

## IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGERIAL MEASURES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH OF THE LIVESTOCK OF HUNTING INTEREST ON THE HUNTING FUNDS

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***Abstract.** The ecosystems specific to hunting funds function as ecological corridors, their component biocenoses are naturally related to each other, in the analyzed area there are hunting migrations on long distances, because the habitats were endangered by anthropogenic activities, land improvements, the reduction of the wooded areas and the development of intensive agriculture. In order to increase or maintain livestock at the optimal level, we recommend the implementation of managerial measures that contribute to, the genetic refreshment of species that are not of qualitative parameters or have defects of constitution or conformation, adequate maintenance conditions during the winter periods, raising the little animals, reproduction, planting hunting facilities, feeding, salting, bathing, reducing the number of pests that stand on the funds, combat the poaching, promoting ecotourism, for observing species in their natural habitat, and appropriate management of the funds by reducing harvesting quotas, by practicing hunting tourism and developing sustainable hunting tourism by reducing hunting for trophies.*

**Keywords:** management, measures, hunting funds

### INTRODUCTION

Today, due to the anthropic activities carried out in different areas of plain, hill and mountain, there have been changes in natural resources, many habitats have changed by decreasing water reserves, food, which caused biotope changes, in consequence, take place large migrations of birds species and animals of hunting interest or even their disappearance from areas where they existed at a maximum level of supportability, requiring hunting measures in order to ensure optimum flocks. [1,5,10]

To improve the value of some habitats, are required management measures which:

- to ensure conditions for the return of the species to the old biotopes through:
  - a) ensuring the water regime through improvement works of water sources arrangement, bathing;
  - b) re-populations with new species brought from other biotopes;
  - c) increasing the adaptability of species through selection work;
  - d) pest and poaching control. [2,11,13]
- to be implemented measures of environmental management and biodiversity conservation;
- to minimize the flow of tourists during breeding and raising the babies periods;
- to maintain buffer and refuge areas near habitats;
- to be implemented farming systems soft with the environment.

In order to revive the number of birds of hunting interest, it is necessary to implement managerial measures that contribute to the improvement of good practices such as: [3,4,6]

- a) arrangement of some nesting areas by keeping the barks and bosquets near the water sources;
- b) increasing the trophy offer through agro-technical works, which to increase the food resources;
- c) provision of food in the stationary areas of passage species;
- d) reducing the sustainable hunting tourism offer during periods of climb;

- e) permanent water supply in the feeding areas;
- f) implementing measures in order to maintain a clean environment;

In order to increase the number livestock of hunting interest and keep them at optimal parameters, the following measures are recommended:

- (a) genetically refreshment of the herds through selection measures and the introduction of new breeding animals;
- b) additional fodder in critical periods by installing salt, automatic feeders;
- c) reducing the number of pests and combating poaching;
- d) reducing the frequency of hunting tourists and reorienting them towards sustainable hunting tourism, in the detriment of hunting tourism for trophies;
- e) improving habitats and infrastructure;
- f) reduction of harvesting quotas. [12, 14, 15]

Although the management of hunting herds, of hunting funds, and hunting activities is carried out in accordance with traditional customs, the motivations and opportunities of hunter tourists have diversified, making it harder to control the satisfaction of this ancestral passion.

So far, no visible trends did not outline in practicing sustainable hunting tourism, greening of these activities, research of hunting flocks, in close connection with trophic resources and the possibility of habitats, as well as the limiting factors of the flocks. [7,8]

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

Since until now, there have not been visible any trends, in the practice of sustainable hunting tourism, the greening of these activities, of the research of hunting flocks, in close coordination with the trophic resources and the possibilities of the habitats, as well as the limiting factors of the flocks, it is necessary to implement priority environmental management measures, based on international conventions, to keep the livestock at optimal parameters.

In this scientific approach we will propose managerial measures that will contribute to the increase of the herds and increase the value of the areas with hunting vocation.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

To maintain unharmed habitats and ensure optimum conditions for hunting herds in those endangered habitats, pastoral activities will be reduced at minimum and mechanical mowing in buffer areas will be minimized, in order not to stress the species and make them migrate to other areas.

Intensive grazing and lack of grazing can cause unwanted ecological effects on areas with hunting vocation, by destroying habitats of bird and animal species. Because hunting tourism, ecotourism, involves the presence of man in the habitat, it can often be a disturbing factor in the privacy of animal species and wild birds.

Avoidance of limitations caused by human presence requires educational measures, to popularize the value of fauna species, because locals believe they are entitled, to enter into habitats, without respecting the routes, disturbing the peace in the habitats.

The discomfort of the species is also caused by the electric lines located in the vicinity of bathing, hunted, nesting areas.

Improvement of conditions from habitats housing animal species and birds of hunting interest can be achieved by improving the management of habitats, taking into account the management of the flow of visitors to these habitats as hunters or visitors:

- assessing the conditions in which limiting strategies of penetration in habitats ensure the prevention of negative impact of tourism, hunting tourism on the environment, and the conservation of bird and animal species of hunting interest at optimum parameters;

- developing spatial and temporal strategies in order to achieve the benefits from practicing sustainable hunting tourism and hunt;

- synchronizing the expectations with available hunting resources;

- highlighting recreational opportunities for those who practice sustainable hunting tourism;

- evaluating strategies through which the behavior of hunter tourists can be changed, for practicing sustainable hunting tourism, photographing species, or ecotourism, observing the behavior of species in their natural habitat;

- using target marketing for tourists eager to practice ecotourism;

- using de marketing, limiting the intrusion of unwanted tourists into the habitats, orienting the flows through areas with better potential;

- discouraging poaching;

For the development of managerial strategies, decisions will be made:

- referring to the individualization of the hunting resources, necessary to achieve the objectives;

- in order to obtain economic benefits;

- in order to increase the value of the habitats.

