GUESTS IN NATURE ME ARE ONLY





SIGNS OF THE PRESENCE **OF LARGE CARNIVORES**







WHY PRESERVE LARGE CARNIVORES?



> As predators, they are key members of the ecosystem, because they affect the behaviour, health, and abundance of their prey.

> Wolves and lynxes prevent large herbivores from dwelling in a certain area for longer periods of time and overgrazing the vegetation.

> Wolves and lynxes are more likely to prey on animals in poor physical condition. Alongside the rest of their diet, bears feed on dead animals. In this way, large carnivores act as »cleaners« for the ecosystem and hence reduce the likelihood of disease spreading among animals.

> Through its fur and faeces, the bear spreads the seeds of the various plants on which it feeds, and thus helps to spread these plants.

> Many scavengers feed on the remains of large carnivores' prey, so the presence of large carnivores has a beneficial effect on scavenger populations.















DINARICA CARNIVORA



> Encounters with wolves and lynxes are rare, as both species are generally extremely timid.

> There are no recorded attacks by healthy wolves and lynxes on humans.

> If we see a wolf or lynx in the distance, we stay calm and do not approach it. We can observe the animal calmly and quietly.

> If we surprise a wolf or a lynx and a close encounter occurs, the animal will flee. We try to stay as calm as possible.

> If we spot a wolf or lynx while the animal is hunting or feeding, we back away as calmly and quietly

as possible.



> Bears are timid animals that generally avoid humans.

> Attacks on humans are rare. A bear only attacks if it feels threatened. When a bear charges towards us, it is in most cases a fake attack, without physical contact, with the intention of driving us away.

> When a bear rises on its hind legs, it is not a sign of aggression. It means the bear is checking its surroundings.

> If we notice a bear is approaching us, we use a calm voice to issue a warning.

> If we surprise the bear and a close encounter occurs, we try to stay as calm as possible. Never look a bear straight in the eyes, and back away slowly.

> If we are accompanied by a dog, we always have to keep the dog under control.

> In the event of a bear attack, it is best not to defend ourselves, but rather lie on the ground and try to protect our head and neck as best as we can.







Importance for the local environment and local communities:

> Due to their charisma and symbolic value, large carnivores bring many intangible benefits. They create opportunities for education, research, aesthetic experiences, inspiration for artistic expression, recreational activities, recognisability of local places, etc.

> Large carnivores also bring economic benefits. They enable the development of tourism in local communities and increase the value of pristine nature. Local services and products that promote good practices of coexistence with large carnivores are labelled »Bear-Friendly«. They bring added value and enable the development of nature-based tourism.

More at http://www.discoverdinarics.org



If an encounter with a large carnivore occurs, we should stay calm and back away.



Never leave food scraps and packaging in nature, as they attract bears.



In order to avoid an encounter, we should make the animals aware of our presence by using a calm voice, whistling, and hitting trees with a stick, all the while being careful to not disturb the other inhabitants of the



