

OPEN LETTER

Switzerland's December 2023 - January 2024 wolf cull

To Federal Councillor Albert Rösti and the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention

28th November 2023 - We, the undersigned, are extremely concerned about the upcoming cull which would allow Switzerland to reduce Swiss wolf numbers by up to 70%, as well as by the recent amendment to Switzerland's national legislation that undermines wolf protection and provides a legal framework for cantons to extirpate entire packs down to a set quota on a preventative basis, regardless of whether or not they have caused serious damage to livestock or threatened humans.^{1,2}

These radical, unilateral measures don't just threaten Switzerland's fragile wolf population, they negatively impact the entire Western-Central Alps wolf population. The Convention's preamble specifically mentions the twin threats of species depletion and extinction.³ As an apex predator and keystone species, the wolf contributes to a richer animal and plant life. Preventative measures, such as electric fences and guardian dogs, are effective at reducing livestock predation and should be more widely implemented. There are better ways to coexist with this keystone species than random, large-scale killing and culling.⁴

Background

Native to Switzerland, the Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*) was hunted to extinction in the late 19th century, with the last individual shot in the Ticino in 1872. In the mid 1990s, wolves began to naturally recolonise parts of the country from Italy, with the first and arguably the most famous pack forming in 2012 in the Calanda region of the Canton of Grisons. Wolves have since been documented in 20 cantons, mostly in the Alps, but also in the Jura. The wolf has been protected since 1986 under the Federal Hunting Law.⁵

The Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) put the number of Swiss wolves at 250 "mature individuals" in 2022.⁶ KORA, which monitors large predator populations on behalf of the Confederation, estimates there are currently 8 pairs of wolves and 31 packs, 9 of which are transboundary packs shared with France and Italy.⁷ Switzerland provides very suitable wolf habitats and half the country could theoretically sustain 50-100 packs.⁸ Swiss wolves form part of the larger Western-Central Alps population whose numbers are also increasing. Indeed, France and Italy's growing populations were the reason given by FOEN for the recent re-classification of the wolf from Endangered (EN) to Vulnerable (VU), despite the fact that a population of 250 should be classified as Endangered, based on the D classification criteria.⁹

Swiss wolves continue to face significant threats from legal and illegal killing, collisions with road vehicles and trains, and their small, fragmented populations. This winter's cull and the recently amended legislation underpinning it would allow Switzerland to reduce the population by up to 70% and pack numbers to 12,¹⁰ threatening not just the species' survival in Switzerland, but also potentially impacting the wider Western-Central Alps population. The cantonal wolf kill quotas would allow packs to be reduced to below the 17 packs required to ensure a "minimum viable population" for Swiss wolves as part of the larger Alpine population.¹¹

The new legislation divides Switzerland into 5 regions and would allow pack numbers to be reduced to 3 each in the two designated “large regions”, namely the “western Alps” which includes the Valais — the most important route taken by transient wolves from France and Italy — and the “southeast” which encompasses the Grisons.¹² The Canton of Valais has already dispatched invitations for hunters to select the pack they wish to target and has announced that it wants to kill 34 wolves and eliminate 7 of its packs.

International Conventions matter

Switzerland ratified the Bern Convention in 1981. The Convention’s aim is to “conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such cooperation” giving particular emphasis to “endangered and vulnerable species”.¹³ The wolf is listed in Annex II as a “strictly protected fauna species” which can only be regulated to “prevent serious damage” to livestock provided that there is “no other satisfactory solution” and that the measures will “not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned” (Article 9).¹⁴

Switzerland is also a Party to the Alpine Convention, the first international treaty aiming to protect an entire mountain range through cooperation between eight Alpine nations and the EU, one of whose objectives is to “preserve Alpine fauna and flora, including their habitats”.¹⁵ The Convention also recognises that “the Alps constitute an essential habitat and last refuge for many endangered species”, and that, as such, countries share a responsibility for maintaining populations, including of large carnivores, by avoiding “black holes” and promoting a network of sub-population connectivity.¹⁶

