

Wolf – Raaf - Samenleven

Hugh Jansman





Resource
WUR from within


HOME ABONNEMENT MAGAZINE OVER ONS CONTACT

Wetenschap

Dood doet leven

Elke Wenting probeert te doorgronden welke rol kadavers spelen in de natuur.

Roelof Kleis 20-11-2022



Elke Wenting bij een van de dode damherten. Foto: Guy Ackermans

Deel op [in](#) [t](#) [f](#) [@](#)

In de kringloop van de natuur spelen kadavers een belangrijke rol. Promovendus Elke Wenting probeert die rol te doorgronden.

Resource
WUR from within

HOME ABONNEMENT MAGAZINE OVER ONS CONTACT

Wetenschap

Raven-onderzoek verbreed dankzij beurs

Komend broedseizoen worden er extra zendertjes aangebracht.

Marieke Enter 05-02-2024



Eerder zijn al 21 raven gezenderd op de Veluwe. Dat zenderen gebeurt door gespecialiseerde vrijwilligers. Foto: Mariëtte van Uittert

Deel op [in](#) [t](#) [f](#) [@](#)

Lysanne Sijders, onderzoeker bij de leerstoelgroep gedragsecologie (Animal Sciences), heeft een zogenaamde Dobberbeurs ontvangen. Daarmee kan ze vijf extra zenders bekostigen voor haar onderzoek naar raven, wat een



Symbiose & spel

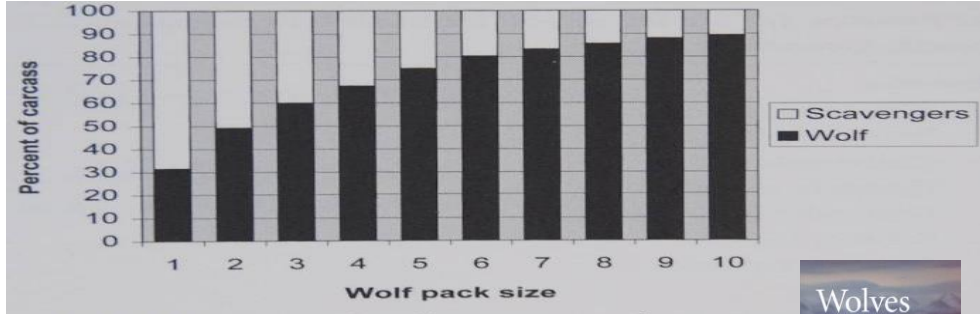
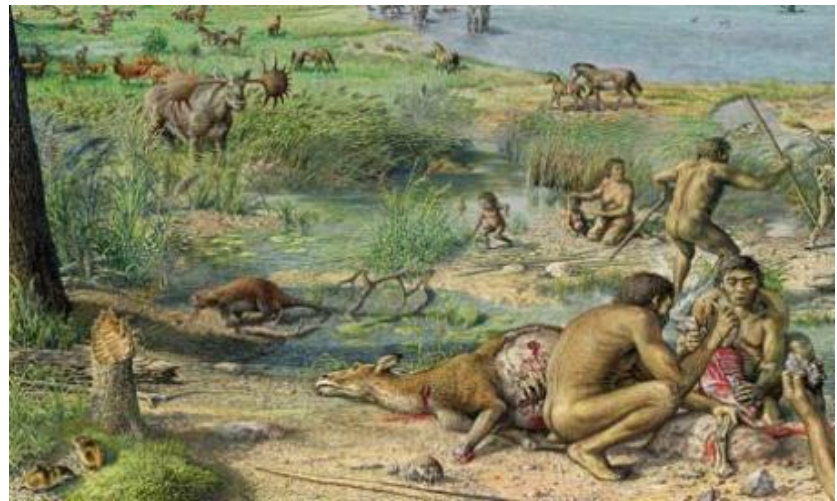
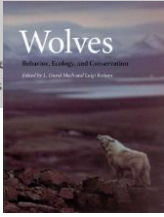
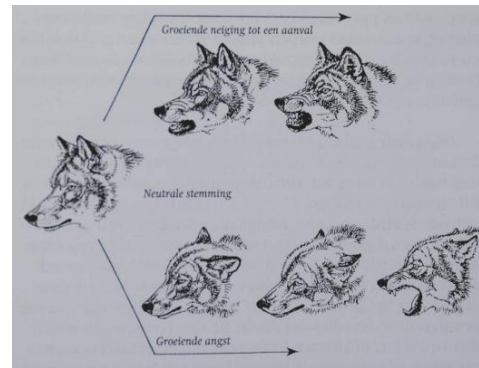


FIGURE 4.10. Proportion of prey carcasses lost to scavenging vs. wolf pack size. (From C. Promberger, unpublished)



