



Senses are gates of our souls





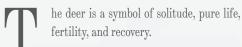
he wild goat can be found in Macedonia's rocky and high mountain regions, such as Mavrovo National Park, Bistra, Stogovo, Korab, and the entire Shara Mountain. In winter they descend to lower areas, and enter the forest areas. They often choose inaccessible terrain and have excellent vision, so you must be especially careful not to be seen.

The wild goat comes out to pasture early in the morning and in the evening, and during the day rests in rocky niches or caves with good visibility of the environment.

While you are hunting or just watching, you can enjoy the beautiful mountainous terrain: the winter atmosphere or, even better, at the end of summer, when the hunting season starts and when you can more frequently encounter the he-goat, a powerful animal that is a symbol of strength and great energy.







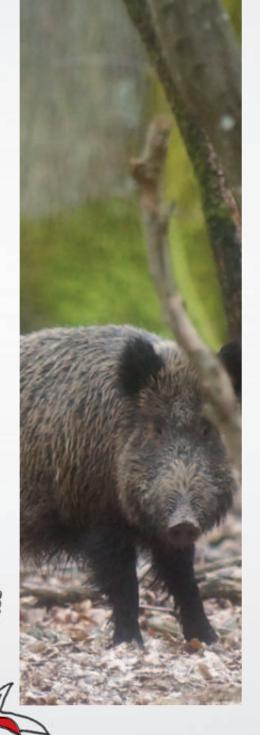
This kind of valued animal in Macedonia is treated carefully, and there is much support for its population. Horns are a hunting trophy. They are shed in late February or early March, and by July the animals develop a new and more powerful pair.

There is proof that in our territory the deer was indigenous to Mt. Kozhuf. The species has been repopulated on Pelister, Karadzica, Kadina River and Jakupica, and can be also found in Jasen. In certain places they are kept within fences as protected wildlife.

The hunting season runs from early September to late January.







he wild boar is a prized trophy of Macedonia. It has centuries-old DNA and genetic composition that has not changed, unlike some other subspecies and semitame species that can be found on other hunting grounds in Europe. The trophy value of the skin and tusks of Macedonian wild boar are exceptionally appreciated.

Wild boars live in packs (canine), mainly around the wet forests, and often linger on the edges of forests where there are streams – therefore, it can be found on all hunting grounds in Macedonia, except in lowland forests and non-forested areas.

The multitude of wild boards in Macedonia is due to the large litter sizes, and the small number of natural predators.

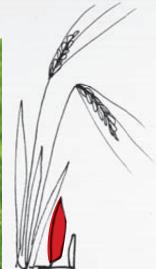
The wild boar can run extremely fast, successfully passes through the thickest forest, and is also a good swimmer, so hunters know very well how hard is to outwit this animal.

Come and take the challenge; the hunting season runs during the last three months of the year.









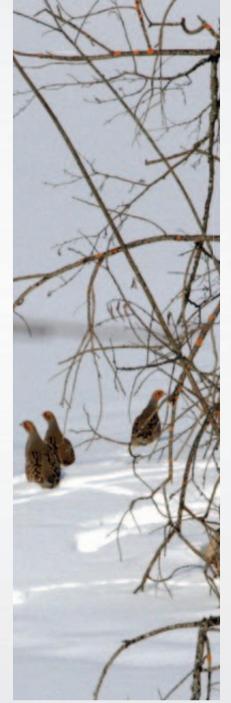
he hare is the unique kind of wild animal that is able to reproduce in open terrain in hunting fields in Macedonia. Furrows and plowed fields often provide shelter, and the hare can be also found in grassy or forested areas. The best habitat for this animal is open fields with access to woodlands.

That's why we can find the hare in all parts in Macedonia - from high mountains to the valleys, in forests and in open fields. This animal usually requires drier and open spaces, as well as fallow land. It is regarded as a relatively easy target.

The level of the hare population depends on weather conditions in the season; although it can be found in large numbers in hunting areas in Macedonia, care should always be taken when shooting; hunting hares should also depend on the rate at which they breed. The hunting season runs from October 11 to December 14.









he Gray Partridge inhabits areas with temperate climates, and can rarely be found in higher places. It has ash-like coloration with darker and lighter spots and stripes. It has a dark-brown patch in the shape of a horseshoe on the abdomen, which is more prominent among males.

