"Support to the management of protected areas in border region of Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia in monitoring of endangered species"

-Report-

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Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

The transboundary area shared between Albania, Kosovo and North Macedonia has an exceptionally high biodiversity. Due to these values the Albanian side is protected with the Nature Park status (IUCN category IV), the Kosovo side has the National Park protected status (IUCN category II), while the North Macedonian part recently got a temporary protection status until its declaration as a National Park (IUCN category II). Because there was lack of information about the presence of wildlife in this transboundary area, it was needed to carry out a study and while doing it train the administrators of the area.

The main aim of this project was to carry out a Large Carnivore study in this area and to have capacities and fully trained Protected Areas (PA) administration for wildlife monitoring. This aim was successfully achieved by conducting the foreseen training sessions and donating all the necessary equipment for such study.

In order to support this study, the following equipment were purchased and donated to all PA administrations (Table 1). The donation process was done in the same day of the training in Kosovo and North Macedonia, whereas in Albania it was completed separately with the donation process happening first and then the training sessions.

Tab 1. Equipment donated to PA administration.

No.	Equipment description	Quantity	Donated by
1	Camera traps	24	GIZ
2	Laptops	4	PPNEA
3	SD Memory cards	24	PPNEA
4	Batteries	384	PPNEA
5	Padlocks	24	PPNEA
6	The lynx monitoring manual	25	PPNEA

These equipment were equally divided between the three countries, eight cameras and supporting equipment for each of them. Since in Albania there are two administrations managing the Korab-Koritnik Nature Park the eight cameras were spilt between them, four cameras for RAPA Kukes and four for the Dibra one.

In addition to that and because this study demands many camera traps, GIZ purchased 24 more cameras and supporting equipment that will be donated in the following months. This set of cameras will be dived in a way that all the PA administrations have the same amount. So, sixteen cameras will be donated to Albania, divided eight for RAPA Kukes and eight for RAPA Dibra, four cameras will be given to National Park Sharri in Kosovo and the last four to the FOSH platform in North Macedonia. In this way each institution has a similar number composed by 12 cameras and supporting equipment.

With regard to the trainings, they were held separately for each PA administration in two modules, theoretical and practical one. In total four training session were carried with the three countries, two in Albania with the Regional Administrations for Protected Areas (RAPAs) of Kukes and Dibra, one training in Kosovo with the Administration of National Park Sharri and the last one in North Macedonia with the Platform Friend of Sharri (FOSH) since the area does not have a protected status yet, consequently no PA administration.

The theoretical session was attended by 34 PA representatives from the three countries, whilst in the practical one took part 13 participants divided in four teams. The teams from each country installed 14 cameras. Four other cameras were installed together with PPNEA representative making a total number of 18 cameras for the three countries in this transboundary area. After the removal of the cameras a total number of 130 wildlife photos/videos were captured. These images prove the presence of several important and protected large and medium sized mammals in this transboundary area.

In the following text it is described in details the training process in the three countries by giving the information on participation, theoretical and practical process and an evaluation for each participant. Moreover, it is described the methodology used for the wildlife monitoring and the obtained results. In the end of the documents are listed some main conclusion that need to be considered for the continuity of wildlife monitoring in this transboundary area. These details described below are divided per country where the study was carried out.

II. ALBANIA

KORAB – KORITNIK MANAGED NATURAL RESERVE (NATURE PARK)

Korab-Koritnik Nature Park or Managed Natural Reserve (MNR) has an exceptionally high biodiversity, represented by a large number of endemic and rare flora and fauna species. Due to these high natural values, this area was established as Nature Park, category IV according to the Albanian laws, on 21st of December 2011. Since 2015 the area is being managed by the National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA), specifically by the Regional Administrations for Protected Areas (RAPA) of Kukes and Diber. The territory of Korab-Koritnik Nature Park is 555.55 km^2 making it the largest protected area in Albania.

The training for this protected area was done separately for the two RAPAs Diber and Kukes, respectively on date 28th and 29th September 2020. More details about the trainings are described below.

Summary
At Korab - Koritnik MNR were gathered important data on large and medium size mammals occurrence such as wild boar, roe deer, badger, brown hare and red fox. Most of these species are listed in the Europe and Mediterranean IUCN Red Lists, as well as National Red List of Flora and Fauna. Data gathered through camera-trapping and tracking methods show an outstanding high diversity of wildlife and habitats in Korab – Koritnik MNR.