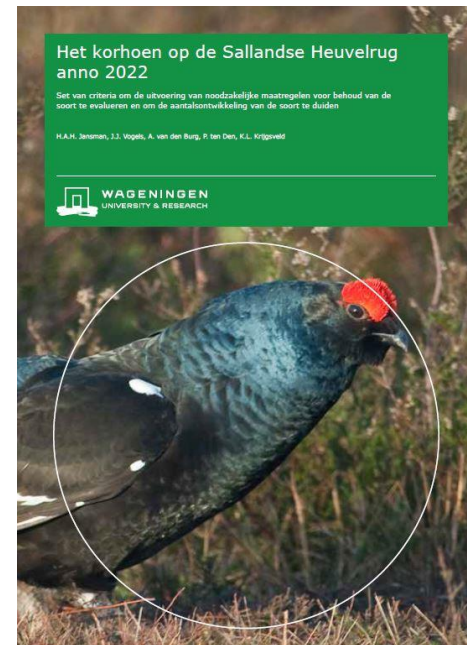
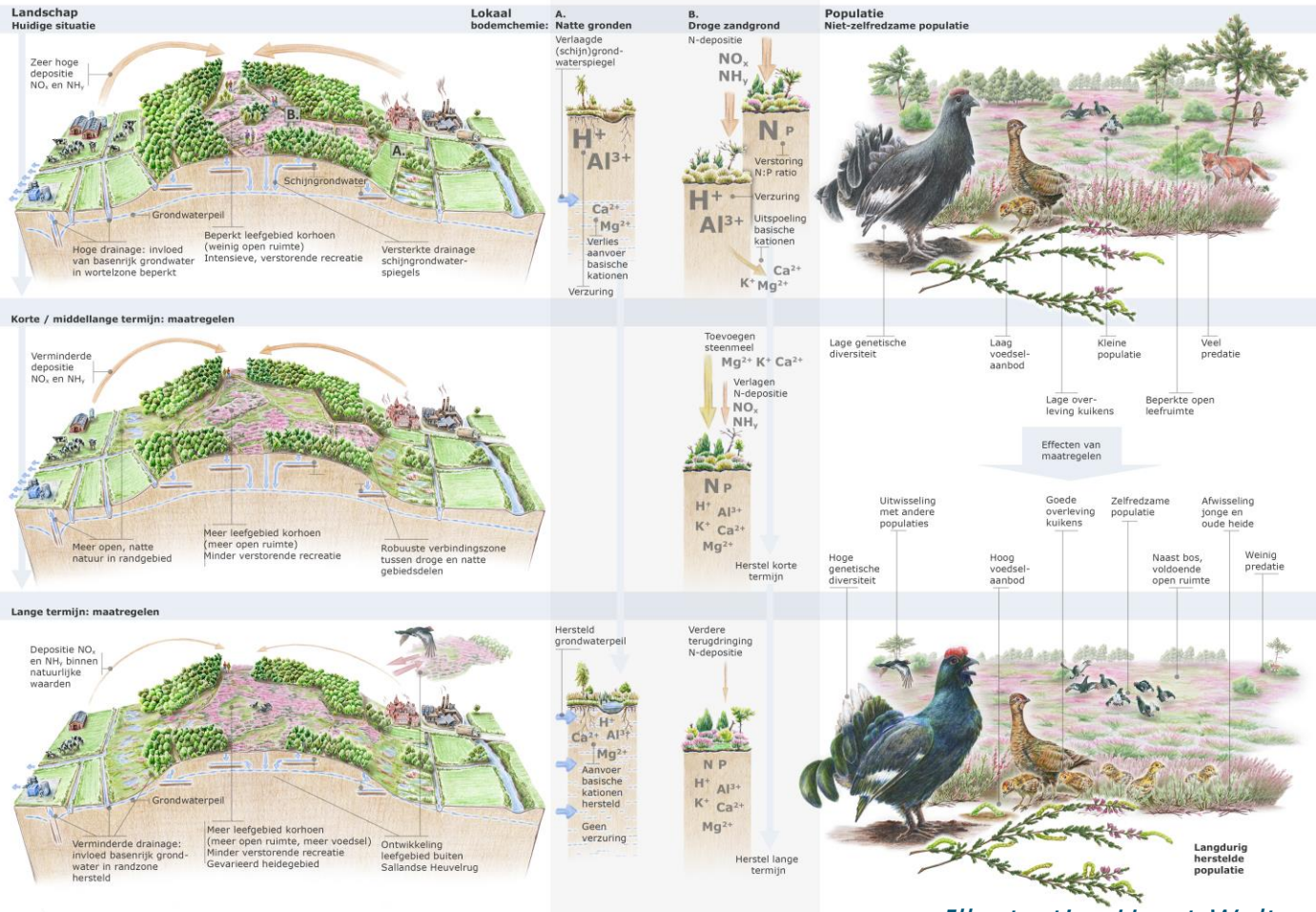
Spel

- Training motoriek
- Emotionele ontwikkeling
- Sociale ontwikkeling
- Communicatie



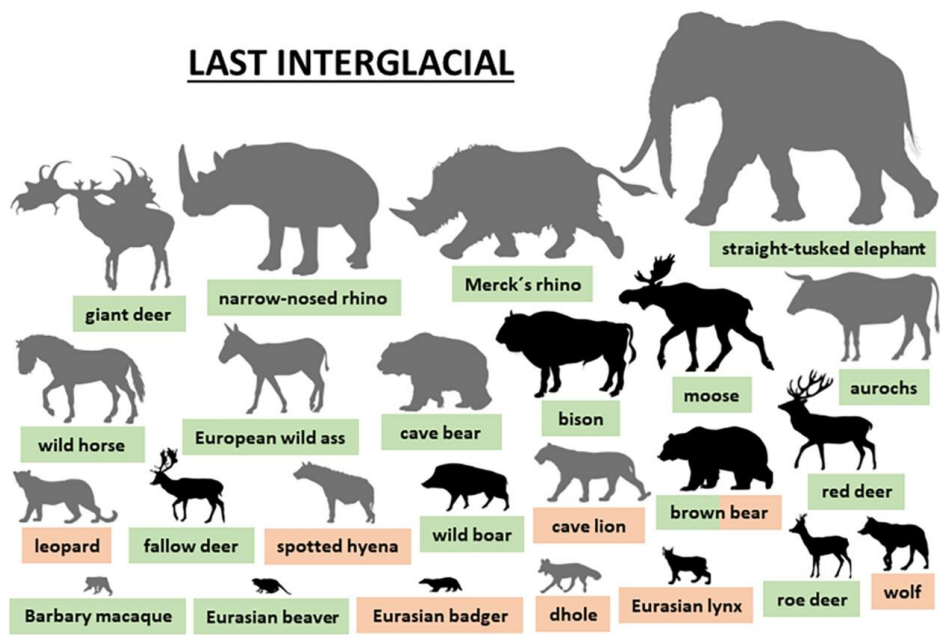
‘Individuals that play together, stay together!’

