

Is a More Peaceful Coexistence Between Livestock and Wolves Possible?

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Predation Conference June 1st and 2nd, 2023 – Chorges - Hautes-Alpes - France

Is a More Peaceful Coexistence Between Livestock and Wolves Possible?

(Translated from French)

Michel Meuret

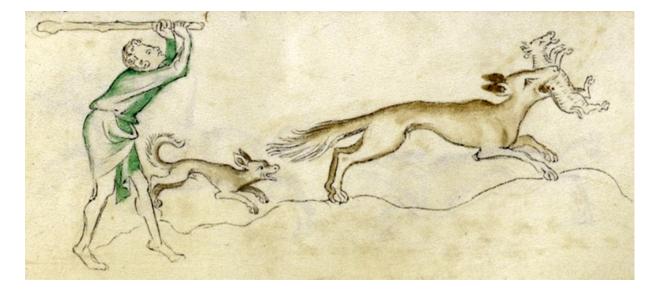
PhD, Research Director at INRAE, UMR Selmet, Montpellier





More Peaceful Coexistence Does Not Mean Tranquility

For **11,500 years**, since livestock were first domesticated, **wolves** have been a **source of nuisance** to varying degrees: animals killed or injured, extra work and costs for protection, and risks to human safety.



Credits: David Badke, "Medieval Bestiary", Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Adapted from Lescureux 2017

More Peaceful Coexistence Does Not Mean Tranquility

Over the centuries, breeders have devised and adapted various means of protection: guard dogs, night pens, reinforced human surveillance...



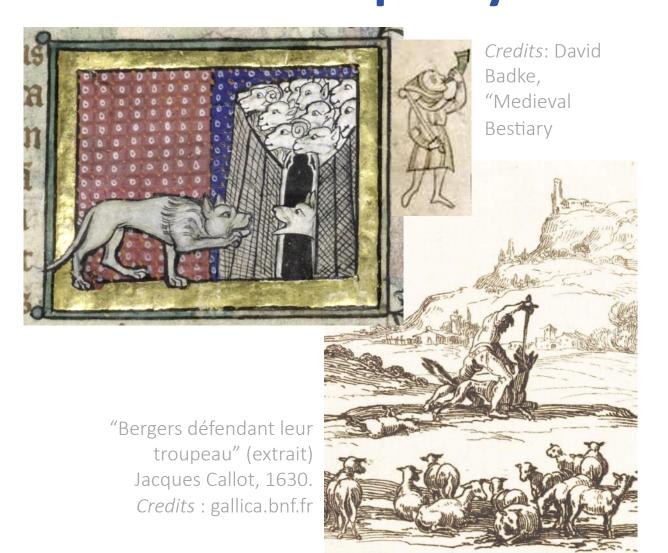
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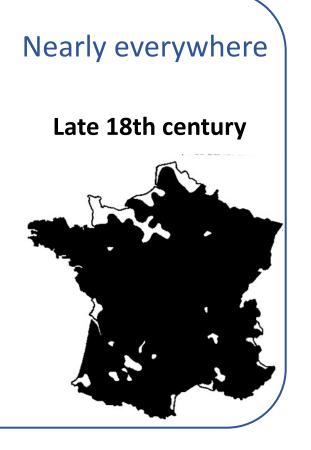
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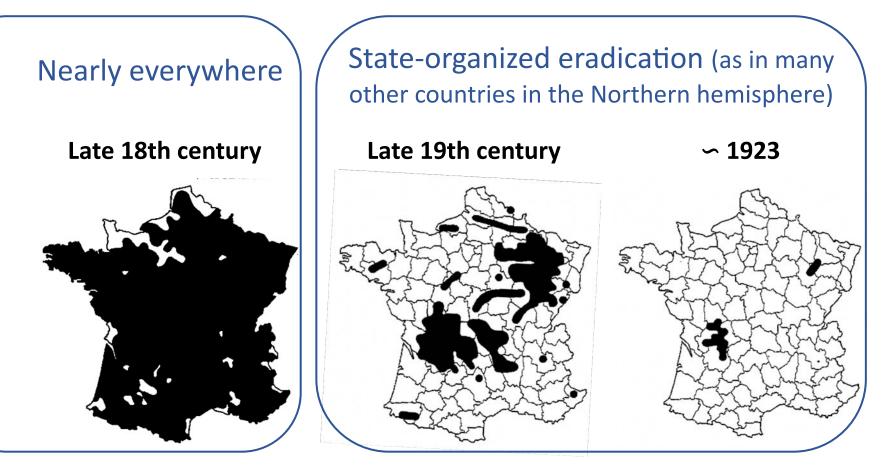
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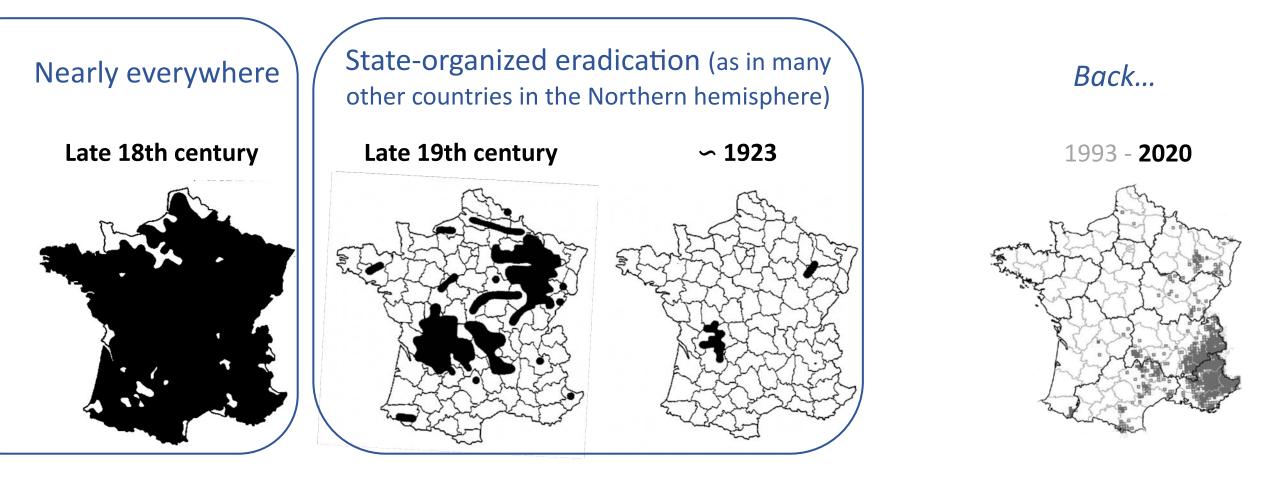
Simultaneously, humans exerted constant pressure on wolves, killing those who attacked their herds of flocks.

