

Game management statistics

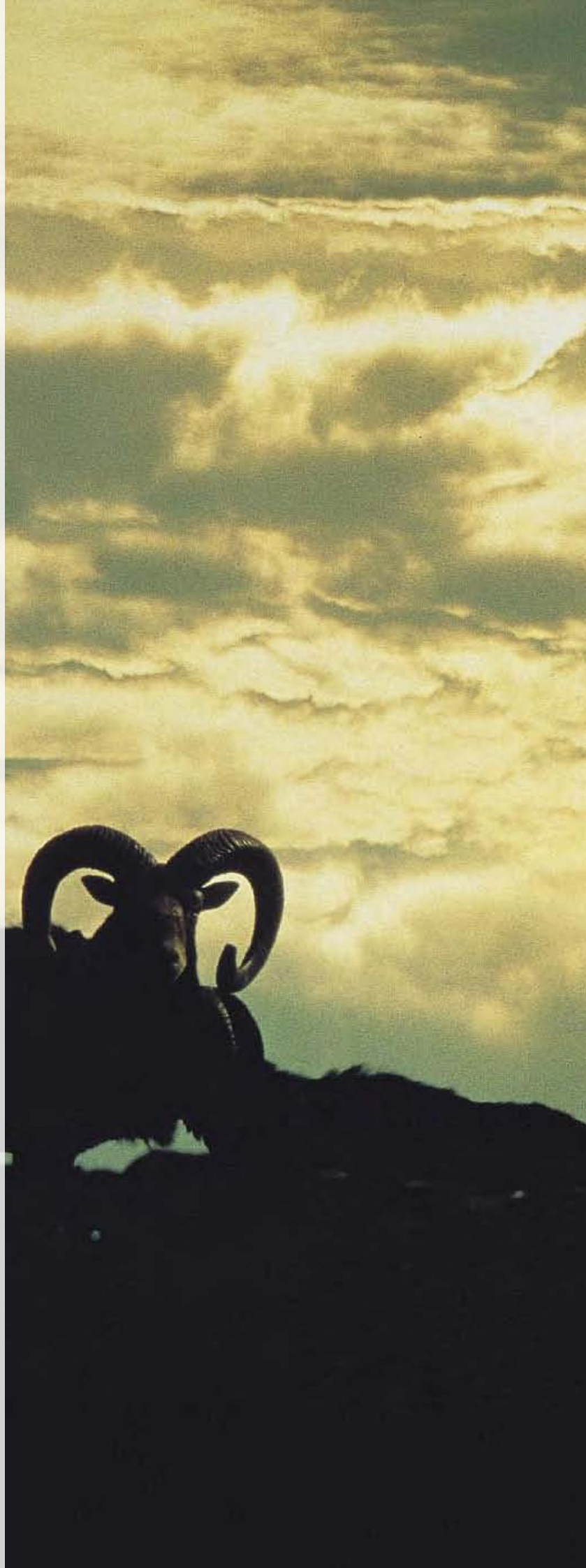
The game management statistics have been kept in the Czech Republic since 1966. They monitor occurrence of individual game species, number and characteristics of hunting areas, number of hunting dogs and other statistical data. Continuous and fixed methodology of the individual statistical data enables us to keep track of the main developmental trends and consequently regulate the game management therein.

Purpose of the statistical findings

The state administration bodies for game management use the statistical data for assessment of the game management level, i.e. game rearing and hunting, and the game management control in the Czech Republic. These results are then compared with interior as well as international standards. Taking into consideration the importance of the game management in areas of game and nature protection and veterinary medicine, the periodical findings of the stock development of individual game species are imperative not only as the protection against extinction of some species but also as prevention against uncontrolled game stock increase with all its negative impacts (damage in forestry and agriculture, transmission of dangerous infectious diseases). The data regarding hunting in areas in which the game is occurred, are an organic part of the statistical findings.

The statistical findings characteristics

They include the data about the hunting areas, the number of hunting dogs, the number of game feeding appliances, the number of persons executing the hunting rights, hunting area classification, prescribed and minimal stocks of game and acreages of hunting grounds according to the quality classes and game management results, censured spring permanent game stocks and occurrence of other game and animal species and their hunting in division according to the individual hunting areas and regions.





