

Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) – Spain



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Conservation status	IUCN Global: Endangered IUCN EU27: Endangered ES: U2 (+)
Protection status	HD: Annex II (priority species) and IV Bern Convention: Appendix II
Population (2007-12)	EU27: 296 - 312 individuals ES: 296 - 312 individuals
MS with genuine improvement	ES
Other MS	PT

Summary: Iberian Lynx populations collapsed during the 20th century as a result of agricultural and silvicultural intensification, which resulted in the homogenisation of landscapes, as well as illegal hunting. The abandonment of marginal livestock farming and a net loss of rabbit populations were additional pressures. The improvement in the species' conservation status has been achieved through a significant number of LIFE projects. Key drivers of the success of these conservation measures have been the initial research activities and the transfer of knowledge to species conservation managers, as well as the active communication with and involvement of all stakeholders, particularly hunting associations and land owners, in the conservation of the species. The implementation of integrated management of the species in all its existing geographical distribution, as well as the launch of effective campaigns on the cultural value of the species and its critical conservation status, were also vital. Between 2007 and 2012, the global population of the Iberian lynx increased from 167 to 313 individuals. In its stronghold in Andalucía, the species increased from 94 individuals in 2002 to 448 in 2017.

Background

Status and EU occurrence

The Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)¹ is endemic to the Iberian Peninsula. As of 2012, its distribution was confined to two areas of southern Spain, namely the eastern side of Sierra Morena (i.e. Andújar-Cardena) and the coastal plains located west of the lower Guadalquivir (i.e. Doñana-Aljarafe) (Simón *et al*, 2012).

Although its original distribution extended to the north of Spain until the mid-19 century, by mid-1960s it had been reduced to the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula in the Mediterranean biogeographic region. Subsequently, its distribution was further confined to the above-mentioned subpopulations and it was extinct in Portugal during the 2007-2012 reporting period. However, efforts were made to expand the Sierra Morena subpopulation to the southwest (Guadalmellato) and northeast (Guarrizas) of its location and ensure their connectivity. As a result, one single subpopulation comprising Guadalmellato-Cardena-Andújar-Guarrizas is now well established (Simón pers comm, 2018). Reintroduction programmes are in place in four additional Spanish sites (Andalusia, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura and Murcia) and one Portuguese site, where a first release occurred in 2014 (Iberlynce LIFE project, 2014).

The Iberian Lynx conservation status in 2007-2012 was assessed as unfavourable-bad with increasing trend by Spain, where the only subpopulations were present during the reporting period (Annex 1). While Spain assessed the range and population components of the conservation status as unfavourable-bad, the habitat for species and future prospects were assessed as unfavourable-inadequate.

¹ Natura 2000 species code 1362

The species has improved its conservation status in recent years. It was assessed on the IUCN Red List in 2014 as endangered with an increasing population trend, compared to critically endangered in 2002 and 2008 (Rodríguez and Calzada, 2015).

Ecological requirements

The Iberian Lynx is a feeding and habitat specialist. It is estimated that 80-99% of its diet is composed of the European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (Ferrerías *et al*, 2010) and the species requires a landscape of scrub-pasture ecotones where dense rabbit populations occur, including Mediterranean scrubland (Palomares *et al*, 2000; Palomares, 2001), and open pasture for hunting (Palomares, 2001; Fernández *et al*, 2003). Forests and farmland habitats are used only occasionally by nonbreeding subadults (Palomares *et al*, 2000).

The estimated mean Iberian Lynx densities over most of the species' range is 0.08 adults/km² (Palomares *et al*, 2001). European rabbit densities required for the reproduction of the Iberian Lynx range from 1 in the autumn to 4.6 individuals per ha in spring (Palomares *et al*, 2001). Natural cavities such as hollow trunks are the main known elements used as natal dens (Fernández *et al*, 2002; Fernández *et al*, 2006).