Adapted from Lescureux 2017

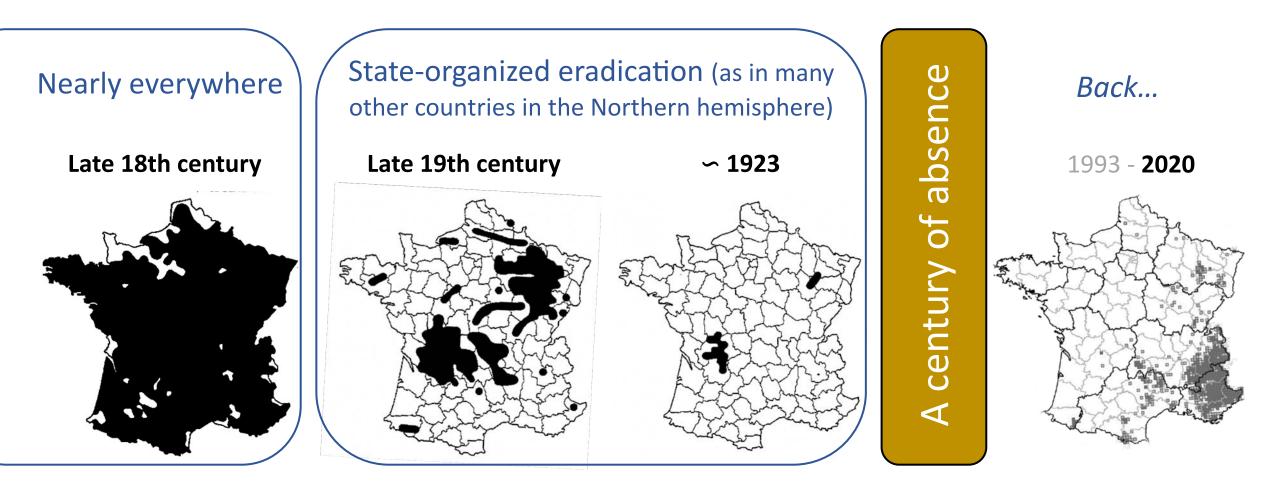








Source: OFB 2022



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This Return After a Century of Absence ...

