

The role of hunting in the Swedish management of wildlife

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The role of hunting in the Swedish management of wildlife

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Wildlife analysis





The Swedish framework

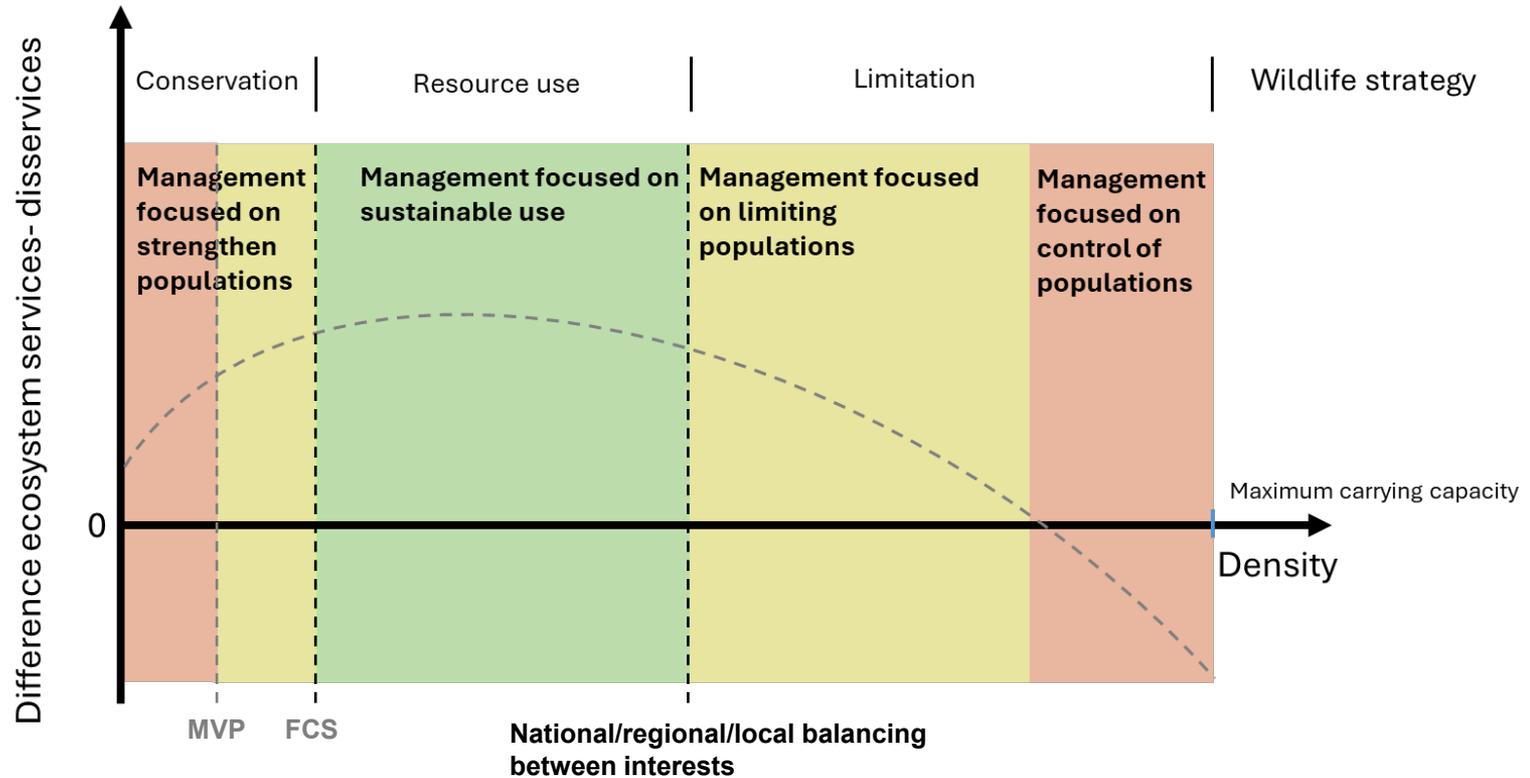
- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is the national expertise agency for wildlife management and hunting.
- The County Administrative Boards (CAB) are regional agencies executing the wildlife management in each county.
- The landowners and hunters are the groups executing the practical management including hunting.
- NGO:s have different assignments from agencies parallel to their work as member´s associations.
- Different species have to be treated differently.

The National Strategy!

