



## Hunting in GERMANY



### SURFACE AREA

Area	357.025 km <sup>2</sup>
Woodland	104.920 km <sup>2</sup> (=30%)
Farmland	193.430 km <sup>2</sup> (= 54%)
Aquatic environment	7.940 km <sup>2</sup> (2,2%)
Huntable area	
Huntable area – average	320.900 km <sup>2</sup> (=90%)

### HUNTER/POPULATION

Inhabitants	82.560.000
Number of hunters	338.580
% hunters	0.4
Inhabitant / Hunters	240
DJV members	286.076
Density inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	230



## Socio-demographic profile

- employees / workers	47 %
- farmers	15 %
- other self-employed	27 %
- pensioned	6 %
- others	5 %

## Expenditure generated by fieldsports

The total expenditure generated by hunting amounts to over 750 Mio EUR. The own contribution of the hunters, provided in their hunting territories for protection of habitats and species amounts annually to more than 1,05 bn EUR. (Source: DJV 2000)

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Distribution of expenditure (million EUR)</b>
Hunting taxes	66
Hunting licence fees	18
Civil liability	14,2
Hunting lease	340
Venison	140
Gamewardens	31,5
Compensation for game damage/ hunting facilities	58
Costs for keeping dogs	37
Hunting equipment, training, advanced training	60



## HUNTING ADMINISTRATION

### Responsible authorities



#### Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft

Rochusstraße 1  
D-53123 Bonn  
Tel. +49 (0)228 5290  
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#### Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit

Godesberger Allee 90  
D-53175 Bonn  
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## HUNTERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The **Deutsche Jagdschutz-Verband e.V. (DJV)** groups together the associations of the 16 Länder and is the official representative of the German hunters in FACE. With some 286.000 members, it represents around 84% of German hunters.

In the Headquarters of the German Hunting Association is integrated a press office, that offers specific information for different media and coordinates the public relations work of the association. The DJV offers various publications for the public and information for hunters.

The DJV awards include:

- DJV – press award
- DJV – public relations award
- DJV – cultural award
- DJV – nature protection award
- DJV – research award



### **Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V. (DJV)**

- Hauptgeschäftsstelle – HGF Goddert von WÜLFING  
Johannes-Henry-Straße 26  
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e-mail: DJV@jagdschutzverband.de  
<http://www.jagd-online.de>



### **Bundesverband Deutscher Berufsjäger e.V.**

President: B. BAHR  
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### **Bundesverband Deutscher Jagdaufseher e.V.**

Schleswiger Str. 75  
D-42107 Wuppertal  
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## LEGISLATION

### Hunting system

The German hunting law is based on the federal hunting law („*Bundesjagdgesetz*“) in its version of 29 September 1976. As an outline law, it is completed by the laws of the *Länder* and their application dispositions. The following legal arrangements also concern hunting:

- *Bundeswildschutzverordnung* (Federal Game Conservation Act) of 23.04.2001
- *Tollwut-Verordnung* (Rabies-Regulation) of 23.04.2001
- *Tierschutzgesetz* (Animal Protection Law) in its version of 25.05.1998, modified on 25.06.2001
- *Bundesnaturschutzneuregelungsgesetzgesetz* (Federal Nature Conservation Act) in its version of 25.03.2002
- *Bundesartenschutz-Verordnung* (Federal Animal Species Protection Regulation) in its version of 18.09.1989
- *Fleischhygienegesetz* (Meat Hygiene Act) in its version of 08.07.1993, modified on 23.10.2001

### Permitted hunting methods

**Shooting, trapping and falconry.**



#### Deutscher Falkenorden

President: Prof. Dr. Chr. SAAR  
Eickhoffweg 25  
D-22041 Hamburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)40/656 5563

### Hunting lease

In Germany, the hunting right belongs to the landowner. The two guiding principles of hunting practise are the **Reviersystem** („*Revier*“ or hunting estate system) and the **Pflicht zur Hege** (game management duty of the hunting right owner).

The **Revier** system differs from the licence system applying in other countries in that hunting is only allowed in certain areas (*Jagdbezirke*). Private hunting territories (**Eigenjagdbezirke**) must have a minimum area of at least 75 unbroken ha and shared hunting territories (**gemeinschaftliche Jagdbezirke**, pooling together several smaller territories within one administrative district) 150 ha. These minimum areas can be increased by the *Länder*.

In a **private hunting territory** the hunting rights belong to the landowner, if he has a hunting permit and his agricultural, forestry or fish farming area amounts to at least 75 unbroken ha. In **shared hunting territories**, which are all hunting areas that don't have the size of a private hunting territory and that are located within the administrative boundaries of a district, the hunting right belongs to the „*Jagdgenossenschaft*“ (hunting cooperative), which is the association of the landowners. As a general rule, the hunting cooperative leases out the hunting right.

