

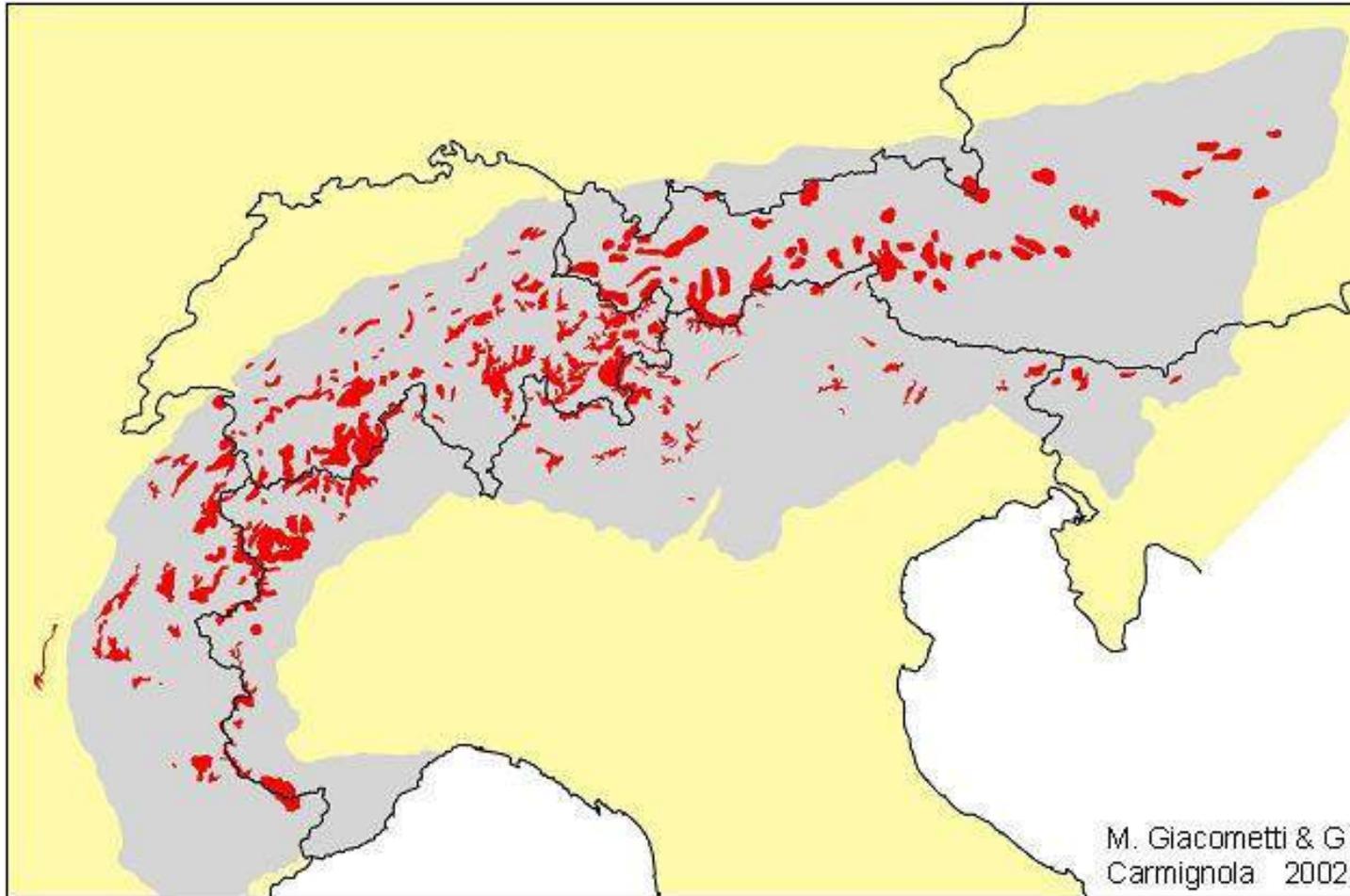


Alpine Ibex in the Swiss National Park

Pia Anderwald, Swiss National Park



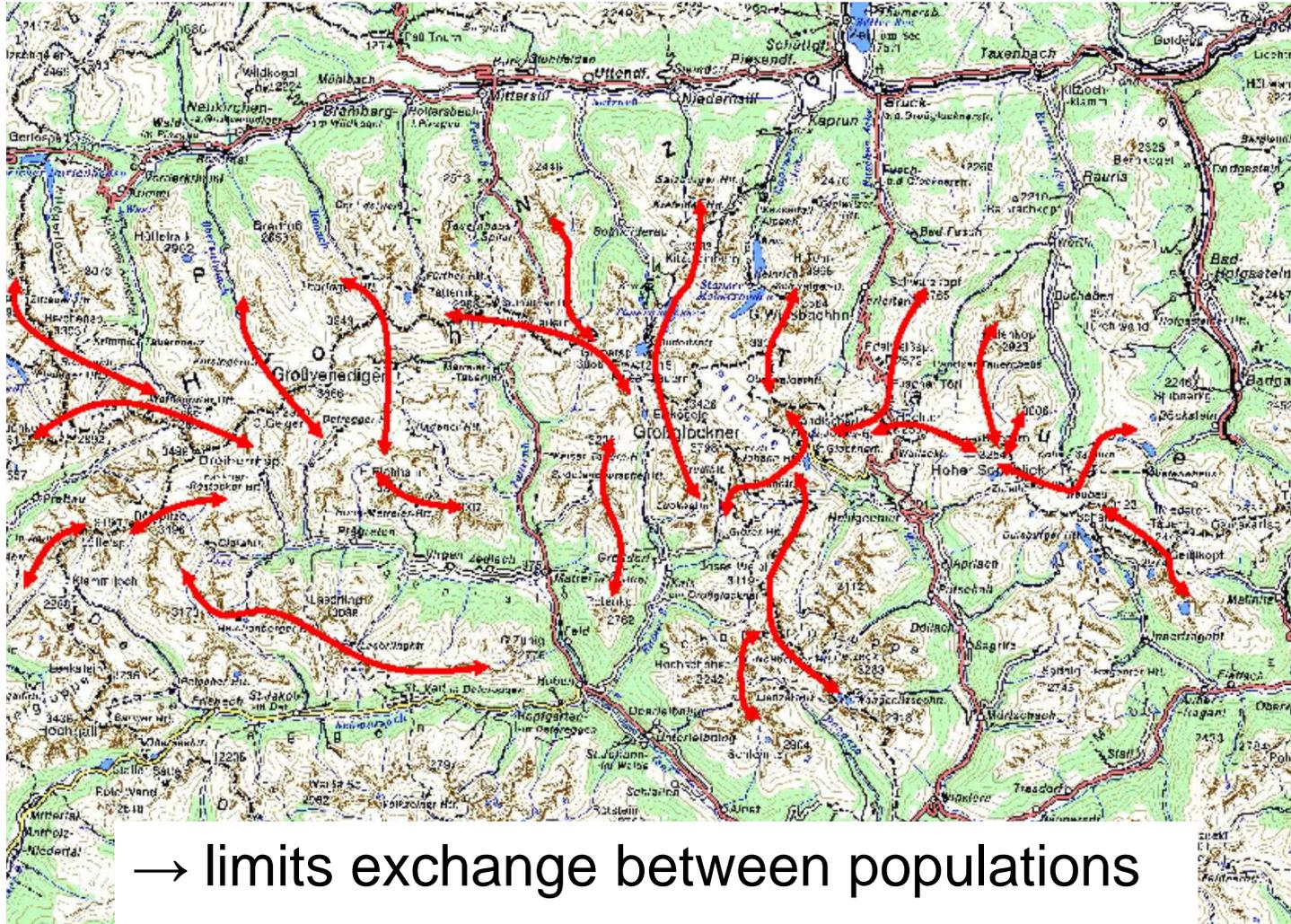
Distribution



