



LUPI NOSTRI

IN A LANDSCAPE OF FEAR AND LOVE

A FILM BY SAMER ANGELONE



PRODUCTION, DIRECTION, SCRIPT AND EDITING SAMER ANGELONE STORY SAMER ANGELONE AND LUCA ROSSI MUSIC FRANCO BELLA
CINEMATOGRAPHY AND CAMERA SAMER ANGELONE COLOR GRADING LORENZO GRASSO SOUND DESIGN AND MIX THOMAS RECHBERGER
TITLE AND POSTER DESIGN ALBERT BLANCH SCIENCE CONSULTING LUCA ROSSI POST PRODUCTION CONSULTING RICCARDO TOPAZIO
MAIN CHARACTERS LUCA ROSSI, GIORGIO BERGERO, MAURO FISSORE, DANIEL REDONDO GÓMEZ, GERMANO FERRANDO,
GIANABELE BONICELLI, ROBERTA BOTTARO, ENZO PIACENZA, AURELIO FRACEI, FRANCESCA MARUCCO

LUPI NOSTRI

Our wolves

www.lupinostri.com

Questions for the students

These questions could be distributed to the students before the screening, so they can try to answer and discuss them after the screening.

I. Conflict with livestock and humans

Livestock attacks

- Why the shepherd is angry with the wolves? Do you understand his feeling?
- Is the shepherd totally against the presence of the wolves? And how much animal lost can he tolerates?
- What the shepherd does to protect his animals?
- Is the shepherd satisfied with the economic compensation for the death of his animals? Why?

Impact on hunting

- Why the hunter is not happy with the wolves?

II. Threats to wolf populations

- What are the main causes of wolf death discussed in the film? Which cause is the most prevalence one, and which one is the worst?
- Are there other causes of wolf death which were not discussed in the film?

III. Scientific questions

- Do wolves eat other wolves?
- Why it is important to know if wolves eat wolves?
- What does it mean a hybrid wolf?
- Why do rangers use wolf-howling?
- May people do wolf-howling when they are in the wild?

IV. General questions

- Do you think that the film is about the facts or the emotions related to the different topics related to human-wolf-conflict?
- Which aspects related to the return of the wolf was not discussed in the film?
- Do you think that the film managed to present a balanced view of the different problematics related to the presence of the wolf?

Answers to the questions

i. Conflict with livestock and humans

Livestock attacks

- Why the shepherd is angry with the wolves? Do you understand his feeling?

The shepherd is not happy with the presence of the wolves in his territory. Wolves attack his herd and kill his sheep and goats. In addition, implementing actions to protect the flock from wolf attacks are time and energy consuming. The film intends that the audience have empathy with both; people who love the wolves and those who dislike them, like the shepherd.

- Is the shepherd totally against the presence of the wolves? And how much animal loss can he tolerate?

No, the shepherd is not totally against the wolves. He understands that this is their nature, but he is not happy with the number of domestic animals that they kill every year. He mentions that he could accept up to 2% animal loss every year, because of the wolves, but not more on average.

- What the shepherd does to protect his animals? Does it require extra costs and time from him?

The shepherd uses protection dogs. He has 6 Maremma dogs. Also, he builds electric fences where he keeps his animals especially during the night.

Both dogs and electric fences require a lot of extra time and costs from the shepherd.

- Is the shepherd satisfied with the economic compensation for the death of his animals? Why?

The shepherd is not happy with the economic compensation. The government makes the payment very late. He is also not happy with the amount of money the government pays. He explains that some of the killed sheep were pregnant and the government does not fully compensate for that. In a delay of 1 year in the payment, some of the sheep could give three births, and the government does not consider that.

Impact on hunting

- Why the hunter is not happy with the wolves?

Hunters sometimes dislike wolves due to competition for prey, particularly game animals like deer. Also the presence of the wolf, may affect the behaviour of the prey, causing them to modulate their activity to avoid predation, and consequently make hunting more challenging.

ii. Threats to wolf populations

- What are the main causes of wolf death discussed in the film? Which cause is the most prevalent one, and which one is the worst?

The death causes discussed in the film are:

- Vehicle collisions: Collisions with vehicles (car, train...etc.) are a common cause of wolf death, particularly for younger wolves that are more likely to travel unfamiliar territories.
- Poaching: this includes illegal shooting and poisoning.
- Fights between wolves: Aggression between wolves can lead to death. This is due to interpack aggressive encounters and territorial disputes.

The most prevalent causes for wolf death are not clear in the film. In official statistics, the most prevalent cause is “vehicle collisions”. Nevertheless, causes other than “vehicle collisions” may be largely underestimated due to difficulties in locating corpses lying far from roads and railways. The worst cause would be the illegal killing by poisoning. The use of poisoned baits is one of the most serious threats to the conservation of the wolf. But it is also a dangerous practice for many other wild species, from small carnivores to all those animals that eat carcasses and that can be in turn poisoned by the remains of killed animals.

- Are there other causes of wolf death which were not discussed in the film?

Yes, for example, diseases, starvation, and wolf regulation by governments. In some countries there is wolf killing to regulate their populations or mitigate farmers’ discomfort. In most European countries, killing is permitted under strict conditions, such as when wolves repeatedly attack livestock despite protective measures, enter settlements, or show insufficient fear of people.

iii. Scientific questions

- Do wolves eat other wolves?

Yes, even when it is not that often.

- Why it is important to know if wolves eat wolves?

It helps to understand diseases transmission between wolves, like trichinella and mange.

- What does it mean a hybrid wolf? Is it something new?

A hybrid wolf is a crossing between a wolf and a dog. This is not something new. It happened during the whole history, especially when wolf populations are small.

- Why do rangers and scientists use wolf-howling?

Rangers and scientists use wolf-howling to quantify the wolves present in a location. When wolves hear wolf-howling, they are stressed. They think that a stranger wolf entered their territory. Wolves reply to the wolf-howling by howling back and this allows rangers and scientists to know how many adults and how many young wolves there are.

- May people do wolf-howling when they are in the wild? Why?

This was not discussed in the film. It is not recommended that people do wolf-howling in the wild. This should be exclusively done by rangers and scientists. Wolf-howling is very stressful for all animals in the wild. The presence of a wolf (or a simulation of it with wolf-howling) affects the behavior of wild animals. Wolf-howling also affects the wolves themselves, since they will think that there is a rival wolf in their territory.

iv. General questions

- Do you think that the film is about the facts or the emotions related to the different topics related to human-wolf-conflict?

Individual answers from the students.

- Which aspects related to the return of the wolf was not discussed in the film?

Individual answers from the students.

- Do you think that the film managed to present a balanced view of the different issues related to the presence of the wolf?

Individual answers from the students.