



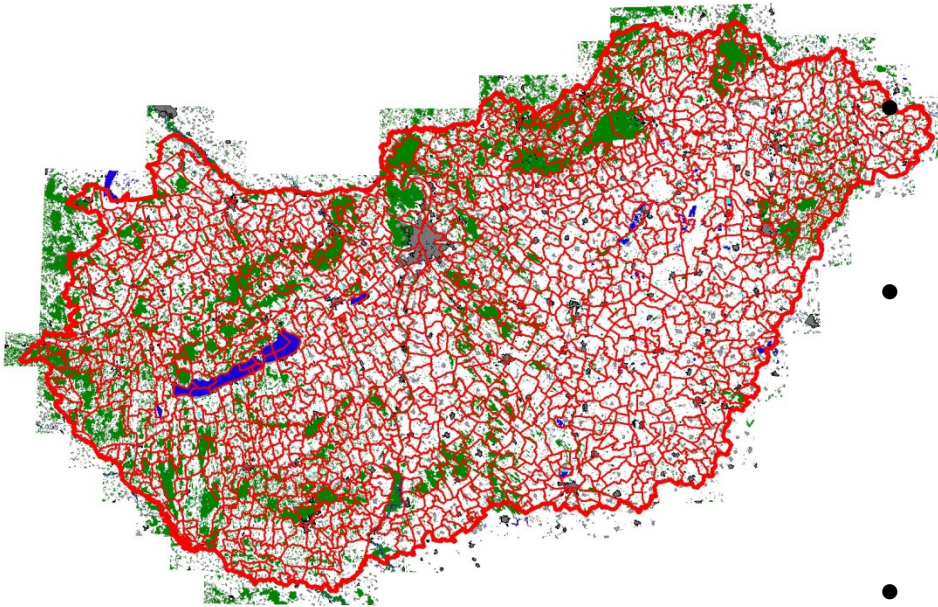
**TRAPPING IN HUNGARY
FANGJAGD IN UNGARN**

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**Committee of Conservation and Wildlife Management
Hungarian National Chamber of Hunters**

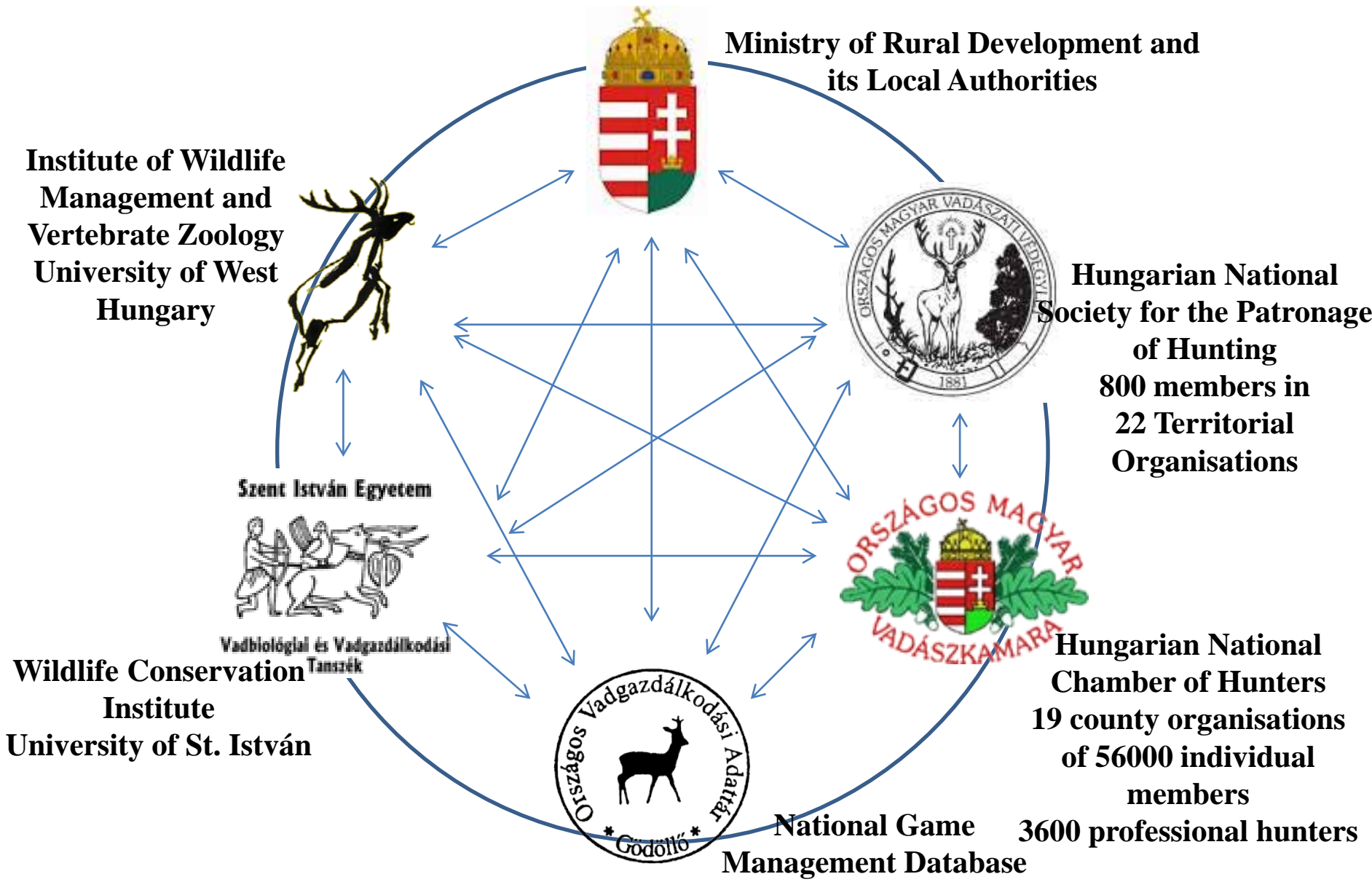
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SYSTEM OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN HUNGARY