Methodology
In total, 8 camera traps were spread in the study areas (see figs. 3-4). For each study areas were spread 4 camera traps (Kukes and Dibra regions). The major vegetation types of our samples were deciduous forest and deciduous – coniferous mixed forest. On a general basis after potential trails and camera traps locations identification during the theoretical and practical sessions of training, camera-traps were set and left to work approximately for two months and in the end of this period the cameras were checked and removed from the areas. This study was conducted by minimum 7 people for two months from end of September to end of November 2020. (Table 2).

Table 2. Description of the study

PA INVESTIGATED	SETTING OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	REMOVAL OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	NUMBER OF CAMERAS SET/SITES OR AREAS COVERED
Korab - Koritnik MNR (Kukes region)	From end of September To beginning of October 2020	End of November 2020	4
Korab - Koritnik MNR (Dibra region)	From end of September To beginning of October 2020	End of November 2020	4

Fig. 1. During camera – trapping setting process. Petrit Sinaj, Kujtim Krruci, Valdet Rexhaj – monitoring specialists, Kukes's RAPA

Fig. 2. During camera – trapping setting process. Klodjan Sula, Taulant Sulejmani and Durim Kaba – monitoring specialists, Dibra's RAPA

Table 3. The investigation team conducting the monitoring survey during October – November 2020 in Korab - Koritnik MNR

Name and surname	Organization	Region	Country
Bledi Hoxha	Large Mammals Expert (PPNEA)	Tirana	Albania
Olsion Lama	Project manager (PPNEA)	Tirana	Albania
Kujtim Krruci	Monitoring specialist	Kukes	Albania
Petrit Sinaj	Monitoring specialist	Kukes	Albania
Valdet Rexha	Monitoring specialist	Kukes	Albania
Taulant Sulejmani	Monitoring Specialist	Diber	Albania
Klodjan Sula	Monitoring Specialist	Diber	Albania
Durim Kaba	Monitoring Specialist	Diber	Albania
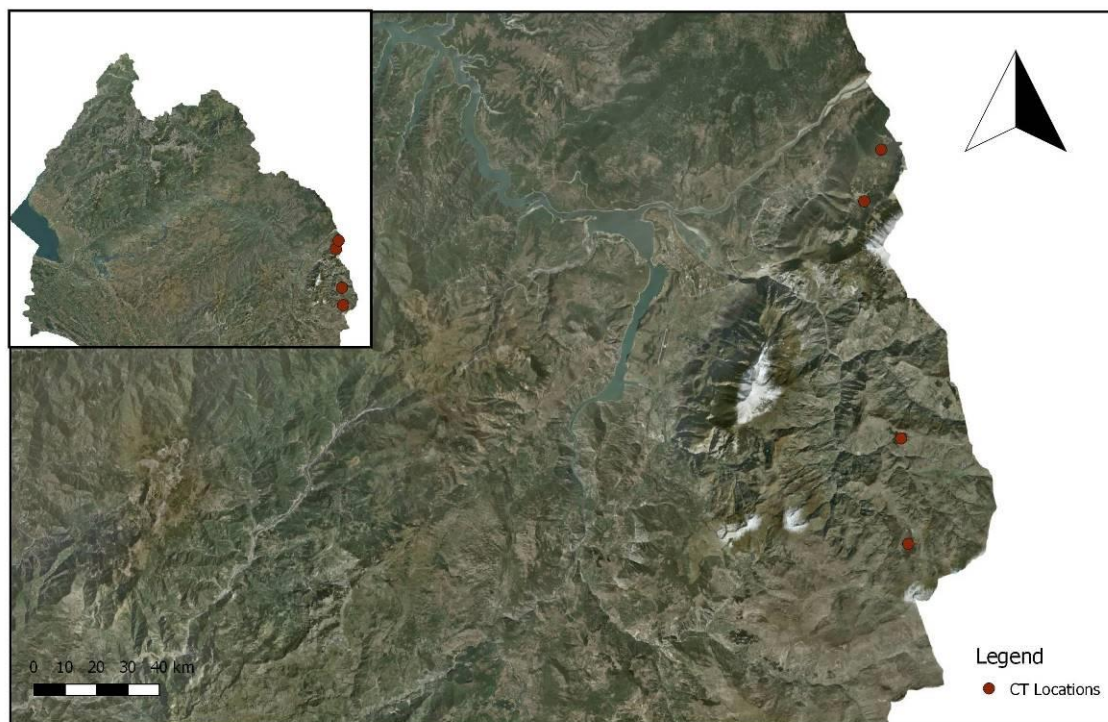
Fig.3: Location of camera traps and survey area in Korab – Koritnik MNR, Kukes region
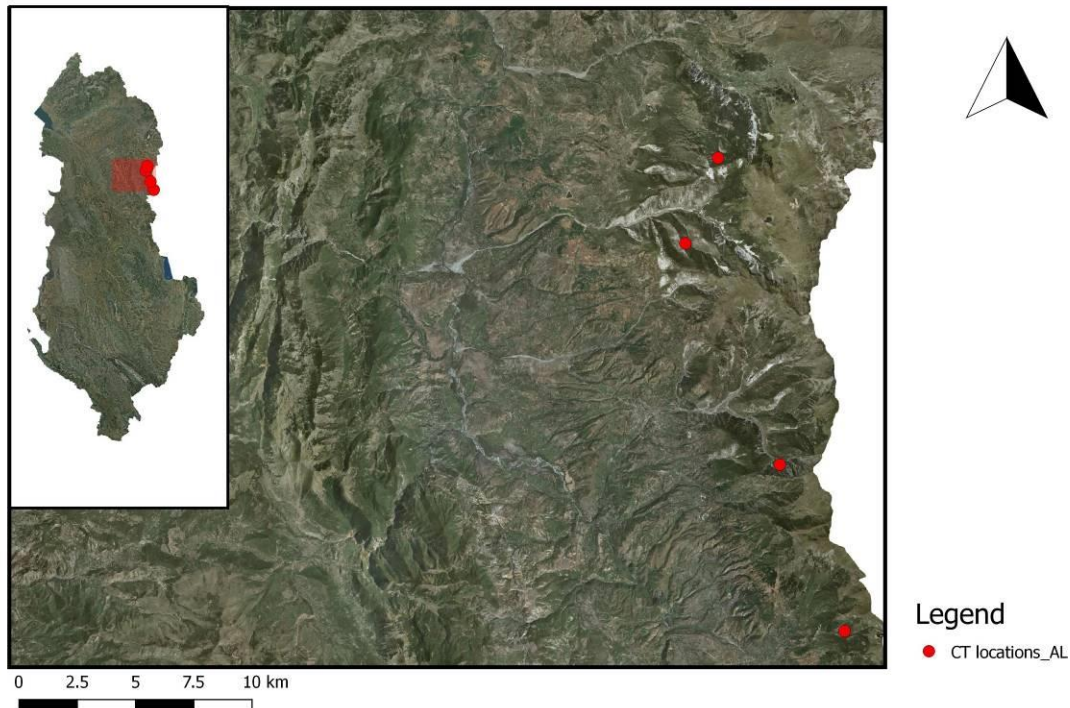
Fig.4: Location of camera traps and survey area in Korab – Koritnik MNR, Dibra region

