Necessary Measures for Using the Full Hunting Potential in the Hunting Fund no.3 Borlova

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Abstract
Game species provides the feed in the habitat in which they live, which has a certain trophic capacity that can be related to the entire mass of consumers, but in practice has different value for each species or group of species that contribute to the same food source. Usually, each species habitat preserves a certain degree of individuality, divided only in a lesser degree with other species. Each species is characteristic of a lesser or greater extent a particular biotope, therefore further we present some preferences in terms of habitat for key species in the hunting No.3 Borlova.

Keywords: Capacity habitat, hunting potential, measures, trophic

1. Introduction

Fund hunting 20 Higeg is managed by R.N.P. Romsilva - Forestry Department Reşiţa, trought Forest Department Teregova and is 100% across Caras-Severin County. In terms of physical geography, the hunting fund is located in the south-western massif and valley slopes Țârcu Hiceg, that spring from massive Țârcu. Fund hunting 20 Higeg has a total area of 11,545 ha, comprising UP III and IV Hiceg Bărănel Noatenu within the Forest Teregova. The area is mostly forest cuisine. The food is varied and quite abundant in nature natural forests and flora year age classes have undergone great changes from human intervention. Food is poor, the middle-aged stands (40-60 years), particularly coniferous trees tightly closed, in which the ground, there herbaceous beds. Given that we are in an area where there rowan, blackberry, raspberry is quite extensive, it increases the value of the forest as a source of food. During the fructification of acorns, deer finds ample food.

A special contribution in ensuring food by man is the creation of mixed stands of avoiding possible pure stands, especially softwood, which changes the floristic composition of the forest, so that deer cannot meet the needs of substances for maintenance functions vital for the growth of horns.

2. Materials and methods

Favorable habitat deer forests is the high tensile, quietly, so with little or no human settlements, fertile soil, so rich in food, crossed by rivers and bogs good for bathing. Better food conditions are met deciduous forests of deciduous and coniferous or mixed with cultivated agricultural enclaves or meadows, with stands having normal age classes, so both parquet tender grass shoots and middle-aged stands good shelter and trees producing acorns elderly, or other berries. For shelter,
serving middle-aged stands, like those of old age, but with undergrowth.

Stag is quite true place of living. One of the factors conditioning the spreading of the hunting deer in the body's sensitivity to is the noise.

The bear is an animal of large forests and quiet, unoccupied or as little frequented by man. Its living environment includes large windfalls rocks or in trees, where they can arrange lair. If you fall in the mountains cannot find enough food (acorns, fruits of mountain ash), then descend the hills near settlements in search of crab apple and pear orchards or cultivated. After this kind of food ends, mountain retreats again. Thus, temporarily is broadened range. A great importance is for keeping the bear in an area where the hosts are thickets day. The best places to live are those where, near the house, the bear has a food source. Bear spread is conditioned mainly quiet, good food and place their dens, including thickets for shelter during the day.

Bear is a true animal or usual place of residence, so that in years when in the phage, there fructification of acorns, the bear moves very little; the day is housed in the thicket, and the night goes old forests for food and water to a stream. In general, the bear keeps passes, if not disturbed. The spread is conditioned by mainly quiet, good food and place their dens, including thickets shelter during the day.

Boar is a forest animal, assuring deciduous forests, his basic food and other berries. Coniferous stands gives shelter, but I cannot provide food than by roots and some fruit bushes. By day, night stands thickets which leaves them in search of food and then returns to morning. Low temperatures in winter and deep snow are not favorable because the frozen ground cannot rout to procure food, which moves towards the lower areas, which justifies and lower annual growth in harsh winters.

User needs bogs formed bathing and drinking water.

Boar does not keep regular passes and can go through the required distance even 20-40 km in a night. Actual fluctuations in the structure of the hunting are expressed by the abundance or lack fruits (basic food).

3. Results and discussion

Deer food is plant during the growing season and consists of grasses and leaves of trees, including rising stems; winter of herbaceous plants that remained green, and the stems, buds, bark of trees [1]. Eat and lichens, for which prosecutors investigating deer in winter under exploitation and the state of vegetation withered trees, which grow such species. Deer found plenty of good quality food in prosecution exploited in meadows and farmlands that are nearby [2]; therefore he chooses the place of residence of the day near these places. Inhabit the forest more trees not too though.

Bear is an omnivorous animal; feed was predominantly vegetal elements [3]. It eats grass spring summer eats berries (raspberries, blackberries, blueberries), autumn acorns-in years with abundant fructification. Knowing that abundant fructification occurs every 4-7 years, the food is supplemented with apple and wild pear [4]. Also in the autumn, bears can be seen grazing fat hay around the places where they were Stan, is the upper limit of the forest, where the forest is bordered by pasture.

The plant bears feed can be added mushrooms and roots and larvae of ants and insects on trunks of trees withered vegetation condition [5].

Pigs are omnivorous animals; basic nutrition for our area is made up of acorns. It is consumed in October until April - May even if it is cornered. Fructification of years with abundant food helps to undergo the rigors of winter losses thus less effective.

In winter, deer come in prosecution under forest exploitation and fruit from downed logs, twigs, buds, lichens [6]. If the branches are fruits or seeds, they collect both. The same thing happens to work care: thinning, cleanings. In order not to cause a concentration of game in these plots, which would be unfavorable for forest and game, it would be helpful to be located prosecution as multi points all over the forest.

It would also be desirable for the operation to begin in November and end in March, so have food throughout the game hard winter period.
So the service is distributed in time and space. Naturally, the exploitation of forest management plan is made after taking into account the interests of forest regeneration and economy operation. However there are situations when, without causing damage to the forest can take into account the requirements of the game. This works particularly care [7].

