



Convitto Nazionale Statale “Rinaldo Corso” Correggio

*Istituto Professionale di Stato
Enogastronomia, Agricoltura e Sviluppo Rurale,
Manutenzione e Assistenza Tecnica*



FAUNA NATIONAL PARK APPENNINO TOSCO-EMILIANO







Aquila reale

Golden Eagle

Aquila chrysaetos



The Golden Eagle has come back to Appennino Tosco-Emiliano in the last few years. Nowadays 5 nesting couples are registered.

The Golden Eagle is one of the fastest and nimblest bird of preys in the world. Its majestic size allows it to attack prey heavier than its own weigh and, despite its weight, it can fly with agility and speed.

The eagles' feet have the characteristics of all raptors feeding on mammals, with extremely powerful talons to snatch up preys.

Thanks to its powerful beak, it can kill small to mid-sized animals as well as to scavenge carrions when the prey is scarce.







Lupo appenninico

Appenninic Wolf

Canis lupus italicus

During the last century, wolves became extinct throughout Northern Italy owing to the concerns on livestock and sheep predation.

In 1971 WWF launched a campaign to preserve the subspecies of wolf living in Abruzzo National Park, where only 100 animals were recorded. In 1976 laws of preservation were promulgated and hunting was forbidden.

Now, in the park area, small packs of wolves may be found but it is extremely difficult to meet them because of their elusiveness.

Apennine wolf is a subspecies of grey wolf and it is smaller in size; it weighs 25 to 35 kg.

It is a hunter and feeds on medium sized animals, such as wild boar, red deer, roe deer as well as smaller animals as rodents.

Wolves life is within a pack where social structure is strictly hierarchic.







Cinghiale

Wild boar

Sus scrofa



The wild boar is the wild ancestor of domestic pig; it has been selected to a particular species: *sus domesticus*. Wild boar living in the Appennino weighs 50 to 80 kg; its brown-reddish fur consists of stiff bristles and a finer sub-fur. Despite its relatively short legs, it can run quite fast; it feeds on roots, larvae, rodents, fruits and seeds. It is very prolific and populations have greatly increased in the last years: this made a selective hunting necessary , in order to reduce damages both in natural and cultivated land.



Grim and fighting, it has never had other enemies than men, till wolves turned up again.

It hunts young animals or sick adults ones.

The wild boar meat is widely used in cookery and in sausages production.





Cervo DEER

Cervus elaphus



The male deer is quite big in size, its shoulder height being up to 120 cm; the weight ranges from 200 to 250 kg. Females are smaller.

Males have huge branched antlers, falling off annually to grow back in spring. New antlers are generally bigger than the old ones, but they depend on the health conditions of animals and on environmental and nutritional factors.



It lives in groups of females with their fawns, as males live apart and they join females only in autumn, during the mating season. Then woodland are filled with their bells, with whom males call females and competitor attention; it may even fight with competitors for females possession.

Females give birth to one fawn, usually in June.





Daino FALLOW DEER Dama Dama

The Fallow deer is a Cervidae, smaller than the Deer; the adult male (buck) differs from the deer even as for antlers, which are broad and shovel-shaped (palmate).

The summer coat is brown-reddish with white mottled, while in autumn it becomes grey.

Adults are about 100 cm shoulder height; females are smaller,

The fallow deer disappeared from Europe after the last Ice Age (10,000 years ago) but it was re-introduced and presence of fallow deer was found in Medieval times.

It feeds on grass, leaves and fruits, causing no damages to vegetation.

It is not so suspicious as the deer and this is why it is quite common to see small groups of females grazing with their young fawns even during the day.







Capriolo *ROE* *Capreolus capreolus*



It is an ungulate that has the coat of a color between red and brown, gray muzzle, is very fast and pretty no tail, although in the female there is a tuft of hairs. The male has small antlers deciduous (October to December) with only three points, the antlers grow again in late winter.

It lives in the mountains, in open woods with dense undergrowth but also in the plains has provided refuge woodlands.

While males lead a solitary existence for most of year, the females often live together in herds led by a dominant female.

The period of heat is from July to December, and courtship is constituted by a series of pursuits by the male towards the female. Females give birth to one or two fawns in the period from May to June



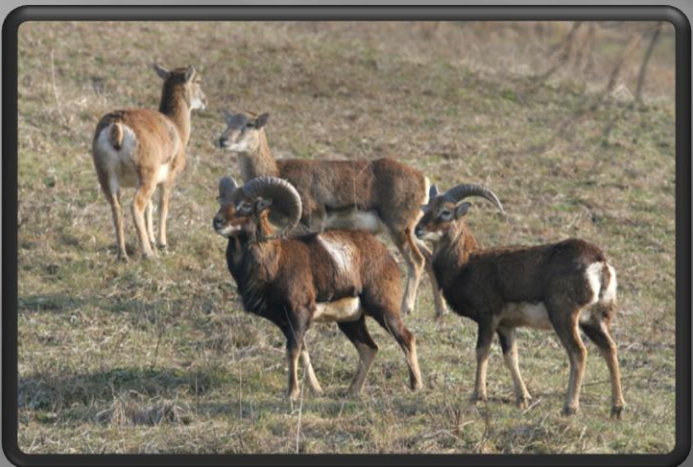




Muflone

MOUFFLON

Ovis orientalis musimon



It is a wild sheep rather small, with a squat body and short hair, longer on the chest. The coat is brown with light spots on the sides. Males have large curved horns, not deciduous, very large. Females may have small horns, or be entirely free.