Het korhoen op de Sallandse Heuvelrug: ingrepen voor overleven



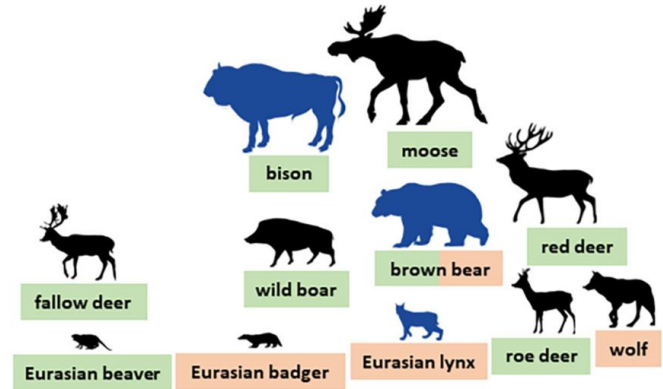
Illustratie: Horst Wolter

LAST INTERGLACIAL



- extinct or not occurring anymore as free-ranging in the area
- range drastically reduced in the area from the LIG to the present
- herbivore
- carnivore

PRESENT



<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/geb.13778>

NATUUR MIDDELEEUWS SCHOUWSPEL IN KNOTWIK DOET GROND LETTERLIJK OP GRONDVESTEN TRILLEN

De wolf ontmoet wisenten

Pluistig kauwend op gras. Alsof er niets is gebeurd. Zo ligt een kudde wisenten bij Radio Knotwik op een veldje langs de boegrens. Dat lijkt niet bijzonder, maar dat is het wel. Ze zijn even dinnor en opgejaagd door enkele wouken. De middeleeuwen ontmoeting op de wisent blijft goed nieuws voor de natuur.



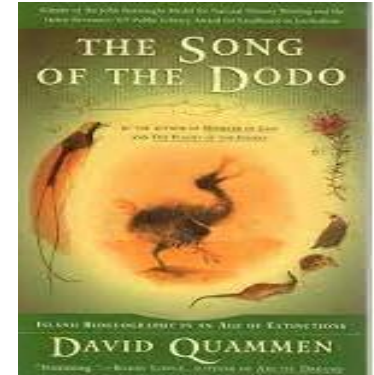
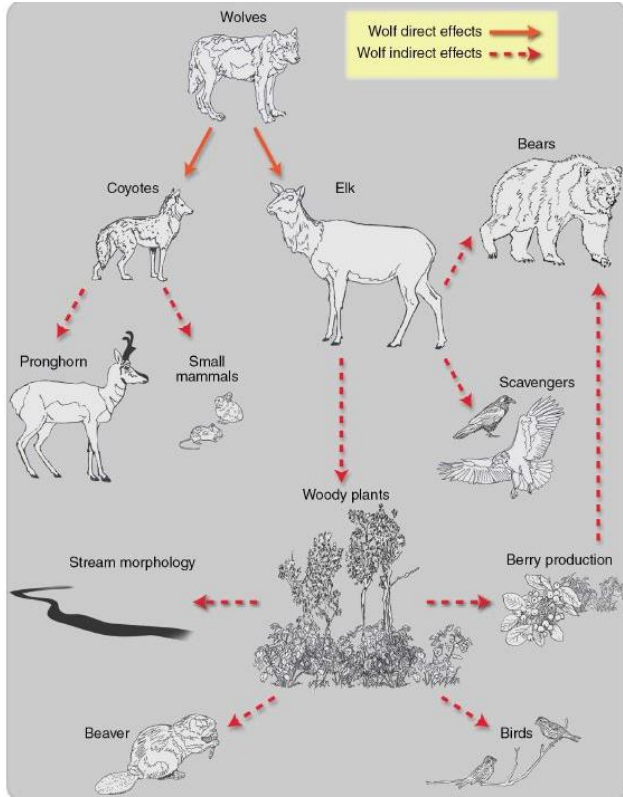
Chris Verwer
Radio Knotwik

Het is een ontzettend zeldzaam fenomeen dat wisenten bij Radio Knotwik terugkomen. Het is een fenomeen dat niet alleen de natuur, maar ook de wisenthouderij op de wisent. Ze willen een beetje met de wisenthouderij op de wisent. Het is een fenomeen dat niet alleen de natuur, maar ook de wisenthouderij op de wisent.

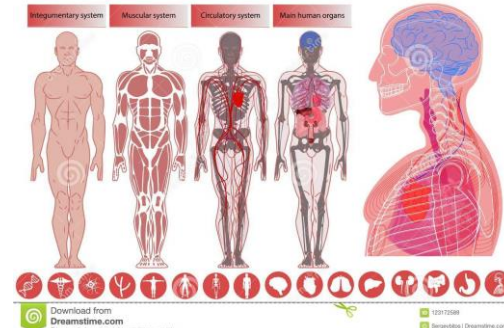
De wisent is een van de grootste diersoorten die ooit op de wisent. Het is een fenomeen dat niet alleen de natuur, maar ook de wisenthouderij op de wisent.



Natuurwetten



...en mensen?



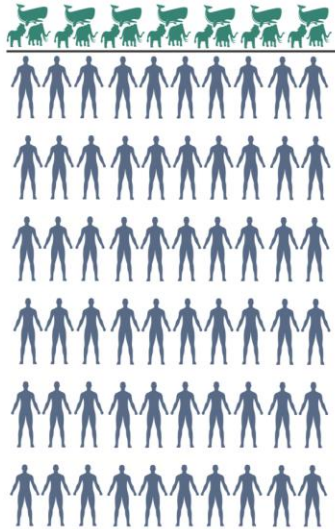
Distribution of mammals on Earth

Our World in Data

Mammal biomass is shown for the year 2015.  or  or  = 1 million tonnes carbon (C)