The forest plantations and natural works are called releases, consisting of cutting the overwhelming species. To serve as food for longer game, they should be partially cut at one meter from the ground and bent tip to the ground. Half of the shell being undressed continues vegetating tree; the trunk is bent to the ground and keeps leaves and twigs up to the game animals [8].

Among the animal species of interest in terms of hunting, usually for the hunting fund no.3 Borlova only three of them are given supplementary food winter is deer, wild boar and bear.

Although claims are made regarding the fact that deer do not eat supplementary food made by man, it was found that this happens either because the food is being improperly ground, whether in terms of quality does not meet fauna [9,10]. Thus it was found that as long as the snow does not cover completely sown in autumn deer do not eat hay in the feeders, but if the cold is getting worse and the snow is thick, hunting food consumed by humans filed if: it is good quality, made on the ground properly and replaced attended the game. That is happening as 2-3 years to mild winters and food not consumed; this does not mean that dears refuse food consumption made by humans. It was found that a high density of game, usually food is consumed, even in mild winters. It is better to build more and smaller feeders that do not lead to high concentrations of game, being able to say the same thing about salt supplies. In terms of location feeders, they will build where hunting is winter, especially in portions sunburned and wind protected with thick layer of snows less. Feeders shall not be located near forest crops or surface evenly populated by deer, which are usually located near food sources (fields and meadows) or where food can be transported and stored since the autumn. The feeders shall be made in the edge of the meadow or forest thicket rare and not so hunt around you can see, if not an enemy approaches. Where possible these feeders shall be located near a water course which does not freeze in winter.

An important rule when the food is placed food and building feeders is to make venison to eat nutritious food or taking it out of the tree or pole is connected, thus avoiding the food to make contact with excreta carrying microbes [11].

In early spring remove uneaten food, gather the droppings fell down and around the place where the dears eat, deeply buried or burned. The boar how resistant to weathering, the more sensitive is hungry, it can easily destroy. Therefore in years without acorns, wild boar complementary feeding is very important. At first, in order to accustom are given parcels of beet, potato chip or partially rotten, then after cold quickens be given more substantial food: corn, oats, barley, beets. Beets should be transported to properly fall to be protected from mice and frost. To put food on the ground, there are no proper nutrients, but are thickets where wild boars are looking deserted roads, clearings where is their pass. Do not put food into piles, but can spread to reach it, and young or weak. It is known that wild boars are fighting to food. Because stored food for them pits are an attraction may be made as follows: flock chaff, straw or leaves the forest and in the middle put beets, potatoes. They nuzzle and find food. The food is on the ground in the afternoon, for boar is an animal foraging at night.

In nature there are many types of consumers in the ecosystem, among these categories of consumers are established throughout the trophic relationships in general [12]. In nature there legally hunting these two types of consumers: consumers represents primary herbivores on this fund are deer, wild boar and deer and carnivores represented secondary consumers, in this case bear and fox. There interrelations between primary consumers competition consisting of food and shelter.

Amid studied food competition is not compromised during the summer - autumn she standing out in the winter and spring when food is insufficient, nutritional potential of the lower shaft. The best remedy for this problem is the timely and sufficient complementary food. The food is varied and of the highest quality.

For an efficient management of complementary feeding is necessary to evaluate early and more accurate game species flocks entering the discussion. Assessment errors can lead to the purchase of food in insufficient quantities or too
much, the excess being exposed depreciation and extra expenses are not justified. Secondary consumers have the primary source of food consumers. Competition and the food between them occurs when the herds of prey are too large and its effect reflects on the primary consumers of the danger of reducing the workforce, namely on the fund as these deer. Because the population of game animal damage to be minimal, to do a thorough control of herds of prey. The game species predator hunting is allowed in, but fighting to be done carefully in order not to be removed [13]. Also be maintained herds of deer winter in places where conditions are better, sunny slopes where snow is less thick and deer damage can defend better, being able to move through the run. This is possible by taking complementary feeding in these areas. Security and protection of game are actions whose importance is particularly high in the management of hunting. The security measures should be followed carefully hunting access to persons other than those working in forestry, in order to detect potential poachers or others who may upset by their actions, the lifestyle of hunting, such as tourists Collection of mushrooms or berries. By feeding activities will follow as natural and complementary food for game is secured permanently exist in ground salt? Feeders will be supplied regularly; facilities will be repaired and disinfected after the circumstances arose. We will track the health of the game through its regular observations; any sick or dead specimens found will be studied and analyzed in order to detect cases of illness or death. If there is danger of infestation will be given medicines in food and as a means of prevention are regular oral vaccination. Protection of chickens is done by ensuring peace and adequate diet and fighting predators will shoot wandering dogs, foxes, ferrets, weasels. As indicated in the fund in 2004 were shot 10 jays and 5 dogs roam; in 2005-9 jays and 10 dogs roam; in 2006-10 jays and 10 dogs roam; in 2007-11 jays and 15 dogs roam. After taking these measures of security, protection, disease control and protection of offspring is expected normalization of posts where appropriate and obtain significant economic results.

4. Conclusions

Measures for the organization of hunting arrangement feeding points and making its results will be obtained from certain value, namely: by providing good quality food will increase the amount of trophies; ensuring tranquility will provide conditions for growth of game; by guarding particularly effective against poaching will be made larger. At the same time executing a game harvests of urgency selectively structured, will result in peak trophy and the development of populations of game quality and especially the future. Analyzing the data obtained by calculating the economic efficiency can be said that investments made against hunting fund no.3 Borlova are fully justified economic activity of game culture is a particularly cost-effective, primarily due to high attraction that is hunting. The hunting activities carried out on this fund activity are rational culture of hunting game species that are optimal for development in this environment. One of the prerequisites for achieving goals is hiring and training personnel.

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