Results

a) Training on the job.

At Korab – Koritnik, 28th September – 29th September 2020, the specialists of Protected Area (Kukes and Dibra) were trained on large mammals monitoring methods. The training was conducted in two sessions: theory and practice. The theory part consisted on giving technical information about species composition and their ecology, identification of species based on tracks and scats, identification of species based on morphology, key habitat for particular species and setting up camera traps for terrestrial large mammals. In the theory session took part 18 specialists from both RAPAs, Kukes and Dibra regions. The practice part consisted on identification of appropriate paths using by large mammals, identification signs of species presence (scats, tracks, other signs, e.g., hairs left on logs, feeding remains etc) and setting camera traps in the field. In Korab - Koritnik practice session took part 7 specialist for both RAPAS, Kukes – Dibra regions. (Table 4-5)

Table 4. RAPA Kukes

Nr.	Name of the training participants	Theory session	Practice session	Evaluation level
1	Petrit Sinaj	+	+	4
2	Besnik Hallaci	+		5
3	Shefki Nika	+		3
4	Valdet Rexha	+	+	4
5	Kujtim Kruci	+	+	4
6	Bledar Bulica	+		3
7	Perparim Cela	+	+	4

Table 5. RAPA Diber

Nr.	Name of the training participants	Theory session	Practice session	Evaluation level
1	Bekim Qosja	+		5
2	Gazmir Mera	+		3
3	Bledar Spahiu	+		3
4	Roland Doda	+		3
5	Artur Kaja	+		3
6	Aurel Osmani	+		3
7	Njazi Osmani	+		3
8	Latif Dedja	+		3
9	Tulant Sulejmani	+	+	4
10	Durim Kaba	+	+	4
11	Klodjan Sulaj	+	+	4

Note: Performance evaluation terms of the RAPA's Monitoring Specialist, Dibra region. The evaluation is done based on their performances (participation, level of motivation, etc.) in both parts of the training.