Wild mammals

4% global mammal biomass



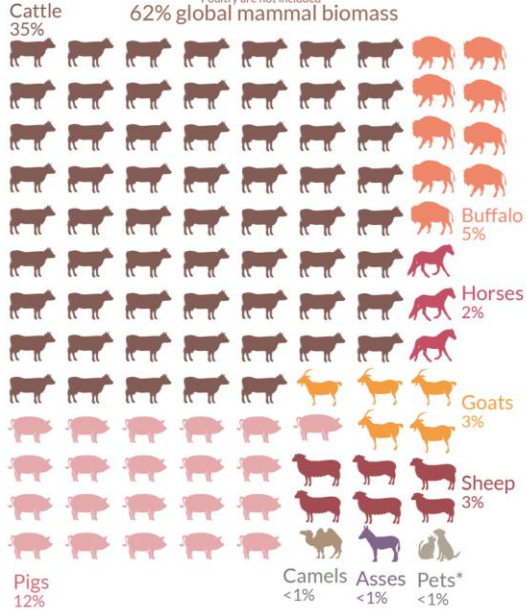
Humans

34% global mammal biomass

Livestock & pets

Poultry are not included

62% global mammal biomass

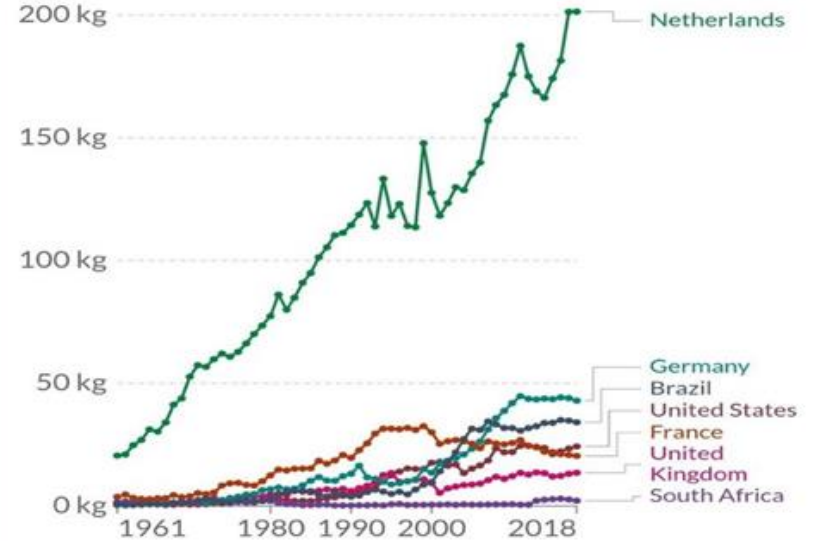


Per capita total meat exports, 1961 to 2018

Our World in Data

The quantity that is exported in a given year.

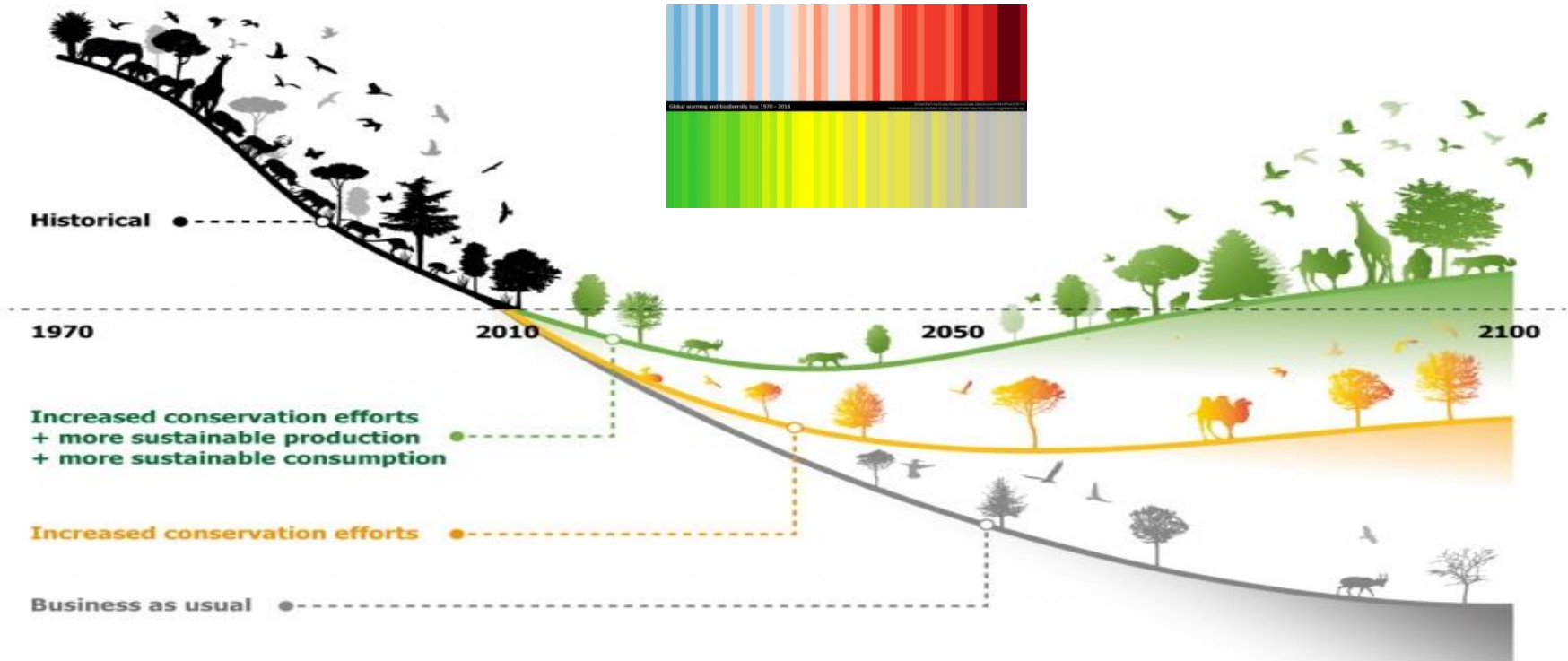
LINEAR LOG



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

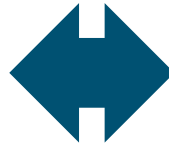
CC BY

How do we bend the curve?



This artwork illustrates the main findings of the article, but does not intend to accurately represent its results (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>)

'Natuurlijke' kijk op schade en overlast



*“mens – natuur conflict is altijd
mens-mens attitude conflict”*

Wat is voor jou natuur?
Hoe verhouden mensen zich tot de natuur?
Wat is voor jou dierenwelzijn?
Van wie is het land? –de dieren?





