Problems of rational use of territory and conservation of natural resources in hunting areas

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Abstract. The wealth of our country is not only people and a multinational culture, but also a vast territory on which the areas of a unique animal and plant world, depending on their geographical location, have spread. In order to preserve the natural environment on the territory of our country, since the Soviet era, protected natural areas, hunting facilities have been created, and a hunting resources fund has been established. In Russia, there are about 5,000 hunting users, who carry out hunting activities in 7,000 hunting farms, employing about 80,000 people. The territory of the hunting area may include lands of various categories of the Land Fund of the Russian Federation and lands for various special purposes, as well as limitedly defensible lands. According to the current legislation, a differentiated approach is used to regulate the use of these lands, which makes it difficult to use and manage this type of land, and accordingly the industry. The article deals with the problems, associated with the establishment of the boundaries of hunting farms.

1. Introduction
For some populations of animals and birds, migration routes for their migrations have been identified, which may vary depending on the anthropogenic factor. This situation is slow but disturbs - a single natural complex (biogeocoenosis), formed by living organisms and their habitat, in which living and stagnant components are linked, which can lead to negative consequences and problems in the protection of nature. A vivid example is the construction of the Olympic complex has changed the migration routes of bird populations [1,2].

In order to preserve the natural environment on the territory of our country, since the Soviet era, protected natural areas, hunting facilities have been created, and a hunting resources fund has been established. About 80 thousand people are engaged in hunting, most of them live in rural areas, in remote and hard-to-reach areas. This suggests that this sector provides funds for living in remote remote areas and representatives of 48 indigenous small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia. The hunting grounds fund is the reserves of useful wild animals and birds available in hunting grounds [3].

2. Classification Of Hunting Grounds
Hunting is an activity associated with the search, tracking down, harassment of hunting resources, their extraction, primary processing and transportation. In turn, hunting is subdivided depending on the purposes for:
1. Promyslovaya hunting - hunting, carried out by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs for the purpose of harvesting, production and sale of hunting products; serves to take advantage of products of animal origin. Its goal can also be the destruction of dangerous, harmful or excessively bred animals. Hunting refers to catching animals alive for breeding, settling in other areas, for use in circuses and zoos, for scientific research.

2. Amateur and sports hunting - hunting, carried out by individuals for personal consumption of hunting products and recreational purposes.

Hunting in our country is a means of existence and one of the most popular hobbies that does not lose its relevance and develops on a large scale. However, the rapid popularization of this fishery is fraught with unpleasant consequences for a natural fund that needs protection. [4].

For the regulation of issues related to hunting and conservation of natural objects, Federal Law No. 209-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On hunting and preserving hunting resources and on amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - the Federal Law No. 209-FZ). It contains the definition of hunting grounds - these are the territories within the boundaries of which activities in the sphere of hunting are allowed. The territory of the hunting area may include lands of various categories of the Land Fund of the Russian Federation and lands for various special purposes, as well as limitedly defensible lands. [5].

The following territories can not be included in the hunting grounds:
- state reserves
- territories of protected and specially protected areas of national and natural parks
- human settlements
- territories of industrial facilities, transport, communications, broadcasting and television, informatics, space support, energy and defense
- other territories where hunting and hunting are not possible or prohibited in accordance with the established procedure [5-8]

On the basis of hunting grounds, hunting farms are formed, which are considered the main production unit of the same industry, whose main task is to maintain the number of wild animals at the optimum level. The following main categories of hunting grounds are distinguished on the territory of Russia [6].
- Tundra
- Forest
- steppe
- Alpine
- Water
- marsh

Categories are subdivided into classes of types, groups of types and types of hunting grounds. Type of land is a vegetation site with similar hunting habitat conditions (mainly forage and protective conditions).

When assigning a particular site to a particular type of land, it is given not only a name, but also its place in the system of land classification, it is determined for which animals and birds it is most suitable, what are the ways to hunt it, what kind of biotechnical measures it is possible to increase its productivity. [9,10].

All areas (the fund of hunting grounds) are divided into three main categories: - forest hunting grounds are forest-covered lands, felling, clearings, forest roads, glades; - Field hunting grounds are mainly lands of collective farms, state farms and other land users. Field lands include arable land, hayfields, pastures, grass and shrub vegetation; - wetland hunting grounds - these are upper, transitional and lowland swamps, peatlands, rivers, streams, ditches, lakes, ponds, etc. [4]. According to the current legislation, a differentiated approach is used in regulating the use of these lands [11,6,7]. (figure 1):
In addition, Federal Law No. 209-FZ, depending on the types of activities of hunting farms, is divided into hunting grounds:

1) on hunting grounds, which are used by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. The territories of such hunting grounds are assigned to legal entities, individual entrepreneurs in the order established by the current legislation;

2) hunting grounds in which individuals have the right to freely stay for hunting purposes are generally accessible hunting grounds, which should constitute not less than twenty percent of the total area of hunting grounds of the subject of the Russian Federation. The distribution of hunting grounds on the territory of a subject of the Russian Federation is fixed by the "Scheme for the allocation, use and protection of hunting grounds in the territory" and is approved at the level of the government of the subject of the Russian Federation [12,13].