6 – Excellent
5 – Very good
4 – Good
3 – Average
2 – Fair
1 – Poor

b) Camera – trapping results

The extensive monitoring survey was successful in terms of the amount of information and results

generated with a diverse number of wildlife species photographed. Camera traps photographed 23 photos and 16 videos of wildlife species, where are identified 5 species from 7 locations in both regions. Two large mammals, wild boar and roe deer were photographed in both regions.

Kukes region

There are 13 photos of wildlife species including 6 photos of *Sus scrofa*, 3 photos of *Vulpes vulpes*, 1 photo of *Lepus europaeus*, 3 photos of *Capreolus capreolus*, (Table 6).

One camera trap has been stolen in Kukes region. Camera CM 04 (E 464631 N 4643823) was located in Novosej area near to the lake. Unfortunately, there is no additional information about the camera.

Table 6. Number of species photos in Korab – Koritnik MNR – Kukes region

	CM 01	CM 02	CM 03	CM 04 (Stolen)	Total
Sus scrofa	2	3	1		6
Vulpes vulpes		2	1		3
Lepus europaeus			1		1
Capreolus capreolus			3		3

Dibra region

There are 10 photos and 16 videos of wildlife species including 2 videos of *Vulpes vulpes*, 3 photos/4 videos of *Capreolus capreolus*, 1 video of *Meles meles*, 4 photos/ 4 videos of *Lepus europaeus,* 3 photos/5 videos of *Sus scrofa* (Table 7).

Table 7. Number of species photos in Korab – Koritnik MNR – Dibra region

	CM 01	CM 02	CM 03	CM 04	Total
Vulpes vulpes			2		2
Meles meles					1
Lepus europaeus	4	3	1		8
Capreolus capreolus	3		4		7
Sus scrofa	3			5	8

III. KOSOVO

SHAR MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

After training of Kukes's and Diber's RAPAs in Albania on medium and large mammals monitoring technics and setting in Korab-Koritnik MNR, the next Transboundary Protected Area was Shar Mountain NP in Kosovo. During the first half of the day on 30th September 2020, it was conducted the theoretical part of the training which consisted on giving technical information about species composition and their ecology, identification of species based on tracks and scats, identification of species based on morphology, key habitat for particular species and setting up camera traps for terrestrial large mammals. In the theory session took part 10 specialists of Shar NP Administration, two representatives of FINCH NGO and one representative from ERA NGO. Related to the practical session, in the second half of the day it was visited the core area of the NP together with two rangers and FINCH NGO representatives where PPNEA demonstrated and installed one camera in the field. The core area of Shar NP comprises different types of habitats, such as beech forest and pine forests that makes it suitable for medium and large mammals camera trapping.

Summary
At Shar National Park were gathered important data on large and medium size mammals occurrence such as brown bear, wolf, wild cat, red fox, brown hare, roe deer, wild boar and chamois. Most of these species are listed in the Europe and Mediterranean IUCN Red Lists. Moreover, some of these species such as brown bear, wolf, wild cat and chamois are listed in Annex II, Annex IV and Annex V of European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) (the Habitats Directive). Data gathered through camera-trapping and tracking methods show an outstanding high diversity of wildlife and habitats in Shar NP.

Methodology
In total, 4 camera traps were spread out of 8 planned in the study area (see fig. 6). The major vegetation types of our samples were deciduous forest and deciduous – coniferous mixed forest. On a general basis after potential trails and camera traps locations identification during the theoretical and practical sessions of training, camera-traps were set and left to work approximately for two months and in the end of this period the cameras were checked and removed from the areas. This study was conducted by minimum 2 people for two months, from October to November 2020. (Table 8)

Table 8. Description of the study

PA INVESTIGATED	SETTING OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	REMOVAL OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	NUMBER OF CAMERAS SET/SITES OR AREAS COVERED
Sharri National Park (Kosovo)	From end of September To beginning of October 2020	From end of November 2020	4

