



Moose – Eastern Siberian



Siberian Roe Deer



Wolf



Lynx



The capercaillie



Maral

tarskiye and Saint Lawrence Islands. Its size is very great, somewhat smaller than the Ussuriysk bear.

The largest species may be obtained in the game husbandries of Kamchatka, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk, and Magadan regional public associations of hunters and fishers.

Our planet is inhabited by one species of moose which is divided into two large groups: the European and the American. These groups of the moose differ both in appearance and genetically. The American group's habitat spreads from the right shore of the Yenisei River up to the Eastern borders of Russia. Within this group three subspecies are specified: Eastern Siberian or Yakut (*Alces pfitzenmayeri*), Kolyma (*Alces buturlini*) and Ussuriysk moose (*Alces cameloides*).

The Yakut moose occupies the territory eastwards of the right shore of the Yenisei River up to the Cherskiy Range, and southwards up to the Stanovoy Range.

The Kolyma moose inhabits the North-West of Siberia eastwards of the Cherskiy Range.

The Ussuriysk moose inhabits the Far East, northwards up to the Stanovoy Range and the watershed with the Lena River as well as the Trans-Baikal region.

Among all methods of moose hunting the most suitable for trophy hunting is the hunt by luring the animals by imitating their voice. The best time for this hunt are considered to be the first ten days from the beginning of the rut. In this time adult old bulls with good trophy antlers may be lured. In the territory of the forest zone the rut peak falls within September 17 to 20. To determine the beginning of the rut you have to deduct from the time of the rut peak the number 25. Accordingly, you have to begin hunting from August 23 to 25.

For participation in the nomination are accepted hunting trophies of two subspecies: Yakut or Kolyma moose.

The predators inhabiting the territory of Russia – **the wolf and the lynx** – are of a great interest for the hunter. They are very smart and plastic predators, hunting which becomes a single fight. Traditional for Russia is wolf hunting method «with flags», in the winter time. In the summer hunting on the nest plot is practiced. Returning from the hunt, the adult animals call the cubs by howling, and the cubs respond

revealing the location of the den, which is used by the hunters who locate the nest and take the cubs away. The first-year cubs also respond the parents' voice which is used for luring the wolves by imitating their howls. According to professional wolf hunters this hunting method is the most emotional.

Lynx hunt is possible when there is a snow cover (preferably in November or December). Of hunting methods mainly two are used: chase and with dogs.

Great experience of wolf and lynx hunt have Kirov, Yaroslavl, Karelia, Arkhangelsk and a number of other regional public associations of hunters and fishers.

The Siberian Red Deer- Maral is referred to the biggest deer. In Russia it occurs in the wild in Altai, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Irkutsk Region, Tuva, and the Western Sayan Mountains. The maral is mainly a mountain animal living on rugged and woody terrain.

The maral is interesting to hunt in the rutting season, in the second half of September; it may also be hunted by stalking or at salt earth patches from a hide.

The Siberian Roe Deer is a graceful beautiful animal of light constitution. Being as a matter of fact a woodland and prairie species the deer avoids deep taiga and inhabits plain and mountain woodland searching for places with rich vegetation in the flood beds of brooks or small rivers. The biggest antlers have the roe deer of Southern Ural, Altai and Fore-Baikal region. Of very high quality are the antlers of the roe deer of Kurgan population. Presently, to hunt the roe deer such methods as encompassing or chase as well as stalking and hunting at salt earth are widely used. Roe deer hunt begins from August 25 (when the rut of male deer begins) and is opened until mid September.

The capercaillie shot on mating place is a desirable trophy not only because this bird is very beautiful, but also because hunting it is difficult, romantic, and emotional and will remain in your memory for the rest of your life. To stalk a «singing» capercaillie at the dawn, in the spring forest, when the whole nature awakes, is an unforgettable experience.

Russian Association of Hunters and Fishermen
Golovinskoye shosse, 1, Moscow, 125212 Russia
Tel.: +7 (495) 452-13-36, 646-67-07
www.rors.ru, press.rors@mail.ru, tana.rors@mail.ru