- **Area of Hungary: 93033 km²** (proportion of area suitable for wildlife management: 88%)
- **Holder of the hunting rights: landowner** (limit of landownership: 300ha per person)
- **Possible smallest extent of wildlife management units entitled to hunt: 3000ha** (formation of landowners communities)
- **Organisations entitled to hunt:** hunters' associations, landowners communities, agricultural and forestry holdings, conservation organisations covering 25% of area ...
- **Average size of units: 7000 ha; N = 1400**
- **Management periods: 10 years**
- **3 level planning system** (regional and unit level for 10 years, yearly unit level)
- **Compulsory employment of professional hunters per 3000ha**

KEY ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS



GAME SPECIES TARGETED BY TRAPPERS AND THEIR SEASONS

Red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> Linnaeus 1758)	Full year
Golden Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i> Linnaeus 1758)	06.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	06.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Polecat (<i>Mustela putorius</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	09.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Stone marten (<i>Martes foina</i> Erxleben, 1777)	09.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonides</i> Gray, 1834)	Full year
Raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i> Linnaeus, 1766)	Full year
Hooded crow (<i>Corvus corone cornix</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	07.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	07.01 – till the last day of Febr.
Jay (<i>Garullus glandarius</i> Linnaeus 1758)	08.01 – till the last day of Febr.

NON GAME OR PROTECTED SPECIES THAT MAY BE TARGETED BY TRAPPERS

NON GAME SPECIES

Domestic dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	Under certain conditions
Domestic cat (<i>Felis catus</i> Linnaeus, 1758)	Under certain conditions
Weasel (<i>Mustela nivalis</i> Linnaeus, 1766)	Not regulated
Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Berkenhout 1769)	Not regulated

PROTECTED SPECIES

(Only in case of conservation or public interest! Must be released at capture site or translocated unharmed)

Pine Marten (<i>Martes martes</i> Linnaeus, 1758)
Wild cat (<i>Felis sylvestris</i> Schreber, 1777)
Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Linnaeus, 1758)
Common Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i> Linnaeus, 1758)
Marsh harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> Linnaeus, 1758)

WHO IS ALLOWED TO USE TRAPS?



