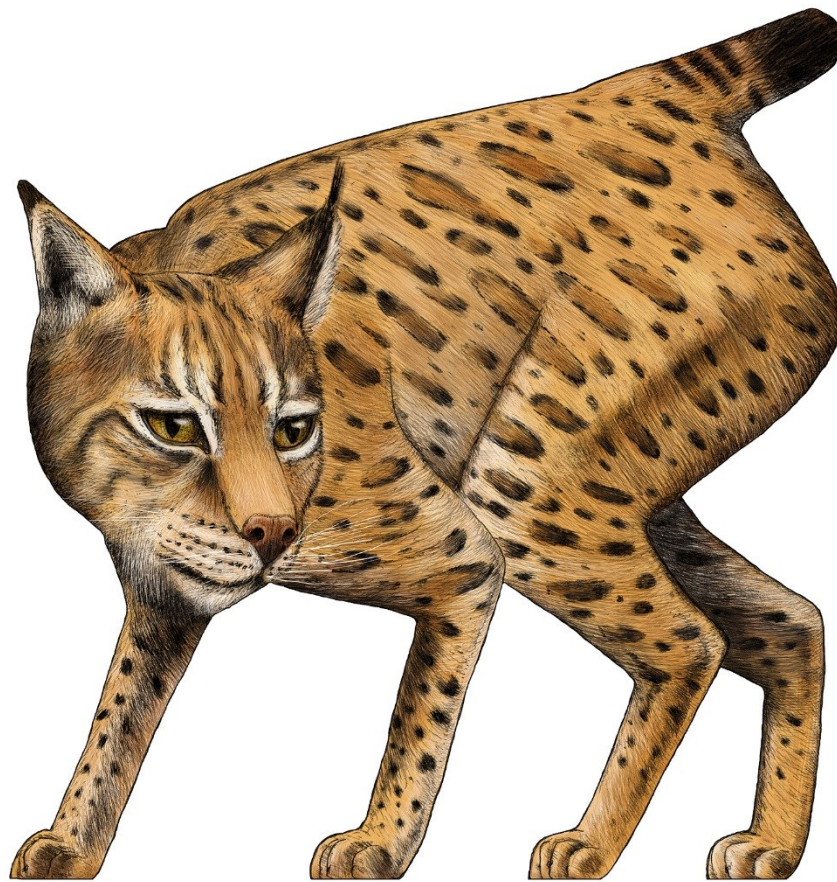




BEE

The contribution of honeybees to the agricultural economy and the survival of countless plant species is enormous. Due to pests, diseases, pesticides and air pollution, many bee colonies are dying in different regions of the world. A complete disappearance of the honey bee would have devastating consequences for our entire ecosystem.

In Tyrol, the endangerment of various species of wild bees is particularly noteworthy. Due to their specialization on certain plant species, these bees play an important role in maintaining biodiversity in meadows. However, overfertilization has already greatly reduced plant diversity and thus deprived wild bees and many other insects of food sources.



LYNX

Lynx were common almost throughout Europe. However, they have largely disappeared since the 20th century. Instead of making ecological sense the focus of hunting, they were often shot simply for their fur. In addition, the animal posed a problem in livestock farming.

Since the shy and largest wildcat species in Austria does not migrate much, its reintroduction is proceeding very slowly and is further hampered by illegal killing.

Worldwide, humans with their farm animals account for over 90% of the biomass of all existing mammals. Only a small minority - like the lynx - lives in the wild.



KING FISHER

The displacement of non-human species can only be understood in a larger ecological context. Because the native kingfisher lives along flowing waters and feeds primarily on fish and insects, it is directly affected by declining fish populations and insect mortality.

Like many of its congeners, it is in particular distress because of the destruction of its habitat: almost all rivers and streams in Europe have been obstructed or regulated, and ponds and wetlands drained.

Human intervention in nature has led to a global decline of more than 60% in wildlife over the last 50 years.



RIVER TROUT

Many fish populations in our waters are increasingly being deprived of their habitats. Hydroelectric power plants, river engineering and water warming are accelerating the drastic decline in populations. The river trout, which is highly endangered in our country, is also affected.

Internationally, overfishing of the oceans is a particularly explosive environmental issue. Alongside human-induced pollution, it is one of the main reasons for the extinction of countless fish species. In many places, overfishing also causes social upheaval: Fishing companies are depriving themselves of their own livelihoods through unsustainable and profit-driven practices.