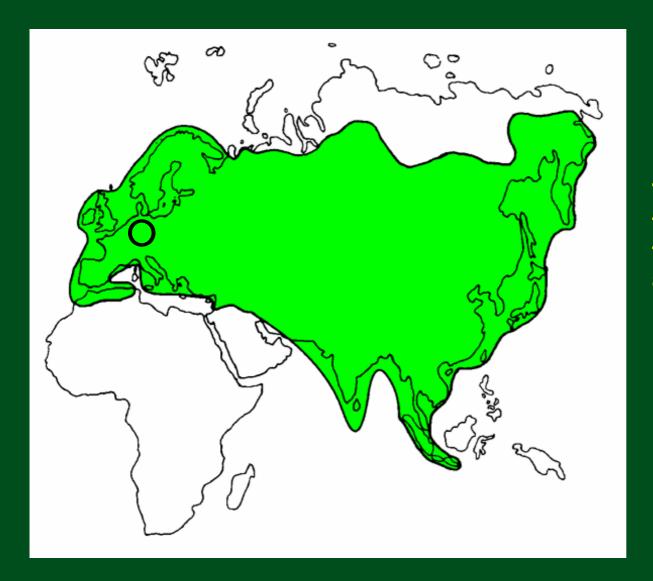
## Monitoring distribution and population trends in European Otter (*Lutra lutra*) on a regional level





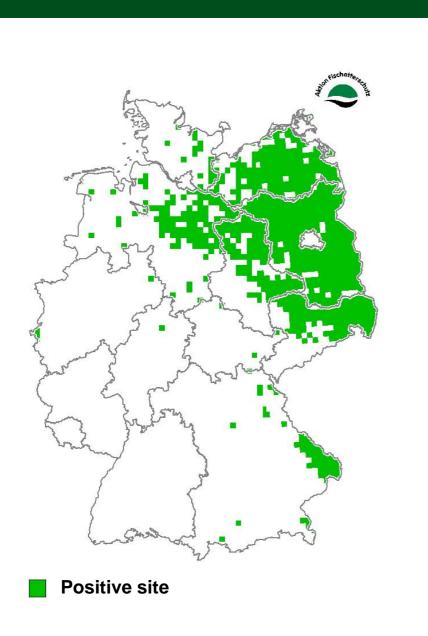


- -The Eurasien Otter was common throughout Germany until the beginning of the 20th century
- Around the middle of the 20th century the otter declined
- --presently the distribution of the otter is reduced to isolated areas in the east of Germany
- the combination of several factors has caused the decline
- but since 20 years the otter population in Germany is increasing



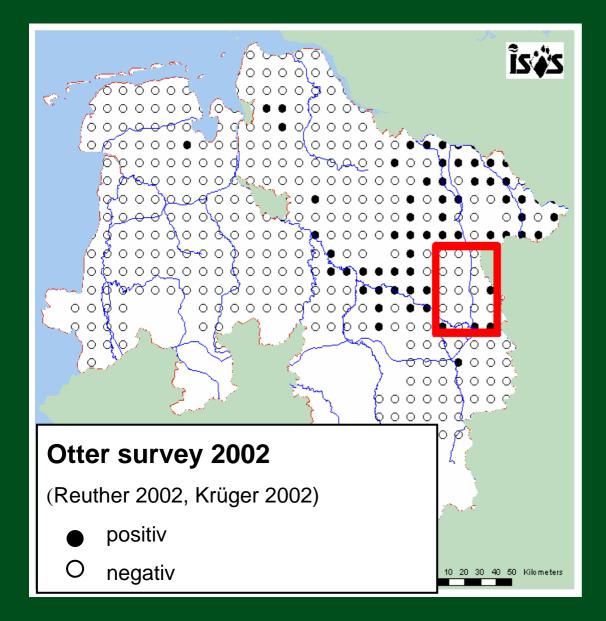
The original range of the European otter and the site of the study area





