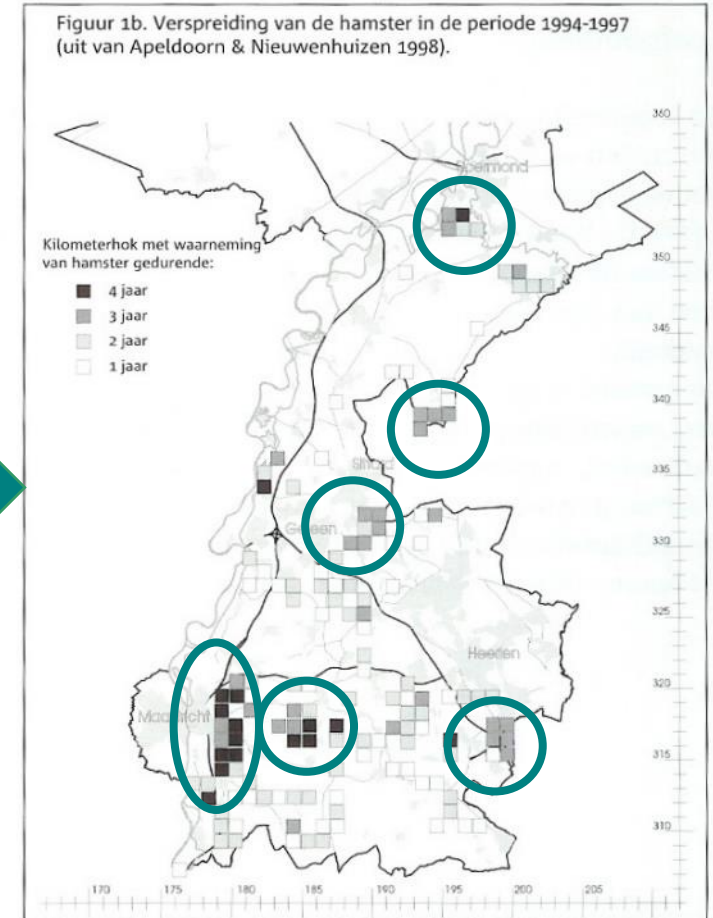
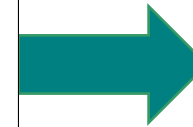
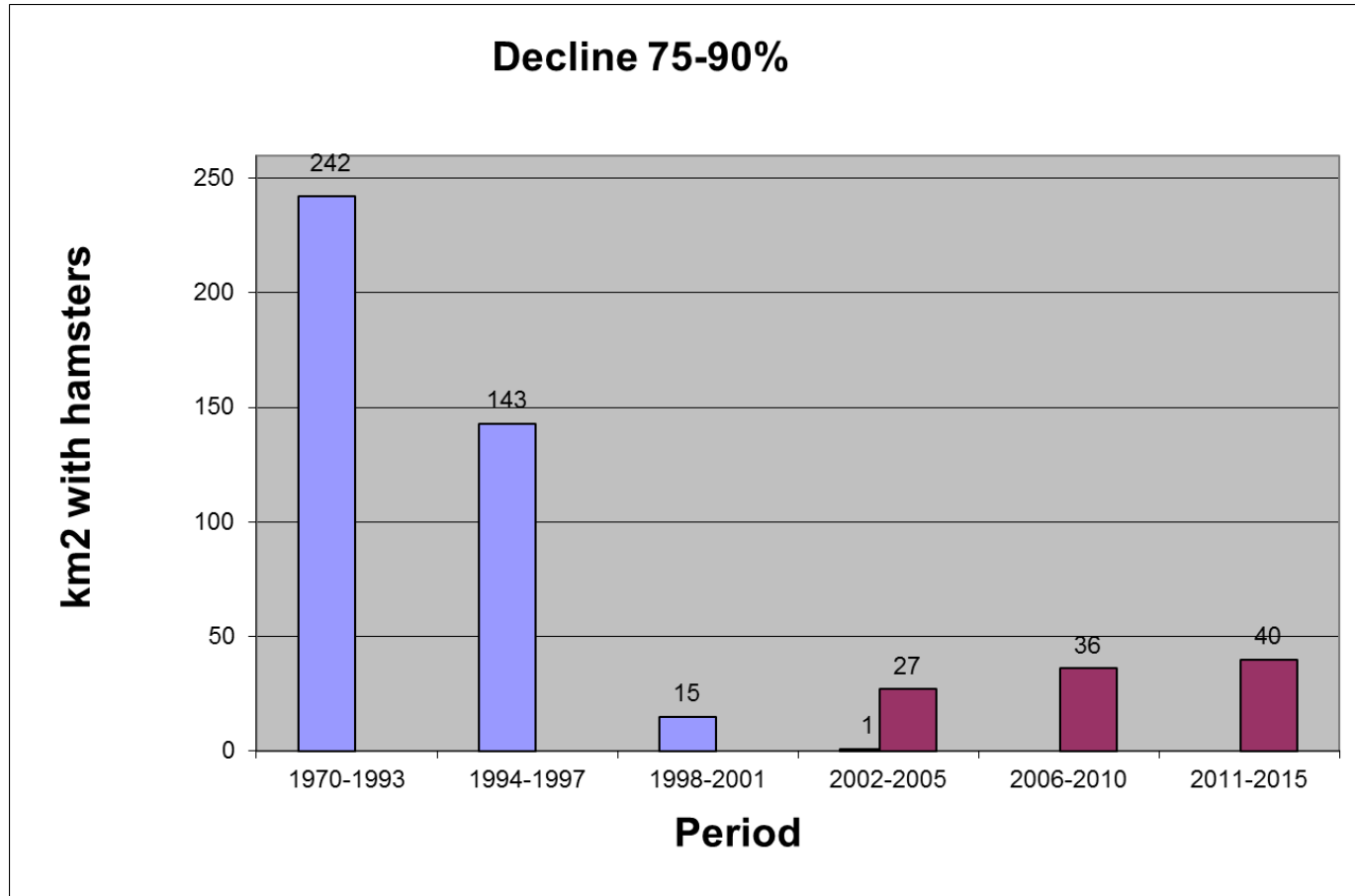