FIVE MOUNTAIN TROPHIES

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN





Western Caucasian goat or Kuban tur



Eastern Caucasian goat or Dagestan tur



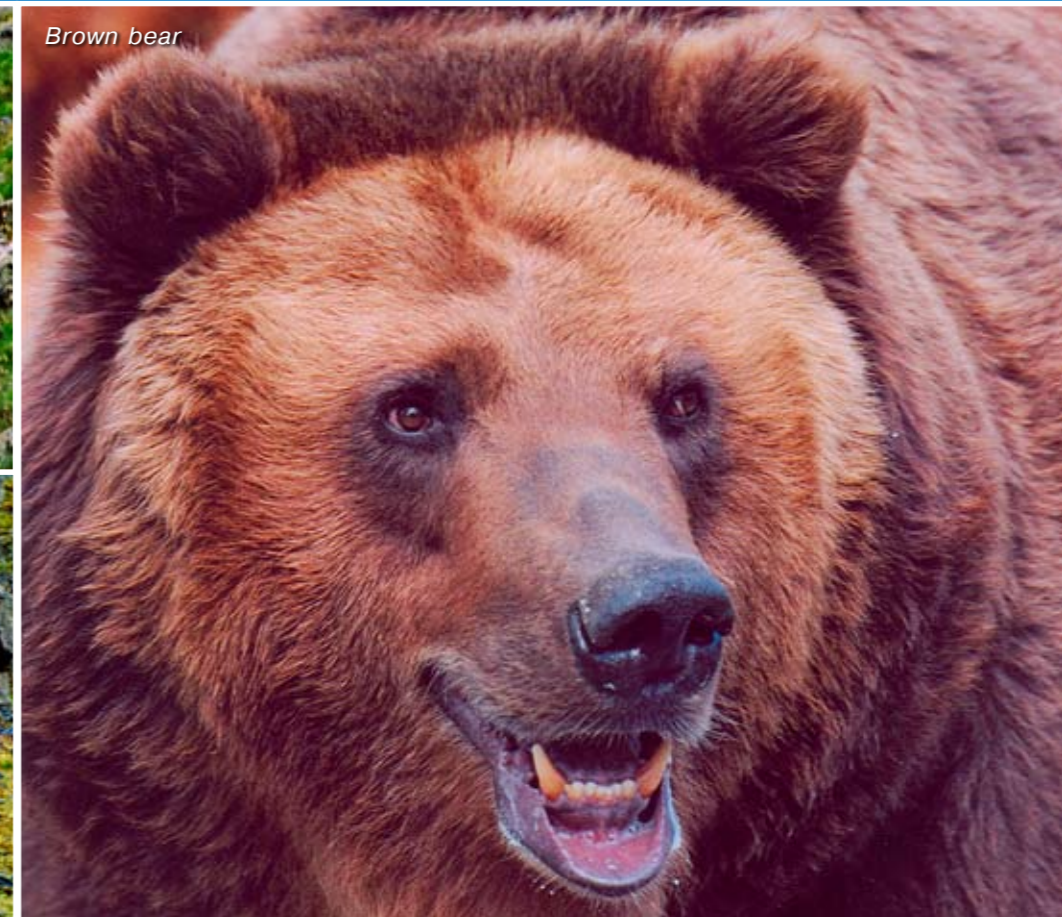
Siberian Ibex



Chamois Caucasian



Snow Sheep



Brown bear

The Russian Association of Hunters and Fishermen "Rosokhotrybolovsoyuz" is the largest public organization uniting regional public associations of hunters and fishermen of all entities of the Russian Federation and disposing of about 220 million hectares of game reserves, and offering you fascinating hunting tours in across unique areas of Russia.

Game reserves are situated in different climate zones which makes hunting for many species of animals possible.

In each association of hunters and fishermen works a team of professionals, specialists of game husbandry, hunt scientists and professional guides who are ready to support you in arranging trophy hunt that increasingly gains in popularity in Russia.

To further develop and popularize the national trophy hunt among Russian and foreign hunters the Rosokhotrybolovsoyuz Association has established special nominations in trophy hunting The Five Mountain Trophies and The Magnificent Seven.

The **Five Mountain Trophies** nomination includes trophies (antlers and horns) of the following species (subspecies) of hunted animals:

West Caucasian goat or Kuban tur (*Capra caucasica*);

East Caucasian goat or Dagestan tur (*Capra cylindricornis*);

Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra caucasica*);

Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica sibirica*);

Snow Sheep (Siberian - *Ovis nivicola lydekkeri*, syn. *lenaensis*, *albula*, *obscura*, or Kamchatka - *Ovis nivicola*, syn. *storcki*).

The hunting for mountain animals is an extremely difficult and imposes very high requirements both upon endurance and stamina of the hunter. The hunter who is going to hunt for mountain ungulates must be aware of the degree of the expected physical overloads and make an objective assessment of his capabilities. It must be kept in mind that the hunter will have to walk much through the mountains with steep slopes, at high altitudes (over 3000m), under conditions of a rare atmosphere, where a drastic fall in ambient temperature may occur, where winds permanently blow and the oxygen content is low. The trophy obtained at such a hunt is valuable not only due to its quality, but also as remembrance of a romantic hunting adventure.

