

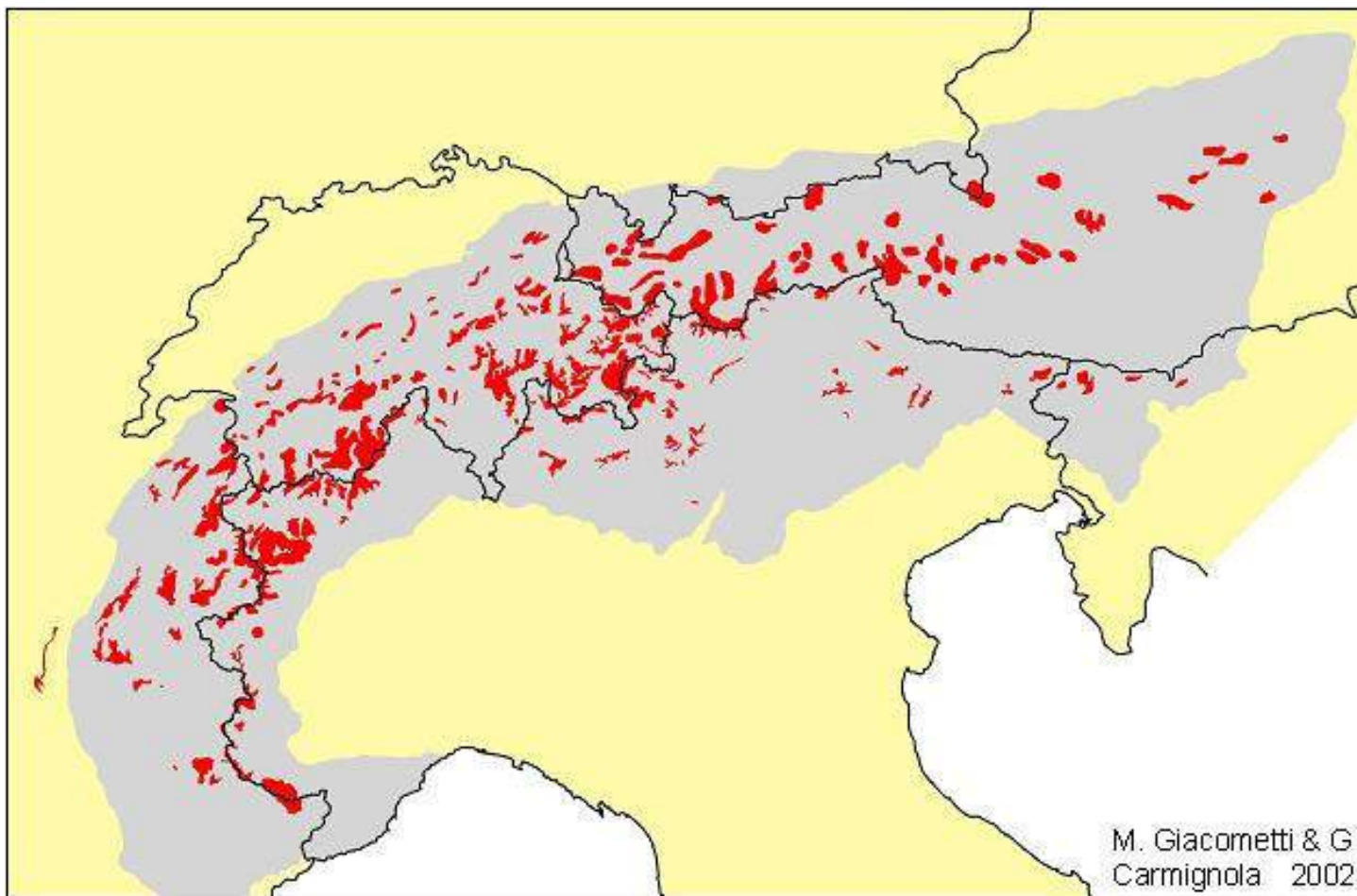


# Alpine Ibex in the Swiss National Park

Pia Anderwald, Swiss National Park