The struggle for effective conservation of hamsters in the Netherlands: an overview



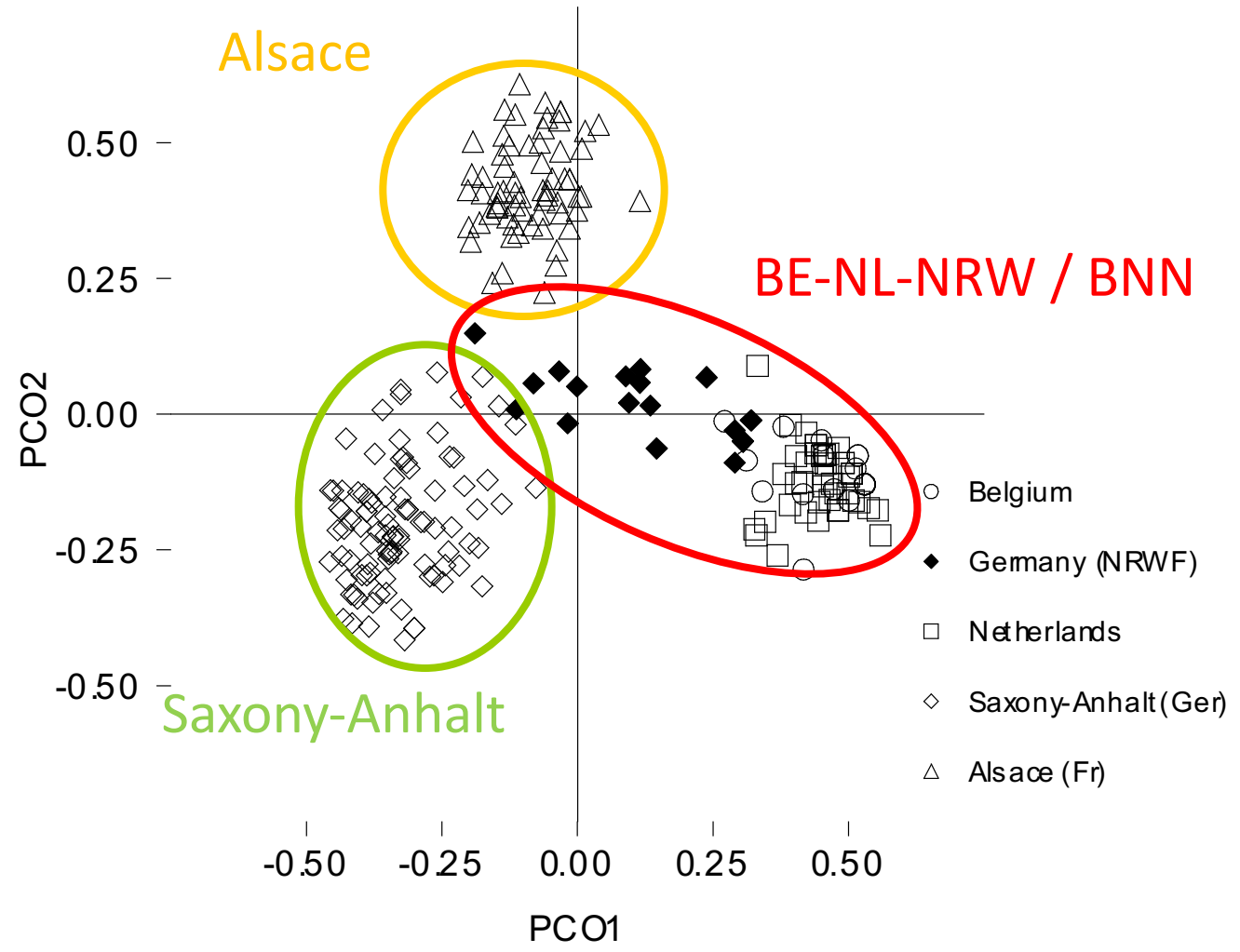
Maurice La Haye

Rapid decline in distribution and number in the '90s

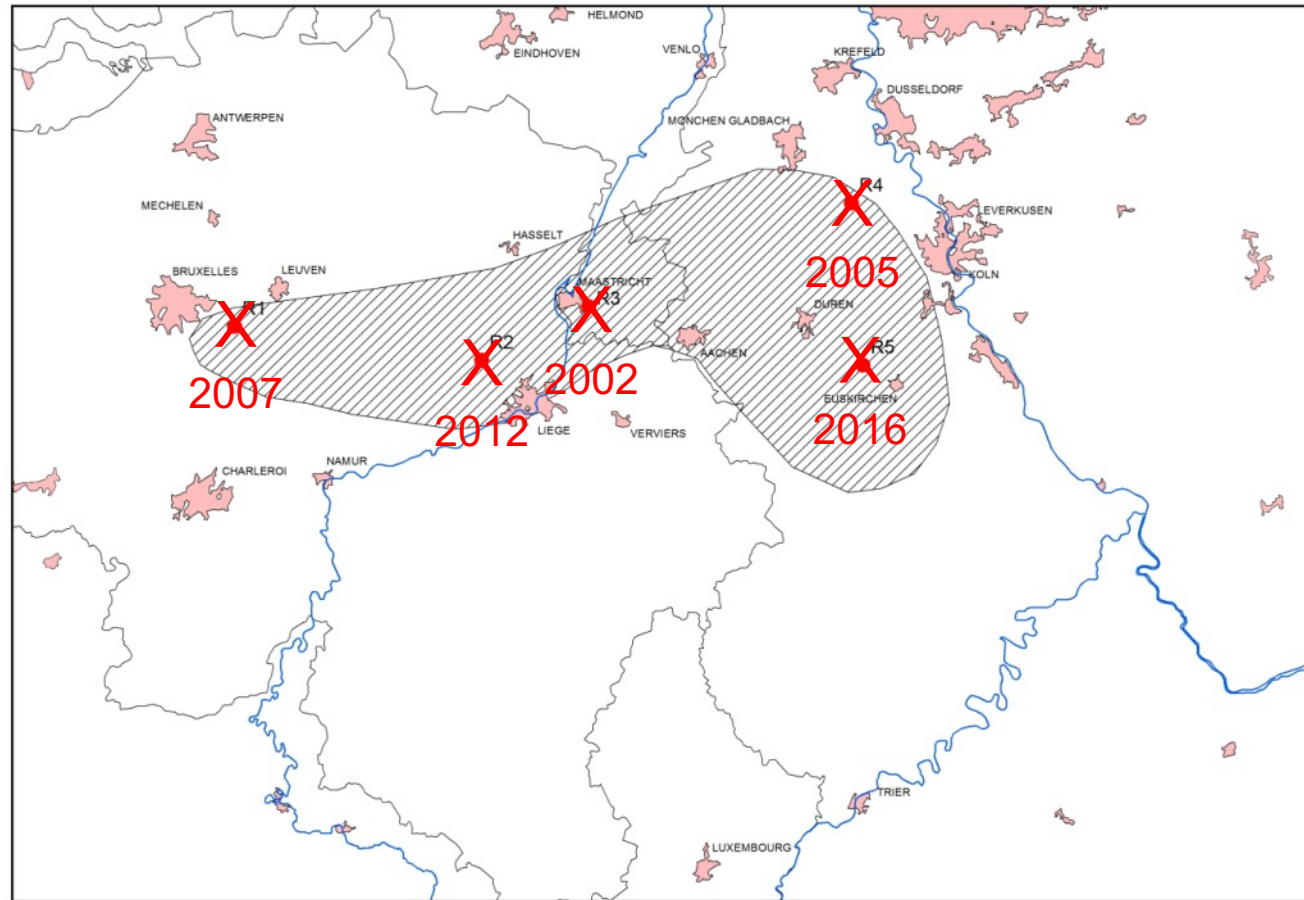


From widespread to isolated populations

Genetically different populations. No European breeding recommended



