

**Species Action Plan for the Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*  
in the European Union**

Photo of the species

**DRAFT 1.0**

*Prepared by:*



**On behalf of the European Commission**



## Species action plan for the Azores Bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina* in the European Union

The present action plan was commissioned by the European Commission and prepared by BirdLife International as subcontractor to the “N2K Group” in the frame of Service Contract N#070307/2007/488316/SER/B2 “Technical and scientific support in relation to the implementation of the 92/43 ‘Habitats’ and 79/409 ‘Birds’ Directives”.

### Compilers

Kostadin Georgiev, BSPB, [kostadin.georgiev@bspb.org](mailto:kostadin.georgiev@bspb.org)

Dr. Petar Iankov, BSPB, [petar.iankov@bspb.org](mailto:petar.iankov@bspb.org)

### List of Contributors

Boris Barov	BirdLife International	<a href="mailto:Boris.barov@birdlife.org">Boris.barov@birdlife.org</a>
Tasos Dimalexis	HOS	<a href="mailto:adimalexis@ornithologiki.gr">adimalexis@ornithologiki.gr</a>
Thanos Kastritis	HOS	<a href="mailto:tkastritis@ornithologiki.gr">tkastritis@ornithologiki.gr</a>
Diyana Kostovska	BSPB	<a href="mailto:diyana.kostovska@bspb.org">diyana.kostovska@bspb.org</a>
Venelin Koichev	Central Balkan National Park	<a href="mailto:orelcarski@abv.bg">orelcarski@abv.bg</a>

### Milestones in the Production of the Plan

#### International Species Working Group

n/a

#### Reviews

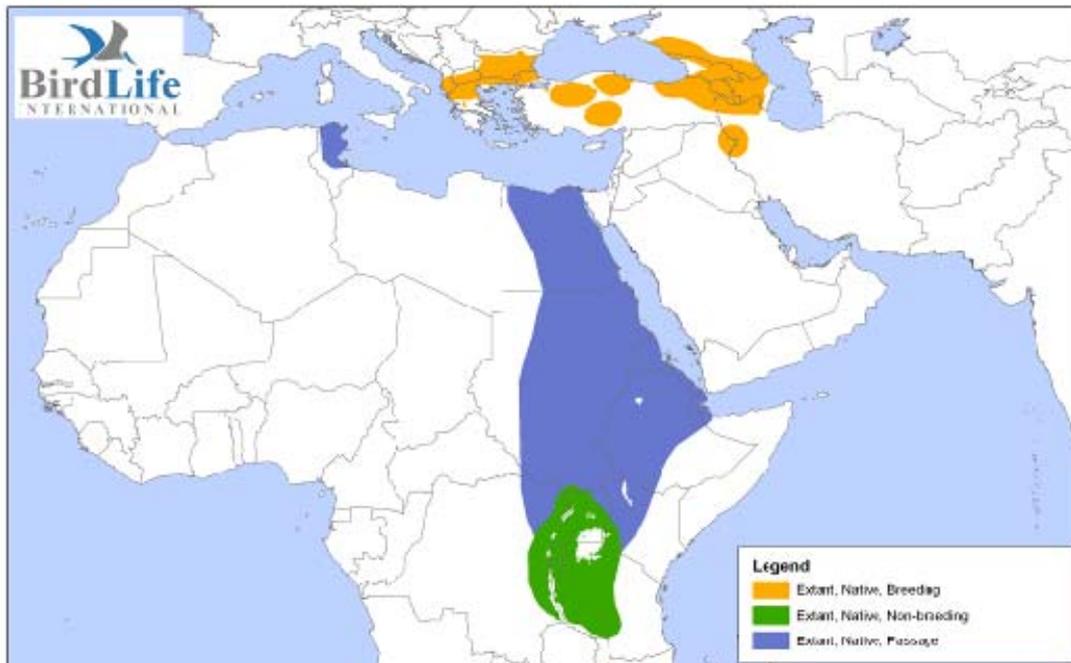
This Action Plan should be reviewed and updated every ten years (first review in 2019). An emergency review should be undertaken if there is a sudden major change liable to affect the populations or subspecies.

**Photo Credits:** © Mladen Gramatikov

## Geographical scope

In the European Union the species is present in 3 Member States (Bulgaria, Greece and Romania).

