

Scope of the study

Understand opinions of park residents toward wolves at a local scale

Identify which attitudinal items and beliefs about wolves most differentiate the 4 study zones

Data collection

- Questionnaire:
 - wolf attitudes, managemet opinions and knowledge of wolf biology
- Sample size n= 1611
 - -A bruzzo Marsica 402
 - Molise 400
 - Lazio 410
 - A bruzzo Fucino 399



Data analysis

- Principal Component A nalysis
- Multinomial logistic regressions
 - "study zone" as a dependent variable and A M as reference category

PCA Results

- PC 1: A ttitudes toward wolves 45%
- PC 2: Perceived impact on wild game 14%
- PC 3: S upport for lethal control of wolves 10%

	Principal components		
	toward	2 'perceived impact on wild game	for lethal
Which of the following best describe your feelings toward wolves? (strongly dislike – strongly like)	.80		
To have wolves in your region is (strongly negative – strongly positive)	.88		
It is important to maintain wolf populations in your region so that future generations can enjoy them	.74		
Having wolves in your region increase tourism	.69		
Wolves have a significant impact on big game (example roe deer).		.89	
Wolves have a significant impact on small game (hare).		.92	
Wolves should remain completely protected (i.e. it should be illegal to kill them)			50
In areas where there are continuous attacks to livestock, it should be possible to selectively kill wolves			.60
Wolf hunting should be authorized			.80
The use of poison baits should be authorized			.91

Data analysis

- Principal Component A nalysis
- Multinomial logistic regressions
 - "study zone" as a dependent variable and A M as reference category

List of variables included in the mode

LIST	or variables included in the model				
Dependent	Study zone:				
variable	(Abruzzo Marsica/ Abruzzo Fucino/ Molise/ Lazio)				
Independent variables	 PC score 1 - attitudes toward wolves PC score 2 - perceived wolf impact on wild game PC score 3 - support for lethal control of wolves Wolves cause abundant damages to livestock (1-5 Likert-type scale: strongly disagree - strongly agree) Wolf damages in your region are: (don't know/ increasing/ stable/ decreasing) Wolf numbers in your region are: (don't know/ increasing/ stable/ decreasing) Which is the main mortality cause for wolves in your region? (poison baits/ weapon kills/ natural causes and other) Have you ever seen a live wolf in the wild? (no/ yes) 				

A M as reference category against which all other study zones were compared

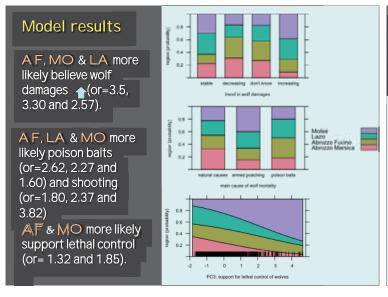
Model fit

- As a group, the variables in the chosen model significantly contribute to
- pseudo R2=0.24
- binomial models
 - A M MO and A M A F both exhibited a good fit and a satisfactory ability to discriminate between outcomes
 - A M LA showed a satisfactory ability to discriminate between

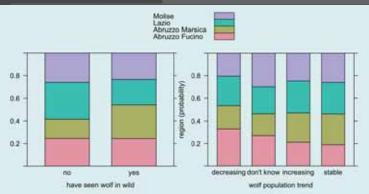
Descriptive statistics								
		REGION						
		AM (%)	AF (%)	LA (%)	MO (%)			
PC1 - attitudes tov	wards wolves *	3.75	3.77	3.42	3.50			
PC2 - impact on wild game *		2.62	2.62	2.96	2.79			
PC3 - support for lethal control *		1.66	1.72	1.87	2.02			
Wolf impact on livestock **		3.02	2.94	3.44	3.25			
d	ecreasing	26	39	26	21			
wolf pop. trend in	ncreasing	34	26	36	36			
S	table	26	16	22	23			
	ecreasing	50	54	26	26			
wolf damages in	ncreasing	6	11	21	26			
	table	30	17	39	37			
have seen wolf n	0	31	45	52	46			
in wild y	es	69	55	48	55			
	atural & other	58	36	39	39			
main mortality p	oison baits	29	47	41	30			
	veapons .	13	16	20	31			

*mean score of the variables that loaded highly on that component (on a scale of 1-5)

** mean score (on a scale of 1-5)



- •A F, LA and MO were less likely to have seen a wolf in the wild: (or=0.57, 0.40 and 0.52)
- A F more likely to be perceived wolf population trend as decreasing rather than stable: (or=2.23)



Discussion

- MO LA & A F perceived increase in damages and greater support for lethal control:
 - a reflection of attitudes toward PNA LM (fewer perceived benefits and more perceived limitations)
- LA MO & A F- higher perception of poison bait use
 - In A F 7 wolves and bears that were found poisoned that year
 - throughout the interviews many respondents in LA and MO mentioned that poison was used in conflict between truffles-collectors

Discussion

- A F wolf pop. trend perceived as decreasing: dead wolves found in that area
- A M seen more wolves: greater human presence in the territory



Implications

- Local scale studies help determine distribution of support for conservation
- Identify areas
 - where public participation and education efforts are needed
 - outreach program on illegal killing and law enforcement should be focused

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

For further information:

iaony@hotmail.com

agnese.marino87@gmail.com, paolo.ciucci@uniroma1.it, abath@mun.ca, luigi.boitani@uniroma1.it