

Petition n.º 0984/2016

by Samuel Martin Sosa

**Wolf Situation in Spain at south
of Douro river**




Presentation by Jorge Echegaray

MsC, Environmental Sciences Graduated

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Wolf is a protected species all over Spain

The wolf under the Habitats Directive

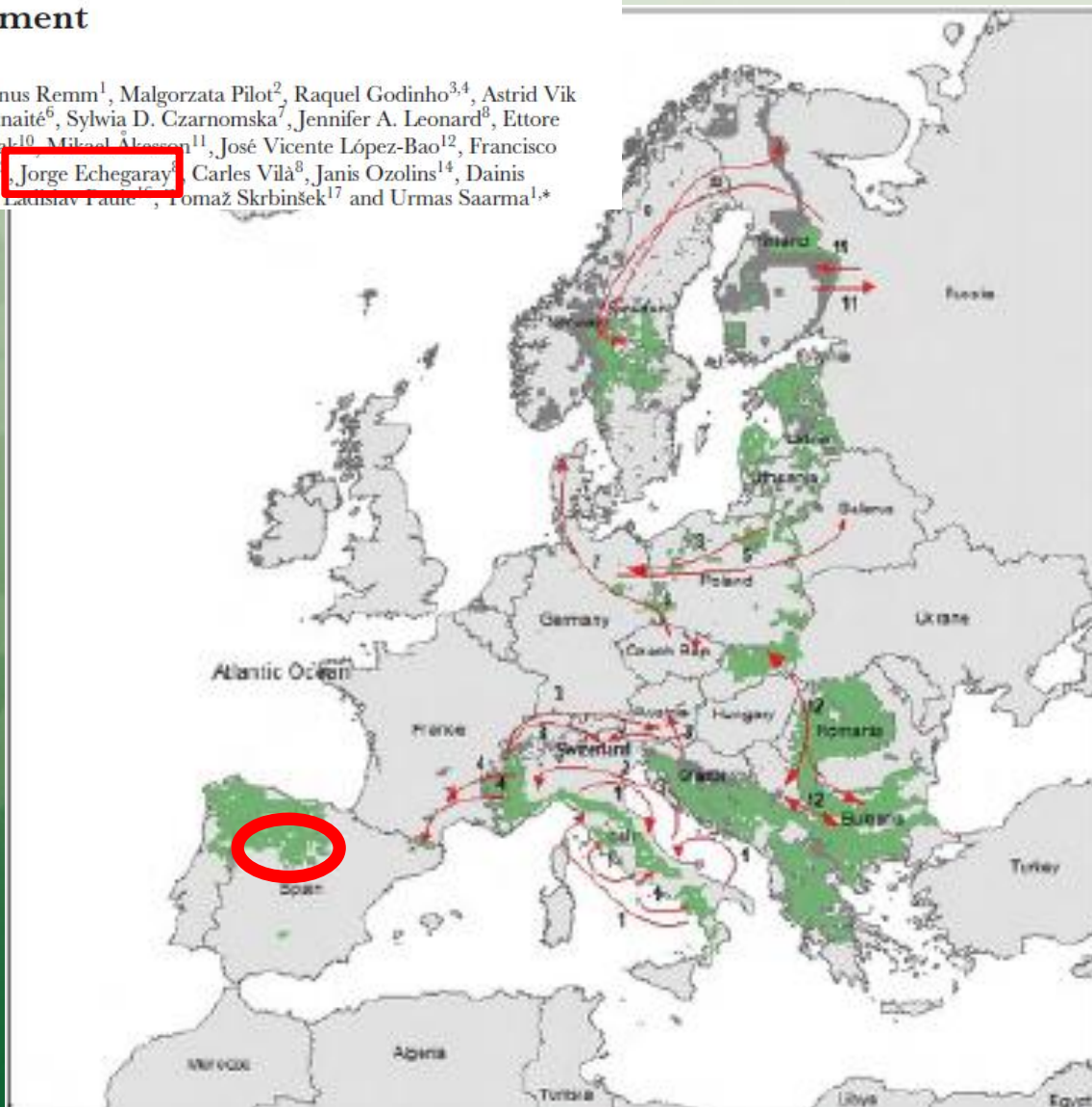
-  **Annex IV (strict protection)**
-  **Annex V (management)**
Spanish populations north of the Duero, Greek populations north of the 39th parallel, Finnish populations within the reindeer management area as defined in paragraph 2 of the Finnish Act No 848/90 of 14 September 1990 on reindeer management, Bulgarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Polish and Slovak populations.
-  **Non EU countries**

