

Umgang mit Prädation

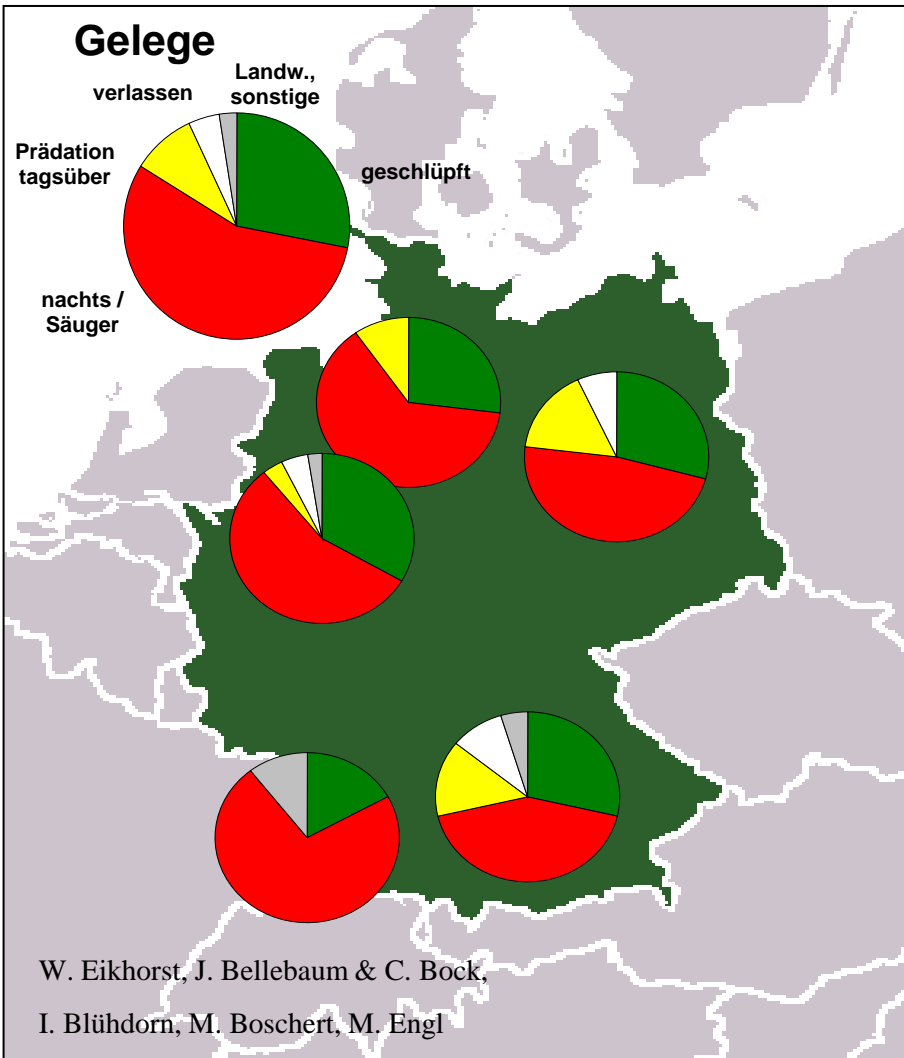
Jochen Bellebaum



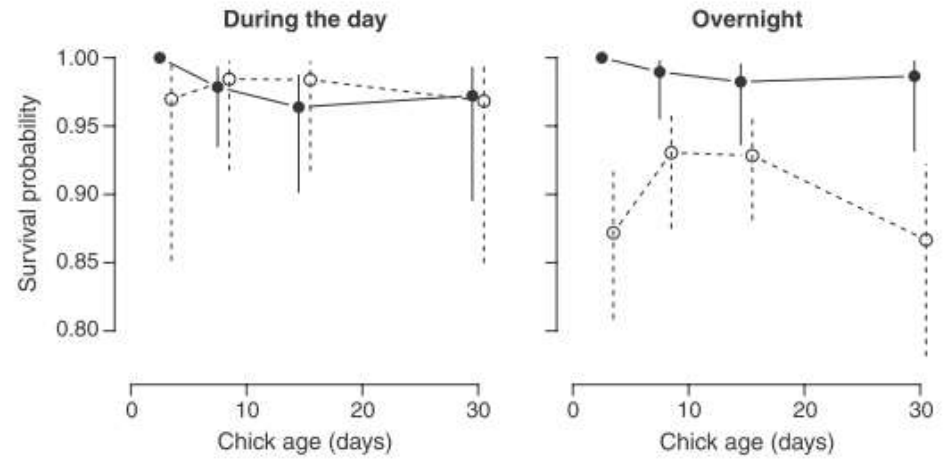
Alle Achtung
vor unseren Tieren.