Pressures and threats

The potential re-introduction of the Iberian Lynx in new habitat areas is limited by the agricultural and silvicultural intensification that took place during the 20th century, which resulted in the homogenisation of landscapes and the loss of scrub-pasture ecotones (Rodríguez and Delibes 2002; Ferrerías *et al*, 2010). The abandonment of low intensity livestock farming and a net loss of small game populations has subsequently further reduced habitat suitability for reintroductions (Rodríguez and Calzada, 2015). Furthermore, the introduction of rabbit diseases such as Myxomatosis and Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease (RHD) has caused high rabbit mortality rates in the past and, thus a drastic reduction of prey availability (Ferrerías *et al*, 2010). It is believed that this factor has not historically caused the decline of the Iberian Lynx on its own but made populations more vulnerable to other factors (Rodríguez and Delibes 2002).

In addition, road networks and traffic have significantly increased in and around the areas where the remaining Iberian Lynx populations are situated (Ferrerías *et al*, 2010). As a consequence, several traffic deaths are reported every year (Simón *et al*, 2012, Iberlince LIFE Project, 2014).

Hunting of the Iberian Lynx as well as trapping of the European rabbit had a significant negative impact on the conservation of the species during the 20th century (Rodríguez and Delibes, 2004). Although the intensity of these practices has been reduced (Ferrerías *et al*, 2010), there is evidence that shows that illegal hunting and trapping of the Iberian Lynx continues to occur (Iberlince LIFE Project, 2014).

Reduction in dispersal and genetic exchange constitutes another pressure that negatively impacts the viability of the current subpopulations of Iberian Lynx, as they lack sufficient connectivity. During the last decade the population in the Doñana lowlands area has shown signs of demographic and genetic deterioration such as biased sex-ratios, decreased age of territory acquisition, decreased litter size, as well as increased mortality due to natural causes (Palomares *et al*, 2012).

Threats to the species include the above-mentioned pressures, as well as any disease that can potentially affect not only the rabbit but also the Iberian Lynx. For instance, an outbreak of feline leukaemia decimated the Doñana subpopulation in 2007 (López *et al*, 2009; Palomares *et al*, 2011).

Drivers of improvements: actors, actions and their implementation approaches

Organisers, partners, supporters and other stakeholders

The projects that contributed to the recovery of the Iberian Lynx were carried out by national and regional governments, in partnership with a number of public and private companies, hunting entities and NGOs (Simón pers comm, 2018). These included a large number of LIFE Programme projects as listed in Annex 2. Of these, two were particularly important over the 2007-2012 reporting period. Firstly, 'Reintroducción Lince Andalucía - Conservation and reintroduction of the Iberian lynx in Andalucía' (2006 -2012) and secondly 'Iberlince - Recovering the historic distribution range of the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) in Spain and Portugal' (2011 - 2017).

The Reintroducción Lince Andalucía project was organized by the regional governments Junta de Andalucía and Junta de Extremadura, in partnership with the hunting associations APROCA (Asociación de Propietarios Rurales para la Gestión Cinegética y Conservación del Medio Ambiente) and Ateca, the Andalusian Hunting Federation,

as well as the NGOs: Ecologistas en Acción, SECEM (Sociedad Española para la Conservación y Estudio de los Mamíferos), WWF and Fundación CBD Hábitat.

The Iberlince project was organized by the Junta de Andalucía, Junta de Extremadura, Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha and Región de Murcia. OAPN (Organismo Autónomo de Parques Nacionales in Spain), ICNF (Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas under the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Portugal), Ministerio de Fomento de España, and Câmara Municipal de Moura (Portugal) were other public administrations involved.

The public companies involved as partners were AMAyA (Agencia de Medio Ambiente y Agua de Andalucía, EDIA (Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estruturas do Alqueva, SA) and IP (Infraestruturas de Portugal, SA). ACAJÚ, Comunicación Ambiental, Agroforex and FOMECAM (Fomento y Medio Ambiente de Castilla-La Mancha) were the private companies involved.

The hunting entities APROCA and FAC (Federación Andaluza de Caza) supported the projects.

The NGOs/Ecologist association partners were: Fundación CBD-Hábitat, SECEM, ADENEX (Asociación para la Defensa de la Naturaleza de Extremadura) and WWF Spain.

It should be highlighted that in Andalucía most of the areas where the Iberian Lynx is present are privately owned. Land owners in Andalucía are usually the hunting managers. However, the hunting rights are sold or leased to third parties in some cases. The involvement of the various hunting entities during these projects was especially important as a means to communicate and coordinate the actions taken. This approach was introduced with the implementation of the project LIFE99 NAT/E/006336.