Movements along ridges



Avoidance of valley bottoms

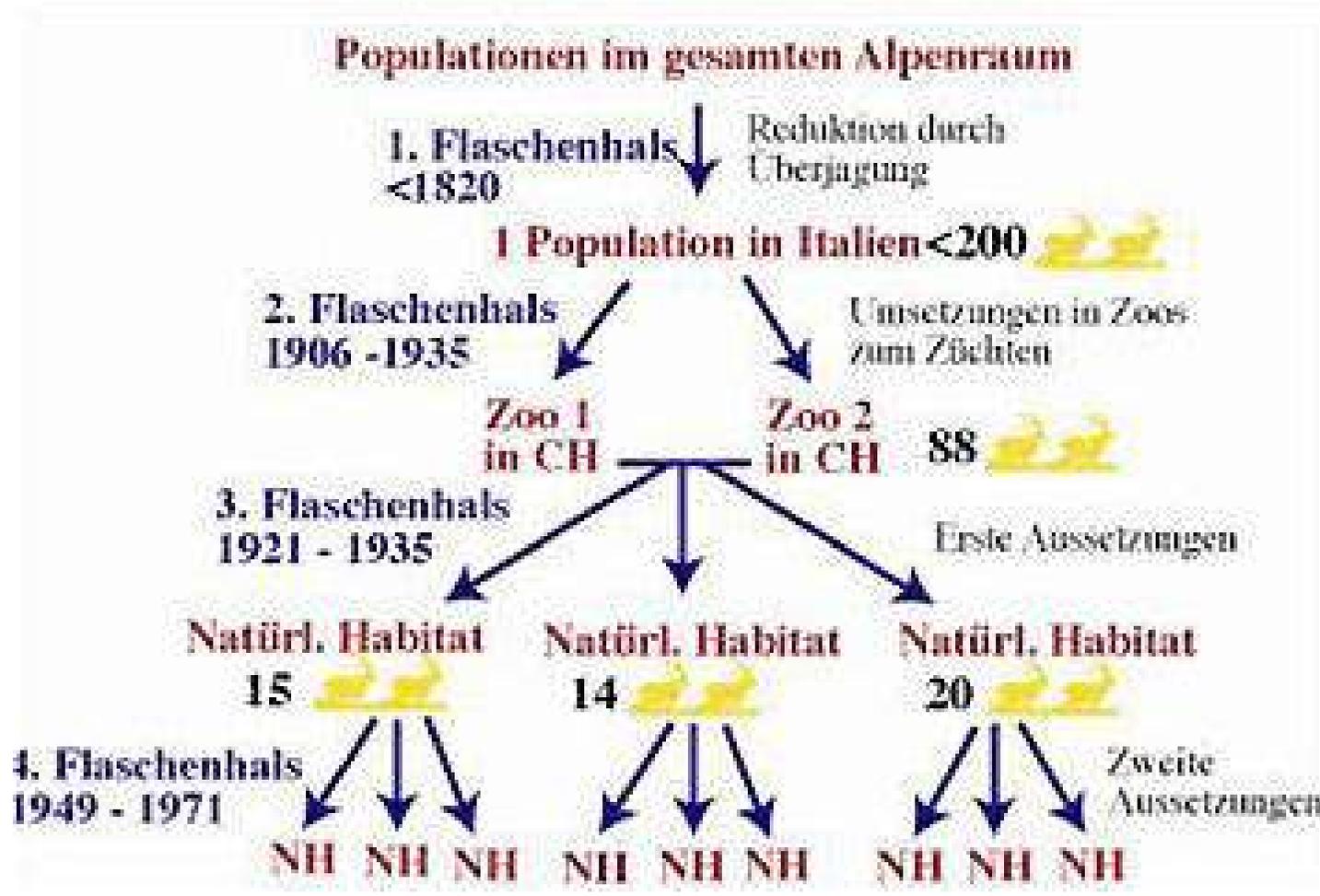


→ limits exchange between populations

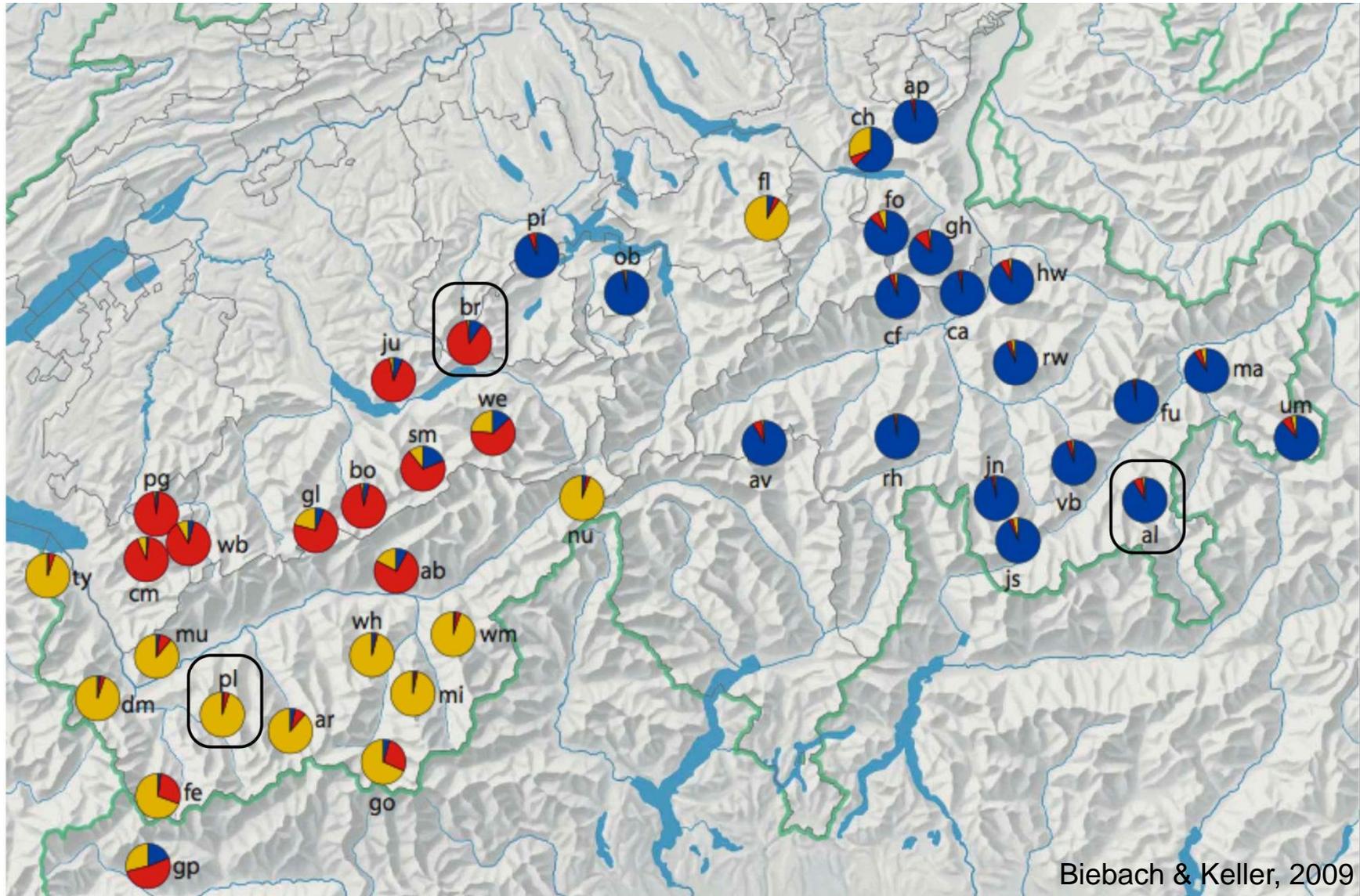
Reintroductions



Serial population bottlenecks



Population structure still reflects reintroduction history



Interreg Project GREAT (completed 2014): Grandi Erbivori negli Ecosistemi Alpini in Trasformazione



