

# Aktualitātes lielo plēsēju jautājumos un atbildēs Eiropas Lielo plēsēju iniciatīvas (LCIE) un Lāču speciālistu grupas skatījumā (IUCN BSG)

**Jānis Ozoliņš**

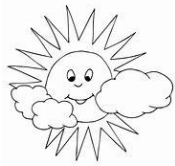
un LVMI "Silava" pētījuma "Lāču monitorings 2023.-2025.gadā"  
grupa

Pētījuma pasūtītājs – Dabas aizsardzības pārvalde (Nr. 7.7/417/2023)  
<https://www.silava.lv/petnieciba/aktive-petijumi/lacu-monitorings-2023-2025>

Seminārs MS Teams platformā, 15. februāris 2024.gads

Varbūt var iztikt bez lāčiem?

Zaļā vienošanās:

- Uz klimata neitralitāti ( $\text{CO}_2$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  )
- Uz bioloģiskās daudzveidības saglabāšanu

https://www.lcie.org/About-LCIE



Register

Login

Search...



**Large Carnivore  
Initiative for Europe**  
IUCN/SSC SPECIALIST GROUP



About LCIE

[Home](#) [Publications](#) [About LCIE](#) [Large carnivores](#) [Blog](#) [News](#) [Links](#)

## About LCIE

Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe

LCIE consists of a group of experts who give their time freely to help conserve large carnivores in Europe.

The members bring experience from the fields of ecological and social science research, wildlife management, hands-on conservation, and from international conservation organisations.

The members do not formally represent their institutions when working for the LCIE, thereby ensuring their independence. Where possible we have tried to maintain a wide geographic spread in our group's composition.

## More about the Specialist Group

The BSG promotes bear conservation by:

- Fostering research aimed at ascertaining threats, population trends, and habitat needs.
- Monitoring changes in population size, geographic range, habitat, and threats.
- Reducing threats by developing or aiding conservation actions and assessing how well actions are working.
- Assessing status mainly through the Red List process, globally and by country and at the population level for some species.
- Setting priorities for ...

[read more](#)

### IUCN SSC Bear Speciali...

[Overview and description](#)

[Group leadership](#)

[At a glance](#)



## Bear Specialist Group

### MISSION

It strives to promote the conservation of bears living in their natural habitats across their worldwide distribution. We do this by gaining, synthesizing and disseminating information; aiding, promoting and supporting conservation initiatives; providing technical assistance and building capacity of those involved or interested in bear conservation; and becoming directly involved in issues that reduce threats and foster the conservation of any of the seven species of terrestrial bears.





## A manifesto for large carnivore conservation and management in Europe

(version 26.11.2023)

### Contents

Prelude.....	1
Premises.....	2
The challenge .....	4
The nature of coexistence.....	4
A future status for large carnivores .....	5
Understanding conflict.....	5
Responding to conflict .....	6
The benefits of large carnivores .....	7
Management of habitat and prey .....	8
Management of large carnivore populations .....	9
Animal welfare considerations in large carnivore conservation.....	10
Institutional arrangements .....	10
Knowledge needs and uses.....	12
Final words.....	12

## Prelude

Since its creation in 1995 the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe<sup>1</sup> (LCIE) has worked towards the achievement of a vision *“To maintain and restore, in coexistence with people, viable populations of large carnivores as an integral part of ecosystems and landscapes across Europe”*. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century the context of large carnivore conservation in Europe has developed considerably due to many expansions (and some few contractions) in carnivore distributions (especially by wolves and jackals) and massive changes in environmental, social, economic and political situations across the continent. The recovery of the species in many areas implies that, with the exception of some small populations of bears and lynx, in most areas we are often no longer in a situation of saving species from extinction. Rather, we are in the process of finding ways to live with the success of decades of successful conservation. Against this background we also see that controversies around managing this success are becoming increasingly polarized and linked to wider social and political movements.



This is a manifesto of how the LCIE think large carnivore conservation and management could look in a European context. It is informed by our combined experience and knowledge coming from a diversity of professions and disciplines as well as motivated by our personal ethics of biodiversity conservation. It is intended to inspire, by outlining some long-term objectives and stretch goals which will often go beyond the minimum standards required by international legal instruments. It states some principles and recommendations of the measures needed to achieve these objectives but does not seek to be prescriptive about specific contexts. Embracing a coordinated diversity of approaches adapted to different contexts is at the heart of our philosophy. This manifesto is intended to explore in greater detail the potential relationship between people and large carnivores in the landscapes that they share. It is intended to be relevant for all European countries and six large European carnivore species: brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*), Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) and golden jackal (*Canis aureus*).