In developing strategies to limit the number of hunter tourists, reorientation the flows and dispersing the activities, for the development of hunting tourism, and maintaining the optimum of livestock and species of hunting interest, the following steps will be taken:

- analysis of the value, comparing current and past strategies with objectives;

- analysis of the growth perspectives of the value;

- establishing future strategic alternatives;

- implementing strategies.

- evaluation of the strategy;

- control of the strategy;

The capping strategies of the number of hunting tourists, ecologists depend, primarily on the capacity to receive, a greater number of hunters do not allow the development of sustainable hunting tourism, neither the spatial nor temporal.

The main vectors that can be used to cap the number of hunters are:

- limiting the number of hunters;

- enclosure, for environmental sustainability, and protection of hunting species;

- establishing lower harvesting quotas than optimum;

- increase of visiting fees;

- increasing hunting fees;

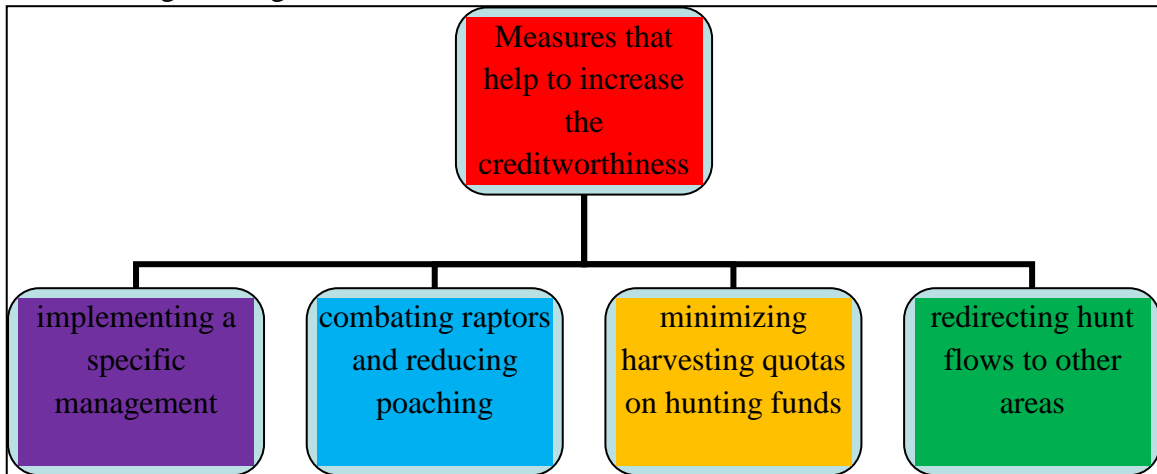
In order to reduce the number of hunting tourists, which perform hunting activities and hunting tourism, a safe alternative is to redistribute them to areas with higher value or channel and focus on sustainable hunting tourism in the area of preference or ecotourism in less demanding areas.

Spread strategies for hunting activities distribute hunting tourists to areas with high value, designed to prevent overcrowding, due to the intensive stocking of funds with species artificially raised in captivity.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the practice of hunting tourism on sensitive hunting grounds in the absence of proper management can represent a threat to the integrity of ecosystems, resulting the migration or disappearance of some species of hunting interest.

The large number of hunters applying for licenses as well as local hunts can lead to a sharp degradation of funds and a strong decrease in their creditworthiness, for these reasons it is recommended:

- implementing a specific management to each hunting fund according to its creditworthiness;
- minimizing harvesting quotas on hunting funds;
- redirecting hunt flows to other areas;
- changing hunter behaviors to environmentally friendly activities by renouncing to hunting;
- educating the population from the hunting area about the importance of preserving the biodiversity of the areas;
- combating raptors and reducing poaching through enforcement measures directed through the legislation.



**Figure 1. Measures that help to increase the creditworthiness of hunting funds**

The good part of practicing ecological hunting tourism is that the funds with low hunting potential can be revived by increasing the number of tourists, creating opportunities both for conservation and for increasing the well-being of local communities, which will be able to develop other activities outside hunting tourism, such as handicraft, the processing of products resulting from ecological action.

By practicing an ecological hunting tourism, it can increase the level of education and consciousness of hunter tourists, transforming them into enthusiastic supporters of preserving hunting funds and hunting culture from any area with hunting vocation.

## CONCLUSIONS

To maintain unharmed habitats and ensuring optimum conditions for hunting herds in those endangered habitats, it will be reduced at minimum pastoral activities and mechanical mowing in buffer areas in order not to stress the species and make them migrate to other areas.

Intensive grazing and lack of grazing can cause unwanted ecological effects on areas with hunting vocation by destroying habitats of bird and animal species. Because hunting tourism, ecotourism, involves the presence of man in the habitat, it can often be a disturbing factor in the intimacy of animal species and wild birds.

Enhancement activities of animals and birds of hunting interest will have to contribute to the stabilization in habitats, through an ecological reconstruction, re-populations with new species of high genetic value.

Improvement of the conditions from the habitats housing animal species and birds of hunting interest can be achieved by improving habitats management, taking into account the management of the visitors flow which get in these habitats as hunters or visitors,

assessing the conditions in which the strategies for limiting the penetration into habitats, guarantees the prevention of the negative impact of tourism, hunting tourism on the environment and the maintenance of species at optimal parameters.

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