



Opinion

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The Landscape Properties of Locations Accepted in Red Book of Hunting Mammals of South Eastern Siberia (On Example of Irkutsk Region)



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Opinion

Habitats are the least studied in ecology of any animal species [1]. The complexity of their study lies in the fact this requires knowledge not only of biology, but also of physical geography, such a part as the doctrine of geosystems (modern landscape science). Only it provides sufficiently complete and deep information about the habitat of animals. In Siberian conditions, structurally dynamic landscape science is especially relevant, which, in addition to the structure of the natural environment, reflects its dynamics [2]. It can be taken into account when characterizing the habitats of both exploited and specially protected animals. Hunting species from the Red Book of the Irkutsk region include Amurian tiger (*Panera tigris altaica* Temminsk, 1844), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia* Schreber, 1776), Red wolf (*Cuon alpinus* Pallas, 1811), manul (*Felis (Otocolobus) manul* Pallas, 1776), Solonga (*Mustela altaica* Pallas, 1811), light choir (*Mustela eversmanni* Lesson, 1827), Ottra (*Lutra lutra* Linneus, 1758), Pribaikal Black Surk (*Marmota camtschatica doppelmayeri* Birula, 1922), Reindeer (sayano-altai population of forest subspecies) (*Rangifer tarandus valintinae* Flerov, 1933), Siberian mountain goat (*Capra sibirica* Pallas, 1776), snow ram (*Ovis nivicola* Eschscholtz, 1829) [3]. This is 11 species of hunting mammals, of which 7 species are predatory and four plant-like. In the composition of predatory there are representatives of cat, dog and kuny, and in the composition of herbivorous -rodents and parrot animals.

Herbivorous are placed within group of natural complexes "loaches (mountain-tundra) and subloaches by Baikalo Dzhugdzhur and East Sayansk" in natural complexes "loaches alpstype", " loaches tundra", " subloaches shrubby", subloaches larch-lightly forested and stone-birch "and" subloaches dark-coniferous -lightly forested" [4]. The 30 groups of geographical fairies identified in them according to the criteria of dynamism

were distributed as follows: indigenous and serial have an equal share (8 each), imaginary almost 2 times more than -14, stable long-term derivatives under these conditions are absent. Among the indigenous there are groups of fays with meadows, lichen cover, cedar trees were growing, larch redheads, stone-birch - herring, cedar larch redheads, as well as equalized surfaces with redheads from cedar, fir and spruce. Serial groups of geographical fairies are represented mainly in valleys. At the same time, the black surk lives in the northeast of the region in the mountains of the north of Baikal, and the snow ram on the Kadar Ridge. Other plant and snow bars are featured on the East Sayan Range.

In the protection of species from the Red Book, it is essential not only to directly destroy individuals in poaching hunting and other impacts, but above all to preserve the habitat. The region 's widely inhabited river network of mountain taiga, but the relatively small otter cannot be said to have significant effects on its habitats. Of the other red-knit species, the danger of habitat loss may threaten the light choir, as it lives on heavily used agricultural production territory. At the same time, naturally, relatively densely populated people. In landscape terms it is mainly Angaro-Lensky forest steppier. A weak possibility for habitat exposure exists for the salt and manul. The rest of the predators either settle remote land or refer to species entering the region. Habitat, which inhabits remote lands of species in landscape terms: " Loaches (mining) and underground Bikalo-Jugjur and East Sayan natural complexes" [4]. Therefore, there may be no speech of habitat change as a result of anthropogenic influence. The same applies to incoming species. All plant-bearing areas from the Red Book live in territories far enough from populated places and they are not threatened with habitat destruction either.

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