IMPACTS OF LARGE HERBIVORES

Ally Macaskill



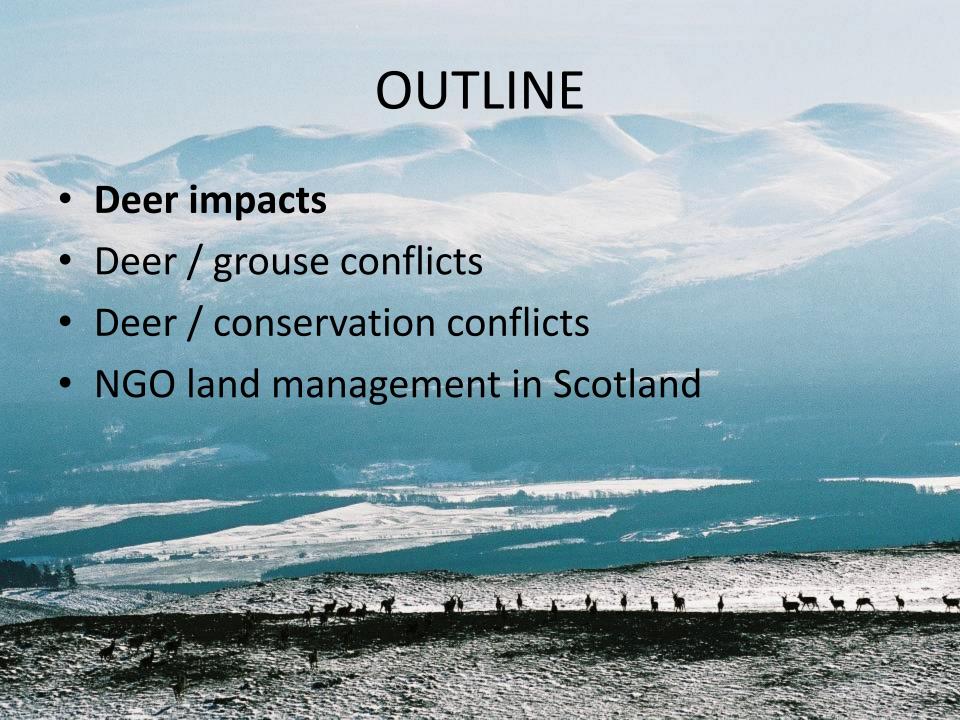








INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ





UK (Scotland) one of highest density of large herbivores in Europe

| Country | Density of large herbivores / km2 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Austria | 17.4 |
| UK (Scotland) | 4.8 |
| Spain | 4.7 |
| Serbia | 1.8 |
| Croatia | 1.3 |
| Norway | 0.9 |
| Portugal | 0.6 |
| Greece | 0.02 |



FORESTRY

- Browsing
- Bark stripping / thrashing
- Deer culling costs
- Fencing costs

€11M





AGRICULTURE

- Arable crops
- Grazing competition
- Livestock disease transmission (F +M, TB)



€1M??

BIODIVERSITY

- Grazing
- Trampling (peat bogs)
- Depleted ecosystems*
- Native species part of ecosystem

