



9th International Bearded Vulture Observation Days

October 11th 2014 (period: 11th-19th of October)

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A cooperation within the International Bearded vulture Monitoring (IBM)

The project partners:

Nationalpark Hohe Tauern

LPO Grands Causses

Parc Nationale du Mercantour

Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime

Parc National les Ecrins

Parc National de la Vanoise

Parc Naturel regional du Vercors

Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta & Parco Nazionale Gran Paradiso

A.S.T.E.R.S. (Conservatoire des l'espaces naturels Haute-Savoie)

Provincia di Sondrio, Ufficio Faunistico

Parco Nazionale dello Stelvio / Nationalpark Stifserjoch

Stiftung Pro Bartgeier / Fondation Pro Gypaète

Supervised by



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1. Introduction

Preface

The 2014's international survey was held between the 11th and the 19th October with the focal day on Saturday 11th. The buffer period of one week is chosen in order to allow some flexibility for areas where the weather conditions are not suitable on the focal day. All dates are decided on mutual agreement among the partners and takes into account partner's availability, other ornithological appointments and bird's reproductive behavior. The fact that bearded vultures are active in nest building make this a suitable period to observe the birds and record possible new territories and breeding pairs.

This survey consists in an international gathering of observers to monitor the Bearded Vulture (BV) populations in the Alps as well as representing a wide-spread public event to sensibelize awareness of the current status of this species and continues to raise more and more participants as it becomes a birdwatching tradition throughout the years gathering over 630 observers in 2014.

The monitoring is planned and is executed simultaneously over all the alpine territories (see Fig. 1) by local administrators and ultimately allows us to gain information about bearded vulture presence simultaneously on over 400 different points in the Alps avoiding/reducing the chance of double counts and allowing us to get the big general picture about bearded vulture coverage.

The area covered by the observers during the IOD has increased over the years, still it has not been possible to cover the complete Alpine range (~188.000 km²) simultaneously. However, the main purpose of the IOD remains to try to assess the evolution of the population on a regional scale as well as trying to determine the whole bearded vulture population over the complete territory of the the Alps.

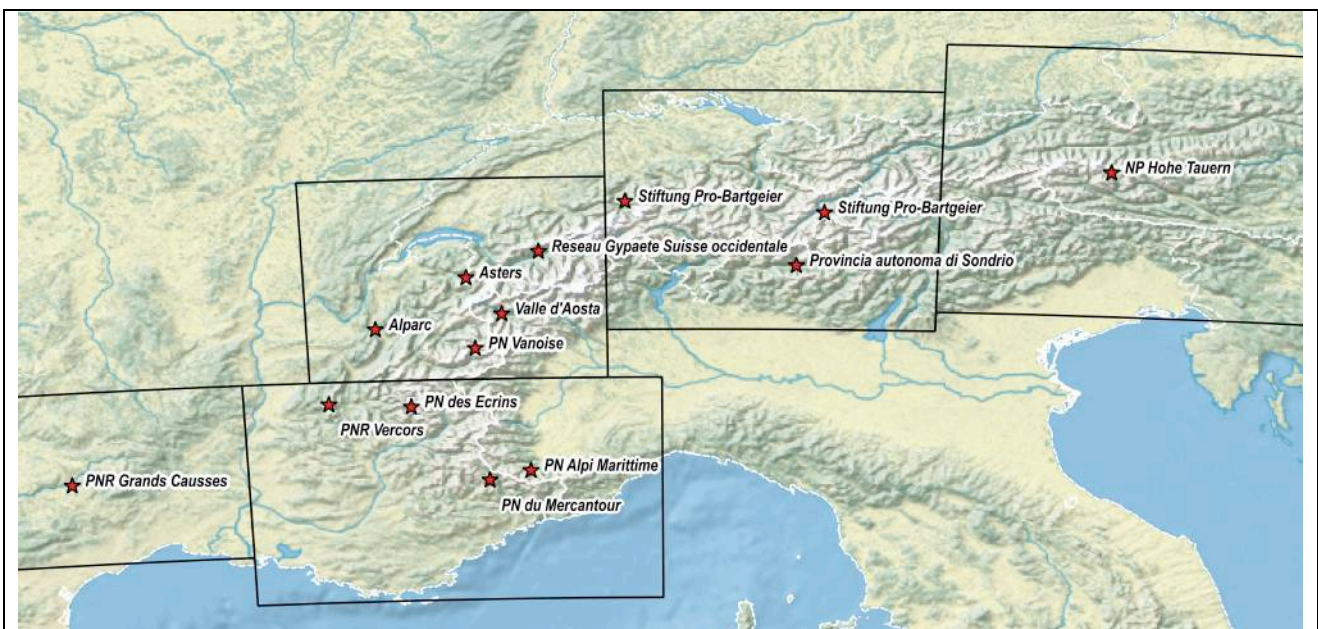


Fig. 1: IBM Partners taking part to the International Observation Days

Observation Protocol and Data Analysis

The survey took place between 10:00 and 15:00. For each observation site and bearded vulture sighting following information was recorded:

Observation site:

- date
- team/partner
- post name, address and coordinates
- post occupancy (observation time)
- weather conditions
- total number of observed bearded vultures
- presence/observation of other species
- observers names

Bird observation:

- date
- time and duration of the observation
- coordinates of the observation
- distance to the observer, flight height and direction
- age of the bird*
- bird name / hypothesis
- picture

* *The identification of the birds was done accordingly to the protocol available under the downloads at the IBM website and the booklet by the Natural History Museum of Crete and the Hellenic Ornithological Society.*

The teams are ideally composed by two or more observers, at least one of them being experienced, equipped with binoculars and, depending on availability, telescope and camera.

All data is collected at the end of the day by the local administrator and send to the IBM to be merged for an independent analysis over the whole Alpine range. Some of the partners also analyze the data in their team providing already the IBM with an estimation of the total number of birds observed on a local scale. In this case, both the results obtained by the partners and by the IBM are taken into account and integrated into one estimate.

Since not in all cases it is possible to assess with certainty the identity of a bird, this final estimate includes a minimal and a maximal count number, namely accounting for a more strict versus a less conservative analysis.

Following the estimation of the number of sighted bearded vulture individuals, also the estimate of BV total population size will be calculated according to literature (Michael Schaub et al., Journal of Applied Ecology, Volume 46, Issue 1, pages 92-100, February 2009, "*When to end releases in reintroduction programs: demographic rates and population viability analysis of bearded vultures in the Alps*") and compared to the IOD results.

All maps produced for this report show slightly translated points (around 500m from the original GPS data).

Weather conditions

Meteorology is a non-predictable variable, which strongly affects the success and final account of the International Bearded Vulture Observation Days. Weather conditions like strong rain or snowfall can limit accessibility to some of the observations sites and clouds or fog can affect the observer's chance to see bearded vultures by compromising visibility as well as possibly lowering the activity of the birds in unfavorable meteorological conditions.

Unfortunately, the meteorological conditions on the focal day were not ideal, a big part of the Alpine range being subjected to fog and rain and altogether bad visibility (Fig. 2 and 3), with the least favorable weather being found in the South and Western parts of the Alpine range. This hindered some of the partners on their observation efforts and can therefore at least in part explain this year's regionally low bearded vulture observation numbers.