Aims:

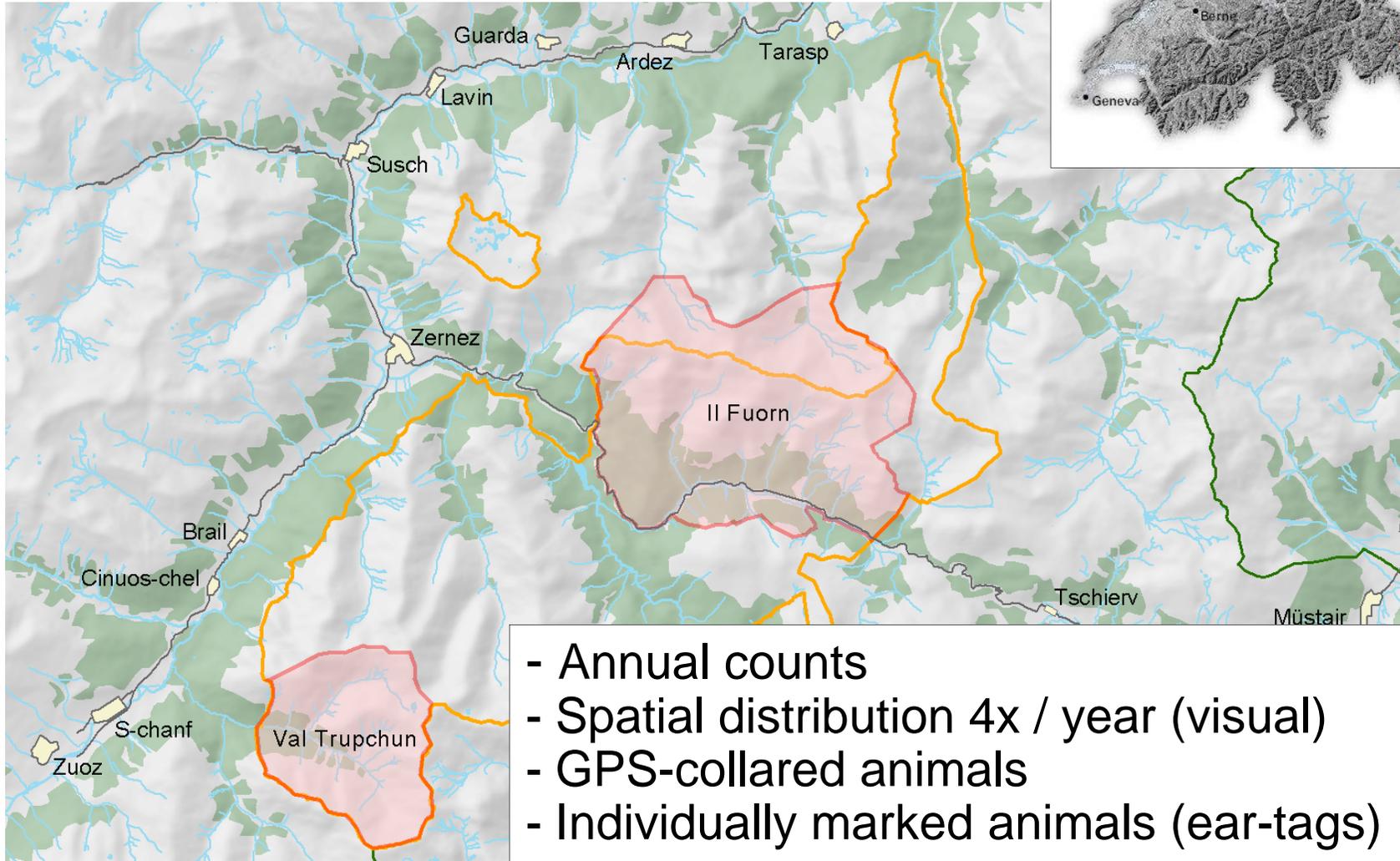
- Match ungulate monitoring methods between Parks (exchange of experience in capture and survey methods)
- Find reason(s) for recent declines of ibex in GPNP → environmental, intrinsic, pathological, genetic?