Semi-collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula semitorquata*) distribution



## 0 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To be added later

## 1 - BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### Taxonomy and biogeographic populations

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Aves

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae

Genus: *Ficedula*

Species: *Ficedula semitorquata* (Homeyer, 1885)

The Semi-collared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata* subject of this action plan is a monotypic species that breeds from the Balkan Peninsula, through Turkey and the Caucasus to northeastern Iran.

In the past the species was wrongly regarded as subspecies of the Collared Flycatcher *F. albicollis* but recent genetic studies confirmed its taxonomic status as a separate species (Hogner 2008).

The most important breeding populations in the European Union are found in Bulgaria and Greece with estimated 2,500-6,500 breeding pairs. The biggest population occurs in Turkey with estimated 12,500-45,000 breeding pairs. The Russian population is poorly estimated (Birdlife International/European Bird Census Council (2000).

### Distribution throughout the annual cycle

In all of its breeding range the Semi-collared Flycatcher has patchy distribution as it occupies only suitable breeding habitats, which are now highly fragmented. Generally, the exact distribution of the species is poorly documented and is deduced from observations of certain breeding pairs or pairs seen in suitable habitat during the breeding season (see Map..).

Migration routes of the Semi-collared Flycatcher are also not studied, but are most probably on wide front in spring and more congregated in autumn (Cramp et al. 1994). The birds breeding in Greece, FYR Macedonia, western Bulgaria and Albania may fly above the Mediterranean Sea and enter Africa near the Nile Delta. The populations from central to eastern Bulgaria, Turkey and Caucasus region follow a more easterly route along the Turkish Aegean coast through Syria, Lebanon and Israel. Some passages are recorded in Cyprus (Flint and Stewart, 1983). During spring migration there are several records on both sides of the Persian Gulf: the Musandam peninsula (Oman), the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Lavan Island (Iran). These records imply that the passages which breed in north-eastern Iran may fly above the Persian Gulf and then southwards through Arabian Peninsula to Africa above Red Sea. The population in Iraq probably migrates diffusely through the Arabian Peninsula to Africa above the Red Sea.

Normally, the spring migration is protracted, with first arrivals from beginning to mid April in the northernmost breeding grounds. Males arrive first to the breeding sites, followed by females several days later. Autumn migration probably begins in July and continues until late September. In Bulgaria birds disappear from their breeding territories in late June but it is not clear whether they make short or long distance movements. In Turkey autumn passage commences in late July/early August to late September, but problems inherent in identification of all black-and-white flycatchers at this season obscure passage dates. In Greece autumn passage takes place from late August to late September.

Little information is available about the wintering of the species. Winter records occur in central east Africa from southern Sudan, through western Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania to western Kenya (Cramp and Simmons 1980).

As vagrant the species has been recorded in France, Switzerland, Italy, Croatia, Malta and Morocco.

### **Habitat requirements**

In Bulgaria the Semi-collared Flycatcher breeds mainly in old, mostly natural temperate broad-leaved deciduous forests of *Quercus* spp., *Fagus sylvatica* and *Fagus orientalis* and temperate riverine and swamp forests of *Fraxinus oxycarpa*. Comparatively Rarely in old or abandoned orchards, groves and tree plantations and urban parks and large gardens or forested peripheral parts of towns, villages, industrial sites (Iankov, 2007).

In Greece the Semi-collared Flycatcher have been found nesting in mature deciduous forests of beech *Fagus* and mixed beech and pine *Pinus* forests, as well as in old riparian stands of plane *Platanus orientalis* at lower altitude (Handrinos, 1997). In Turkey the population breeds mainly in deciduous woodland, plantations, groves, riverine forests and orchards (Kirwan, 2008).

The Caucasus population inhabits old deciduous forest of *Quercus* spp., *Fagus* spp. and also forest of *Picea abies* in Russia, Georgia and Armenia. In Armenia, breeds in deciduous or mixed forests and fruit orchards, with a preference for tall, older trees, with little undergrowth (Adamian & Klem 1999).

The altitude at which the species breeds vary between 0-1500 m a.s.l (e.g Bulgaria 0-1500m, Greece 0-1400m) according to the availability of suitable habitats.