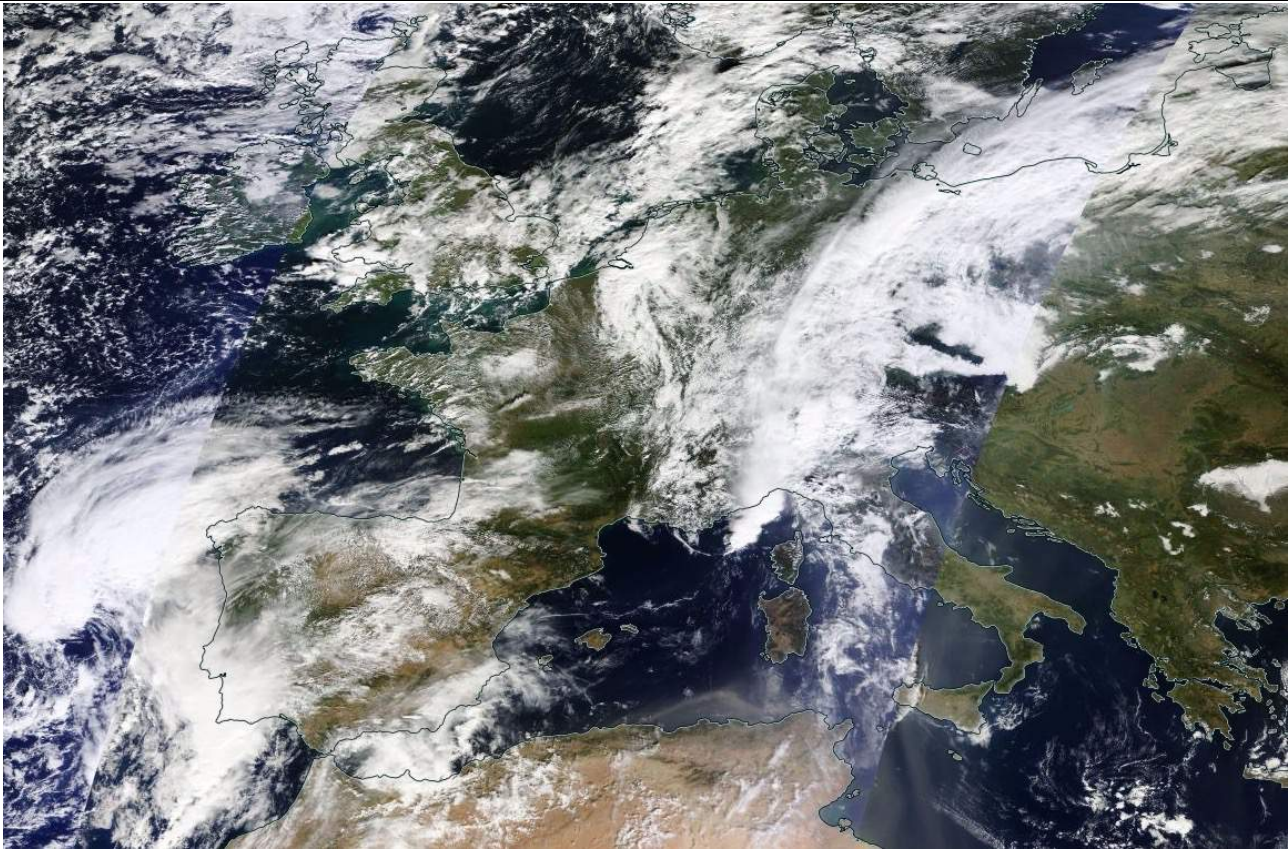


Fig. 2: General overview of continental meteorological conditions on the focal day, 11. October 2014 at midday (taken from Worldview earthdata.nasa.gov).

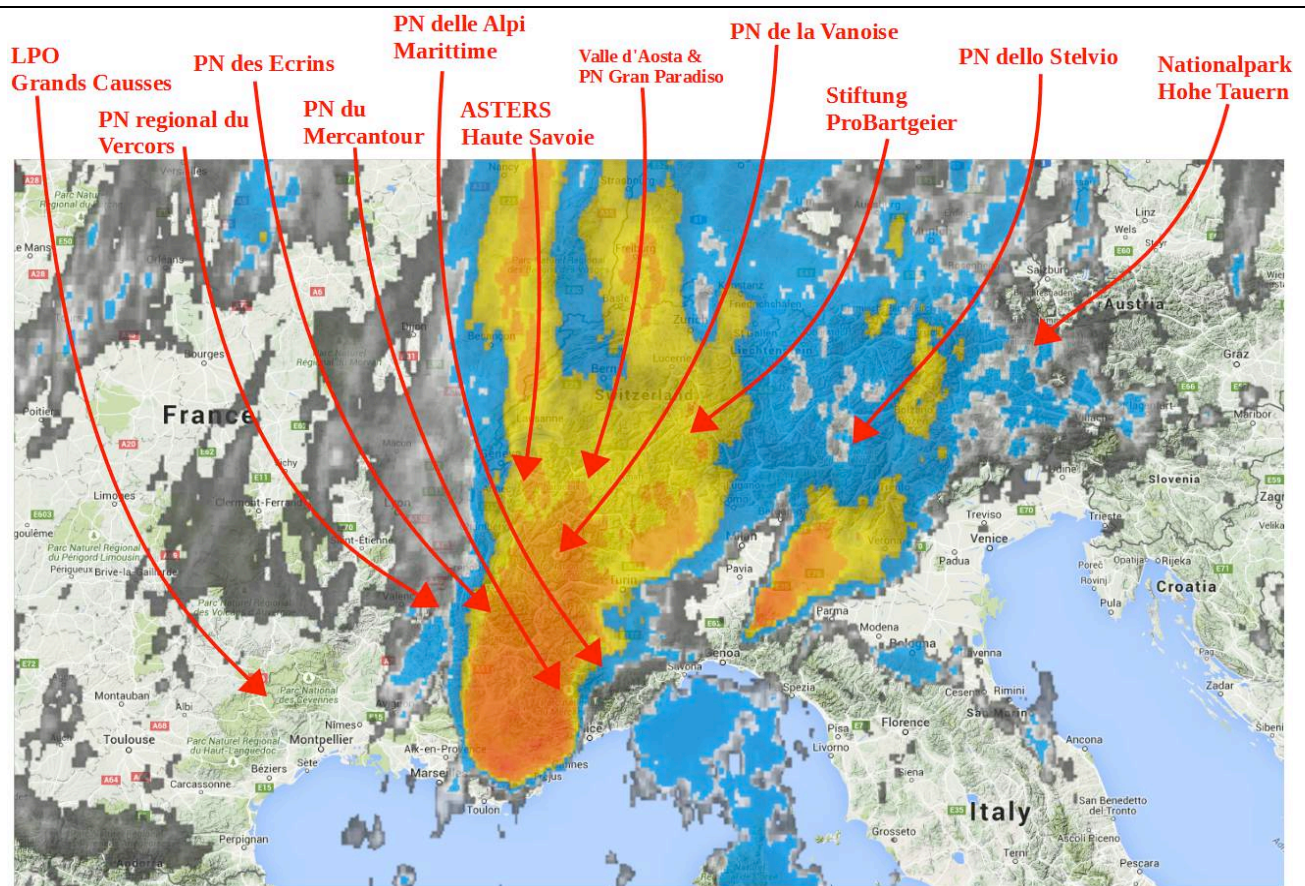


Fig. 3: Close-up look on the meteorological conditions in the Alps on the focal day, 11th October. Almost all partners were affected by poor weather conditions.

2. Results

Monitoring effort and coverage

In 2014, a total 634 observers have occupied 415 observation sites spanning throughout the Alps (Fig. 4 and Table 1). Like the previous year, the Western regions of the Alps remain the most thoroughly surveyed areas together with the Area of the Stelvio National Park in the North Italy.