In Macedonia, the Gray Partridge is of particular interest to hunters, and can be found mostly in the middle and lower sections of the Vardar River, as well as in Kumanovo, Sveti Nikole, and Pelagonija hunting areas.

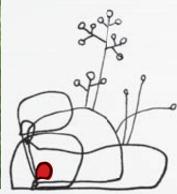
The Rock Partridge is extremely beautiful. The upper part of the body and the head have distinctive ash-like coloring and on the lower part of the body, white coloring with black markings. They live in small flocks. This bird often resides in rocky areas and those with low vegetation. It is distinguished from similar birds by its sharp and noisy sounds. In Macedonia the Rock Partridge can be found in high places, especially where stockbreeding is well-developed (because they follow the herds), and they often can be found in Mariovo.

Especially beautiful hunting grounds in Macedonia are in the areas of Mt. Shara, Mt. Suva Gora, Mt. Bistra, and Mt. Stogovo. Rock Partridge hunting is very attractive, and the hunting season matches that of hare hunting.









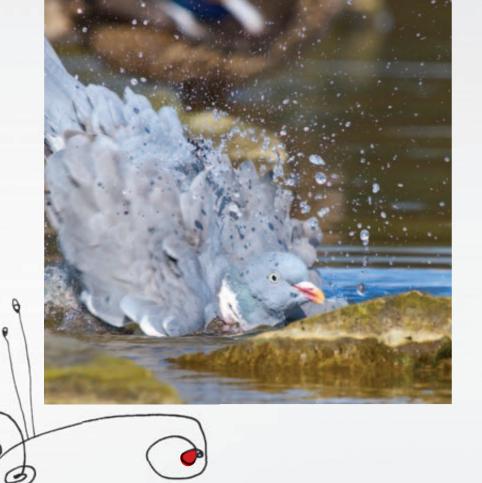
he Eurasian Woodcock is a coastal bird of medium size, which lives in the area of temperate and subarctic Eurasia. This migratory bird in Macedonian migrates from 2-3 weeks to a month, usually from mid-October to mid-November.

It can be observed and hunted on the hunting grounds in Macedonia. Large forests are its habitat, and this bird is active at dawn and dusk, but rarely during the day.

Due to its size, speed, and manner of flying, the Eurasian Woodcock has always been a challenge for hunters. This "queen of the hunt" can be caught in flight in the morning, in that magical time when Macedonia's wonderful forests are waking up.







acedonia contains the largest representation of the pigeon family in all of Europe, and we can find these birds in large numbers here. Hunting is allowed from early August until the end of March.

The pigeon can be mostly found in the high forest, where it tends to nest. It can be found in Berovsko, the Shara Mountain area, the Krushevo area, and many other similar sites in Macedonia.

As the majority of its diet is vegetables, leaves of carnations, and of leguminous plants, the pigeon tends to feed in open fields or lawns and gardens, and is often present in rural areas.

While you are searching for pigeons, undoubtedly it will present an extraordinary opportunity to discover the beauty of picturesque Macedonian villages. Do not miss that opportunity!







A the age of 6 to 8 weeks the quail breeds in open arable land and pastures..

It can be found everywhere in the lowlands and fields, particularly in Pelagonija and Dolnensko, and many hunters who are guests on Macedonian hunting grounds show great interest in this bird.

It is hard to notice the quail because it remains hidden in the oliage, hesitates to fly, and prefers to crawl. Even when is forced out, the quail (Coturnix) stays low to the ground, and soon afterwards returns to hiding. Often the only indication of its presence is the distinctive song of the male.

Listen carefully, breathe deeply, and keep your eyes wide open – while you are waiting for the quail, let the nature around you overtake the senses.











The Eurasian Lynx is a member of the cat family, and is the largest among lynxes.

It is thought that in the Balkans there are only 100 or so individuals of this species, and the most critically endangered subspecies of the Balkan Lynx (Lynx lynx balcanicus) that lives in mountain regions in western Macedonia. The Balkan Lynx is the most endangered indigenous species, for which all measures for protection are taken. The lynx is legally protected, and the hunt is permanently forbidden.

This is a nocturnal animal that lives independently. Its sound is very quiet and is often inaudible, so its presence can easily stay unnoticed. Locals of villages in western Macedonia will tell you that it is often easier to find tracks of the lynx than to see it.

This animal is considered a national symbol of Macedonia, and can be found at high elevations that are difficult to access.