### **Survival and productivity**

The Semi-collared Flycatcher breed in natural tree holes mostly made by woodpeckers but also takes artificial nest-boxes. The species is single-brooded but may start another brood only if the first brood is lost in the beginning of the breeding season. Clutch size varies between 4-7 eggs, with 13-14 day incubation period (Peklo 1987). Juveniles are fed by both parents but only the female broods. The fledging period last around 15 day.

The species is monogamous but there are also some records of polygamous males.

## **Population size and trend**

The European breeding population is poorly estimated but is considered to be between 15,000 – 53,000 pairs (BirdLife 2004). For the purpose of this action plan, targeted data was collected from 10 countries which resulted in a new estimate for the minimum of 5,300 to 34,400 pairs (Table 1).

The Bulgarian and Macedonian populations are considered to be stable but the key populations in Turkey and Russia suffer a moderate decline (>10%) (BirdLife 2004).

Breeding density was calculated by Lurnberg (1997) based on study of Curio (1959) from Central Macedonia in Greece (*Fagus sp.* forest) and was around ca. 0,6-0,7 pairs/ha.

**Table. 1 Population size and trend by country**

Country	Breeding numbers	Quality	Year(s) of the estimate	Breeding population trend in the last 10 years (or 3 generations)	Quality	Maximum size of migrating or non breeding populations in the last 10 years (or 3 generations)	Quality	Year(s) of the estimate
Albania	0-100	Poor	2002	n/a	Poor			
Armenia	300-800	Poor	1998 - 2002	Decline	Poor			
Azerbaijan	present	No data	No data	No data	No data			
Bulgaria	1500-3500	Medium (inferred)	2007	Stable	Medium (inferred)			
Greece	1000-5000	Medium (inferred)	1997	Stable	Poor			
Georgia	present	No data	No data	No data	No data			
Greece	1000-5000	Stable (A small decline in the last 20 years in the northeast part of the range (Thrace))	1997	Stable	Poor			
Iran	present	No data	No data	No data	No data			
Iraq	present	No data	No data	No data	No data			
Turkey	2500-25000	Poor	2001	Small decline	Poor			
Russia	10000-20000	Poor/unkown	1990-2000	Small decline	Poor/un kown			
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5300-34400</b>							

**Notes**

✓ **Quality: Good (Observed)** = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from complete counts or comprehensive measurements.

**Good (Estimated)** = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.

**Medium (Estimated)** = based on incomplete quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.

**Medium (Inferred)** = based on incomplete or poor quantitative data derived from indirect evidence.

**Poor (Suspected)** = based on no quantitative data, but guesses derived from circumstantial evidence.

## 2 - THREATS

The Semi-collared Flycatcher is a habitat specialist depending on mature broadleaved forests with significant presence of hollow trees. In most of its range forestry practices are not favourable to its habitat, because 1) forest management is production oriented and 2) deadwood is systematically extracted. The species is probably not directly affected by fragmentation, as demonstrated by its presence in quite open woodland. Despite that large woods have greater occupancy of less-common woodland-dependent species, whilst enhanced connectivity increases the persistence of widespread generalist species (Dolman et al. 2007).

The following threats have been identified:

### 1 I. Logging

1. Selective extraction of deadwood. Affects mostly the oak and beech forests in the lowland and mountainous parts of the range. It is caused by:
  - Incentives to local population to collect dead wood for free;
  - Deadwood and hollow trees not considered value in forest management;
  - Timber oriented management predominates forestry plans, even in SPAs.

Impact: High

2. No management plans for SPAs are developed yet, while forest management plans are not adapted to biodiversity needs. The reasons for this problem come from:
  - Institutional resistance to biodiversity friendly forest management currently shown by state forest managers
  - Insufficient knowledge and capacity to develop and implement biodiversity measures in forestry

Impact: High

3. Increasing demand for timber and biomass (firewood and charcoal). This demand increase is driven by:
  - Construction development and associated demand of timber
  - Dependence on firewood, which increases with increase of energy prices
  - Development of biomass installations for heating

4. Illegal logging

Impact: probably low

### 2 II. Conversion to other land-use

5. Urbanisation, driven by
  - Short term profit investment decisions
  - Weak environmental impact assessment when implemented in forestry and land-use change projects/programmes.

