



## Lynx lynx

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<b>Annex</b>	II, IV, V
<b>Priority</b>	No
<b>Species group</b>	Mammals
<b>Regions</b>	Alpine, Atlantic, Black Sea, Boreal, Continental, Mediterranean, Pannonian

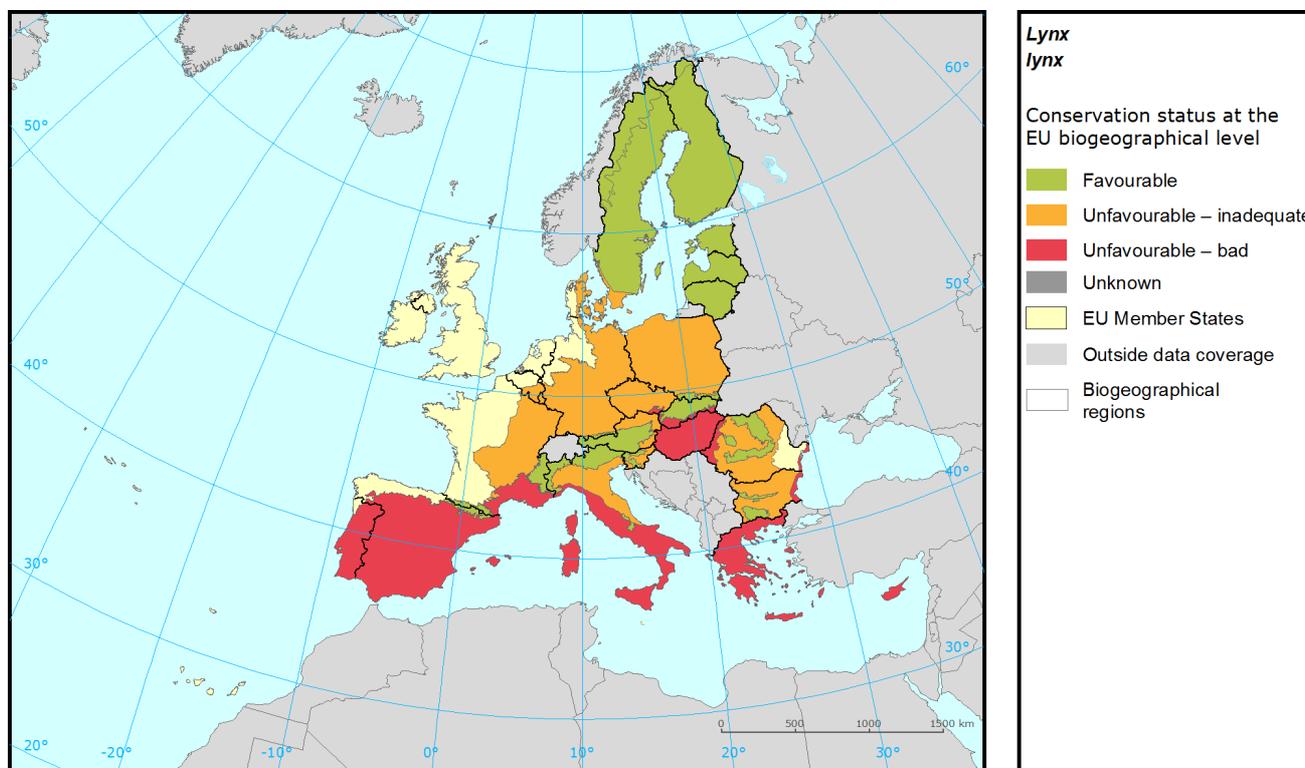
Eurasian lynx are associated primarily with forested areas which have good ungulate populations. In Europe, the lynx's preferred diet includes roe deer and chamois, and also larger prey, and where ungulates are not available, birds, hares and rodents are important. In Norway, Sweden and Finland, lynx also kill significant numbers of semi-domesticated reindeer. Depredation on sheep is also a problem in some countries.