- SEPA has developed a national strategy for Wildlife.
- Overarching goal:
 - A balanced wildlife management system allows everyone to experience the value of wildlife.
- Three cornerstones:
 - Bevara (conserve)
 - Bruka (resource use)
 - Begränsa (limitation)
- Hunting can be a tool in all parts.



Wildlife management is more than hunting.



Back to the strategy

- The strategy points out following:
 - Ensure that wildlife management is clear, has a long-term perspective, and enables participation.
 - Protect wildlife species and their environment.
 - Promote the utilization of wildlife as a resource.
 - Limit the damage and problems caused by wildlife.
 - Wildlife management should be based on the best available knowledge.

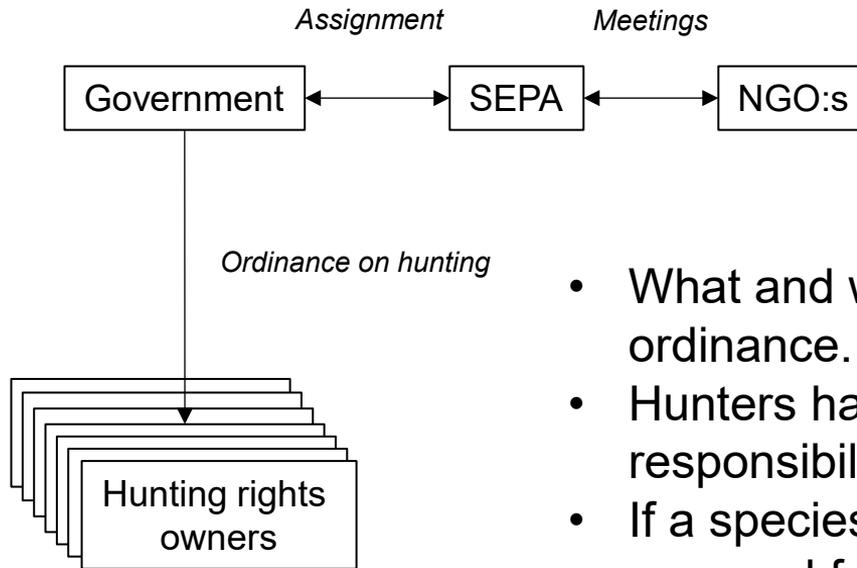


Different species, different regulations dependending on spieces home range.



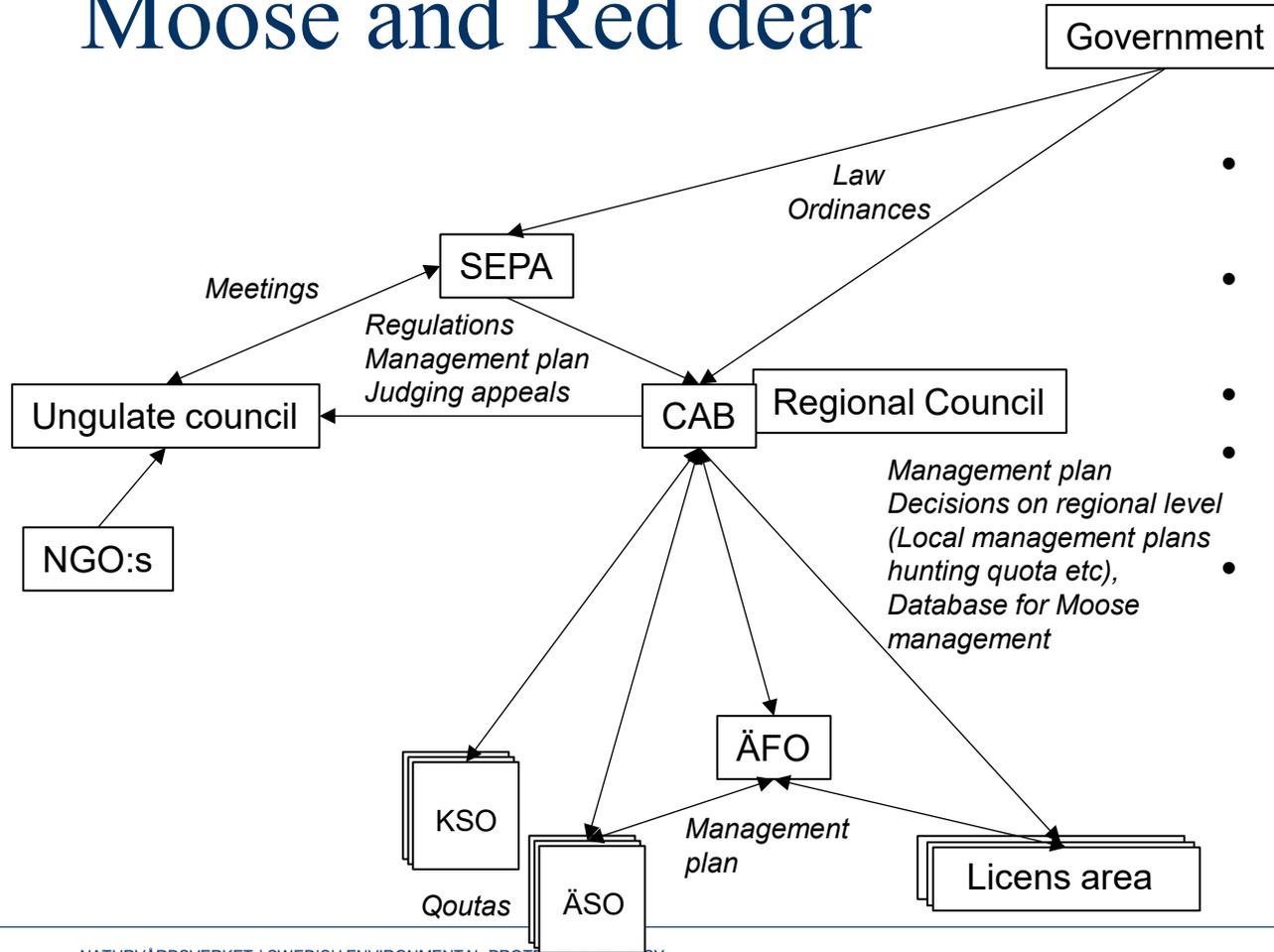
The intention is to make
descisions as low as
possible.