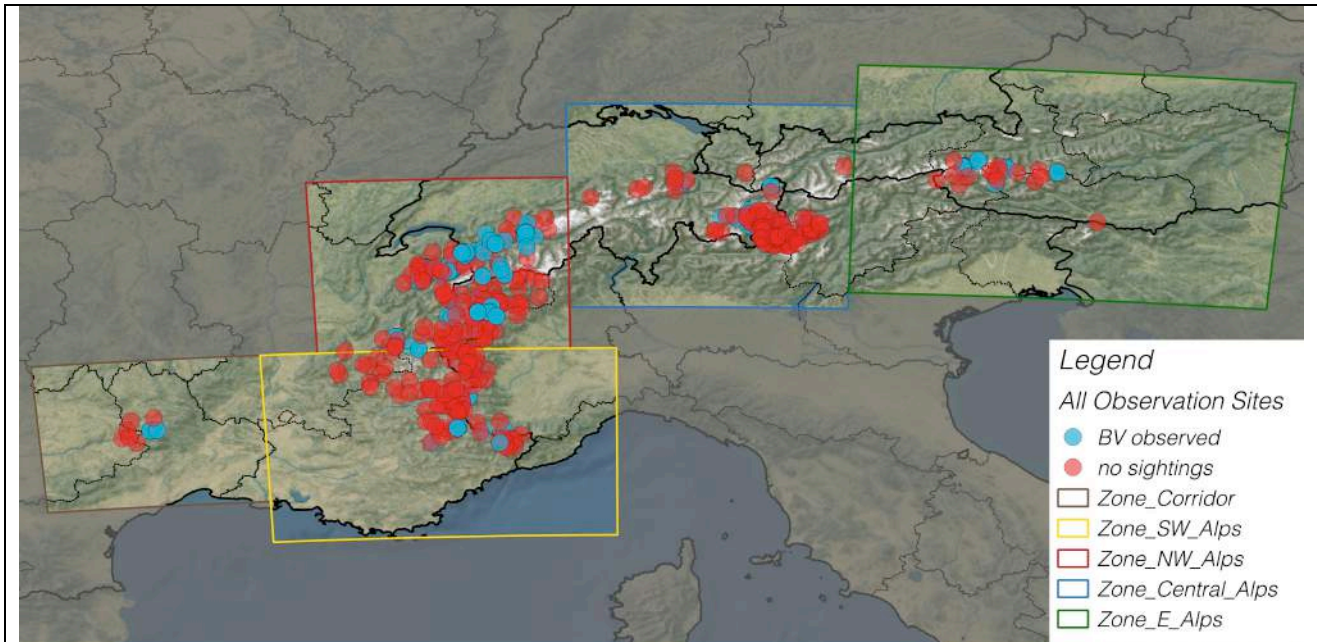


Fig. 4: Map of the Alps and location of all observation sites during the IOD 2014. The squares represent different Alpine regions as described in the legend. Blue circles depict those sites where a BV has been observed at least once during the IOD period 11.-19. October.

	A	IT	CH	CH	CH	FR	IT	FR	FR	FR	IT	FR	TOTALS	
	Austria	Stelvio NP	Engadin	Zentral-schweiz	Wallis	Haute Savoie	Valle d'Aosta	Savoie	Mercantour	Dauphiné	Alpi Maritime	Grands Causses	2014	2013
Sites	28	91	15	10	31	33	53	32	40	31	42	9	415	437
Obs	28	175	16	14	39	67	59	49	61	62	53	11	634	596

Table 1: Number of **observation sites** (Sites) and **observers** (Obs) for each region during the IOD 2014. On the right column the results of the previous year for comparison. The colors represent the four Alp regions (green: Eastern, blue: Central, red: North-Western, yellow: South-Western, brown: corridor region).

Observation success

Overview

From these sites, 226 BV sightings have been made during the whole period (Fig. 5), 184 during the focal day (Table 2).

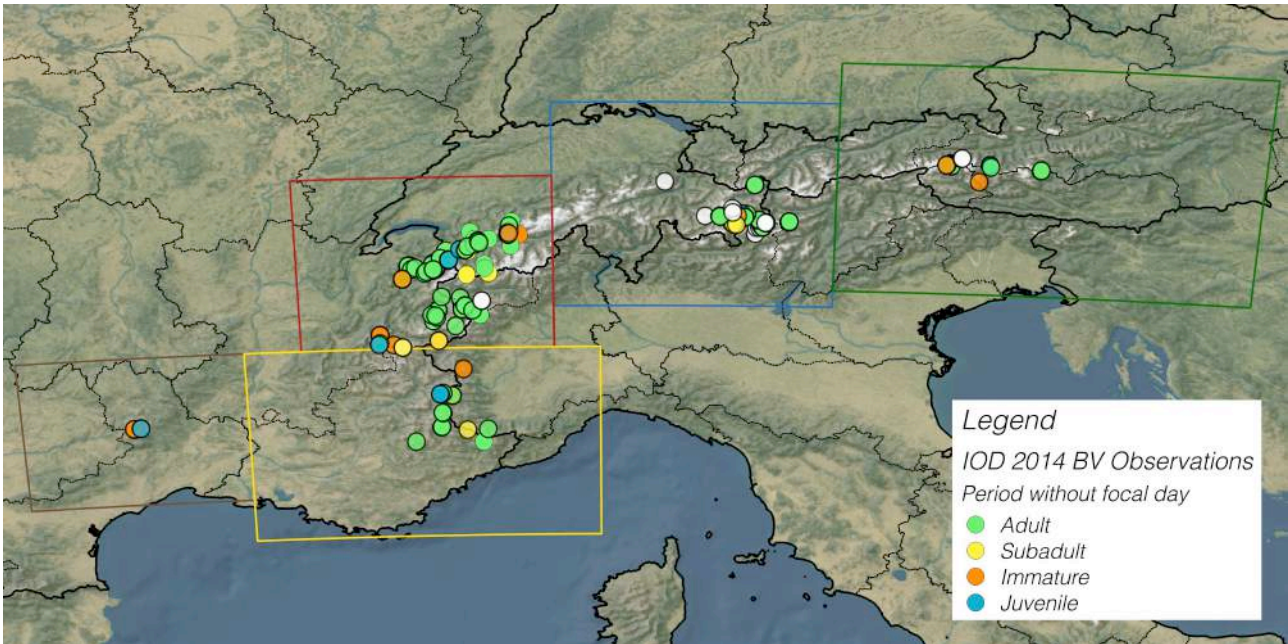


Fig. 5: Maps of all BV observations made during the full IOD period divided by birds' age class. White circles indicate birds of unidentified age class.

	A	IT	CH	CH	CH	FR	IT	FR	FR	FR	IT	FR	
Day	NP Hohe Tauern	Stelvio NP	Engadin	Zentral-schweiz	Wallis	Haute Savoie	Valle d'Aosta	Savoie	Mercantour	Dauphiné	Alpi Marittime	Grands Causses	TOTAL
11 Oct	18	44	7	1	17	49	8	19	10	2	5	4	184
12 Oct					6		1		2				9
14 Oct					3		1						4
15 Oct					4		2						6
16 Oct					2		1						3
17 Oct					1		2		1				4
18 Oct					12		3						15
19 Oct							1						1
TOTAL	18	44	7	1	45	49	19	19	13	2	5	4	226

Table 2: Number of bearded vulture sightings for each region during the whole IOD period. In the orange box the results for the focal day.

Observations at the regional scale

The following figures 6-10 show the observations at the regional level and give a more detailed overview on BV distribution during the whole observation period.