Numbers of taken game

Red deer	18 500
Fallow deer	8 600
Mouflon	6 300
Roe deer	118 800
Wild boar	78 000
Japanese sika deer	7 000
Whitetail deer	40
Chamois	30
Wild rabbit	100
Common pheasant	484 000
Reeves 's pheasant	600
Mallard	282 000
Common pochard and tufted duck	600
Common coot	1 300
Geese	1 800
Wild turkey	270
Wood pigeon	19 500
Collared turtle dove	4 000
Guinea fowl	500
Cormorant	3 000
Grey heron	400
Magpie	12 400
Hooded crow	3 000
Red fox	56 000
Badger	1 300
Pine marten and stone marten	18 000
Muskrat	2 200
Raccoon	28
American mink	330
Coypu	160
Raccoon dog	390
Brown hair	47 300

Administrative hunting conditions

A person hunting game is obliged to carry with him/her relevant documents: hunting license, hunting permit and compulsory insurance certificate; for the hunt with a firearm he/she is further obliged to carry with him/her a firearm license and a firearm certificate, and for the hunt with a hunting bird of prey its registration card. These certificates shall be submitted by the person hunting the game at request of these authorities: the Police of the Czech Republic, the State supervisory body of game management, game manager or game-keeper guard of the respective hunting area. The hunt is legally regulated by the § 46-48 of the Game Management Act and its decree implementing the provisions of the act.

Types of hunting licenses

- Hunting license for Czech citizens,
- hunting license for pupils and students of vocational schools at which game management is a course of study or a compulsory subject of the curriculum,
- hunting license for foreigners

Hunting licences are issued to:

- Czech citizens for an unlimited period, or a limited period that is for one day, five days, thirty days, six months or a year,
- pupils and students of vocational schools where hunting is an obligatory curricular subject; it is issued for one school or academic year and only for the period until the studies at such a school are completed,
- foreigners for a limited period that is for one day, five days, thirty days, six months or a year.

The hunting license shall be issued exclusively to a person who proves that he/she

- a) Is older than 16 years,
- b) has the legal capacity,
- c) passed a hunting examination or an examination from game management at a university where game management is taught, or is a pupil, student or graduate from a higher vocational school at which game management is a course of study or a compulsory subject of the curriculum; for foreigners a valid certificate authorising hunting issued abroad shall be considered as a proof of the hunting examination; the certification of the hunting examination issued by its organiser shall be a public instrument,
- d) is an honest person; to prove his/her honesty, he/she shall submit an abstract from the record of the Criminal Register; any imposed fines for offences in the game management sector and any fines for the offences imposed pursuant to this law shall not be considered provided that two years have elapsed since when the decision on their imposition came into force,
- e) is insured for his/her liability for damage resulting from pursuing the hunt.

Hunting licenses shall be issued by the state authority of game management responsible for their issuing in the district of the applicant's permanent residency. Hunting licenses for foreigners and non-residents Czech citizens shall be issued by the state authority of game management in the district of such person's stay.





Hunting permit

The hunting permit is necessary for the hunt of specific game species in the hunting area, its number of heads, sex and age class. The hunting permits are issued by the hunting area user on the basis of the game management plan.

Insurance

Anybody who hunts game shall be insured for his/her liability for damage resulting from this activity, caused by injury to health or killing of other persons with the limit of indemnity of at least 20 000 000 CZK, and for material damage with the limit of indemnity of at least 500 000 CZK per insured accident. The insurance terms and conditions that will specify the scope of insurance shall not contain an exclusion due to which the insurance does not cover the cases of careless behaviour of the insured.

The keeping of hunting firearm

The hunting firearm can only be kept by a person possessing firearm license and a hunting license.



Education in game management

Experience and skills passed down from generation to generation are the basis of education in the game management. The first ever editions of hunting motifs, we know of, can be found on the wall of prehistoric caves. These had not only didactic but also ritualistic character. At the time of that natural economy the ruler was accompanied by the specialized hunting retinues. The lordly hunter's main task was to organize hunts and he also took care of hunting castles, hunting areas and forests. Approximately from the 14th century on, game management was carried out as a professional activity by trained game-keepers. Greater attention was given to the importance of forest research from the beginning of the 18th century. The large game stocks were reduced due to vast damage and the game-keepers attention was fixed on the small-game hunting. The first forest regulations were issued in the middle of the 18th century. The wild boars were enclosed in the game preserves according to the regulation from the year 1770 and the population of free-living wild boars was eradicated. The forestry schools, where game management was taught as an obligatory subject, were established in the middle of the 19th century. Nowadays game management is a part of classes at the forestry high schools and forestry colleges. Persons interested in game management have an opportunity to take the appropriate huntsman examinations. The Game Management Act demands an obligation to pass the professional examination in order to gain the professional qualifications in the several game management activities. The individual examinations are regulated by the decree No.244/2002 coll.