Common/public hunting



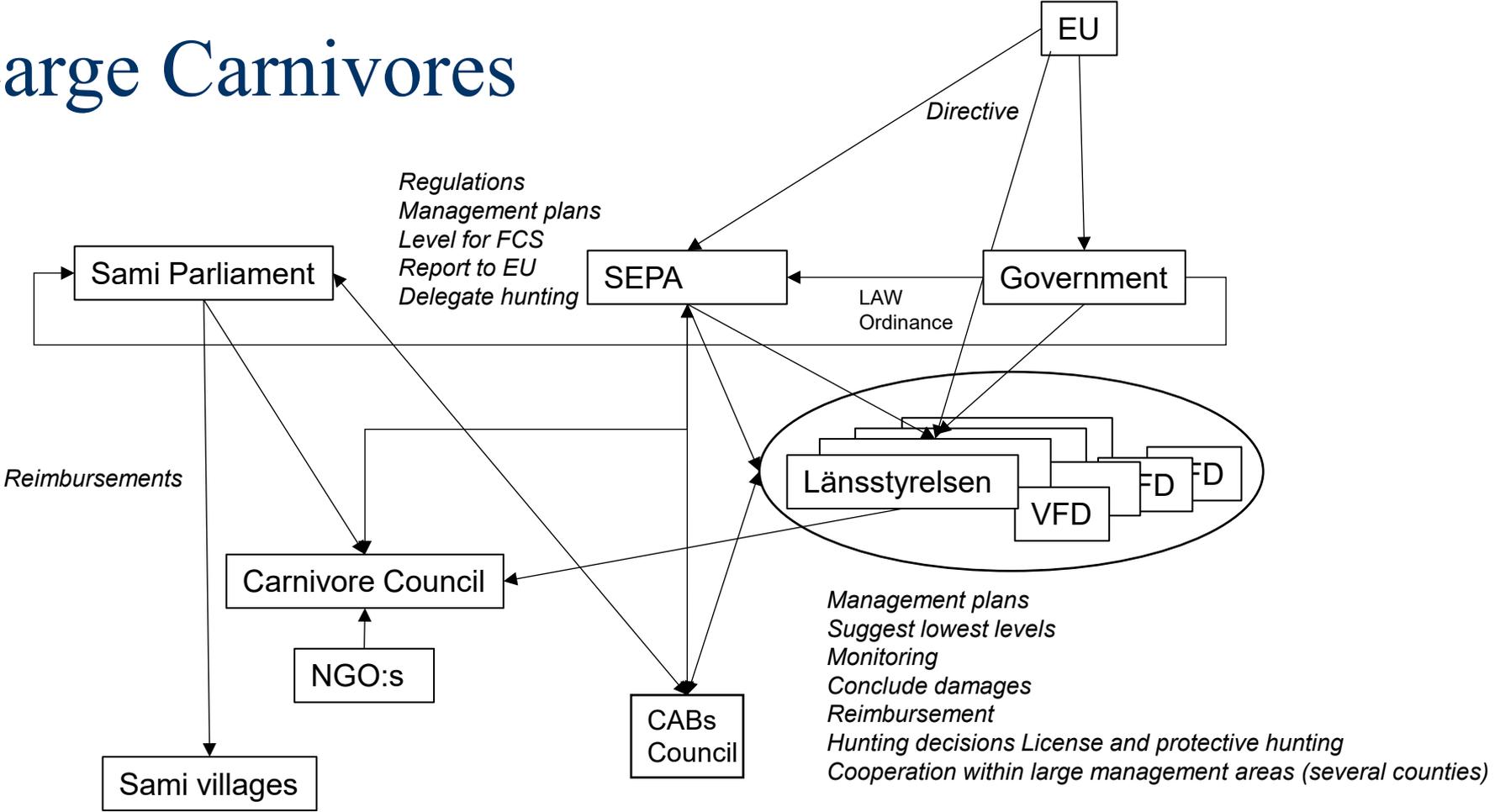
- What and when is regulated in an ordinance.
- Hunters have a delegated responsibility for management.
- If a species declines it might be removed from the ordinance.
- Hunting periods are revised every sixth year.

