

Study of Hunting Spread in Winter-Spring, Calculation of Necessity of Food and Comparison with the Potential Natural Food in the Hunting Fund no.3 Borlova

Adam Crăciunescu¹, Mihaela Moatăr¹, Sorin Mihai Stanciu¹

¹Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine King Michael I of Romania from Timisoara
300645-Timisoara, Calea Aradului, 119, Romania

Abstract

Hunting fund no.3 Borlova is a fund with a large surface area and its species of concern, especially bears and chamois. To ensure their coexistence conditions and breeding are absolutely necessary studies of relevance game in the winter-spring food calculation and comparison of potential natural food, and so we thought we'd do such a study and we present in this work.

Keywords: hay, natural food, potential, wild animals

1. Introduction

The hunting fund no.3 Borlova is administered by the-Forestry Department Forestry Reșița and by Teregova and is 100% of the county area Caraș-

Severin. In terms of physical geography, the hunting is located in the south-west of the massif and the valley slopes Țarcu Hiceg, arising out of massive Tarcu [8].

Table 1. Administrative territorial distribution of the hunting areas

Use mode	Name of owner	Area(ha)
Forest	Forestry Teregova	2382
Forest	Forestry Teregova	2964
Forest	Teregova Hall	938
Forest	Individuals	147
Crops and grassland	Individuals	225
Pastures	Teregova Hall	97
Crops and grassland	Teregova Hall	97
Mountain	Teregova Hall	4345
Ponds and lakes	Hydroelectric Caransebeș	82
Unproductive	Rusca Teregova	365
TOTAL		11545

The hunting fund no.3 Borlova has a total area of 11,545 ha, comprising UP III and IV Hiceg–Noatenu-Bărănel-Teregova in Forestry. Specific area is mostly forest, administrative territorial

division of the hunting areas of the surfaces and the nature of use, is as follows, as seen from Table 1.

* Corresponding author: Mihaela Moatar, Email mihaelamoatar@yahoo.com

2. Materials and methods

Among the species of interest in terms of hunting, usually for the hunting fund no.3 Borlova only three of them are given complementary food in winter, namely: deer, boar, and bear.

Although there is statements regarding the fact that deer's not made complementary food consumed by man, it was found that this happens either because the food is improperly placed in the ground, whether in terms of quality does not meet fauna [6]. Thus it was found that as long as snow does not completely cover crops of winter, deer does not eat hay in feeders, but if the cold is getting worse and the snow is thick, man-made hunting consume food that: is of good quality, made in the field made properly and instead attended the game.

That occurs as 2 to 3 years are mild winters and food is not consumed, this does not mean that deer refuses food consumption made by man [2]. It was found that a high density of game, food is usually consumed, even in mild winters. It is better to build more and smaller feeders that do not result in concentrations of game, the same thing and could be said about places with salt. In terms of location feeders, they will build where hunting is winter, especially in portions sunburned, wind-free, with less thick layer of snow [3]. Feeders shall not be located near the 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. Also, feeders will do meadow or forest edge rather rare in the thicket, so that game could see around, if not an enemy approaches. If possible these feeders will be located near fresh water which freezes in winter.

An important rule in placement and construction of food feeders is to hunt to eat nutritious food and taking it from the tree or pole that is connected, thus avoiding the food come into contact with feces carrying microbes. In early spring remove unconsumed food, gather the fallen and droppings around, deeply buried or burned. On how weather resistant is wild boar, as it is sensitive to starvation, which can spoil easily [4]. So in years with no acorns, wild boar complementary feeding is very important. Beginning to be accustomed to give packages of beet, small or partially rotten potatoes, and then after the cold is getting worse is given more substantial food: corn, oats, barley and

beet. Beets should be transported to fall properly to be protected from mice and freeze.

To put food on the ground feeders are not proper, but in chaparral which are wild boars, searching abandoned roads, clearings on where their pass. Food not put in piles, but spread that can reach it, and young or weak. It is known that wild boars are fighting to food [7]. Since its pits for food storage are an attraction, it may be as follows: flock chaff, straw or leaves the forest, and the means put beets, potatoes. They will nuzzle and find food. Food is on the ground in the afternoon, for boar is an animal seeks food at night.

