

## Compatibility of other species hunting with Wild Boar hunting

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### Introduction

Not every hunter hunts everything. By correlating species hunted or preferred to be hunted, we can extract a typology of hunters considering their patterns of options and preferences. The papers published until now have provided substantial information on species management in general (s. BROWNE-NUNEZ AND JONKER 2008, HILL et al. 2007) or on Wild boar hunters' behaviour but on a combined approach about the relation of Wild boar hunters to other species (TSACHALIDIS AND HADJISTERKOTIS 2008, TSACHALIDIS et al. 2008). Aim of this research is to examine whether Wild boar hunting is compatible with other species.

### Method

We have conducted quantitative social research by using of standardized questionnaires. We have collected a sample of 317 hunters from Macedonia and Thrace (Northern Hellas) in 2007-8. 81 of them were wild boar hunters. The questionnaires were distributed to local hunters associations which were randomly selected. The correlations were examined by Pearson's test and the results were also verified by Kendall and Spearman tests. The Pearson's coefficient is varies from -1 to 1.

### Results

The following Pearson coefficients have been derived. The (\*) or (\*\*) means significance at 5% and 1% level. We correlated actual hunting with preferable hunting.

	Actually hunting Wild boar ( <i>S. scrofa</i> )	
Actually hunting Woodcock ( <i>S. rusticola</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,211(**)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,001</b>
Actually hunting Quail ( <i>C. coturnix</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,183(**)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,004</b>
	Preference for hunting Wild boar	
Actually hunting Woodcock ( <i>S. rusticola</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,147(*)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,020</b>
Actually hunting Quail ( <i>C. coturnix</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,142(*)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,025</b>
Actually hunting partridges ( <i>Alectoris sp.</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,168(**)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,008</b>
Preference for hunting Pheasant ( <i>P. colchicus</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>-,132(*)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,037</b>
Preference for hunting Roe Deer ( <i>C. capreolous</i> )	Pearson coefficient	<b>,304(**)</b>
	Sig.	<b>,000</b>

## Discussion

There are certain species whose hunting is usually combined -or not- with Wild boar. Main reasons for compatibility - or incompatibility - are the type of hunting dog required and the habitat. Wild boar hunters do not usually hunt Woodcock nor Quail. While Woodcock and Quail hunting requires pointing dogs, Wild boar hunting requires hound dogs. Apart from that, Wild boar hunting requires many dogs which need enough space for their stay (e.g. a farmyard), while Woodcock or Quail hunting requires fewer dogs which can also live in usual urban environment. Quail and Woodcock are quarries accessible to urban hunters. They do not necessitate networking and group activity. Thus, they are mainly “urban” alternative and cannot be attractive for hunters who have the capability of hunting Wild boar.

Similar results appear for the hunters who *prefer* to hunt Wild boar. Additionally, they also avoid hunting partridges and pheasants, as their habitats are different from these of Wild boar. Especially Pheasant is more restricted and difficult to be found in Hellas and requires other kind of dogs. Apart from that, it is most suitable for individual hunting. These who prefer to hunt Wild boar would also like to hunt Roe deer, as this quarry has similar habitat and offers meat. In general, mammal hunters and Waterfowl hunters seem to be two distinct categories.

## Conclusions

Wild boar hunting is a type of hunting with ecological, technical and social peculiarities. It is not suitable for socializing and experiencing nature values. Wild boar hunters are also clients with very “standardized” demand. A Wild boar hunter can rarely purchase hunting tools and materials for hunting other species. Thus, hunting shops which are in areas of Wild boar hunters should be specialized or maintain a special sector inside for Wild boar hunters.

## References

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