Do not give up. Take a camera and try to find the lynx in the wild world- the view that you'll have will stay forever a part of you.











n the territory of Macedonia we can find isolated populations of the Eurasian brown bear subspecies. It has light or dark brown fur, but can also vary from reddish to almost black. The shape of the head is like a ball with small round ears, and the bear has a powerful bone structure and wide paws with large claws.

In Macedonia this is a permanently protected species, and there is a ban on hunting in place since 1996. It can be found in various national parks (Galichica, Mavrovo, and Pelister), and near Jasen. By taking a walk in the woods, bear tracks can be easily seen. The bear may leave the mountain in search of food, and thus can approach villages.

The animal is almost a constant figure in Macedonian popular animal tales, and in Makedonski Brod a sculpture in the shape of a bear is found which dates back to the Neolithic period, providing evidence of its possible prehistoric cult.







agles differ from other predatory birds in their size and powerful appearance, and so are often considered a symbol of ingenuity, courage, strength, and immortality.

In Macedonia there are 10-15 species of eagles, and depending on the species and diet, eagles can be found in both high and low areas, from tall mountains to flat plains. Although eagles are sometimes considered pests, their hunting is prohibited because of their small population and the danger of extinction.

In Macedonia the most common species is the Imperial/Golden Eagle, which is the largest of all eagles in this area. The Griffon Vulture is mostly present near Demir Kapija, Mariovo, Osogovo, and in the area of Lake Matka. Demir Kapija Canyon guards one of the richest reserves of rare birds in Europe, and there one may encounter White and Egyptian Vultures (Neophron percnopterus), the Golden Eagle, the Short-toed Snake Eagle (Circaetus gallicus), The Long-legged Buzzard (Buteo rufinus), as well as various types of falcons and other rare bird species prohibited from being hunted.

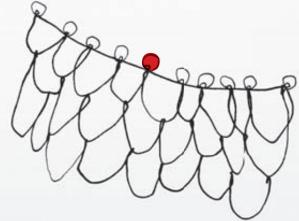
Come to Macedonia to see the eagle in flight under the cloudless Macedonian sky, and feel the magnificence of its presence. Move one step closer to immortality...











Obrid trout (Salmo letnica)—an obrid endemic fish species from Obrid hake, and the most commonly used symbol in different spheres of life in Republic of Macedonia, in the present and in the past.

he trout has its origins in Europe, and rivers in Macedonia abound with various species whose fishing has always been a real challenge.

Ohrid Trout (Salmo letnica) is an endemic fish that lives in Ohrid Lake. It is a living fossil from the Tertiary period. This trout ranges in length from 25 to 60 centimeters, and has three subspecies: Letnica trout (Salmo letnica Balcanicus), Struga trout (Salmo letnica Typicus) and Ohrid Belvica (Salmo letnica Aestivalis). The Ohrid trout differs from the Brown Trout (Salmo trutta) in its flat body, small head, and gray spots in star-like patterns on the body. Some trout have white-colored meat when cooked, while others have a light pink color.

Macedonian trout inhabit the upper course of the Vardar River and tributaries such as Kadina Reka and Treska, and in this area can reach a weight of up to three pounds. A particularly impressive setting for real lovers of fishing and nature is the picturesque landscape along the Radika River. Radika trout can weigh over ten pounds, and is irresistibly delicious.





arp live in warmer, slow flow, or non-continuous flow waters, mostly in the lower courses of rivers, and can also can be found in lakes. Carp eat almost everything and collect food by digging on the bottom of rivers and lakes.

Fishermen with experience know that catching a carp is a real challenge, and not easy work; the carp really must be duped.

Carp is very common in Macedonia. It can be found in Debar, Kozjak, the Globochica in Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lake, and well as in the Vardar River, especially in the Veles stretch. In Mavrovo Lake you can find carp that can reach a weight of up to 17 kg, and Debar Lake holds carp weighing up to a massive 50 kg.

Come to catch fish in Macedonia and discover where the real treasure is hidden. Feel the magic stillness of sunrises, and let them shine with their beauty in their micro habitat.