# Distribution

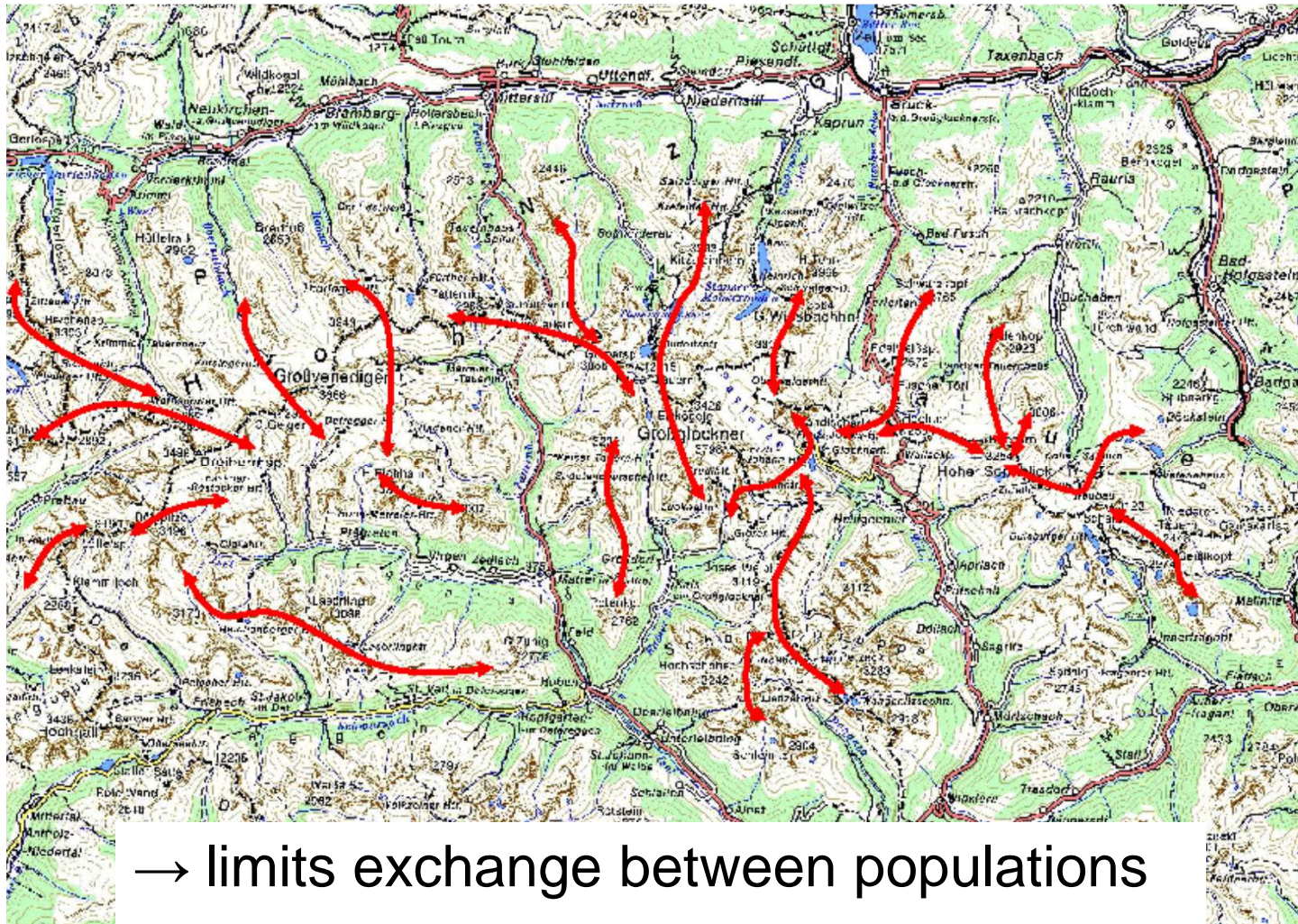


# Movements along ridges





## Avoidance of valley bottoms



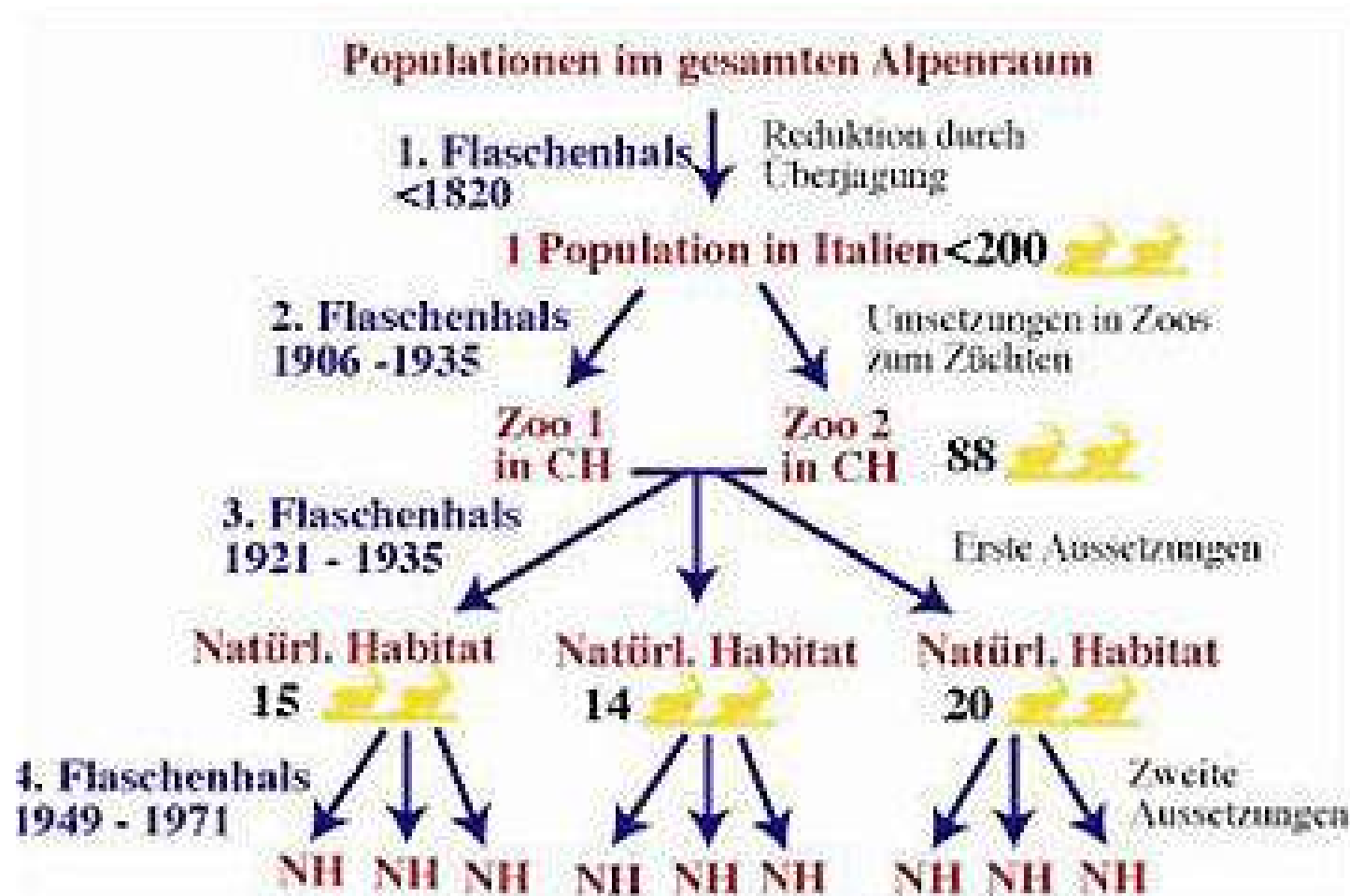