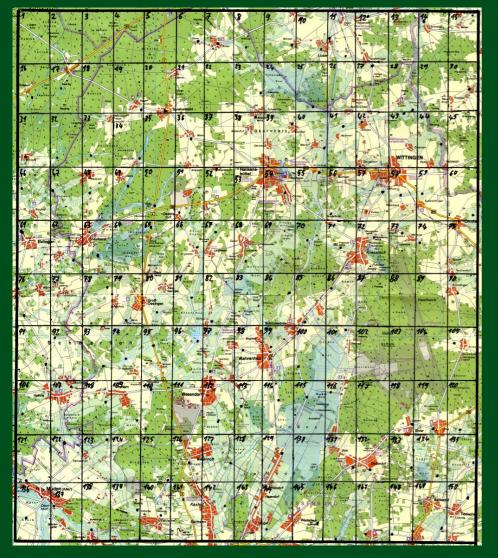
The present distribution of otters in Germany





- -In the northern part of Germany the otter is very rare.
- -Especially in the area of the study site, around the OTTER-ZENTRUM, a survey (IUCN-standard-method) revealed that otter signs are very scarce
- -to acertain the status and the development of the population a continuous survey was started in this region in 1998





**Method:** 

Size of the survey region: 1.245 km<sup>2</sup>

The survey is based on a grid with one site investigated in each square

The grid is adapted to the system of geographic degree coordinates

A grid of 150 squares, resulting in 130 survey sites (20 squares without any creek or open water

One grid covers the surface of 8.3 km<sup>2</sup>



Method: Landscage of the study area:

The river "Ise", partly restored





Method: Landscage of the study area:

A mixture of meadows, arable land, forests and villages





Method: Survey sites were usually bridges and culverts

Only the immediate surroundings of the sites were searched for 10m of both banks





## **Method:**

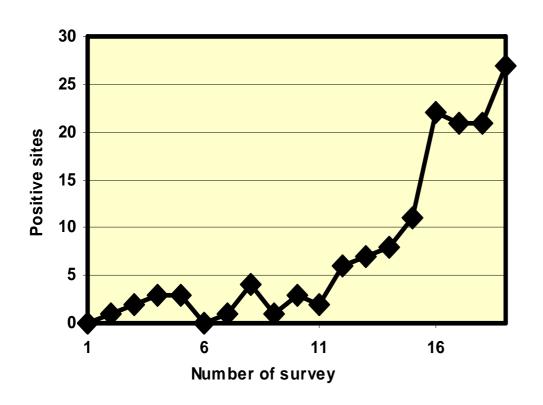
The surveys were conducted in harvest and spring

If spraints or tracks were found the site was treated as positiv

Until now a total of 130 squares were visited 19 times since 1998



## Development of positive sites in ISE river system 1998 -2007



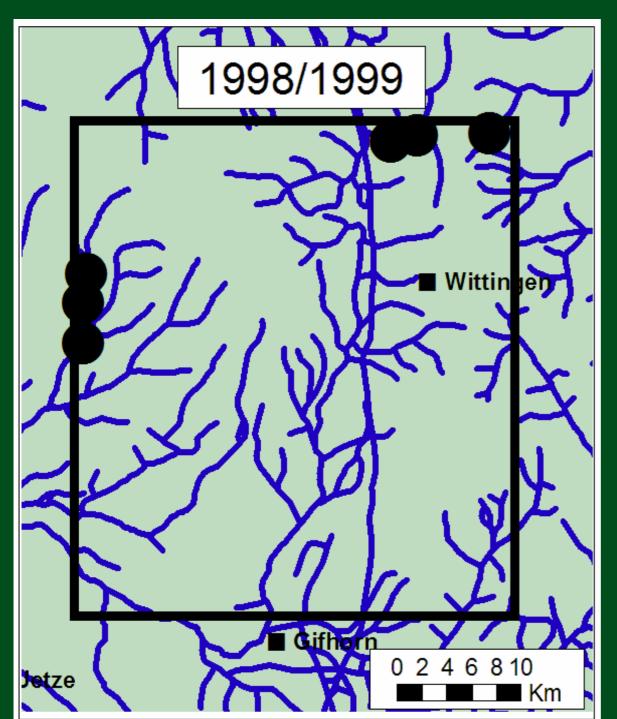
Colloquium
Oct. 10. – 17. 2007
Hwacheon, South Korea

Results
Until 2002 (survey no. 11)
otter signs were rare, most
of the otters were transient

Since 2003 we found for the first time that one or more otters were in residents and the number of positive sites increased