Comes at a time when, in France, we have lost memory of the best practices for maintaining relations with wolves to coexist in a way that is acceptable to all ...



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Set in **landscapes** that have **changed** dramatically in a century



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Comes at a time when, in France, we have lost memory of the best practices for maintaining relations with wolves to coexist in a way that is acceptable to all ...

Set in **landscapes** that have **changed** dramatically in a century

In a country where the **population** has become overwhelmingly **urban** or **rurban** and farmers a near rarity (*Survey by Insee: 1.5% of national employment in 2019*)



This Return After a Century of Absence ... (continued)

Impacts on activities that have developed in the absence of wolves: livestock grazing within fenced pastures and/or with shepherds, hunting and various outdoor leisure activities



This Return After a Century of Absence ... (continued)

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When the species has just been granted strict legal protection status



Early Years in Secret



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When unusual damage to herds was reported in Alpes-Maritimes and Var before 1993: "*It's all due to stray dogs!*"

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The vast majority of scientific knowledge about wolves and their behavior comes from Yellowstone National Park in the USA (Grente 2021) In Europe, wolves whose behavior surprises when it doesn't fit the ideal "Wild" model are referred to as **atypical individuals**

> Görlitz, Germany 2019

Let's clarify first:

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... would create **problems of distortion** of competition between regions.

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With today ~ 1000+ wolves and 53 (over 96) continental France departments concerned with wolf presence in 2022-23

The **solutions** lie in a much better recognition of:

- Wolves' great intelligence
- Their **adaptability** to a wide variety of habitats and living conditions (Mech and Boitani 2003)
- The dynamic nature of the relationships with us (Lescureux et al. 2018; Meuret et al. 2021)



How do wolves choose prey?



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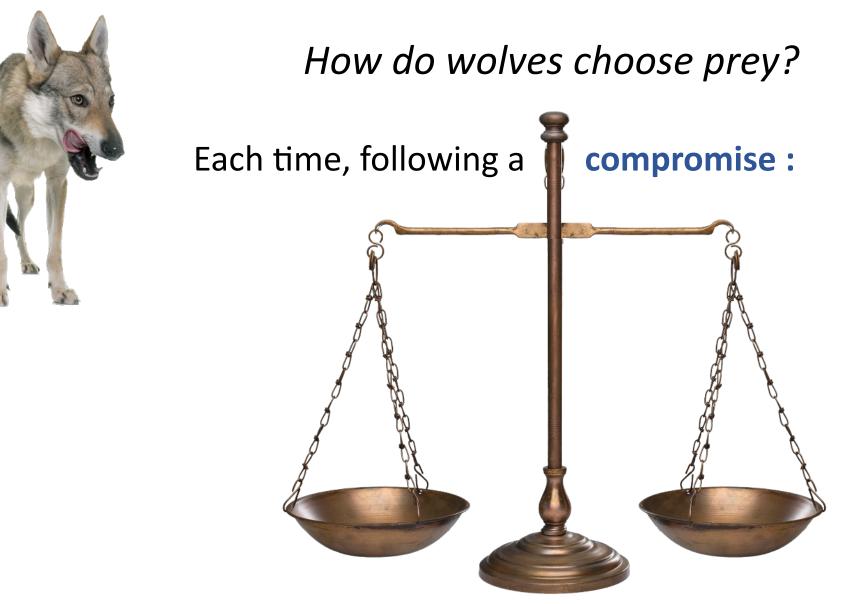
They are **opportunists**, carnivores and sometimes scavengers, who eat ... **almost anything**

