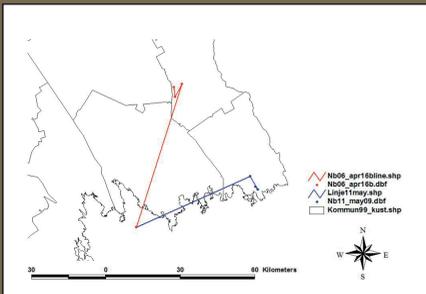


LIFE09 NAT/SE/000344 "Management of the invasive raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in the north-European countries"

Can the EU STOP the raccoon dog?

The EU's environmental fund LIFE+, together with Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland are now investing five million Euros aimed at stopping the spread of the raccoon dog in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Swedish Hunters' Association leads the three-year project using new methods.



Movement of two Judas animal of oposit sex paring out after long dispersal



Judas animal fitted with ear tags and GPS/SMS transmitter

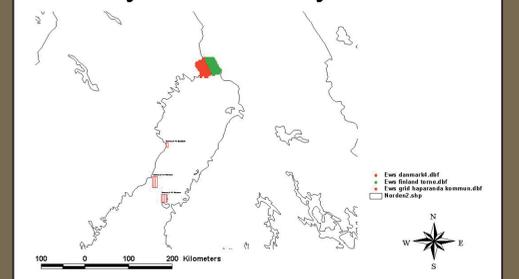


Recapture of a Judas animal using a baying dog.



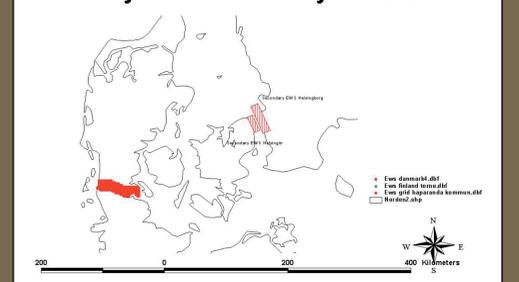
Judas animal photocaptured during dispersal in the northern EWS

Primary and secondary EWS North

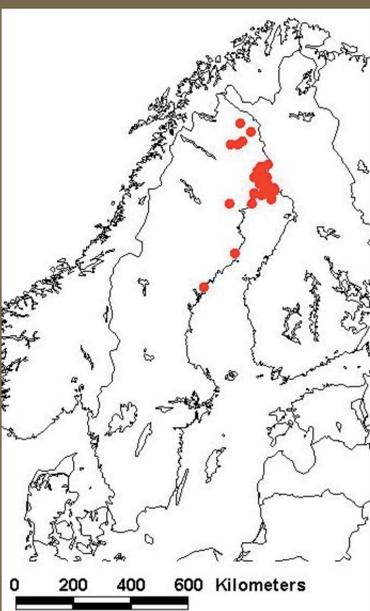


Map showing the EWS with trail cameras in the northern dispersal zone

Primary and Secondary EWS South



Map showing the EWS with trail cameras in the southern dispersal zone



Raccoon dog occurrences in Sweden confirmed by the project 2008-2010.

The raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) is an opportunistic generalist carnivore native to eastern-Asia. Between 1929 and 1955 a total of 9 100 individuals were introduced to the wild as fur game in the European parts of former Soviet Union. In the period from 1935 to 1984 the raccoon dog colonised 1.4 million km² of Europe by secondary expansion. The raccoon dog can cause severe ecological damage and is one of the main vectors of rabies in Europe and an important vector of several parasites dangerous to humans such as the fox tapeworm (*Echinococcus multilocularis*).

This project essentially aims to prevent the raccoon dog from establishing in Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