- **Organisations entitled to hunt have the right to harvest game according to approved yearly management plans based on previous estimates.**
- **Generalist predators and waterfowl have no quotas**
- **All persons holding a valid hunting licence may use traps that are not prohibited by law to capture game, where the organisation entitled to wildlife management permits their use.**
- **Currently no special training or licence is required for trapping.**
- **Usually trapping is carried out by professional hunters employed by the organisations entitled to wildlife management.**

WHAT MAY NOT BE USED FOR CAPTURING OF GAME

- **Act LV of 1996 on game conservation, wildlife management and hunting prohibits the use of snares, hooks, pitfall traps and the leghold traps banned by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91.**
- **With regard to Annex VI of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) the following methods and means of capturing or killing are prohibited also:**
- **Non-selective means; Blind or mutilated animals used as live decoys; Nets which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use; Traps which are non-selective according to their principle or their conditions of use; Poisons and poisoned or anaesthetic bait**
- **In respect of the hunting, capture or killing of birds Article 8 of the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC), prohibits methods used for the large-scale or nonselective capture or killing of birds or capable of causing the local disappearance of a species, in particular the use of those listed in Annex IV**
- **Possible derogations (Article 9): public health & safety, air safety, prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries & water, for the protection of flora & fauna; for the purposes of research & teaching, of re-population, of re-introduction & for the breeding necessary for these purposes;**
- **Strictly supervised conditions, selective basis, small numbers!**

AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS



- **Soon to be implemented in the EU**
- **Game species trapped in Hungary are outside its scope with the exception of the Badger (*Meles meles*)**
- **However both restraining traps and killing traps used by trappers can be better „defended” in public in case they fulfil the requirements set in AIHTS**
- **The reintroduction of kill traps resulted in field testing of selectivity, effectiveness and user safety of the Belisle Super X 330, the 70cm (500N) and the 56cm (300N) Schwnanenhals traps in BSc and PhD studies**
- **Cage traps have not been tested – many would probably fail welfare requirements – kill traps listed above are very likely to pass welfare requirements**

AIHTS REQUIREMENTS FOR RESTRAINING AND KILLING TRAPS



- **Behavioural indicators of poor welfare:** self-directed biting leading to severe injury (self-mutilation); excessive immobility and unresponsiveness.
- **Injuries indicating poor welfare:** fracture; joint luxation proximal to the carpus or tarsus; severance of a tendon or ligament; major periosteal abraison; severe external haemorrhage or haemorrhage into an internal cavity; major skeletal muscle degeneration; limb ischaemia; fracture of a permanent tooth exposing pulp cavity; ocular damage including corneal laceration; spinal cord injury; severe internal organ damage; myocardial degeneration; amputation; death.
- **Thresholds: Target species n=20; >80% none of the indicators listed**



- **Time limits of occurrence of unconsciousness and insensibility:**
- **Stoat – 45 seconds**
- **Pine marten – 120 seconds**
- **Other animals – 300 (180) seconds**
- **Thresholds: A killing trapping method would meet the Standards if: the number of specimens of the same target species from which the data are derived is at least 12; and at least 80 % of these animals are unconscious and insensible within the time limit, and remain in this state until death.**

RANKING OF REASONS FOR TRAPPING

- 1. Reduction of predation pressure on game species and protected ground nesting birds (support of recovery or reintroduction projects)**
 - 2. Disease control (Veterinary and Human health aspects. e.g.. Echinococcus multilocularis)**
 - 3. Scientific research**
 - 4. Campaign against illegal poisoning of wildlife**
- Concentrated predation control effort in spring**
 - No repopulation of territorial generalist predators**
 - Reduction in losses during nesting and incubating**



THE „CUBIC METER CAGE TRAP”



- **15052 Trap Nights (TN)**
- Balatonfenyves (4683 TN)
- Farnos (1825 TN)
- Hódmezővásárhely (1282 TN)
- Kozárd (7680 TN)
- Szeghalom (151 TN)
- Veszprémvarsány (1825 TN)

- **472 captured animals**

- **Effectiveness: 2,88 captures / 100 TN**
(1,62 – 7,28 captures / 100 TN)

SELECTIVITY AND EFFECTIVITY OF THE „CUBIC METER CAGE TRAP”

1. számú táblázat: A köbméteres ládacsapdák fogási eredményei (15053 CSÉ)

Table 1.: Catch results of the „large” cage trap (15053 trap nights)

Név	Latin név	db	Fogások megoszlása (%)	Fogás / 100 CSÉ
Róka	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	275	58,26	1,83
Borz	<i>Meles meles</i>	11	2,33	0,07
Nyest	<i>Martes foina</i>	24	5,08	0,16
Kóbor kutya	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	36	7,63	0,24
Kóbor macska	<i>Felis catus</i>	88	18,64	0,58
Héja	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	32	6,78	0,21
Egerész ölyv	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	5	1,06	0,03
Szarka	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	0,21	0,01
Emlős ragadozók összesen		434	91,95	2,88
Összesen		472	100,00	3,14

