

# ДИНАМИКА ПОПУЛЯЦИЙ ОХОТНИЧЬИХ ЖИВОТНЫХ СЕВЕРНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ

ТЕЗИСЫ ДОКЛАДОВ

VII Международный симпозиум

24–28 сентября 2018 г.

г. Петрозаводск, Республика Карелия, Россия



# DYNAMICS OF GAME ANIMALS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

ABSTRACTS

7<sup>th</sup> International symposium

24–28 September 2018

Petrozavodsk, Republic of Karelia, Russia

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЦЕНТР  
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## **BEHAVIOR OF BROWN BEAR: THE MANAGEMENT POSSIBILITY BY MEANS OF SHOOTING**

**S. V. Puchkovskiy**

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The people employ the nature landscapes by more and more fully, the probability of meeting the men with some large mammals increases. The brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) number growth in Russia is accompanied by the number of this species nuisance individuals growing, by their behavior deviation and the sharpening of some aspects of the human – brown bear conflict. Such dynamic of the human – brown bear conflict are distinguished for Japan, Scandinavia and North America states too (Puchkovskiy, 2006; 2009; Baskin, Barysheva, 2016). The existing situation estimation and the recommendations for such situation correction are discussed in press. The recommendations and the real possibility for the brown bear behavior management by means of different forms shooting are discussed in report.

Today the most desirable behavior form of danger large mammal in nature is avoidant behavior from man. It is fear (respect) in relation to man. Many authors (Pazhetnov, 1993–2016 and others) have the opinion, that the bears fear in relation to man are organized by hunting (shooting) most effective. However, may we be sure always that the bear shooting will have such the bear behavior effect which will be favorable for man? Why the mass shooting of brown bear shatuns in some years at several Siberian regions was not create the domination in local populations of bears, fearful in relation to man?

There are two ways for the change by man of the individual behavior in mammal populations. These ways have the fundamental theory base and the confirmation by the animal husbandry and the artificial evolution practice. One way is realized by ontogenetic modifications (learning), the second – by selection (Darwinian artificial selection).

Accordingly the impacts of tactical (conjuncture) and strategical (of many years perspective) significance are possible.

The expected tactical and strategical effects of human using of different shooting forms (regulating shooting, shatuns extermination, various types of hunting) are discussed. The den hunting are provoked the most contradictions between the game-users, the game experts and the wildlife preservation activists. The report author argue himself conception of this problem question, of the expected value of other types hunting for the brown bear behavior management.

### **BREEDING SITE SELECTION OF WILD FOREST REINDEER (*RANGIFER TARANDUS FENNICUS*) IN KAINUU POPULATION**

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Habitat selection is one of the key concepts in ecology. Habitats consist of different resources, which species use in order to survive and reproduce. Selection can be studied in different levels, from the geographical scale to the small details inside the home ranges. Habitat selection of wild forest reindeer in Finland has not been studied with the modern methods that combine remote tracking of individual animals and GIS- based land cover data. We studied the criteria of the calving site selection which are still mostly unknown. This research was based on large GPS- collar data from Kainuu forest reindeer population during multiple years. Our study shows that the forest reindeer selects calving sites based on a certain non-random criteria. Strong avoidance behavior was detected towards human related disturbances. In addition forest quality factors proved to be important. Our results show that the criteria of the calving site selection are somewhat coherent to the studies made in the North American woodland caribou. These results give tools to

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