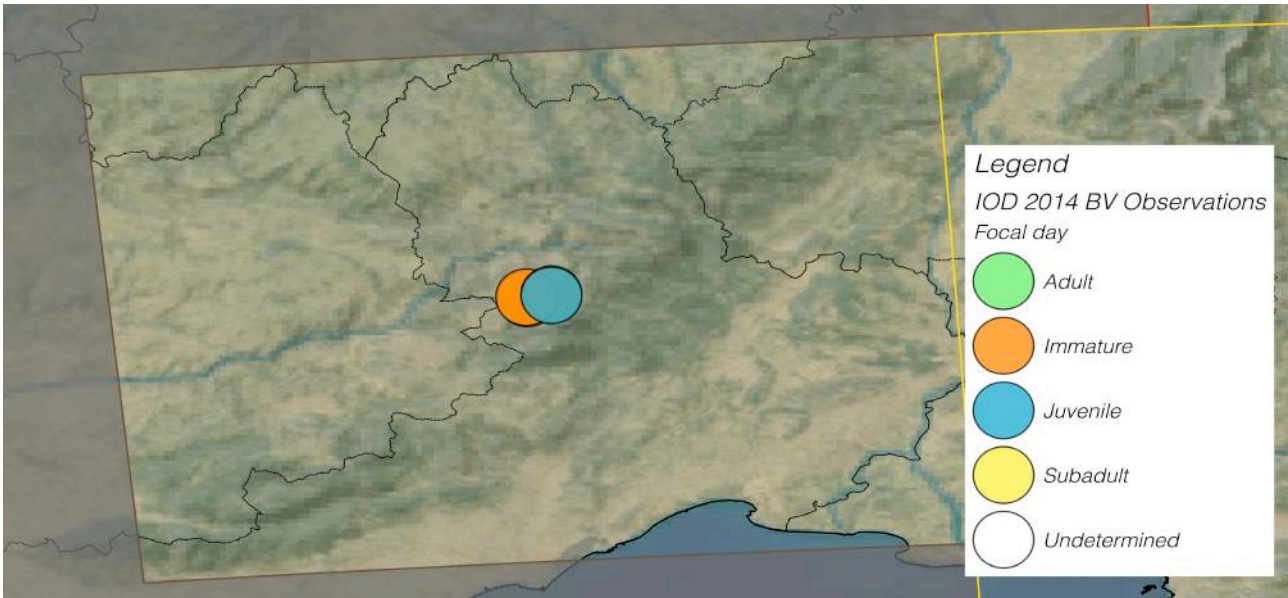


Fig. 6: South Massif Central (Corridor Region), distribution by age class. Overlapping observations of 3 immature and 1 juvenile known birds were made.

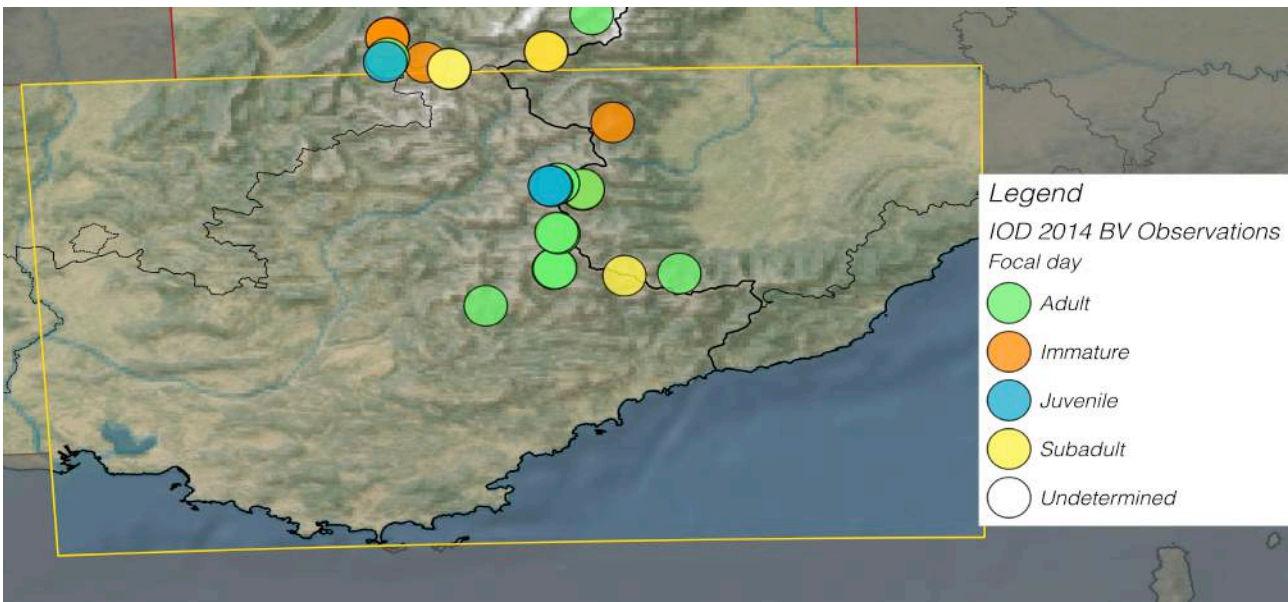


Fig. 7: South-Western Alps, distribution by age class.

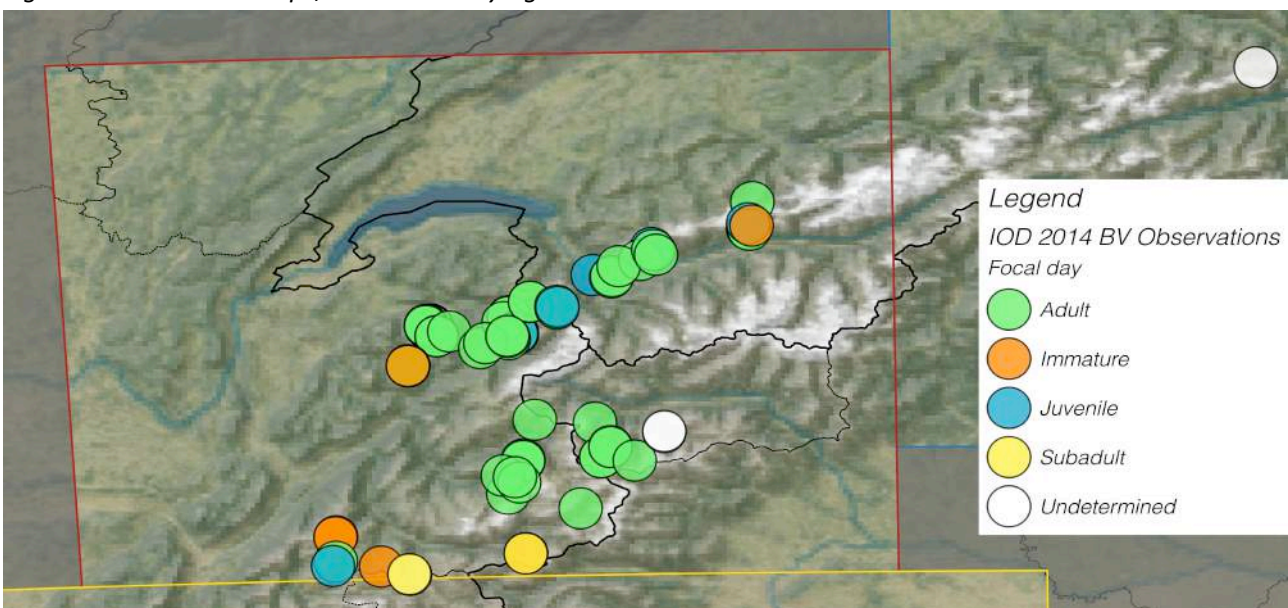


Fig. 8: North-Western Alps, distribution by age class.