Moose and Red deer



- What and when in ordinance
- Planning on larger areas within counties (ÄFO)
- Local Hunting quotas (ÄSO)
- SEPA estimate the Moose populations in ÄFO.
- SEPA is developing a harvest model for Moose

Large Carnivores



Protective hunting

Protective hunting can be conducted when:

23a§ If there is no other suitable solution, and if it does not impede the maintenance of a favorable conservation status of the species' population in its natural range:

- for reasons of public health and safety or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including reasons of a social or economic nature and significant positive consequences for the environment,
- for reasons of aviation safety,
- to prevent serious damage, particularly to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water or other property, or
- to protect wild animals or plants or to preserve habitats for such animals or plants.

Protective hunting



- Protective hunting can be allowed by the authorities (mainly CABs):
 - On the initiative of the authorities
 - After application from anyone who is affected negatively by wildlife
 - A decision specifies species, location, time period for hunting and number of specimens to be killed
 - Obligatory bag report.
 - A lot of decisions -> expensive administration



Protective hunting



- Protective hunting is also allowed on individual's initiative in the hunting ordinance, appendix 4.
 - Certain species
 - Certain defined circumstances
 - Defined locations and time periods for hunting.
 - Not an upper limit of the number of individuals that can be killed
 - Not obligatory bag reports
 - Not well seen in EU



The tools are there, how to implement

- Important that the wildlife ecosystem service is acknowledged.

SVERIGES 
RIKSDAG 

Förordning (2012:989) med instruktion för
Naturvårdsverket

syfte att målen ska nås,

15. verka för en hållbar utbyggnad av vindkraft,

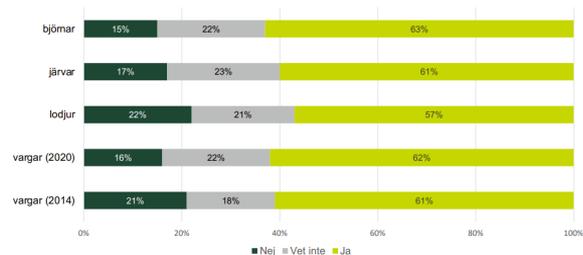
16. ansvara för frågor om jakt och vilt enligt jaktlagstiftningen,

17. medverka till att främja brukandet av vilt som resurs,

18. verka för en samhällsekonomiskt effektiv omställning till en cirkulär ekonomi,

- Important that hunting is an accepted management activity among the citizens

Är det acceptabelt att man reglerar antal [...] med hjälp av jakt?