- Coexistence should be viewed as a dynamic and co-adaptive process where both people and large carnivores are viewed as integral and interacting parts of the landscape. Approaches to coexistence will be variable and context dependent in both space and time.
- Although coexistence does not require all stakeholders to agree on all aspects of large carnivore conservation, it does require a degree of tolerance of the presence of large carnivores and the legitimate interests of a diversity of stakeholders with divergent opinions.
- The opinions and perspectives of local communities and groups that are directly influenced by, and have an influence on, large carnivore conservation require particular weight and attention.
- However, coexistence with large carnivores also requires coordination at large spatial (continental) scales because of their specific ecology (low density, large home ranges, high mobility).
- The negotiation of different points of view should be conducted through channels which are legal and based on participatory meetings or processes.



## Understanding conflict

Conflicts between humans and large carnivores have been common throughout history. During recent years, our understanding of conflicts has developed to the extent that we can now recognize that these conflicts can be very diverse and variable between regions and species. It is useful to separate between the direct and indirect impacts that large carnivores can have on economic and material interests and the social conflicts that involve disagreements between different groups of

Following Aldo Leopold:

“We shall never achieve harmony with land, any more than we shall achieve absolute justice or liberty for people. In these higher aspirations the important thing is not to achieve, but to strive.” (Aldo Leopold, by L.B. Leopold, ed.: Round River: From the Journals of Aldo Leopold. New York: Oxford University Press, 1953, 55.).

*Cilvēka harmonija ar vidi nav panākama vairāk par harmoniju sabiedrībā - brīvību, saskaņu, taisnīgumu. Bet vissvarīgākais ir nevis mērķis, kas nekad nebūs sasniedzams, bet tiekšanās uz šo mērķi.*



## Bear Specialist Group

### BSG Mission

The BSG strives to promote the conservation of bears living in their natural habitats across their worldwide distribution. We do this by gaining, synthesizing and disseminating information; instigating, promoting and supporting conservation initiatives; providing technical assistance and building capacity of those involved or interested in bear conservation; and becoming directly involved in issues that reduce threats and foster the conservation of any of the seven species of terrestrial bears.



## About the Bear Specialist Group

The Bear Specialist Group (BSG) is one of >160 Specialist Groups/Task Forces within the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The IUCN, created in 1948, is the world's largest and most diverse science-based environmental network, composed of most of the world's governments, and many conservation-oriented scientists and environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The SSC consists of >10,000 volunteer experts on species conservation, grouped mainly by taxon into Specialist Groups. The BSG focuses on the seven species of terrestrial bears, whereas the polar bear is included in its own Polar Bear Specialist Group.

The BSG is comprised of approx. 250 members representing nearly all countries with bear populations or even transient bears. We include professional biologists and conservationists from governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, museums, zoos and other captive facilities. We are not an advocacy or animal welfare organization, although we may advocate on occasion and we are concerned for animal welfare. Our purpose is to pursue science-based conservation of bears, which means that we are involved in:



International Bear News Distribution  
c/o International Association for Bear  
Research and Management  
Jennapher Teunissen van Manen  
907 Jessie Way  
Bozeman, MT 59715 USA  
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED  
Update your contact information at:  
[www.bearbiology.org](http://www.bearbiology.org)



## About the International Association for Bear Research and Management (IBA)

The [International Association for Bear Research and Management \(IBA\)](http://www.bearbiology.org) is a non-profit tax-exempt organization open to professional biologists, wildlife managers and others dedicated to the conservation of all bear species. The organization has approximately 500 members from over 45 countries. It supports the scientific management of bears through research and distribution of information. The IBA sponsors international conferences on all aspects of bear biology, ecology and management. Many of the conference papers are published as peer-reviewed scientific papers in the journal [Ursus](#).

## Our Vision

IBA envisions a world where all 8 bear species can thrive and coexist with humans.

## Our Mission

IBA advances scientific understanding and global conservation of the world's 8 bear species.

The goal of IBA is to achieve the conservation and restoration of the world's bears through science-based research,

---

**Councillor Candidate, Egle Tammeleht**

University of Tartu  
Estonia  
Email: [egle.tammeleht@ut.ee](mailto:egle.tammeleht@ut.ee)

I ran into bears for the first time as a high-school student, and since then have been fascinated by these respectable animals. A few years later, I had an opportunity to study brown bears as a bachelor student at the University of Tartu, Estonia. Since then, bears have been continuously my research subjects. I defended my PhD-thesis in 2011 on diet, population genetics and phylogeography of brown bears in northern Eurasia. Currently, I am a research scientist at the University of Tartu, where my work involves different aspects of brown bear ecology and biology. Besides pure academic work, outreach is also an essential part of work for me to increase factfulness and promote coexistence with bears in communities based on science.



I attended my first bear conference in 2007 in Mexico and became a member of IBA in 2011. For me, all contacts with IBA have been very inspiring due to its kind and warm, yet competent and constructive-minded members. It is a great honor for me to be nominated and if elected, I will give my best to contribute to the development of IBA and help to ensure continuation of its broad and efficient work. I believe that involvement and connectedness of culturally or otherwise diverse members, as well as young researchers, is an effective use of capacity to secure organizational sustainability and improvement.

