

**СЕКЦІЯ 1. «ІННОВАЦІЙНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ В ЛІСІВНИЦТВІ,
ЛІСОКОРИСТУВАННІ ТА МИСЛИВСТВІ»**

**INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF INDIVIDUALS
OF EUROPEAN ROE DEER AND INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL
FACTORS ON POPULATION DENSITY**

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Today, hunting is the passion of millions of people, their active recreation, sport, the opportunity to learn about the laws of nature and its beauty, participation in the preservation and increase of hunting-industrial and other animal populations through hunting.

Roe deer is one of the most important objects of sport (amateur) hunting. It easily adapts to human anthropogenic influence and lives practically next door to people. Since ancient times, people hunted roe deer for meat and skins. In the 18th century, hundreds of herds of roe deer were found throughout Europe, but intense and mindless hunting of these animals led to the fact that already in the 19th century the number of roe deer became much smaller.

The powerful development of industry began, and with it the wider development of new territories, cutting down forests, plowing the land, draining swamps, building roads – all this led to a sharp change in the living conditions of roe deer. Moreover, all this was accompanied by their merciless extermination. Pregnant females and weaker young animals were primarily killed by such hunting. And thanks to the protection of the animal world, the introduction of biotechnical actions, the reduction of the number of predators – wolves, stray dogs, the restoration of the former habitat of roe deer began. This process was intensified not only due to human intervention, but also due to the high ecological endurance of roe deer as a species. Until the end of the 70s of the last century, the total number of roe deer in Ukraine was about 65 thousand individuals, which allowed licensed hunting for them in some areas.

In a short time, goats adapted to life in new, human-altered landscapes, began to quickly settle down, filling not only their former places of residence, but also penetrating further to places where they found favorable conditions for living. All this allows us to conclude that roe deer, as a species, have a high degree of adaptation to changing natural conditions and do not require any special (expensive) measures or projects to maintain their stable numbers and range. It is only necessary to correctly regulate their population by keeping accurate records and controlled shooting with additional biotechnical events in unfavorable years.