

snow cover establishment) are considered. The method of recording the abundance of fruit-bearing rowan trees along permanent transects (pcs./km) is substantiated, and the results of such counts are reported. The trophic links of the brown bear with berry yields and the sequence of their seasonal ripening are demonstrated. The diet and feeding habits of young-of-the-year cubs and bears of other age classes during the fattening period in the middle taiga subzone are characterized.

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## **THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE SEMI-FREE RANGING OF UNGULATES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE EUROPEAN NORTH OF RUSSIA**

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The study was carried out in the Republic of Karelia, in the middle taiga subzone, within the Green Belt of Fennoscandia, which features well-preserved expanses of old-growth forest. In 2010–2018, we monitored the impacts of ungulates (wild boar, red deer, Siberian wapiti, Siberian roe deer) ranging in 700, 750, and 3000 ha enclosures in the game and hunting farm “Chyornye Kamni”. We studied the features of the species’ biology and ecology, including breeding and rooting activity in boars, status of the natural food resources and foraging habits of native species, the effect of their activities on plant communities. The possibility of competition between the cohabitant species, potential genetic risks of red deer – Siberian wapiti and Siberian – European roe deer hybridization are considered. The effectiveness and prospects of ungulate ranging in large enclosures are assessed; measures to minimize their negative environmental impact are suggested. The activities of the “Chyornye Kamni” hunting farm in maintaining a large

stock of ungulates, using them in amateur hunting, as well as other kinds of educational, tourist and conservation work in the Green Belt of Fennoscandia represent a good example of business development in border regions in Northern Russia.

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## **MORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF MUSCULAR TISSUE COMPONENTS AND SOME HEMATOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN NONMATODOSES OF UNITODE DOGS**

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Raccoon dogs are unpretentious, reproduce well, but often become a source of distribution and a reservoir of nematodes in the wild. And we should note a special danger in the production of animals infected with trichinella (especially when using fat or during the skinning of skins). Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in a number of countries (Korea, China, etc.) raccoon dogs are eaten, and in China, cases of trichinosis in people with fatal cases are recorded annually. It should be noted that the species composition of helminths of a raccoon dog and raccoon is different: for raccoons, parasitism of *T. pseudospiralis* is typical, and for a raccoon dog, *T. spiralis*. Capsules of trichinella in a raccoon dog of round shape, and have an index of  $0.83 \pm 0.17$ ; Capsules of regular rounded form (index 1) are often found. Most of them