Hunting rights can be leased to third parties, subject to a limit of 1000 ha (2000 in mountain areas) per leaser. To obtain a **Revier** (hunting lease), leasers must have a german annual hunting licence and must have held such a licence for the past three years.

**Game management** („Hege“) aims at:

- Maintaining varied and healthy game populations at levels compatible with landscape and agricultural conditions, ensuring requirements for game survival are met and preventing hindrance to agricultural, forestry and fishfarming use of the area, notably game damage.

## **HUNTING EXAMINATION, HUNTING LICENCE**

### **Examination**

To obtain his first issue of a hunting licence, the candidate must have passed his **hunting examination** on the grounds of the German federal hunting law, composed of a written and practical oral examination and a shooting test (shotgun & rifle). According to federal hunting law, applicants must show adequate knowledge of species, game biology and management, hunting management, game damage prevention, farming and forestry, firearms law and technique, gundog handling, inspection and treatment of game following hygiene measures, evaluating game meat, notably to determine if it can be used for human consumption, welfare of game and wildlife and nature and landscape conservation law.

Info:

-  **Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V. (DJV)**
- Hauptgeschäftstelle -  
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<http://www.jagd-online.de>

### **Hunting licence\***

Hunting licence for young people ( <i>Jugendjagdschein</i> )	10 – 51 EUR
Annual licence ( <i>Jahresjagdschein</i> )	
- 1 hunting year	20 - 82 EUR
- maximum three hunting years	60 – 199 EUR
Daily hunting licence ( <i>Tagesjagdschein</i> ) for fourteen consecutive days	10 – 77 EUR
Falconer's licence ( <i>Falknerjahresjagdschein</i> )	10 – 77 EUR
Visitors' licence ( <i>Ausländerjagdschein</i> )	
- Daily hunting licence	10 – 154 EUR
- Annual hunting licence	25,50 – 205 EUR

(\*fees vary from one *Land* to another)

### Authorisation of hunting permits to foreigners

The first grant of a hunting permit requires that the applicant has passed the hunting exam in the scope of the Federal Hunting Law. Exceptions are made for foreigners, but not for applicants with a German nationality. Exams passed in foreign countries constitute no legal claim for the grant of a German hunting permit. The question of comparable exam conditions does not matter, but an exam passed at a German examining board is required.

### Acceptation of foreign hunting permits

	BW	BY	BE	BB	HB	HH	HE	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Bulgaria <sup>1)</sup>				X	X		X	X		X <sup>1)</sup>		X	X	X	X	
former USSR (since 01.01.60)		X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X		
former Yugoslavia				X			X	X				X	X	X	X	
Italy (only South Tyrol)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Luxembourg (since 25.05.72)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
The Netherlands (since 01.01.78)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Norway <sup>2)</sup>				X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		
Austria	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Poland <sup>3)</sup>		X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Sweden (since 01.01.85)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Switzerland (some cantons)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hungary			X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Croatia <sup>4)</sup>						X				X		X	X		X	X

GENERALLY NO ANNUAL LICENCE FOR FOREIGNERS

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The synopsis is related to the acceptation of foreign hunting permits on the exercise of hunting by foreigners in Germany. Foreign hunting permits, which were passed by Germans in foreign countries, are not accepted in Germany under the applicable law.

<sup>1)</sup> if additional entitlement for selective shooting of large game

<sup>2)</sup> if additional shooting exam for Elks, Stags and Reindeers

<sup>3)</sup> if additional entitlement for exercising hunting on trophy ungulates

<sup>4)</sup> if additional shooting exam

Comments:

- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony-Anhalt and Saarland do not check foreign hunting exams concerning their equality, but they do use adequate examinations of other Länder. For those Länder the list indicates, that they accept the hunting exams of all states mentioned in the table.
- Hamburg and Thuringia grant in general only **daily** hunting permits to foreigners.

Source: DJV Handbuch – Jagd 2003

## Insurance

A civil liability insurance for hunting (500.000 EUR for personal injury and 51.129,20 EUR for material damage) is a prerequisite to obtain a hunting licence. A general hunting accident insurance is recommended.

## FIREARMS, CALIBRES & AMMUNITION

**Shot:** No caliber restrictions: 12-, 16- and 20-bore most commonly used.  
**Non-toxic shot** is at present recommended for waterfowl hunting.

**Bullet:** for Roe deer: minimum impact energy more than 1000 J at 100 m.  
For other ungulates: minimum calibre 6,5 mm, minimum impact energy more than 2000 J at 100 m.



Semi automatic/ automatic weapons with a magazine capacity of more than two cartridges may not be used for hunting.

