Action on Achieving a Balance of Wildlife with Activities in Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Science in the Hunting Fund No. 3 Cenad

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Abstract
As it is known, the management of chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers in the field during combat weeds and fertilizes agricultural land and crops is a very serious problem for the animals of the hunting fund. The most important measure to be taken in connection therewith is to prohibit the use of substances that are toxic to animals, birds and fish and the environment. Another measure would be appropriate administration and dosage of different mixtures used to combat weeds and pests of agriculture, crop treatments in accordance with the instructions of the environment. It may take action against losses fertilizers treated seeds in large quantities and especially at the ends where crops are fed back or machinery.

Keywords: Agriculture, animal science, forestry, wildlife

1. Introduction
Geographically, the hunting fund no. 3 Cenad is located in the Torontalului Plain or in the lower plains of Mures and it is managed by County Association of Hunters and Anglers by Sinnicolau Great Hunting Club. This hunting fund has a total area of 9556 hectares.

The forests of the area of this hunting fund consist in unit of production IX Cenad and has a surface of 314 ha and 53 ha, managed by the city administration of Cenad. Being forests with special protective role dig-shore area of major rivers, they went into administration of National Park Lunca Mureșului.

2. Materials and methods
Always in the attention of game householder must be three determinants that he can live in good conditions: food, shelter and peace. Each of these factors is essential for the other two, because without food and shelter game animals cannot survive, and without peace foregoing shall not accessible [1]. For the game animals, as sources of food are best reached fructification mature stands, and as sources of shelter and to some extent, food, young stands at the stage of thicket are preferred.

As a means to improve the environment of the forest and its neighborhood, we suggest that after mining, forestry or cleaning grassland, trees and shrubs to let producers of fruit and seeds, arbor required for hunting food [2]. They are:
- Trees and shrubs on the edge of forests, meadows, bedsteads lines or lots, ditches and roadside those inside the forest. The species in this situation, important as a food source for game are: oak, apple and wild hair, wild cherry, rowan, blackthorn, privet, soft chain, rose hips, acacia,

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amorphous. These species should be kept in proportion as possible.
- Trees and shrubs that produce food in the form of leaves, and bark buds in an important word that skim the game such as willow, aspen, black and red elder, elm and hornbeam.

Another way to improve the food game is to planting forest trees and shrubs that produce fruit or branches:
- Chestnuts, planted in sunny places where his crest development occurs, capitalizes abundant in young age and almost every year. Chestnuts are consumed by deer and wild boar;
- Red oak value at a younger age and more often than other oaks, acorns ripens in the second year, for which it is indicated to be introduced where possible;
- Along the river is recommended to protect or even introduce some willow species that are sought by hunters as: Salix triandra, dasyclades Salix, Salix American.

3. Results and discussion

Hunting animals through its needs of food consumption is preferably higher quality herbaceous plants, which lead to decrease their breeding opportunities, compared to plants consumed less and gradually multiply the detriment of intense consumed [3]. Where the number of domestic animals is grazed there is great competition between food and game, limiting accessibility to, and disturbing the herds of game and their guide dogs. Interference with livestock game creates the possibility of transmitting diseases, some extremely dangerous. Operation pastures recovery resulting from conceptual system grazing their herds’ nature and wildlife [4]. The plan does not provide grazing for wildlife herbaceous share, so they are often disadvantaged.

Now we can say that in the Western part of Timis County, specifically in Sânnicolau surroundings, Cenad, and surrounding areas, conversion of arable land ownership by selling and merging its surface it has grown very large in the last decade. Gradually small areas of land from the owners were reappropriated after 1990 which led to the creation of larger properties that modern agriculture is practiced today, more effective in line with the new European orientation [5]. It is well known that the practice of farming on small areas is not effective, both in the execution of the works the land and the rules of their allotted time, high fuel consumption.

Being situated in a plain area where the predominant species of small game, the facts set out above have led to substantially alter the dynamics of the game by changing landscape, high reduction of the land, deforestation of vegetation, practicing agro-techniques modern large areas of land. In this context we can say that hunting productive potential of the land was much lower. It further shows how agricultural work affects game bonuses and herds of game we walk in these circumstances [6].