- Hunting examinations
- Examinations for the game manager
- Higher professional hunting examinations
- Falconry examinations
- Field-trial

For working in the state administration it is essential to pass the examination of special professional qualifications in the forestry and game management, which is regulated by the act No.312/2002 coll., regarding the municipality officials, §21, par.1 and 2, and by the decree No.512/2002 coll., regarding the special professional qualifications of the municipality officials.

By the examination for the special professional qualifications is verified the knowledge of:

- The act No.449/2001 coll., on the game management.
- The act No.289/1995 coll., on forests and on amendments of some laws (Forest act).
- The act No.71/1967 coll., on administrative procedure (Administrative Procedure Code) with its latest amendments.

Taking into consideration the development of the legislation, natural changes and the continuous broadening of scientific knowledge, the education in game management is not concluded with the passing of the above-mentioned examinations. Within the scope of continuous education expert seminars and conferences with international participation are held annually. Up-to-date knowledge gained in the area of game management is presented at these events:

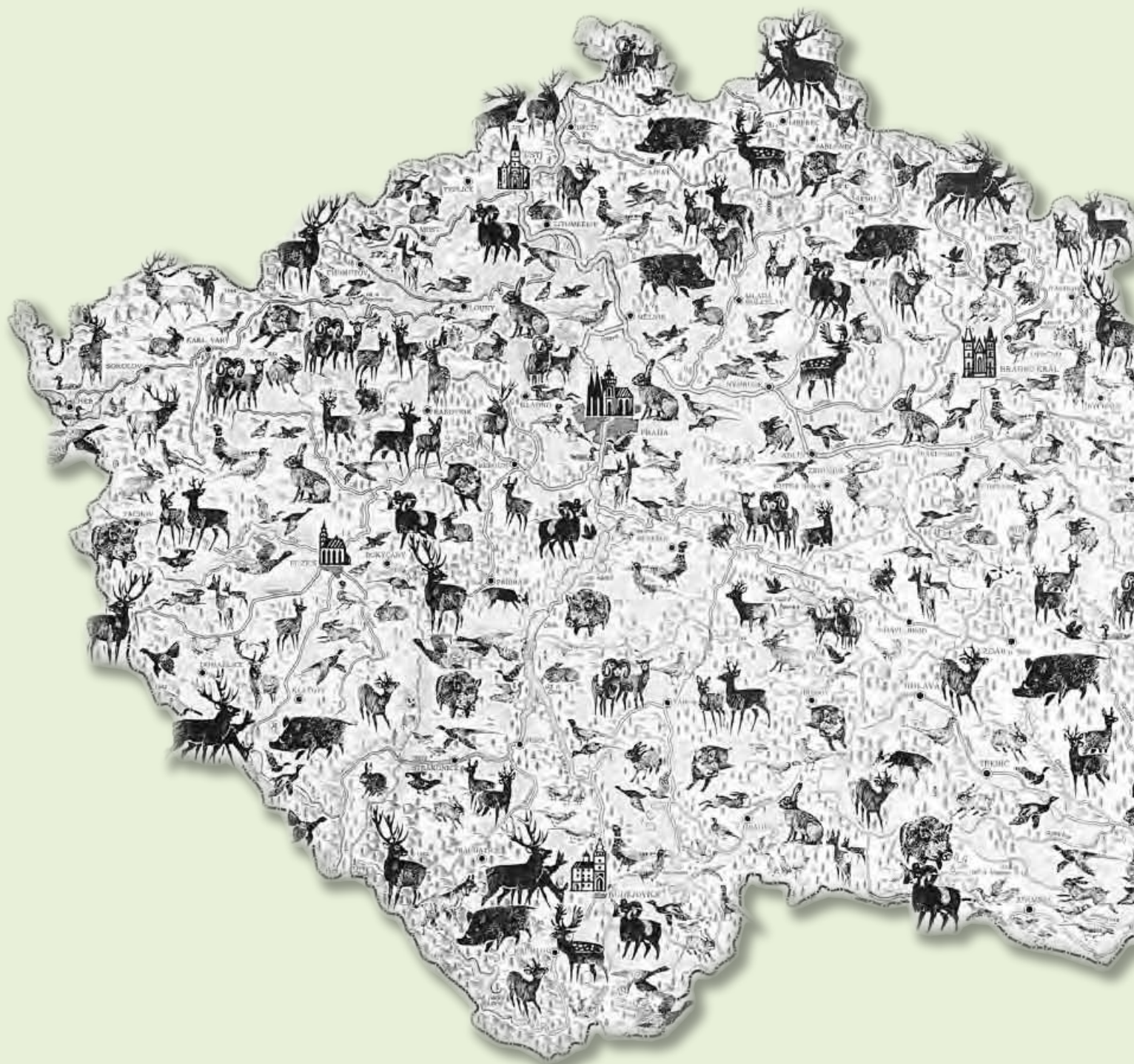
The following projects were held during preceding years:

- 1991 Ronov nad Doubravou,
The white-coloured red deer
- 1993 Jeseník, Chamois
- 1994 Písek, Wild boar
- 1995 Žďár nad Sázavou, Red deer
- 1996 Litoměřice, Roe deer
- 1997 Trutnov, Mouflon
- 1997 Orlická přehrada, Brown hare
- 1998 Písek, Fallow deer
- 1999 Dobříš, The introduced cloven-hoofed game
- 1999 Žďár nad Sázavou, The protection of the littoral ecosystems in the localities with intensive hunting of waterfowl.
- 2000 Hranice, Predacious animals in game management
- 2000 Hodonín, Brown hare
- 2001 Konopiště, Feathered game
- 2002 Hranice, Game management and ecology
- 2003 České Budějovice, Game management – its function and importance in the cultivated landscape
- 2003 Písek, Wild boar
- 2004 Mimoň, The problems of game preserve building
- 2004 Hranice, The landscape changes and the game
- 2004 Špindlerův mlýn, Overwintering game preserves and rearing areas

Particular attention is paid to work with young people in the Czech Republic. Children are acquainted with game management under the professional control of skilled game-keepers in hobby groups of young game-keepers and conservationists. The all-year-round work in these groups culminates in local rounds of the competition "The Golden Roe Deer Trophy". The winners then have an opportunity to compete in the national round, which is organized by the Czech - Moravian hunting union as a hunters' camp during the summer holidays. The Czech Republic has been awarded the Gold Medal for its sophisticated system of the children and young people education by the International Council for game management and game protection.







Ministry of Agriculture	1	
Regional authority	14	
Local authority of the municipality with extended powers	205	
Hunting areas	5 600	
Hunting areas of the Military Forest and Farms of the Czech Republic, s. e.		25



State administration

The Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture shall be the central body of the state administration of game management in the Czech Republic, with the exception of the territories of the national parks. The Ministry of Environment shall be the central body of state administration in the territories of national parks.

Regional authorities

Regional authorities within delegated powers shall be the bodies of state administration of game management in the territory of administrative regions.

Local authority of the municipality with extended powers

Local authority of the municipality with extended powers shall be the body of state administration in the territory of municipalities. Municipal Authority of the Capital City of Prague shall be the body of state administration of game management in the territory of the capital of Prague. The delegated powers that are conferred by this law to appointed local authorities may be further conferred by the Statutes of the Capital of Prague. The powers of administrative regions within delegated powers and of municipalities within delegated powers on the grounds designed for national defence shall be performed by Ministry of Agriculture. In national parks the administration of national parks shall exercise the powers that are conferred to municipalities and regional authorities; the powers of the administrative regions shall be exercised by the Ministry of Environment.

Ministry of Environment	1
National park administration	4
Hunting areas in national parks	22









Falconry

The art of hunting with birds of prey – falconry, dates back several millennia. We have been meeting with falconry in our territory since the 9th century. The greatest development of falconry occurred in the Middle Ages. From the 13th century originates the Frídrich's II. Latin file "De arte venandi avibus" (About the art of hunting with birds). Hunting with birds of prey was an aristocracy affair and important feudal courts and religious orders were involved in rearing and training of birds of prey and founding of the first falconry schools. A trained falcon was considered to be a precious gift of a remarkable value and was often used for a diplomatic purpose.