The tools are there, how to implement

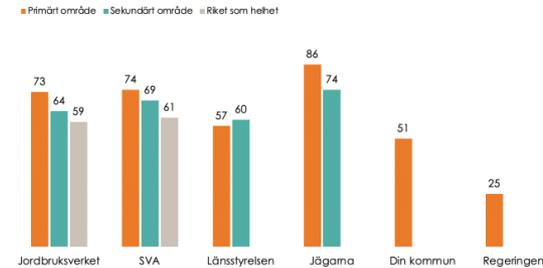
- Important to acknowledge the social service from hunters

Control African Swine fever

Störst förtroende för jägarnas arbete, lägst för regeringens

Förtroende för myndigheter

Vilket förtroende har du för följande aktörer när det gäller deras hantering av utbrottet av afrikansk svinpest?
Andel stort förtroende (4-5) | Andel i %



Bas: Primärt område (1 412), Sekundärt område (500), Riket som helhet (500)

Follow up traffic accidents with wildlife

(2025) När viltet skadas i trafiken tar eftersöksjägarna vid. Det är ett uppdrag kantat av både farliga vägar och svårt skadade djur - och ett samhällsproblem som kostar Sverige 11 miljarder kronor om året. Motor följde med en eftersöksjägare för att få blick i det tysta arbetet vid vägkanten.



Jonas Hageväg, 48. Eftersöksjägare, driftstekniker på Vattenfall. Hundar: weimaranerna Krut och Gastor, samt Rigby, en slovenský hrubostrst stavac (SRHP). Lennart Gustafsson, 65. Eftersöksjägare, pensionerad driftsingenjör på Vattenfall Hund: Balder 2,5 år, hannoveransk viltspårhund

The tools are there, how to implement

- Important to acknowledge the social service from hunters

Invasive species

Invasiva arter: 70 miljoner kronor till Jägareförbundet

Arbetet med – eller snarare mot – invasiva arter blir en allt större del av Svenska Jägareförbundets verksamhet.

På fredagen blev det klart att förbundet efter Naturvårdsverkets upphandling får sitt uppdrag förlängt med fyra år – ett avtal värt totalt cirka 70 miljoner kronor.

Support arctic fox



FOTO: MOSTRHOTES

Jakten i den hälsiga fjällnaturen är starkt välkorad och får pågå till mitten av maj.

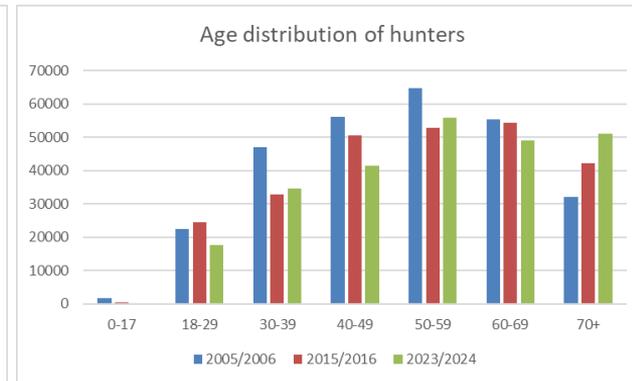
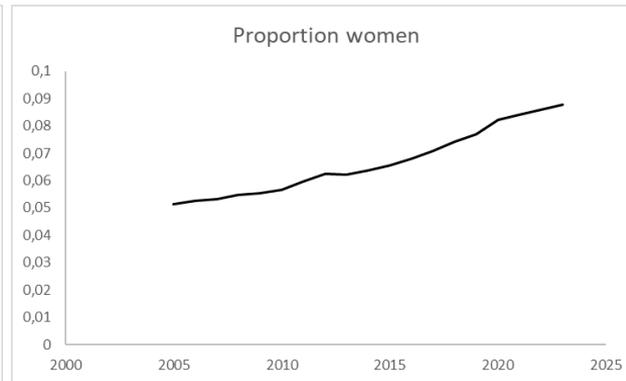
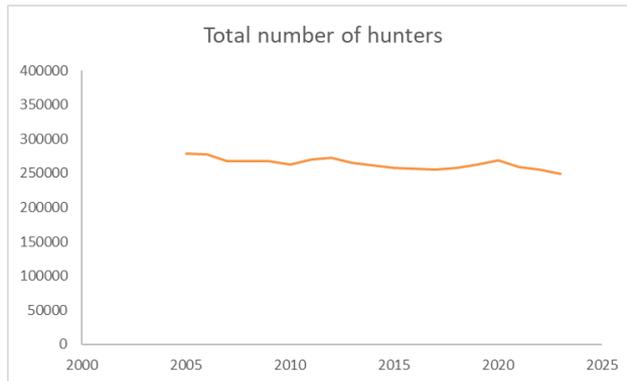
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Rävjakt i fjällen ska rädda fjällräven

Länsstyrelsen i Västerbotten säger ja till begränsad skydds jakt på rödräv i känsliga fjällområden som Sarek och Padjelanta. Förhoppningen är att den hotade fjällräven ska gynnas.