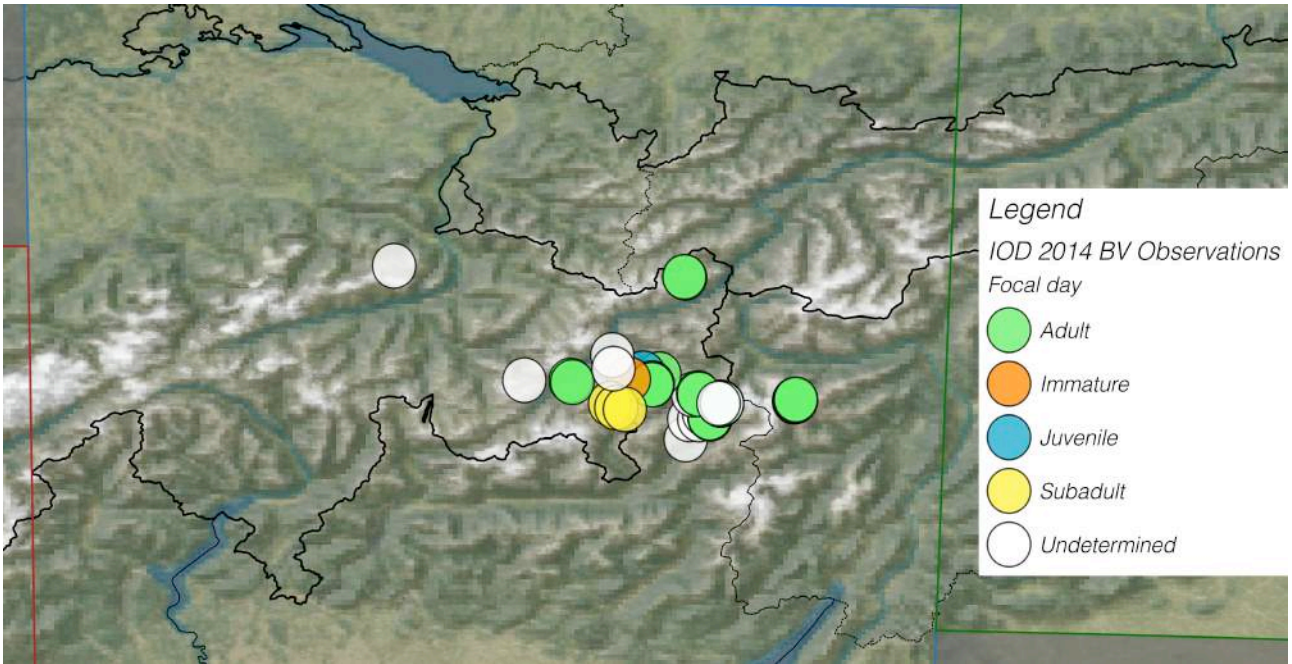


Fig. 9: Central Alps, distribution by age class.

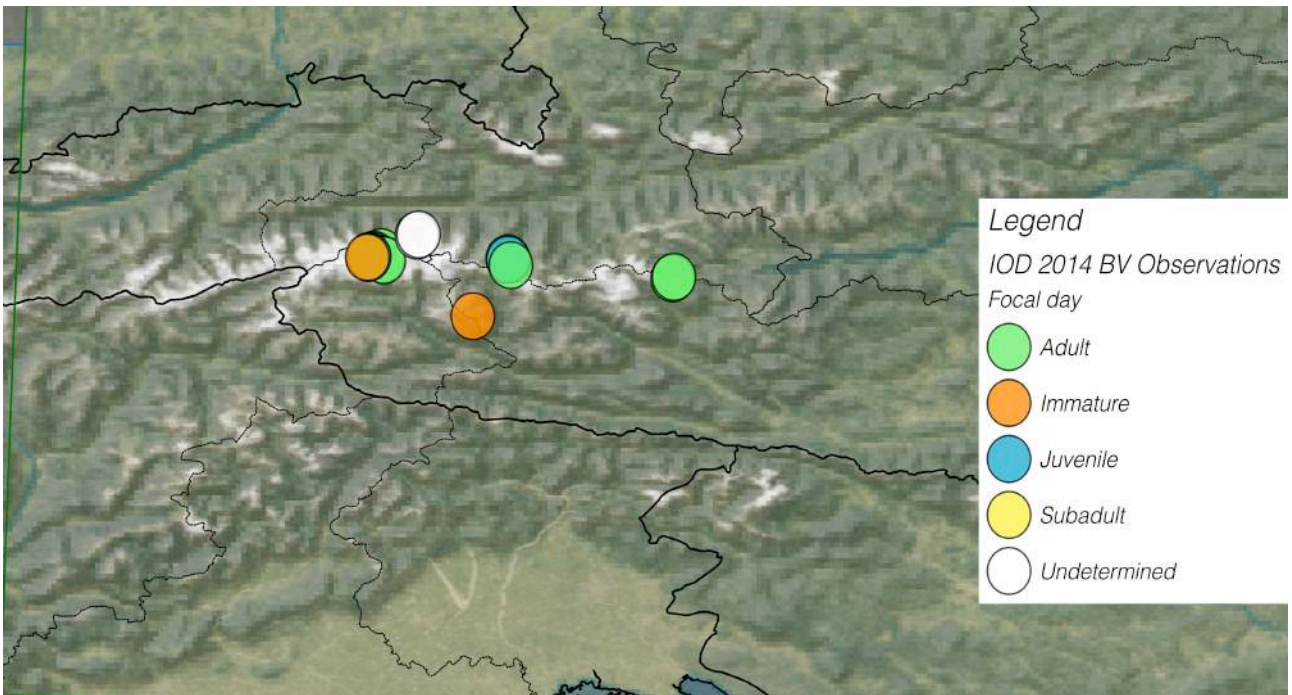


Fig. 10: Eastern Alps, distribution by age class.

Proportion of age classes

During the IOD all observed Bearded Vultures are recorded independently of their age. Therefore, looking at the total number of observations during the IOD it is possible to get the general overview on age class distribution, which should be representative of the general Alpine Bearded Vulture population.

Most of the birds observed during the IOD were adults followed in numbers by the juveniles and immatures (Table 3). In fact, similarly to last year's results, the proportion of sighted birds aged 5 years or older (potentially in age to establish a territory) reaches 2/3 of the total number of observations.

Row Labels	11. Oct	12. Oct	14. Oct	15. Oct	16. Oct	17. Oct	18. Oct	19. Oct	TOTAL	
Adult	124	6	4	4	2	4	10	1	155	69%
Subadult	6				1		3		10	4%
Immature	16	3		2			1		22	10%
Juvenile	21						1		22	10%
Undetermined	17								17	8%
TOTAL	184	9	4	6	3	4	15	1	226	

Table 3: Numbers of sightings divided by observation day and age class.

These results were compared to the expected number of living individuals per age class derived by the demographic model designed by Schaub et al. (2009). According to this model, in 2014 the population of BVs in the Alps should amount to 210 individuals (Table 4).

	Juvenile	%	Immature	%	Subadult	%	Adult	%	TOT
2010	25	16	35	22	22	14	75	47	158
2011	25	15	38	22	22	13	84	50	169
2012	22	12	47	26	22	12	90	49	182
2013	27	14	53	27	19	10	98	50	197
2014	27	13	56	27	25	12	103	49	210
IOD14	Juveniles	10%	Immatures	10%	Subadults	4%	Adults	69%	

Table 4: Number of BVs and percentage per age class estimated by the demographic model. In yellow the estimates for 2014. In green the observations results (%) from the sightings recorded during the IOD.

From the IOD observation data (Table 3) we can observe that the two extremities of the age classes are better represented and/or more likely to be detected. In fact, the percentage of juveniles observed during the IOD coincides quite well with the estimated percentage from the demographic model (Table 4). On the contrary, the percentage of immatures and subadults is highly underestimated by the results of the survey. As a compensation, the percentage of observed adults is higher than in the estimate. These results are in contrast with the results of the previous year (2013) in which the number of observed birds for the two grouped age classes, namely birds under 4 years of age and birds older than 4 years, was consistent with the model.

There are multiple and additive explanations for these discrepancies.

- In general it is considered difficult for non professional ornitologist to identify the age of young vultures and could therefore represent the number of observation under the category “unknown”.
- The same is true for subadults of the 4-5 year of life which can be more difficult to discern.
- Immature birds can moreover be more difficult to detect as they are not territorial but show a dispersive behaviour, which can take them to more remote and non monitored areas.
- More stable birds (adults) might be easier to recognise, detect and monitor as they settle into a region and are territorial. In addition, many observation points were in the core area of known breeding units.
- Juveniles are also easier to detect as they are easier to discern from the other age classes and often the parents have already been detected by rangers and the territory is therefore regularly visited.
- Another addition is that released birds up to 2 to 3 years can be identified individually thanks to the visible markings. Hence also the age class can be determined.