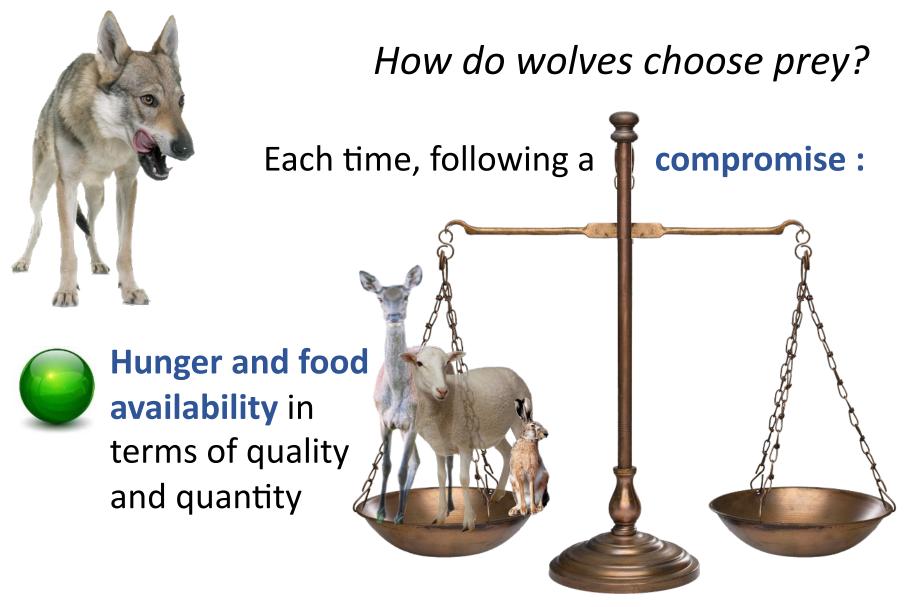


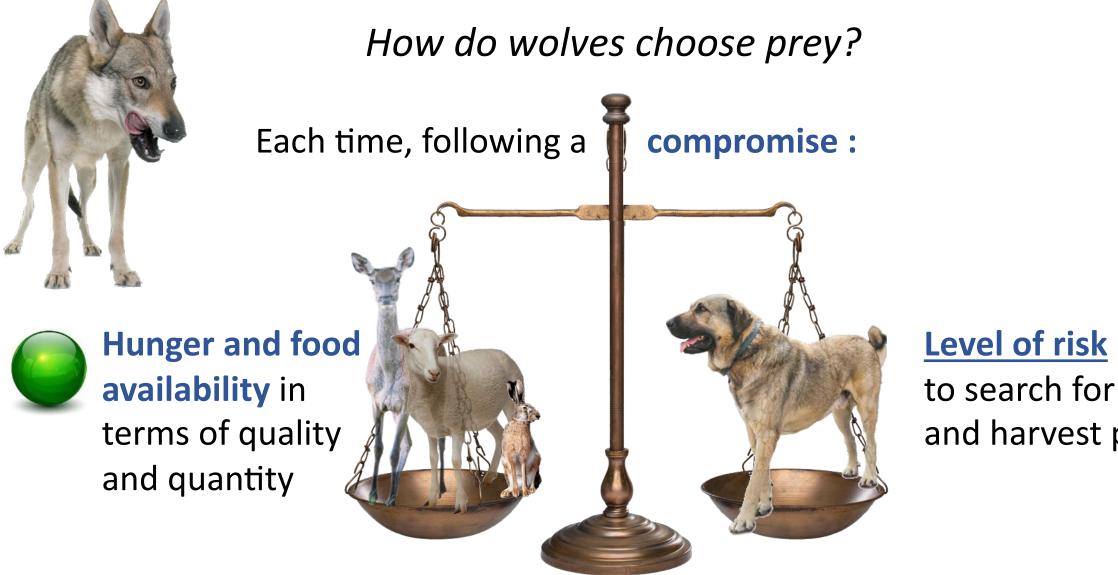
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and harvest prey