The Club of Falconers was established by the Czechoslovak hunting association in 1967, for the purpose of conservation of falconry traditions in the Czech lands as well as development of the rearing and training of birds of prey and hunting with them. Nowadays the Club has approximately 400 members and consists of twenty centres. The membership requirements are: the age of 18 years and over, the Czech – Moravian hunting union membership and a successfully passed falconry examination. Adepts led by skilled falconers prepare for the examination in their future centres. Using of birds of prey for falconry permits the state administration body for game management, their possession and rearing permit bodies for nature's protection. Birds most frequently used for falconry are: the goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*), the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), the saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*) and the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Pheasants, hares and fox are most frequently hunted with birds of prey.

The Czech falconers use approximately 200 birds of prey for hunting and additional dozens of them serve for artificial rearing of chicks. There are annually bred 350 young birds in this way and some of them are released into the countryside. Many falconers breed other rare species of birds of prey, ranging from very small merlins to eagles and owls as well. Apart from training of birds of prey and hunting with them, the falconers take part in conservation of birds of prey in the countryside, including the care of wounded or handicapped individuals.

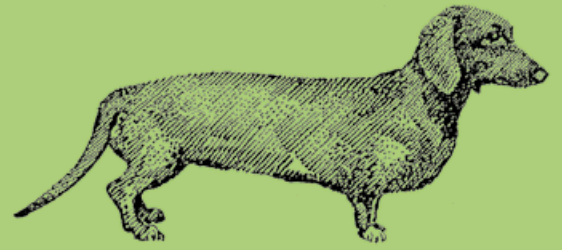
The most prestigious meeting of the Club is the annual international meeting in Opočno under the Orlické mountains, accompanied by common hunts. The 38th annual meeting will be held in 2005.

The Club of Falconers has been a member of the IAF (International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey) since 1991.