- Local territorial planning driven by property market, overriding environment.

Impact: Medium (local)

6. Clearance of riparian and gallery forests

- This threat is caused by three root causes: demand for construction materials (extraction of sand and gravel), incentives for investment in hydropower installations (Construction of hydropower facilities and service roads) and public investments in river regulation and flood prevention measures (Riverbed modification and embankment).

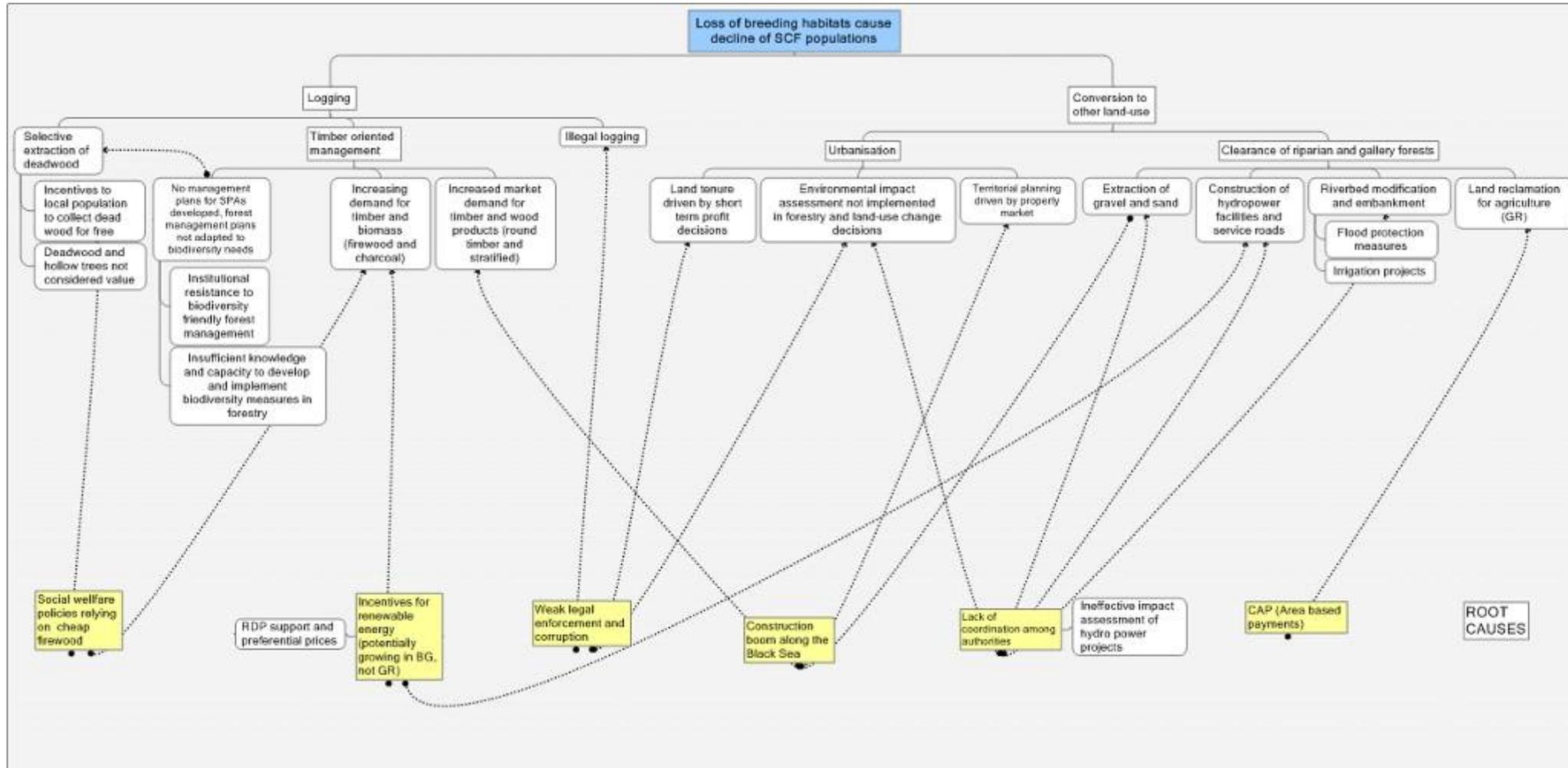
Impact: High (mainly in Greece and Turkey)

7. Land reclamation for agriculture (Greece)

- Caused by enlargement of the arable fields to claim extra area payments and tolerated by weak cross compliance standards and application. This threat affects mainly riparian forests and small forest patches, but the impact is not well known.

