

Pregled bibliografske jedinice broj: 848246

## First record of the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in the Croatian parts of Dinarides

Duplić, Aljoša; Slijepčević, Vedran; Popović, Nina; Jedriško, Paul

First record of the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in the Croatian parts of Dinarides // *Book of Abstracts of the 2nd Croatian symposium on invasive species* / Jelaska, Sven D. (ur.).

Zagreb: Croatian Ecological Society, 2016. (predavanje, međunarodna recenzija, sažetak, znanstveni)

CROSBI ID: **848246**



Za ispravke kontaktirajte CROSBI podršku putem [web obrasca](#)

### Naslov

First record of the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in the Croatian parts of Dinarides

### Autori

Duplić, Aljoša ; Slijepčević, Vedran ; Popović, Nina ; Jedriško, Paul

### Vrsta, podvrsta i kategorija rada

Sažeci sa skupova, sažetak, znanstveni

### Izvornik

Book of Abstracts of the 2nd Croatian symposium on invasive species / Jelaska, Sven D. - Zagreb : Croatian Ecological Society, 2016

### Skup

2nd Croatian symposium on invasive species with international participation

### Mjesto i datum

Zagreb, Hrvatska, 21-22.11.2016

### Vrsta sudjelovanja

Predavanje

### Vrsta recenzije

Međunarodna recenzija

### Ključne riječi

invasive species; raccoon dog; Dinarides; Croatia

### Sažetak

The native range of the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) extends across eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Vietnam, China and Korea. In Europe, the raccoon dog was introduced to the former USSR during the period 1934-1953 for fur, from where it spread to the west. It is recorded in over 25 European countries and it was listed amongst the 100 most invasive species due to predation on birds and amphibians, competition with native species and primarily as vector of zoonoses. In Croatia, specimens were recorded in the beginning of the 1980s in the eastern part of the country. Afterwards, no presence in Croatia was recorded, although species' features include adaptability, hibernation, high reproductive and migratory potential, as well as efficient gene flow between populations. In surrounding countries, racoon dog is present in Hungary and Serbia. In Slovenia, it was recorded in 1980 with some recent individual findings. In Mrzle drage (HTRS96 E369639, N5022343) near Mrkopalj, raccoon dog was recorded by phototrap, which is the first record in the upland part of Croatia and in this part of the Dinarides. Other signs of presence were not recorded, therefore we assume that it was a migrating individual. There are few possible scenarios regarding the origin of this individual: escape from breeding farms, illegal introduction and spread by migration, which would be a confirmation of predictions that raccoon dog will spread southward. For successful control and eradication, coordination of responsible authorities of surrounding countries is necessary. We recommend monitoring of this species presence in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in NE Italy and urgent actions in case of population establishment.

### Izvorni jezik

Engleski

### Znanstvena područja



**Ustanove**

Veleučilište u Karlovcu

**Profili:**

 [Vedran Slijepcevic](#) (autor)

 [Aljoša Duplić](#) (autor)

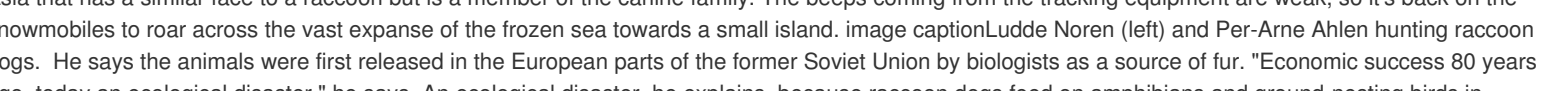
 [Nina Popović](#) (autor)

 [Google Scholar](#)

**Citiraj ovu publikaciju**

**Podijeli**



To send this article to your Kindle, first ensure no-reply@cambridge.org is added to your Approved Personal Document E-mail List under your Personal Document Settings on the Manage Your Content and Devices page of your Amazon account. Then enter the 'name' part of your Kindle email address below. Find out more about sending to your Kindle. Find out more about sending to your Kindle. Note you can select to send to either the @free.kindle.com or @kindle.com variations. '@free.kindle.com' emails are free but can only be sent to your device when it is connected to wi-fi. '@kindle.com' emails can be sent to your device regardless of connection status. Russians introduced *N. procyonoides* from southeastern Siberia to several places, first in the Asian part, and later mainly in the European part, of the former Soviet Union, between 1929 and 1955 (Lavrov, 1971). Altogether they introduced about 9100 individuals. They first bred the animals in farms and then released them into the wild in order to get a new valuable fur animal. Genetic variability of raccoon dogs in Europe results from the combination of factors including multiple translocations with use of individuals from different geographical areas, secondary contact, and admixture of two co-occurring separate maternal lineages with divergent evolutionary histories (Pitra et al., 2010). The animal they are looking for is a raccoon dog, a fox-like creature native to East Asia that has a similar face to a raccoon but is a member of the canine family. The beeps coming from the tracking equipment are weak, so it's back on the snowmobiles to roar across the vast expanse of the frozen sea towards a small island.  Ludde Noren (left) and Per-Arne Ahlen hunting raccoon dogs. He says the animals were first released in the European parts of the former Soviet Union by biologists as a source of fur. "Economic success 80 years ago, today an ecological disaster," he says. An ecological disaster, he explains, because raccoon dogs feed on amphibians and ground-nesting birds in wetland areas. Photos with Raccoon Dog. Distribution. Raccoon dogs are native to eastern Asia ranging from the eastern corner of Russia to Japan and northern India. They were introduced in Europe and now these animals are abundant throughout Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania, Bulgaria, Serbia, France, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Belarus, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Ukraine, Germany, Norway, European parts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. The scientific name of this species, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, translates from Greek roughly to "the night wanderer." Raccoon dogs are the only canids that hibernate. Like wild dogs, the Raccoon dog may live in urban areas and even live in homes like domesticated dogs.