Both
annexes IV and V
require FCS



Wolf population genetics in Europe: a systematic review, meta-analysis and suggestions for conservation and management

Maris Hindrikson¹, Jaanus Remm¹, Malgorzata Pilot², Raquel Godinho^{3,4}, Astrid Vik Stronen⁵, Laima Baltrūnaitė⁶, Sylwia D. Czarnomska⁷, Jennifer A. Leonard⁸, Ettore Randi^{5,9}, Carsten Nowak¹⁰, Mikael Åkesson¹¹, José Vicente López-Bao¹², Francisco Álvares³, Luis Llaneza¹, **Jorge Echegaray¹**, Carlos Vilà⁸, Janis Ozolins¹⁴, Dainis Rungis¹⁴, Jouni Aspi¹⁵, Ladislav Paulec¹⁶, Tomaž Skrbinšek¹⁷ and Urmas Saarma^{1,*}



LOBO (*Canis lupus*)

28 países de Europa

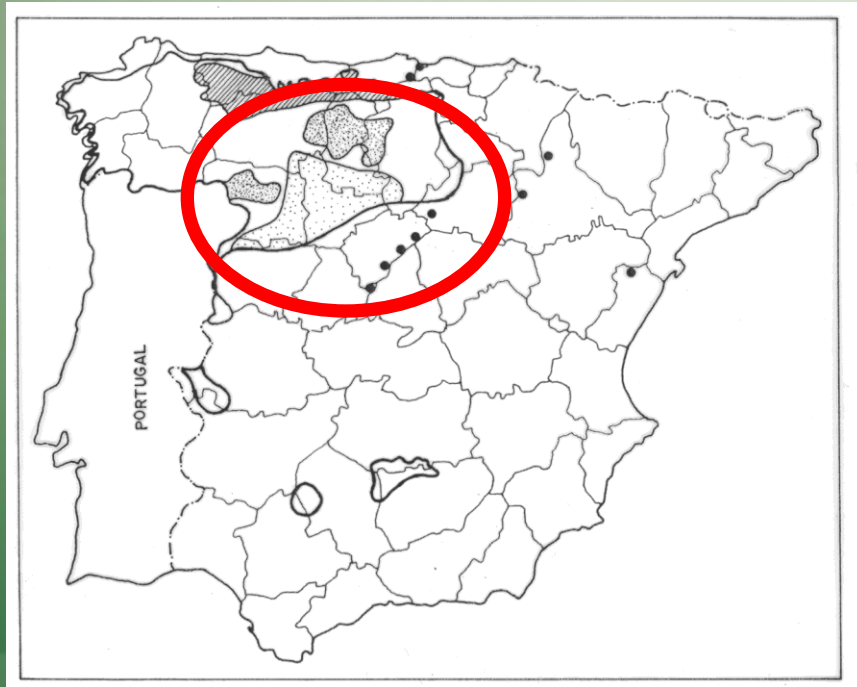
10 poblaciones (1CR/4EN/1VU/1INT/3LC)

aproximadamente 12.000 ejemplares.

**Wolf CS is
"Unfavourable/
Inadequated"
in 9 out 17 of the
EU countries**

(Source: EEA)