## Travel in with firearms

Hunters from EU Member States visiting Germany may bring up to 3 hunting firearms and the necessary ammunition, provided the firearms are recorded on their *European Firearms Pass* and their Member State gives visiting German hunters the same treatment (reciprocity); otherwise, prior authorization is necessary. The hunters travelling to Germany must also be able to justify why they travel with their hunting arms, for example with a hunting invitation.

## GAME & HUNTING SEASONS

<b>Species</b>	<b>Hunting season*</b>	<b>Annual bag 2001-02</b>
Red deer: - Adults (both sexes) - Young hinds - Brockets - Calves	01.08. - 31.01. 01.06. - 31.01. 01.06. - 28.02. 01.08. - 28.02.	57.593
Fallow deer - Adults (both sexes) - Young does - Pricketts - Fawns	01.09. - 31.01. 01.07. - 31.01. 01.07. - 28.02. 01.09. - 28.02.	48.951
Roe deer - Bucks - Does - Young does - Kids	16.05. - 15.10. 01.09. - 31.01. 16.05 - 31.01. 01.09. - 28.02.	1.060.272
Chamois	01.08. - 15.12.	4.237
Wild boar: - Adults (both sexes)	16.06 - 31.01.	531.887
Squeakers, young	all year round	
Hare	01.10. - 15.01.	446.350
Partridge	01.09. - 15.12.	12.252
Pheasant	01.10. - 15.01.	318.821
Mallard	01.09. - 15.01.	549.118
Pigeon	01.07 - 30.04.	831.216
Wild geese - Greylag	01.11. - 15.01. 01.08. - 31.08.	33.568
Fox	15.06. - 31.03.	642.892

\* If necessary, the Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany may provide for different arrangements based on § 22 BJagdG (Federal Hunting Act).

## **Shooting plan**

Ungulates (with the exception of Wild boar), black grouse and capercaillie may only be hunted on the basis and in the framework of a shooting plan, which must be confirmed or established by the competent authority in agreement with the „Jagdbeirat“ (hunting council).

## **Hunting/Game research Institutes**

### **☒ Arbeitskreis Wildbiologie an der Justus Liebig-Universität Gießen e.V.**

Dr. Klaus VOLMER, President  
Heinrich-Buff-Ring 25  
D-35392 Gießen  
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### **☒ Bundesforschungsanstalt für Forst- und Holzwirtschaft**

*Institut für Forstökologie und Walderfassung-Fachgebiet  
Wildtierökologie und Jagd*  
Dr. Jürgen GORETZKI  
Alfred-Möller-Straße 1  
D-16225 Eberswalde  
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### **☒ European Wildlife Research Institute (EWI)**

Prof. Dr. H. Kalchreuter  
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Tel. +49 (0)7653/1891, Fax: +49 (0)7653/9269  
e-mail: [Wildlife.ewi@t-online.de](mailto:Wildlife.ewi@t-online.de)

### **☒ Forschungsstelle für Jagdkunde und Wildschadenverhütung des Landes NRW**

Dr. M. Petrak  
Forsthaus Hardt, Pützchens Chaussee 228,  
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e-mail: Tel. +49 (0)228/977550, Fax: +49 (0)228/432023

- ☒ **Forstzoologisches Institut der Universität Freiburg/Brg.**  
*Arbeitsbereich Wildökologie und Jagdwirtschaft*  
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- ☒ **Institut für Wildbiologie und Jagdkunde der Universität Göttingen**  
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- ☒ **Fachgebiet für Wildbiologie und Wildtiermanagement**  
*Forstwissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität München*  
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Tel. +49 (0)8822/9212-0, Fax: +49 (0)8822/9212-12
- ☒ **Institut für Wildtierforschung a. d. Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hannover**  
Prof. Dr. Dr. K. Pohlmeier  
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D-30173 Hannover  
Tel. +49 (0)511/8567568, Fax: +49 (0)511/8567696
- ☒ **Wildforschungsstelle des Landes Baden-Württemberg**  
Dr. M. Pegel  
Atzenberger Weg 99  
D-88326 Aulendorf  
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## Travel in/out with trophies

*Bundesnaturschutzgesetz* (Federal Nature Conservation Act) and *Bundesartenschutz-Verordnung* (Federal Regulation for the Protection of Species) should be observed. Veterinary import licences are not necessary for dried trophies (antlers, horns, etc.).

### **Contact address**

- ✉ Bundesamt für Naturschutz  
- Fachbereich Artenschutz -  
Konstantinstraße 110  
D-53179 Bonn  
Tel.: +49 (0)228/8491-0  
Fax: +49 (0)228/8491-200

## **HUNTING DOGS**

The **Jagdgebrauchshundverband** (Working Gundog Association) groups together its constituent clubs. Gundog training involves various tests.