Contributions / relevance of strategic plans

The national 'Estrategia para la Conservación del Lince Ibérico', an update of the 1999 conservation strategy of the species, was approved by Comisión Nacional de Protección de la Naturaleza in December 2007. The strategy was informed by abundant information on the ecology and biology of the Iberian Lynx. The main objective of the national strategy was to coordinate the actions carried out by the various Spanish administrations. The strategy established measures to tackle the main pressures and set numerical population and subpopulation objectives for the Andalucía, Extremadura and Castilla-La Mancha regions. However, since the presence of the Iberian Lynx outside Andalucía was quite limited, the interest in the conservation of the species was lower (Simón pers comm, 2018).

In Andalucía, the area where the Iberian Lynx is mostly distributed, the 'Plan de recuperación del lince ibérico' was established in January 2011, which updated the 2003 action plan for the species. The plan set targets for eight types of action: population improvement, habitat improvement, decrease of non-natural causes of mortality, health monitoring, genetic pool improvement through a reinforcement programme in Doñana, captive breeding, research, and outreach and awareness-raising campaigns. Similar action plans had been approved in Castilla-La Mancha in 2003 and in Extremadura in 2004.

In Portugal a national action plan was created in 2008 (Darquistade pers comm, 2018). Assessment and monitoring of the Iberian Lynx in Portugal has been conducted since the 1990s.

Measures taken and their effectiveness

Spain reported that in 2007 to 2012 the following conservation measures were implemented for the Iberian Lynx:

Application of conservation measures for the Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) for 2007-2012 in Spain

Measure	Type	Ranking	Inside / outside N2k	Broad evaluation
6.1 - Establish protected areas/sites	Administrative	High	Inside	Maintain Long-term
6.3 - Legal protection of habitats and species	Legal Administrative Contractual	High	Both	Maintain Enhance Long-term
6.4 - Manage landscape features	Administrative Recurrent	High	Inside	Enhance Long-term
7.4 - Specific single species or species group management measures	Administrative Recurrent One Off	High	Inside	Maintain
8.2 - Specific management of traffic and energy transport systems	Recurrent	Medium	Both	Maintain
7.0 - Other species management measures	One Off	High	Inside	Maintain

Source: Spain Article 17 report 2013 at <https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>

Effective measures were established to increase European Rabbit populations through management agreements with land owners and hunting managers, which commit these stakeholders to the conservation of the Iberian Lynx by habitat restoration actions and by controlling rabbit hunting. The objective was to ensure that rabbit populations stayed within sustainable levels. Around 300 agreements with land owners have been signed, comprising about 250,000 ha in Spain and Portugal (Simón pers comm, 2018). These agreements aimed at the implementation of habitat management compatible with the conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Darquistade pers comm, 2018).

The agreements stipulated that the relevant regional entities would implement measures towards habitat improvement such as the creation of warrens and refuges for rabbits, the establishment and maintenance of game reserves, pasture and hedges, as well as the protection of streams and low draining areas and the maintenance of water points. In return, land owners benefited from habitat improvement and the presence of both healthy Iberian Lynx and rabbit populations. No financial incentives are offered under the agreements (Simón pers comm, 2018).

The management agreements with land owners and hunting managers also facilitated access to land by the relevant administrations, NGOs and foundations, allowing on the ground monitoring of both the Iberian Lynx and the rabbit populations.

Comprehensive genetic management, supported by captive breeding and reintroduction actions, has been implemented throughout the species' distribution in order to maximize its genetic diversity. As a result, a total of five captive breeding centres are currently functional (Junta de Andalucía, undated a). These are: El 'Acebuche' in Huelva, 'La Olivilla' in Jaén, 'Centro Nacional de Reprodução do lince ibérico' in Silves (Portugal), 'Granadilla' in Extremadura and the captive breeding area of 'Zoobotánico' centre in Jerez. These centres provide individuals for the reintroduction programmes of the species both in Andalucía and elsewhere in the Iberian Peninsula.