Impact: Unknown (potentially Medium or High)

# Problem tree



### 3 - POLICIES AND LEGISLATION RELEVANT FOR MANAGEMENT

#### International conservation and legal status of the species

##### EU Birds Directive - Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC)

Category: Annex I

Aim: to protect wild birds and their habitats, e.g. through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA). The directive states that species listed in Annex I 'shall be subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution' and that 'Member States shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies'.

##### Bern Convention - - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Category: Appendix II

Aim: to maintain populations of wild flora and fauna with particular emphasis on endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II.

##### Bonn Convention - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Category: Appendix II

Aim: to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Appendix II refers to migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status or would benefit significantly from international co-operation organised by tailored agreements. The Convention encourages the Range States to conclude global or regional Agreements for the conservation and management of individual species or, more often, of a group of species listed in Appendix II.

Global status <sup>1</sup>	European threat status <sup>2</sup>	SPEC category <sup>2</sup>	EU status <sup>3</sup>	EU Bird Directive Annex <sup>4</sup>	Bern Convention Annex <sup>5</sup>	Bonn Convention Annex <sup>6</sup>
NT	D	SPEC 2	NT	Annex I	Annex II, RES 6	Annex II

<sup>1</sup> IUCN 2008. 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. .Categories: EX = Extinct; EW = Extinct in the Wild; CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; LR = Lower

Risk, CD = conservation dependent, NT = near threatened, LC = least concern; DD = data deficient, NE = Not Evaluated.

<sup>2</sup> BirdLife International (2004a) *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status*. Second edition. Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12). Categories: EX = Extinct; EW = Extinct in the Wild; CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; LR = Lower Risk, CD = conservation dependent, NT = near threatened, LC = least concern; DD = data deficient, NE = Not Evaluated.

<sup>3</sup> BirdLife International (2004b) *Birds in the European Union: a status assessment*. Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International same categories as above

<sup>4</sup>The species shall be subjected to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.

<sup>5</sup> Give special attention to the protection of areas that are of importance (Article 4) and ensure the special protection of the species (Article 6). For more details see the Convention text.

<sup>6</sup> Animals for which agreements need to be made for the conservation and management of these species. For more details see the Convention text.

## **National policies, legislation and ongoing activities**

National forestry policies

Natura 2000 designation on forest land

Identification of HCV forests

Renewable energy, hydropower, biomass

National Red Book:

Bulgaria - VU (Vulnerable)

Greece - DD (Data deficient)

Turkey - VU (Vulnerable)

#### 4 - FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

##### **Aim**

Restore the EU population of the Semi-collared Flycatcher to favourable conservation status

This would mean that the Semi-collared Flycatcher is downlisted to LC by 2019.

##### **Objective**

- Maintain suitable habitat conditions, resulting in a stable or increasing population between 2009 and 2019. XXX,XXX ha of forest is protected or managed in a favourable way

-

##### **Results**

**Result 1:** The major threats for the habitat of the species are mitigated through forest policy and practice changes, designation and management of protected areas and effective impact assessments of land conversion and forestry projects.

**Result 2:** All relevant knowledge gaps are filled and information is available to inform the status assessment of the species by 2014 and 2019.

