Abstracts

Zbigniew Borowski, Wanda Olech, Agnieszka Suchecka (eds.)

11th European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference

September 25–29, 2017, Warsaw, Poland



16:40–17:00	Do anticoagulant rodenticides affect the seasonal population dynamics of small mustelids? **Javier Fernandez-de-Simon**
17:00–17:20	Free-roaming cats and their impact on wildlife in central Poland – origin of the problem **Dagny Krauze**
17:20–17:40	Zoonotic rabbit hepatitis E virus in two wild rabbit populations in and around Frankfurt/ Main, Germany **René Ryll**
17:40–18:00	Corvid trapping with the Larsen mate **Steve Campbell**
18:00	COFFEE
	FRIDAY 29th SEPTEMBER 2017
10:00–11:00	**PLENARY,** What do we know and what do we need to know to mitigate human--wildlife conflicts: Populations, diseases and decision making **Graham C Smith**
11:00–11:20	COFFEE
	HUMAN – ANIMAL SOCIAL CONFLICT
11:20–11:40	In situ sterilization of eggs in high nests – Indian House Crows **Yoav Motro**
11:40–12:00	Attacks on humans and property damage by relocated rhesus monkeys (pest primate) and mitigation strategies in suburban areas of Delhi NCR **Ishita Ganguly**
12:00–12:20	Mediterranean versus Atlantic Monk Parakeets: towards a differentiated management at the European Scale? **Jose-Luis Postigo**
12:20–12:40	Modelling the current habitat use of coypu (Myocastor coypus) in Europe and potential future spread under climate change **Anna Schertler**
12:40–13:00	European level mammal data and the need for harmonisation **Graham C Smith**
13:00–13:20	Effect of climate change and human activity on small mammal populations in NE Poland **Karol Zub**
13:20–13:50	COFFEE
13:50	CLOSING REMARKS

MEDITERRANEAN VERSUS ATLANTIC MONK PARAKEETS: TOWARDS A DIFFERENTIATED MANAGEMENT AT THE EUROPEAN SCALE?

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The Monk parakeet *Myiopsitta monachus* is an invasive species widely distributed across the world. Its invasive populations have been reported from several European countries, but data on population sizes and trends are few and often outdated. From 2015 to 2017, we have conducted a census across Europe to update Monk parakeet population sizes and analyze, whenever possible, their growth trends. Results show than in some countries commonly cited as invaded by Monk parakeets, such as Germany or Czech Republic, the species is actually not present. Furthermore, some countries where few data were available before our census, were revealed to harbor large parakeet populations. For example, the monk parakeet population in Greece turned out to be not only Europe's third largest, but also the one with the highest growth rate ever registered in Europe. Mediterranean populations typically are larger than Atlantic ones, growing exponentially and showing signs of fast range

expansion compared to the those from the Atlantic part of Europe. Given the differences we found in population size, growth rate and the rate of range expansion, we suggest the development of a differentiate monk parakeet management policy at the European scale. Mediterranean countries may consider the inclusion of this parakeet species on the list of 'European Alien Invasive Species of Regional Concern' in order to coordinate mitigation strategies. The fact that some management is necessary is illustrated by the case of monk parakeets in Spain, where the population has reached at least 20.000 individuals, and is starting to cause non-negligible damage to agricultural crops.