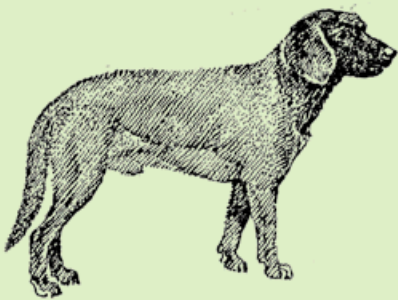




TRACKER DOGS
10%



TERRIERS
35%

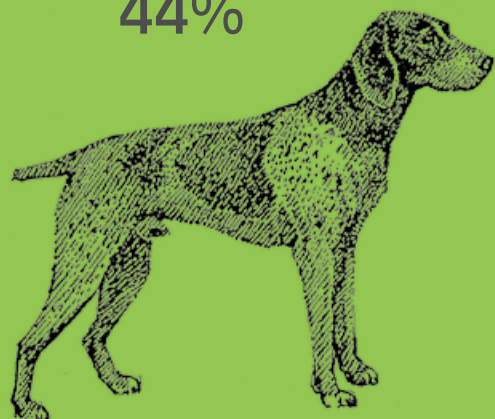


BLOODHOUNDS
9%



REMAINDER
2%

POINTERS
44%



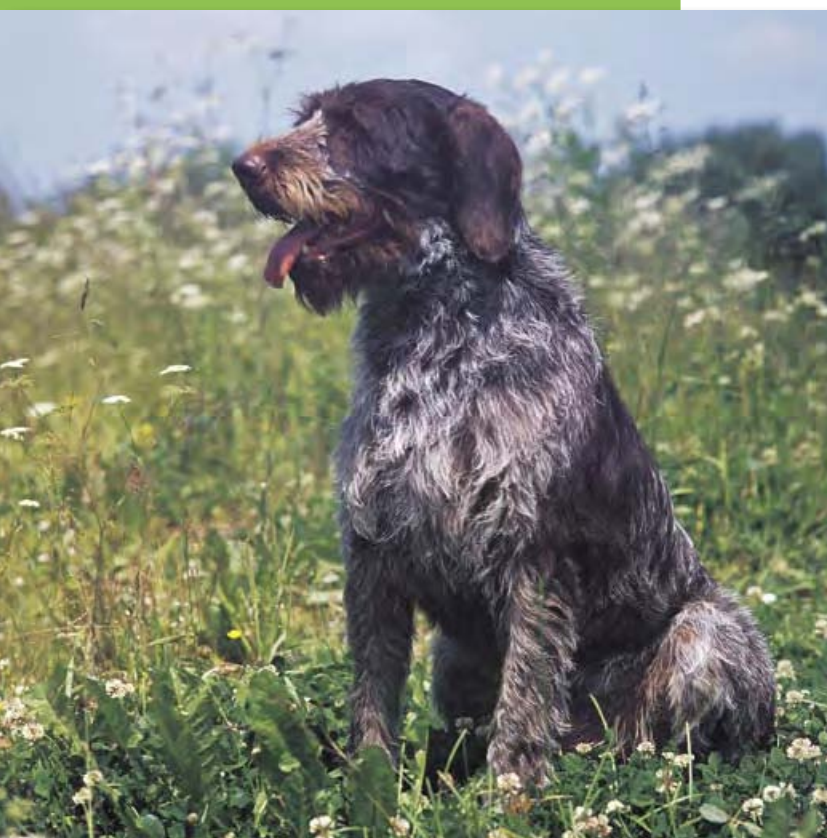
Cynology



The duty of the hunting area user to keep and use hunting dogs in the hunting area is laid down by the Game Management Act. The hunting dog is a dog of a breed recognized by the FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale), with a pedigree and which has successfully passed the appropriate field-trial. The individual field-trials focus on searching or tracking of shot or wounded game, retrieving of shot game and earth hunt. The field-trial description and obligatory number of hunting dogs in the hunting areas are regulated by the Decree implementing several provision of the Game Management Act.

The Czech Republic has been a member of the FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale) since 1997, respectively since 1911, when the Czech cynological associations were one of the members establishing the above-mentioned organisation at that time. The Czech and Moravian cynological union represents the entire cynology of the Czech Republic in the FCI. The hunting cynology is represented by the Czech-Moravian cynological club, which was charged with keeping of the Pedigree register of the Czech-Moravian cynological union. The Clubs of breeders are concerned with breeding of the individual breeds of hunting dog.

The Czech cynology enriched the breeds of hunting dogs with the Czech roughhaired pointer and the Czech terrier. The top cynological competitions are the Karel Podhajský Cup and the Richard Knoll Cup for the pointers. There are 29 700 hunting dogs used in the hunting areas in the Czech Republic.





Cooperation

The Ministry of Agriculture cooperates with hunting, forest and agricultural organisations, with ground owners, representatives of nature conservation subjects, veterinary administration, vocational schools and research institutes. The Game Management Council, which is an advisory board to the Minister of Agriculture, has thirty members and consists of representatives of above-mentioned organisations. The main task of the state administration of game management is creation of legal rules, which will respond to changes not only in the Czech Republic, but also in Europe, and control law-abidingness. The care for game and its environment would not be feasible without the close cooperation of hunting organisations. The game keepers, who within the frame of their voluntary and free of charge work, help to improve the game environment by planting out refuges, biological zones and other natural covers for the game. They improve the ground of the feeding fields not only for the game but also for the rest of the fauna. They monitor the health state of game and perform veterinary examinations. This significantly helps to prevent the genesis and transmission of to-human transmissible diseases. Thus the forest walk becomes safer for all other visitors.

The Central Commission for measuring of trophies was established by the Ministry of Agriculture. Its purpose is to measure the significant trophies of taken game and thus support the rearing success achieved in the Czech Republic.



The Czech-Moravian hunting union

The Czech-Moravian hunting union is a succession organisation of the Czechoslovak hunting union founded in 1923. It is also the biggest hunting organisation in the

Czech Republic associating the majority of persons pursuing the hunting. The organisational mission is to work on conservation and development of game stocks, to perform tasks resulting from the ecological programmes of individual municipalities, to conserve game management customs and traditions, to educate the young in the area of game management and to take care of cynology, falconry and shooting. At present the Czech-Moravian hunting union has about 100 000 members.



