

Oppgaver til «Ulvens gode naboer»

- 1) Hva vil det si at ulven er kategorisert som «kritisk truet» på den norske rødlista?
- 2) Hvorfor er ulven viktig i naturen? Føler du at ulvens rolle i naturen er godt dekket i den offentlige debatten i dag?
- 3) Hvor mange årlige ulvekull (ynglinger) tillater Stortinget av ulv i dag? Hva tenker dere om at politikerne bestemmer hvor mange ulver som får fødes i naturen?
- 4) Hva er ulvesone og hvilke konsekvenser har det for ulven? Hvilke konsekvenser har det for mennesker?
- 5) Hvilke(t) land bruker bestandsmål for ulv som maksimumstak på bestanden? Hvilke problemer skaper det å ha et maksimumstak på en truet bestand?
 - a) Norge og Sverige
 - b) Norge, Finland og Sverige
 - c) Sverige og Russland
 - d) Bare Norge
- 6) Hvilke tiltak kan tilpasning til ulv i naturen innebære for disse aktivitetene?
 - a) Beitenæring
 - b) Jakt
 - c) Å ferdes ute i naturen
 - d) Å ha en hund
- 7) Mener forskerne at ulv er farlig for mennesker?
- 8) I sjeldne tilfeller kan ulver bli for vant til mennesker, og da mener forskerne at man bør sette i gang tiltak som for eksempel skremming. Kryss av de situasjonene som krever en reaksjon og utdyp svaret.
 - a) Ulven stikker ikke av i nærheten av en bil.
 - b) Ulven krysser tunet.
 - c) Ulven angriper en løs hund i skogen.

- d) Ulven oppsøker et gårdstun jevnlig.
- 9) Hvorfor er det viktig å fokusere på andre tiltak enn skyting i ulveforvaltningen? Er skyting av ulv en langsiktig og effektiv løsning på eventuelle konflikter?
- 10) Hva betyr det at ulven gjøres til en syndebukk for problemer som den egentlig ikke har noe å gjøre med?
- 11) Hvor stor prosent av befolkningen i Norge «liker» eller «liker godt» at det finnes ulv i Norge?
- a) 10 %
 - b) 35 %
 - c) 41 %
 - d) 60 %
- 12) Hvor stor prosent av de som bor i ulvesonen har ikke noe imot ulv?
- a) 21 %
 - b) 29 %
 - c) 53 %
 - d) 76 %
- 13) Snakk med eleven ved siden av deg om hvilken rolle media har i samfunnet for å påvirke holdninger til ulv. Hvordan norsk media har dekket ulv? Skriv kort hva dere kom frem til.
- 14) Hvordan tenker du det er mulig å skape en mer inkluderende debatt i samfunnet om ulv?
- 15) Hva betyr det at ulven er vår felles naturarv?
- 16) Hva sier § 112 i Grunnloven, og hva tenker du det betyr for bevaring av ulven?
- 17) Hva betyr det at ulven har egenverdi? Hvordan harmonerer dette med norsk ulveforvaltning?

VEDLEGG

VEDLEGG 1: ULVESONE



Kilde: [Miljødirektoratets miljøatlas](#)

VEDLEGG 2: MANIFESTO OM PRINSIPPER FOR BEVARING AV ULV**Manifesto *****Declaration of Principles for Wolf Conservation By the Wolf Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of The World Conservation Union (IUCN)**

1. Wolves, like all other wildlife, have a right to exist in a wild state in viable populations. This right is in no way related to their known value to mankind. Instead, it derives from the right of all living creatures to co-exist with man as a part of natural ecosystems.
2. The wolf pack is a highly developed and unique social organization. The wolf is one of the most adaptable and important mammalian predators. It has one of the widest natural geographical distributions of any mammal. It has been, and in some areas still is, the most important predator of big-game animals in the northern hemisphere. In this role, it has undoubtedly played an important part in the evolution of such species and, in particular, of those characteristics which have made many of them desirable game animals.
3. It is recognized that wolf populations have differentiated into entities which are genetically adapted to particular environments. It is of first importance that these local populations be maintained in viable populations in their natural environments in a wild state. Maintenance of genetic identity of locally adapted races is a responsibility of agencies which plan to reintroduce wolves into the wild.
4. The response of man throughout most of recorded history, as reflected by the actions of individuals and governments, has been to try to exterminate the wolf, although some societies held neutral or positive attitudes toward wolves. In more than one-third of the countries where the wolf existed, man has either succeeded, or is on the verge of succeeding with wolf extermination. This is an unfortunate situation because the possibility now exists for the development of management programs which would mitigate serious problems, while at the same time permitting the wolf to live in many areas of the world where its presence would be compatible.
5. This harsh judgement on the wolf has been based, first, on fear of the wolf as a predator of man and second, on hatred because of its predation on domestic and semidomestic animals and on large wild animals. It is now evident that the wolf can no longer be considered a serious threat to man. It is true, however, that the wolf has been, and in some cases still is, a predator of some importance on domestic and semidomestic animals and wildlife.
6. Conflict with man sometimes occurs from undue economic competition or from imbalanced predator-prey ratios adversely affecting prey species and/or the wolf itself. In such cases, temporary reduction of wolf populations may become necessary especially when it can contribute to maintaining positive or neutral attitudes toward wolves, but reduction measures should be