« Previous | Next Article »
Table of Contents

EXIS Open Choice

This Article

Published online before print August 17, 2011,
doi:
10.1098/rspb.2011.1275
Proc. R. Soc. B 7 March
2012 vol. 279 no. 1730
910-915

- Free via Creative Commons: CC
- Abstract Free
- Full Text Free
- Full Text (PDF) Free
- Data Supplement

All Versions of this Article:
rspb.2011.1275v1
279/1730/910 most recent

Classifications

Research articles

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Shoot, shovel and shut up: cryptic poaching slows restoration of a large carnivore in Europe

Olof Liberg^{1,*}, Guillaume Chapron^{1,†}, Petter Wabakken², Hans Christian Pedersen³, N. Thompson Hobbs⁴ and Håkan Sand¹

Author Affiliations

* Author for correspondence (olof.liberg@slu.se).

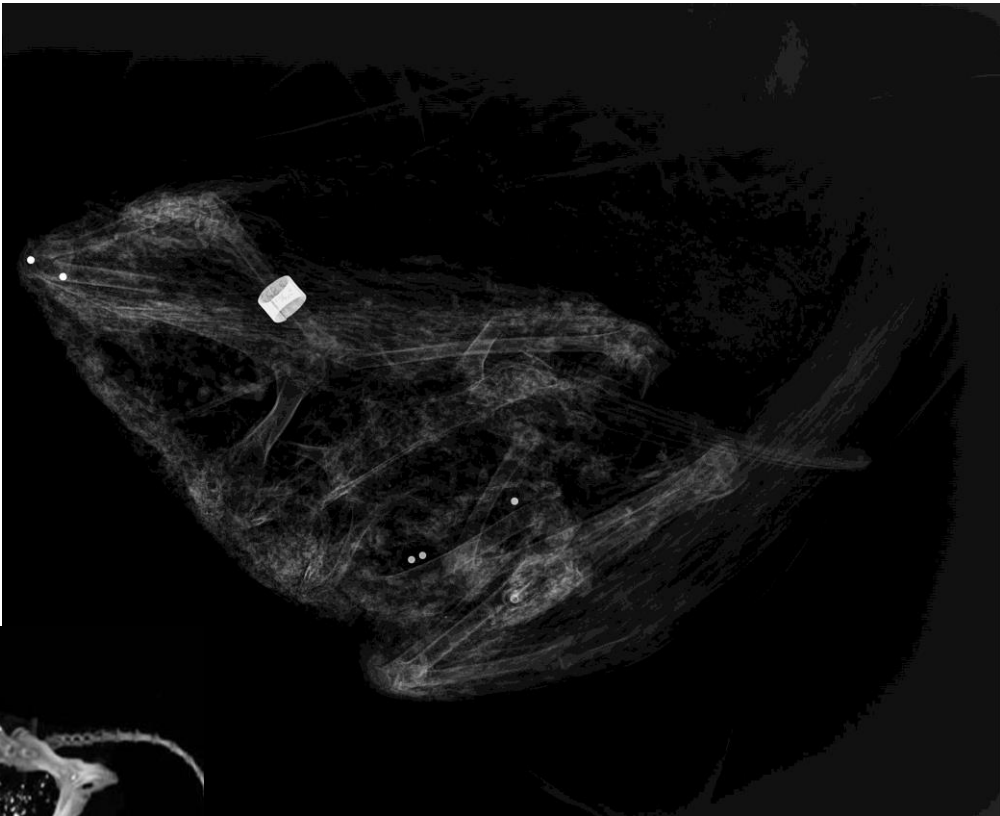
† The first two authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Poaching is a widespread and well-appreciated problem for the conservation of many threatened species. Because poaching is illegal, there is strong incentive for poachers to conceal their activities, and consequently, little data on the effects of poaching on population dynamics are available. Quantifying poaching mortality should be a required knowledge when developing conservation strategies for endangered species but is hampered by methodological challenges. We show that rigorous estimates of the effects of poaching on population dynamics can be obtained with a hierarchical state-space model with multiple sources of data. Using the Scandinavian population as an illustrative example, we show that poaching accounts for approximately half of total mortality and more than two-thirds of mortality remained undetected by conventional methods, a source we refer to as 'cryptic poaching'. Our simulations suggest that without poaching, the population would have been almost 200% larger in 2009. Such a severe impact of poaching on population dynamics is widespread among large carnivores. We believe that conservation strategies for large carnivores considering only observed data may need to be revised by including and quantifying cryptic poaching.

state-space models poaching wolf *Canis lupus*

DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2011.1275

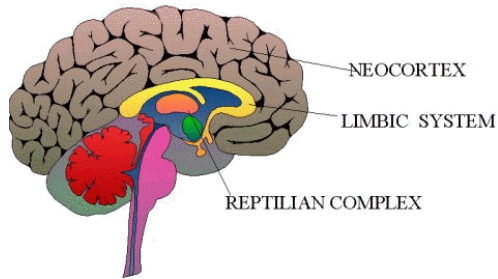
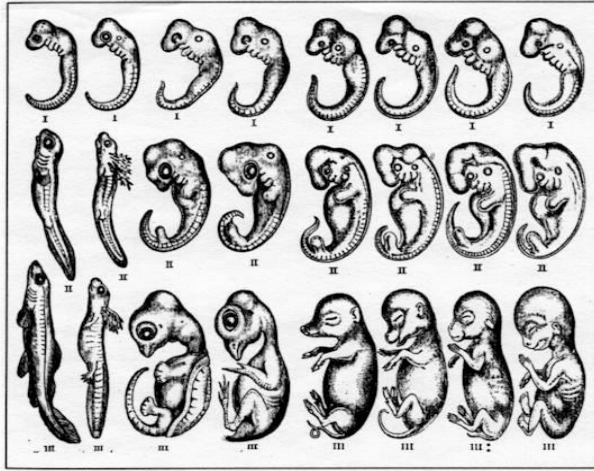


