



## RESEARCH OF REGARDING CALCULATION OF COMPLEMENTARY FOOD NEEDS FOR ANIMAL SPECIES IN THE HUNTING FUND NO. 30 VALEA CERNEI

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### Abstract

This paper presents the calculation of complementary food needs for animal species, which live in the hunting fund no.30 Valea Cernei. The calculation of food is absolutely necessary to be predetermined and properly distributed, so that in winter, the animals have required amount of food to survive, in order to develop and reproduce normally. Supplementary food is given only in winter, especially when snow prevents hunting to feed. Complementary food comes, as the name implies, to complement the very poor diet of the animals. The amount of complementary food is based on its quality of each species.

**Keywords:** complementary food, trails, hunting fund, diet, salt.

### INTRODUCTION

The hunting fund No.30 Valea Cernei is located in Caras-Severin county and has a total area of 12 610 ha. Specific area is mostly forest administrative territorial division within the hunting areas and the areas on the nature of use is as follows, as evident from Tables 1:

**Table 1** Surfaces by use within the hunting fund No.30 Valea Cernei

Unit	Forest	Arable land, meadows, orchards	Pastures
Ha	11541	313	756
%	91,5	2,5	6,0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12610</b>	

Complementary food is given only in winter, especially when snow prevents hunting to feed. Complementary food comes, as the name implies, to complement your diet very poor animals. Complementary food quantity is calculated based on its quality for each species. Deer is considered necessary for a quantity of 2.5 kg daily for each copy and 10 kg of salt annually. It will provide for an effective 18 copies, in the period 1<sup>st</sup> November- 28<sup>th</sup> February, is a period of 151 days [3,17, 8].

For deer, in our country conditions alone can not be solved hay feeding problem, however good it may be food must be added with a high content of water (turnips, beets), acorns and chestnuts, to be transported at feeding, which raises another problem. For deer, fibrous feed must be of good quality which is very demanding on food. We must give an amount of 0.6 kg daily for a period of 151 days (1<sup>st</sup> November to 31<sup>st</sup> March). To this, we add salt and the necessary amount

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to 3 kg per year for a piece. The number of deer is 75 copies.

For wild boar ration of 1.4 kg daily dose is composed of succulents (potatoes, beet), chestnuts, acorns, corn, concentrated, turnips, etc. It gives the same time as deer and timber. Livestock for food is given of 60 copies [2].

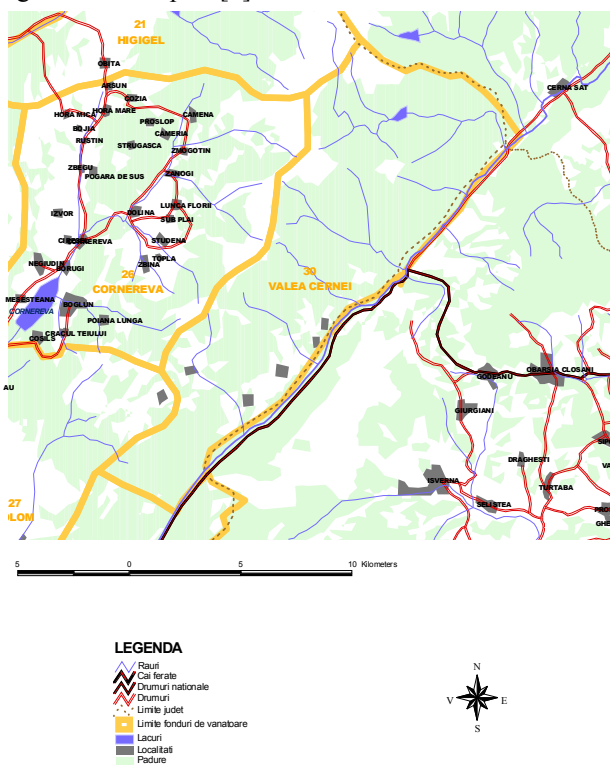


Fig. 1 Location of hunting fund No.30 Valea Cernei

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Salt is one of the most effective means of retaining the ground game, playing a role in animal metabolism [13, 15, 16]. For deer, salt is essential, but it is searched by wild boar and rabbits, too. For deer, is placed one or two sites developed which raises the salt of each 100-200 ha of forest.

For deer, the amount of salt is about 10 kg / year / sample, and for timber about 3 kg / year / sample. They need salt calculated as follows:

- For deer 10 kg / year / copy x 57 copies = 570 kg;
- For timber 3 kg / year / copy x 100 copies = 300 kg;
- Total salt = 870 kg

It is indicated to use the places with salt possibly covered. We propose places with salt high ground to

prevent contamination by various microbes. Hunting area improvements include a wide range of works from the simplest to some quite complex. Arrangements are works that bring some changes to the conditions existing natural terrain to create favorable conditions there game, or to facilitate observation and harvested [1, 7].

