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MONITORING OF THE NUMBER OF ACCLIMATIZED MAMMALS IN THE KOKSHETAU STATE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CENTER

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Biotechnical measures are carried out annually in order to improve the living standards and increase the number of animals on the territory of the farm. They are: regulation of the species composition and number of animals; optimization of forestry and agricultural activities; increase the level of protection of animal habitats; supplementary feeding; propaganda for the protection of animals. All of these measures are based on the results of scientifically based studies of the typology of animal habitats and the results of regular censuses [1,2].

The internship took place from March 29 to February 23, during which time I participated in biotechnological activities on the farm. When the weather warms up and the snow in the forest melts, the construction of additional feeding structures, repair and preparation of salt trays will begin. This work started earlier, mainly due to the weather, which is scheduled for early May [3].

From 14 to 23 I worked with hunters to create and repair additional feeding structures. These days we were in the № 37,44,56, 49 quarters when the sun was shining and the temperature was 9-19 C. Tools used: gasoline Oreon, ax, hammer, nails, board, fork, shovel, oil, gasoline, etc.

All of the above work was carried out at all additional feeding facilities. However, some c.a.o. We did not go because the car could not pass in the areas where the snow did not melt.

New salt pans have been set up in areas frequented by animals. There are many traces of animals in such places, and you can see the animals themselves. For example: footprints, feces, traces of teeth left during feeding, gait, etc.

One of the biotechnical measures is supplementary feeding, the period of supplementary feeding on the farm lasts 160 days. The feeding season is divided into 3 stages [4]:

1- Additional feeding period is 30 days, from November 1 to November 30, 25% of the daily feed norm is imposed.

2- The transition period is 31 days, December 1-31, puts 50% of the daily food norm.

3- The main period is 99 days, from January 1 to April 9, during which the full daily ration is established

Additional feeding trays are made of iron, made in 2017. Deer, deer and deer feed on high pastures and wild boars on the ground.

Accounting measures. During the period from February 1 to March 31, 2021, the census of wild animals was conducted in accordance with the guidelines for accounting. Due to the late start of my dissertation practice from the census, I was not able to participate in the census.

In 2021, the census of wild animals on the territory of the branch of the State Institution "Kokshetau" SNNP "Forest Spring" was conducted when the winter temperature was from +2 to -30 ° C, the average winter temperature was 9-12 ° C, the winter was snowy. Permanent snow cover was installed in November. The animals were counted by the inspectors of the national park. Methods used: route tracking, track tracking, feeding area tracking and visual tracking. The length of the routes is 30 km.

Animals encountered during the registration were registered in the visual registration card and their sex and age composition was calculated. The wild boar was counted at two additional feeding grounds at the same time. The census routes covered all forest and steppe areas. Forest area - 22 km, steppe area - 8 km.

According to the census results: Moose in young poplar forests, swamps, pine plantations; Askania deer in pine plantations, acacia plants; Roe deer are found in birch forests.

Conclusion. During the dissertation internship at the branch "Ormandy Bulak" of the state institution "Kokshetau State National Park" located in Akmola region, all the data collected from the resources of the farm on the topic were analyzed. I got acquainted with the work done in the field of hunting, gained new information and achieved the goal I set during this internship, I gained practical skills to apply my theoretical knowledge in practice, to work in my specialty in the future.

Information on the work of the census of animals in the branch
"Forest Spring" for the last 5 years

	Types of animals	Number by years				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mammals						
1	Moose	26	23	26	28	31
2	Deer	67	69	68	74	69
3	Askania deer	57	55	57	59	76
4	Deer	142	139	126	139	122
5	Wild boar	95	98	99	108	95

5	Fox	38	34	34	36	40
7	Applause	14	16	17	22	25
8	A wild dog	16	19	21	21	22
9	The lynx	9	9	8	8	10
10	White rabbit	58	59	52	55	63
11	Or rabbit	34	37	39	40	40
12	Stinky mink	11	12	12	16	22
13	Coin	15	15	15	15	18
14	White shovel	23	23	17	20	21
15	Water spring	18	14	17	22	19
16	White	19	17	17	20	19
Birds						
1	Empty	73	73	73	73	73
2	White July	10	36	36	36	36
3	Gray July	73	73	73	109	109
4	No more whining	7	9	9	20	15

The number of red deer introduced into the territory of the branch of Kokshetau SNNP "Ormandy Bulak" in 2005 increased from 13 in 2022 to about 200 trees. Currently, the growth is stable. However, this information is approximate. Because the census is not conducted. This does not allow to carry out rational operational and biotechnical measures on the farm. Measures to combat poaching are ineffective. Due to the low level of technical support, raids are also ineffective. Stray dogs have a negative impact on the growth of deer in general, as they prey on deer calves. The total number of specialists in the farm, including hunters, is small.

Recommendations. Conducting winter and autumn censuses of red deer twice a year for the rational conduct of hunting. In order to combat poaching, it is necessary to increase the number of vehicles to increase the effectiveness of raids and to catch stray dogs. Increase staffing, including hiring more rangers.

List of used literature

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