In the geographical area of the European Union, lynx have only a 'Favourable' Conservation Status in the Alpine and Boreal regions, being 'Unfavourable-Inadequate' in the Continental and 'Unfavourable-Bad' in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Pannonian regions.

Pressures to the species include antagonism with domestic animals, road and train kills, hunting, trapping, poisoning and poaching, and those related to habitat quality as reduction of connectivity and reduction of prey availability, some activities of forestry management or intrusions and disturbances.

The Eurasian lynx is classified in Europe by IUCN as 'Least Concern' and in European Union-25 as 'Near Threatened' (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/12519/1> consulted on 30 April 2014), but it's necessary to take into account that the last assessment was done before the adhesion of Romania and Bulgaria, and Romania has one of the biggest European populations of Eurasian lynx. According to the Bulgarian Red Data Book, the species is Critically Endangered in Bulgaria.

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



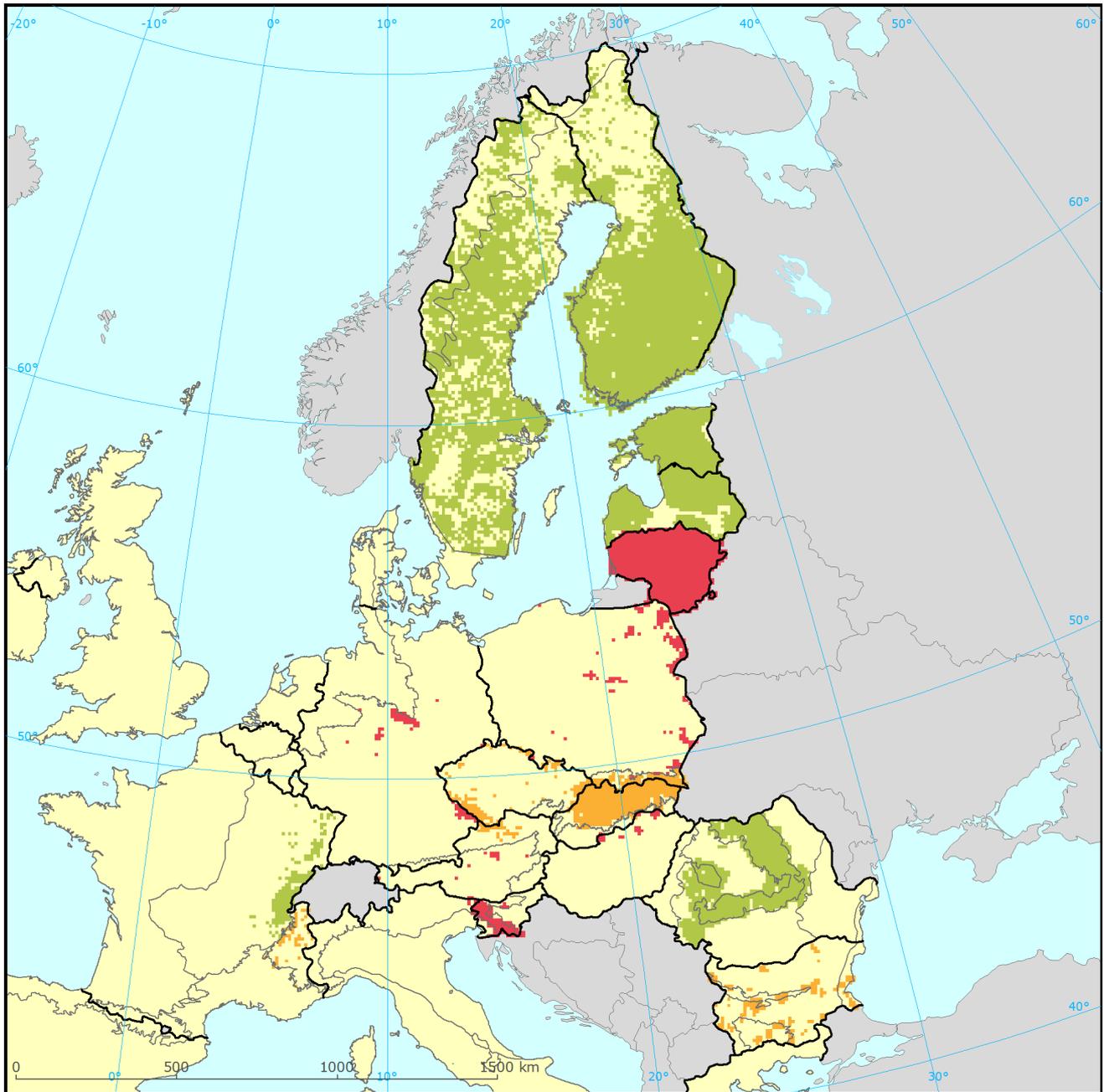
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV	=	16	U1	Not genuine
BLS	U1	U2	FV	U1	U2	+	0.26	XX	Not genuine
BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		72	FV	
CON	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	11	U2	Not genuine
MED	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	x		U2	
PAN	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	0.47	U2	