Identified individuals

During the IOD around 48 individuals could be identified with high probability, mostly territorial birds and their chicks (Table 5). This accounts for 23% of the total estimated population size (210 individuals, from the demographic model).

	Name	Territory	ID	Birth date
1	Dario Zebrù	Chick Zebru	W143	01.01.2014
2	Felice	Zebru	BG375	02.03.2001
3	Unknown		Adult	
4	Unknown	Martello		Adult
5	Unknown		Adult	
6	Cic	Livigno	BG186	Adult
7	Unknown		Adult	
8	Andrea Livigno	Chick Livigno	W152	13.03.2014
9	Michegabri	Chamoussière	BG488	07.02.2006
10	Unknown		Adult	
11	Costa		BG757	03.03.2013
12	Kira		BG626	11.03.2010
13	Rocca	Source de la Tinée	BG516	20.02.2007
14	Girasole		BG549	16.02.2008
15	Stephan		BG616	01.03.2010
16	Balthazar	Bargy	BG099	17.02.1988
17	Assignat		BG111	01.04.1989
18	Bellemotte		BG708	01.03.2012
19	Veronika	Sixt Fix	BG321	23.02.1999
20	Montblanc		BG361	12.03.2000
21	Unknown	Peisey-Nancroix		Adult
22	Unknown		Adult	
23	Swaro	Derborence_down	BG459	17.02.2005
24	Gilbert		BG440	04.03.2004
25	Cham	Chick Derb._down	W102	10.05.2011
26	Pablo	Derborence_Vérouet	BG359	04.03.2000
27	Guillaumes		BG411	17.02.2003
28	Michel	Chick Derb._Vérouet	W144	24.02.2014
29	Diana-Valais	Leukerbad	BG301	13.03.1998
30	unknown		Adult	
31	Moische-Livigno	Sinestra	W11	24.03.2002
32	Samuel		BG526	16.03.2007
33	Martell or Zebrù	Tantermozza	BG395/W12	2002
34	Sardona		BG624	01.03.2010
35	Diana-Stelvio	Albula	W07	16.03.2000
36	Unknown		adult	
37	Glocknerlady		BG718	17.03.2012
38	Felix 2		BG793	16.02.2014
39	Pinzgarus	Gschlöß	BG558	05.03.2008
40	unknown		adult	
41	Andreas Hofer	Gestein/Rauris	BG260	26.02.1996
42	GT015		adult	
43	Kruml 3	Chick Gestein/Rauris	W136	08.03.2014
44	Jakob		BG676	24.03.2011
45	Hubertus 2	Katschberg 2		04.04.2004

46	Female Pair Katschberg			Adult
47	Layrou		BG761	08.03.2013
48	Adonis		BG794	15.02.2014

Table 5: Summary of the birds identified during the IOD 2014.

Also, 6 new birds were released in 2014, Noel-Leya (BG 797) and Schils (BG 802) in Calfeisental (CH), Kilian (BG 790) and Felix 2 (BG 793) in Hohe Tauern (A) and Adonis (BG 794) and Jacinthe (BG 795) in Grands Causses (F). Only Adonis and Felix 2 have been reported (sighted and recognized) during the IOD.

Estimate of population size

Estimate of the total number of individuals observed during the IOD

Although the total amount of observations gathered during the IOD can be used as an indicative of the presence of Bearded vultures in the Alpine range, due to the high mobility of the species it is not possible to use data from the whole week. In order to omit the possibility of double counting birds and to create a more accurate picture of the Bearded Vulture distribution, only observations from the focal day were used to determine the approximate number of birds. Moreover, by taking into account the maximum flight speed for Bearded Vultures (Boudoint, 1976), the observations reported were evaluated and analysed considering direction of flight (when provided), observation time, approximate flying distance and any other important information provided (such as distinctive marks on an individual) so as to discard any possible double counts of individuals. The resulting total estimated number of sighted BVs is of minimum 87 and maximum 95 individuals (Table 6). These numbers are very similar to the results obtained during the IOD 2013, which were also subjected to poor weather conditions.

	AUT	ITA	CH	CH	CH	FRA	ITA	FRA	FRA	FRA	ITA	FRA	TOTALS	
	Austria	Stelvio NP	Engadin	Zentral-schweiz	Wallis	Haute Savoie	Valle d'Aosta	Savoie	Mercantour	Dauphiné	Alpi Maritime	Grands Causses	2014	2013
Min	12	13	5	1	12	11	4	11	10	2	4	2	87	87
Max	14	13	5	1	16	11	4	13	10	2	4	2	95	98

Table 6: Estimates of minimal (conservative) and the maximal (optimistic) number of BVs present in each region during the IOD 2014. On the right column the results of the previous year for comparison. The colors represent the four Alp regions (green: Eastern, blue: Central, red: North-Western, yellow: South-Western, brown: corridor region).

Telemetry data during the IOD

During the observation period also the GPS positions of young Bearded vultures with satellite tags have been retrieved (see Fig. 11). Although this data is not part of the IOD, this information is collected as representative of their positions and to detect areas of monitoring deficiencies. Most of these birds still show their individual marking patterns (bleached feathers) and can therefore be identified by observers. During this year's IOD Glocknerlady, Felix 2 and Kira could also be sighted by observers.