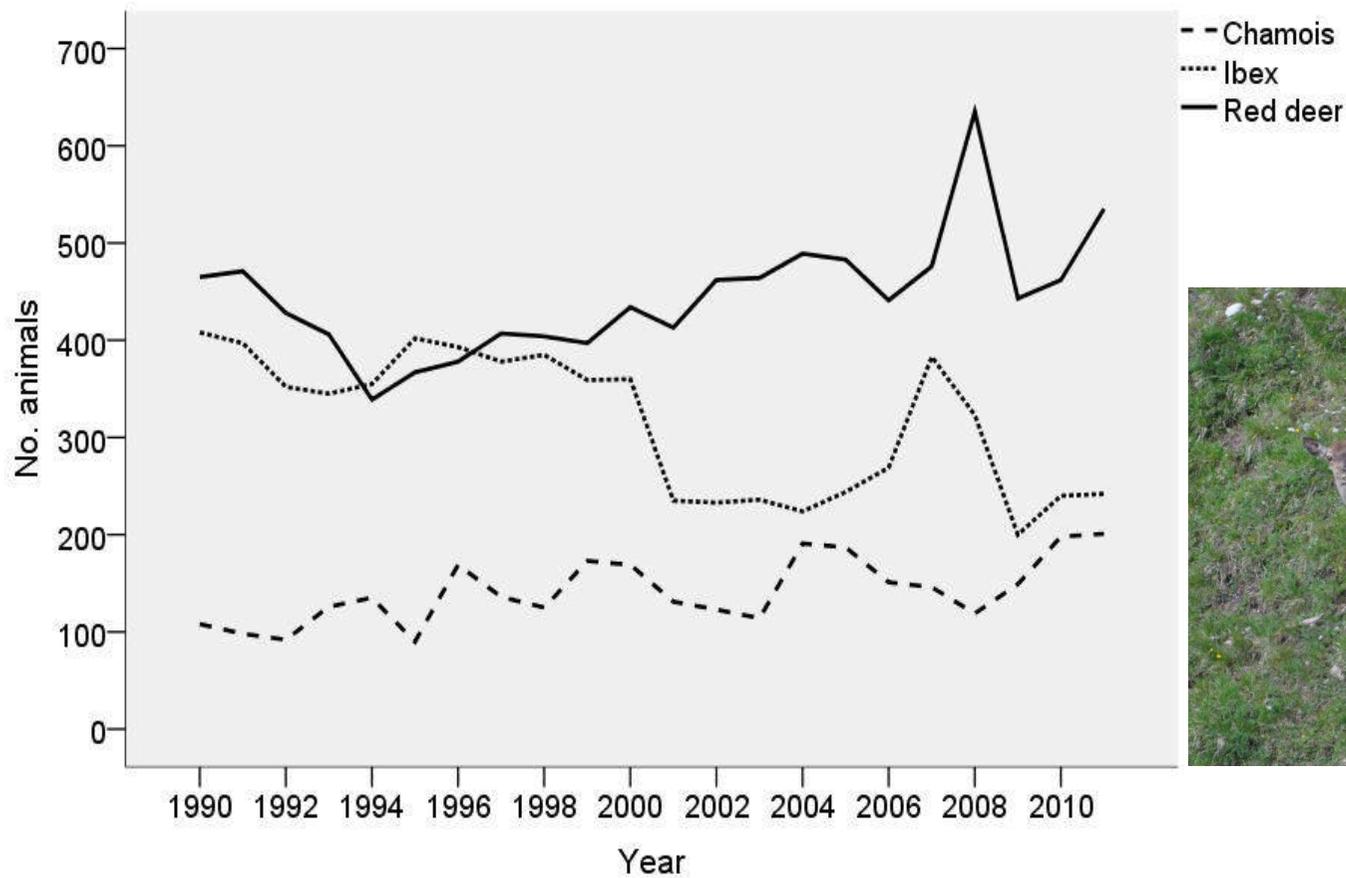
Le opportunità non hanno confini.  



Two ungulate study areas in SNP

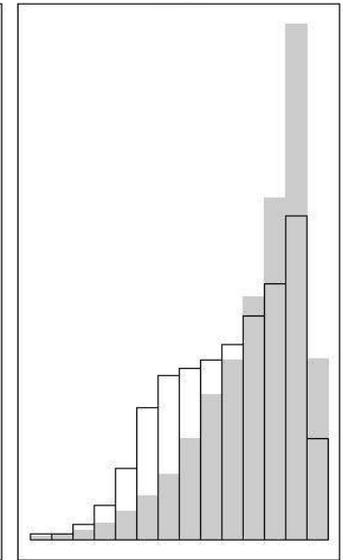
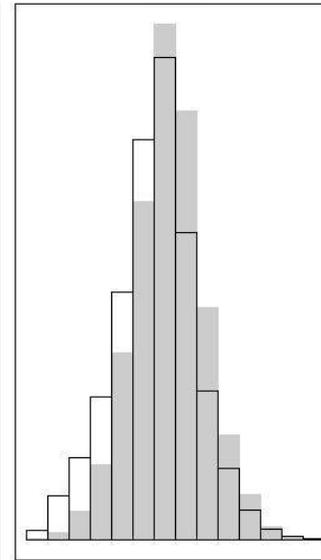
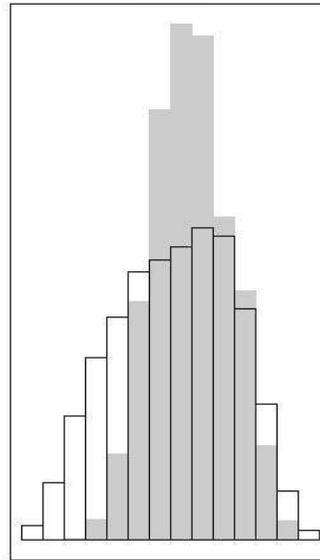


Population trends (Val Trupchun)