Spring is known as the most important works are preparing the soil by disking the soil and harrowing for crop establishment sunflower, corn and fodder, technical [7]. The sowing of wheat, barley and rapeseed are their intense treatments for pest control in May start mowing forage crops as alfalfa, clover and plants from wild hay. As the first series of rabbit pups already occurred by those who work most often are made with modern equipment, major losses occur among them, which can be appreciated in some areas as reaching around 60-75% the number of actual chicken. The same happens with pheasant and partridge that ovipositor and hatching begins this month [8]. The nests are located in alfalfa, clover and grass on the side of the channel, are endangered extensively. In addition to destroying nests here and losses occur among females who are in a more advanced stage of hatching does not leave the nest being killed. Losses occur importing and appropriate treatments in wheat, barley and rapeseed or by abandoning nests either by itself influence insecticides, where substances are also used by institutions such unauthorized environmental protection [9].

Summer harvest season begins in straw, wheat and barley fields are ripe for deer favorite places calved. This season offspring of deer are in the first weeks of life, the later being really helpless furrowed, which often lie at the break of a danger to Earth, trapped in bodies active harvesting machinery. Moving in formation of harvesting machinery, noise by them, and sometimes 10-15 combine in a chain determines disorientation both females and the kids who are so prone to loss inseminated. Damage is producing this occasion and kids catching the agricultural machine operators and other persons.
At harvest grain cereals can lose up to 30-40\% of the annual increase in deer. After harvesting grain cereals still customary to burn the stubble, which is particularly damaging both in terms of destruction of offspring of game species, like the rabbit and quail, and destruction of food sources and disturbance game. The work of weeding and harvesting plants, maize and rapeseed, game losses are significantly reduced by the fact that chickens are already high and fail to save often. Finally works as sowing and plowing autumn have little influence in causing the loss of game. Here's how agricultural work and equipment used to produce them can cause substantial damage especially growth of game, but also among the adults leading to a herd dynamics influencing hunting.

Regarding the way some chemicals to combat the pests and their influences on the game, they can be classified as follows:

- Ingestion, they take effect after being swallowed, usually with food;
- Contact the effect occurs at the touch of toxicant;
- Substances that affect the airways.

Harmfulness chemicals occur not only through significant mortality on game species, but also their side effects, physical weakening, apathy in the diet, causing premature abortions declining birth rate in mammals and birds litter size at which the effect negative manifests the clutch, fecundity, hatching and viability. It was found that often leaves the game land portions of the treatments, taking refuge in neighboring parcels treatments are not, which is good but the species of hunting interest such as pheasants, partridges, quails and others have nests in these cultures the repeated several times their disturbing means hatch drop [10]. While agents combated by repeated treatments resistance increases, leading to increasing doses of insecticide, thus increasing their influence on game species.

Losses caused by chemicals game cannot be accounted for in some animals contaminated several days toxicant is eliminated from the body part being affected as we have shown by their productive potential and decrease mortality giving an overall effect on productivity of game. In most problems of this kind are not typical lesions, leading to laborious laboratory investigations are lengthy and costly.

In general, damage crops and forest game produced by eating crops and parts thereof, from destruction by ironing or collect fallen seeds or planted by man. Damaging influences of the game are variable depending on the type and characteristics of landscape and species of game in question.

On this basis are two main factors, namely: adverse changes in vegetation suffered by human actions on the line of natural food and natural shelter, and the second refers to the existence of populations of game herbaceous over carrying capacity of the resort. These factors may affect separate or convergent constraint caused by the lack of food animals when consumed useful plants, even if they are not part of their regular menu, or they are like. In other words the place of stay has not forced the animal feed chain complex, only one lacking some essential links.

Damage caused by hunting in the woods consist mainly herbaceous peak biting and terminal parts of seedlings and by their bark peeling and values tree species, which is due to the variety of food restriction, and how that stalks and tree bark nutritionally essential for game species they consume, indicating that the protein content of the shell is approaching that of the meadow [11]. As a result of this shelling by ruminant game tree is not a defect but an organic necessity. Deer makes a lot of damages for plantations because peeled to a lesser extent, but on the other hand intensive fruit seedlings, thus stopping their growth. Rabbits in large herds can turn a stand until its destruction by plant succession by biting seedlings, sprouts and suckers.

The reaction valuable essences from gnawing vary, so most resistant species in this area: oak; beech and hornbeam and the resinous fir and spruce. Soft Fragrance regenerates more quickly. [12]. The most preferred species to chew are: maple; maple; elm; hornbeam; and the shrub oak toad chain; hawthorn; privet; hazelnut and dogwood. Another way of damage to trees and shrubs that can be seen is that by tapping their horns and rubbing them when rafters skin clean their horns. Wild boar in the forest area is more useful than harmful because it helps mobilize the rooting soil, humus formation, incorporation of seeds in the soil and harmful consumption of forest creatures. What is negative is that it reverses its behavior by young seedlings and rooting meadow meadows.
4. Conclusions

In the future, the objectives of forest management must maintain native species composition of forest stands and high production value, well suited Station.