Standards for the hunting abilities of dogs are set in line with the requirements of hunting practise, with particular attention to animal welfare and the prevention of suffering for game hit by road vehicles.

- ✉ **Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V.**

President: Werner Horstkötter  
GF: Dr. L. Frank  
Neue Siedlung 6  
D-15938 Drahnsdorf  
Tel. +49 (0)35453/215, Fax: +49 (0)35453/262

## **CULTURE**



- Forschungsstelle für Jagdkultur der Universität Bamberg**

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Fax. +49 (0)951/6030426

## **Hunting museums**

### **Hessischer Jägerhof Schloß Kranichstein**

Jagdschloß  
Kranichsteiner Straße 261  
D-64289 Darmstadt-Kranichstein  
Tel. +49 (0)6151/718613, Fax: +49 (0)6151/732332

**Schloß Spangenberg**

P. Blackert  
Heinrich-Stein Straße 15  
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**Jägerlehrhof Jagdschloß Springe**

Herrn H.-J. Borngräber  
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**Jägerhof Brüggen**

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D-41379 Brüggen/Niederrhein  
Tel. +49 (0)2163/6278, Fax: +49 (0)2163/59060

**Deutsches Jagd- und Fischereimuseum München**

Direktor: B. Ergert  
Neuhauser Straße 2  
D-80331 München  
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With the branch:

**Jagd- und Fischerei-Museum Schloß Tambach**

Schloß Tambach  
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**Jagdmuseum Schloß Erbach**

Schloß  
D-64711 Erbach

## Hunting press

**Deutsche Jagd-Zeitung**

A. Rockstroh  
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**Zeitschrift für Jagdwissenschaft**

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**Der Jagdgebrauchshund**

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**Unsere Jagd**

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The majority of the hunting federations of the *Länder* publish their own newsbulletin for their members.

## NATURE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES LEAD BY HUNTERS

At present, 13 of the 16 hunting federations of the Länder are recognized in the framework of § 59 BNatSchG (Federal Nature Protection Law) as nature conservation associations.

According to the objectives of their statutes, the hunting organisations of the Länder carry out every year a number of nature protection projects, often in cooperation with other organisations. In the field of nature protection, hunters are working on protecting and connecting habitats, in specific programmes for protection of species particularly endangered, etc. Hunting supports therefore nature protection strategies and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity. Many examples of projects are presented in the DJV Naturschutzbroschüre - "Zukunft gestalten - Natur erhalten" (*Brochure on Nature Conservation*).

A **national poll** conducted at the holder and private owner of territories by the DJV and his member organisations in 2002 showed the effects on nature protection and conservation measures in the territories in order to manage habitats more natural and wildlife-friendly for fauna and flora. This poll was part of the "*Life needs diversity*" (Leben braucht Vielfalt) campaign, initiated by the Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Reactor-Safety on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Convention of biological diversity* (Rio 1992).

The result of the study was impressive: hunters carry out some 70.000 habitat improving measures and projects each year in Germany and spend about 40 Mio €. Details are documented in the new DJV-bulletin "*Jagd ist Naturschutz*" (*Hunting is Nature Conservation*).

With the **Wildtier-Informationssystem der Länder Deutschlands (WILD)**, a national monitoring-programme for gathering data of hunturable wildlife populations has been installed for the first time. After the resolution of the DJV-assembly in 2000, the project was established as a permanent component for an ecological environment monitoring with the objective of developing strategies for the protection and sustainable use of animal populations.

The data collection of population densities and trends acts as a basis for further research and for arguments on hunting policy and nature protection decisions in Germany. Started in January 2003, this project is foreseen for at least 10 years - - data for Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Badger (*Meles meles*), Carrion crow (*Corvus c. corone*), Dun crow (*Corvus c. cornix*) and Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) are collected. During the preparatory phase (2001/2002), densities of partridge and hares have already been determined. Spotlight counting in spring 2002 showed hare densities between 0,3 and 110,0 hares/100 hectares in the 663 involved areas under investigation. The average density is 3,6 - 34,8 hares/100 hectares in each Land. Remarkable are the relative low densities in the eastern Länder with 3,6 - 7,1 hares/100 hectares compared to the western ones with 17,4 - 34,8 hares/100 hectares.

Current results of *WILD-Infosystem* can be reached under the DJV-webpage [www.jagdnetz.de](http://www.jagdnetz.de) via the *WILD*-icon.

Approximately every two years, the *Deutsche Jagdschutz-Verband e.V.* awards a nature conservation prize for the conservation and improvement of the wildlife habitat quality.