Red deer -> Ibex: Spearman's Rho = -0.58, p = 0.007

Summer

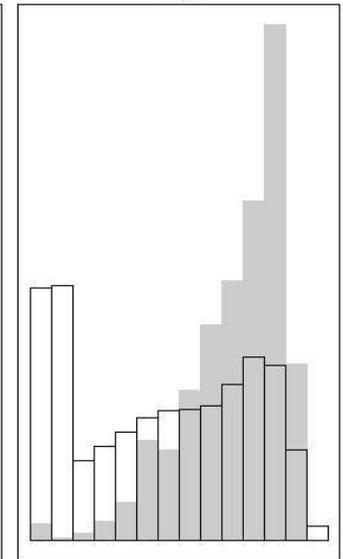
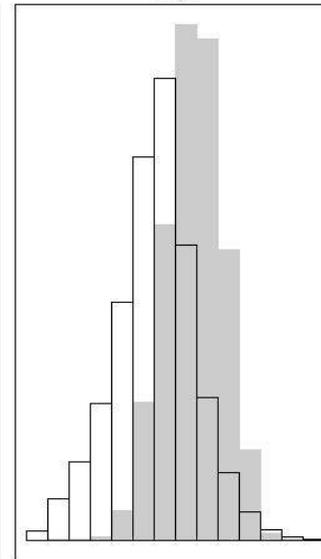
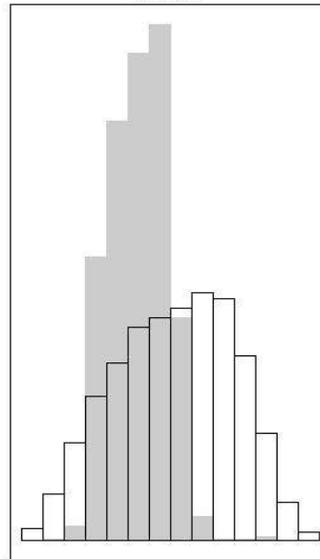


Altitude

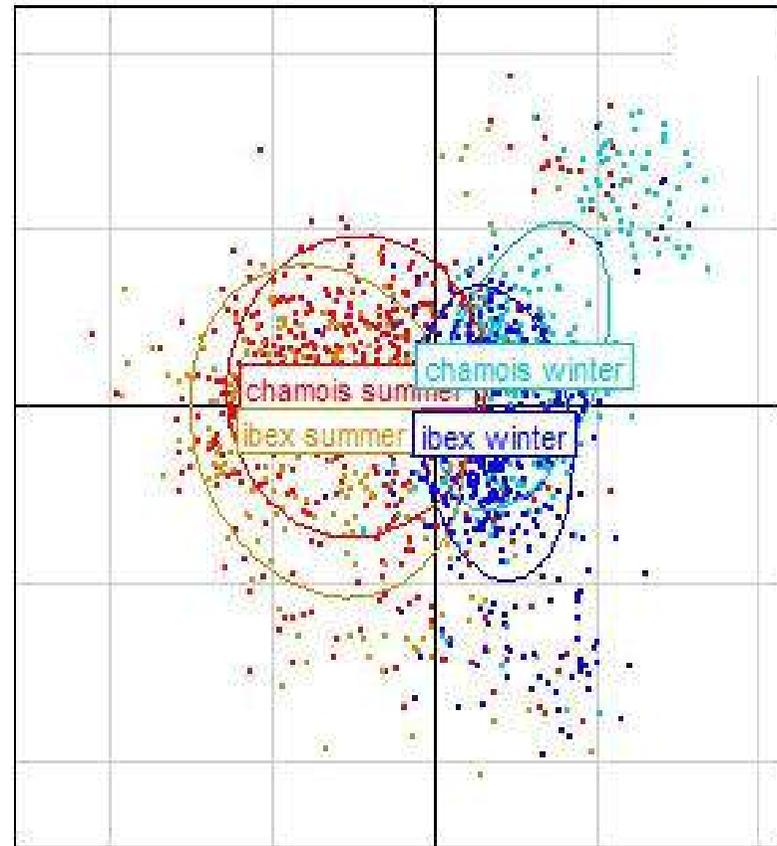
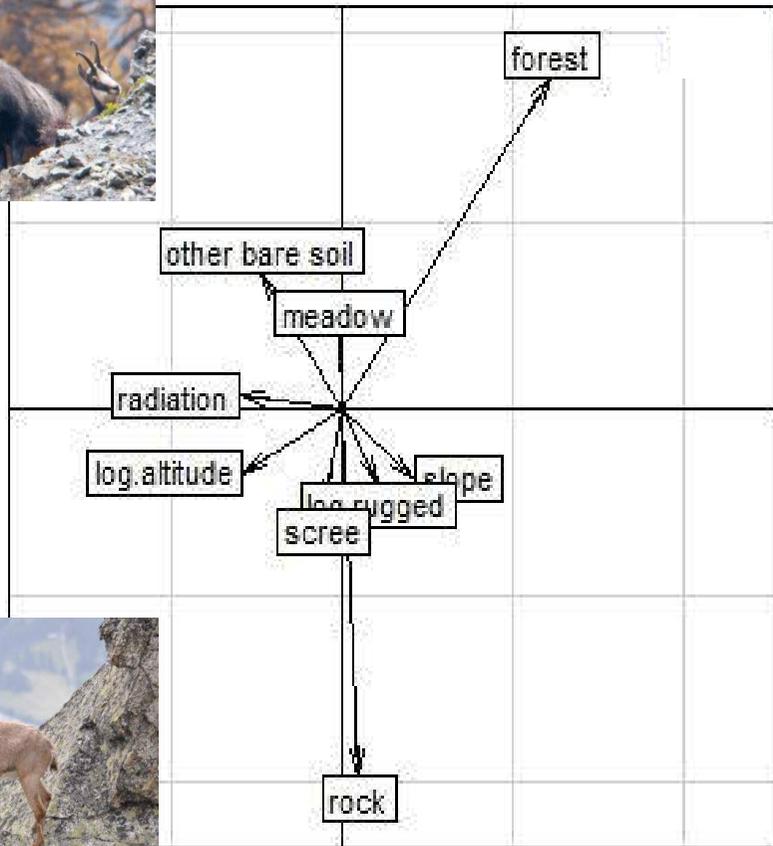
Slope