	Big game			Open Season											
	Name	Latin Name			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chamois	Rupicapra rupicapra L.	Male												
			Female												
			Offspring												
2.	Wild Boad	Sus scrofa L													
3.	Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	Male						ļ, i						
			Female												
			Offspring												
4.	Red Deer	Cervus elaphus L.	Male												
			Female												
			Offspring												
5.	Fallow deer	Dama dama	Male										711		
			Female												
			Offspring												
6.	Mouflon	Ovis orientalis	Male												
			Female												
			Offspring												
7.	Gray Wolf	Canis lupus													

	Small Game			Open Season												
	Name	Latin Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Hare	Lepus europaeus Pall.														
2.	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix														
3.	Rock Partridge	Alectoris graeca														
4.	Pheasant	Pheasant														
5.	Common Quail	Coturnix Coturnix L.														
6.	Greylag Goose	Anser anser														
7.	Turtle Dove	Streptopelia turtur														
8.	Common Wood P.	Columba palumbus L.														
9.	Eurasian Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola									7 17					



	Fish					Open Season											
	Name of the fish	Latin name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	Ohrid trout	Salmo letnica typicus															
2.	Prespa trout	Salmo peristericus															
3.	Pelagonian trout	Salmo pelagonicus															
4.	Macedonian trout	Salmo macedonicus															
5.	Ohrid belvica	Acantholingua ohridana															
6.	Balkan brown trout	Salmo trutta fario															
7.	Marble trout	Salmo marmoratus															
8.	Carp	Cyprinius carpio															
9.	Silver Prussian carp	Carassius gibelio	12 L 1 d s.														
10.	Chub	Leuciscus cephalus															
11.	Common nase	Chondrostoma nasus															
12.	Macedonian ray-finned fish	Barbus barbus macedonicus															
13.	Mediterranean ray-finned fish	Barbus meridionalis															
14.	Roach	Rutilus rutilus															
15.	Macedonian vimba	Vimba vimba melanops															
16.	Ohrid bleak	Alburnus alburnus alborela															
17.	Perch	Perca fluviatilis															
18.	Zander	Sander lucioperca															
19.	Siluridae	Siluridae															
20.	Pike	Esox lucius															
21.	European eel	Anguilla anguilla															
22.	Tench	Tinca tinca															



# Caption

# GAME

- 1 CHAMOIS Rupicapra rupicapra L.
- 2 WILD BOAR  $Sus\ scrofa\ L$
- 3 ROE DEER Capreolus capreolus
- 4 RED DEER Cervus elaphus L.
- 5 FALLOW DEER Dama dama
- 6 MUFLON Ovis orientalis
- 7 GRAY WOLF Canis lupus

### SMALL GAME

- 8 HARE Lepus europaeus Pall.
- 9 GREY PARTRIDGE Perdix perdix
- 10 ROCK PARTRIDGE Alectoris graeca
- 11 PHEASANT Pheasant
- 12 COMMON QUAIL Coturnix coturnix L.
- 13 TURTLE DOVE Streptopelia turtur
- 14 COMMON WOOD PIGEON Columba palumbus L.
- 15 EURASIAN WOODCOCK Scolopax rusticola
- 16 GREYLAG GOOSE Anser anser

### PROTECTED ANIMALS

- 17 BROWN BEAR Ursus arctos L.
- 18 BALCAN LYNX Lynx lynx L.
- 19 FALCONIFORMES Falconiformes

# FISH

- 20 OHRID TROUT Salmo letnica typicus
- 21 PELISTER TROUT Salmo peristericus
- 22 PELAGONIJA TROUT Salmo pelagonicus
- 23 MACEDONIAN TROUT Salmo macedonicus
- 24 OHRID BELVICA Acantholingua ohridana
- 25 BALKAN BROWN TROUT Salmo trutta fario

- 26 CARP Cyprinius carpio
- 27 SILVER PRUSSIAN CARP Carassius gibelio
- 28 CHUB Leuciscus cephalus
- 29 COMMON NASE Chondrostoma nasus
- 30 MACEDONIAN RAY-FINNED FISH Barbus macedonicus
- 31 MACEDONIAN RAY-FINNED FISH Barbus meridionalis
- 32 ROACH Rutilus rutilus
- 33 MACEDONIAN VIMBA Vimba vimba melanops
- 34 OHRID BLEAK Alburnus alburnus alborela
- 35 PERCH Perca fluviatilis
- 36 ZANDER Sander lucioperca
- 37 SILURIDAE Siluridae
- 38 PIKE Esox lucius
- 39 EUROPEAN EEL Anguilla Anguilla
- 40 TENCH Tinca tinca



PROTECTED ANIMALS

GAME





n art as in love, instinct is enough.

Anatole France



# www.macedonia-timeless.com