This is how extinction looks... in just 15 years



Individuals from Belgium and Northrhine-Westphalia -> captive breeding program

How to follow hamsters in cereals or alfalfa?

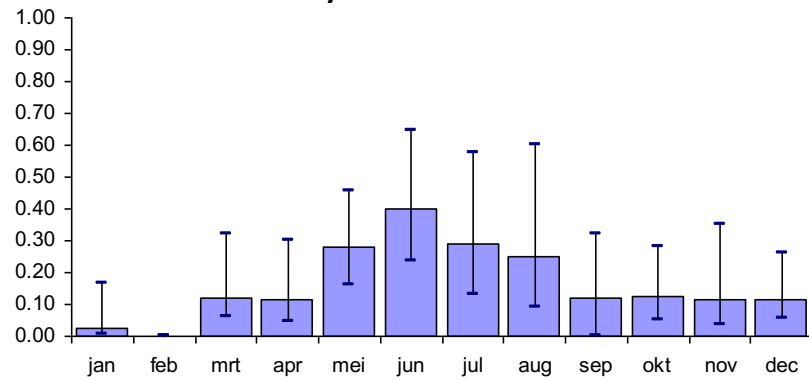


Monitoring is knowing and to learn from the results

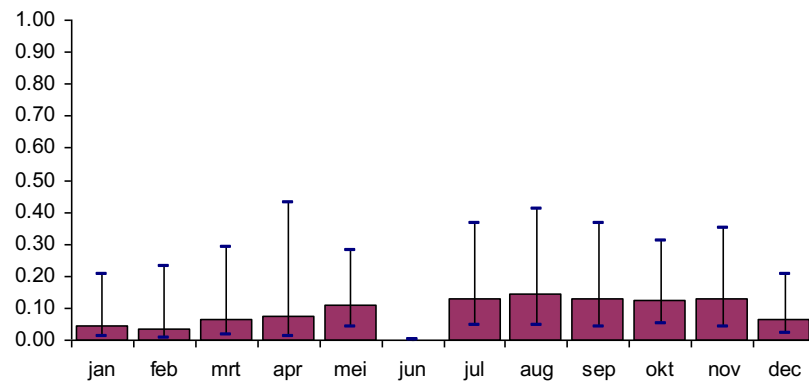


....males run around and loose their head (or worse)....