Fig. 5. During camera – trapping setting process. Bekim Bytyqi, Valton Ceko, Azem Ramadani and Flutra Ramadani - monitoring specialists, Shar Mountain NP Administration
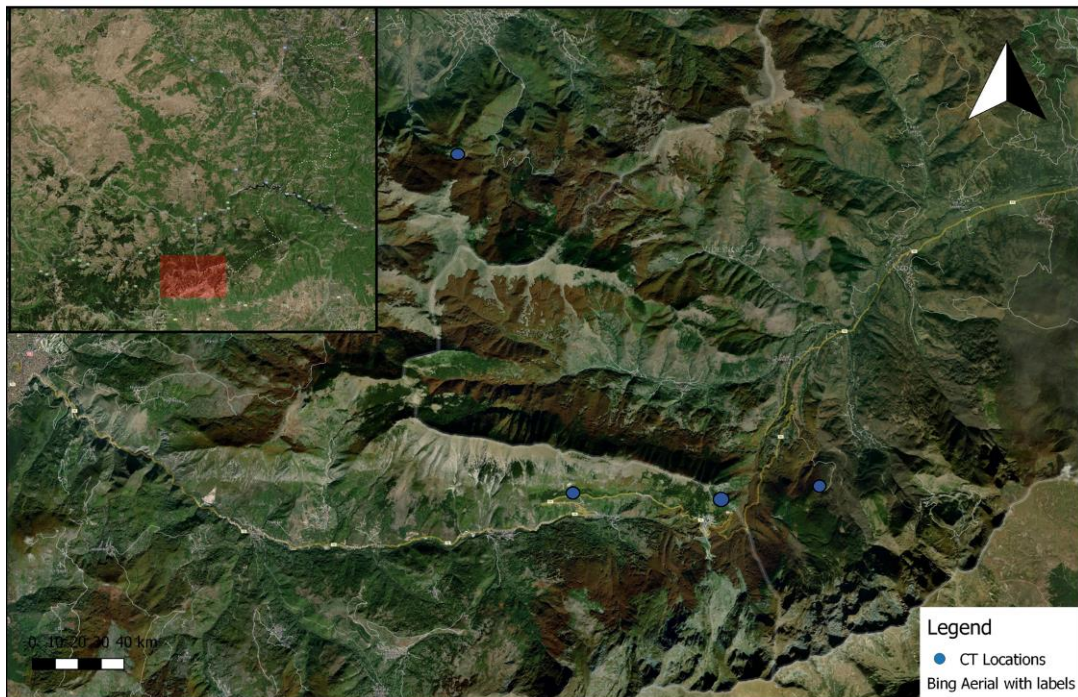
CT Locations, Shar NP, Kosovo

Fig.6: Location of camera traps and survey area in Shar National Park, Kosovo

Table 9. The investigation team conducting the monitoring survey during October – November 2020 in Shar NP

Name and surname	Organization	Institutions	Country
Bledi Hoxha	Large Mammals Expert	PPNEA	Albania
Olsion Lama	Project manager	PPNEA	Albania
Bekim Bytyqi	Monitoring specialist	Shar NP	Kosovo
Valton Ceko	Monitoring specialist	Shar NP	Kosovo
Azem Ramadani	Wildlife expert	FINCH	Kosovo
Flutra Ramadani	Wildlife research	FINCH	Kosovo

Results

a) Training on the job.

The specialists of Shar Protected Area and representatives of local NGOs in Kosovo were trained on large mammals monitoring methods, on 30th September 2020. The training was conducted in two sessions: theory and practice. The theory part consisted on giving technical information about species composition and their ecology, identification of species based on tracks and scats, identification of species based on morphology, key habitat for particular species and setting up camera traps for terrestrial large mammals. In the theory session took part 5 specialists of Shar NP admiration and 4 representatives from two local NGOs. The practice part consisted on identification of appropriate paths using by large mammals, identification signs of species presence (scats, tracks, other signs, e.g. hairs left on logs, feeding remains etc) and setting camera traps in the field. In Shar NP practice session took part 4 specialists. (Table 10)

Table 10. National Park Sharri administration

Nr.	Name of the training participants	Theory session	Practice session	Evaluation level
1	Bekim Bytyqi	+	+	4
2	Valton Ceko	+	+	4
3	Flutura Ramadani	+	+	4
4	Azem Ramadani	+	+	6
5	Zafir Azizavuq	+		3
6	Bardh Sanajs	+		3
7	Mrika Nikai	+		3
8	Hasim Kryeziu	+		3
9	Bajram Kafexholli	+		3
10	Ekrem Hyseni	+		3

Note: Performance evaluation terms of Monitoring Specialist, Shar NP, Kosovo. The evaluation is done based on their performances (participation, level of motivation, etc.) in both parts of the training.