Prädatoren



Jungvögel



• Mit Zaun



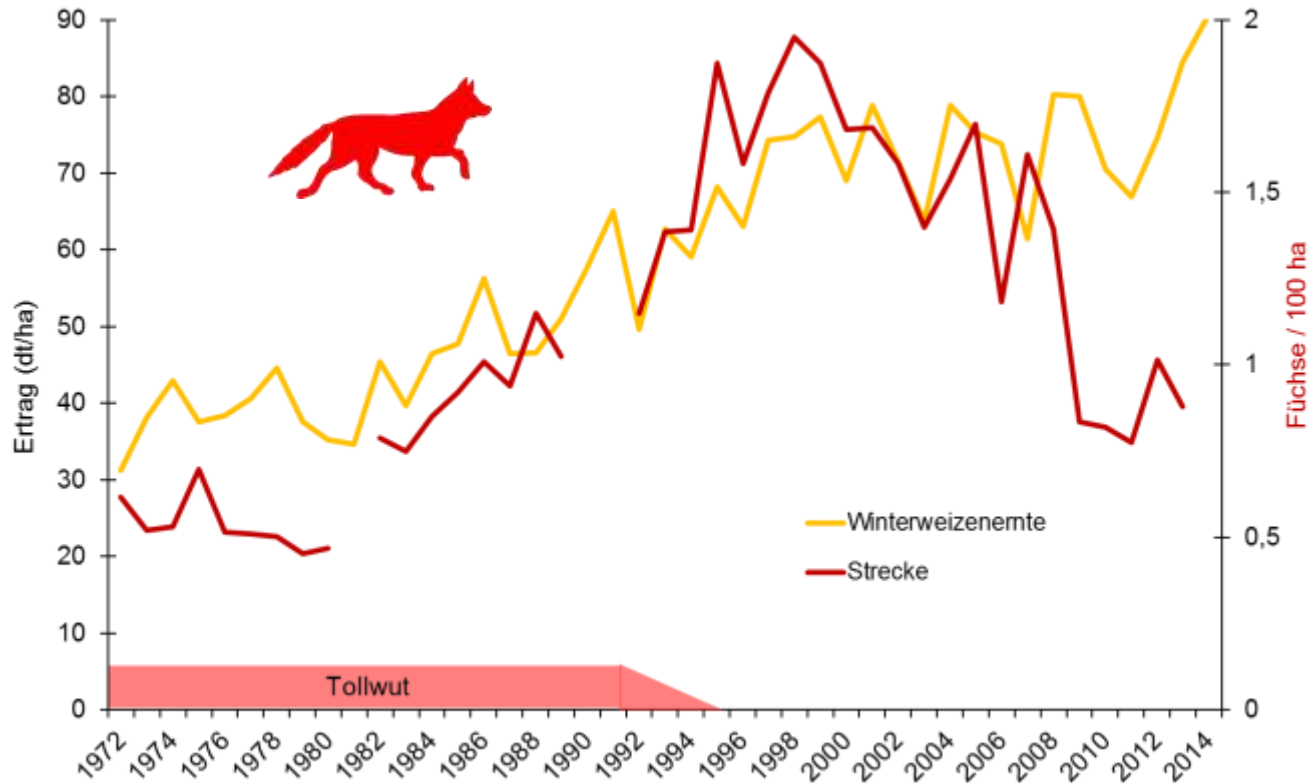
◦ Außerhalb



Schifferli et al. 2009, Rickenbach et al. 2011

Prädatoren

In Agrar-Ökosystemen erhöhte Kapazität (auch) für Prädatoren



Daten: MLU Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



Prädatoren

Übliche Bejagung

(...) effektive Kontrolle von (Fuchs-) Populationen auf Landschaftsebene (1600 km²) ist weder machbar noch praktikabel, es sei denn die Immigration aus benachbarten Populationen ist gering oder wird kontrolliert.