Mortality in wild males



Mortality in wild females



And differences in survival due to origin



Captive bred

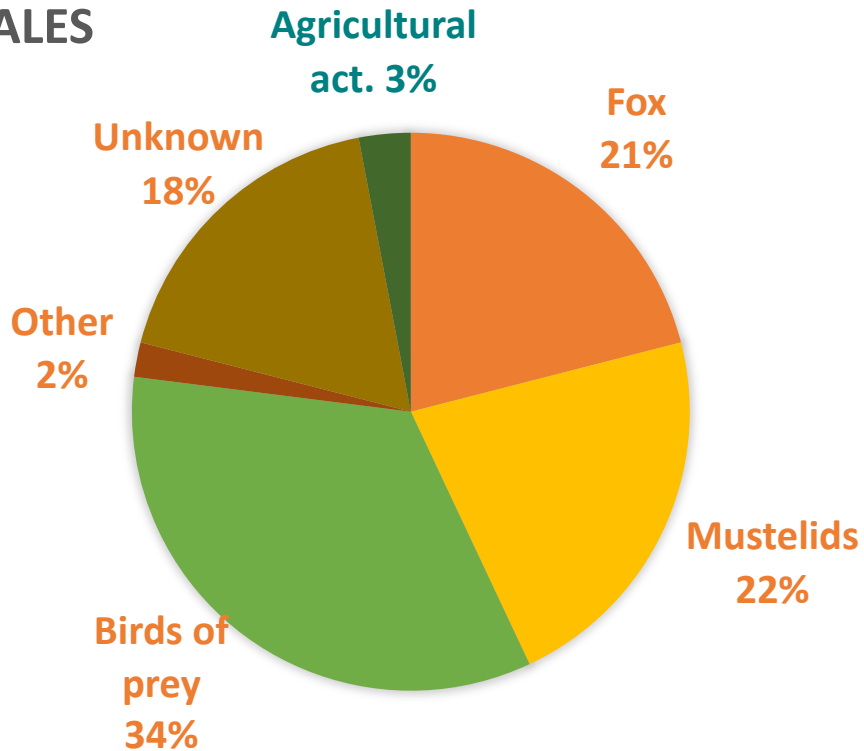
versus



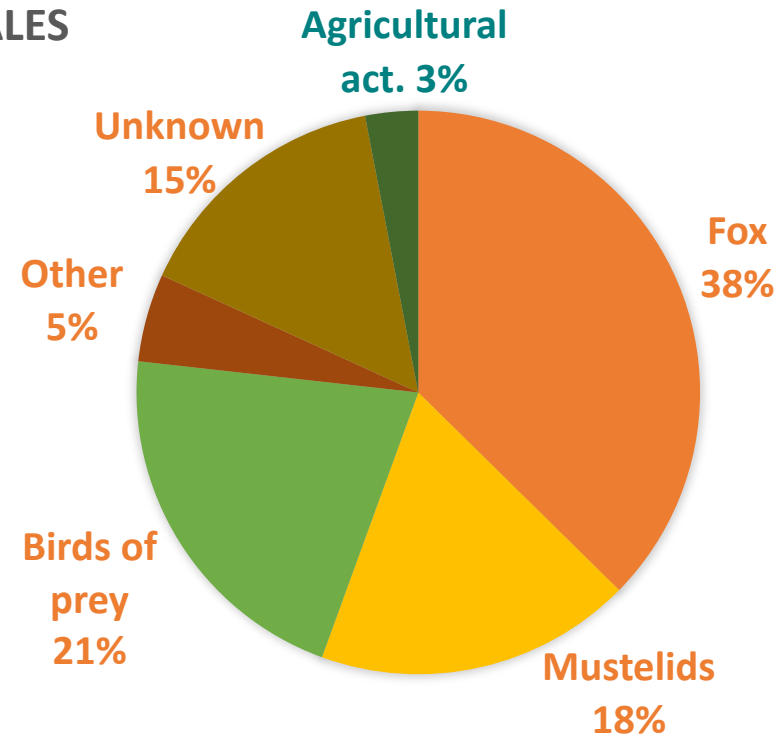
Wild born

Most hamsters are predated by foxes, mustelids and birds of prey

FEMALES

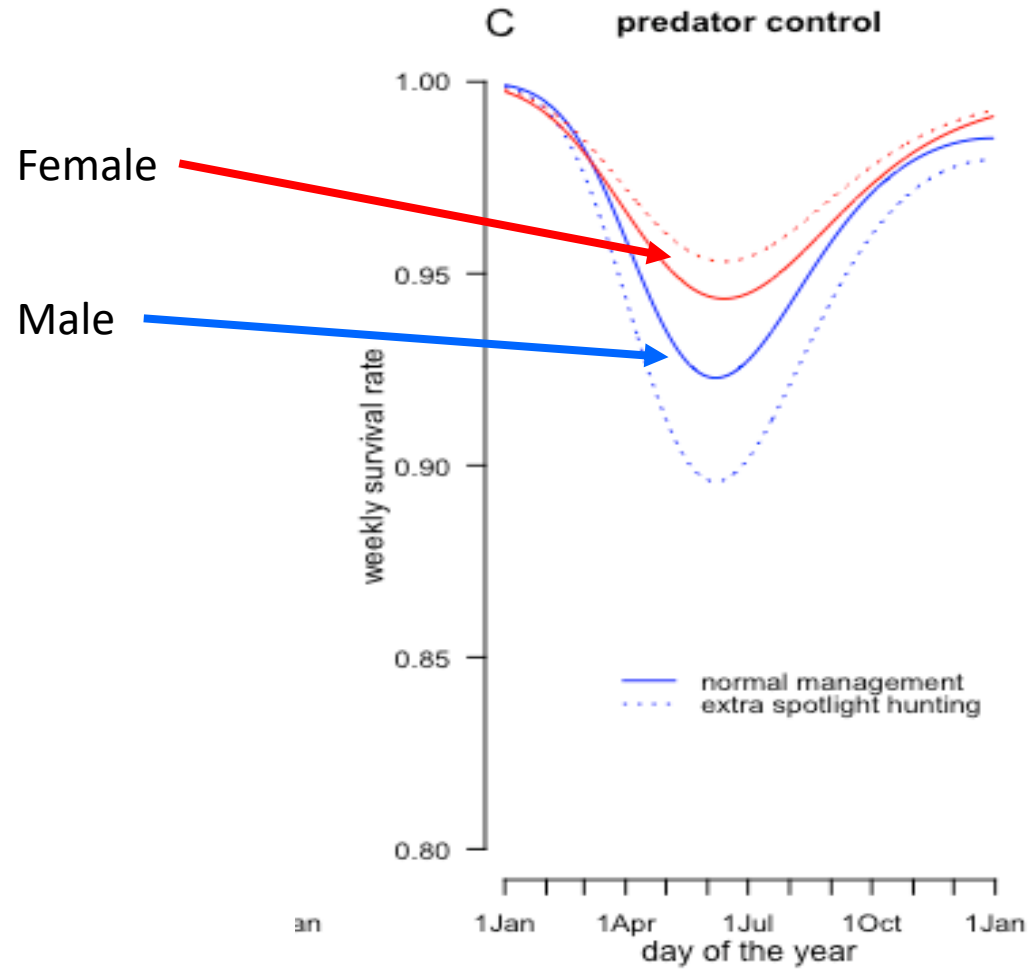


MALES

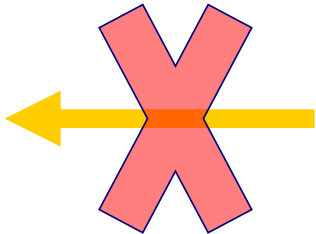


Only a few were killed directly through farming activities