Mens < > natuur

Foto's: internet

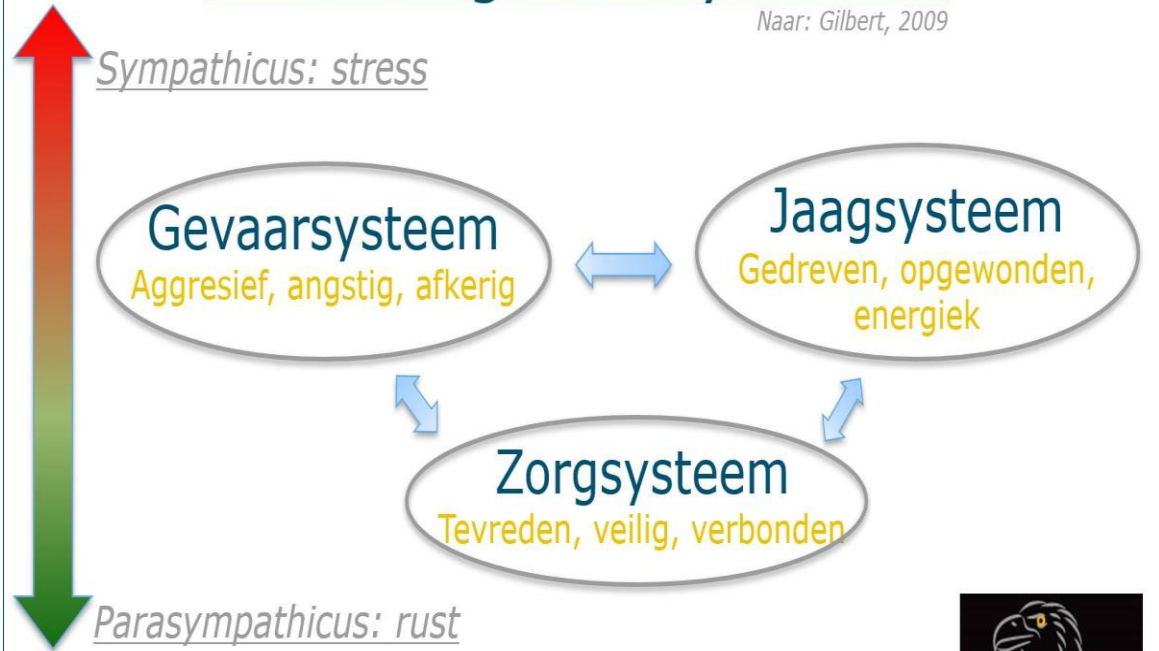


"We are kin under the skin"

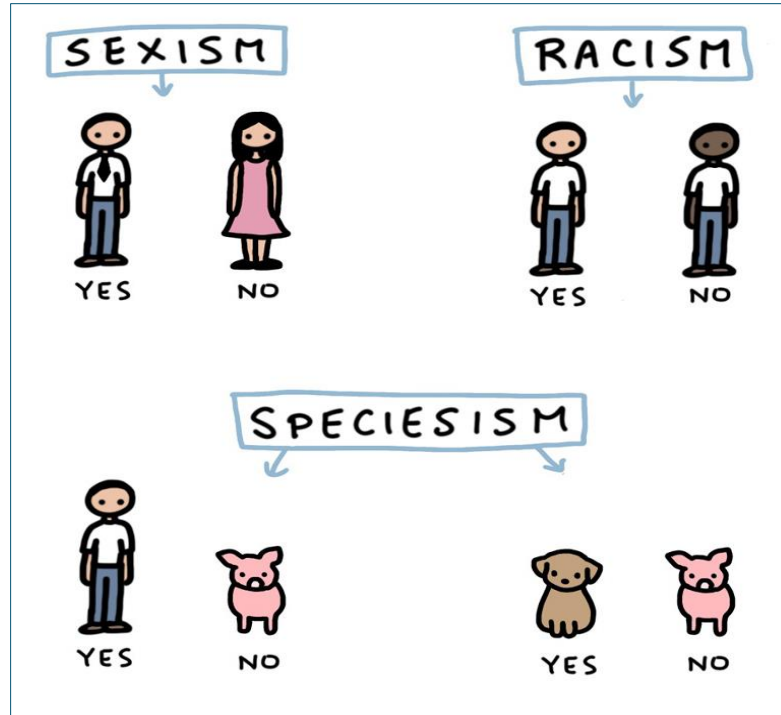


Emotieregulatiesystemen

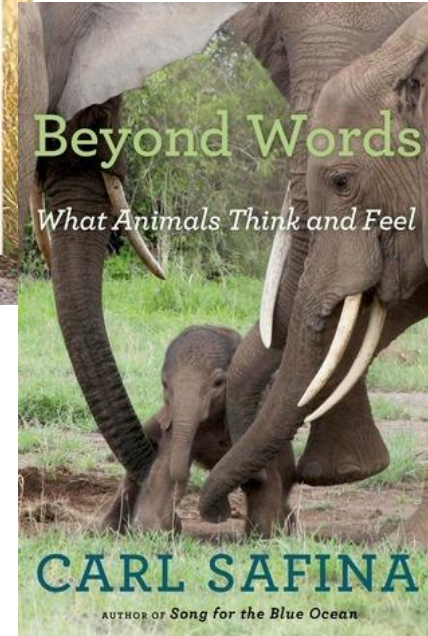
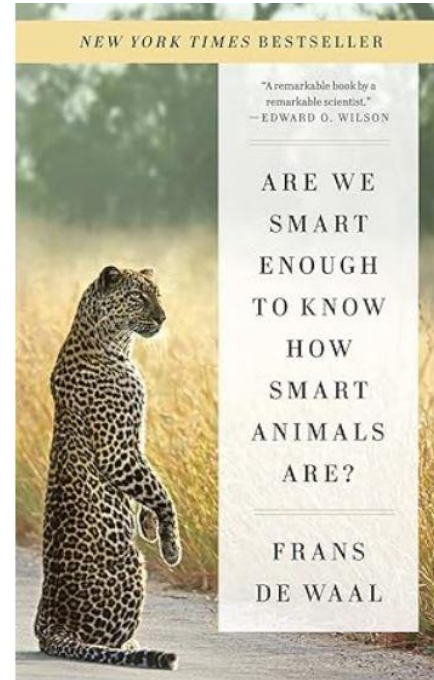
Naar: Gilbert, 2009



Discriminatie



Pet – Product – Pest ?