3. Results and discussion

One can see a need for about 45,675 tons of food during the winter-spring. One can appreciate that the entire biomass is consumed only part of game. This is because not hunt through the entire area in search of food and also barriers which may consist in large thickets, ravines, snow-covered ground, leaf fall in winter, freezing soil, etc.. Also, the calculated amount of biomass available, not all fall amount [5].

During the winter-spring biomass accessible but can not be consumed by the game only slightly since the ground is frozen and covered with a thick layer of snow, but also because the herds of game species are concentrated in groups on small areas such as mentioned [1]. In these considerations, that's absolutely necessary complementary food roots in key game species during the winter-spring, when there are weaknesses in natural food intake.

4. Conclusions

The feeding activities will follow the natural and complementary food for game to be provided, be continuous salt field. Feeders will be supplied regularly; plants will be repaired and disinfected after the circumstances arose.

To ensure food for the hunting fund no. 3 Borlova in order to prevent damage in forestry production and prevent migrations in search of food should be given supplementary food. The complementary food means the quantity of feedings stuffs which man picked the right time, a store, and during the

critical winter-spring a given natural food complement.

Daily rations that will show the game copies are considered to be indicative supply plan.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)-is one of the most important plants for hunting, both green and as hay.

For game meals (dry feed), propose the establishment of special crops of alfalfa in an area of 1.1 ha, on this harvesting the amount of 19,000 kg of alfalfa resulting from the three annual harvests. Seed requirements for primary cultivation are 22 kg.

White clover (*Trifolium pratense*)-a plant is almost as valuable as alfalfa, suitable for hill and mountain regions with annual rainfall of at least 600 mm.

Turnips (*Heliantus tuberosum*) has a productivity of 20,000 kg/ha. This means that it is necessary to cultivate 0.83 hectares, requiring 1660 kg tubers for primary cultivation. It is recommended to be planted on small areas to be fenced. It is necessary to locate some fields feeding places for wild boar hunting thus forcing one to look for food causing it to move so what is needed in the cold season.

References

1. Chisăliță, I, Probleme actuale și de perspectivă privind conservarea, protejarea și dezvoltarea fondului forestier din județul Caraș-Severin, Târgul Internațional de Silvicultură și Exploatare Forestiere „Romforest” Cluj, 2010, 31-33.
2. Chisăliță, I., Lauer ,K. F., Fora, C.,G., Ștefan, C., and Moatăr, M., Monitoring on forest health in Caraș-Severin County-case study, Journal of Horticulture, Forestry and Biotechnology, 2010, XIV (2), 97–99.
3. Crăciunescu, A., Diversitatea și polifuncționarea pădurilor românești, producția de lemn, conservarea biodiversității, gestiunea vieții sălbatice. În “Manifestări menite să promoveze imaginea valorilor tradiționale românești la cultura europeană”. Universitatea Agronomică din Gambloux , Belgia, 2004, 22-25.
4. Crăciunescu, A., Caiet de lucrări practice de cinegetică și salmonicultură, Editura Ceres, 2009, pp.89-93.
5. Crăciunescu, A., Implementarea D 995 în România, Institutul de Cercetări și Amenajări Silvice, 2013, 12-14.
- 6.Cotta ,V., Bodea, M. and Micu ,L., Vânătorul și vânătoarea în România, Editura Ceres, 2001, pp.78-79.
7. Doniță, N. et al., Vegetația României. Institutul de Științe Biologice Cluj-Napoca, Institutul de Științe Biologice Iași și I. C. A. S., Editura Tehnică Agricolă, 1992, pp. 67-69.
8. Fișa Fondului de Vânătoare Nr.20 Higege.
9. Moatăr, M. and Lăzureanu Aurel, Research on the production arrangement applied Steierdorf Unit III, Journal of Horticulture, Forestry and Biotechnology, 2010, XIV (3), 16 -167.
10. Stanciu, S., 2013, Research on legal measures applied under the common Agricultural Policy of European union in 2012, Lucrări Științifice, Facultatea de Management Agricol, 2013, Seria I, XV (3), 69-73.