In addition, a genetic reinforcement programme was introduced in the Doñana-Aljarafe area through the transfer of some individuals from Sierra Morena. In fact, it has been estimated that 60% of all cubs that are currently born in the Doñana-Aljarafe area are the offspring of the individuals transferred from Sierra Morena and there are already some indications that this programme has reduced some of the effects associated with low genetic diversity such as mortality derived from disease (Simón pers comm, 2018).

Central to the long-term viability of the conservation of the species have been the efforts made towards connectivity improvement. In this regard, the Guadalquivir and Guarrizas areas were selected in 2008/2009 because of their high quality habitat and rabbit densities, as well as their strategic location to link them with the Cardeña-Andújar subpopulation (Simón pers comm, 2018).

A number of measures were put in place to reduce the mortality of the Iberian Lynx due to road accidents. These included both measures related to the adaptation and creation of suitable elements as part of the road infrastructure, as well as measures to reduce traffic speed (Darquistade pers comm, 2018). However, although these measures reduced mortality locally, the fact that the species is now much more abundant and present in a much larger area has caused an increase in the number of casualties from road accidents (Simón pers comm, 2018). Examples of actions that could be taken in the new distribution areas are measures that make it easier for the animals to cross roads, such as underpass tunnels, as well as maintenance of existing wildlife crossings and fencing along the roads (Iberlynce LIFE Project, 2018).

Most of the above measures were carried out through LIFE projects, including 'Reintroducción Lince Andalucía' and 'Iberlynce', as well as an earlier project 'Lince Andalucía' (Annex 2).

Funding sources (current and long-term) and costs (one-off and ongoing)

The most important source of funding has been the LIFE programme, which is co-financed by the relevant stakeholders. A total of 29 LIFE projects have been allocated to the conservation of the species in Spain and Portugal (those for Spain are listed in Annex 2). The LIFE projects have been crucial in the recovery of the Iberian Lynx.

The Andalucía Rural Development Programme 2007-2013, under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), provided funding for habitat restoration measures which targeted the improvement of the European Rabbit populations and poison control measures (Junta de Andalucía, undated b). These measures took place in areas that were not part of the LIFE projects, but implemented similar habitat improvement measures. Projects in Portugal and Spain also received funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) INTERREG programme (Darquistade pers comm, 2018).

The regional government of Extremadura financed a project in 2008, which was subsequently charged to the Spanish government. No information was available to the authors on any other regionally or nationally financed projects.

Future actions

The most important objective for the future is the free exchange of individuals among the subpopulations (Simón pers comm, 2018).

The Spanish Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 in 2014-2020 (Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente, 2014) identifies the following high priority conservation measures for funding through Rural Development Programmes (EAFRD) and through ERDF Operational Programmes:

- Analysis of vertebrate migration routes and existing barriers, as well as implementation of measures to improve connectivity among habitats or populations of vertebrates (e.g. increasing the ability for lynx to cross roads safely): ERDF Art. 5.6d, 3.1c and 3.1f; EAFRD Art. 20.
- Training of field agents with the aim of improving patrol activities, as well as species and habitat protection. Illegal hunting and use of poison prevention are targeted: European Social Fund Art. 3.1c.
- Maintenance and improvement of the 'Dehesa' habitat: EAFRD Art. 23, Art. 28, Art. 30
- Heterogeneity maintenance of extensive agroforestry systems through active management of landscape mosaics: EAFRD Art. 28, Art. 30.
- Creation and restoration of rabbit warrens, fences and pigeon lofts. Management of landscape mosaics aimed at the improvement of rabbit and partridge populations. Rabbit and partridge population reinforcement: EAFRD Art. 17., Art. 20.

In addition, other priority measures have been identified for funding through LIFE and Horizon 2020:

- Studies that focus on knowledge improvement concerning land use, competition, demography and mortality, in relation to the species conservation: LIFE, H2020.
- Captive breeding and reintroduction enhancement to ensure population viability: LIFE

More coordinated actions among the relevant Spanish regions, as well as between Spanish and Portuguese authorities, were established by the 'Iberlynce' project. As a result joint projects have been designed and information exchange has been intensified. A new LIFE project proposal is currently being prepared. The objective of the envisaged future actions will be to further increase the number of individuals in some parts of Andalucía, and to consolidate additional subpopulations in other regions including Vale do Guadiana in Portugal,

Valle de Matachell (Extremadura), Montes de Toledo and Almuradiel (Castilla-La Mancha) in Spain (Darquistade pers comm, 2018).