The Swedish hunter population!

- We see a small change with less hunters in total
- The proportion of women increases.
- Change in age distribution towards older hunters.



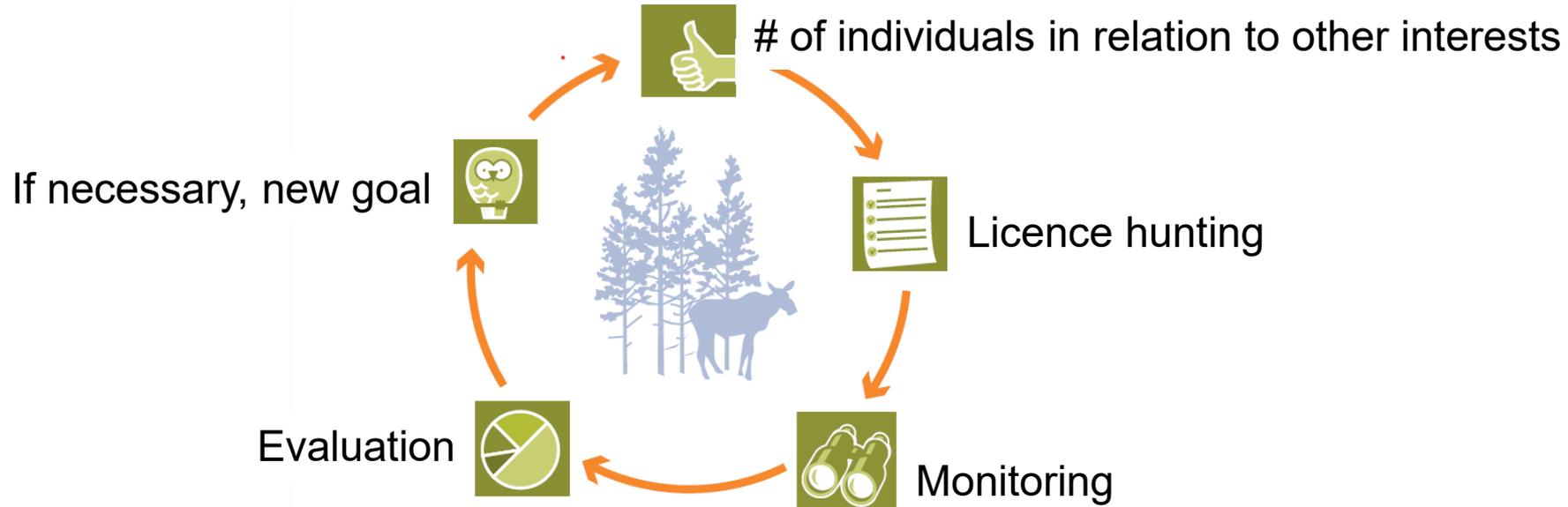
Adaptive management

The Swedish management is based upon adaptivity -> “ Adaptive management”