No effect of fox-hunting



Significant positive effect of electric fences = anti fox

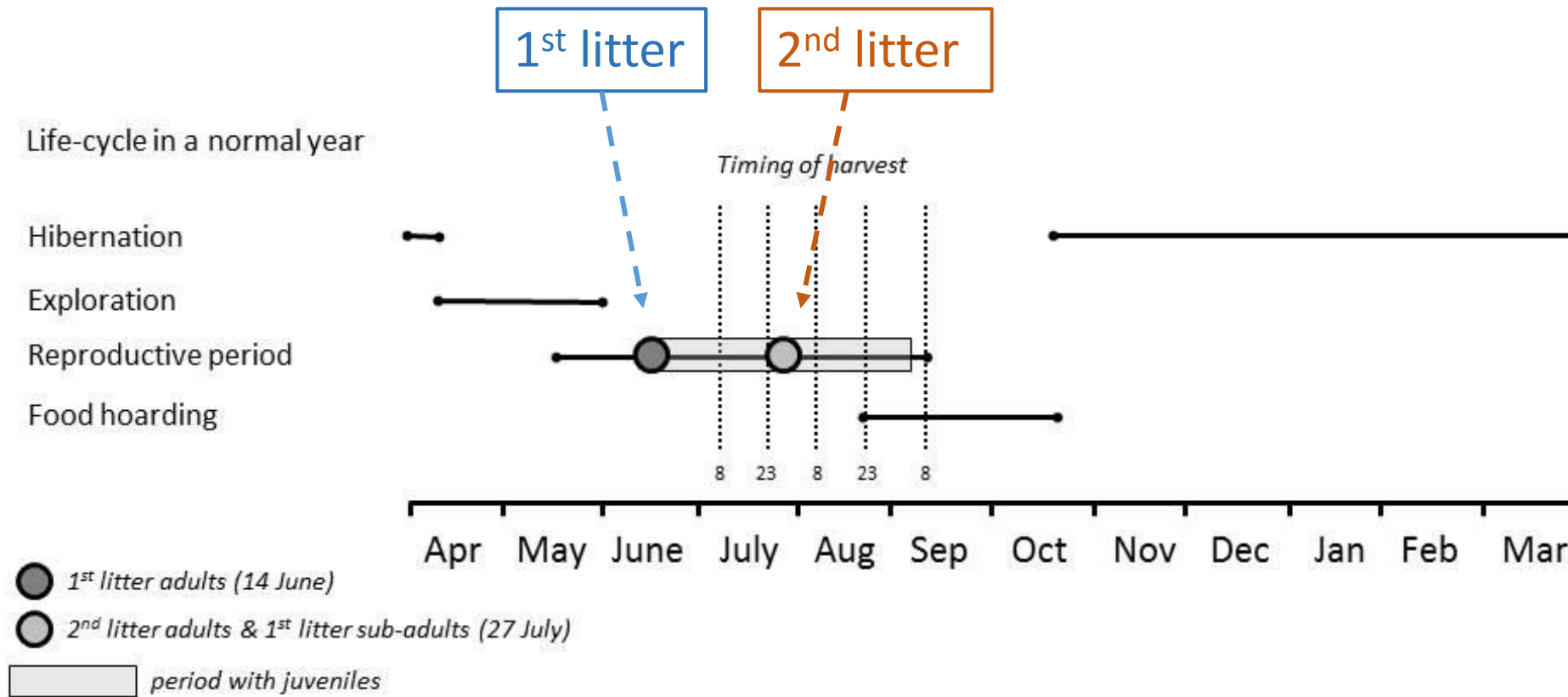


Hamsters need sufficient cover of typical agricultural crops: cereals / alfalfa



Hamsters are an easy prey after harvest: talk of Gerard

Harvest starts too early, when juveniles still depend on the mother



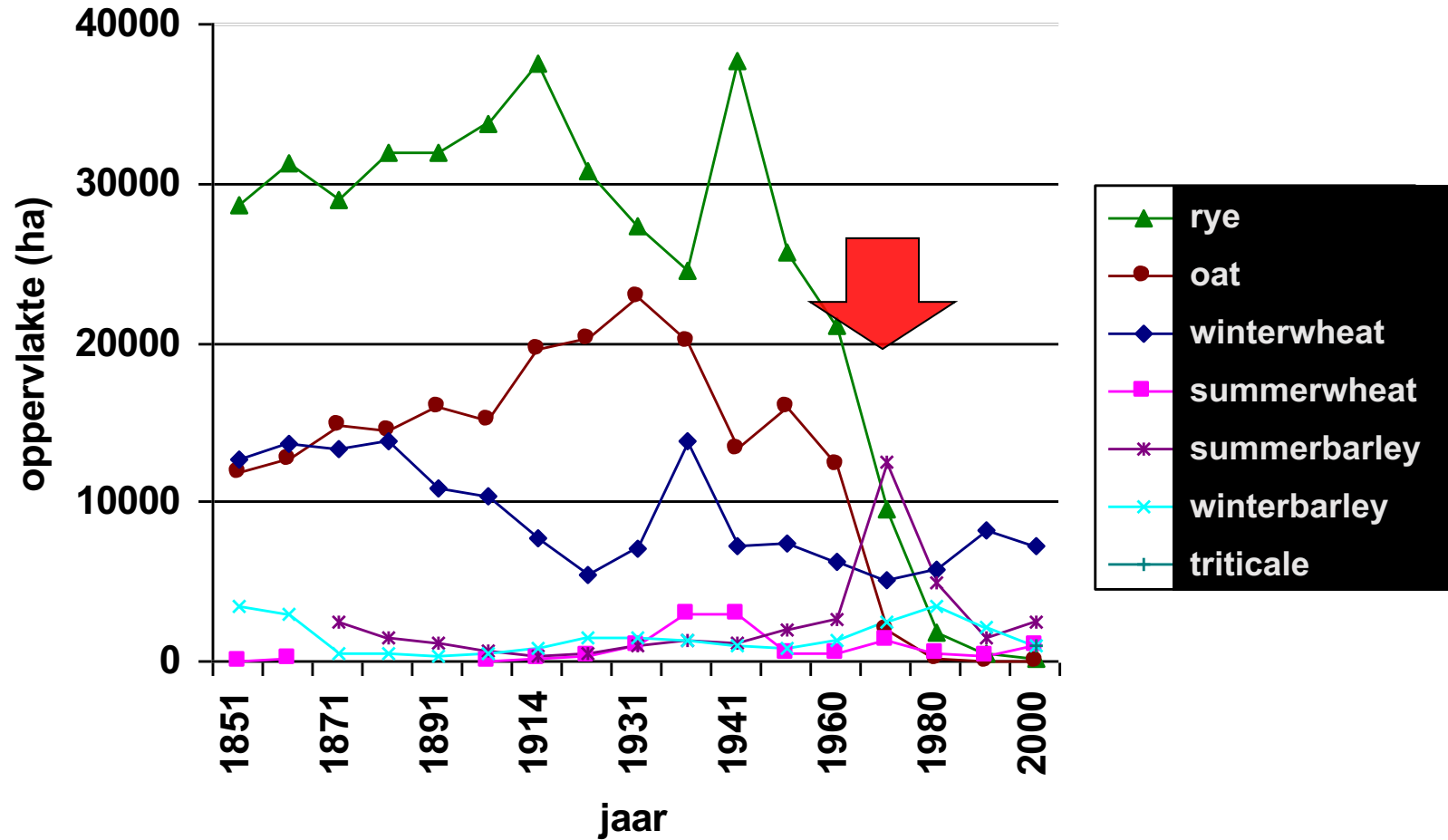
Hamsterfriendly management is restricting harvest -> cover as long as possible

Annual cycle hamster, July is very important

	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
hibernation	100	90	50	10	5					5	50	100
1th litter 90%						30	50	10				
2nd litter 65%							15	35	15			
3th litter 9%								2	5	2		
youngs 1th litter 20%								5	10	5		
total reproduction %						16	35	28	16	4		
coverage												



Loss of suitable crops (and changing climate?)