6 – Excellent
5 – Very good
4 – Good
3 – Average
2 – Fair
1 – Poor

    a) Camera – trapping results

Camera traps photographed 49 photos and 6 videos of wildlife species, where are identified 8 species. It is important to mention the presence of wild cat. Two large carnivores, (brown bear and wolf) were photographed in the area. Also, it is important to highlight the brown bear and wolf reproduction in Shar NP, proved by taken videos with two individuals together, specifically in location CT 02. Moreover, the prey of large carnivores such as roe deer, wild boar and chamois had a good presence in the area.

There are 49 photos and 6 videos of wildlife species including 7 photos/ 1 videos of *Ursus arctos,* 2 photos of wolf *Canis lupus*, 6 photos of *Vulpes vulpes*, 16 photos of *Lepus europaeus*, 5 photos of *Felis silvestris,* 7 photos of *Sus scrofa, 3 photos/ 2 videos of Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica and 3 photos/3 videos of Capreolus capreolus* (Table 11).

Table 11. Number of species photos in Shar Mountain NP, Kosovo

	CT 01	CT 02	CT 03	CT 04	Total
Ursus arctos	2	5			**7**
Vulpes vulpes	2	4			**6**
Felis silvestris		5			**5**
Sus scrofa	1	6			**7**
Lepus europaeus		16			**16**
Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica			3		**3**
Capreolus capreolus				3	**3**
Canis lupus			2		**2**

NORTH MACEDONIA

SHAR MOUNTAIN

The trainings were completed with the one held in North Macedonia and specifically in the Shar mountain. Even though this area still does not hold a protected status, a tremendous work has been done by FOSH and others for many years on declaring it as a National Park. Due to this hard work, the area recently holds a special protected status. This status will be active until the moment that the North Macedonian government will approve the law for the proclamation of the Shar Mountain as a National Park. Because there is no PA administration for this area, the training was done with FOSH as the initiators of the campaign for Shar as PA. The equipment were also donated to FOSH. This was done with the idea that they will transfer the knowledge and equipment to the PA administration when established.

Summary
At Shari Mountain, were gathered data on large and medium size mammals occurrence such as wild boar, roe deer, wild cat, brown hare, red fox, beech marten and red squirrel. Most of these species are listed in the Europe and Mediterranean IUCN Red Lists. Moreover, the wild cat is listed in Annex IV of European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) (the Habitats Directive). Data gathered through camera-trapping and tracking methods show an outstanding high diversity of wildlife and habitats.

Methodology
In total, 6 camera traps were spread in the study area (see fig. 8). The major vegetation type of our samples was coniferous forest. On a general basis after potential trails and camera traps locations identification during the theoretical and practical sessions of training, camera-traps were set and left to work approximately for two months and in the end of this period the cameras were checked and removed from the areas. This study was conducted by minimum 3 people for approximately two months (Table 12)

Table 12. Description of the study

PA INVESTIGATED	SETTING OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	REMOVAL OF THE CAMERA TRAPS	NUMBER OF CAMERAS SET/SITES OR AREAS COVERED
Shar Mountain	From end of October to beginning of November 2020	From end of December 2020	6