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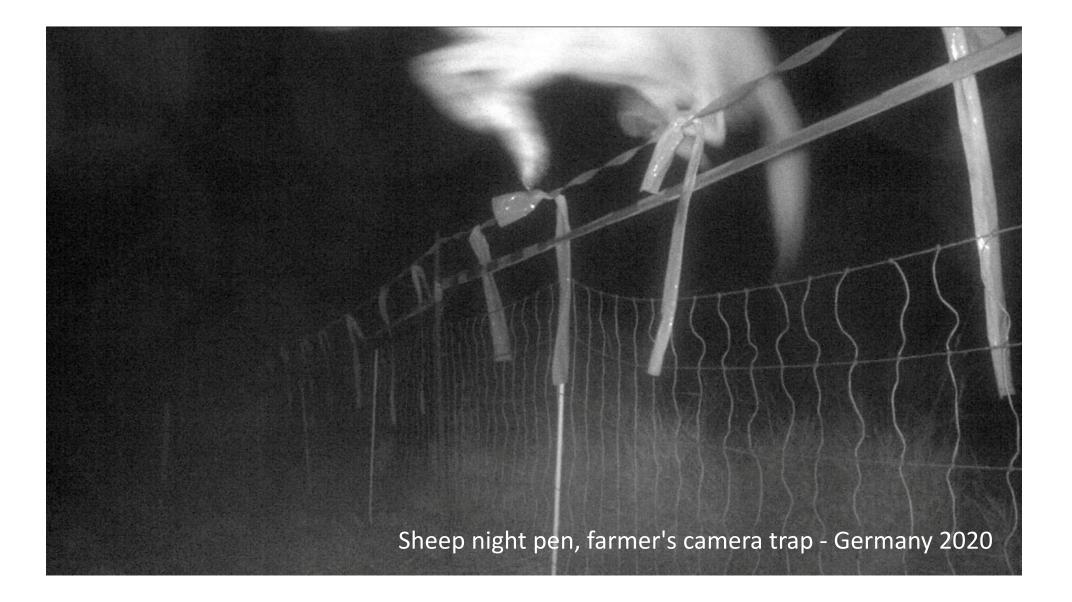
A More Peaceful Coexistence?

Of course, we can imagine continuing to **accumulate constraints and barriers**: numerous guard dogs, higher fences, supposedly repellent tools...

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At the risk of **skyrocketing protection costs** (already > €30 million per year) ... not to mention the **cattle and horses** soon to be protected too.



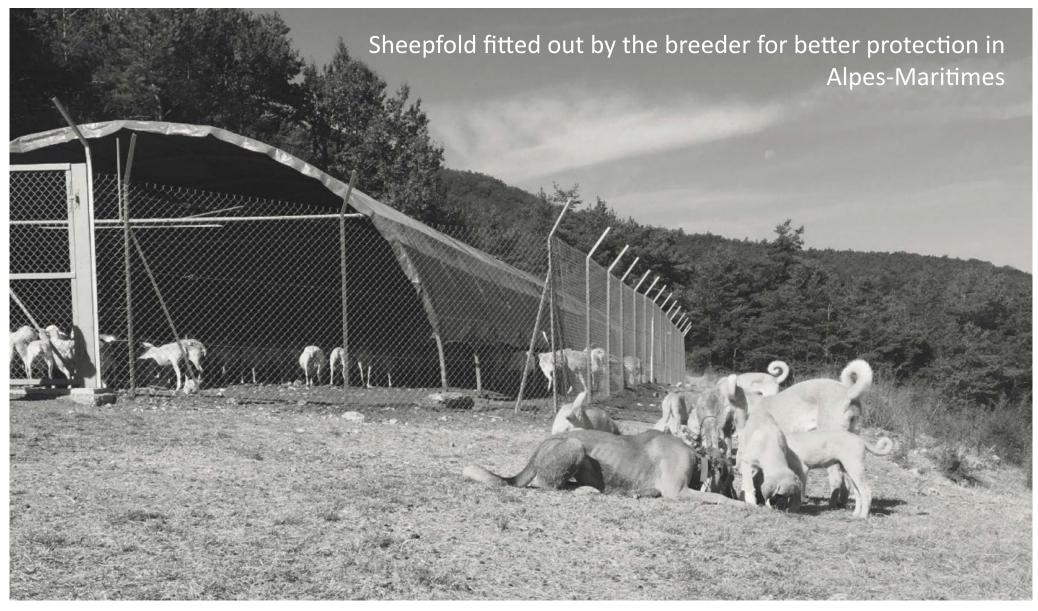


Photo Credits: Frédéric Nicolas, INRAE 2022

Increasing the number of obstacles makes no sense as long as these predators do not consider their efforts to overcome or bypass them as potentially putting them at severe risk: serious injury or death.