A Convention signed in 2006 between France, Italy and Switzerland stipulates that the wolf populations of all three countries must be considered a single and same Alpine population in the context of national legislation and international law, making it all the more important to implement conservation and management measures that are both coordinated and consistent.¹⁷

As a Contracting Party, Switzerland is bound to uphold the aims and Articles of all these Conventions. Instead it has repeatedly and increasingly sought to weaken the wolf’s protection at both the European and national levels, culminating in this winter’s cull. By its unilateral actions, Switzerland isn’t just threatening the survival of its own already fragile wolf population, it is in effect outsourcing the responsibility of wolf conservation to its neighbours.

Facts matter

Proponents of the cull have painted the wolf as a blood-thirsty predator that wantonly kills livestock and poses a threat to humans (“cattle today, children tomorrow”), but KORA hasn’t recorded a single “intrusive” or aggressive wolf in Switzerland since the species’ natural recolonisation in 1995 and the Swiss wolf Management Plan already allows for wolves that develop “problematic” behaviour towards humans to be shot.^{18,19,20}

Conflicts do arise from attacks on livestock that target mostly sheep (over 90%), some goats (6-8%), and only rarely cattle, horses and camelids. However most attacks involve herds left unprotected on summer pastures. Large carnivores, mostly wolves, account for just 6% of sheep mortality during summer grazing on Swiss mountain pastures. Disease and accidents are responsible for most livestock deaths.²¹

Switzerland has long and fully exploited the flexibility of Article 9 of the Bern Convention to remove stock-raiding wolves that cause “serious damage”, and far more wolves have been legally shot (54 individuals, i.e. 42%) than have died in traffic collisions (38) or been poached (11) in the last 25 years.²² There is therefore no need for a downlisting of the wolf’s protected status nor a need for the cull.

Science matters

The supposed aim of this winter’s cull is to reduce livestock predation and, in the words of the Federal Council, to “make the wolf fearful again”.²³ However less wolves don’t necessarily mean less damage which, in Switzerland, is subject to numerous variables such as farm structures, livestock protection measures, prey density and traditional husbandry practices.²⁴ Livestock predation can actually increase after a wolf cull, possibly due to impacts on demographic, territorial, and social structure of wolf populations.²⁵ This can in turn lead to higher reproduction rates and possible changes in animal behaviour, including hunting habits thereby risking defeating the cull’s supposed purpose. A 2020 study showed that “lethal control and translocation were less effective than other measures” such as ropes hung with coloured flags (visual warning) and guardian dogs, at reducing livestock predation.²⁶

Indeed, preventative measures such as guardian dogs, electric fences and human presence have proved remarkably successful at reducing wolf damage in Switzerland, as testified by OPPAL, an organisation which aims to improve cohabitation between human activities and large carnivores.²⁷ The number of livestock killed by wolves in Switzerland in 2023 decreased by 29% compared to the previous year (850 vs 1,200), despite an increase in wolf numbers.

Regulating the wolf population is unlikely to prevent livestock kills as long as herd protection remains inadequate, and legalising and condoning the killing of protected species has been shown to increase the risk of poaching.²⁸ Moreover, the anti-wolf rhetoric underpinning the cull doesn’t just risk undermining support for wolves, it also seriously subverts the role of science in their management.

Public opinion matters

According to a 2019 survey by Pro Natura, Switzerland’s oldest nature conservation organisation, 79% of Swiss people do not want wolves killed when farmers fail to protect their livestock.²⁹ Electric/solar fences have shown particular promise. They are expensive, but subsidies are available. The FOEN has set aside CHF 3.7 million for livestock protection measures.³⁰ Today, sheep and goat farming in hilly and mountainous regions is threatened by globalisation and is no longer profitable, so it is often only practised as a side-line occupation. Many farmers refuse to use deterrents, and so the predation continues. The wolf is made a scapegoat in a debate that is symbolic of wider societal divisions such as the urban vs rural split or right vs left-wing politics. Switzerland’s high socio-economic standard is inversely proportional to its tolerance for wolf-livestock conflicts.