2007 two otters were hit by car, one was a lactating female

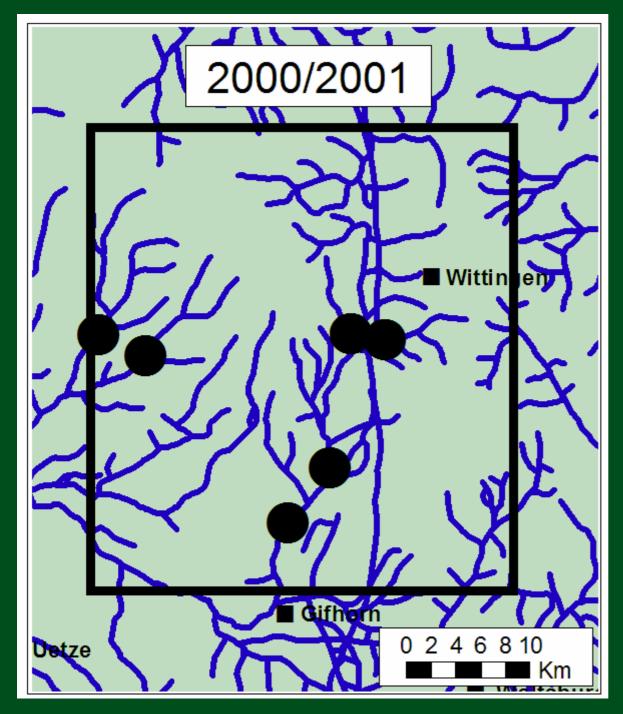




Results
Positive sites in the map

In the first time otters occured only at the edges of the survey region

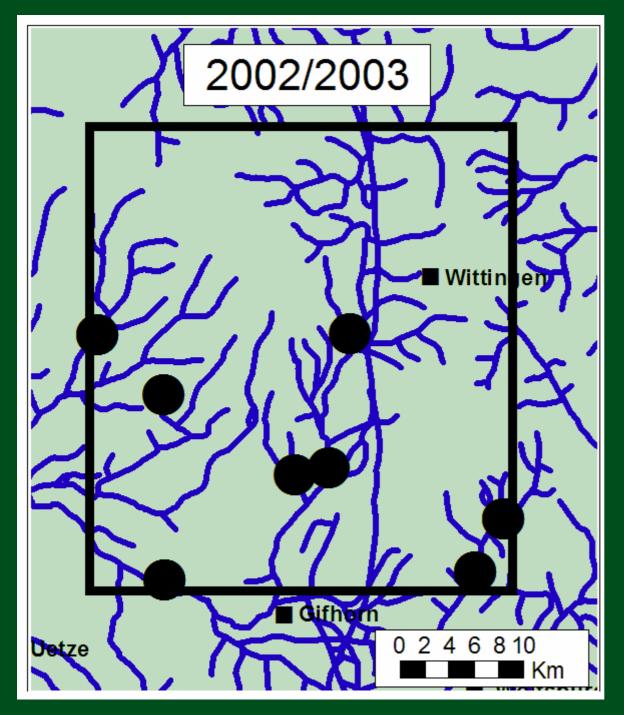




Results
Positive sites in the map

Since 2000/2001 some positive sites could be found in the middle of the region at the river "Ise"

