

## Explanation of selected terms from AEG

Abundance	The relative representation of a species in a community.
Age structure	The distribution of animals among various ages.
AP	Accumulation period - time of exposure (number of days).
Carnivore	Animal that derives its energy and nutrient requirements from a diet consisting mainly or exclusively of animal tissue, whether through predation or scavenging.
Density	Measurement of population per unit area or unit volume.
DR	Daily defecation rate (number of FPG per one animal, per one day).
Ecology	The scientific study of interactions among organisms and their environment, organisms have with each other, and with their abiotic environment.
Environment	The surroundings of a physical system that may interact with the system by exchanging mass, energy, or other properties. All living and non-living things.
Fertility	The number of young animals born per couple, individual or population. Fertility differs from fecundity, which is defined as the potential for reproduction.
FPG	Faecal pellet group.
Game	Specific species of animal.
Game management	Management attempts to balance the needs of game with the needs of people using the best available science.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an organism lives, or the physical environment that surrounds (influences and is utilized by) a species population.
Herbivore	Consumer of leaves, soft shoots, or fruits of high growing, generally woody, plants such as shrubs.
Impact	Effect, specificity.
Mortality	The scientific term for state of being mortal, or susceptible to death.
Natality	The scientific term for birth rate.
Omnivore	Consumer of a variety of material as significant food sources in their natural diet. These foods may include plants, animals, algae and fungi.
Population	Summation of all the organisms of the same group or species, who live in the same geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding.
Sex ratio	The ratio of males to females in a population.
TA	Transect area.
Habitat fragmentation	Creates small islands of habitat this reduces species diversity, increases the amount of edge habitat, decreases gene flow within species, usually leads to a decrease in the numbers of top carnivores in the population.

### Some relationships

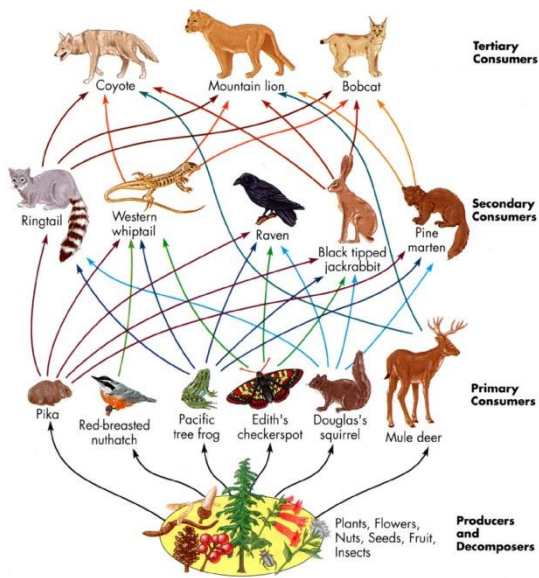
Commensalism	+ 0 like moss growing on a tree
Competition	starling displacing bluebirds
Mutualism	+ + bees and flowers
Parasitism	+ - ticks feeding on a deer
Predation	lion eating an antelope on the savannah

## Game species living in the Czech Republic

badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
bean goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>
bezoar goat	<i>Capra aegagrus</i>
black grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>
black-headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>
collared turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
common pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Dybowski sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon dybowskii</i>
eagle owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
European beaver	<i>Castor fiber</i>
European jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
European polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>
fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>
gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
grey heron	<i>Erdea cinerea</i>
grey leg goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
guinea fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
hazel grouse	<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>
hooded crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>
Japanese sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon nippon</i>
kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>
magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
mouflon	<i>Ovis musimon</i>
muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>

partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>
quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Reeves's pheasant	<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>
river otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
rock partridge	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>
roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
rough-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
sparrow-hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
steppe polecat	<i>Mustela eversmannii</i>
stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
stone marten	<i>Martes foina</i>
teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
whitetail deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
wild rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>
wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
raccoon dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>
American mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>
stray cat	<i>Felis silvestris f. catus</i>
stray dog	<i>Canis lupus f. familiaris</i>