In the territory of game husbandries situated in North Caucasus you can obtain trophies of such unique species as Kuban and Dagestan tur.

Tur is a local name for Caucasian goats. They are endemics of Caucasus. The length of the Kuban tur habitat does not exceed 300km. With an average breadth of 15km the habitat area is, accordingly, just 4500 square kilometers. The westernmost point of occurrence of Dagestan tur is considered to be the upper reaches of the Bezengiysky Cherek River (opposite to the city of Nalchik). The length of the habitat is about 500km, and the habitat area makes 13,500 square kilometers. The Kuban tur is habitant only in the territory of Russia and occurs along the Northern slope of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range, in the Krasnodar and Stavropol territories and in Kabardino-Balkaria. The best time for tur hunting is October and November. Four hunting methods are mainly practiced: stalking, hiding, watching at salt earth patches, drinking places, or runways, and game drive.

In our country the **Chamois** occurs only in Caucasus. This is a gracious animal with unusually formed antlers. Chamois hunting is practiced by game drive, watching at salt earth patches and runways, and stalking in the autumn time.

The **Siberian mountain goat – Ibex** is a high-mountain inhabitant. The Siberian ibex stands out among the mountain goats as featuring the largest size. In the territory of Russia the Siberian ibex inhabits the Sayan Mountains and Altai. The best time for modern trophy hunting is October and the best hunting method is stalking.

The following subspecies of the **Snow Sheep** are recognized in the territory of the Russian Federation: Kamchatka Bighorn (*ovis nivicola*), Okhotsk Snow Sheep (*ovis alleni*), Siberian Snow Sheep (*ovis lydekkeri*), and Putorana Snow Sheep (*ovis borealis*).

The present habitat of the Snow Sheep in Russia is widespread, but mosaic. The westernmost point of the habitat is mountain systems eastwards of the Vitim River. Further the habitat spreads out to Stanovoy Range and the southern part of Aldan Mountains. Then it turns northwards along the Dzhugdzhur Range. The Snow Sheep occupies practically all mountain systems of Eastern Siberia along the upper reaches of Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma, Omolona, Anadyr and others rivers, as well as Verkhoyskiy and Cherskiy ranges, and reaches the seacoast of Chukotka and Bering Strait.

The habitat of the Snow Sheep also comprises Kamchatka and Koryak Highland. In the vicinity of the city of Norilsk the Snow Sheep inhabits the Putorana Plateau. The Putorana Sheep is included in the Red Data Book and is therefore not huntable.

The Snow Sheep is hunted by chasing, with dogs and by stalking, most often in the early autumn time (1 to 1.5 months).

In the game husbandries of Kamchatka, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, and Magadan regional public associations of hunters and fishermen you can hunt for the following subspecies of the Snow Sheep: Siberian, Kamchatka, and Okhotsk.

For participation in the nomination are accepted hunt trophies of two subspecies of the Snow Sheep: Siberian and Kamchatka.

The Magnificent Seven nomination includes the trophies (Carnivores – skins and skulls; Artiodactyls – horns; Gulliformes – a A-4 photograph of a capercaillie killed on lekking site) of the following species (subspecies) of hunted animals:

Brown Bear - *Ursus arctos* (Ussuriysk or Kamchatka)

Wolf (*Canis lupus*);

Lynx (*Lynx lynx*);

Moose (Eastern Siberian - *Alces alces pfizenmayeri*, or Kolyma - *Alces alces buturlini*);

Siberian Red Deer - *Maral* (*Cervus elaphus sibiricus*)

Siberian Roe Deer (*Capreolus pigargus*);

Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) on the mating place.

The **bear** is a prestigious hunt trophy. The brown bear can be hunted practically in the whole territory of Russia. But of the greatest interest for the trophy hunters are the bears of the Far-East group to which are referred the Ussuriysk and Kamchatka bear included in a special nomination.

The **Ussuriysk bear** occurs in the Ussuriysk Territory, on Sakhalin, in the Amur River and Primorye regions, and on Southern Kuril Islands. The zoologists suppose that this subspecies surpasses in size the Kamchatka Bear. The size of the biggest skull of an Ussuriysk bear is very close to that of the world champion from Alaska.

The **Kamchatka bear** inhabits Kamchatka, Chukotka, the shore of the sea of Okhotsk up to the Stanovoy Range, and the Karaginsky, Kuril, Northern Kuril, Shan-