However, in 2020, the Swiss public voted in a national referendum against an amendment to the law which would have made it easier to kill wolves. Two years later, undeterred by the public vote, parliament passed a new version of the 2020 law that had been rejected by the electorate. It provides the latest legal framework to set canton-level wolf quotas to regulate entire packs “proactively” instead of “reactively” as of 1 December 2023.

The recent amendment to the Ordinance (OChP) which legalises the upcoming cull, marks the culmination of over 60 motions in parliament and 17 years attempting to weaken the wolf's protection on both the European and national stages.³¹ Moreover it came into force on 1st November without a legal and proper consultation process.³²

The cull is not science-based and has everything to do with political grandstanding and vilification. It risks further polarisation and further inflaming tensions.

Nature matters

We are currently experiencing a mass extinction of species. The wolf plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and its return to Switzerland is a rare success story in a country with some of the highest percentages of threatened species in the OECD.³³

Decades of progress could be undone this winter and beyond.

Signatories

1. Aktionsgemeinschaft Schweizer Tierversuchsgegner (AGSTG), Switzerland
2. Aktivismus für Tierrechte, Switzerland
3. Aletra Communications Sagl, Switzerland
4. Anima Helvetia, Switzerland
5. Animal Rights Switzerland
6. Association Animal Equité (AAE), Switzerland
7. Association for Development of Protected Areas (ADAP), Switzerland
8. Association La Libellule, Switzerland
9. Association Middleway, Switzerland
10. ATRA, Switzerland
11. Avenir Loup Lynx Jura, Switzerland
12. Berner Tierschutz, Switzerland
13. David Bittner, Switzerland
14. Defend the Wolf, Switzerland
15. EMC2I-Lethier, Switzerland
16. Fair Carbon, Switzerland
17. Fondation Biosphère et Société, Switzerland
18. Fondation Miaou & Co, Switzerland
19. Fondation Segré, Switzerland
20. Fondation SOS Chats Noiraigue, Switzerland
21. GEONOX GmbH, Switzerland
22. Gruppe Wolf Schweiz, Switzerland
23. Himalayan Wolves Project, Switzerland
24. IG Pro Mittellandwald, Switzerland
25. IG Berner Wald, Switzerland
26. IG Wild beim Wild, Switzerland
27. Imago Conseil, Switzerland

28. Lifetree, Switzerland
29. Naturfreunde Schweiz, Switzerland
30. Natur- und Vogelschutzverein Steffisburg, Switzerland
31. PETA Schweiz, Switzerland
32. Peter A. Dettling Photography, Switzerland
33. PPP-Movement, Switzerland
34. Pro Natura, Switzerland
35. Rewilding Apennines, Switzerland
36. Scanlon Advisory LLC, Vaud, Switzerland
37. Schweizer Tierschutz STS, Switzerland
38. Society for the Protection of Wolves (SPW), Switzerland
39. Stiftung für das Tier im Recht (TIR), Switzerland
40. Stream Foundation, Switzerland
41. Vegan capital, Switzerland
42. Verein CHWOLF, Switzerland
43. Vier Pfoten, Switzerland
44. Waldexkursionen, Switzerland
45. Wildtierschutz Schweiz, Switzerland
46. Wolfs-Hirten, Switzerland
47. WWF Switzerland
48. Zoologische Gesellschaft Zürich, Switzerland
49. Zürcher Tierschutz, Switzerland
50. Ecoflix, International
51. Foundation Conservation Carpathia, International
52. Global Rewilding Alliance, International
53. International Conservation & Biodiversity Team (ICBT)
54. International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
55. International Wildlife Coexistence Network
56. IUCN SSC Canid Specialist Group, International
57. Save the Earth International, International
58. Eurogroup for Animals, Europe
59. EuroNatur, Europe
60. European Alliance for Wolf Conservation, Europe
61. European Wilderness Society, Europe
62. European Young Rewilders, Europe
63. Global Youth Biodiversity Network Europe (GYBN Europe)
64. Humane Society International (HSI) Europe
65. Nzatu, Europe
66. Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) Europe
67. Society of Conservation Biology – Europe Section Board
68. Terra 1530, Europe
69. The European Institute for Animal Law & Policy, European Union
70. The European Nature Trust (TENT), Europe
71. Wild Europe Foundation, Europe

72. Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto, South America
73. EDEN Center, Albania
74. Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA), Albania
75. Fundación Defensa Vegana, Argentina
76. Biomass Action Group, Australia
77. Environment East Gippsland Inc., Victoria, Australia
78. First Friends of Dandenong Creek (FFDC), Australia
79. Wilderness Australia
80. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wildtiere am Forum Wissenschaft und Umwelt, Austria
81. Naturschutzbund Österreich, Austria
82. Österreichische juristische Gesellschaft für Tierschutzrecht (ÖjGT), Austria
83. Aquarium-Muséum Universitaire de Liège (AqMu), Belgium
84. Centre4NI, Belgium
85. Natuurpunt, Belgium
86. The Wolf Conservation Association, Belgium
87. Vogelbescherming Vlaanderen, Belgium
88. Centre for Environment (Friends of the Earth Bosnia and Herzegovina)
89. Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres (RENCTAS), Brazil
90. BALKANI Wildlife Society, Bulgaria
91. Bulgarian Environmental Partnership Foundation, Bulgaria
92. Mountains and People - Bulgarian Association of Mountain Leaders and Mountain Guides, Bulgaria
93. Save the Earth, Cambodia
94. Alberta Wilderness Association, Canada
95. Animal Alliance of Canada
96. Animal Protection Party of Canada
97. Nature Nova Scotia, Canada
98. The Fur-Bearers, Canada
99. WeHowl, Canada
100. Wilderness Committee, Canada
101. Animalistes per la independència, Catalonia
102. Association Biom, Croatia
103. Green Squad, Croatia
104. Udruga Prizma, Croatia
105. ALKA Wildlife, o.p.s., Czech Republic
106. Biodiversity Conservation Center, Czech Republic
107. Hnutí DUHA - Friends of the Earth Czech Republic
108. Institute for Environmental Studies, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Czech Republic
109. Institute of Vertebrate Biology CAS Brno, Czech Republic
110. Lipensko pro život, z.s., Czech Republic
111. Society for Sustainable Living, Czech Republic
112. Společnost pro zvířata / Society for Animals, Czech Republic
113. Svoboda zvířat, Czech Republic

114. Aube Nouvelle pour la Femme et le Développement (ANFD), Democratic Republic of Congo
115. Groupe Academia RDC, Democratic Republic of Congo
116. Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Denmark
117. Danmarks Vilde Natur, Denmark
118. Endelave Natur og Miljø, Denmark
119. Foreningen Danmarks Vilde Natur, Denmark
120. Min Egen, Denmark
121. Paragraf 3 & Bilag IV ApS, Denmark
122. Promentum, Denmark
123. Thomas Læssøe, Denmark
124. Tina Ljung, Denmark
125. Ulvetid, Denmark
126. Vild i Vejen, Denmark
127. Vild Med Vilje, Denmark
128. MTÜ Loomus, Estonia
129. Save Estonia's Forests, Estonia
130. Association for Nature Conservation Tapiola ry, Finland
131. Luontoliiton susiryhmä / The Wolf Action Group, Finland
132. Moxworld, Finland
133. Alsace Nature, France
134. Animal Cross, France
135. Association Le Klan du Loup, France
136. Association Protection des Animaux Sauvages (ASPAS), France
137. ASPA Vosges, France
138. AVES France
139. Baleine Sous Gravillon, France
140. Boules Epiques, France
141. Bretagne Vivante, France
142. CAP loup, France
143. Capture and Release Association, France
144. Centre Athénas, France
145. Crow Life, France
146. Ecodomaine La Forestrie, France
147. Education Ethique Animale, France
148. EELV Condition Animale, France
149. FERUS (Ours-Loup-Lynx Conservation), France
150. France Nature Environnement (FNE)
151. FNE AURA, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, France
152. Focale pour le Sauvage, France
153. Fondation Brigitte Bardot, France
154. Fonds Culture, Nature et Patrimoine du Couserans, France
155. Humanimo, France
156. Humanité et Biodiversité, France