→ limits exchange between populations



# Reintroductions

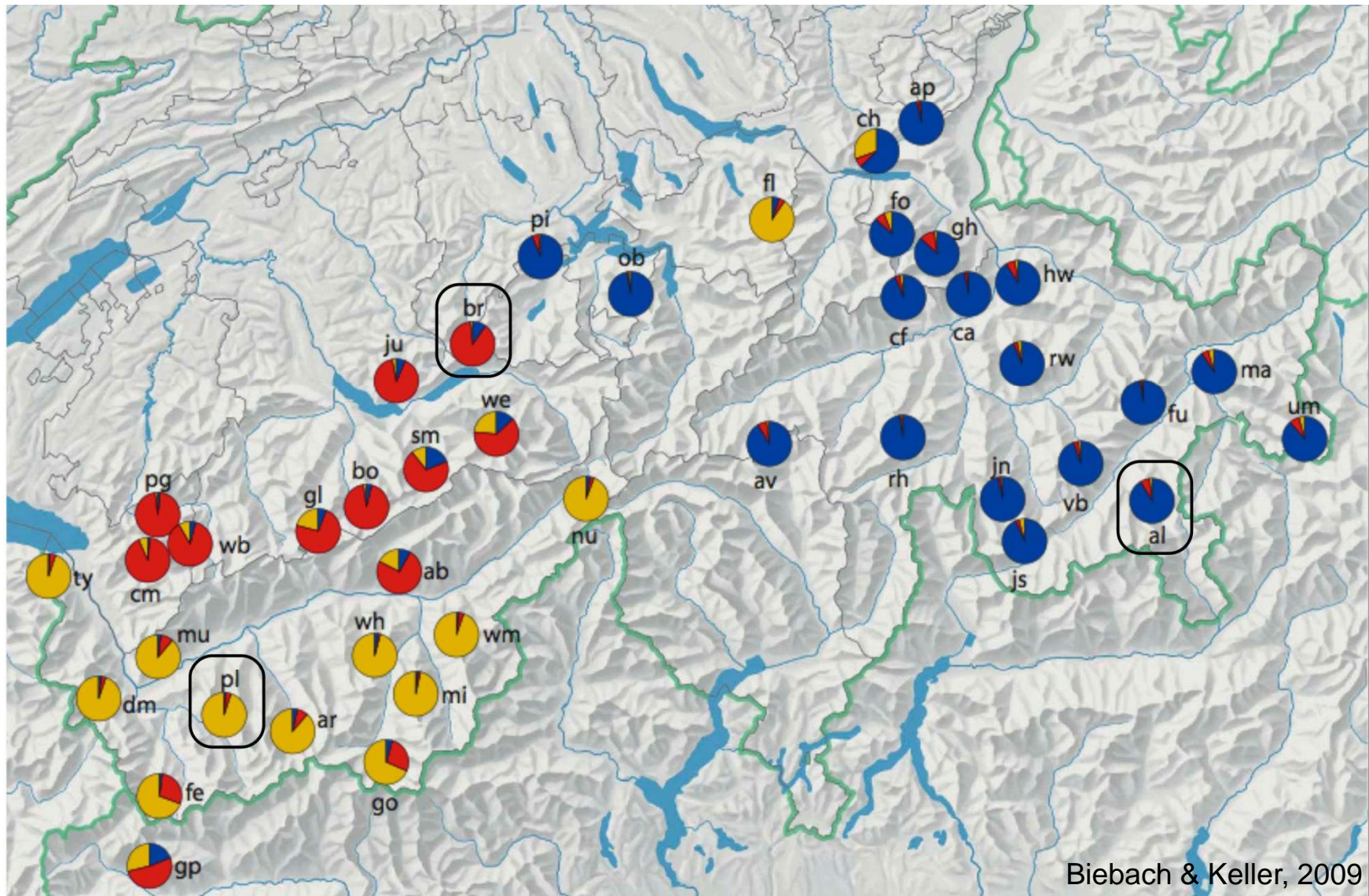


# Serial population bottlenecks





