

**Latvian State Forest Research Institute “Silava”  
Daugavpils University, Institute of Systematic Biology**

**9th BALTIC THERIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE  
Daugavpils, 16 – 18 October, 2014**

# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**Daugavpils University Academic Press “Saule”  
Daugavpils 2014**

## INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

Dr. Jānis Ozoliņš, Latvian State Forest Research Institute “Silava”, Salaspils, Latvia - chairman of the Conference

Dr. hab. Linas Balčiauskas, Nature Research Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania

Dr. Arvīds Barševskis, Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

Dr. Digna Pilāte, Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

Dr. Urmas Saarma, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Dr. Dainis Edgars Ruņģis, Latvian State Forest Research Institute “Silava”, Salaspils, Latvia

## AKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Dr. Guna Bagrade, Samantha Howlett, Māris Nitcis, Ainārs Pankjāns, Arvis Soldāns, Dr. Uldis Valainis, Agrita Žunna

## LINE DRAWING:

Gundega Kampe-Pērsone

**Published by:** Daugavpils University Academic Press “Saule”  
Saules str., 1/3, Daugavpils, LV-5400, Latvia

**Printed by:** SIA Drukātava, SIA “DRUKĀTAVA”, Šampētera str., 36, Rīga, Latvia

**WEB support:** [http://lms.biology.lv/?i=Abstracts/book\\_of\\_abstract.pdf](http://lms.biology.lv/?i=Abstracts/book_of_abstract.pdf)

**Finnancial support:** Daugavpils University, Latvia State Forest Research Institute “Silava”, Game Management Development Fund

ISBN 978-9984-14-687-4



## EFFECT OF MAMMALIAN PREDATOR ON THE POPULATIONS OF UNGULATES IN MIDDLE URALS

**Nickolay Korytin, Vladimir Bolshakov, Nickolay Markov**

*Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology RAS, 620144 8 Marta Str., 202 Yekaterinburg, Russia,*

*E-mail: nikkor@olympus.ru*

Wild ungulates are the main food source for large carnivores in Russia and particularly in Urals. Here we present the results of the analysis of the effect of carnivores on ungulates populations according to the official statistics of ungulate mortality not related to legal hunting (“natural” mortality). Predation of wolf accounts for 16 and 19% of wild boar and moose mortality respectively, for the pair “lynx” – “Siberian roe deer” this index equals 19%. Another important predator of roe deer is feral dogs. Their impact on ungulate populations has increased in recent years. Prey preferences differ between predators. The proportion of young among animals killed by feral dogs is higher than that for other carnivores.

**Key words:** carnivores, ungulates, predation, prey preferences