Only two wolf national “surveys” in Spain



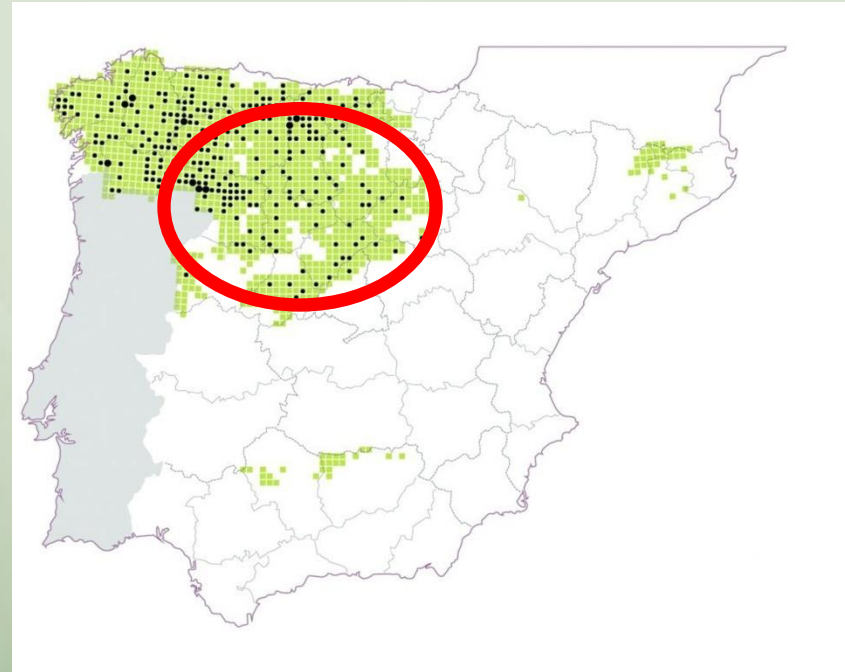
Spanish Institute for Nature Conservation -

ICONA:

1986-1988

100.000 km²

294 “packs”



Spanish Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and
Environmental Affairs

2012-2014

91.600 km²

297 “packs”

Wolf surveys in Castile and Leon region

First (1986-1988)

TABLA 2
NUMERO APROXIMADO DE LOBOS EN ESPAÑA

Zona	Camadas	Nº de lobos	Porcentaje
Galicia	100	500-700	34,0
Asturias	18	90-126	6,1
Cantabria	3	15-21	1,0
La Rioja	1	5-7	0,3
León	50	250-350	17,0
Zamora	45	225-315	15,3
Palencia	26	130-182	8,9
Burgos	28	140-196	9,6
Soria	1	5-7	0,3
Valladolid	4	20-28	1,4
Castilla y León	(159)	(795-1.113)	(54,2)
Sierra Morena	8	40-56	2,7

Tabla 2. Resultados del censo nacional realizado en el año 1988. Fuente: MAGRAMA.

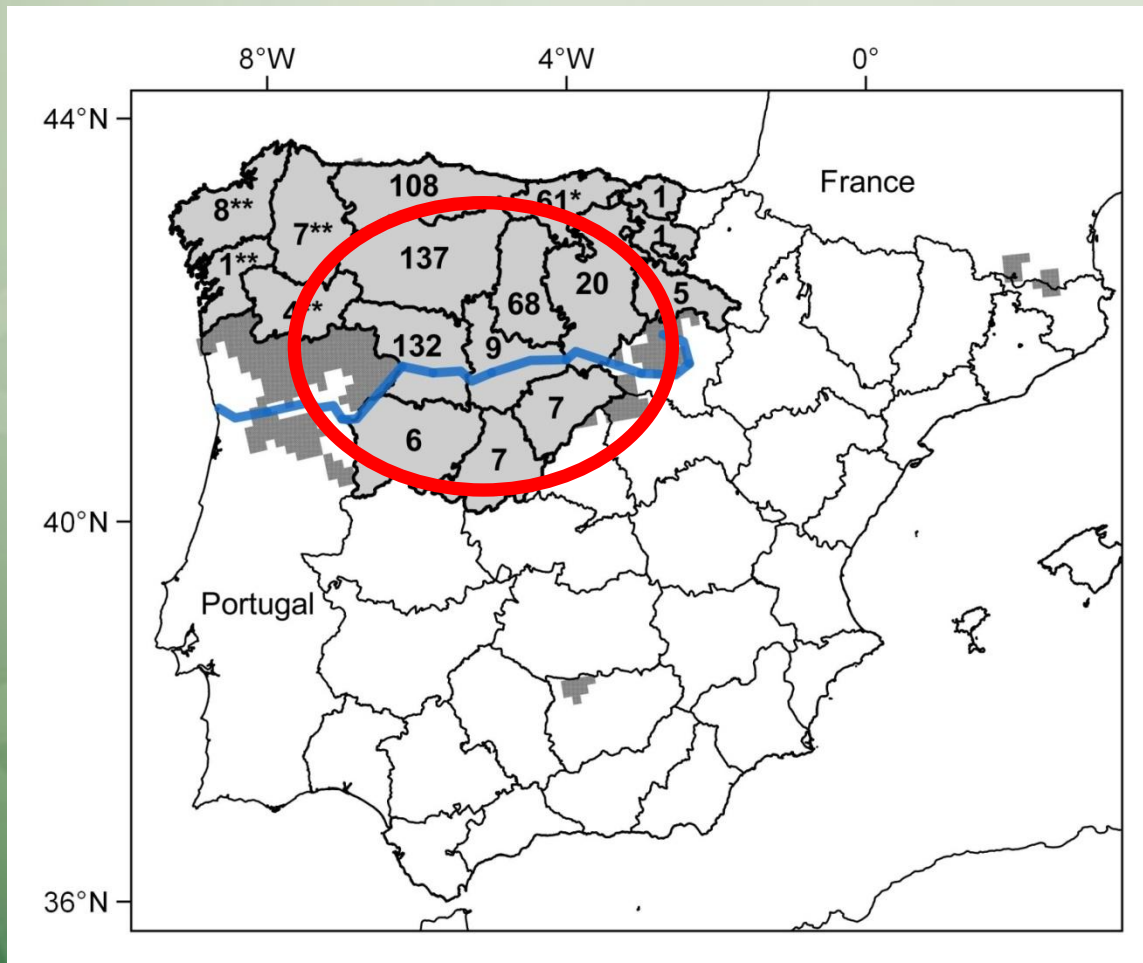
Second (2012-2014)