# 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?

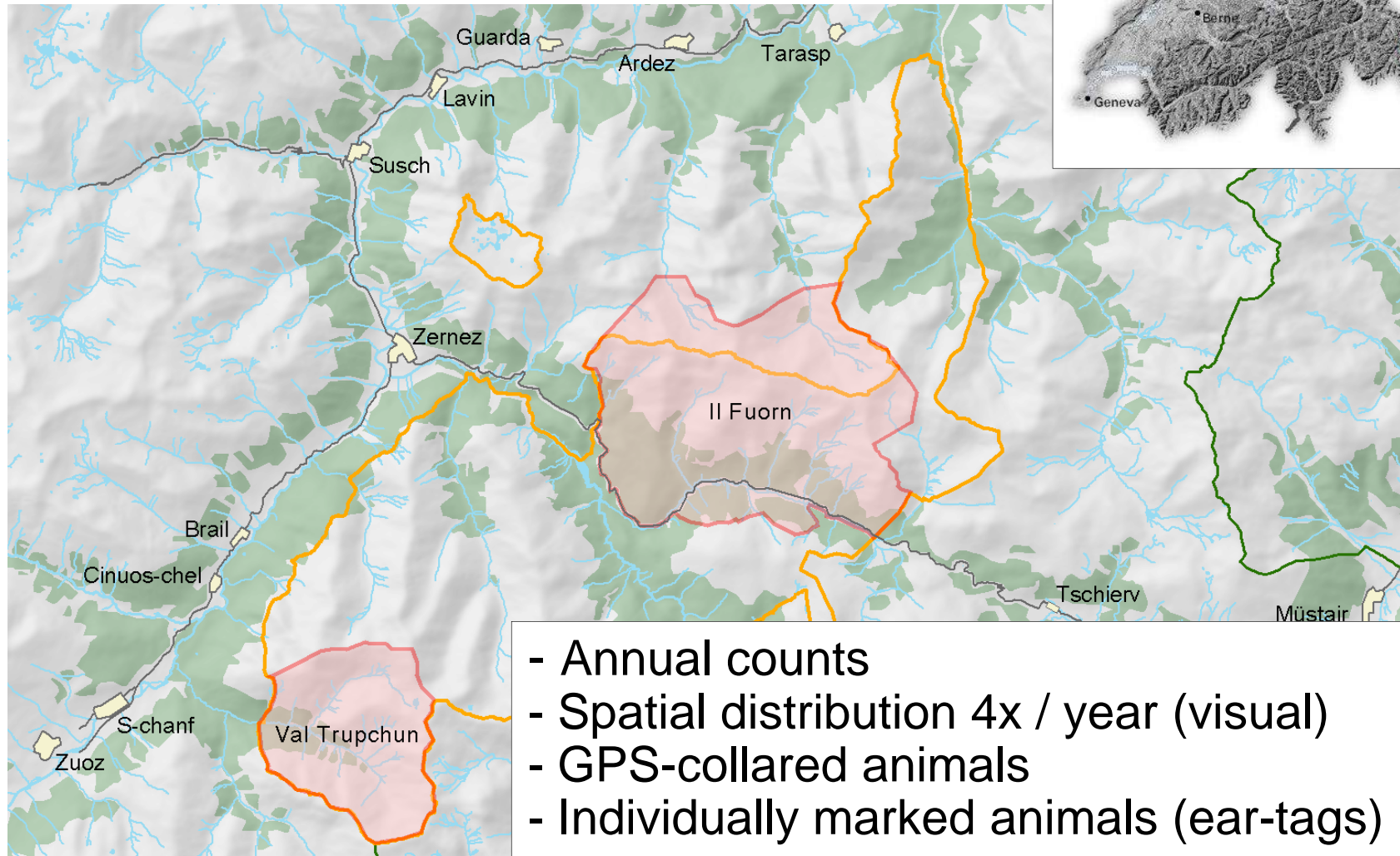


Le opportunità non hanno confini.  

