Project Title

BioMon wildlife monitoring in Ukrainian protected areas

Developing a semi-automatic and publicly available biodiversity monitoring system for Ukrainian protected areas

The project began by expanding field monitoring in Roztochya. Partner institutions in the Carpathians and Polissia brought their own records to BioMon, extending its reach far beyond the original regional plan.

Project Data

Duration	**Funding**	**Project location/ Region**
1 Feb 2026 to 31 Jan 2027	€8,484 project costs €9,600 fellowship	Roztochya, Lviv region, western Ukraine, N 49.949, E 23.706

Project Partners

Who are the project partners?

- Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve (project lead: Iurii Strus)
- Yavoriv National Nature Park
- Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)

What does each partner specifically contribute to the project?

- Leads field monitoring and develops BioMon.
- Hosts camera traps and acoustic recorders, extending wildlife monitoring into the park.
- Connects partner parks in the Carpathians and Polissia and helps train their staff.

About the Project

What is the problem – and what do you want to change about it? **What are you doing specifically to achieve this goal?**	Regular wildlife surveys take staff time that many Ukrainian protected areas can ill afford during the war. We expanded the monitoring network across Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve, Yavoriv National Nature Park and Ravske Roztochya Regional Landscape Park. Camera traps photograph passing mammals, and recorders capture bird and amphibian calls between field visits.
What is special or new about your approach?	BioMon brings photos and sound detections into one open-source platform. AI suggests species from images and calls, and specialists check those suggestions. Park teams can use a shared workflow to record where and when each species was detected.
The figure: What does the project actually do?	The proposal aimed to extend field monitoring to two more protected areas in Roztochya. By 10 July 2026, BioMon held data from 926 camera-trap sites and 83 acoustic monitoring sites. With camera-trap data from 23 institutions, the platform went from 18,063 to 126,436 camera-trap observations, a sevenfold increase since the start of the grant. It also gained about 5 million acoustic detections. In the Roztochya region, 12 of the 13 DBU-funded camera traps and all 14 acoustic recorders had been deployed by August 2026, including two recorders at comparison sites outside protected areas.
What remains? What concrete results are achieved, and who can use them in the future?	Park staff and researchers can use BioMon and its Ukrainian and English field guides to plan surveys and compare wildlife records across sites and years. Public dashboards let anyone explore the monitoring results. BioMon | Field guides

See the project images
on the following pages
↓

Project images

Image 1 of 3



European wildcat (Felis silvestris) passing a camera trap at night.

Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve, Ukraine. 5 March 2026.

Photo credit: © Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve.

Project images

Image 2 of 3



Two moose (Alces alces) walking along a forest trail.

Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve, Ukraine. 9 May 2026.

Photo credit: © Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve.

Project images

Image 3 of 3



European roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) foraging on the forest floor.

Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve, Ukraine. 26 June 2026.

Photo credit: © Roztochya Strict Nature Reserve.