3. Problems of using the territory of hunting grounds
In accordance with Federal Law No. 209-FZ, hunting is the sphere of activity for the conservation and use of hunting resources and their habitat, the state of hunting infrastructure, provision of services in this area, as well as the purchase, production and sale of hunting products. On the territory of the Tyumen region there are 72 hunting farms on a total area of 5,200.6 thousand hectares [14,12]. In Abat, Aromashevsky, Vikulovsky and Sorokinsky areas there are no fixed hunting grounds. There are also territories that have been withdrawn from hunting grounds but are the habitat of hunting resources: state reserves, nature monuments subordinated to the Department of Subsoil Use and Ecology of the Tyumen Region and forests of green and forest park zones. [13]. Distribution of fixed and generally accessible hunting grounds in Tyumen area is shown in Figure 2. Let's note the basic characteristics of the modern hunting economy of the Tyumen region from the point of fastening of hunting grounds:

1) there is no deficit of areas in the territory to allocate public areas;

2) fixed (long-term) hunting grounds occupy 32.7% of the total area, 33% suitable for hunting resources and 55.3% of the hunting grounds of the Tyumen region open for hunting.

For effective organization of activities and conservation of game game, hunting grounds are subdivided into economic zones, but these zones are not fixed on the terrain. These zones include the rest zone and the recovery zone.

Given the interest of residents of different regions of our country to hunt, accordingly, there is an increasing interest in the issue of the formation of hunting farms. Most of the problems, as it turned out from the media, as well as when communicating with the leaders of such farms, is due to the lack of clearly defined boundaries. The absence of boundaries fixed by landmarks and established according to the land legislation leads to penetration by outsiders into hunting grounds (poaching) and generates legal proceedings. [15,16].

Figure 1. Normative documents governing the use of hunting grounds.
Figure 2. Location of hunting grounds in the territory of the Tyumen region from the site of the geoportal of the Tyumen region.

4. Results of the study

Unsettled boundaries of hunting grounds and hunting farms (land management project) and the absence of projects for detailed use (the VGZU project) of the territory of hunting and hunting farms result in irrational use of the territories of natural objects [17]. Hunting grounds in accordance with the current legislation are provided to legal entities and individuals for a period of 20 to 49 years. Registration of the territory is made on an application principle.

However, the fixation of the territories of hunting grounds has its own characteristics in comparison with the fixing of territories in accordance with the land legislation.

1. Boundaries are established on a descriptive basis - the territory can not be recognized as an object of cadastral registration, i.e. the property of land as a socio-economic unit is not fully realized;

2. Contradiction with the Land Code of the Russian Federation in the field of state registration of land lease rights entails a violation of guarantees of protection of legal rights and interests of users and the state. In 2009, the Federal Law of July 24, 2009, No. 209-FZ "On hunting and on the conservation of hunting resources and on amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation" came into force, and was intended to streamline the regulation system by hunting activities in the country [18,19]. This law introduced a number of fundamentally new economic instruments in the form of a payment for the right to enter into a hunting agreement with an auction and a one-time fee for hunting grounds when concluding a hunting agreement without an auction. At the same time, the payments previously used in the form of rent for land and forest areas, the occupation of hunting infrastructure by objects have been preserved. [20].
Since the Law came into effect on April 1, 2010, it is not yet possible to analyze the real consequences of the application of these payments, since these norms of the law have not yet been earned. But the fact that these tools have significant drawbacks, we can say now. These shortcomings are connected with the methodological and economic groundlessness of the applied payments, which leads to an increase in the financial burden on hunting users, which is directly related to the solvency of economic entities. The new procedure for setting rents for hunting resources creates extremely uncertain and unstable financial conditions for the existence of the industry. Elimination of shortcomings due to the existing system of payments for hunting resources lies in the sphere of lease of hunting grounds proper, more precisely of territories for hunting farms.

In accordance with clause 3 of Article 10 of the Federal Law No. 209-FZ, the authorized executive body may set the maximum area of hunting grounds in respect of which hunting agreements with one per . The issue of securing not only the plots provided for hunting farms, but also the territories of hunting grounds (with the exception of public ones) arises by itself. This will effectively use the territory of hunting grounds. In this situation, the hunting area will be equal to the area of the hunting ground. In case of exceeding the maximum size of the territory, it is necessary to revise the maximum area of hunting grounds by legislative means. Moreover, tenants can lease land to third parties. This will simplify some regulated procedures for land registration. In this case, it is necessary to account the provisions of forest and water legislation. Although the water legislation on securing and using water resources for hunting leaves much to be desired.

5. Suggestions
In order to preserve natural sites and rational use of territories for hunting activities, it is desirable to introduce into the legislative acts a single definition of hunting grounds; the management of hunting activities on hunting grounds should be carried out under projects of reasonable and rational use, i.e. according to the projects of intraeconomic land management. And their development is possible only with clearly defined and fixed by the current order the boundaries of hunting grounds. Establishment and consolidation of borders will solve the problem and with the calculation of rent for land within the boundaries of hunting farms and lands.

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