



An Essay on
Hunting season of migratory birds in Egypt

Prepared by

Nada Mohamed Basal

4th year student, zoology/chemistry department,
Faculty of Science, Damietta University.

Supervised by

Dr. Basma Sheta

Associate Professor, Zoology Department, Faculty of Science,
Damietta University.

2023

Content

• Abstract	5
• Introduction	6
• Hunting techniques	9
i. Trammel Nets	9
ii. Mansaab	11
iii. Eb	11
iv. Air Rifle and shot Gun	12
• (MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS)	13
i. LEGAL HUNTING METHODS	13
ii. ILLEGAL HUNTING METHODS	13
iii. Laws and regulations	14
iv. General Rules	18
• Aims of hunting birds (Why do people hunt wild birds?)	20
i. Wild birds for consumption	20
ii. Collecting wild birds	21
iii. Control and killing	22
iv. Wild birds as decoys	23
v. Wild birds as a source of income	23
vi. Bird hunting as a tradition	24
• Target species	24
• Bird hunting spots	25
i. Federally-owned lands	25
ii. State-owned lands	25
iii. Privately-owned lands open to the public	25
• Hunting season	25
• Economics of bird hunting	26
i. Cost and benefit	26
ii. Economic value of birds	27
iii. The economic significance of waterbird hunting	28
• Illegal Hunting as a threat for birds	29
• Risks of hunting birds	29
i. How does hunting affect the environment?	29
ii. Environmental imbalance	30
• Recommendations	32
• References	33

Abstract

Hunting is a source of mortality for migratory bird populations, although for most species the loss and degradation of breeding, staging and wintering habitats, along with climate change, are considered to be the greatest current threats. During autumn migration, hunters now set nets along almost the entirety of Egypt's Mediterranean coastline, from the eastern border town of Rafah in northern Sinai, to the Libyan border town of Sallum in the west. They capture most quail with long lines of trammel nets. The illegal killing and taking of birds is known to be a particular and growing concern across the Mediterranean region. The hunting of migrants along the Mediterranean coast of Egypt is widespread and involves use of many different techniques and methods. Literally every bird species in the Middle East are the victims of hunting and poaching. Above all, non-selective traps such as limesticks and nets catch the non-target species indiscriminately, the priority target for all respondents is Quail, followed by doves at 96%, followed by songbirds. There are many purposes for hunting of birds: Beaks, talons and feathers were either used in fashion, or for odd religious purposes. People also collected bird eggs and nests. Birds have a high economic value. As soon as a bird species becomes a delicacy, big profits can be made. People can also make a lot of money with cage birds. Illegal hunting is considered as a threat for birds and now Egypt has laws in place that are by far the most important legal instrument protecting wildlife and related to the hunting of migratory birds.



Trammel net



hunting birds by using nets