imposed under strict scientific management. The methods must be selective, specific to the problem, highly discriminatory, and have minimal adverse side effects on the ecosystem. Alternative ecosystem management, including alteration of human activities and attitudes and non lethal methods of wolf management, should be fully considered before lethal wolf reduction is employed. The goal of wolf management programs must be to restore and maintain a healthy balance in all components of the ecosystem. Wolf reduction should never result in the permanent extirpation of the species from any portion of its natural range.

7. The effect of major alterations of the environment through economic development may have serious consequences for the survival of wolves and their prey species in areas where wolves now exist. Recognition of the importance and status of wolves should be taken into account by legislation and in planning for the future of any region.

8. Scientific knowledge of the role of the wolf in ecosystems has increased greatly, although it is inadequate in many countries where the wolf still exists. Management should be established only on a firm scientific basis, having regard for international, national and regional situations. However, existing knowledge is at least adequate to develop preliminary programs to conserve and manage the wolf throughout its range.

9. The maintenance of wolves in some areas may require that society at large bear the cost e.g. by giving compensation for the loss of domestic and semidomestic animals; conversely there are areas having high agricultural value where it is not desirable to maintain wolves without some form of control and where their recovery would not be feasible.

10. In some areas there has been a marked change in public attitudes towards the wolf. This change in attitudes has influenced governments to revise and even to eliminate archaic laws. It is recognized that education to establish a realistic picture of the wolf and its role in nature is most essential to wolf survival. Education programs, however, must be factual and accurate.

11. Socio-economic, ecological and political factors must be considered and resolved prior to reintroduction of the wolf into biologically suitable areas from which it has been extirpated. Natural recovery, however, should be given priority according to the IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines.

12. Wolf-dog hybridization is potentially detrimental to wolf conservation and is therefore opposed because of its possible negative effects.

* Adopted by the Wolf Specialist Group at the first international meeting on the conservation of the wolf, 1973, Stockholm, and revised by the group in 1983, 1996 and 2000.

Kilde: [Wolf Manifesto](#)

VEDLEGG 3: RETNINGSLINJER OM HVORDAN MAN FORHOLDER SEG TIL ULVENS OMRÅDEBRUK

Assessment of wolf behavior and an assessment of the risk it may pose for human safety with recommendations for action, issued by the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE)

Behavior	Assessment	Recommendation for action
Wolf passes close to settlements in the dark.	Not dangerous.	No need for action.
Wolf moves within sighting distance of settlements / scattered houses during daylight.	Not dangerous.	No need for action.
Wolf does not run away immediately when seeing vehicles or humans. Stops and observes.	Not dangerous.	No need for action.
Wolf is seen over several days <30 m from inhabited houses (multiple events over a longer time period).	Demands attention. Possible problem of strong habituation or positive conditioning.	Analyze situation. Search for attractants and remove them if found. Consider aversive conditioning.
Wolf repeatedly allows people to approach it within 30m.	Demands attention. Indicates strong habituation. Possible problem of positive conditioning.	Analyze the situation. Consider aversive conditioning.
Wolf repeatedly approaches people by itself closer than 30m. Seems to be interested in people.	Demands attention / critical situation. Positive conditioning and strong habituation may lead to an increasingly bold behavior. Risk of injury.	Consider aversive conditioning. Remove the wolf if appropriate aversive conditioning is not successful or practical.

Wolf attacks or injures a human without being provoked.	Dangerous.	Removal.
---	------------	----------

Kilde: [The Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe](#) (Specialist group of the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, IUCN)