It has well adapted to many environments, but prefers wooded areas between 600 and 1000 meters, with soils rich in undergrowth. In the most densely populated areas has mainly nocturnal habits.



The mating season begins during the months of December and January. In this period the males fight with violent shocks of the horns with each other to win a harem. Twenty weeks after mating, around April or May, the female gives birth to one to two children.





Volpe FOX *Vulpes vulpes*



The fox is a canid of medium size (measuring in length from 65 cm a75). He has a long snout and tapered, straight ears, short legs and long tail. The mantle is generally a rich dark red.

It lives mainly in forests, but also can be found in the mountains and farmland. It is a nocturnal animal during the day and takes shelter under bushes, in small ditches, in burrows dug by herself or in burrows abandoned badger and porcupine.

Feeding on hares, rabbits, rodents, hedgehogs. Also eats insects, birds, eggs, earthworms, carrion and garbage. In summer and autumn supplements its diet with fruits and berries.

The fox form family groups consisting of one male and several females (up to 6) with their young. When in a group gives birth to more than one female lactation occurs in community. The fox cubs, usually 4 or 5, born in late spring,







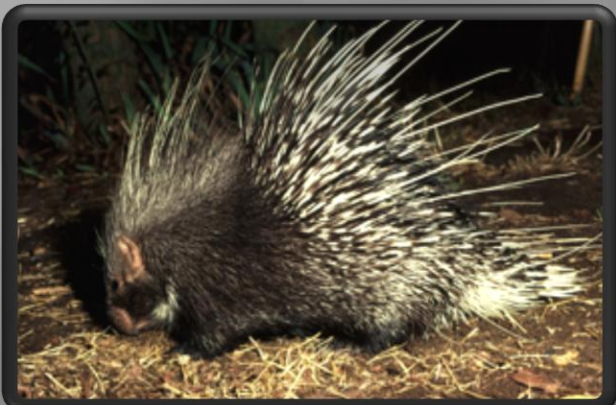
Istrice PORCUPINE *Hystrix cristata*

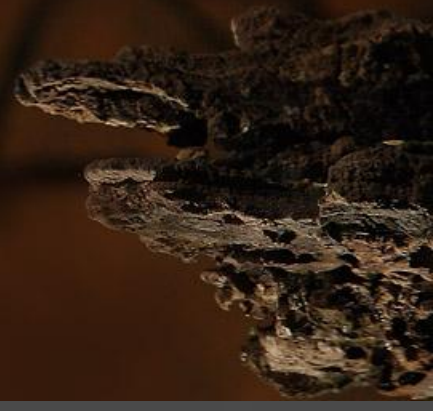
It is a rodent and is characterized by having the body and tail covered with spines rigid, robust and flexible bristles dysfunction. Is there a size dimorphism in favor of females. Quiet by nature, when it feels threatened it stretches its coat of quills to defend from predators.

It live in solitary places like wooded and bushy, hilly areas and cultivated fields. As a refuge these animals dig burrows or natural cavities occupy the soil, rocks. They are nocturnal animals so they have a sense of smell and hearing are highly developed, and a terrible sight.

Porcupines feed on roots of various kinds of seeds and fruits fallen to the ground.

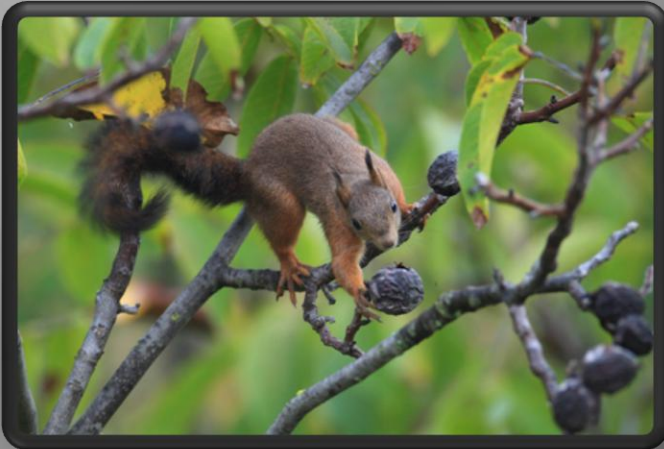
Usually female porcupines have one litter every year. One or two very well developed young are born in a chamber within the burrow that is usually lined with grass, but only after a 66 day gestation period, on average. The young weigh about 1000g at birth.







Scoiattolo SQUIRREL *Sciurus vulgaris*



It is a rodent about 25 cm long without the tail and weighs about 250 to 340 g. There is no sexual dimorphism. The coat may be reddish brown or dark brown.

The squirrel spends most of its time in trees, his life takes place during the day. Builds the nest on the forks of branches, or in hollow trees, they spends his nights, and winter hibernation.

They eat acorns, peanuts, carrots and a greater quantity of fruit.

Between late December and the summer enter the territories of males and females begin to follow them waving their tails. After mating stem from 3 to 5 puppies. The mother suckles them for two months. They reach sexual maturity at one year of life.



Thank for your attention