THE 70 cm SCHWANENHALS



- **Tested for 4163 Trap Nights (TN)**
- Búj 107 TN
- Hajdúszovát 132 TN
- Kozárd 1270 TN
- Ráckeve 199 TN
- Solt 435 TN
- Szabadszállás 1606 TN
- Szeghalom 228 TN
- Szigetszentmiklós 318 TN
- **233 captured specimen**

- **Used without bunker, buried deep, in autumn and spring**
- **Effectiveness: 5,6 captures / 100 TN**
(2,36 – 10,57 captures / 100 TN)

SELECTIVITY AND EFFECTIVITY OF THE 70 cm SCHWANENHALS

3. számú táblázat: A 70 cm-es hattyúnyak csapda fogási eredményei (4163 CSÉ)

Table 3.: Catch results of the 70 cm German body grip steel trap (4163 trap nights)

Név	Latin név	db	Fogások megoszlása (%)	Fogás / 100 CSÉ
Róka	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	204	87,55	4,90
Borz	<i>Meles meles</i>	4	1,72	0,10
Nyest	<i>Martes foina</i>	7	3,00	0,17
Házi görény	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	2	0,86	0,05
Kóbor kutya	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	12	5,15	0,29
Kóbor macska	<i>Felis catus</i>	4	1,72	0,10
Összesen		233	100,00	5,60

THE BELISLE SUPER X 330



- **587 TN**
- Apaj (118 TN)
- Búj (76 TN)
- Hajdúszovát (132 TN)
- Kozárd (90 TN)
- Szeghalom (108 TN)
- Derekegyház (63TN)
- **63 captures**
- **Used on badger set entrances without cover**
- **Effectiveness: 10,9 captures / 100 TN**
(5,55 – 22,22 captures / 100 TN)

SELECTIVITY AND EFFECTIVITY OF THE BELISLE SUPER X 330

4. számú táblázat: A forgókeretes testszorító csapda fogási eredményei (492 CSÉ)

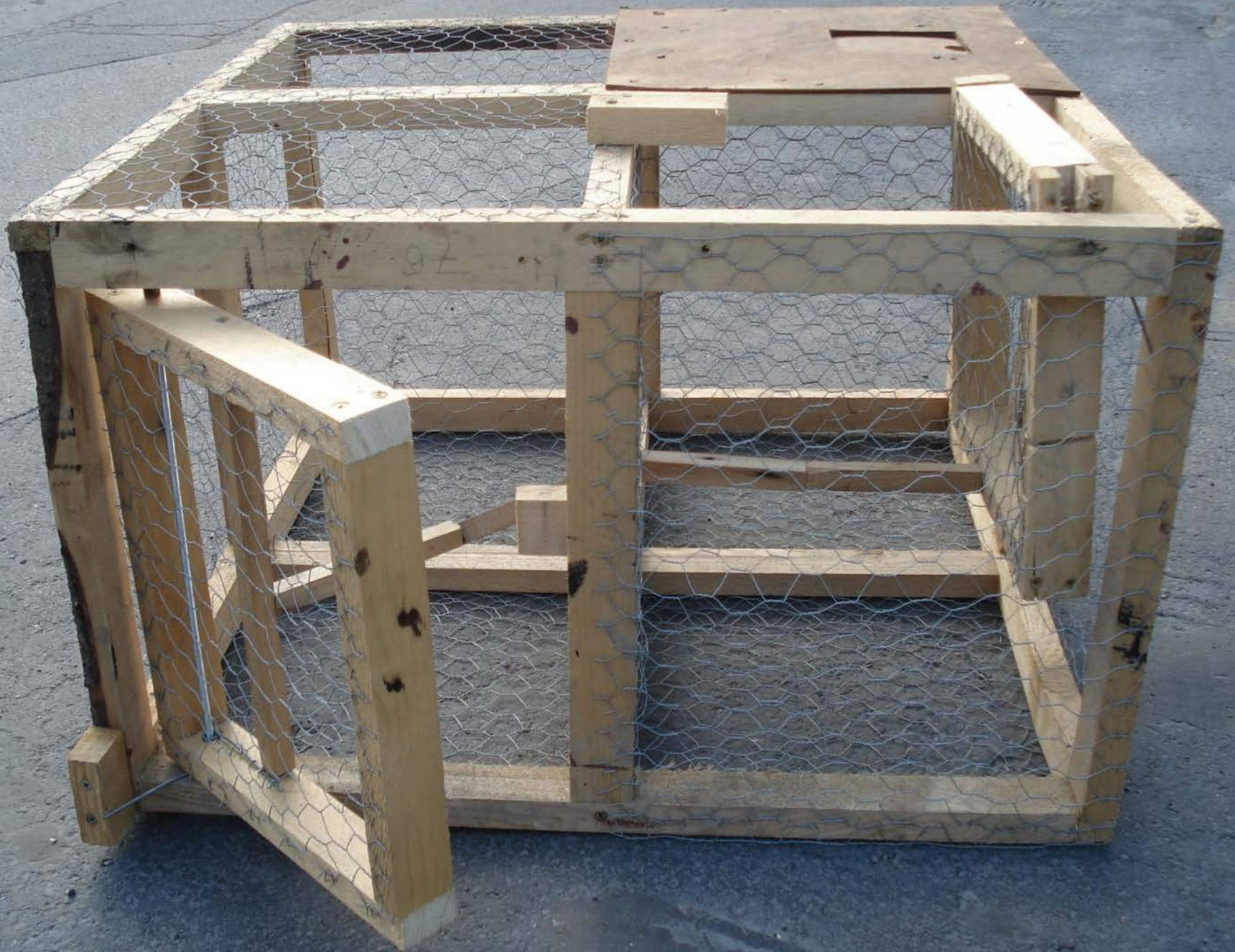
Table 4.: Catch results of the rotating jaw body grip trap (492 trap nights)