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Getting rid of **bold wolves**

Explicitly associate the presence of **humans** living close to herds or flocks with **danger**



Main adjustment to be made



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Humans in charge of herds or flocks should be allowed to defend their animals by **shooting without having to wait until several attacks have already occurred on their place** (Meuret *et al.* 2021).

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At present, unfortunately, authorizations to shoot are only granted to breeders by local administrative authorities after the wolf or wolves have experienced what is known in *behavioral ecology* and human psychology as ... "Positive Reinforcement"

Method used to create, maintain and/or provoke desired behaviors

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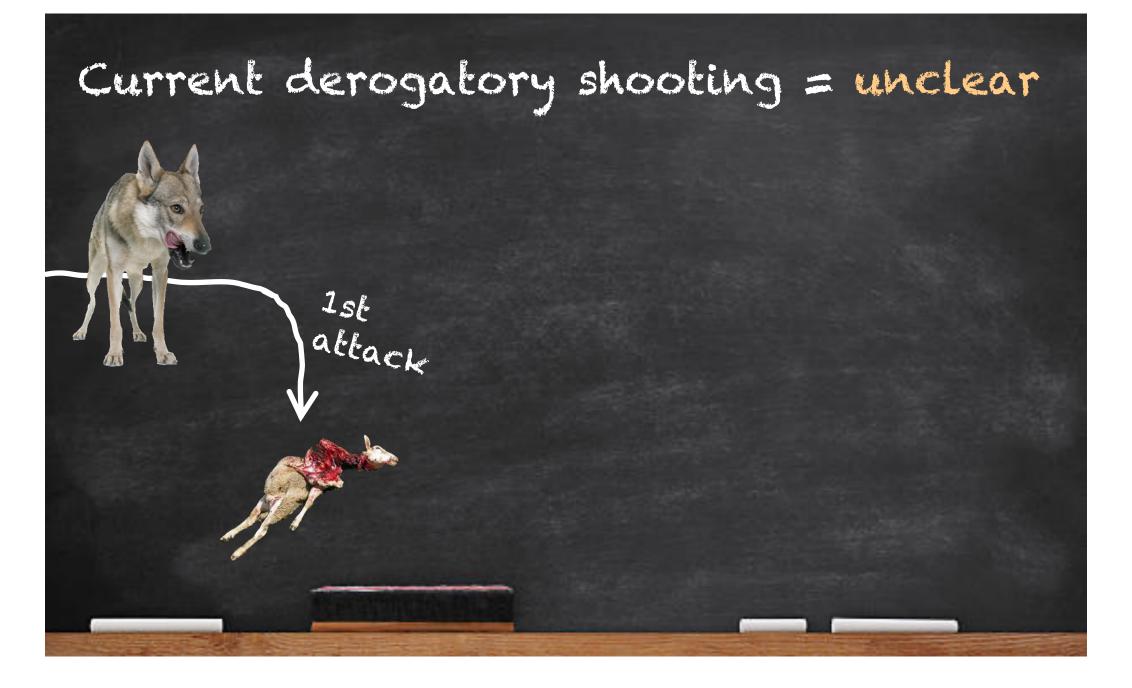
Encourages and rewards efforts and little progress made by young children ... or domestic animals

Method used to create, maintain and/or provoke desired behaviors

Encourages and rewards efforts and little progress made by young children ... or domestic animals