Comunidad Autónoma	Manadas		Total regional
	Exclusivas	Compartidas	
Galicia	77	7	84
Asturias	28	9	37
Cantabria	8	4	12
País Vasco	0	1	1
La Rioja	0	1	1
Castilla y León	163	16	179
Madrid	1	0	1
Castilla-La Mancha	1	1	2
Andalucía	0	0	0
Total	278	39 (19 contabilizadas una sola vez)	
TOTAL ESPAÑA	297 manadas (exclusivas + compartidas contabilizadas una sola vez)		

Tabla 1. Resultados del censo nacional de lobos 2014. Fuente MAGRAMA.

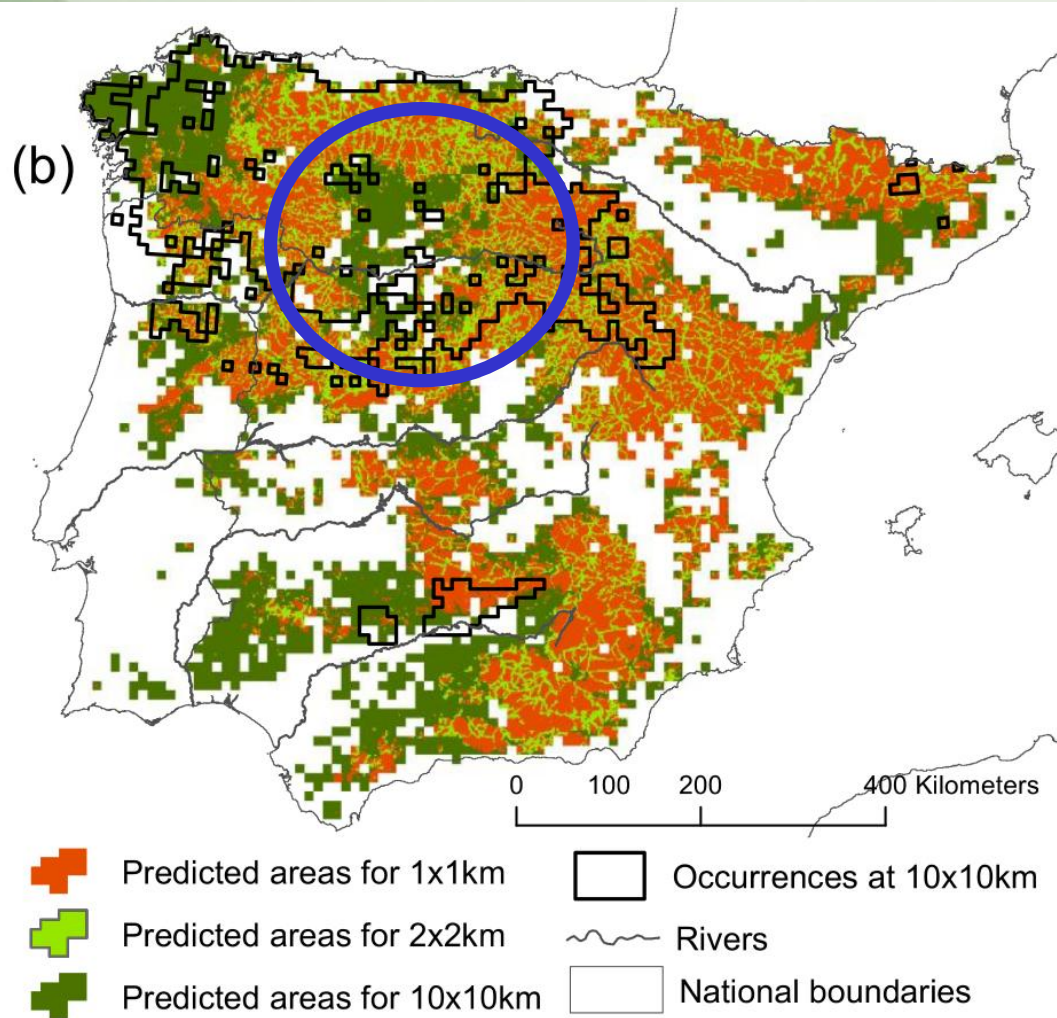
Sources: ICONA 1990, MAGRAMA 2016

582 wolves had been culled during 2008-2013 in Spain.



Quevedo, M., **Echegaray, J.**, Fernández-Gil, A., Leonard, J., Naves, J., Ordiz, A., Revilla, E. & Vilà, C. (2018). Lethal management may hinder population recovery in Iberian wolves. *Biodiversity & Conservation*, 28 (2): 415–432

Is there “more room” for Iberian wolves?



Between
302.190 -318.672
km²
more in Spain
(Grilo *et al.* 2018)

Grilo, C., Lucas, P. M., Fernández-Gil, A., Seara, M., Costa, G., Roque, S., Rio-Maior, H., Nakamura, M., Álvares, F., Petrucci-Fonseca, F. & Revilla, E. (2018). Refuge as major habitat driver for wolf presence in human-modified landscapes. *Animal Conservation*, 22: 59-71

Attitude on wolves Vs Non efective EU nature framework fulfillment

**LA VANGUARDIA**
DIRECTO La última hora sobre la crisis catalana

CYL-GANADERÍA LOBO