Név	Latin név	db	Fogások megoszlása (%)	Fogás/100CSÉ
Róka	Vuleps vulpes	3	4,69	---
Borz	Meles meles	61	95,31	---
Összesen		64	100,00	10,90

FALSE EARTH TRAP
KOZARDER ROHR-KUNSTBAU-KOMBIFALLE





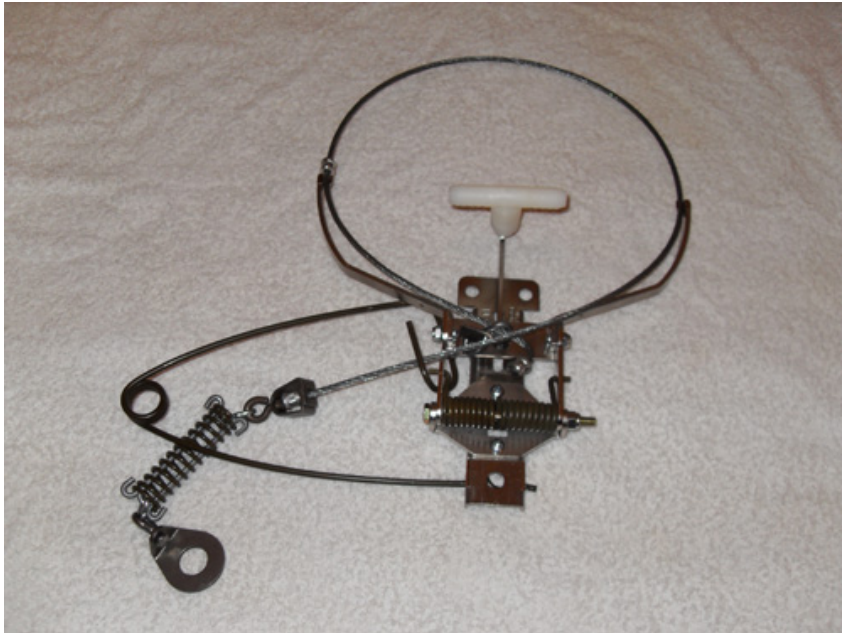








TRAPS CURRENTLY UNDER TESTING „CABLE RESTRAINT DEVICES”