Rushton et al. 2006

Research Article

Effects of Culling Fox Populations at the Landscape Scale: A Spatially Explicit Population Modeling Approach

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Abstract

Understanding how culling practices impact target populations is essential in identifying optimum strategies for controlling population size. Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) populations are subject to attempted control throughout much of their range due to their impacts on livestock and game, and disease transmission (e.g., rabies); however, the efficacy of different methods in controlling fox populations is low. For mesoannual species, experimental approaches are often limited by issues of scale. We used an individual-based, spatially explicit population model to investigate the efficacy of different culling practices in artificial landscapes. Model outputs were the number of social groups, the fox population before and after breeding, the extent of successful dispersal within the landscape, and the number of migrants out of the landscape. We investigated 4 different population management strategies using our model: 1) hunting with hounds, 2) winter shooting, 3) culling at the den in spring, and 4) fertility control. Population density in the absence of control was most strongly related to carrying capacity and the extent of immigration from surrounding fox populations. Culling at the den was most successful at suppressing fox populations, while fertility control was least effective, but the effect depended on the carrying capacity of the landscape. We conclude that effective control of populations at landscape scales (e.g., 1,600 km²) is not feasible or practical unless immigration from outside populations is low or can be controlled. These

hunting with hounds as practiced in the UK. (JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 70(4):1102-1110; 2006)

Key words

fertility control, fox, hunting, individual-based model, population management, shooting, United Kingdom, *Vulpes vulpes*.

Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) populations are subject to attempted control throughout much of their range because of their impacts on livestock and game and because they are important vectors of rabies (Macdonald 1980). Population control in the United Kingdom (UK) is attempted by a number of interest groups operating at different geographical scales and employing different but overlapping methods of control (Heydon and Reynolds 2000a). Culling methods include hunting with hounds (where

impacts of culling depended on where and how it was practiced. Variation in the effectiveness of culling is undoubtedly related to the fact that foxes are not homogeneously distributed through space. Foxes form social groups within a home range, and there are wide variations in population density, spatial organization, and group sizes in the UK (e.g., Macdonald 1981, Trehwella and Harris 1988, Doncaster and Macdonald 1991, Heydon et al. 2000). Research on culling that does not include this underlying

Alternative Ansätze

Immunokontrazeptiva (Cabergolin)