157. Jane Goodall Institute France
158. Les Alcidés, France
159. Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux (LPO), France
160. Nature Jura, France
161. Noé, France
162. One Voice, France
163. Pôle Grands Prédateurs, France
164. Rewilding France
165. Société Française pour l'Etude et la Protection des Mammifères (SFEPM), France
166. Société Herpetologique de France
167. Société Nationale de Protection de la Nature (SNPN), France
168. Tendua pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité, France
169. Vétérinaires Pour la Biodiversité, France
170. Wildya, France
171. POH KAO des tigres et des gommès, France - India - Cambodia
172. BUND Landesverband Baden-Württemberg, Germany
173. BUND Landesverband Hessen, Germany
174. BUND Naturschutz in Bayern e.V., Germany
175. Centre for Econics and Ecosystem Management, Germany
176. Deutsche Juristische Gesellschaft für Tierschutzrecht e.V. (DJGT), Germany
177. Deutscher Tierschutzbund e.V., Germany
178. Forum Ökologie & Papier, Germany
179. Freundeskreis freilebender Wölfe e.V., Germany
180. Nadar, Germany
181. Protect: Natur-, Arten- und Landschaftsschutz e.V., Germany and Austria
182. Pro Wildlife, Germany
183. Robin Wood, Germany
184. SPAIA, Germany
185. Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC), Germany
186. Wildtierschutz Deutschland e.V., Germany
187. Wohllebens Waldakademie, Germany
188. AbibiNsroma Foundation (ANF), Ghana
189. Free World Foundation, Ghana
190. Drasi gia tin agria zoi / Action for Wildlife, Greece
191. ARCHELON - The Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece
192. BiodiversityGR, Greece
193. Callisto, Wildlife and Nature Conservation Society, Greece
194. Hellenic Animal Welfare Federation, Greece
195. Hellenic Ornithological Society / BirdLife Greece
196. Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature (HSPN), Greece
197. iSea, Greece
198. Mamagea Environmental Organisation, Greece
199. Naxos Wildlife Protection, Greece
200. Society for the Protection of Biodiversity Thrace, Greece

201. Society for the Protection of Prespa, Greece
202. Friends of Fertő Lake Association, Hungary
203. Great Lakes and Wetlands Association, Hungary
204. Association For Promotion Sustainable Development, India
205. Raah Foundation, India
206. Wildlife Rescue Centre Jogja, Indonesia
207. KOARP, Iraq
208. Environmental Pillar, Ireland
209. Compassionate Conservation Middle East, Israel
210. Change4Climate, Italy
211. Eliante, Italy
212. Emoyeni movimento vita e natura, Italy
213. Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura, Italy
214. Green Impact, Italy
215. Io non ho paura del lupo APS, Italy
216. Pro Natura Lombardia, Italy
217. The great daughter GREDA, Kenya
218. Animal Rights Association B. and T., Latvia
219. Inese Lukšo, Latvia
220. Jeļena MirnajA, Latvia
221. Kemeru National Park Fund, Latvia
222. Latvijas ainavas / wildlife conservation NGO, Latvia
223. Puse Latvijas, Latvia
224. Riga Animal Save, Latvia
225. Sofi Charity Foundation, Latvia
226. Zootēka, Latvia
227. Association for Nature Conservation "Baltijos vilkas", Lithuania
228. Center for Protection and Research of Birds (CZIP), Montenegro
229. ARK Rewilding Netherlands
230. Comité Schone Lucht, Netherlands
231. Dierenbescherming, Netherlands
232. Dierencoalitie, Netherlands
233. Fauna4Life, Netherlands
234. Leefmilieu, Netherlands
235. Rewilding Academy, Netherlands
236. Rewilding Europe, Netherlands
237. Scientists 4 Future - Wageningen, Netherlands
238. Werkgroep Wolf Nederland, Netherlands
239. NOAH - for animal rights, Norway
240. Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan (CIDP), Pakistan
241. Mission Awareness Foundation, Pakistan
242. Foundation AgriNatura for Agricultural Biodiversity, Poland
243. Fundacja Dzika Polska, Poland
244. Fundacja Dziedzictwo Przyrodnicze, Poland