La Junta confía en que Europa vea la "sobrepoblación" del lobo en CyL

 Comparte en Facebook  Comparte en Twitter 

19/10/2017 14:23

Valladolid, 19 oct (EFE).- La Junta de Castilla y León ha confiado hoy en que la Comisión Europea pueda cambiar los criterios de protección que rigen actualmente sobre el lobo en esta Comunidad con la visita el próximo lunes de varios técnicos, a quienes esperan trasladar que "la realidad es palpable" sobre su "sobrepoblación".

Más noticias

Puigdemont admite que no hubo DUI pero que la habrá si no hay diálogo y "persiste la represión"

Brussels (“EU Commission”) open the door for wolf hunting at south of Douro river (“where wolves are under the Annex II & IV”)

El Norte de Castilla LOCAL Y REGIÓN DEPORTES | REAL VALLADOLID | CULTURA

CASTILLA Y LEÓN VALLADOLID | PALENCIA | SEGOVIA | SALAMANCA

PUBLICIDAD

Bruselas abre la puerta a poder cazar lobos al sur del Duero

La Comisión Europea ha publicado un plan de acción para proteger la biodiversidad, que flexibiliza la gestión de los cánidos

02-03-2017

Spanish (ex) former Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Environmental issues, Isabel García Tejerina [...] new **action plan** elaborated by EU Commision, wich in practice leads to “**the flexibilization of wolf management at south of Douro river**”.