Fig.7. During camera – trapping setting process. Lirim Alimi and Metin Muaremi– monitoring specialist of CED
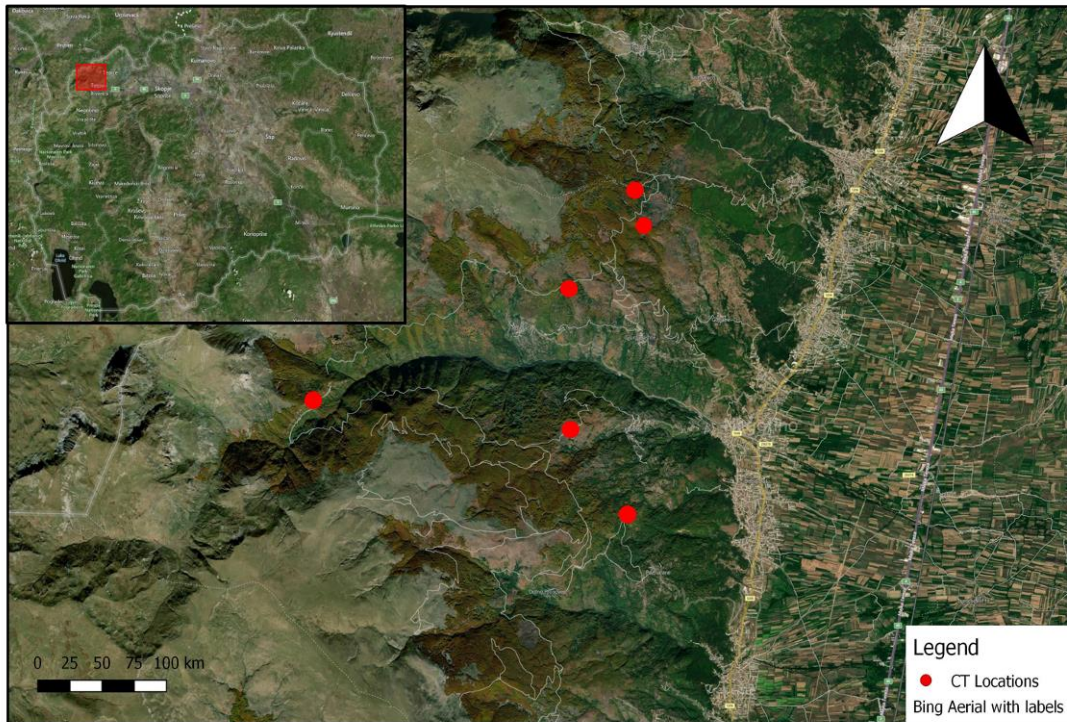

Fig.8: Location of camera traps and survey area covered in Shar Mountain

Table 13. The investigation team conducting the monitoring survey during October – December 2020 in Shar Mountain

Name and surname	Organization	Institutions	Country
Bledi Hoxha	Large Mammals Expert	PPNEA	Albania
Olsion Lama	Project Manager	PPNEA	Albania
Lirim Alimi	Wildlife Research	CED	North Macedonia
Andrej Gonev	Wildlife Research	MES	North Macedonia
Metin Muharremi	Wildlife Research	CED	North Macedonia

Results

b) Training on the job.

At Shar Mountain, the specialists of NGO were trained on large mammals monitoring methods. The training was conducted in two sessions: theory and practice. The theory part consisted on giving technical information about species composition and their ecology, identification of species based on tracks and scats, identification of species based on morphology, key habitat for particular species and setting up camera traps for terrestrial large mammals. In the theory session took part four specialist. The practice part consisted on identification of appropriate paths using by large mammals, identification signs of species presence (scats, tracks, other signs, e.g. hairs left on logs, feeding remains etc) and setting camera traps in the field. In Shar Mountain practice session took part two specialist. (Table 14)

Table 14. Frieds of Sharri representatives

Nr.	Name of the training participants	Theory session	Practice session	Evaluation level
1	Lirim Alimi	+	+	4
2	Metin Muharremi	+	+	4
3	Andrej Gonev	+		4
4	Frosina Panduska	+		3
5	Stefani Trokoska	+		3
6	Jovana Bogoeska	+		3

Note: Performance evaluation terms of the Monitoring Specialist, CED and P.K Ljuboten NGO. The evaluation is done based on their participation, level of motivation, etc. in both parts of the training.

6 – Excellent
5 – Very good
4 – Good
3 – Average
2 – Fair
1 – Poor

c) Camera – trapping results

Camera traps photographed 43 photos/ 12 videos of wildlife species, where are identified 6 species. Specifically there are 12 photos /2 videos of *Sus scrofa* , 11 photos of *Vulpes vulpes*, 6 photos/ 5 videos of *Sciurus vulgaris*, 7 photos/ 6 videos of *Capreolus capreolus*, 1 photo of *Felis silvestris,* 6 photos of *Marten foina*, (Table 14). No large carnivores were photographed in the area. Moreover, the prey of large carnivores such as roe deer and wild boar had a good presence in the area. The presence of the wild cat was proved by camera traps. In addition, the area was occupied by a large number of livestock, people and hunters which have a negative impact on large carnivore's habitat.