245. Fundacja Psubraty, Poland
246. Fundacja Rolniczej Różnorodności Biologicznej AgriNatura, Poland
247. Fundacja Wilki i Inni Mieszkańcy Lasu, Poland
248. Niech Żyją!, Poland
249. OTOP Birdlife Polska, Poland
250. Społeczny Instytut Ekologiczny, Poland
251. Teraz Lasy, Poland
252. Wildlife Society STORK, Poland
253. Associação para o Estudo e Protecção do Gado Asinino (AEPGA), Portugal
254. Associação PATO, Portugal
255. CIÊNCIA NATURA, Portugal
256. Dear Wolf, Portugal
257. FAPAS - Associação Portuguesa para a Conservação da Biodiversidade, Portugal
258. Grupo Lobo - Associação para a Conservação do Lobo e do seu Ecossistema, Portugal
259. Palombar - Nature and Rural Heritage Conservation, Portugal
260. Plataforma Lobo-ibérico em Portugal
261. Rewilding Portugal
262. Zoo Logical, Portugal
263. Agent Green, Romania
264. Alianță Pentru Combaterea Abuzurilor, Romania
265. Association 2Celsius, Romania
266. CETM Albamont, Romania
267. Rewilding Romania
268. Earth Thrive, Serbia
269. Aegis Foundation, Slovakia
270. My sme les, Slovakia
271. PRALES, Slovakia
272. SOSNA Association, Slovakia
273. Ursia, Slovakia
274. WOLF Forest Protection Movement, Slovakia
275. Alpe Adria Green international, Slovenia
276. Animal Angels, Slovenia
277. Dinaricum - Society for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Dinarics, Slovenia
278. Društvo za zaščito živali Novo mesto, Slovenia
279. LAJKA, Society for the Protection of Animals, Slovenia
280. Mačje tačke, Slovenia
281. Society for the Protection of Animals Ljubljana, Slovenia
282. Terra Anima - Society for Deep Ecology, Slovenia
283. Umanotera - The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development, Slovenia
284. Beauty without Cruelty, South Africa
285. COPAC (Cooperative and Policy Alternative Center), South Africa
286. Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative, South Africa