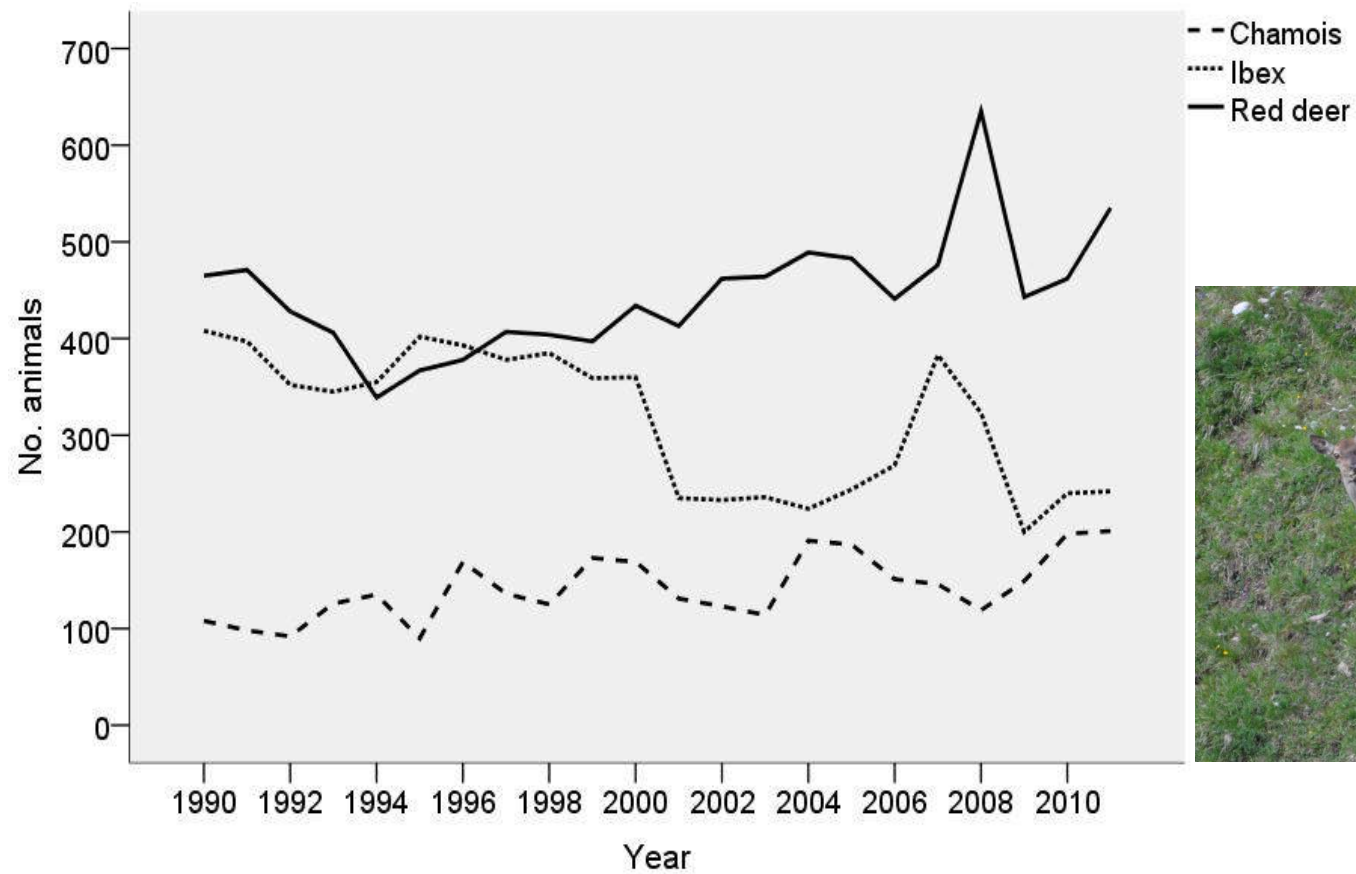




# Two ungulate study areas in SNP



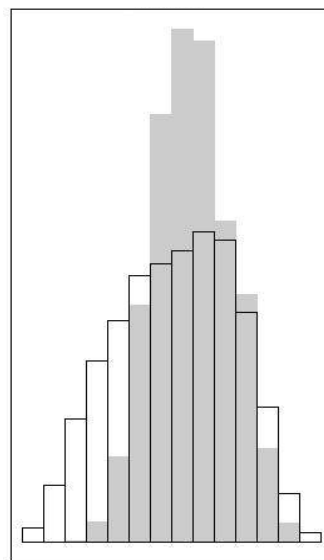
# Population trends (Val Trupchun)



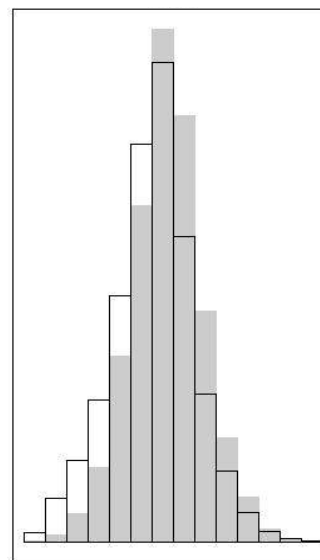
Red deer -> Ibex: Spearman's Rho = -0.58,  $p = 0.007$