60-70 % of suitable cereals have disappeared since 1970

Solution, agriculture management with restrictions:

Less & later harvesting - more cereals – other crops like alfalfa –
rotation no problem – ploughing not problematic



Hamster management in practice



No fertilizer



No herbicides



Regular management



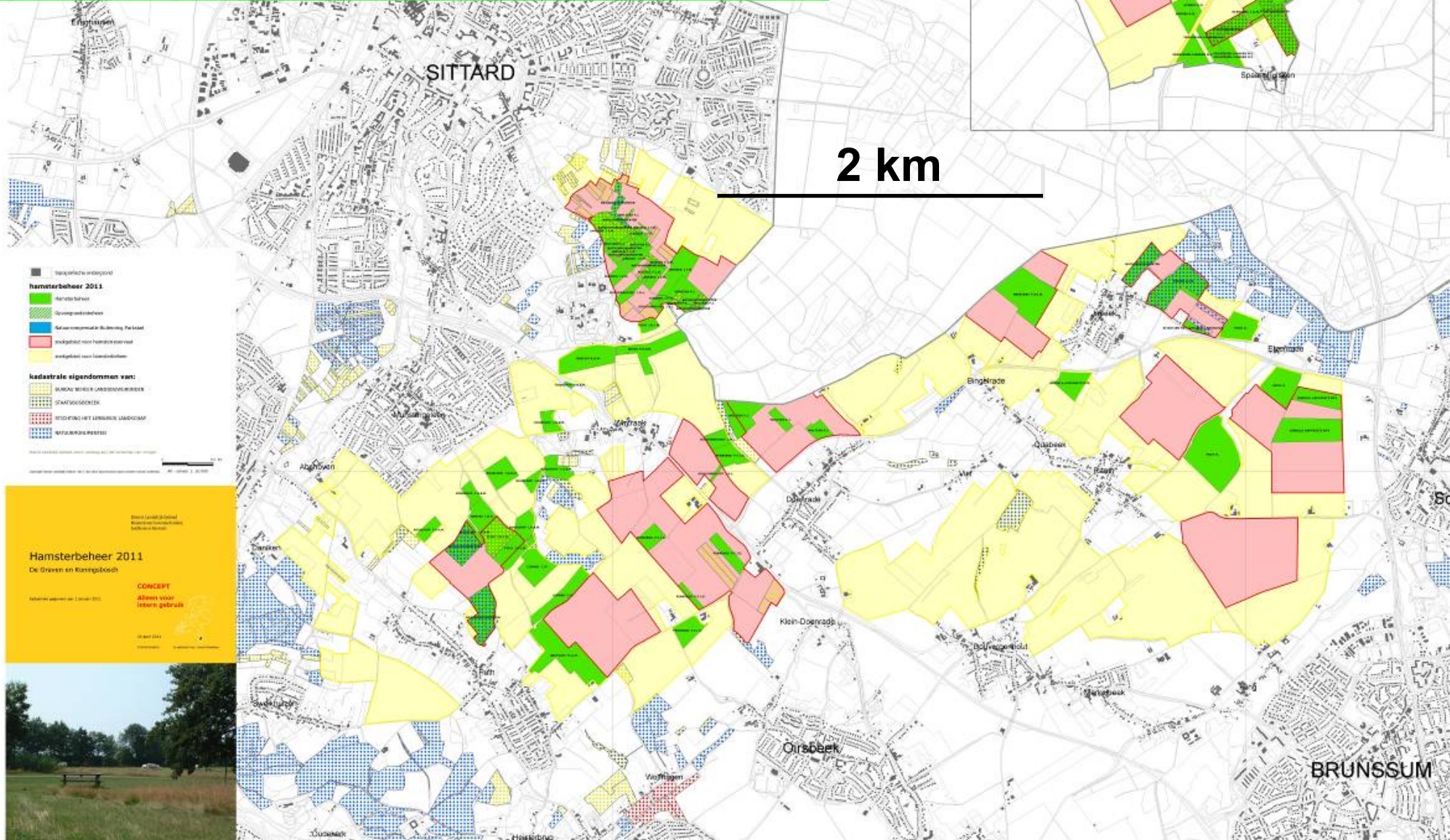


Adjusted management with cereal stripper





Large scale hamsterfriendly management (20-25%) -> only temporarily success



...."small problem": regulations and politician....

Datum 03 mei 2012
Betreft Beslissing op uw betaalverzoek 2011

BSN/KvL
09096821
Relaties
2011460
Banknum
1079941

Geachte heer/mevrouw,

U heeft in de Gecombineerde opgave een betaalverzoek voor de subsidie voor agrarisch natuur- en landschapsbeheer (SNL) gedaan. Dit hoort bij uw aanvraag met nummer 7641165. In deze brief leest u mijn beslissing.