The Safari Club International

The Czech chapter of the Safari Club International associates experts, who are interested in the ecology of free-living game, its protection, re-introduction, regeneration of game environment, education and training in this area. Safari

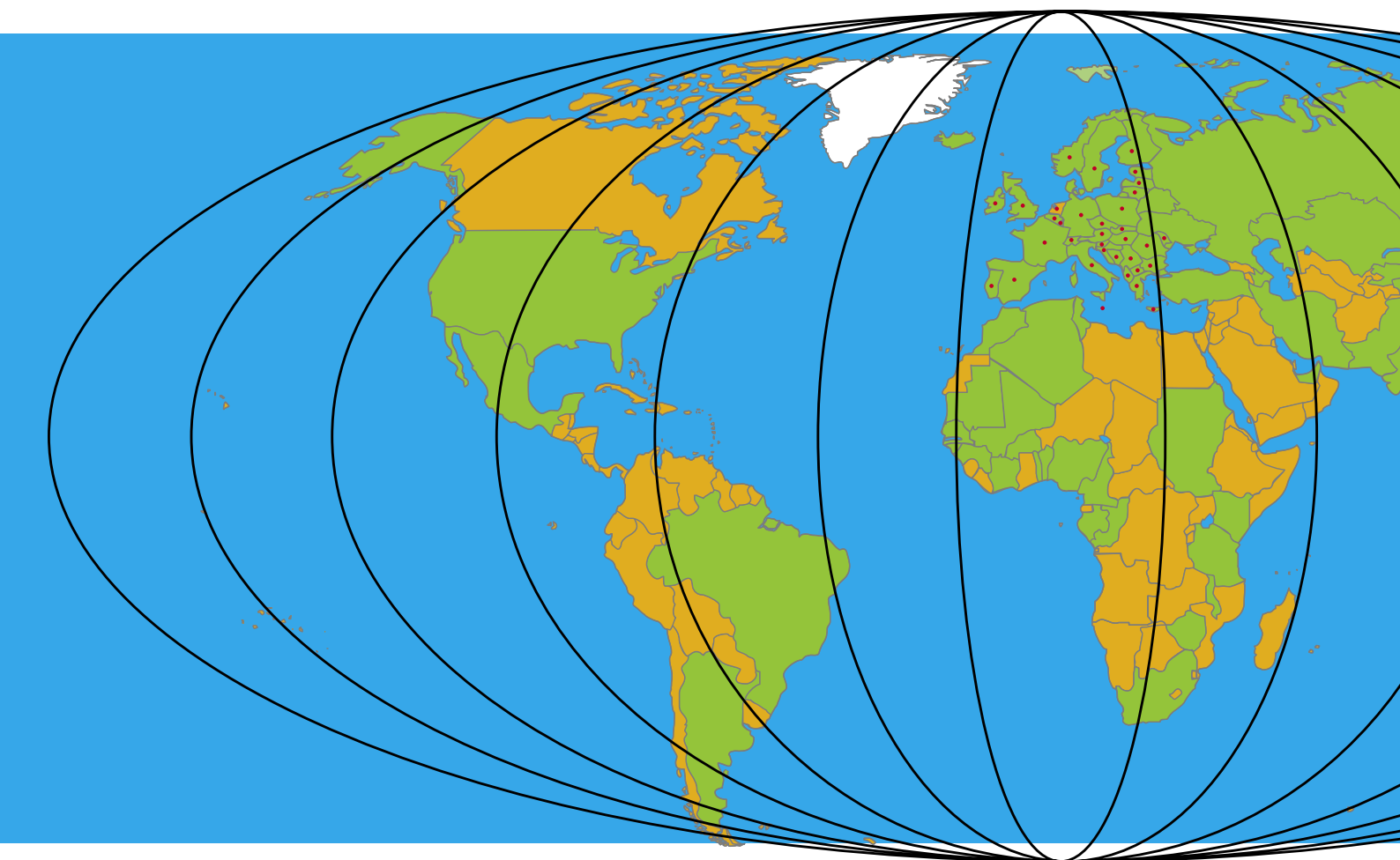
Club International was founded in 1994. The organisation does not state the number of its members.



The Saint Hubert Order

The historical organisation, the mission of which is to conserve game management ethics, customs and traditions, non-commercial game hunting, care for historical monuments related to game manage-

ment, and to maintain and establish contacts with game-keepers from all over the world. It is a successor organisation to the Saint Hubert Hunting Order founded by the earl František Antonín Sporck in 1965. The Saint Hubert Order was illegally re-established in 1978 and officially registered in 1992. The organisation does not state the number of its members.



**CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
DE LA CHASSE ET DE LA
CONSERVATION DU GIBIER (CIC)**

1. ALGERIA
2. ARGENTINA
3. AZERBAIJAN
4. BELGIUM
5. BYELORUSSIA
6. BENIN
7. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
8. BRAZIL
9. BULGARIA
10. BURKINA FASO
11. CZECH REPUBLIC
12. CHINA
13. DENMARK
14. ESTONIA
15. FINLAND
16. FRANCE
17. GABON
18. GUINEA
19. GUINEA BISSAU
20. NETHERLANDS
21. CROATIA
22. INDIA

23. IRAN
24. IRELAND
25. ICELAND
26. ITALY
27. JAPAN
28. SOUTH AFRICA
29. CAMERON
30. KAZAKHSTAN
31. KENYA
32. CONGO
33. KOREA
34. CYPRUS
35. KYRGYZSTAN
36. LIECHTENSTEIN
37. LITHUANIA
38. LATVIA
39. LUXEMBOURG
40. HUNGARY
41. MACEDONIA
42. MALAWI
43. MALI
44. MALTA
45. MOROCCO
46. MAURITANIA
47. MEXICO
48. MOLDOVA

49. MONACO
50. MONGOLIA
51. GERMANY
52. NEPAL
53. NIGER
54. NORWAY
55. NEW ZEALAND
56. PAKISTAN
57. IVORY COAST
58. POLAND
59. PORTUGAL
60. AUSTRIA
61. ROMANIA
62. RUSSIA
63. GREECE
64. SENEGAL
65. SLOVAKIA
66. SLOVENIA
67. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
68. UNITED KINGDOM
69. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
70. SERBIA
71. SUDAN
72. SPAIN
73. SWEDEN
74. SWITZERLAND

75. TANZANIA
76. TOGO
77. TUNISIA
78. TURKEY
79. UKRAINE
80. ZIMBABWE

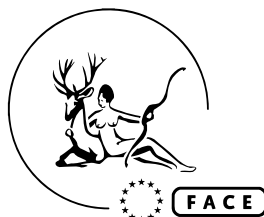
**FÉDÉRATION DES ASSOCIATIONS
DE CHASSEURS DE L'UNION
EUROPÉENNE (FACE)**

1. ALBANIA
2. BELGIUM
3. BOSNIA
4. BULGARIA
5. CZECH REPUBLIC
6. DENMARK
7. ESTONIA
8. FINLAND
9. FRANCE
10. NETHERLANDS
11. CROATIA
12. IRELAND

International cooperation



13. ITALY
14. CYPRUS
15. LITHUANIA
16. LATVIA
17. LUXEMBOURG
18. HUNGARY
19. MALTA
20. MOLDOVA
21. GERMANY
22. NORWAY
23. POLAND
24. PORTUGAL
25. AUSTRIA
26. ROMANIA
27. GREECE
28. SLOVAKIA
29. SLOVENIA
30. SERBIA – MONTENEGRO
31. SPAIN
32. SWEDEN
33. SWITZERLAND
34. GREAT BRITAIN



The game-keepers in the Czech Republic maintain good relationship with similar organisations in the world and above all in Europe. Exchange of experience, reciprocal cooperation and common projects on the level of state administration of game management, game-keeper organisations, cynology clubs, falconers, nature photographers and horn-blowers brings an invaluable amount of knowledge and thus benefit our game management. Our hunting and cynological organisation are members, and in many cases also the co-founders, of important international organisations.

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier (CIC)

This non-governmental organisation deals with questions of game management, game protection and nature conservation in all their aspects. Czechoslovakia was one of four countries, which initiated the CIC foundation in 1928.

Fédération des Associations de Chasseurs de l'Union Européenne (FACE)

The Federation supports game management in harmony with principles of wise and sustainable exploitation of natural resources which is an instrument for rural development, unspoiled countryside and biodiversity development and for protection, improvement and renewal of the natural game biotopes.

The Federation was founded in 1977. The Czech-Moravian hunting union, the representative of the hunting organisations, has been representing the Czech Republic since 1990.

Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI)

Registration and acceptance of all pedigree hound stocks and general adjustment to the breeding rules are the main interests of this federation. Breeder clubs cooperate with the FCI through the national cynological organisation, which in the Czech Republic is the Czech Cynological Union. The FCI was founded in 1911.

International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF)

The non-governmental organisation represents falconry worldwide. The IAF was founded in 1968. It unites 43 falconer clubs from 34 countries. The Club of Falconers associated in the Czech-Moravian hunting union represents the Czech Republic and it has been a member of the IAF since 2000.