See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

# Species: *Lynx lynx*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



### *Lynx lynx*

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Favourable                |  EU Member States       |
|  Unfavourable – inadequate |  Outside data coverage  |
|  Unfavourable – bad        |  Biogeographical region |
|  Unknown                   |  |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

# Species: *Lynx lynx*

## Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
AT	ALP	U2	U1	FV	U2	U2	x	1.0	U2	
BG	ALP	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1	+	3.2		
FI	ALP	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		1.5	FV	
FR	ALP	XX	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	3.1	U1	
IT	ALP	U2	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	0.5	U2	No data
PL	ALP	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	4.9	U1	
RO	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.1		
SE	ALP	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		26.8		
SI	ALP	U1	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	4.1	U2	
SK	ALP	U1	U1	U1	FV	U1	=	21.8	U1	
NL	ATL									
BG	BLS	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	+	100.0		
EE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		7.3	FV	
FI	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		39.4	FV	
LT	BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	=	11.2	U1+	Genuine
LV	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.4	FV	
SE	BOR	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		33.7		
AT	CON	U1	U1	FV	U1	U1	x	3.0	U1	
BG	CON	U1	U1	FV	XX	U1	+	11.1		
CZ	CON	U1	U1	U1	U1	U1	=	11.4	U1	
DE	CON	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	6.5	U2	
FR	CON	FV	FV	FV	XX	FV		17.2	FV	
PL	CON	U1	U1	U1	U2	U2	-	15.4	U2	
RO	CON	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		32.7		
SI	CON	U1	U2	FV	U2	U2	-	2.7	U2	
GR	MED	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2		100.0	U2	
HU	PAN	U1	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	58.5	U2	
SK	PAN	U1	U1	U1	XX	U1	=	41.5	U1	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

## Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	35
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	22
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	16
B03	Forest exploitation	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	5
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	5
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	3
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	3
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	3

### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	28
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	21
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	19
B03	Forest exploitation	9
K05	Reduced fecundity/Genetic depression	7
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	5
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	5
B06	Grazing in forests & woodland	2
D05	Improved access to site	2
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	2

## Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

### Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	ALP	BLS	BOR	CON	PAN
<b>AT</b>	20			20	
<b>BG</b>	65	55		38	
<b>CZ</b>				89	
<b>DE</b>				x	
<b>EE</b>			x		
<b>FI</b>	x		x		
<b>FR</b>	x			x	
<b>HU</b>					100
<b>IT</b>	x				
<b>LT</b>			100		
<b>LV</b>			x		
<b>PL</b>	x			100	
<b>RO</b>	35			17	
<b>SE</b>	x		x		
<b>SI</b>	100			100	
<b>SK</b>	50				71

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

### Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	14
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	11
7.0	Other species management measures	8
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	8
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	5
3.2	Adapt forest management	5
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
6.4	Manage landscape features	5
8.2	Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	5

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Lynx+lynx>

# Species: *Lynx lynx*

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

**i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level:** Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

**ii Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (\*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.