

The dynamics of the Cervidae and Bovidae populations of Mammalian in Romania

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Research-work (321 pages, 123 tables and 81 figures) carried out beyond a ten-year period (1998-2008) in all of Romania's provinces has led to the elaboration of this cross-country and regional study on the space-time dynamics of the Cervidae and Bovidae over the past two decades.

Currently, cervids in Romania are the red deer, the fallow deer and the roe deer, bovids including the chamois, the moose, the bison and, over the past few decades, the elk occurred sporadically. Also, an attempt has been made to colonise the *ibex*.

In order to give a general account on the situation of these species we have focused here only on the final years of the investigation, namely 2006 and 2007.

The main factors involved in the dynamics of the analysed populations and their territories along time, with highlight, whenever necessary, on the "source" populations and the recipient "satellite" micro-nuclei are discussed.

Whereas red deer and roe deer make up large populations and occupy extended, continuous areas, the fallow deer and the chamois live in isolated places without any connection between them; moose and bisons form small populations in park enclosures.

The findings have shed light on the relationships between the dynamics of forest areas and the populations of Cervidae, as well as on the human impact on both the species and its territories.

The analysis has shown that most park enclosures, created at different time moments, became sources for the population of big mammals in areas where they had not existed before.

