



Status, management and distribution of large carnivores

– bear, lynx, wolf & wolverine –

in Europe

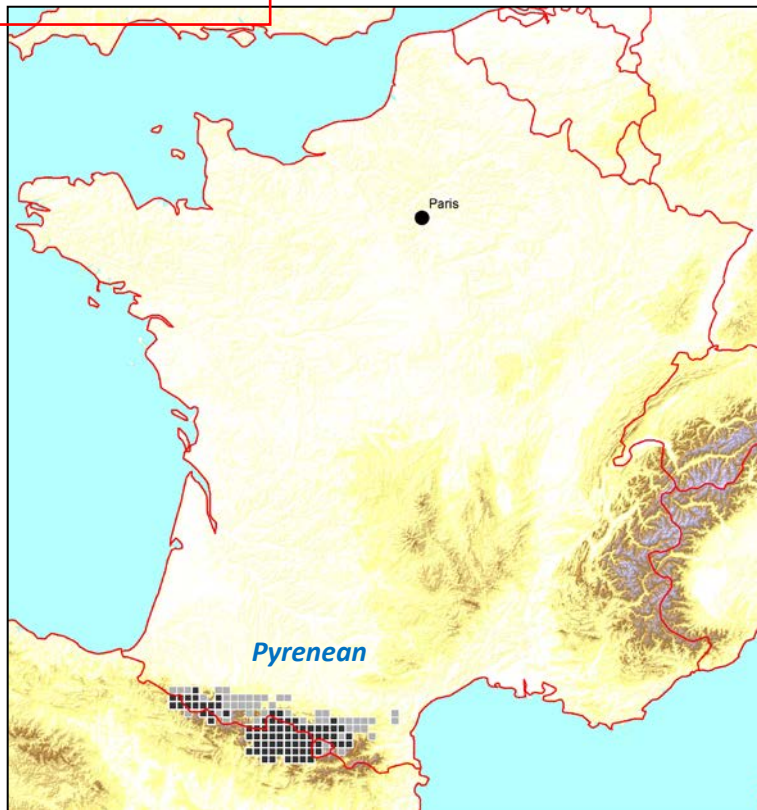
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- Part 2-

Bear – France

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Une fois de plus, M. Quenette manipule et déforme la réalité, à l'inverse de ce que font TOUS LES AUTRES PAYS



Brown bear distribution in France 2007-2011.

*Dark cells: permanent presence
(in 3 out of 5 years detected)
Grey cells: sporadic occurrence*

[Please note: neighboring countries can have different criteria and time periods for the definition of cells with permanent and sporadic presences]

1. Monitoring

Population monitoring relies both on a systematic and opportunistic sampling design to collect presence signs throughout the year. A network of 360 trained field experts is in charge to collect any presence signs which are sent to a central state agency (ONCFS) for validation. Genetic CMR analysis is performed to estimate population bear. Similar protocols are used in adjacent Spain and Andorra.

2. Distribution

Bear in France are found only in Pyrenees Mountains. The last autochthonous bear disappeared in 2010. The present population is the result of the translocation of 8 bears from Slovenia to the French Pyrenees. For the period 2007-2011, the regular and sporadic presence in France are estimated to be 3400 km² and 4800 km² respectively.

3. Population estimates

In 2011 the minimum number of detected individuals was 22, based on genetic monitoring, camera traps and opportunistic observations. Most of the individuals identified are both located on the Spanish and French side of the Pyrenean range. The genetic CMR analysis for the entire bear presence area was estimated at 19 (95%CI: 13-29).

4. Legal status and management

Brown bears are a fully protected species in France (Bern Convention, Habitat Directive, National Law). Management of the bear population and its habitat falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Ecology and Agriculture. The bear management plan is included in the Pyrenean Biodiversity Strategy (PSVB). A committee with all stakeholders from the Pyrenees mountains was set to evaluate the strategy. (Dreal 2011).

Une fois de plus, Quenette et l'ONCFS manipulent la réalité.

5. Population Goal

There is no explicit population limit. The main objective is to restore a viable population in co-existence with human activities. The last population viability analysis from 2010 concluded that this population was not viable (i.e extinction probability >5% for 50 years)

6. Conflicts

The main conflict is with sheep husbandry. Several systems are available to improve the cohabitation with the predator: financial compensation for damages, financial help for attacks prevention on livestock (guarding dog, electric fencing, extra-herding costs) and financial help to transport the material useful for the shepherds present in bear area during summer.

An awareness campaign to hunters for large game species is achieved to avoid accidents during hunting.

Conflicts: élevage, plusieurs systèmes sont mis en oeuvre pour améliorer la cohabitation; chasse: formation pour éviter accidents

7. Threats

Poaching (at least 2 cases between 1995-2010), accident during hunting (shooting error or shooting for self-defence, 3 cases for the period 1997-2008) and traffic accident (2 cases in 2007 and 2009).

8. Summary table

Population size	2011: 22 individuals (minimum count including Spanish side)
Trend	Increasing (+7.8% per year on average)
Distribution range (# cells in the 10 x 10 km EEA grid)	Permanent: 34 Sporadic: 50
Range trend	stagnant
Depredation costs / year	2006-2011: mean of 103'000 €
Number of cases / year	2006-2011: mean of 200 sheep / goats, 31 beehives
3 Most important threats	Poaching, hunting accidents, small population size.

3 principales menaces : Braconnage, accidents de chasse, petite taille de la population

References:

Decaluwe F, Camarra JJ, Sentilles J & Quenette PY. 2011. Le statut de la population d'ours brun dans les Pyrénées: bilan 2010 et actualités 2011. Faune Sauvage, 292: 48-50.

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Camarra JJ, Decaluwe F, Quenette PY, Jato R, Larumbe Arricibita J, Palazon S & de la Torre JS. 2011. What's Up in the Pyrenees? Disappearance of the Last Native Bear, and the Situation in 2011. Int. Bear News, 20(4): 34-35.

tableau des menaces: pourquoi n'y a-t-il pas comme pour Espagne, Grèce, Italie, Macédoine, Norvège etc. : "lack of local acceptance" (pas d'acceptation locale) alors que même Life-Europe a annulé ses programmes de réintroduction " du to the opposition of the local population"? (à cause de l'opposition des populations locales") L'Espagne souligne par contre ces menaces : "acceptation locale, opposition à de nouvelles réintroductions" Autriche : "ours réintroduits perçus comme artificiels et appartenant au WWF" !

si on compare comment sont traités les points 6 (Conflicts) et 7 (Menaces) par rapport à tous les autres pays, y compris la Slovénie, tout est fait pour donner une image idéale et fautive.

Pour la France, simplement mentionnée la formation des chasseurs (même pas leur opposition), et les aides financières pour mesures de protection, pas un mot sur accentuation du conflit malgré les mesures, ni le rejet !!!