Until the moment, in that area, the wild canids are protected species and they can not be hunted, but in real terms, **wolf population has increased in numbers and range**. This **requires**, according to Spanish Government, the need of wolf **control and management**

FAQ about culled wolves during 2013-2018

- 30 wolves had been culled by Castile & Leon regional administration
- Mean age of killed wolves: 3,3 years.
- Sex ratio: 1,3 ♂: 1 ♀
- Necropsy data only for 17 individuals (57%). For 16 (43%) wolves, no official data.
- Evidence of livestock consumption at only 5 (29%) wolf stomachs. For the rest (71%), no data and/or empty stomachs.
- 5 (38'5%) out of 13 females were killed at pre-breeding time and 3 (23'1%) out of 13 were the pack breeders. This means entire social perturbation or eradication in 8 packs.



Number and location of wolves killed at south of Douro river by Castile & León government during 2013-2018

Número de lobos abatidos, al sur del Duero, por personal de la Administración (Agentes Medioambientales y Celadores) en el periodo 2013-2018.



FUENTE: Consejería de Fomento y Medio Ambiente. Junta de Castilla y León

CAP fails on biodiversity conservation, including apex predators as wolves!

AGRICULTURE POLICY

EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity

Extra steps by Member States are needed
to protect farmed and grassland ecosystems

By G. Pe'er, L. V. Dicks, P. Visconti, R. Arlettaz, A. Báldi, T. G. Benton, S. Collins, M. Dieterich, R. D. Gregory, F. Hartig, K. Henle, P. R. Hobson, D. Kleijn, R. K. Neumann, T. Robijns, J. Schmidt, A. Schwartz, W. J. Sutherland, A. Turbé, F. Wulf and A. V. Scott *†

declining species and provide important ecosystem services, yet have the worst conservation status among all ecosystems (2). Declines in species richness seem to have slowed for a few taxa in parts of north-western Europe (3), albeit at a biodiversity-impo

Expansion of the EU and its common

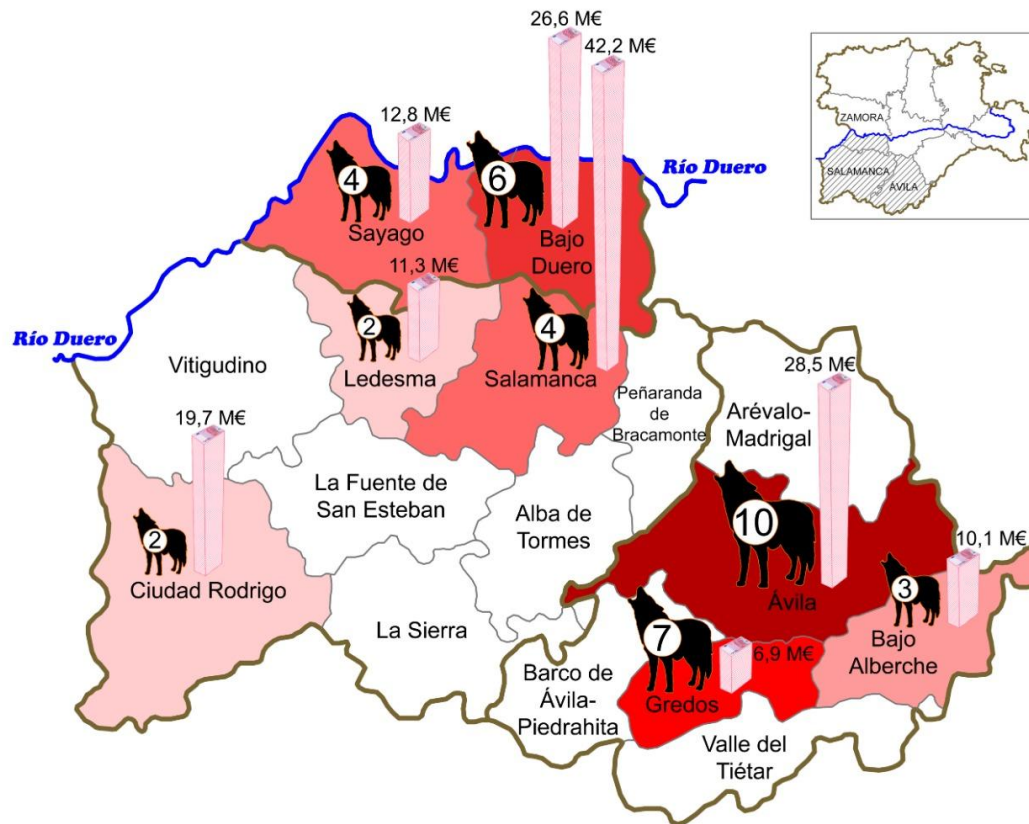
Many EU politicians are announcing the new CAP as “greener,” but the new environmental prescriptions are so diluted that they are unlikely to benefit biodiversity.