287. EMS Foundation, South Africa
288. Future 4 Wildlife, South Africa
289. Global White Lion Protection Trust, South Africa
290. Green Group Simonstown, South Africa
291. KVET (Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trust), South Africa
292. Monkey Helpline, South Africa
293. Rhinos in Africa, South Africa
294. SAFCEI (Southern African Faith Communities' Environment Institute), South Africa
295. Southern African Fight for Rhinos, South Africa
296. Vervet Monkey Foundation, South Africa
297. WAPFSA (The Wildlife Animal Protection Forum South Africa), South Africa
298. Arbórea, Spain
299. Association for the Gray Wolf Study & Conservation in Spain (ASCEL)
300. Asociación Animalista Libera!, Spain
301. Asociación por la Defensa del Lobo y el Oso en el Pirineo (ADLO), Spain
302. Bajo Aragón Animalista, Spain
303. Colla Ecologista l'Arrel, Spain
304. Grup Llop Catalunya, Spain
305. Grupo Lobo Andalucía, Spain
306. Grupo Naturalista MAVEA, Spain
307. Lobo Marley, Spain
308. Lobo Park, Asociación, Spain
309. Red Ecologistas Malagueña, Spain
310. Voluntariado Censo Lobo en la Península Ibérica, Spain
311. BirdLife Sweden
312. Djurskyddet Sverige / Animal Protection Sweden
313. Naturögat, Sweden
314. Skydda Skogen / Protect the Forest, Sweden
315. Stora Rovdjursgruppen, Sweden
316. Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Sweden
317. Tanzania Climate Change Initiative, Tanzania
318. Our Land, Thailand
319. African Conservation Foundation, UK
320. Bamff Wildland, UK
321. Born Free, UK
322. Conservative Environment Network, UK
323. Explorers Against Extinction, UK
324. i-nature, UK
325. International Otter Survival Fund, UK
326. Knepp Wildland, UK
327. OneKind, UK
328. Peter Jeffs Holistic, UK
329. Planet Tracker, UK
330. Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation, Scotland, UK

331. Scotland: The Big Picture, UK
332. Sharkfin Finnegan Media, UK
333. Tasting Freedom, UK
334. Westacre Woodland Management , UK
335. Wild Animal Welfare Committee, UK
336. Wildland Research Institute, UK
337. Wildlife Network for Disease Surveillance, UK
338. Biofuelwatch, UK/USA
339. Angel Creek Forest Preserve, USA
340. Coastal Plain Conservation Group, USA
341. Coastal Planning Collab, Idaho, USA
342. Earth Action, Inc., USA
343. Global Justice Ecology Project, USA
344. In Defense of Animals, USA
345. Katie Adamson Conservation Fund, USA
346. National Wolfwatcher Coalition, USA
347. Protect Foundation, USA
348. The ReWilding Institute, USA
349. The Rising Lioness, USA
350. Wild Heritage, USA/France

 <p>Canid Specialist Group</p>  <p>Part of IUCN</p>  <p>SSC Species Survival Commission</p>	 <p>GWS</p> <p>www.gruppe-wolf.ch</p>	 <p>pro natura</p>
 <p>WWF</p>	 <p>biofuelwatch</p>	 <p>RIGA ANIMAL SAVE ANIMAL SAVE MOVEMENT</p>
 <p>GJEP</p> <p>GLOBAL JUSTICE ECOLOGY PROJECT</p>	 <p>ZOOTĚKA</p>	 <p>EARTH ACTION</p> <p>because the earth is not for sale</p>
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 <p>Coastal Plain Conservation Group</p>	 <p>WILDBERITAGE</p>	 <p>PUSE LATVIJAS</p>

	 <p>WOHLLEBENS WALDAKADEMIE</p>	 <p>IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS</p>
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		<p>Naturfreunde Schweiz </p>
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(Endelave Natur og Miljø)



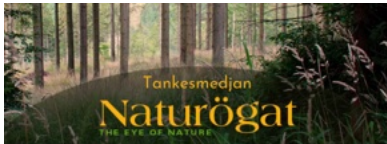
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Centre for Ecnics and
Ecosystem Management



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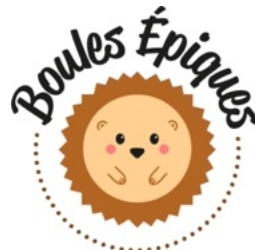
		
		
		
		
		
		

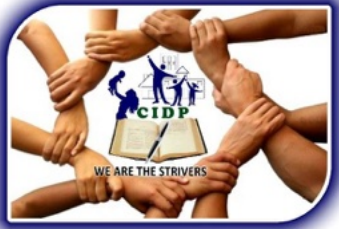


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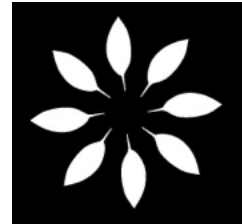
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ASSOCIATION
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 <p>svoboda zvířat</p>		

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