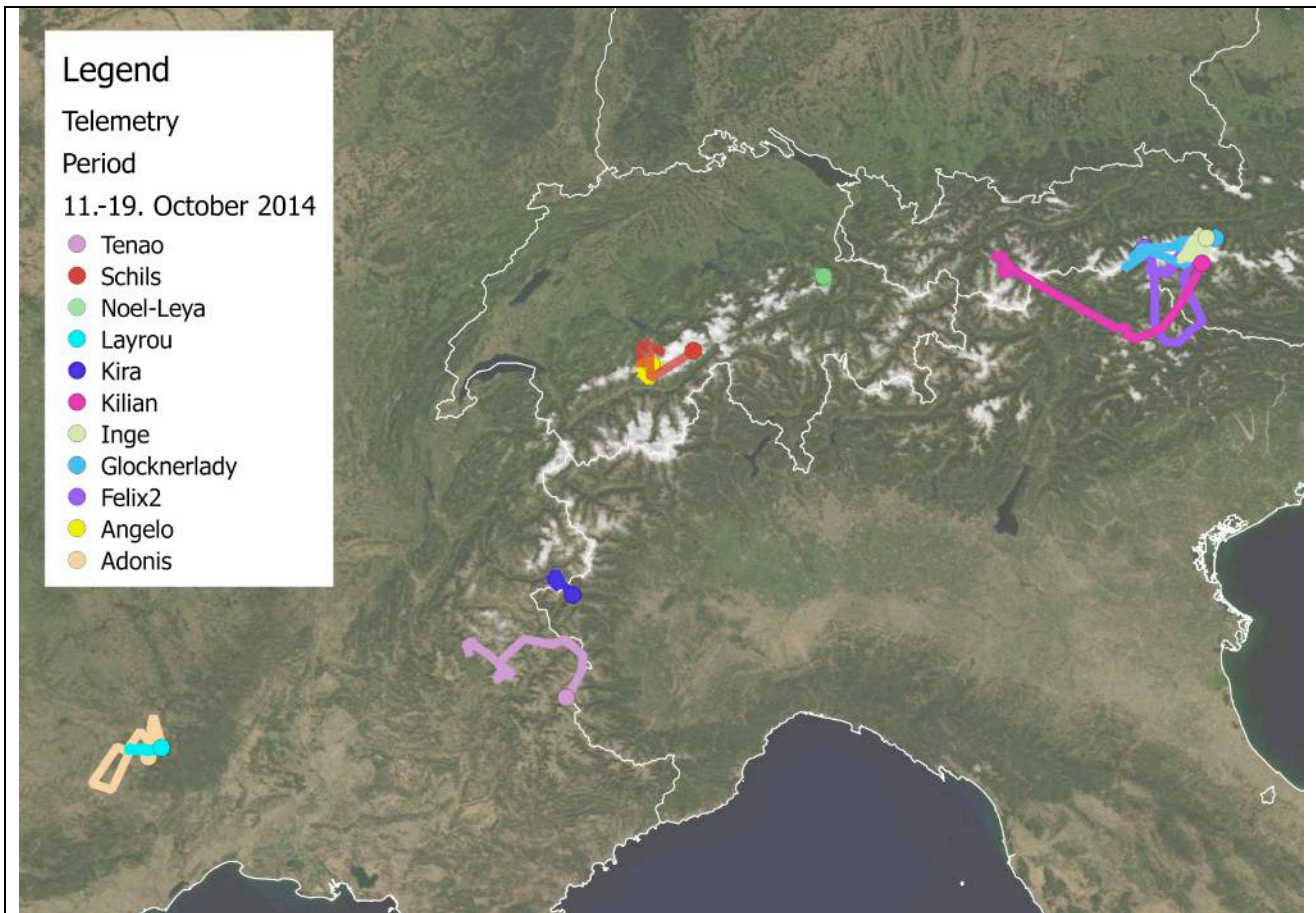


Fig. 11: Map of the positions of BVs with GPS senders during the IOD period. The circles represents the end point on the 19.10.2014, whereas the beginning of the lines show the birds' starting points.

Overview of Bearded Vulture population

The estimate of total population size is the sum of three values, the number of observed individuals extracted from the analysis of the IOD sightings as described above (Table 6), the additional unsighted known territorial birds and the GPS tracked individuals that have not been observed during the count. The number of territorial birds not observed (or not observed with certainty) during the IOD was between 19 and 29. The number of GPS birds not seen was of 6. The total population number would therefore sum up to a minimum of 112 and a maximum of 130 different Bearded Vulture individuals (Table 7).

	Minimum	Maximum
Estimation from observations	87	95
Unsighted known individuals	19	29
GPS-tagged & unsighted	6	6
TOTAL 2014	112	130
TOTAL 2013	117	128

Table 7: Estimate of total number present in the Alps from the results of the International Observation Days, reproductive data and GPS tags

These are very similar as the previous year despite the bad weather. Even though these values are lower than the estimate from the demographic model (210), they still represent the 62% (same as in 2013), meaning that more than the half of the total population could be detected. The actual total number of the population, however, is most likely higher than the maximum of individuals that were observed and the missing 38% could be explained partly by the bad weather during the IOD, and possibly also the lower activity of the birds, and the impossibility to monitor all areas of the Alps. The number of counted birds

during the IOD is thus best used as a model for population trends and to be compared between years rather than directly and solely for population size estimation.

3. Outlook

The IBM steering committee at the Annual Bearded Vulture Meeting 2014 fixed the date for the next International Observation Day: **Period 3.-11. October, Focal Day is the 10th of October 2015.**

Even though for public communication again a period was chosen we would like to stress the importance of focused observation intensity. Observations can be cumulated only within the core period. Therefore the count by specialists shall be carried out only during the focal day.

The focal time for the count starts at 11 AM (11:00 GMT+1) until at least 3 PM (15:00 GMT+1).

4. Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to the IBM members for the organization of the census on the regional level and the international cooperation on the bordering areas.

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Numerous people participated and supported the International Bearded vulture monitoring event in the year 2014. Some of them could not be mentioned or remained unknown to the IBM office. We acknowledge them just as much as those observers mentioned in the long list that follows.

Participants/Observers 2014

Abgottspon Brigitte	Bardey Maryse	Bimont Sylvain
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Arnaud Julien	Bernier Charlyne	Bottex Pierre
Arsac Thierry	Bertella Martino	Bottolier et collègue Sandrine
Artese Carlo	Bertelli Marco	Bouchard Michel
Audibussio Eugenio	Bertin. R. Bertin R.	Boulanger Isabelle
Avogadro Francesca	Bertoli Roberto	Bourlot Marcello
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Bardey Gérard	Bianchi Elena	

Bridet Vincent et Yann	Claveau H�el�ene	Delpero Gino
Briotet Daniel	Cloup Fanny	Denis Serge
Brosius Herv�e	Col De Bretolet Team	Deplazes Gion
Brun Fran�ois	Colato Luca	Deplazes Judith
Buffa Andrea	Collomb Alessio	Deplazes Lucretia
B�urkli Elisabeth	Combeaud St�ephane	Desesquelle Jonathan
B�urkli Wolfram	Combrison Damien	Desportes Christophe
Bury Pierre	Comploj Karin	Diemoz Bruno
Cabri Giovanna	Contratto (ranger)	Digier Marion
Calvo J�eremy	Domenico	Domet de Mont Emmanuel
Cambensy J�urg	Corail Marco	Ducruet Fabien
Camp Jennifer	Corgatelli Alessandro	Dujardin Alain
Campra Francesco	Corno Giuditta	Dunajev Sophie
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Castagna Elena	Couloumy Christian	Epardeau Odile
Catteau Monique	Cozzo Mario	Erario Nadine
Caty Jean-Fran�ois	Cretier Dario	Eymard Monique
Caty Nadine	Crisinel Jean-Paul	Fabre Fr�ed�eric
Cavallari Selene	Cugnod Giuseppe	Fabre R�emi
Cellerino Alberto	Cugnod Thomas	Facoetti Roberto
Cerise Sandro	Da Canal Luca	Fahrni Maya
Chabrand Fran�oise	Daeye Ollivier	Faifer Paolo
Chantry Emily	Dall'Anese Denis	Fasoli Aldo
Charron Julien	Dalla Torre Giuseppe	Faulquier Lucie
Cheneval Ludovic	Dallavalle Marco	Favre (ranger) Dario
Chesaux Michel	Daniel Thonon	Favre Tiziana
Chesini Luigi	Danielli Andrea	Federico Pino
Chevallay Marc	Danielli Simona	Ferbayre Jean-Paul
Chiardola Dany	David	Feriozzi Daniele
Chiardola Jacqueline	David Thierry	Ferloni Maria
Chiereghin Maurizio	De Carlo Giulio	Ferrari Fiona
Chiminelli Domenico	De Colombar Christine	Ferrier Massimo
Chomel B�en�dicte	De Matteis Salvatore	Ferry Pierre
Christian	De Siena Dario	Floris Nicola
Ciaravola Fran�oise	De Tann Dario	Foglini Claudio
Ciocca Luca	Decourt Olivier et Fran�oise	Forlani Emanuele
Ciocca Simone	Decourteille Virgil	Fornari Luca
Cirolo Alfonso	Deffrenes B.	Fornasari Luca
Clack Jonathan	Del Togno Riccardo	Fornasari Michele
Clausen Hans-Peter	Delanoue Eric	Fortini Laetitia
	Delmas Fr�ed�eric	