---

**Councillor Candidate, Mark Edwards**

Alberta Office of the Chief Scientist/University of Alberta,  
Edmonton  
Canada  
Email: [mark.edwards@bearbiology.org](mailto:mark.edwards@bearbiology.org)

My passion for bears started during my PhD at the University of Alberta studying grizzly bears in Canada's Arctic. I have continued to fuel that passion, first as Curator of Mammals at the Royal Alberta Museum in Edmonton, and now as a Senior Science Advisor with Alberta's Office of the Chief Scientist, and as an Adjunct Professor at the University of Alberta. My research is applied and focuses on species' spatial and temporal distribution, resource use and interactions. My research has branched into other taxa, but my passion still lies with bears.



I have been a member of the IBA for 20 years contributing through both formal and informal roles. I have been a Council member since 2020, Managing Editor of International Bear News since 2014, and Co-Editor of the IBA Species Accounts, to be released shortly on the new IBA website.

In these different roles, I've had the opportunity to see the contributions our members make globally. Through my own work, I am also aware of the conservation and management issues facing bears locally. I believe the balance of these perspectives provides me with a grounded understanding of the complex challenges facing our membership and enables me to contribute to a strong IBA future. Membership is the heart of the IBA. As part of the organizational team for the 28th International Conference in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada (Fall 2024), I look forward to



## HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICTS

### Safety Recommendations for Hiking in Grizzly Bear Habitats

The North American Bears Expert Team (NABET), consisting of 25 biologists from around the continent who are dedicated to bear education and conservation, has devised a set of simple guidelines to help people stay safe in grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) country. This document is the result of a group collaboration aiming to refine messaging and help prevent adverse encounters by recreationists with grizzly bears. Although grizzly bears are tolerant of people in most interactions (Gunther et al. 2023), and the risk of attack is low (Gunther 2023), they do occur, and people have been harmed. However, many grizzly bear attacks occur in backcountry areas and are the result of surprise encounters followed by defensive aggression to protect themselves, their young, or food from perceived threats during surprise encounters (Herrero 1970, 2002; Gunther and Hoekstra 1998) and can be prevented. Certain human behaviors influence the probability of encountering bears as well as the outcomes of those encounters (Gunther and Haroldson 2020, Herrero 2002, Penteriani et al. 2017). For that reason, NABET recommends these best practices when recreating in grizzly bear habitats:

#### BEAR ATTACK: Are You Prepared to Avoid One?



Example trailhead sign with grizzly bear safety recommendations posted at all backcountry trailheads in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, USA. Photo Credit: Kerry Gunther

Direct eye contact during a grizzly bear interaction is a topic that is still not clearly understood. Observing a bear's initial response during an encounter can be done without making direct eye contact. However, direct eye contact may be beneficial in deterring curious or predatory bears and when standing your ground to stop charging, defensive bears. Conversely, avoiding direct eye contact may help diffuse an interaction after a surprise encounter with a female accompanied by cubs (Herrero 2002).

#### 3. **Make noise to forewarn bears of your presence.**

Clapping and shouting periodically, especially at blind spots on the trail, prevents surprise encounters and reduces the potential of triggering a defensive attack (Herrero 2002). Noisemakers like clapping and shouting are encouraged, but they need to be heard by bears in strong winds, near fast moving water, or in dense brush

# Lāču uzbrukumi ar traģiskām sekām



On Fri, Apr 7, 2023 at 6:08 AM wrote:

Dear all,

to let you know that yesterday early morning a young man (26) has been found dead here in Trentino, killed by a bear. He was running, alone, in the forest.

We still miss the results of the official autopsy, but unfortunately there is no doubt.

Procedures are running (genetic, forensic, order to remove the bear etc..) but the human tragedy overwhelm everything..

Best wishes,

Pēc 10 dienām:

Dear all,

last night we captured and put in captivity (hopefully temporarily) the female bear (JJ4) that recently killed a man. Now we're dealing with the Court about our decision to euthanize such bear.

This is due to the fact that animal right associations, unbelievably, sued us even for the very last order to shoot the bear that killed the runner (and injured two more people in 2020).

And the Court decided, few days ago, that at the moment we're allowed to capture the bear but not to shoot her.

We and the National Wildlife Institute are now requested to provide the Court with further documents, waiting then for its decision.

What to say more... any further comment looks excessive.



Dear all,

this is to let you know that few hours ago the dangerous bear M90 has been legally shot in Trentino by our Forest and Wildlife Department (press release in italian at the link below).

The young male, very confident, entered villages 20 times and intentionally followed people 3 times in the last four months, despite hard aversive conditioning.

The decision has been taken accordingly with the opinion/advice of our National Wildlife Institute.

We do believe it's an important step further in the bear management here in the Alps.

Best regards,

Claudio

<https://www.ufficiostampa.provincia.tn.it/Comunicati/Orso-pericoloso-M90-eseguito-il-decreto-di-abbattimento-firmato-dal-presidente-della-Provincia>

Paldies par uzmanību!



Foto: V. Vītola