It is recommended that the pastures are not harvested hay, since its purpose is to supplement food menu, if it still is for maintenance, hay harvested from late June valuable constituent is lower because the plants have already been exhausted. Pastures within the stands are only useful if they are regularly maintained so as they grow only plant associations that are used by the game to acceptable proportions. The location of the fields and pastures for game should preferably be made within plots, because hunting is not disturbed seen by potential bystanders, forestry workers, etc. Near them is advisable to have only one access road, the main ones is better to be reasonably remote from these food sources.

The most important measure to be taken globally is to increase the rigors of control on the movement and use of harmful substances wildlife and the environment, going to ban its use, unless officially approved as non-hazardous environmental regulations. Another measure would be used carefully and in accordance with instructions for use of chemicals approved for treatment and control.

Measures that can be taken to avoid or decrease such damage in forest area are:
- The density sedentary game within acceptable limits below the harmfulness, which can be more or less, in the carrying capacity of the resort;
- Create and maintain conditions of natural food and shelter so that his game does not become a burden on vegetation resort;
- Limiting sedentary game corresponding to the type of landscape, preventing him go in cultures where could do damage;
- Protection of crop by physical, chemical or psychological.

In addition to the effects that a man doeth wanted or forced in nature, and all he can to help where we can intervene. Since there can be only slightly influence the conduct of farming, or no ecological factors and geographical he can still intervene through new thinking in conducting fair distribution of vegetation by: protecting existing vegetation, creating draws for hunting, curtains protection, or protection trees planted and last but not least, here's the biotic factor, predator hunting maintaining an acceptable level functions it has. Ensuring peace must not forget that game can be done through a rigorous protection plan against poaching, specific and non-specific pest game, prevent undue disturbance of the peace game.

Knowing that most hunting in the plains are predominantly deficient in woodland and river networks resulting from this cause an imbalance between food and shelter vital possibilities of game, an important goal of the game is increasing precisely to achieve the equalization of opportunity and creating and distributing appropriate feeding of game, a high percentage of the Fund as hunting.

In practice creating conditions for shelter and feeding of game in hand, can be done, as we have shown above, draws artificial planting, shelterbelts and other types of crops with multiple uses. There are currently a number of features that allow these crops in areas unsuitable for agriculture or land unusable for other purposes, which could be played in this way the economic circuit.

Hunting by its characteristic note has always been a bringer of income sector, seen through the satisfaction of a passion, to bring financial benefits as trophies, meat or fur of financial income from the practice of hunting, constituting thus a source generating values which are part of the natural resources useful to man and society. For those reasons, hunt with everything that it has long been put into a game economy as a branch of forestry economy.

Since the game is in a constant struggle and evolution driven by specific environmental conditions in which it lives, there is a perpetuation of individuals of different species that adapt by certain mechanisms of its own limiting factors resulting in individuals better adapted and more powerful.

Because of these facts it is possible that in this sector to be able to ensure continuity year after year, because resource recovery. Aces Of course reality is only possible if the resource is exploited household good and rational, applying the law in this area.

Where are either ignorantly or willfully excesses various purposes, with each year passing game is still less so given these two issues should be adopted principles of game management to ensure a permanent balance between the two greatest needs are mandatory protection and exploitation.
If we look at this sector only a economically, improving the work should be done by reducing costs and increasing profits, which result in the generation of profit. Its implementation should not be made for any purpose, minimizing the biological characteristic of the area, but must be carefully analyzed the sources and means to take us to achieve it, but only if it is not contrary to the laws of nature. It is always necessary to keep the dynamic balance between biological and economic sphere must always represent social interests. The idea of saving the game does not change the concept of protection of wildlife as giving greater importance to economic performance does not diminish the importance of thoughtful granted to sustainable care segment, but on the contrary by reinvesting profits in the hunting can create a solid material basis for management activities and for the holding of the hunting. In this context we can say that the hunt can be self-financing, which I can provide longer-term development. It is desirable that financial achievements are largely reinvested to develop the hunting particularly those segments which have worked and where known to be impaired. As a work of environmental impact and economic hunt, must be led by honest managers and professionals.

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