Fortini Philippe	Gorret Mirko	Lailier Philippe
Fosanelli Marie-France	Gotti Christophe	Lamborot Fabien
Fossey Agnès	Gozzi Cristina	Lantaz Eleonore
Fosson Corrado	Gozzi Paolo	Laurençot Cécile
Foulon Hélène	Graf Roland	Laurent
Foulon Marlène	Grappein (ranger) Franco	Lavezzi Franco
Franchini Matteo	Grazia Carpi Maria	Lebfevre Alain
Freychet Didier	Grazia Folatti Maria	Lecuyer Laurence
Fribourg Xavier	Grillet Jean-Philippe	Lefrançois Olivier
Friedrich Ass.f.c.Fliri	Grosa (ranger) Marco	Legouge Vianney
Frier-Quris Muïel	Gualandris Gianbattista	Lenogue Serge
Fusero Flavio	Guglielmetti (ranger) Paolo	Leo Rocco
Gaillard Laurent	Guido De Monte Ag.f.sc.	Levrino Angioletta
Gargioni Arturo	Guillaume Christophe	Lieta Antonio
Garnier Stéphane	Guillemot Alexandre	Lingua Antonio
Gatti Lorna	Hegglin Daniel	Lombard Jo
Gaudron B.	Heidempergher Luciano	Long Gilles
Gauthier Mylène	Henzelin Heidi	Lörcher Franziska
Gay R. Gonnet C.	Henzelin Rémy	Lörcher Marianne
Geffrin Jean-Marie	Herrmann Mylène	Lucas Stépahne
Gelfi Luciano	heuret Julien	Luigi Pedergnana Pier
Genand Bernard	Horon Frank	Luisier Célestin
Genand Edith	Houzelle Patricia	Lutzu Piero
Genève Sylvie	Hustache Eric	Magnolon Séverine
Gerbaldo (GPNP ranger) Carlo	Hutter Pierre-Alain	Mahault Aurélien
Gerbelle Dario	Ibañez Damien	Maio Roberto
Germain René	Icardo Emmanuel	Maistri Roberto
Giacomo et collègue Clément	Isoard Olivier	Manini Stefano
Gianera Fausto	Jacob Laure	Marchesi Manuela
Giannotta Dorianò	Jacquemoud Alexandre	Margueret Valter
Giordano Michelangelo	Jacquemoud Yves	Marianini Giuseppe
Giordano Remo	Jaime	Marlé Etienne
Giosele Cristina	Janavel R.	Marre Paolo
Girardi Claudio	Jardin Jean-Luc	Marslen Jean-Marie & Michèle
Girardi Olivo	Jendoubi Samy	Martel Gregory
Giraudò Luca	Jenny David	Martin Béatrice
Girollet Greg	Jordan Norbert	Martin Thomas
Giuliano Davide	Jourdan Mathilde	Martin Vairetto Alex
Godly (Parkwächter) Domenic	Kalbermatten Elisabeth	Martin-Dhermont Laurent
Good Albert	Klein Ludovic	Martinelli Emilio
Gorini Michele	Koller Josef	Marty Carine
Gorini Sandro	Konareff M.	Massara Paolo
	Küffer Marianne	Massoni Demis
	Labbé Pascal	Mathray Fabienne

Maugendre Catherine	Nicolino (ranger) Martino	Ployer J.Y.
Maurino Luca	Nicolussi (ranger) Stefano	Pochon Pierre-André
Maurissen Annie	Nolibois Françoise	Pogna Domenico
Mazagg Richard	Noussan Ilenia	Poncet Bastien
Mazet Theo	Novelli Andrea	Portier JB
Médail Jean-Louis	Obert Annick	Pozzi Maurizio
Medda Maurizio	Odelli Tiziana	Praolini Daniela
Meizenc Corine	Oehl Astrid	Privat Gilles
Merlot Cindy	Ormea Patrick	Queyron Jean
Metayer Michel	Osele Eugenio	Ragaglia Vincenzo
Micheletti Mirko	Palfrader Walter	Ramires (ranger) Luciano
Michellod Bernard	Panuello Francesco	Ranaglia Marco
Michellod Dominique	Paoletti Flavia	Ranieri R.
Migliorati Lara	Papet Rodolphe	Rastelli Francesca
Minessi Simone	Parchoux F.	Regazzoni Giacomo
Miravalle Raffaella	Pardi Jean-Luc	Régis Jordana
Mochen Claudio	Parisi Agostino	Reteuna Daniele
Moissard Romain	Parolini Ugo	Rezer Antoine
Molinari Ambrogio	Pasqua Angelo	Riboni Bassano
Molinaro Paolo	Passarotto Arianna	Ribot Cathy et Marine
Molino Simona	Pedrelli Mario	Ricci Ubaldo
Montagnier Isabelle	Pedri Luigi	Righettini Giacomo
Montigny Olivier	Pegolotti Gianni	Rivelli Augusto
Moral Laurent	Pellet Clarise	Rivers-Moore J.
Moranduzzo Severino	Peracino (ranger) Alberto	Riviere Raphael
Moreschini Guido	Peretti (ranger) Federico	Rivollet Marion
Moris (GNP ranger) Valeria	Perfus Monique	Rizzo Aldo
Morisset Nicolas	Perin Vincenzo	Rjatalla Issam
Moro Christian	Perini Manuelita	Robert Mathieu
Mosso Andrea	Perret Patrick	Robin Annie
Mossot Jean-François	Perron Sergio	Robin Dominique
Mouchéné Dominique	Perucco Francesco	Robin Klaus
Mozzetti Ettore	Pettavino Massimo	Roggo Lisa
Mucciolo Alessandro	Philipp Ag.f.sc.Bertagnolli	Roland V.isp.f.Paris
Nabholz Carolyn	Piazzini Luciano	Rollet Mauro
Nans Denis	Pichard André	Romain Janin
Nardelli Riccardo	Pierini Philippe	Romano Palumbo Anna
Naritelli Ivo	Pierre Bernard	Ropars Cédric
Naritelli Lucia	Pinel Jean-Luc	Rosselli Domenico
Natale Giovanni	Pinna Jean-Louis	Rossi (ranger) Susanna
Natalizia Luciano	Piotti Gabriele	Rossi Gilbert
Néouze Raphaël	Pirotta Giuliana	Rosotto (ranger) Alberto
Neuhaus Michel	Pisoni Ana	Roux Poignant Giuseppe
Nicoli Andrea	Pizzato Marco	Roverselli Andrea

Rozan Didier	Stringari Adriano	Vegetti Andrea
Rutten Céline	Stuardi Giuseppe	Vericel Rémy
Saccoletto (ranger) Vittorio	Sutti Paolo	Vernaz Cécile
Salamin Aurel	Tabardel Françoise	Veronesi Francesco
Salomez Laurent	Taddei Mario	Vezzoli Daniele
Salomoni Silvia	Tambone Cecilia	Viglia Francesco
Samy Michel	Tasin Marco	Vignetta Andrea
Sartori Michele	Tassier David	Vigo Ambra
Sass Marie-Claude	Terrettaz Freddy	Vigo Enzo
Sauthier Marlène	Théophile Laurent	Villa Lucia
Savo Enzo	Thon Albert	Vincent Alain
Scarpari Fabio	Thon Josiane	Vincent Caty
Schaad Michael	Tibaron Martine	Vincent Thierry
Scheidegger Daniel	Tissot N.	Von Harsteln Edith
Schmid Jacqueline	Togni Silvano	Voulaz Alessandro
Schmid Maximilian	Tonnelier Marie-Laure	Voutaz Jean
Schmitz Elisabeth	Tordella Paolo	Vuillermoz Eraldo
Schott Claudie	Torre Pellice C.F.S	Wauters Luc
Schwab Thierry	Tournier Camille	Wegger Chloé
Schwienbacher Christoph	Trotti Paolo	Wehrli Thomas
Scoffier Frédéric	Ulliel Marie-Laure	Weiss Andreas
Secondi Dominique	Ulliel Raymond	Weser David
Seignemartin A.	Usseglio Bruno	Wettstein Martin
Serge Michel	Valentina	Wetzstein Claire
Siddi Leonardo	Valentini Walter	Willy (Parkwächter) Armon
Signorell Silvana	Valiati Paolo	Wolf Brigitte
Silvestri Battista	Vanscheidt Ralf	Zanardini Fulvio
Simonini Gabriele	Varay Brigitte	Zanetti Giulia
Sozzi Marco	Varay Jean-Claude	Zanoli Andrea
Speziari Mauro	Varreau Hervé	Zimmermann Laurent
Stocco Fabien	Vaudan Rosito	Zubiani Davide
Stocco Patrick	Vecchi Michele	Zwinggi Barbara
Storck Frantz	Vedel Paul	