Actions

Activity	Priority	Time scale	BG	GR	MK	TR		
<b>Result 1: The major threats for the habitat of the species are mitigated through forest policy and practice changes, designation and management of protected areas and effective impact assessments of land conversion and forestry projects.</b>								
1. Prevent local extinctions of the species, i.e. avoid damaging hydro projects in Turkey and Greece								
2. Develop international guidance and policies to improve the general forest practices in view of biodiversity needs								
3. Introduce obligatory minimum deadwood targets for the different forest types as a baseline for standard management								
4. Develop and promote guidelines for the management, conservation and restoration of the ecological value of broadleaved forests								
5. Publish studies and promotional materials in Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish language								
6. Develop professional guidelines of biodiversity friendly forest management								
7. Revise the forest felling guidelines for the target habitats (lowland oak, montane beech,								

	riparian; non-intensive forest management, game stations)								
8.	Promote certification (where applicable) under FSC for all commercial forests where the species breeds in significant numbers (e.g. IBAs) and where this issue is not addressed through management plans (e.g. SPAs)								
9.	Include of specific provisions about minimum requirements for volumes of deadwood into the sustainability criteria for biomass use under the Renewable Energy Directive by 2010.								
10.	Include targeted conservation measures for the species' habitats in the SPA management plans								
11.	Develop and adopt management plans for all SPAs containing key populations by 2014 (see Annex 2)								
12.	Fill in gaps in the legal protection and conservation of riparian forests under the environmental legislation (WFD, HD, EIA and Cross Compliance)								
13.	Identify through gap analysis all unprotected riparian forests and ensure their strict protection as priority habitats under the Habitats Directive								
14.	Restore riparian habitats damaged by infrastructure and hydropower (EIA and compensation)								
15.	Improve the implementation and enforcement of cross compliance and GAEC								

in farm areas, close to riparian forests.								
<b>Result 2: All relevant knowledge gaps are filled and information is available to inform the status assessment of the species by 2014 and 2019.</b>								
1. By 2014 monitoring should be in place to cover:								
• population size and trend								
• Density in different habitats								
• distribution pattern								
• mapping, distribution and condition of the breeding habitats (e.g. reassessment of the BIF mapping in xx years)								
• Migration, arrival and productivity in selected sample plots								
• All knowledge gaps about the species biology and conservation are filled in by								
• Impact of land-use in non breeding grounds								
2. Identify flyway routes and stop over sites								
•								
3. By 2019 research results should be in place to cover:								
• Size of the forest patch, isolation of forest stand								
• Obtain more precise understanding of the population size and trend								
• Food and habitat availability and its relation to climate changes								
• Impact of land-use in non breeding grounds								
• Identify flyway routes and stop over sites								
• Micro habitat selection: amount of standing								

<p>deadwood, humidity, slope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of suitable habitat through forest databases and field checking</li> <li>• Develop a GIS based tool for assessing habitat extent in TR and Caucasus</li> <li>• Densities and habitat use, aiming to calculate FRV extrapolations</li> <li>• Study the productivity of the population</li> <li>• Food and habitat availability and its relation to climate changes</li> <li>• Stable isotope analysis to identify possible non-breeding grounds</li> </ul>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>						

## References

1. Adamian M., Klem D. 1999. Handbook of the Birds of Armenia. American University of Armenia, California, pp. 497-499. (In English).
2. Birdlife International/ European Bird Census Council (2000) *European bird populations: estimates and trends*. Cambridge, UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 10).
3. Birdlife International (2004) *Birds in Europe:: population estimates, trends and conservation status*. Cambridge, UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 12).
4. BirdLife International 2008. *Ficedula semitorquata*. In: IUCN 2009. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2009.1. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>. Downloaded on 26 June 2009.
5. BirdLife International (2009) Species factsheet: *Ficedula semitorquata*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 26/6/2009
6. Cramp, S., C. M. Perrins (eds.). 1994. The Birds of the Western Palearctic.
7. Curio, E. (1959): Beobachtungen am Halbringschnäpper (*Ficedula semitorquata*) im mazedonischen Brutgebiet; J. f. Orn. 100, p. 176--209. (In German).
8. E J M Hagemeijer and M J Blair (Editors). 1997. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. T & A D Poyser, London
9. Eken, G., Bozdoğan, M., İsfendiyaroğlu, S., Kılıç, D.T., Lise, Y. (edt). 2006. Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları. Doğa Derneği, Ankara. (in Turkish).
10. Flint P.R and P.F. Stewart. 1983. The Birds of Cyprus B.O.U. Check list No. 6. British Ornithologists' Union. 174 pp.
11. Handrinos, G., & Akriotis, T., (1997). The birds of Greece. C. Helm, A & C Black, London. (In English).
12. Hogner, S. (2008). Multilocus sequence analyses of the near threatened Semi-collared flycatcher (*Ficedula semitorquata*) and a comparison with three other *Ficedula* flycatcher species. Master of science thesis. Center for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis. Oslo
13. Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10. Sofia, BSPB, p. 526-527 (In Bulgarian and English)
14. Kılıç, D.T. and G. Eken. 2004. Türkiye'nin Önemli Kuş Alanları - 2004 Güncellemesi. Doğa Derneği, Ankara, Turkey. (In Turkish).
15. Kirwan, GM., Boyla, KA., Castell, P., Demirci, B., Özen, M., Welch, H., Marlow, T. 2008. The Birds of Turkey. Christopher Helm, London. (In English).

