

The procedure for the compensation of damage when it is suspected that a wolf or lynx has caused damage to livestock is as follows.

The injured party must report the damage within 24 hours to an authorized expert of the Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development.

1

Within 3 days, and based on the statement of the injured party and material evidence, the expert determines the occurrence, the extent, and the perpetrator of the damage at the location of the incident.

2

After the inspection, the expert shall submit their findings and opinion to the Ministry no later than 20 days from the end of the month in which the inspection was performed.

3

Taking into account the expert's findings and opinion, and additional criteria for determining the amount of damages, the Ministry submits to the injured party a settlement agreement regarding the amount of damages based on the pricelist from the Ordinance on damages or average market price, or a statement if the injured party is not entitled to compensation.

4

What to do in case of damage?

The procedure for the compensation of damages caused by strictly protected animal species, including large carnivores, is carried out by the Directorate for Nature Protection of the Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development. Instructions for the procedure can be found on the Ministry's website:

<https://mzoe.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu-1065/djelokrug-4925/zastita-prirode/strogo-zasticene-vrste/steta-od-strogo-zasticenih-zivotinja/1250>

In order to be eligible for damage compensation you have to have preventive measures in place, stipulated by Annex I to the Ordinance on compensation of damage caused by strictly protected animal species.

The damages caused by wolves and lynxes are compensated by the Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development. As for the damages caused by bears, they are the responsibility of hunting-license holders in the area where the bear caused the damage.



> How to protect property against large carnivores?

Useful information on protection against large carnivores can be found here:

<https://www.savjetodavna.hr/2013/11/14/zastita-stoke-od-zvijeri/>
<http://www.life-vuk.hr/vuk/mjere-zastite-stoke/elektricne-ograde-97.html>

Support measures – Rural Development Programme:

In Croatia, support measures for the protection of property in areas where large carnivores are present are available through the **Rural Development Programme**, within submeasure 4.4.1 – **Support for non-productive investments related to achieving agri-environmental and climate goals**: <https://ruralnirazvoj.hr/natjecaji/>.



**CARNIVORA
DINARICA**



Univerza v Ljubljani



RISNJAK
Nacionalni park • National Park



Interreg 
SLOVENIJA – HRVAŠKA
SLOVENIJA – HRVATSKA
 Evropska unija | Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj
 Europska unija | Europski fond za regionalni razvoj



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**PROTECTING
PROPERTY AGAINST
LARGE CARNIVORES**

HIGH ELECTRIC FENCES – A TRIED AND TESTED MEASURE OF PROTECTION AGAINST LARGE CARNIVORES

> Suitable for protecting:



CROPS



ORCHARDS



HAY
BALES



LIVESTOCK



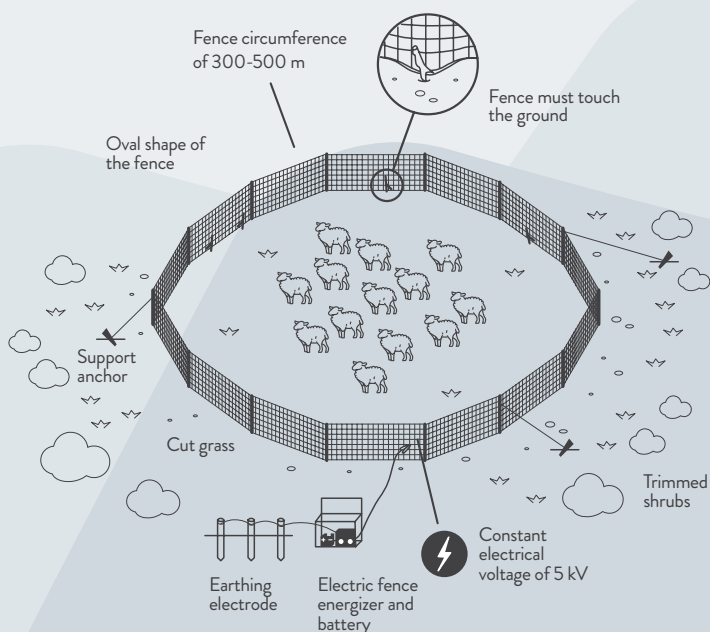
BEEHIVES

KEYPOINTS:



- > CORRECT INSTALLATION
- > CONSTANT ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE
- > REGULAR MAINTENANCE

> The length of the fence depends on the number of livestock animals and the topography of the terrain.



HOW TO USE MULTI-WIRE ELECTRIC FENCES TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK FROM LARGE CARNIVORES?

- > The electric fence must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- > The minimum required height of the fence is 160 cm along its entire length.
- > The fence must always be carrying electrical voltage and should be checked for correct operation at least once a day.
- > The fence can consist of two wires between which a wire mesh is located, or 6 to 8 wires spaced at 20 to 30 cm, and the distance between the lower pair of wires should be smaller.
- > The lowest wire should be as close to the ground as possible, no more than 20 cm above the ground.
- > The wire (line) must be made of PHPD, in a noticeable colour, and with a minimum of 6 stainless steel conductors with 0.20 mm of minimal thickness.
- > The vegetation under the fence should be trimmed regularly to prevent voltage drops.

PROTECTION OF BEEHIVES BY A MULTI-WIRE ELECTRIC FENCE:

- > Constant electrical voltage (at least 5 kV).
- > Prevent potential passage under the bottom wire – it must be placed 15–20 cm above the ground.
- > When it comes to fences, this principle applies: the more wires, the greater the efficiency. A rational choice is six wires per 150 cm of fence height.



Electric fences are effective only when applied in combination with other means of protection (enclosing the herd safely overnight or guarding it with the help of livestock guardian dogs).

LIVESTOCK GUARDIAN DOGS – A TRADITIONAL, YET EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE MEASURE

The effectiveness of a dog depends on its training and personal traits.

- > **Working line:** Because their parents were constantly present in the herd, the pups have a greater chance of developing attachment to the herd.
- > **Family history / pedigree:** Breed purity is a prerequisite for the development of suitable characteristics in a livestock-guarding dog.

The number of livestock guardian dogs guarding a herd is determined by the number of animals in the herd.



Usage in fenced areas.



Purchase, feeding and vaccination costs.

CHALLENGES WHEN USING LIVESTOCK GUARDIAN DOGS



A lot of training in the first two years.