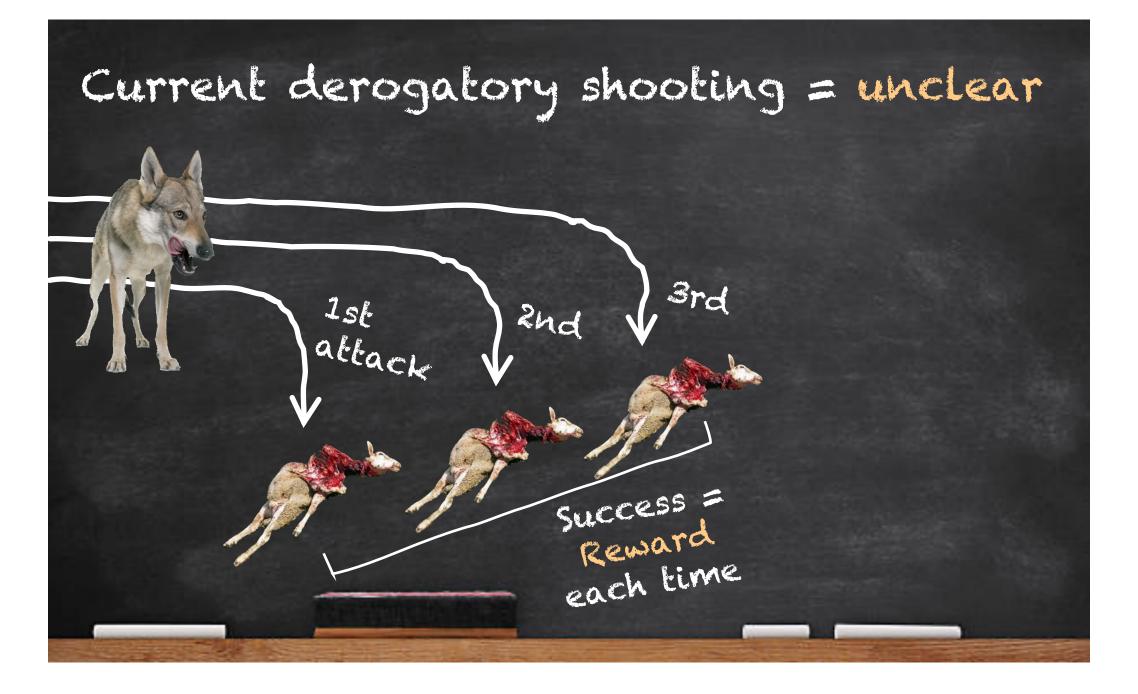
Negative reinforcement means doing the opposite