Table 15. Number of species photos in Shar Mountain, North Macedonia

	CT 01	CT 02	CT 03	CT 04	CT 05	CT 06	Total
Sus scrofa			3	5		**4**	**12**
Vulpes vulpes				11			**11**
Sciurus vulgaris					6		**6**
Martes foina				1	5		**6**
Capreolus capreolus		5		2			**7**
Felis silvestris				1			**1**

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Below are listed the conclusions of the training and recommendation to be followed for the upcoming studies in the Korab – Koritnik / Sharr transboundary area.

a) RAPA's, Shar NP Administration and local NGOs monitoring specialists, respectively from Albania, Kosovo and North Macedonia were trained to implement the reliable methods such as tracking and camera-trapping, in order to gather data on presence and distribution of large mammals. They expressed interest and motivation on setting and checking camera-trapping process. Moreover, they learned how to identify species through signs (tracks, scats, scratch marks or kills), left by animals during their activity in the field. Both methods were conducted during September- December 2020 as a continuation of the training exercises.

b) Depending on the area, 4 to 8 cameras were set in each protected area (Korab – Koritnik MNR, Shar Mountain NP and Shar Mountain). Camera - trapping results were positive in terms of species presence, distribution and reproduction. The winter/spring season is more appropriate to do camera-trapping monitoring survey, because the probability to take more pictures of animals is higher, due to reproduction season (in the reproduction season the animals move a lot to find their partners). Moreover, during winter/spring season, human activity in the Protected Areas is low, which means less disturbance for the wildlife species in their habitat. Also, the number of cameras damaged and stolen by people will be lower.

c) To have a clear and full picture on large mammals occurrence it is required to be conducted more monitoring surveys in the Regional Transboundary Protected Area between three countries.

d) The areas form an important cross-border ecosystem by including the deciduous forest and deciduous – coniferous mixed forest, suitable habitats to carry out opportunistic camera – trapping monitoring. For purposes of opportunistic camera-trapping, at least 20 camera-traps should be available for each study area. To have better animal picture identification it is recommended to use Cuddeback model C1 20.0 Megapixel resolution camera traps, as it was done in this study.

References

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Breitenmoser, U., Breitenmoser-Würsten, Ch., Molinari, P., Ryser, A., von Arx, M., Molinari-Jobin, A., Zimmermann, F., Siegenthaler, A., Angst, Ch. & Weber, J.-M. 2005. Balkan Lynx Field Handbook. KORA & IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group: 1-92.

Annexes

Annex I: List of camera-trapping sites and signs per each study area in each country.

ALBANIA
KORAB - KORITNIK MNR

Locality name	Locality number	X	Y	Habitat	Functioning time	Remarks
Koritnik Mt. – Kukes region	CT 01	462181	4661436	Mixed forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Koritnik Mt. – Kukes region	CT 02	463070	4664133	Mixed forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Novoseje – Kukes region	CT 03	464049	4649002	Oak forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Novoseje – Kukes region	CT 04	464631	4643823	*Betula pendula* forest	From end September to end November 2020	Camera was stolen
Korab -Dibra region	CT 01	454280	4622178	*Fagus sylvatica* forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Korab -Dibra region	CT 02	455681	4625860	*Fagus sylvatica* forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Korab -Dibra region	CT 03	461112	4605485	*Fagus sylvatica* forest	From end September to end November 2020	
Korab -Dibra region	CT 04	458330	4612652	*Abies alba* forest	From end September to end November 2020	

KOSOVO
SHAR MOUNTAIN NP

Locality name	Locality number	X	N	Habitat	Functioning time	Remarks
Uji Verdh Gardac_ Shar NP	CT 01	490029	490029	Mixed forest	From end Septemebr to end November 2020	
Oshlak_Shar NP	CT 02	493034	4670246	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end Septemebr to end November 2020	
Oshlak_Shar NP	CT 03	497429	4669962	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end Septemebr to end November 2020	
Brezovica	CT 04	499952	4669630	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end Septemebr to end November 2020	

NORTH MACEDONIA
SHAR MOUNTAIN

Locality name	Locality number	X	Y	Habitat	Functioning time	Remarks
Gradecko Ezero	CT 01	7488925	4641716	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	
Canak (nad ezeroto)	CT 02	7489138	4641398	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	
Kaj Rekata	CT 03	7487620	4640025	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	
Kaj Tunelite	CT 04	7482511	4637728	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	
Raskrsnica	CT 05	7486987	4637925	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	
Pozarane	CT 06	7488596	4635563	*Fagus sylvatica forest*	From end October to end Devemebr 2020	

Annex II: Photos from some of the camera traps installed in the three countries.

Chamois *Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*

Brown bear cub *Ursus arctos*

Brown bear *Ursus arctos* reproduction evidence

Wolf *Canis lupus* reproduction evidence

Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*

Wildcat *Felis silvestris*