

A MAGYARORSZÁGI ŐZÁLLOMÁNY LÉTSZÁMÁNAK MEGHATÁROZÁSA ÉS NÉHÁNY PARAMÉTERÉNEK BECSLÉSE POPULÁCIÓ-REKONSTRUKCIÓVAL

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ABSTRACT – Estimation of the past population size of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and some of its parameters with population reconstruction method in Hungary

The validity of size-estimation of the spring cohorts keep to be informed of the magnitude of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) indigenous population. Using some population parameters (age distribution of buck antlers, non-hunting loss of bucks and does, rearing loss of fawns, fertility rate of does, average number of newborn fawns per does) the former population size can be rendered – as probable estimation – by the population reconstruction method (Csányi, 2000). Based on these feasible data the male cohort size and population estimate has been calculated between 1975-95. According to the results of the calculation can be concluded that population size presumably was higher than the reported one in the annual game management statistics (about 50 percent in the seventies). Furthermore this result assumes the high losses in the roe deer population (average of buck's non-hunting loss and doe's one: 30 %, average fawn's rearing loss: 60 %). Considering the provoking reasons of these high losses the harvesting rate could be between: 13-26 / at the examined period contrary to the reported: 16-37 % ones. Have been concluded that formerly there were certain reserves in the theoretical over-estimation of the indigenous roe population) and there may be at present too).

Keywords: *Capreolus capreolus*, population reconstruction, number of roe deer, cohort, non hunting loss