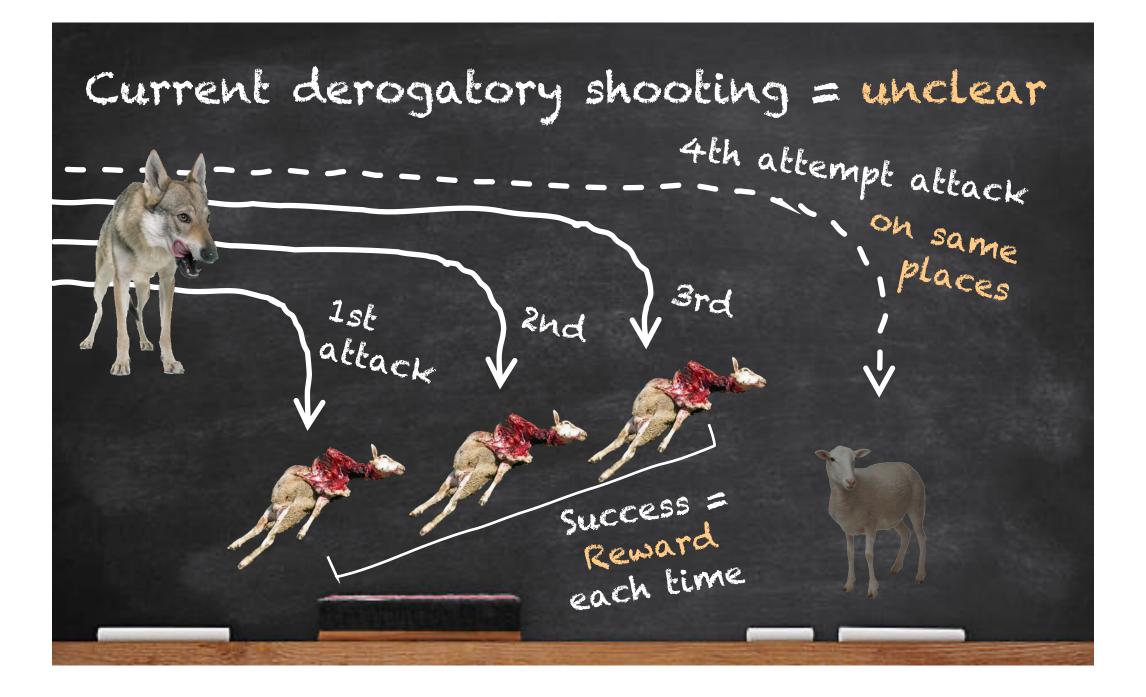
Current derogatory shooting = unclear

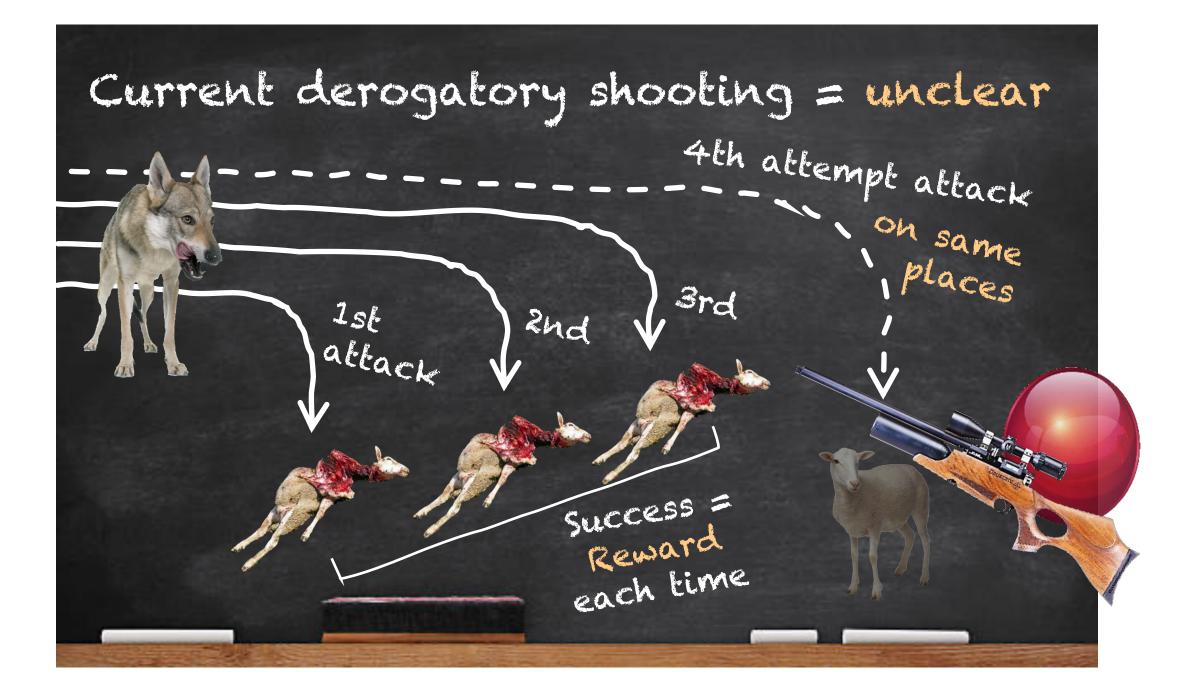












Main adjustment to be made



Make the signal understandable by wolves:

Non-lethal and possibly lethal means should be combined from the outset

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As a result, **non-lethal means** (electrified fences, guard dogs, etc.) should **become more effective** ...

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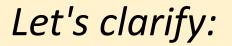
Make the signal understandable by wolves:

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As a result, **non-lethal means** (electrified fences, guard dogs, etc.) should **become more effective** ...

... no longer as supposedly impenetrable barriers, but as warning signs of danger in the event of non-compliance.





It's all about "*Defending the herds*" on farms and local pastures

And no "Wolf Hunt"!

It's not the breeders' responsibility to manage local wolf densities in France.





Yes, sometimes... but it's never peaceful





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Our *feedback* from various countries



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Our *feedback* from various countries

A less constantly tense relationship occurs when breeders and herders have long been authorized to shoot wolves that have failed to heed their warning signs of danger: dogs, fences, humans close to the herd or flock.



Turkey. *Photo Credits:* AFP 2022

"The more permission we've had to shoot to protect our animals, the less we've had to do it!



Turkey. Photo Credits: AFP 2022

"The more permission we've had to shoot to protect our animals, the less we've had to do it!

Because wolves and bears know that if they get too close, our guard dogs bark, and we're warned too... and then we can become very dangerous for them.

We respect each other ... but still, we must always be wary."

Is a More Peaceful Coexistence Between Livestock and Wolves Possible?

Yes ... probably, but only by further adjusting our rules and relationships

With 10,000 to 12,000 farm animals still predated each year by wolves in France, we're still a long way off the mark.



https://coadapht.fr/en



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