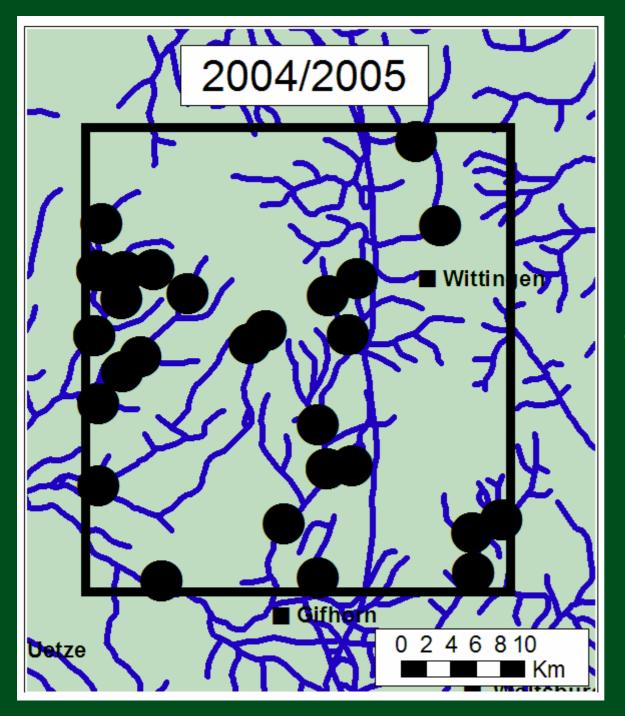




Results
Positive sites in the map

In 2002 and 2003 the increase in positive sides was low

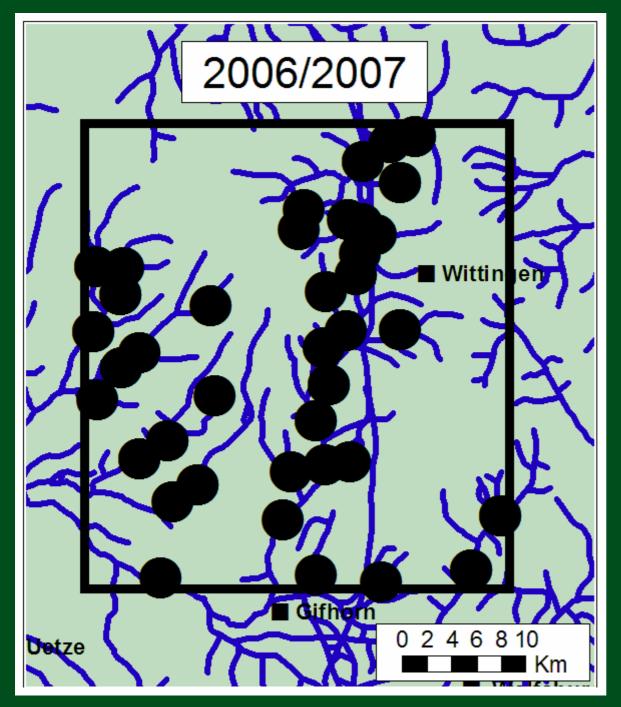




Results
Positive sites in the map

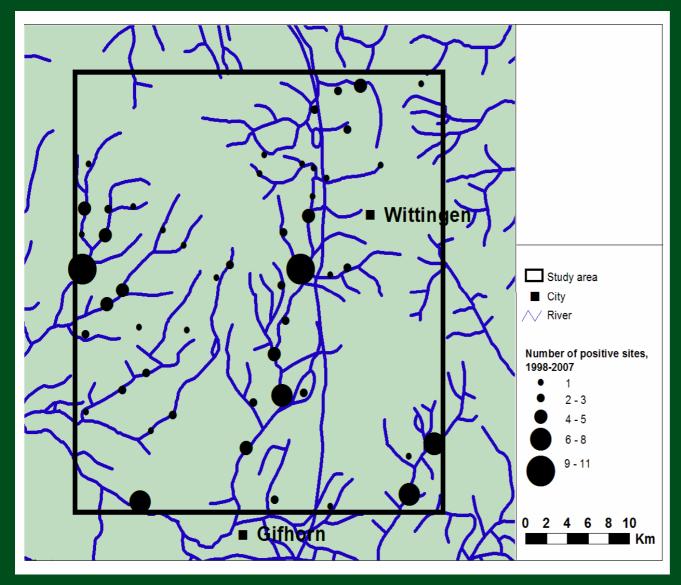
In 2004 and 2005 more and more positive sites could be found





Results
Today the otter has
recovered the whole region



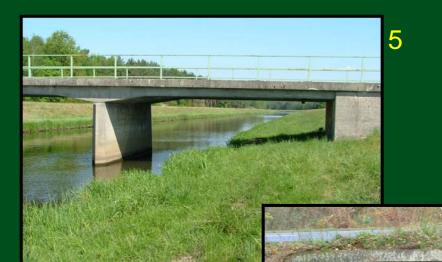


The distribution of positiv sites for 19 surveys

There seem to be core areas in the distribution of otters

Or are this sites with a high detetcion probabiltiy?