Niet goedgekeurd
Ik wijs uw betaalverzoek af. Dit komt omdat uw aanvraag voor subsidie voor agrarisch natuur- en landschapsbeheer (SNL) is afgewezen. De reden hiervoor is:

MINIMUM OPPERVLAKTE COLLECTIEF BEHEER
De oppervlakte waarover u het beheer voert, is kleiner dan de minimum oppervlakte die u heeft opgegeven voor de deelname aan collectief beheer. Dit mag niet, daarom krijgt u helaas geen subsidie*. Dit staat vermeld op de betaalspecificatie.

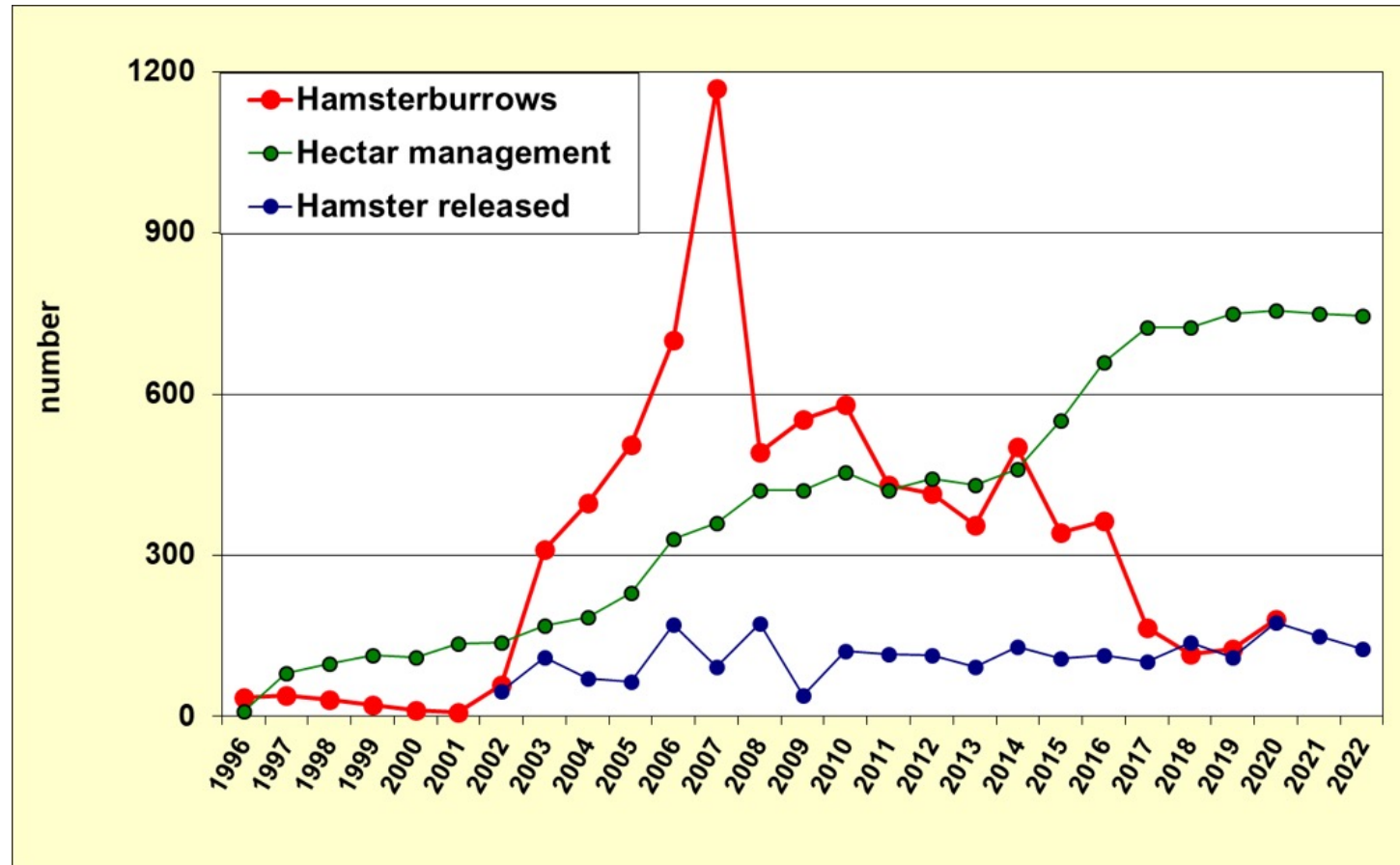
Heeft u vorig jaar ook al subsidie ontvangen voor deze oppervlakte? Dan moet u dit terugbetalen. Dit ziet u ook terug op deze betaalspecificatie.

*Regeling SNL art. 4.1.1.6 en 4.1.2.2.

Bezwaar
Als u het niet eens bent met deze beslissing, kunt u binnen zes weken na verzending van deze brief een bezwaarschrift indienen. Stuur het ondertekende bezwaarschrift naar Dienst Regelingen, afdeling Recht en Rechtsbescherming, postbus 322, 9400 AH Assen.



First years population growth, afterwards strong decline again



Fundamental changes within the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) are needed



Don't give up, hamsterfriendly management also supports other farmland species



Thank you for your attention