bisher kein erfolgreicher Einsatz bei Raubsäugetern

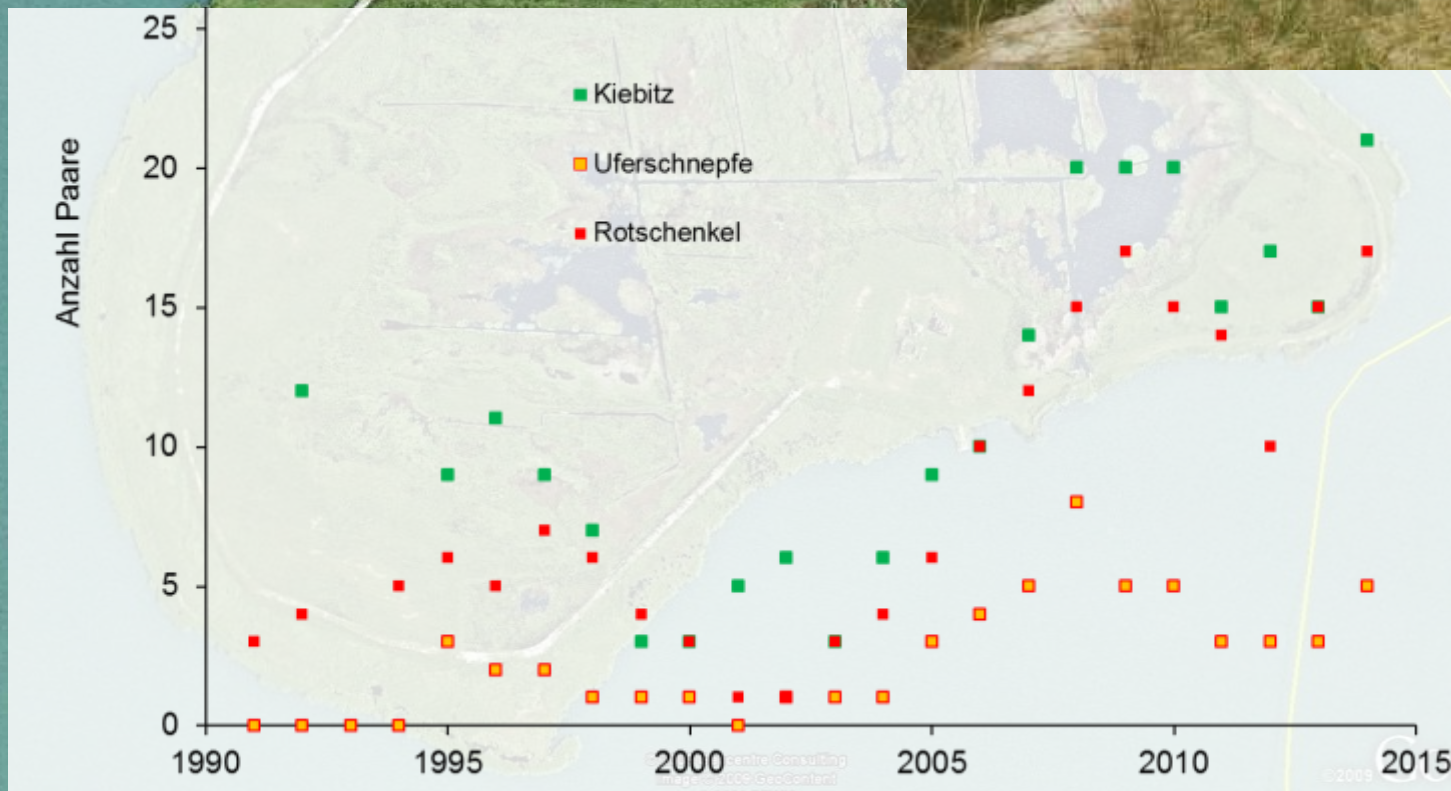
Gift

PAPP in NZ gegen invasive Hermeline/Katzen erprobt

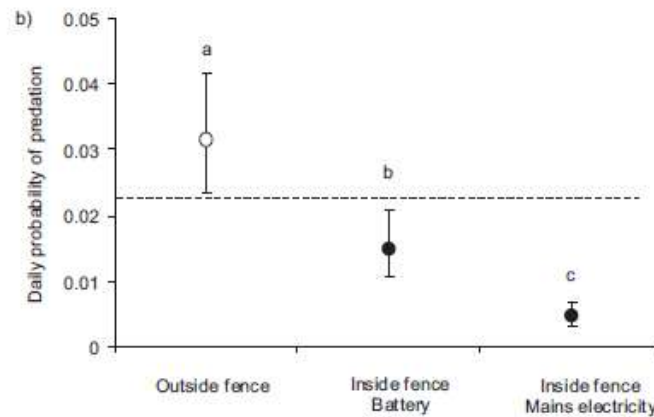
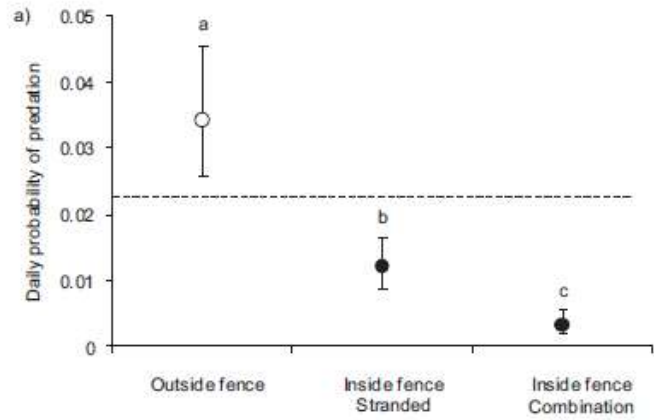


Inseln

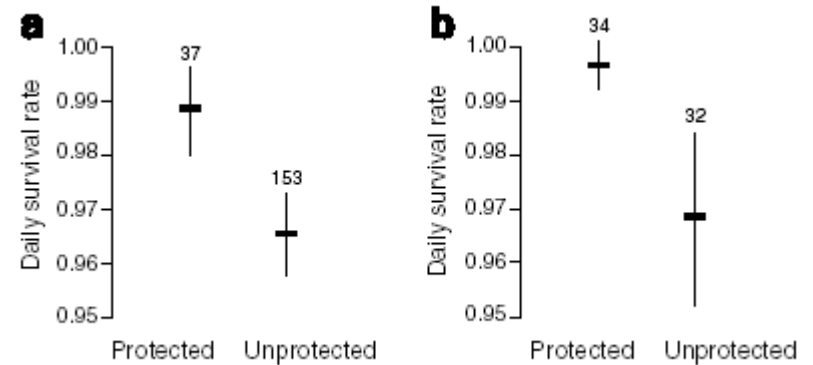
Riether Werder: 79 ha, ca. 1 km vom Ufer
Raubsäugerabschuss im Frühjahr
Habitatmanagement (Beweidung, Mahd)