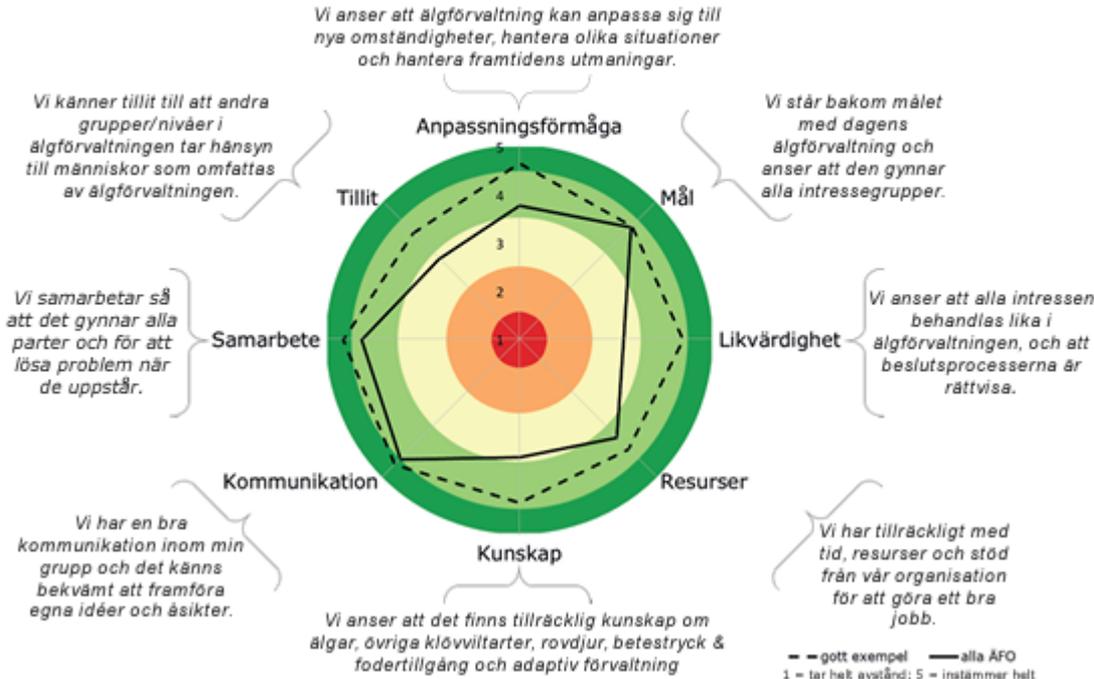
Adaptive management

The Swedish management is based upon adaptivity -> “ Adaptive management”



Cooperation and trust

Förutsättningar för samverkan



We have studied collaboration in Moose management groups. Factors that characterize groups that work well:

- Knowledge
- Equality
- Adaptability
- Trust

Where are you?

And it all goes very well?

- Certainly not.....
- There is ongoing conflicts between different interests
- There are an ongoing polarization.
- We think that reliable (best available) data is important. Both for population estimates and harvest models. Everyone should accept the results and don't start to discuss "fake results"
- New methods should be developed (DNA, Drones, Game cameras)
- Politicians, NGO:s and media has an important part to play, not put woods on the fire.
- Cooperation on local/regional level is not an easy solution but what is the alternative?

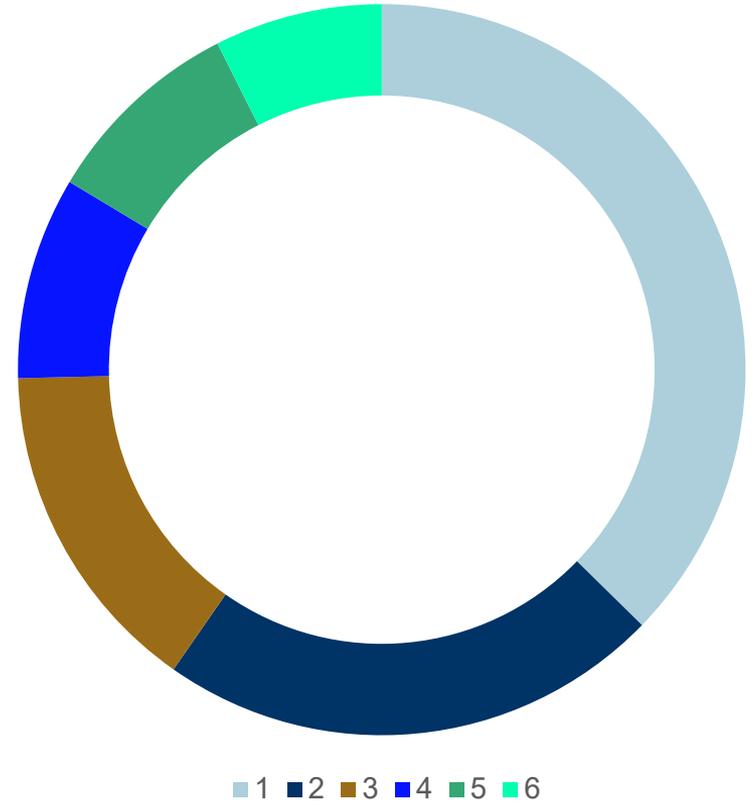
Questions?