*248/957 designated feature unfavourable due to herbivores



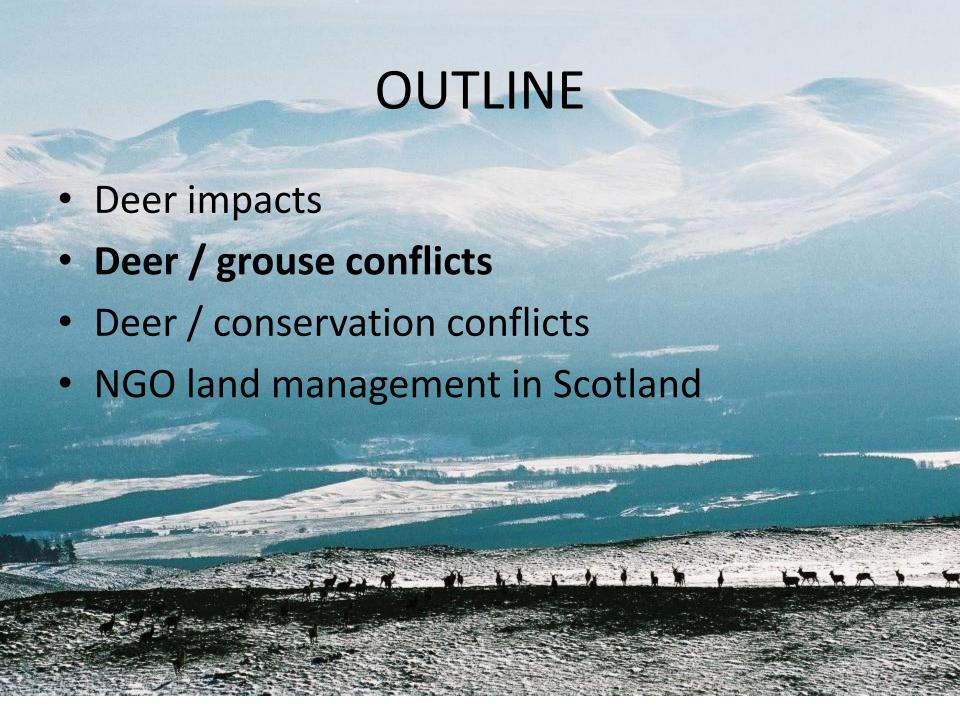




HUMAN HEALTH

- Road vehicle collisions
- Ticks





DEER GROUSE CONFLICTS







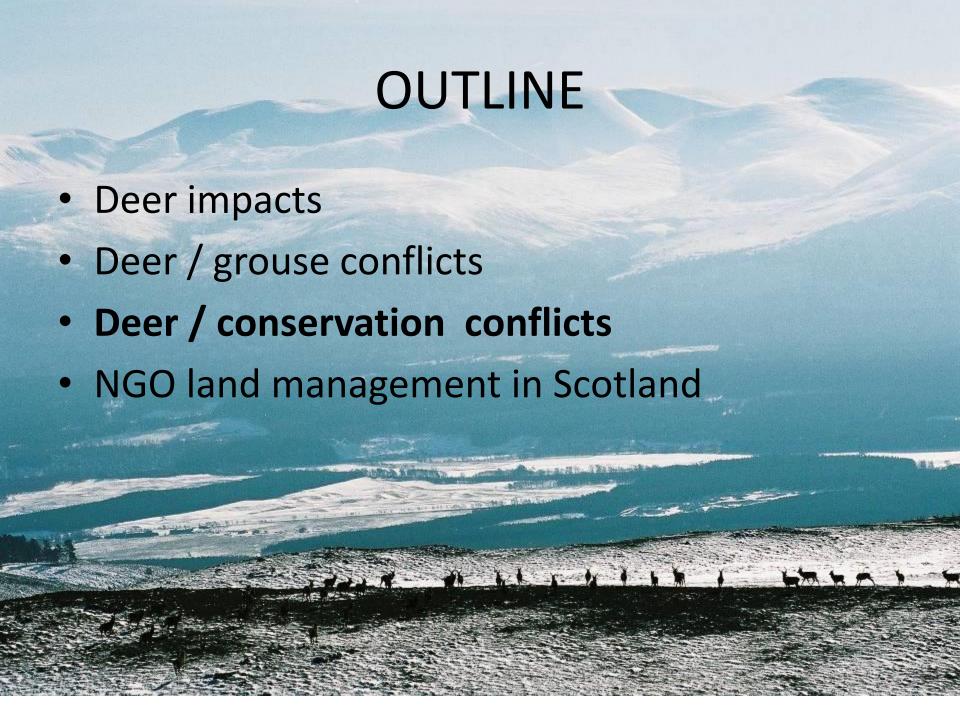






Socio – Economic Aspect





Issue with single spp management



DEEP CULTURAL 'TRADITION'