Nestschutz und Zäune



Nestschutz und Zäune

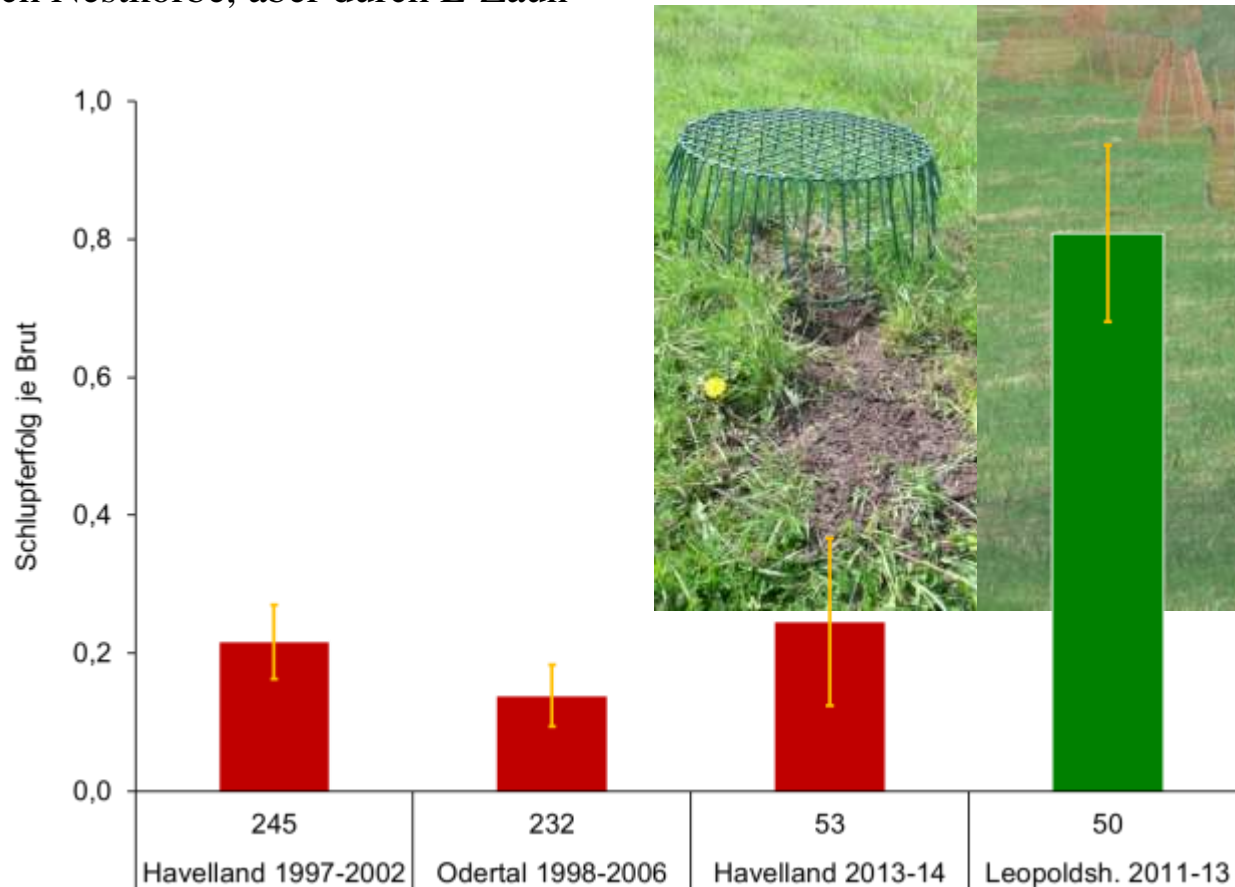


Nestkörbe für Kiebitz und Alpenstrandläufer an der Ostseeküste
(aber erhöhte Altvogelverluste in hoher Vegetation z.B. Rotschenkel)

... und im Binnenland?

Nestschutz und Zäune

Kiebitz: bei starker Prädation auch durch Marderartige keine Steigerung des Schlupferfolgs durch Nestkörbe, aber durch E-Zaun



Folgerungen

In der Normallandschaft wirksame Mittel gegen Prädation

	Abwehr	gezielte Bejagung ("Management")
wirksame Mittel	Zäune (elektrisch bzw. fest installiert)	Bau-, ggf. Fallenjagd (Treibjagd auf Inseln)
Ausdehnung	lokal: einzelne Brutansiedlungen, Kernflächen, Halbinseln	(Halb-)Inseln, maximale Festlandsfläche ?
Personalbedarf	erfahrene Ornithologen, LW-Personal für Bau / Unterhaltung	geschulte Spezialisten, u. U. Berufsjäger
Nötige Unterstützer	Landnutzer	Jagdberechtigte
(Offt) nicht ausreichend	Nestkörbe, "Gelegeschutz"	Aufrufe / Prämienzahlung



Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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