

**CONTEMPORARY SIGNIFICANCE OF HUNTING
AND GAME ANIMALS USE IN TRADITIONAL FOLK MEDICINE
IN NW MONGOLIA**

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Summary: Hunting - traditional employment of native peoples of NW Mongolia. From May, 17, 2012 hunting defined by *The Mongolian Law on Animals*. Our material is collected 2013-2014 in Zavhan and Uvs Aymags of Mongolia. Wolf - most undesirable element of pastoral ecosystems of region and the most popular object of hunting. Decrease in a damage to husbandry - the main driver for hunting. The brigade from five hunters within five years has shot 45 wolves. Each family loses for a year from wolves of 20-30 rams and goats. In the market carcasses of wolves (together with a skin) which as a rule send to Ulan-Bator are especially highly appreciated. The price for a skin reaches 100 thousand tugriks (USD 60). Export to China and Tuva. Hunting production is widely used in traditional folk medicine. Meat apply at treatment of respiratory organs. Some hunters suck fresh wolf blood. Siberian marmot - traditional and favorable object of hunting in Mongolia. Last year's population was sharply reduced. Therefore in 2012 the total protection of marmot has been legislated. In a reality the given interdiction is not so strong observed, because meat of marmot - a delicacy on a festive table of any family. Asian badger hunted mostly from the medical purposes: for treatment of throat cancer, at diseases of respiratory organs, stomach and liver. Catching period of badgers X-XI, or - if necessary - during other seasons. The basic way - digging holes. For a season the hunter normally bagged one-two badger. Market price for a live badger can reach 150 thousand tugriks (USD 80). It more than cost of a one ram. American mink has got in NW Mongolia as a result of natural migration from Tuva in the late eighties. Population in grows. A primary factor of success of invasion - predatory on muskrat. Wild boar inhabits reed "jungle" near to large reservoirs. Object of hunting. In folk medicine meat of Altain snowcock, Daurian partridge, black grouse, mountain hare, and muskrat is appreciated also.

Key words: game animals, hunting, fur, traditional medicine, Mongolia

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ZNAČAJ SAVREMENOG NAČINA LOVA I DIVLJAČI ZA UPOTREBU U TRADICIONALNOJ NARODNOJ MEDICINI U MONGOLIJI

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Sažetak: Tradicionalni način lova naroda severo-zapadne Mongolije je od 17 maja 2012 uređen zakonski usvajanjem Mongolskog Zakona o životinjama. Materijal u ovom radu je sakupljen u period 2013-2014 u Zavhan i Uvs Aymags u Mongoliji. Vuk predstavlja najnepoželjniji element pastoralnih ekosistema regiona i najlovljeniju vrstu divljači. Glavni razlog izlova je smanjenje šteta u domaćinstvima. grupa od pet lovaca je tokom pet godina izlovila 45 jedinki vuka. Svaka porodica godišnje pretrpi gubitak 20-30 ovaca ikoza od strane vuka. na tržištu su veoma cenjeni vukovi, u celini sa kožom, koji se po pravilu prodaju u Ulan-Batoru gde su posebno cenjeni. Cena kože dostiže 100 hiljada tugriksa (60 US dolara). Vrži se i izvoz u Kinu. Produkti ulova se koriste i u tradicionalnoj narodnoj medicine. meso se koristi za lečenje respiratornih organa. Neki lovci čak isisavaju svežu vučiju krv. Sibirski mrmot je takođe tradicionalni i poželjan objekat za lov. Prošlih godina došlo je do naglog smanjenja brojnosti populacija. Zbog toga je 2012 zakonom zabranjen lov na ovu vrstu. U realnosti ovaj zakon se ne sprovodi, i meso mrmota se i dalje nalazi kao specijalitet u porodicama prilikom proslava. Azijski jazavac se najviše lovi u medicinske svrhe: za tretman kancera grla, bolesti respiratornih organa, želudca i jetre. Period izlova jazavaca je X-XI, a u slučaju potrebe i u drugim sezonama. Osnovni način izlova je pravljenje klopki. Po sezoni lovac izlovi jedan do dva jazavca. Tržišna cena živog jazavca dostiže 150 tugriksa (80 US dolara). To je više od cene ovna. Američka kuna naselila je područje severo-zapadne Mongolije kao rezultat prirodne migracije kasnih osamdesetih godina. Populacija je u ekspanziji. Osnovni factor koji je doveo do uspešne invazije je dostupnost plena. Divlja svinja naseljava tršćane predele u blizini velikih lovnih rezervoara. I divlja svinja je objekat lovaca. U narodnoj medicine još se cene snežni detlić, daurijska jarebica, crna patka, planinski zec.

Ključne reči: divljač, lov, krzno, tradicionalna medicina, Mongolija

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