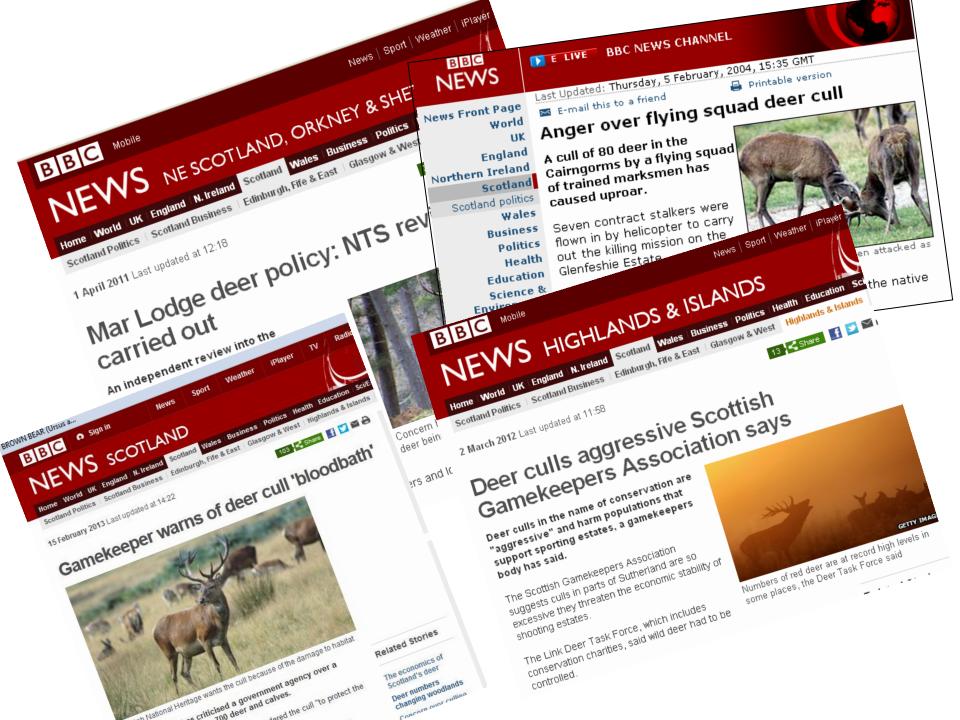
| TRADITIONAL | CONSERVATION |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Density > 15 km ² | Density < 5 km ² |
| Infrastructure (roads, fences, ATVs) | Presumption against tracks, fences, ATVs |
| Low cull based on sporting stags | High cull across the age / sex range |
| Only in open seasons | Simulate wolf (night, all year) |
| 'Honour' deer – use all venison | Simulate wolf – leave carcasses for eagles |

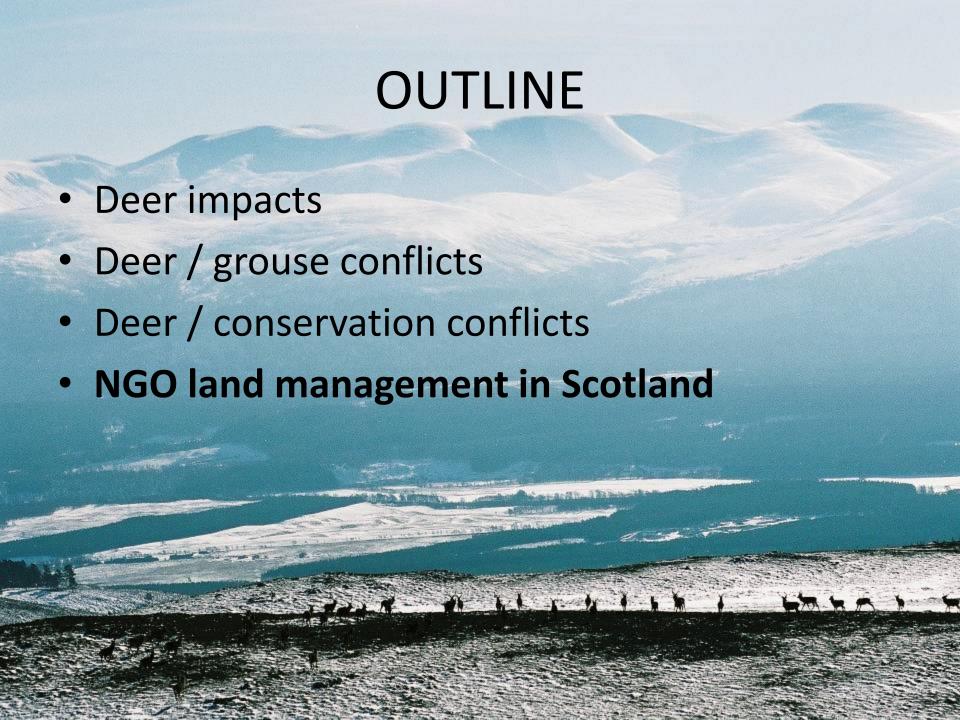






Shoots of recovery – culling without fencing: Corrour, Nevis, Quinag





NGO LAND MANAGEMENT IN SCOTLAND











(wildlife, wild land, woodland, birds, countryside)

 2% of Scotland's land, 10% population are members

(< 4% of red deer cull)