....more stories, less data ?!



'No one ever made a decision because of a number. They need a story'

Daniel Kahnman



The return of wolves to the Netherlands

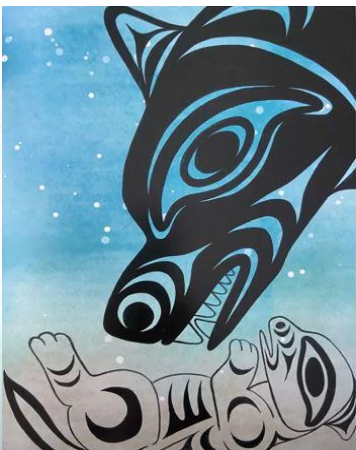
A fact-finding study

Jenman, H.A.H., J. Mergeay, F.A. van der Grift, G.A. de Groot, D.R. Lammermans, K. Van Den Berge, F.G.W.A. Otburg, J. Gouwey, R. Schulling, T. Van der Veken & C. Nowak

 **WAGENINGEN**
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

 **INSTITUUT**
NATUUR- EN BOSONDERZOEK

 **SENCKENBERG**
world of biodiversity





IUCN SSC guidelines
on human-wildlife conflict
and coexistence

First edition



SSC Human-Wildlife
Conflict & Coexistence

Traditional ecological knowledge

Vidya Athreya, Dhee, John D. C. Linnell, Sahil Nijawan & Juliette Young

Cumulative body of knowledge and beliefs

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is defined as a 'cumulative body of knowledge and beliefs, handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings (including human beings) with one another and with their environment. Furthermore, TEK is an attribute of societies with historical continuity in resource use practices; by and large these are non-industrial or less technologically advanced societies, many of them indigenous or tribal' (Berkes, 1993). It plays an important part in a number of different fields, including the use and conservation of biodiversity, communal property management, medicine, food and even governance (see Chapter 12, Governing human-wildlife conflicts) (Martin et al. (2010). In fact, until a few centuries ago, people relied solely on TEK to manage their natural resources and ecosystems (Berkes et al., 2000; Martin et al., 2010). TEK is based on multiple aspects of experience and belief, including myths, stories and superstitions (Ban et al., 2018), but can be considered as important as scientific knowledge, especially when we are trying to achieve behavioural changes to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (see Chapter 29, Social marketing and behaviour change).

How Animal
Cultures
Raise Families,
Create Beauty,
and
Achieve Peace



BECOMING WILD

"Fascinating... Both informative and luminously evocative."
—*The Wall Street Journal*

