobin A., Kéry M., Marboutin E., Molinari P., Koren I., Fuxjäger C., Breitenmoser-Würsten C., Wölfl S., Fasel M., Kos I., Wölfl M., Breitenmoser U., 2012. Monitoring in the presence of species misidentification: the case of the Eurasian lynx in the Alps. *Animal Conservation* (early view) doi:10.1111/j.1469-1795.2011.00511.x

2.3 Range

2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	800
2.3.2 Method - Range surface area	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)
2.3.3 Short-term trend period	2001-2012
2.3.4 Short-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.5 Short-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.6 Long-term trend period	1989-2012
2.3.7 Long-term trend direction	stable (0)
2.3.8 Long-term trend magnitude	min max
2.3.9 Favourable reference range	area (km ²) operator much more than (>>) unknown No method Expert judgment
2.3.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate dataUse of different method

2.4 Population

2.4.1 Population size (individuals or agreed exception)	Unit number of individuals (i) min 3 max 5
2.4.2 Population size (other than individuals)	Unit N/A min max
2.4.3 Additional information	Definition of locality Conversion method Problems
2.4.4 Year or period	2006-2012

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

2.4.5 Method – population size	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.6 Short-term trend period	2001-2012		
2.4.7 Short term trend direction	stable (0)		
2.4.8 Short-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.9 Short-term trend method	Complete survey/Complete survey or a statistically robust estimate (3)		
2.4.10 Long-term trend period	1989-2012		
2.4.11 Long term trend direction	stable (0)		
2.4.12 Long-term trend magnitude	min	max	confidence interval
2.4.13 Long-term trend method	N/A		
2.4.14 Favourable reference population	number		
	operator	much more than (>>)	
	unknown	No	
	method	Expert judgement	
2.4.15 Reason for change			

2.5 Habitat for the Species

2.5.1 Surface area - Habitat (km ²)			
2.5.2 Year or period			
2.5.3 Method used - habitat	Absent data (0)		
2.5.4 a) Quality of habitat	Good		
2.5.4 b) Quality of habitat - method	Expert based		
2.5.5 Short term trend period	2001-2012		
2.5.6 Short term trend direction	increase (+)		
2.5.7 Long-term trend period	1989-2012		
2.5.8 Long term trend direction	increase (+)		
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	4378		
2.5.10 Reason for change	Improved knowledge/more accurate data Use of different method		

2.6 Main Pressures

Pressure	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	high importance (H)	N/A
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	low importance (L)	N/A

2.6.1 Method used – pressures	based only on expert judgements (1)
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

2.7 Main Threats

Threat	ranking	pollution qualifier(s)
Forest and Plantation management & use (B02)	high importance (H)	N/A
forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth (B03)	high importance (H)	N/A
trapping, poisoning, poaching (F03.02.03)	high importance (H)	N/A
continuous urbanisation (E01.01)	low importance (L)	N/A
anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity (J03.02)	low importance (L)	N/A

Report on the main results of the surveillance under article 11 for annex II, IV and V species (Annex B)

2.7.1 Method used – threats expert opinion (1)

2.8 Complementary Information

2.8.1 Justification of % thresholds for trends

2.8.2 Other relevant Information

From 2005–2009, a total of 268 signs of lynx presence have been collected, compared to 411 signs during the previous pentad. The number of reported presence signs decreased steadily from 2005 to 2009. The distribution of the confirmed signs of lynx presence is confined to three concise areas: the North-eastern Alps of Friuli VG, the Trentino province and the Ossola valley in the Piedmont region. In these areas are reported in total 10-15 individuals, mostly dispersing individuals (Source: Molinari et al., 2012). 3-5 individuals that show a continuous occurrence represent the minimum number alive (MNA) in North-eastern Alps. Probably these individuals are all erratic males that come from Slovenia, so there will be a restocking program with a pair of lynxes.

2.8.3 Trans-boundary assessment

2.9 Conclusions (assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)

2.9.1 Range	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A
2.9.2. Population	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A
2.9.3. Habitat	assessment Favourable (FV) qualifiers N/A
2.9.4. Future prospects	assessment Bad (U2) qualifiers N/A
2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status	Bad (U2)
2.9.5 Overall trend in Conservation Status	declining (-)

3. Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures - Annex II species

3.1 Population

3.1.1 Population Size	Unit N/A min max
3.1.2 Method used	Absent data (0)
3.1.3 Trend of population size within	N/A

3.2 Conversation Measures

3.2.1 Measure	3.2.2 Type	3.2.3 Ranking	3.2.4 Location	3.2.5 Broad Evaluation
Legal protection of habitats and species (6.3)	Legal Administrative	low importance (L)	Both	Enhance Long term
Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking (7.1)	Contractual	medium importance (M)	Both	Unknown

Species name: Lynx lynx (1361) Region code: ALP

Field label	Note	User
2.3.1 Surface area - Range (km ²)	The area of the range (2.3.1) has been calculated also summing up the grid cells of species' presence in the adjacent biogeographical region of marginal presence. Only cells entirely overlapped to the marginal area have been summed up, in order to avoid an overestimation of the overall species' range.	ISPRA_AUNA
2.4.1c Population size (other than individuals) - Max	From 2005–2009, a total of 268 signs of lynx presence have been collected, compared to 411 signs during the previous pentad. The number of reported presence signs decreased steadily from 2005 to 2009. The distribution of the confirmed signs of lynx presence is confined to three concise areas: the North-eastern Alps of Friuli VG, the Trentino province and the Ossola valley in the Piedmont region. In these areas are reported in total 10-15 individuals, mostly dispersing individuals (Source: Molinari et al., 2012). 3-5 individuals that show a continuous occurrence represent the minimum number alive (MNA) in North-eastern Alps. Probably these individuals are all erratic males that come from Slovenia, so there will be a restocking program with a pair of lynxes.	ISPRA_AUNA
2.4.1b Population size (other than individuals) - Min	From 2005–2009, a total of 268 signs of lynx presence have been collected, compared to 411 signs during the previous pentad. The number of reported presence signs decreased steadily from 2005 to 2009. The distribution of the confirmed signs of lynx presence is confined to three concise areas: the North-eastern Alps of Friuli VG, the Trentino province and the Ossola valley in the Piedmont region. In these areas are reported in total 10-15 individuals, mostly dispersing individuals (Source: Molinari et al., 2012). 3-5 individuals that show a continuous occurrence represent the minimum number alive (MNA) in North-eastern Alps. Probably these individuals are all erratic males that come from Slovenia, so there will be a restocking program with a pair of lynxes.	ISPRA_AUNA
2.5.9 Area of suitable habitat (km ²)	<p>The area of suitable habitat (2.5.9) has been calculated by intersecting habitat suitability models with each biogeographical region in which the species is present. The habitat suitability models are those included in the Italian Ecological Network (Rete Ecologica Nazionale – REN; Boitani et al. 2002), and were developed at the national scale for all vertebrate species, based on species-environments relationships defined with inputs from leading species' experts. The models were created integrating into a Geographic Information System geographic and environmental data, such as Corine Land Cover, Digital Terrain Model, water and road networks.</p> <p>Source: Boitani L., Corsi F., Falcucci A., Maiorano L., Marzetti I., Masi M., Montemaggiori A., Ottaviani D., Reggiani G., Rondinini C., 2002. Rete Ecologica Nazionale. Un approccio alla conservazione dei vertebrati italiani. Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo; Ministero dell'Ambiente, Direzione per la Conservazione della Natura; Istituto di Ecologia Applicata. Http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/REN</p>	ISPRA_AUNA



_F

_F

_F

_F