Solar Radiation

Winter



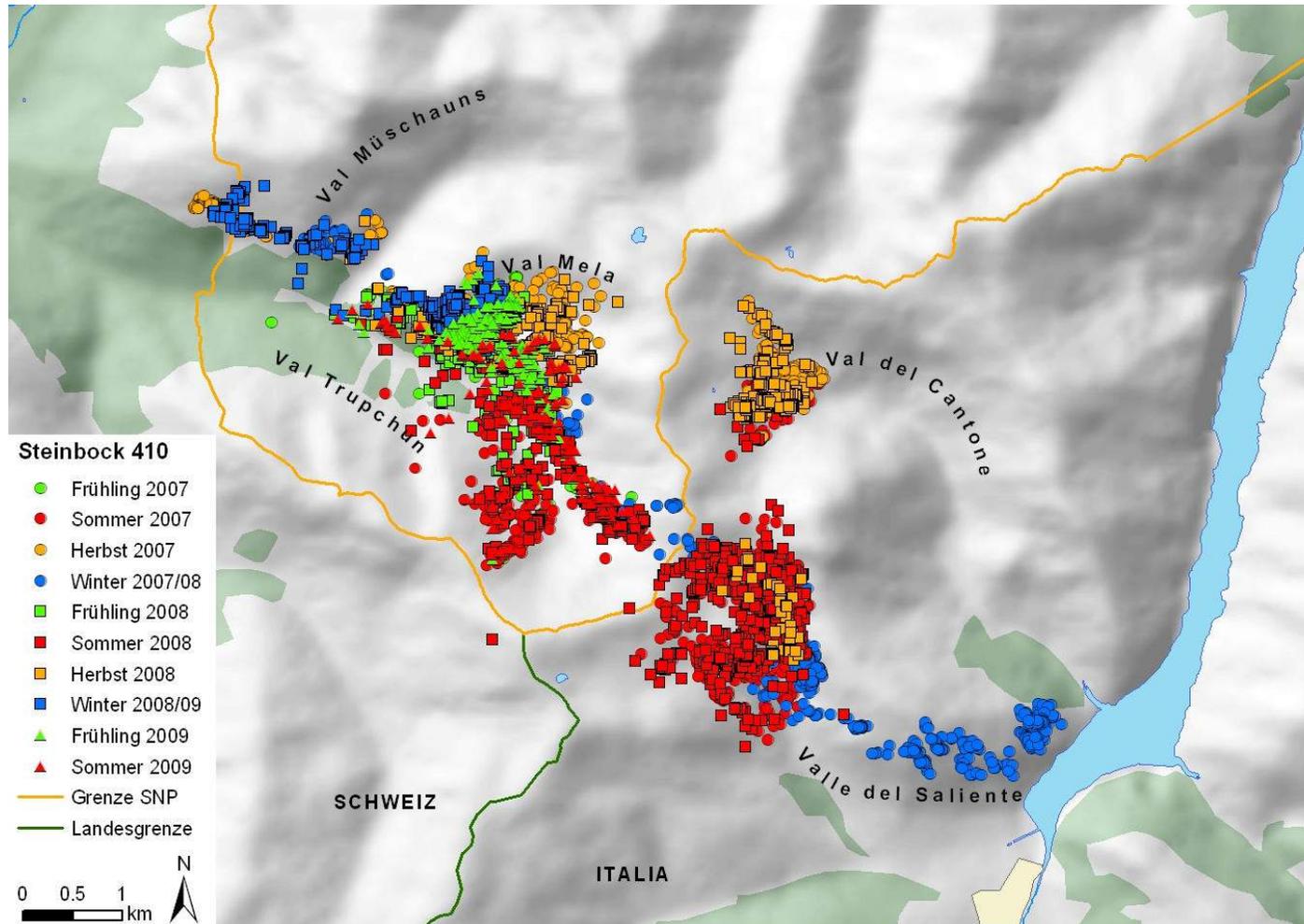
Habitat use of ibex vs. chamois



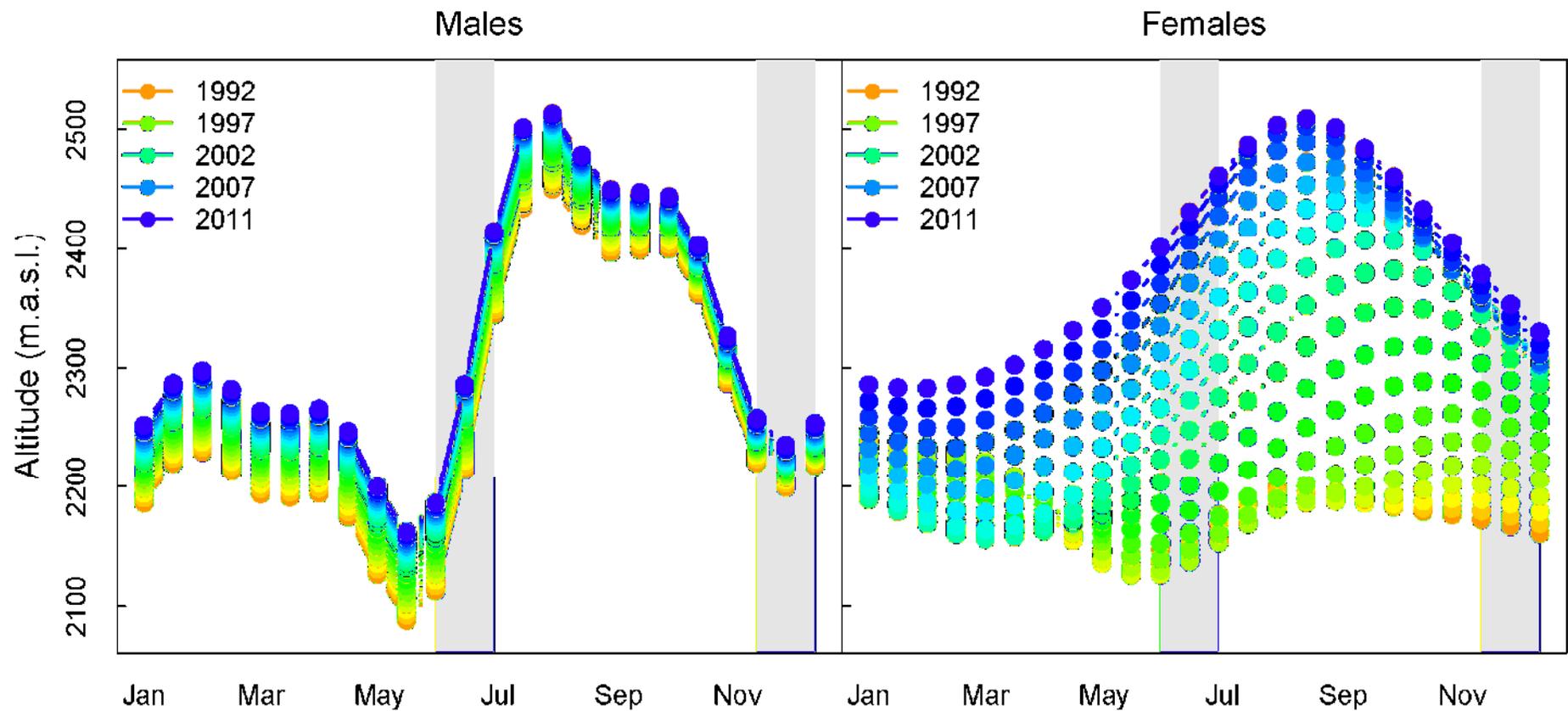
GPS collars



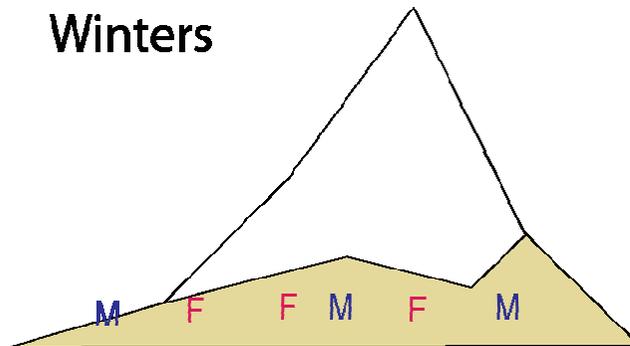
GPS locations of one male over two years



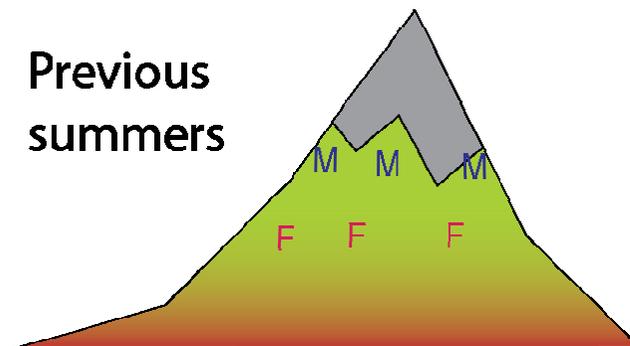
Change in altitudinal distribution



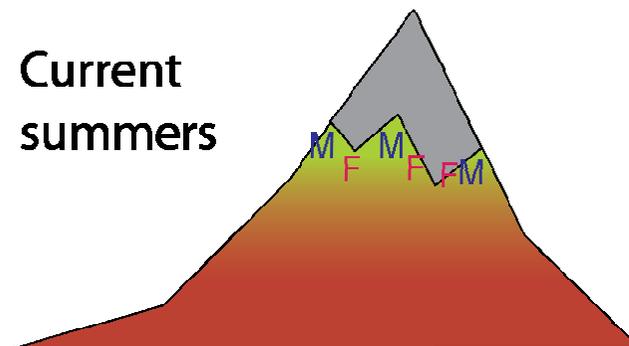
Winters



Previous summers



Current summers



Today

- Over 35'000 individuals over the Alps
- Great popularity of the species
- Symbol for conservation success



Acknowledgements

Flurin Filli
Swiss National Park Rangers
Ivar Herfindal
Thomas Rempfler



www.nationalpark.ch
info@nationalpark.ch