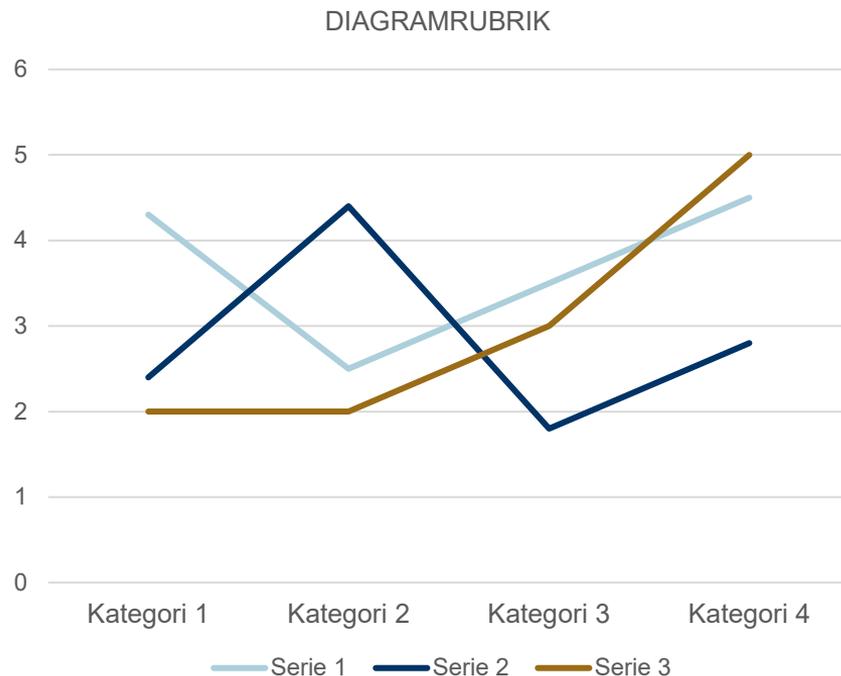
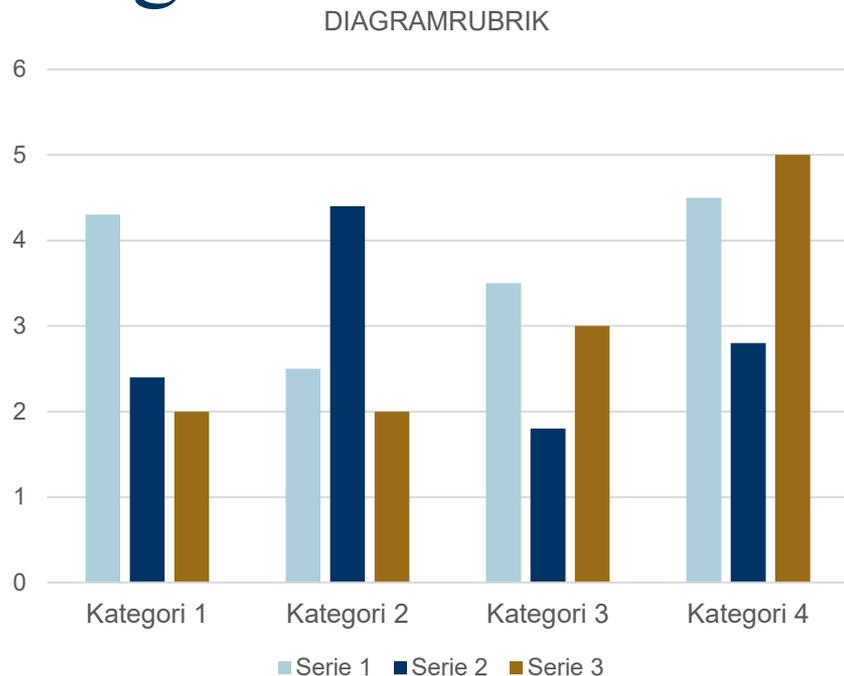
SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

Diagramrubrik

- Högerklicka på diagrammen för att ändra
- Aceperit paritius con pa consero volestorum ut experesciet aspiduntet aut faccum qu iditatus est.
- Conseriscit voloremposa placipsapis sum quodi cumquae.
- Nam qui omnimin ctempor porior sae



Helsida för grafik, högerklicka på diagrammen för att ändra



Flödesschema, tabell eller annan grafik

