

FALLOW DEER FROM ROMANIA

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Publishing House of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, 2012

This study (387 pages, 261 tables and 117 figures) discusses the situation of the species at national, regional and local level. Researches begun in 2003 continued until 2010, when the analysis of this population was concluded.

The Fallow Deer is a species deliberately colonised in Romania's terrestrial fauna. The fact that nuclei did develop proves that man had a positive influence on biodiversity. A number of natural and anthropic factors involved in the dynamics of this population over the last century, have been identified.

The Fallow Deer in Romania is a stable, but allochthonous species of the leafy forest zoocoenosis, valuable from an economic (cynegetic), faunistic and aesthetic viewpoint. Populations in the wild are fragmented and live isolated in space. Extinct population nuclei are also referred to.

The first nuclei were formed in the west of the country before the World War I, others being created in the south and east of Romania after 1954. Initially, this mammal was introduced to populate enclosed hunting parks, populations left in the wild being recorded after 1954. Natural expansion took place over small areas.

Fallow Deer is a species attached to its living place, which accounts for area stability in this country, initial colonisation sites extending only up to 20 km.

Because of interspecific competition, there are numerous places in which Fallow Deer eliminates the Roe Deer and the Red Deer.

Fallow Deer populations in Romania are viable in terms of number, but moderate in regard of quality.

