

THE ECONOMICAL QUESTIONS OF RAW LAND MANAGEMENT

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Most human activities have harmful effects on the habitat of our wild animals and the development of their populations. In order to weaken these effects, hunters and farmers have come up with numerous innovations and introduced several production technologies. Our 600-hectares game reserve provides excellent conditions of survival for the big games of our country. The quality of the soil is not favourable either, its humus content is under 1%, its bound structure which is very hard to cultivate makes these fields clayey soil. The different production technologies have been tested in practice for years, because of the continuous change of the production costs we have collected only the demand for material, engine and manpower, and of course the outcome.

During the examination we counted the specific cost of the outcome of different plants, the content of their netto energy and crude protein. According to the results specific costs we can say that grass fields used as pastures have the lowest annual costs.

We have put great emphasis on the examination of the production of different feeds from environmental point of view. In the course of soil cultivation the air polluting effect of the engines put the greatest burden on the environment. That is why we compared the quantity of the fuel consumed with the outcome, the energy and protein content of the fodder plants. On the base of the examination of the specific fuel consumption we can declare that for the production of crude protein and green yield it is best to plant acacia.

The new mixtures that we tested provided continuous rich pastures for the deer. Even in the most serious drought we had germinating pasture components and when the drought was over, the sowings quickly regenerated. The condition of the stock did not decline, the horns of the stags brought down had more specific weight than earlier.

When analysing the raw land management of the game reserve in Bószénfa we can come to the evident conclusion that planting annual plants, especially grass communities with papilionaceae is much more economical than dealing with perennials. This way we can reach even 15-20 % cost-effectiveness, while our farming becomes simple and clear.