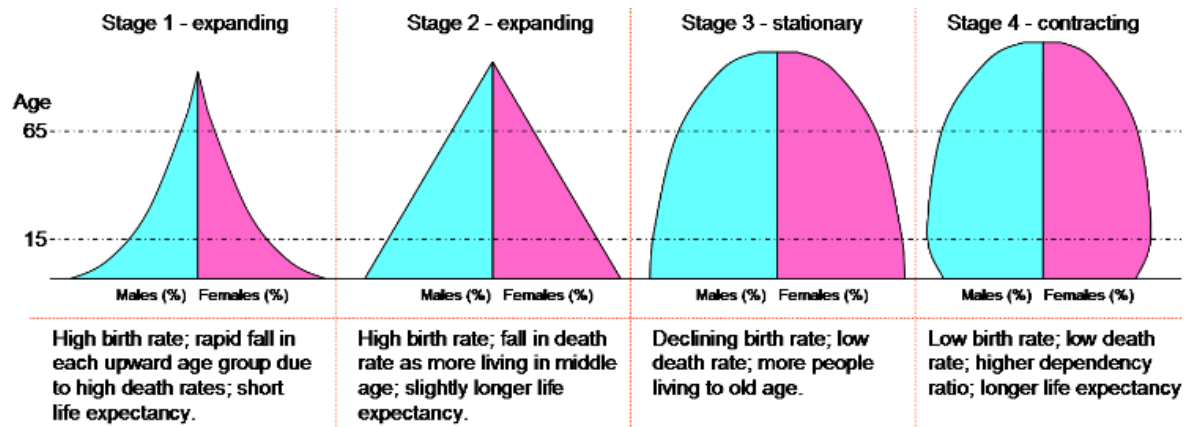
Example of the food pyramid



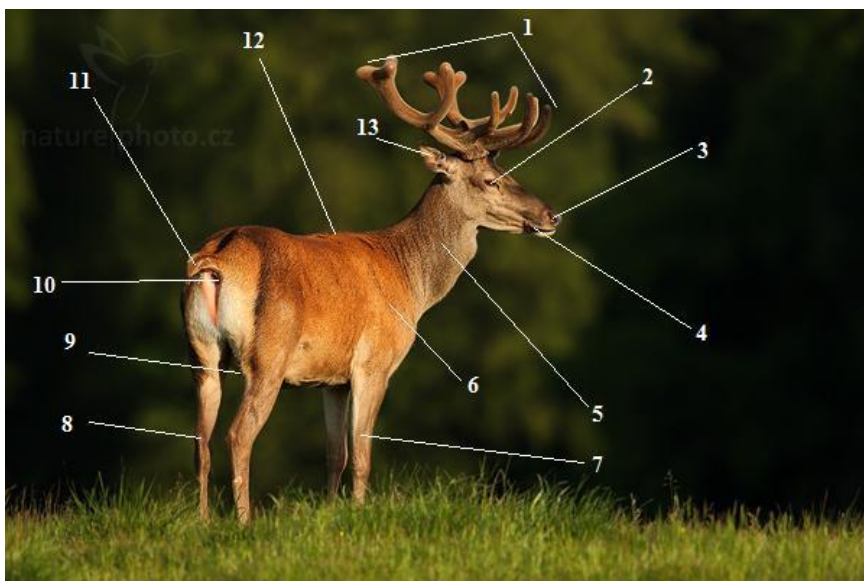
Game management as interspecific activity



Simplified population pyramids (example of the human population):

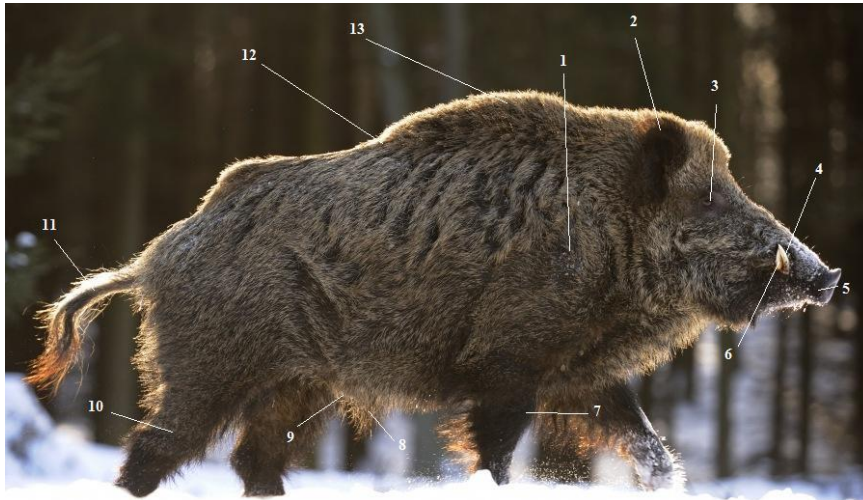


Description of deer body:



- 1 antler
- 2 eye
- 3 nose
- 4 mouth
- 5 neck and mane
- 6 heart
- 7 front leg
- 8 hind leg
- 9 tassel, phallus and testicles
- 10 anus
- 11 tail
- 12 ridge
- 13 ear

Description of wild boar body:



- 1 heart
- 2 ear
- 3 eye
- 4 upper canine
- 5 nose
- 6 lower canine
- 7 front leg
- 8 tassel
- 9 phallus and testicles
- 10 hind leg
- 11 tail
- 12 ridge
- 13 top

Description of pheasant body:



- 1 white collar
- 2 beak
- 3 caruncles
- 4 eye
- 5 horns
- 6 wing
- 7 feather
- 8 spur
- 9 foot