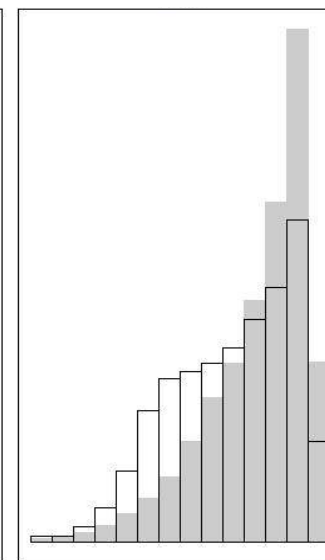
## Summer



Altitude

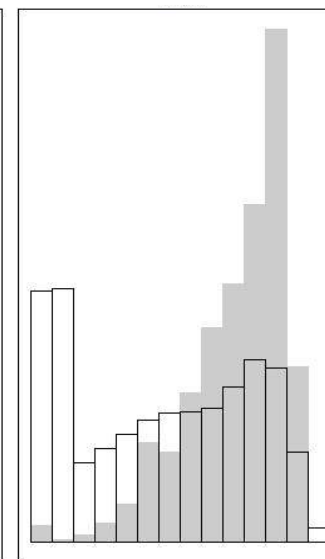
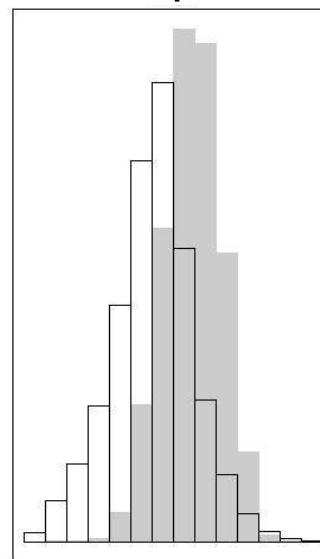
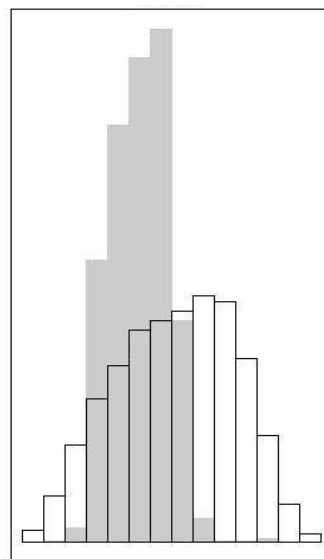


Slope

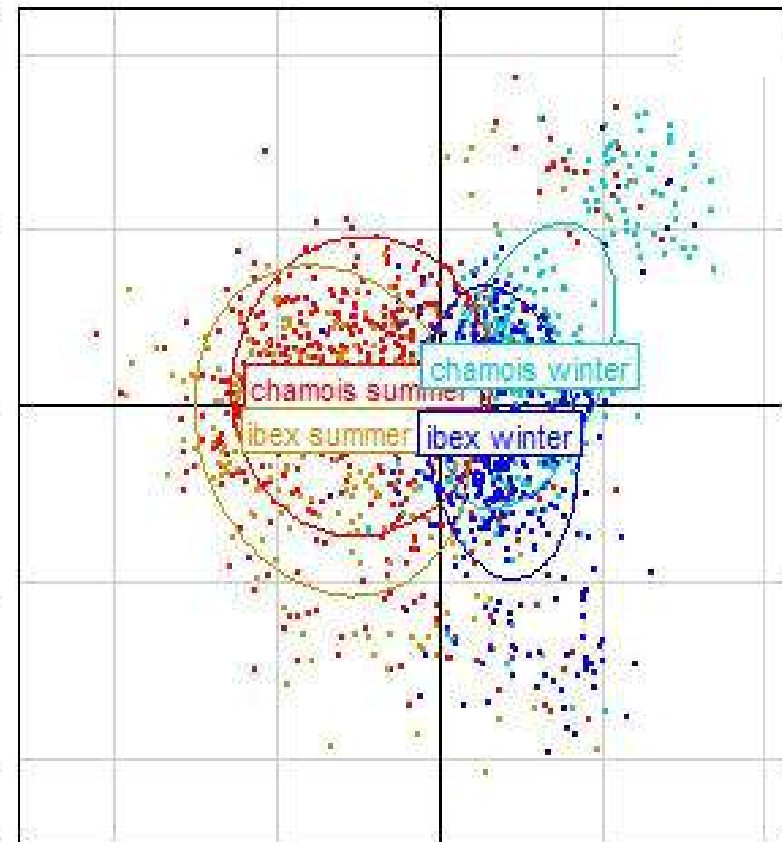
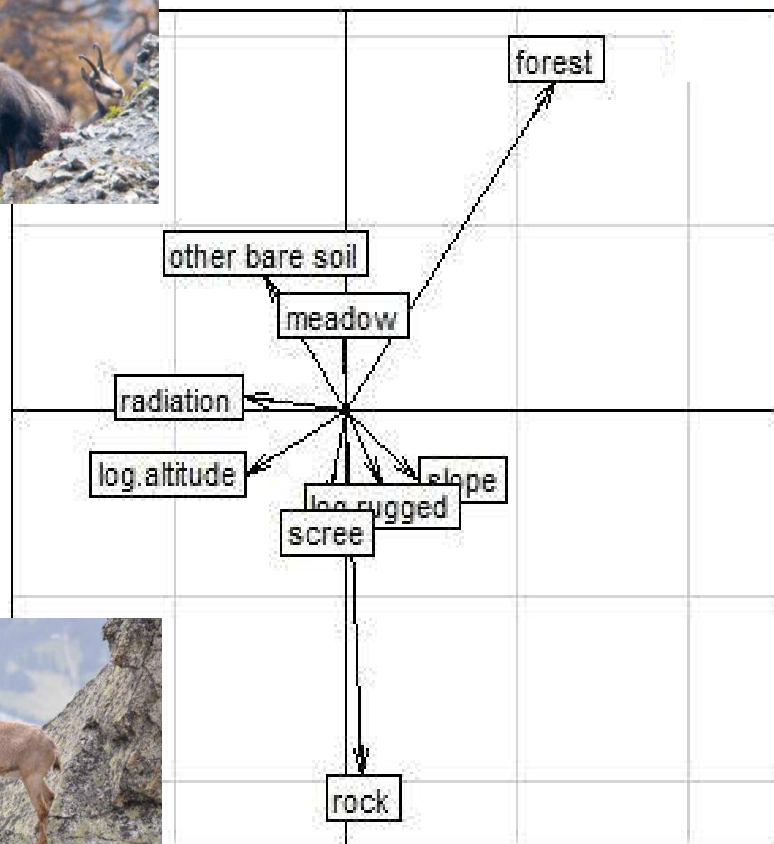