Pe'er *et al.* 2014. EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity. *Science*, 344 (6188)

Killed wolves in Salamanca and Avila provinces (S. Castile & León region) during 2011-2019 Vs CAP subsidies

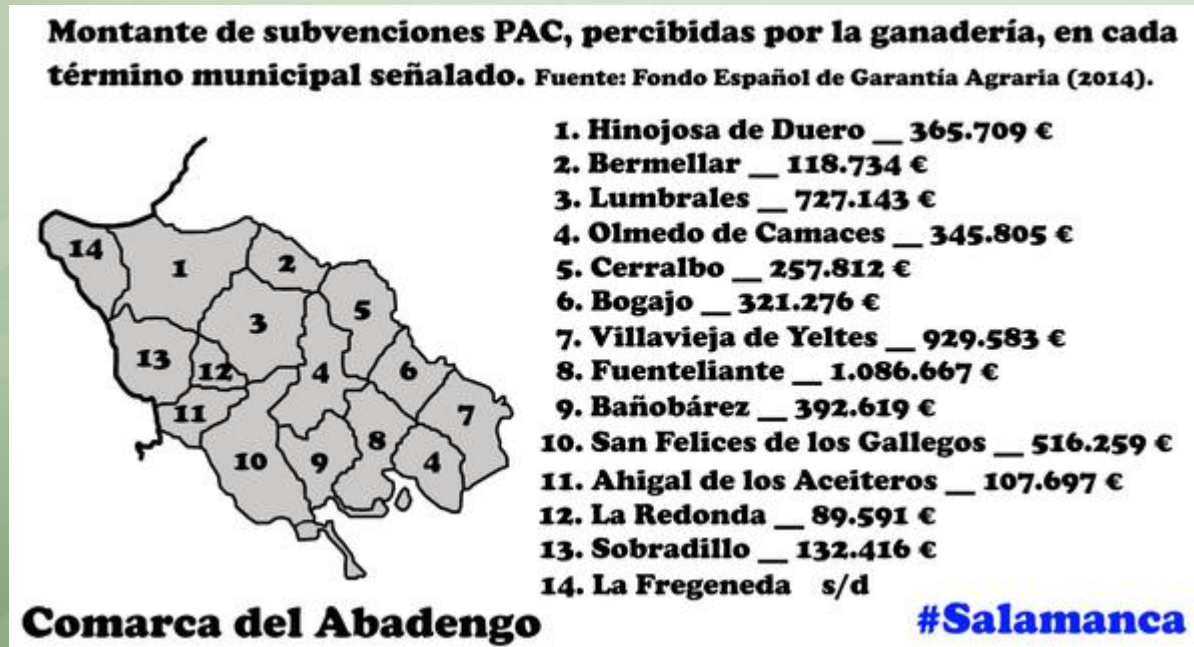
Sources: Junta de CyL & Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition

Lobos abatidos (2011-2019) y subvenciones PAC percibidas (ejercicio 2017) en cada comarca agraria.



Datos procedentes de fuentes oficiales (Consejería de Fomento y Medio Ambiente JCyL y Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación)

Are Spanish administrations explaining CAP subsidies eco-conditioning requirements?



> 5 million € for livestock farming CAP in a county of 700 km² and 10 hab/km² in Salamanca province

HOME MESSAGE

Wolves are protected species, and protected species must not be hunted and culled.

Management is a concept very far away from hunting/culling.

In Spain, the wolf lethal management is the first choice, even where the species is strictly protected by Annex II and IV of 92/43/CEE Directive.

The killing of wolves doesn't improve human tolerance, reduce poaching or livestock losses to significant levels (unless the population is fully extirpated).

Wolf-human coexistence should not be based on the possibility of apex predators control. It should be based mainly in changing the extensive livestock husbrandy practices.

EU Nature Directives should be strictly, fulfilled as the rest of the EU legislation. Article 16 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/CEE could be the most broken one in any EU Nature Law.



Thanks a lot!