TRAPS TO BE TESTED – IMPROVED SNARE



TRAPS TO BE TESTED – TUNNEL TRAPS

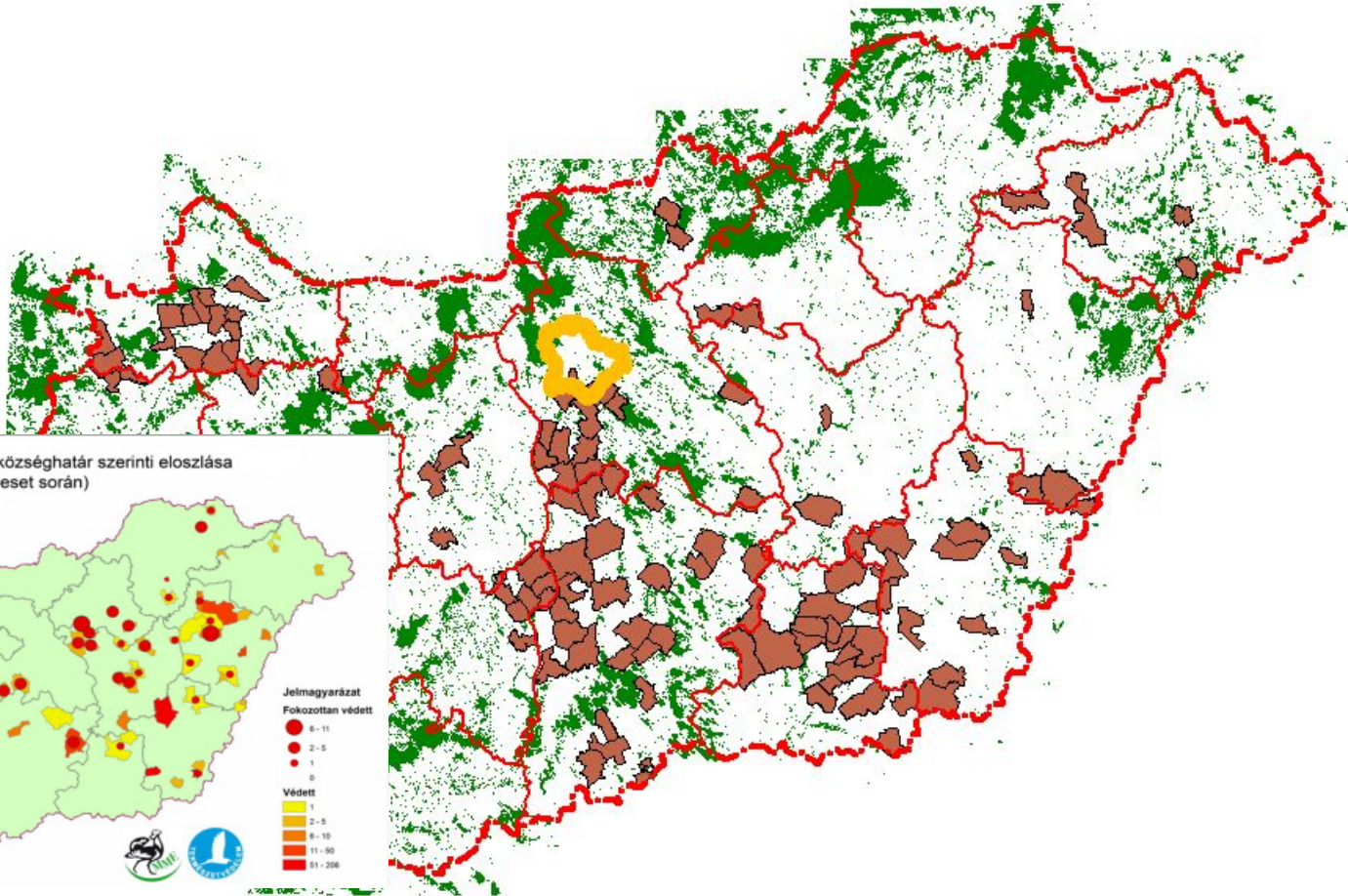


TRAINING OF TRAPPERS

- As part of compulsory yearly training of professional hunters organised by the county organisations of the Hungarian National Chamber of Hunters
- Organised visits to „Trap Parks” and demonstrations sites
- Voluntary territorial training programmes
- Case by case advisory and training
- **NO OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION**



TRAINED TRAP USERS (2012 SPRING)



FUTURE PLANS AND TASKS



- **TRAPPING HAS BECOME A PART OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE IN THE PAST 7 YEARS**
- **BALANCE IS SLOWLY SHIFTING IN FAVOUR OF TRAPPING IN PREDATOR CONTROL**
- **RESEARCH ON PREDATOR MANAGEMENT and PREDATION**
- **DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE TRAPPING METHODS**
- **CREATION OF NATIONAL TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION**
- **PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC DEBATE ON DETAILED REGULATION (change in the National legislation expected by 2013 Spring)**
- **OFFICIAL TRAINING OF TRAPPERS**
- **PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF A EUROPEAN TRAPPERS PLATFORM**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!