

## **To ecological aspects of management of agrolandscapes of ukrainian Forest-steppe hunting resources**

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Alternative ecology-economic instruments of management of settled hunting resources of agrolandscapes of the forest-steppe of Ukraine are offered. In formation statistically, significant influence of rural settlements on spatial redistribution of a grey hare at not the vegetative period with inclination of animals to the last, as main centres of the increased phytovariety and planimetric and phytocentric mosaicity of homestead farmlands in modern agrolandscapes of the Ukrainian forest-steppe. From 198 considered individuals of a grey hare the 93rd animals (47,0%) were revealed within settlements, among the garden processed plots, bushes, coppices, natural lawns, beds of the dried-up rivers, coastal zones of reservoirs and in their vicinities. 33,3% of the revealed hares (66 individuals) were the share of zones from all added on the statistical importance ( $p < 0,05$ ) differences with a frequency of occurrence of animals in zones I. At that time, in zones III only 39 individuals (19,7%) whose frequency of occurrence was the least probable, at identical value  $p < 0,01$  in comparison with two previous types of zones were added. Similar stimulation of manifestation atypical sinantropism for this look can nominate a phrase now "seasonal agroresidential effect" which in our researches naturally amplified in process of formation of the winter weather conditions accompanied with a getting forage complication because of frost penetration in the soil and the shelter of its surface steady snow cover.

Potentially a nestsuitable station for a partridge grey made only 0,31-0,82% of the trial areas of the local agrolandscapes concentrated out of agroresidential territories. For this bird species the nestsuitable biotopes, including their mosaicity, for movement from the East to the west of a forest-steppe zone of the state is noted a rack a tendency to increase in total areas. One of the sharpest which is still not solved problems of hunting economy in agrolandscapes of the Ukrainian forest-steppe remains glut of local grounds a fox usual. When hunting with burrow dogs,

with a decoy and at drives less man-days were spent for production of one fox. At the same time, considering insignificant prevalence of the last two a way of production in the country through resource intensity and short deadlines of their possible implementation which more depend on duration of bedding of steady snow cover, consider that hunting with dogs the burrow and hounds of breeds remains the most effective instrument of reduction of number of a look in the region of researches, for the purpose of reduction of density, locally their valuably populations of a fox to economic and epizootic reasonable their thresholds.

In formation statistically, significant influence of rural settlements ( $p < 0,05 - 0,01$ ) on spatial redistribution of a grey hare at not the vegetative period with inclination of animals to agrosidential territories, as main centres of the increased phytovariety and planimetric and phytocentric mosaicity of homestead farmlands in modern agrolandscapes of the Ukrainian forest-steppe. It is revealed, potentially for a partridge grey only 0,31-0,82% of the areas of skilled sites of the local agrolandscapes concentrated out of an agrosidential by territories are a nest of a suitable station. For this bird species the nest of suitable biotopes, including their mosaicity, for movement from the east to the west of a forest-steppe zone of the state is noted a rack a tendency to increase in total areas. It is at that time proved that hunting with dogs the burrow and hounds of breeds remains to the most rational the tool of reduction of number of a fox ordinary as undesirable look for the region of researches.

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