FAISAN DE COLLAR, TEMPORADA 1988-1989 (ESTADOS DE BAJA - CALIFORNIA Y SONORA)

TASA DE APROVECHAMIENTO	2100	
NUMERO DE PERMISOS	1547	
	A) DERECHOS CAZA	B) ORGANIZACION CINEG.
	$ 28,750.(UNIT)	$ 100,000.(UNIT)
CAZADORES RESIDENTES 220	6'325,000.	22'000,000.
CAZADORES NO RESIDENTES 1327	47,150. (20.50 DLLS)[1]	690,000. (300. DLLS)
	62'568,050.	915'630,000.
	$ 68'893,050.	$ 937'630,000.

A) CAPTACION POR DERECHOS DE CAZA DEPORTIVA $ 68'893,050.

B) CAPTACION POR ORGANIZACION CINEGETICA 937'630,000.

TOTAL $1006'523,050.

1/ EL DOLAR SE COTIZO EN $2300.C/U. (DIC/1988).

OTRAS ESPECIES (JABALI COLLAR, ETC), TEMPORADA 1988-1989.

TASA DE APROVECHAMIENTO	9340	
NUMERO DE PERMISOS	2153	
	A) DERECHOS CAZA	B) ORGANIZACION CINEGETICA
	a) $ 7,250.(UNIT)	$ 100,000.(UNIT)
	b) 29,750.	
CAZADORES RESIDENTES 2153		
a) JABALI DE COLLAR 1296	9'396,000.	215'300,000
b) GUAJOLOTE SILVESTRE 857	25'495,750.	
	$ 34'891,750.	$ 215'300,000.

A) CAPTACION POR DERECHOS DE CAZA DEPORTIVA $ 34'891,750.

B) CAPTACION POR ORGANIZACION CINEGETICA 215'300,000.

TOTAL - $250'191,750.

RESUMEN ECONOMICO

(TEMPORADA CAZA 1988-1989)

CAPTACION POR DERECHOS DE CAZA DEPORTIVA. $ 3040'985,010.

CAPTACION POR ORGANIZACION CINEGETICA. $ 48737'732,000.

T O T A L 51778'717,010.

5.- CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES

- EL ANALISIS ECONOMICO DEL PRESENTE TRABAJO SE ENFOCO A - LAS 103 ESPECIES DE CAZA DEPORTIVA QUE SE MANEJAN EN MEXICO Y QUE REPRESENTAN TAN SOLO EL 3.4% DE LOS VERTEBRADOS SUPERIORES TERRESTRES SUSCEPTIBLES DE ALGUN TIPO DE APROVECHAMIENTO.

- LA ACTIVIDAD CINEGETICA ES GENERADOR DE UNA IMPORTANTE - FUENTE DE INGRESOS AL PAIS; DURANTE LA TEMPORADA 1988- - 1989 SE ESTIMA EN MAS DE 50 MIL MILLONES DE PESOS SU - - APORTACION, EN DOS VERTIENTES, UNA A LA TESORERIA DE LA FEDERACION, Y OTRA COMO DERRAMA EN DISTINTOS SECTORES DE LA POBLACION HUMANA.

- LA FAUNA SILVESTRE ADEMAS DE LA IMPORTANCIA ECONOMICA — QUE REPRESENTA EN LA ACTIVIDAD TURISTICA - CINEGETICA, - DEBE SER REVALUADA EN EL CONTEXTO NACIONAL DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES RENOVABLES, COMO PRODUCTOR DE CARNE, PIEL Y SUBPRODUCTOS, PARA LA INDUSTRIA ALIMENTICIA, DEL VESTIDO, BIOMEDICA, ARTESANAL, ETC., O BIEN POR SU IMPORTANCIA BIOLOGICA, ECOLOGICA Y CULTURAL.

- EXISTEN 3 AREAS QUE POR SUS CARACTERISTICAS DE DIVERSIDAD BIOLOGICA, ABUNDANTES POBLACIONES Y CALIDAD DE SUS - TROFEOS DE CAZA VIENEN DESARROLLANDOSE Y VAN A LA VANGUARDIA COMO POLOS REGIONALES DE LA ACTIVIDAD CINEGETICA EN EL NOROESTE LOS ESTADOS DE BAJA CALIFORNIA, BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, SONORA Y SINALOA, EN EL NORESTE; COAHUILA — NUEVO LEON Y TAMAULIPAS Y EN EL SURESTE YUCATAN Y CAMPECHE; SIN EMBARGO, ES FACTIBLE PENSAR EN EL DESARROLLO DE OTRAS REGIONES DE OTROS ESTADOS POR LAS CARACTERISTICAS APROPIADAS QUE PRESENTAN, INCORPORANDO PROGRAMAS DE - - CRIA EN CAUTIVIDAD Y SEMICAUTIVIDAD, MEJORAMIENTO GENETICO, MANEJO Y MEJORAMIENTO DEL HABITAT, PROCURANDO OPTIMIZAR LA DOBLE FUNCION DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS NATURALES: EL APROVECHAMIENTO RACIONAL Y LA CONSERVACION DEL GERMOSPLASMA TANTO VEGETAL COMO ANIMAL.

The Dangers of Exotic Wildlife Introductions

Bruce L. Morrison[1/]

Introduction

As European man discovered and settled new lands, he brought with him animal species from his homeland. Initially, these species consisted of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle. Their purpose was to provide food and transportation as new contienents were explored. After conquest was completed and civilization was established, he started importing wild species of animals from various points around the earth. For hundreds of years these animals were released into the wild with no thought of habitat requirements or competition factors with native species. When man's activities reduced or eliminated a native species, it was usually replaced with an exotic, again with no thought of its affect upon native biota. If large mammals were absent in the new lands, species from home were released with no consideration for an ecosystem that evolved without them. Only in the last few years have we began to understand the devasating impact that exotic introductions have on native flora and fauna. The new and growing science of biodiversity has alerted us to the complex interactions of all species, both plant and animal, in an ecosystem that has evolved over thousands of years. The injection of an outsider into this system, be it man or one of his desired wildlife species, has wrecked havoc upon native wildlife on continent and island alike. The number of wildlife and plant species lost reaches into the thousands and the cost of attempting to control these introductions reaches into the billions of dollars. The dangers of exotics are many. Some of the major problems include competition for food with native species, behavioral competition with native species, the introduction of diseases and the cost of management activities undertaken to combat the negative impacts of exotic introductions.

Food Competition

One of the basic requirements of any species is a food source to fuel its bodily functions. Native species and their food source, be it plant or other animals, have co-evolved over thousands and, in some cases, millions of years. Plants that are eaten have evolved growth patterns that allow reproduction and growth even when they loose

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1/ New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Game Management Division.