Hunting trails are hunting facilities and are intended to help movement in the field, facilitating the observation and collection of birds of prey hunting and fighting [9,11, 14]. Trail slope should not exceed 20%, are not known to locals, and to facilitate contact with the ground facilities. In the hunting fund No. 30 Valea Cernei is 5 km trails for hunting and for 2013 provide the construction of 8.0 km trail hunting.

Bathers are required for wild boar and deer, making it indispensable and muddy places where these are lacking, it is necessary to their execution. In the absence of bathing, deer and boar leave the area. Bathers are constructed wetlands and small depressions of land, where water can collect. Bathers naturally exist in the Fund are enough for the existing game. Number of bathing the instructions must be one to five copies of deer and timber, and one to 10 copies of wild boar. In the hunting fund No. 30 Valea Cernei there are 35 bathing.

Drinkers - fund area is crossed by four streams with low flows, sometimes, in summer they dry. In fact there are 25 which provide water drinkers.

Feeders are facilities covered under hunting for food arises not exposed to rain or snow. For deer, best known feeders are the type of mushroom or manger. Almost all experts are in favor of smaller feeders and feeders placed more often than large leading to large concentrations of game [4, 10].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A condition is that in nourishing soil remain dry. Also not to draw down the game because once you're down is no longer used, and the lack of other feed they consume and the one shot down, but can be infected with various microbes because it comes in contact with droppings game.

In the sheet of the hunting fund, currently there are 20 feeders for deer, and for this year are designed to build 8 more nutritious for deer. These feeders will be placed in the wintering areas of the game, taking into account that they are accessible to staff specialty that feed supplies, especially game [5, 12].

When placing feeders should be taken into account especially near a water source and that they must be away from places with natural regeneration of forests



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to avoid damage. Feeders are placed in visible places to hunt for him to see potential enemies approaching him during feeding. Long term for both hunters and environmentalists is to remove additional food. While this goal but can not yet obtained indicated that complementary food should be ensured by the thoughtful feeders according to the species of game you want to feed them.

Places where we put salt for animals - are necessary both winter and summer. Salt is one of the indispensable elements for deer. It is administered as a game of smash blocks and clay mixed with certain places known as places with salt for animals arranged. The most common models are: salting in the hollow of a fallen log or wooden trough. Regular places with salt be placed near feeders from 15-20 m, sometimes even salt was put feeders. The sheet listed 45 places with salt fund. These places with salt are enough.

Observatories - these are facilities for observation and harvest game. Usually building erected on pillars, 4-8 m and mostly covered. Location observatories should be in places where you can see an area as possible and can be used for a long time. On the outside is preferable to be painted in camouflage colors. Run and use is based on the existing possibilities, the needs of the collection and use of game [6, 18].

Their location shall take into account the following criteria:

- Crossing places for hunting that we pursue;
- Movement of air currents;
- How the moonlight falls or the sun;
- Probable direction of the wind;
- Possibilities of camouflage;
- Ensuring the hunting path without disturbing the game;
- Ensure adequate visibility.

In the background are four observatories covered, and this year is proposed to build the six observatories. If we have a large number of observatories we have a better knowledge of the workforce, and therefore the selection of specimens.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, management of forest influences how good or bad game there. Use of prosecution as a place of food by wild animals is often influenced by the shape and size prosecution. Distance to the forest (place of shelter) is probably more critical factor for most ungulates feeding animals in the prosecution, but retreating in stands adjacent to shelter.

To improve game habitat would impose the following rules of order of Forestry: Treatments that allows mixing between species are preferred in this case is proposing cuts and progressive in fact be applied in areas where forest production is the main function.

These interventions will also seek lanes (where land permits) to wintering places for winter circulated easier when administering complementary food: heat will be overwhelming by breaking peak species so as not to break off completely vegetation, they are a good source of food for game; to introduce the formulas for forestation or when additions are seed and fruit species required hunting, such as horse chestnut, apple and wild hair, service tree, and must be pay attention to conservation and cultivation of species of shrubs and undergrowth on the edge of clearings or prosecution, such as elder, hawthorn, wild rose, blackberry, raspberry, willow.

Species from this fund are not competitors to food surfaces meadow or pasture, livestock instead went to pasture and forest environment especially forest edge can eat food in the winter game that gets very little, even nonexistent, forcing the game to migrate or cause damage to the forestry sector by gnawing bark young seedlings.

According regular cycle, prey is reduced by the action predatory whose number increased to a point after which lack of food decreases. Reaching a small number of preys, so to reduce predation, preys recover their numbers and create conditions for a further increase in the number of prey. Must understand the vital role they have in life predatory-no predatory game and especially the role of wolves in maintaining healthy and viable populations of deer.

Predatory number must be maintained at a rate which does not adversely affect populations of game a predatory, but nor can lacking in any area because of lack lead to degenerate population with poor quality individuals.

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