Solar Radiation

## Winter



# Habitat use of ibex vs. chamois

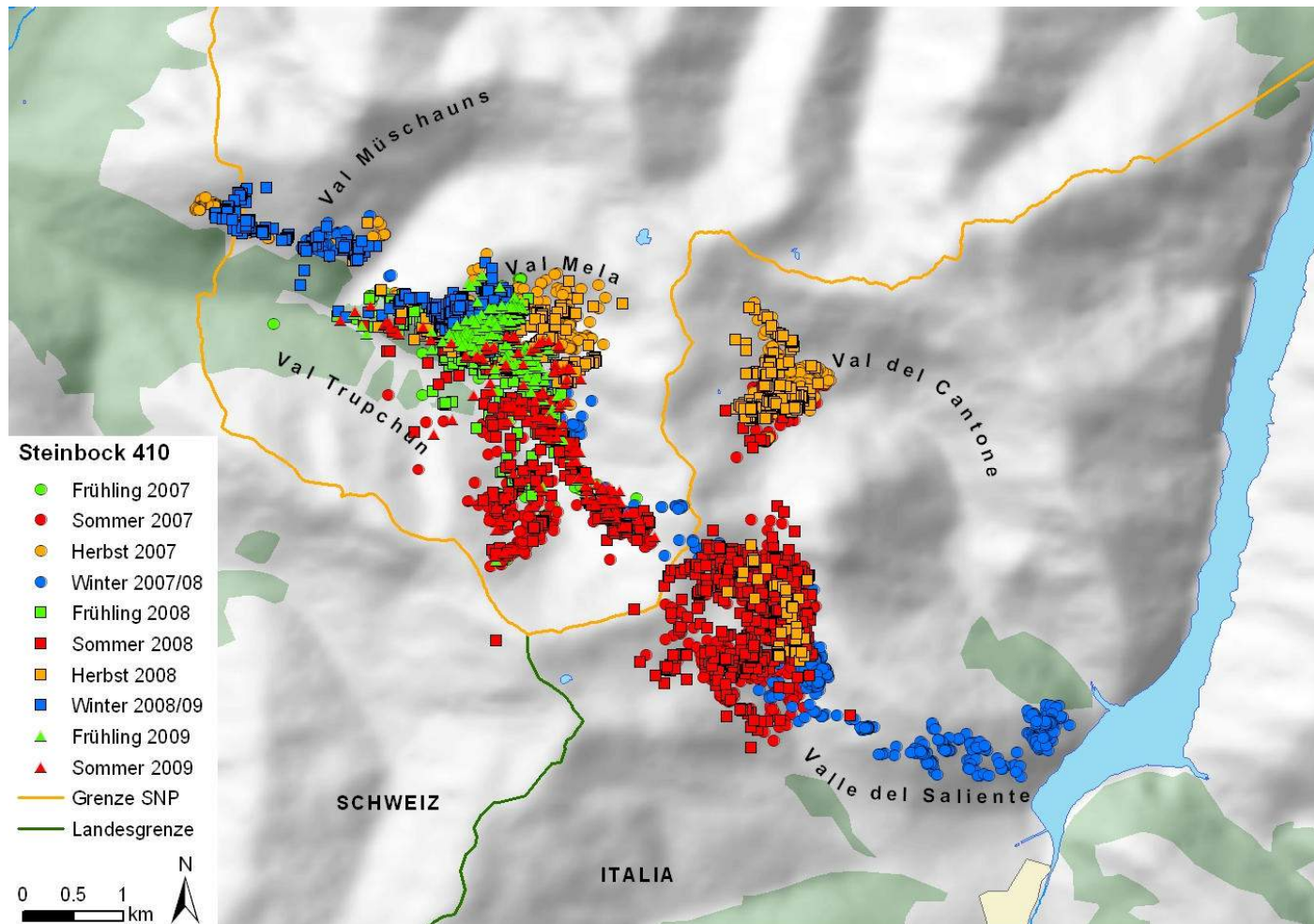




# GPS collars

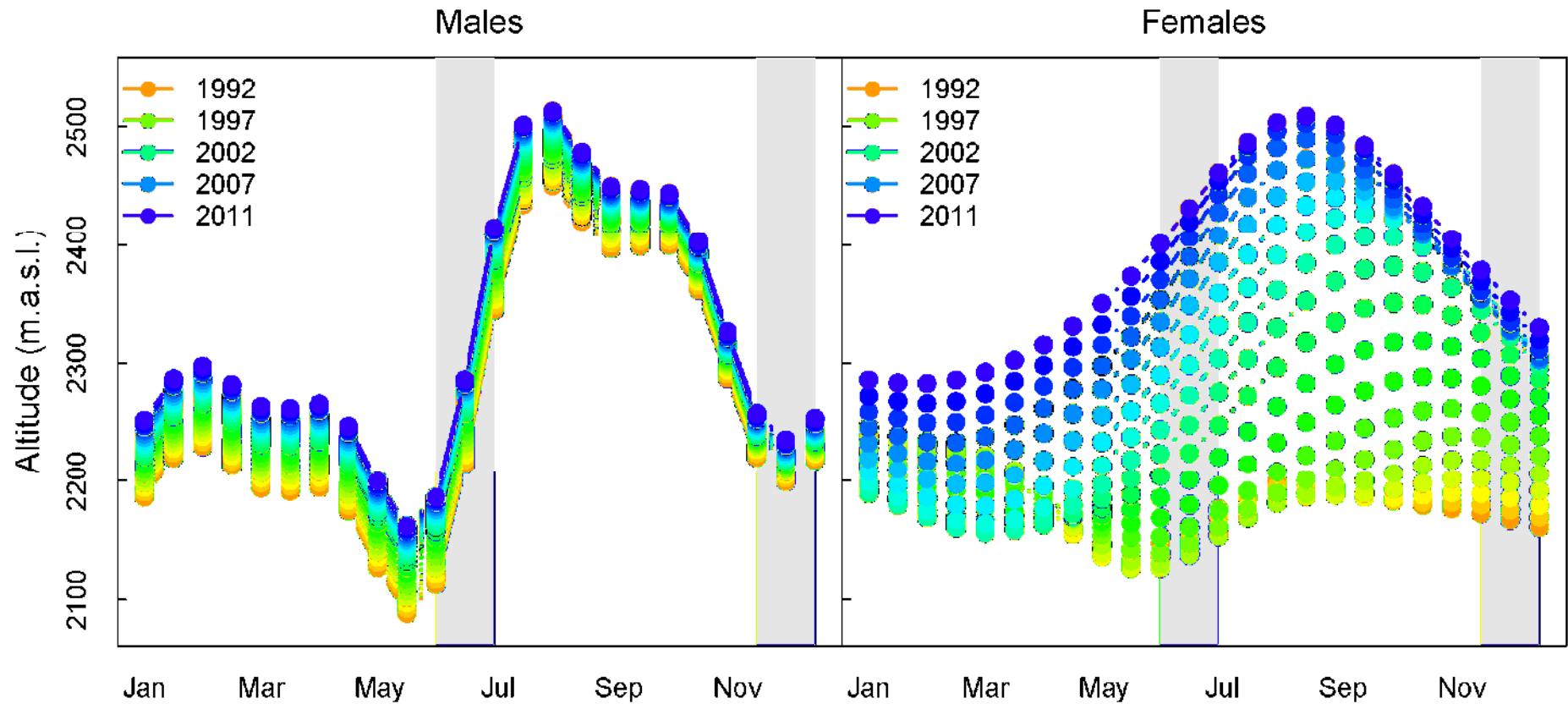


# GPS locations of one male over two years

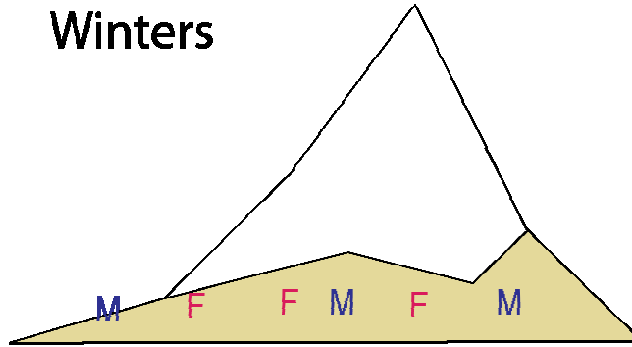




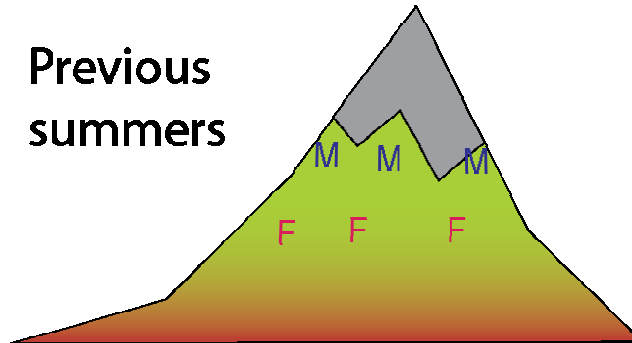
# Change in altitudinal distribution



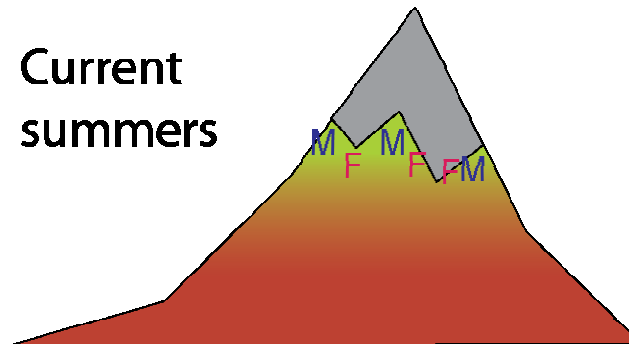
Winters



Previous  
summers



Current  
summers





# Today

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



# Acknowledgements

Flurin Filli

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Thomas Rempfler



[www.nationalpark.ch](http://www.nationalpark.ch)  
[info@nationalpark.ch](mailto:info@nationalpark.ch)