Achievements

Impacts on the target species

The total population of the Iberian Lynx has significantly increased as a result of the concerted conservation measures that were taken for the species. In 2002, a total of 94 individuals were present in Andalucía, which increased to 167 by 2007 and 313 by 2012. The most recent data shows that the population had reached a total of 448 individuals in the region in 2017 (Iberlynce LIFE Project, 2018). The total area occupied by the species has also significantly increased from 125 km² in 2002 to more than 1,500 km² in 2017 (Darquistade pers comm, 2018).

The initial subpopulation in Doñana-Aljarafe increased from 41 individuals in 2002 to 85 individuals in 2017, that of Andújar-Cardena grew from 53 individuals in 2002 to 195 individuals in 2017, and the subpopulations of Guadalmellato and Guarrizas reached 82 and 85 individuals in 2017, respectively. Importantly, population connectivity has been restored, so one single subpopulation comprising Guadalmellato-Cardena-Andújar-Guarrizas is now well established (Simón pers comm, 2018).

Other impacts (e.g. other habitats and species, ecosystem services, economic and social)

The actions that were implemented with the objective of improving the suitability of the habitat for the Iberian Lynx have also improved the scrubland habitat in general (Darquistade pers comm, 2018). Other species that also prey on the European Rabbit, such as the Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), the Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) and the Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraetus fasciatus*), have benefited from the recovery of rabbit populations.

There have been clear socio-economic benefits in Spain derived from the emblematic status of the Iberian Lynx as endemic to the Iberian Peninsula. Those areas in which the species has been reintroduced have already benefited in economic and social terms (Darquistade pers comm, 2018). Local staff are employed for all the habitat improvement actions required before the introduction of individuals in the chosen areas. The expansion of the Iberian Lynx to new areas has been followed by an increase in tourism. Branding strategies have been developed to facilitate the sale of a wide range of products and services. Many rural areas with reintroduced lynx populations (e.g. Andújar) have become better known internationally.

Conclusions and lessons learnt

The key targeted conservation measures that led to the improvements

- Monitoring of both the European Rabbit and the Iberian Lynx populations, as well as research activities resulted in a better understanding of the key requirements for the conservation of the species.
- Actions aimed specifically at habitat improvement for the European Rabbit, such as the creation of rabbit warrens, sources of water and food (e.g. pastures), as well dense vegetation that can serve as refuges.
- Actions taken to increase connectivity among subpopulations in the Guadalmellato-Cardena-Andújar-Guarrizas area. In particular, the introduction of the Iberian Lynx in the Guadalmellato and Guarrizas areas.
- The actions in relation to captive breeding programme and relocation of individuals. Of special importance for the viability of the Doñana-Aljarafe subpopulation were the relocations that took place from Sierra Morena as part of the genetic reinforcement programme.
- Implementation of measures aimed at reducing mortality caused by road accidents (e.g. adaptation and creation of suitable elements, as well as measures to reduce traffic speed).

Conservation measures that have not been sufficiently effective

- Poor cooperation before the 'Iberlynce' project between the different administrations both at the national and regional level.
- The management of road traffic measures could be improved in the new distribution areas by taking actions such as the creation of underpass tunnels, as well as the maintenance of existing wildlife crossings and fencing along roads.

Factors that supported the conservation measures

- Good scientific knowledge of both the Iberian Lynx and the European Rabbit ecological requirements.
- Management of the existing subpopulation controlled by one single administration (Junta de Andalucía).
- Willingness of hunting associations to actively support the conservation of the species without direct financial compensations.
- The continuity of funding provided by the LIFE programme over the long period that the conservation measures have been required.

Factors that constrained conservation measures

- Limited historical genetic diversity in certain areas such as Doñana-Aljarafe.
- High variability in the density of the European Rabbit populations due to disease outbreaks.
- Interegional and international cooperation was not easy to achieve and/or maintain in some cases.