Six categories for the "probability of otter detection"

1 extrem low

2 very low

3 low

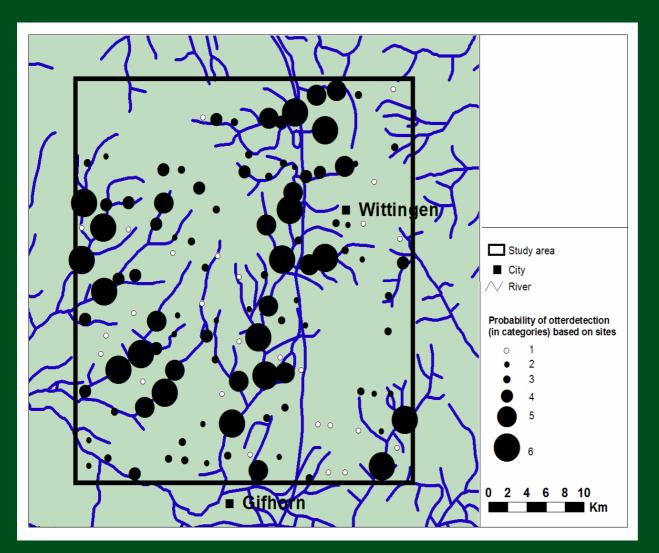
4 medium

5 good

6 very good







Map of the distribution of the "otter detection probability"

1 extrem low

2 very low

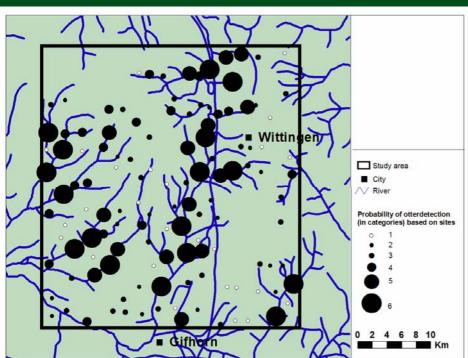
3 low

4 medium

5 good

6 very good





Probability of otter detection

IUCN 10th International Otter
Colloquium
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Hwacheon, South Korea

1 extreme low

2 very low

3 low

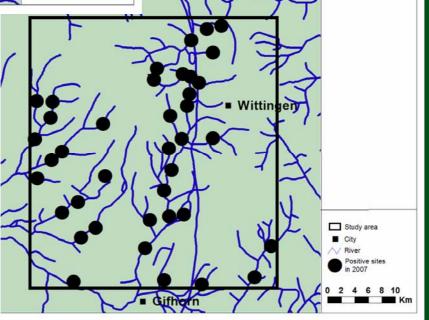
4 medium

5 good

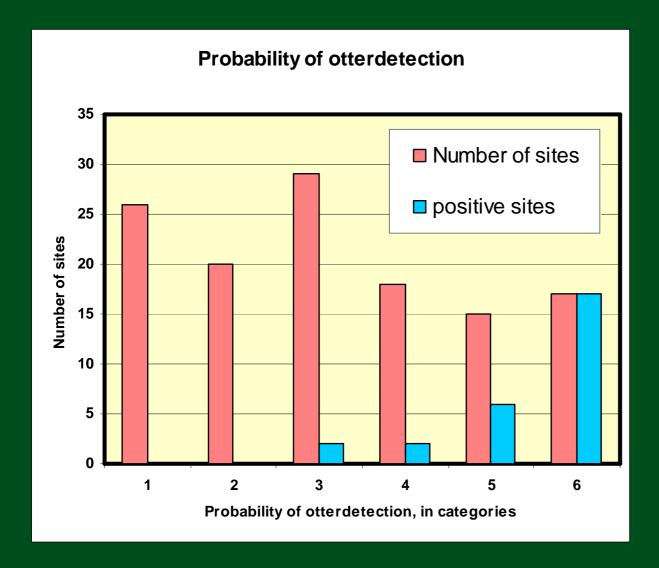
6 very good

Positive sites in the years 2006/07

Otter evidence is more likely to be found where suitable bridges are present







This graph shows that there is a high correlation between the probability of otter detection and positive sites

(numbers from one survey)

1=extreme low

6=very good

Spot checks at suitable bridges provide the best indication of otter presence





your attention!

IUCN 10th International Otter
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