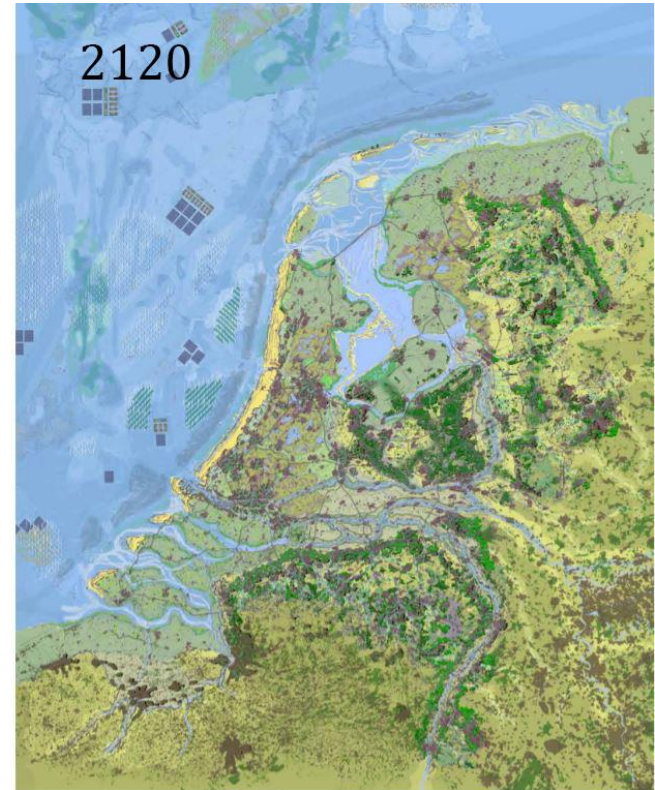
CARL SAFINA

New York Times—Bestselling Author of *Beyond Words*

PICTURE

Natuur inclusieve toekomst

#Nederland2120







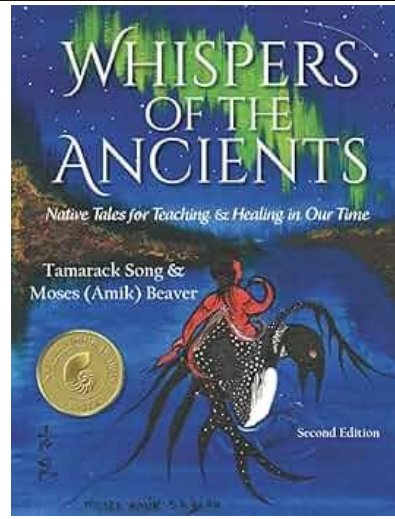
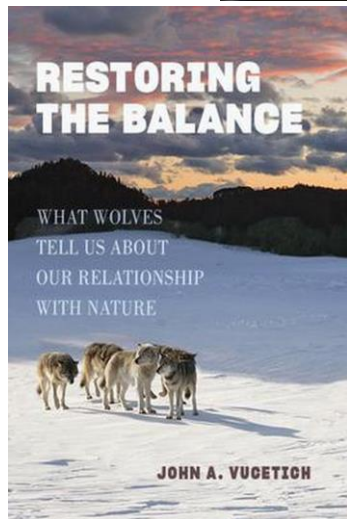
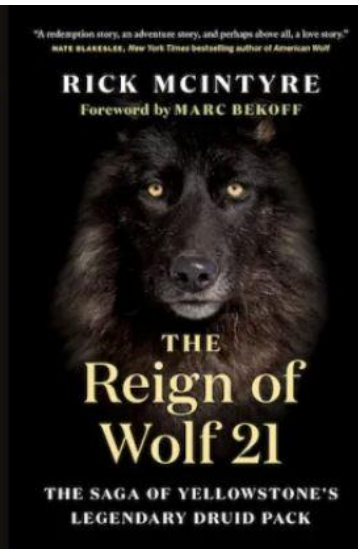
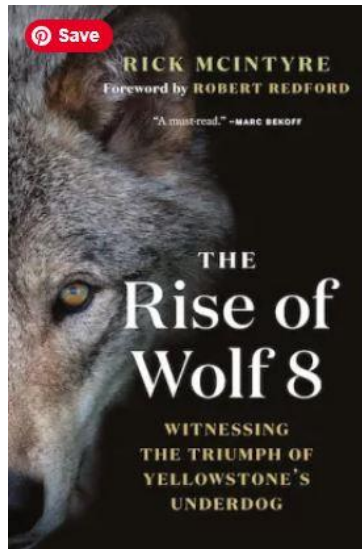
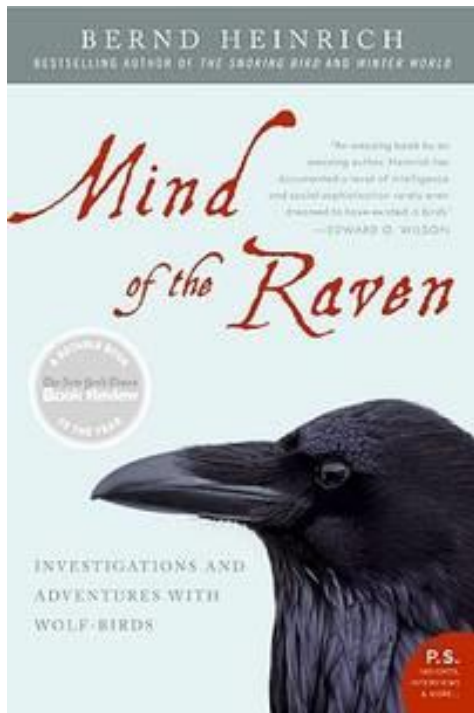
.....welke spiegel houden wolf en raaf ons voor?



Acht lessen van wolven & raven

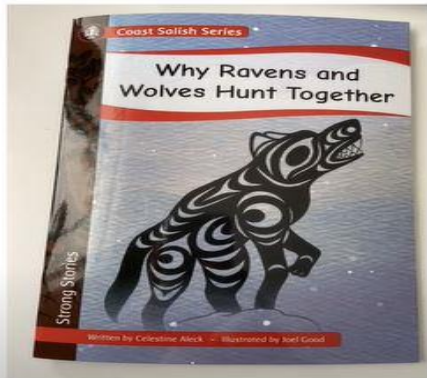
- 1: Ken je kwaliteiten en zwaktes
- 2: Blijf voorzichtig, nieuwsgierig & blijf je ontwikkelen
- 3: Investeer in de jeugd, respecteer de ouderen
- 4: Wees duurzaam
- 5: Leiderschap:
 - *Vrouwelijk leiderschap is de standaard*
 - *Leading by example*
 - *Zorg voor veiligheid en vertrouwen*
- 6: Loyaliteit: het gaat om coöperatie, niet competitie
- 7: Doe een ander niet aan wat jezelf niet aangedaan wil worden
- 8: Speel!





©WENR 2024





WHY THE RAVEN AND THE WOLVES HUNT TOGETHER



0:01 / 4:00



Why Ravens and Wolves Hunt Together

A

April Strickland

31 abonnees

Abonneren



6



Delen



789 weergaven 6 mei 2020

This is a recording of the book, "[Why Ravens and Wolves Hunt Together](#)" written by Celestine Aleck and Illustrated by Joel Good. This book is part of the Coast Salish Series.

Ravendag 2019, SBB Uchgelen

Wolf en Raaf



8 maart 2019

Raaf, wolf en aas (YST)

Geen aas:

Raaf en wolf samen in 84%

Raaf en coyote samen in 3%

Wolven op jacht:

Raven in 80% aanwezig tijdens de jacht. Indien niet aanwezig dan binnen 4 minuten na de kill ter plaatse!

> Raven differentieren tussen roofdieren, voorkeur voor wolf, waarschijnlijk vanwege beschikbaarheid aas



Symbiosis

- Commensalism
- Mutualism
- Parasitism



Wolf-provided carcasses benefit the scavenger community and affect the spatial and temporal dispersion of this food source.

Raaf consumeert ca 1 kg vlees van wolfkill/dag (incl caching).

YST: avg 28raaf/kill > significante consumptie

Raven stelen voedsel van pups bij den.

Raven verwijderen & eten poep rond nest

Raven leiden wolven naar kadaver om te openen. Soms ook naar verzwakt dier (*indirect bewijs*)

symbiosis

Wolf en raaf in 55% van de tijd samen bij de den
(34% in winter zonder kill; 98% met kill)

Pups buiten nest: elke dag interactie met raaf!
Staartpikken < > spel? Gewennen?

Raaf zelden gedood door wolf. (gevangenschap)

Cross-species bonding?



A typical summer scene in Yellowstone: a grizzly bear is in control, ravens steal tidbits, and wolves are off to the side after making the kill.

Veluwe



Veluwe

2019-02-07 12:57:13 PM M 2/3 0 6°C



HUGH

RECORDER



2019-02-05 1:48:41 PM M 2/3 40 3°C



HUGH

RECORDER