Quick wins that could be applied elsewhere for the species

- Implementation of measures to increase European Rabbit populations given its crucial role in the survival of the Iberian Lynx, especially the establishment of management agreements favourable to landowners and/or land managers; with longer-term measures including a national management plan for the European Rabbit that focuses on disease research.
- Habitat improvements in selected areas with sufficient European Rabbit populations that will increase the overall connectivity among Iberian Lynx subpopulations.
- Transfer of Iberian Lynx individuals from other existing subpopulations with the objective of improving genetic diversity.

Examples of good practice, which could be applied to other species

- Transfer of knowledge between research and species conservation management, which led to an evidence-based action plan.
- Active communication with and involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation of the species, particularly hunting organisations.
- Integrated management of the species in all its existing geographical distribution (Andalucía).
- Effective campaigns aimed at the general public and numerous hunting organisations/land owners on the cultural value of the species and its critical conservation status.

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Authorship

Prepared by Gustavo Becerra of IEEP, as part of the European Commission study on identifying the drivers of successful implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives (under contract ENV.F.1/FRA/2014/0063), carried out by the Institute for European Environmental Policy, BirdLife International, Deloitte, Denkstatt, Ecologic Institute, ICF Consulting Services and PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

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Annex 1. Status of Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) at Member State and biogeographical levels

Favourable	FV	Unknown	XX	Unfavourable - inadequate	U1	Unfavourable - bad	U2
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Qualifier (+) improving (-) deteriorating (=) stable (x) unknown (n/a) not reported

	2001-06	2007-12				
	Overall	Range	Population	Habitat for species	Future	Overall (with trend)
ES (MED)	U2 (-)	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2 (+)
PT (MED)	U2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU [MED] overall	U2	U2	U2	U1	U1	U2 (+)

Source: Member State Article 17 reports as presented on EIONET <https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>

Annex 2. LIFE Nature Projects in Spain that aimed to help conserve Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)

Project Title	Project N°	MS	Type Of Beneficiary
Iberlince - Recovering the historic distribution range of the Iberian lynx (<i>Lynx pardinus</i>) in Spain and Portugal	LIFE10 NAT/ES/000570	ES	Regional authority
Innovation against poison - Innovative actions against illegal poisoning in EU Mediterranean pilot areas.	LIFE09 NAT/ES/000533	ES	NGO-Foundation
Priorimancha - Conservation of Mediterranean priority species in Castilla-La Mancha	LIFE07 NAT/E/000742	ES	Park-Reserve authority
Reintroducción Lince Andalucía - Conservation and reintroduction of the Iberian lynx in Andalucía	LIFE06 NAT/E/000209	ES	Regional authority
Lince Andalucía - Population recovery of Iberian Lynx in Andalucía	LIFE02 NAT/E/008609	ES	Regional authority
Lince Toledo - Conservation of the Iberian Lynx in Montes de Toledo-Guadalupe	LIFE02 NAT/E/008617	ES	NGO-Foundation
CBD/especies - Conservation of the Imperial eagle, Black vulture, Black stork and Iberian lynx on private prot ...	LIFE99 NAT/E/006336	ES	NGO-Foundation
Lince/Extremadura - Conservation of lynx pardina in Extremadura	LIFE98 NAT/E/005343	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Extremadura)	LIFE95 NAT/E/004815	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Castilla la Mancha)	LIFE95 NAT/E/004816	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Castilla y Leon)	LIFE95 NAT/E/004817	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Andalucia)	LIFE95 NAT/E/004818	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Madrid)	LIFE95 NAT/E/004819	ES	National authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx	LIFE95 NAT/E/004820	ES	Research institution
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx	LIFE95 NAT/E/004821	ES	Regional authority
Lince/Castilla León - Conservation of the Iberian lynx - Castilla y León	LIFE94 NAT/E/001186	ES	Regional authority

Project Title	Project N°	MS	Type Of Beneficiary
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Comunidad de Madrid)	LIFE94 NAT/E/004808	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx	LIFE94 NAT/E/004809	ES	Research institution
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx	LIFE94 NAT/E/004810	ES	National authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Andalucia)	LIFE94 NAT/E/004811	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Castilla la Mancha)	LIFE94 NAT/E/004813	ES	Regional authority
Conservation of the Iberian Lynx (Extremadura)	LIFE94 NAT/E/004814	ES	Regional authority

Source: Life Programme database, projects with species = "*Lynx pardinus*"