16. KOSTADINOVA, I., M. GRAMATIKOV (eds.) 2007. Important Birds Areas and NATURA 2000 sites in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series. Book 11, Sofia, BSPB. (In Bulgarian and English)
17. Peklo, AM 1987. The flycatchers of the USSR fauna. Naukova Dumka, Kyiv

**Electronic sources:**

1. [www.tanzaniabirdatlas.com](http://www.tanzaniabirdatlas.com)
2. [www.armeniabirding.info](http://www.armeniabirding.info)
3. [www.osme.org](http://www.osme.org)
4. [www.uaebirding.com](http://www.uaebirding.com)
5. <http://www.surfbirds.com/birdingmail/Group/MEBirdNet>
6. KuşBank database, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Doğa Derneği: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and BirdLife International. [www.kusbank.org](http://www.kusbank.org)

## ANNEX 1

### *Threats importance at population/group of countries level*

Threat	BG	GR	MK	RO	TR	Overall
Logging for woodchips for stratified wood (decreasing)	x	x			x	
Logging for <b>round</b> wood for construction industry	x	x				
Logging for firewood and charcoal (increasing in BG and GR)	x	x				
<i>construction of forest roads</i>	x	x				
Illegal logging	x					
Selective removal of damaged and overmature trees (GR especially in beech)	x	x				
Sanitary fellings	x					
Clearance and degradation of riparian forests	x	x			x	
Land use changes and transformation to urban development	x	x				
1.5 Land reclamation for agriculture (GR)		x				

#### Notes

- ✓ *The description of threats should reflect the actual understanding of the situation with the species, according to the latest available knowledge and the workshop participants' best judgement. It is not necessary to follow a formal threat classification system. The logical problem analysis and cause-effect relationships among the main threats are presented as a problem tree.*
- ✓ *Threats are not hierarchical, but clustered according to type of effect.*
- ✓ *Threat score: Critical, High, Medium, Low, Local, Unknown.*

ANNEX 2

- ✓ Data for this table could be obtained from the BirdLife International World Bird database and checked to be up to date.
- ✓ It should be indicated when the WBDB was accessed {date}.

**Important Bird Areas for the species and their status**

Country	IBA code	International and national name of IBA	Area (ha)	Location		Population		Year	Season	Accuracy	Protected areas name	Type of protected area or international designation	Protection status
				Lat	Long	Min	Max						
Bulgaria	BG002	Western Balkan	146 820,5	43°27'6 0"N	22°49' 36"E	400	600	2007	breeding	good			
	BG011	Central Balkan	166 678,2	42°43'2 "N	24°58' 2"E	140	280	2007	breeding	medium			
	BG029	Kotlenska Mountain	99 263,7	42°51'5 4"N	26°25' 25"E	95	615	2007	breeding	good			
	BG040	Strandzha	115 417,3	42°4'21 "N	27°38' 52"E	-	100	2007	breeding	good			
	BG041	Ropotamo Complex	3 867,6	42°18'8 "N	27°45' 7"E	-	110	2007	breeding	good			

	BG043	Emine	68 811,2	42°44'4 0"N	27°43' 54"E	28	275	2007	breeding	medium			
	BG044	Kamchiyska Mountain	88 883,8	42°56'3 5"N	27°35' 30"E	173	556	2007	breeding	medium			
	BG045	Kamchia Complex	10 075,6	43°0'5" N	27°49' 0"E	390	550	2007	breeding	good			
	BG060	Galata	8 136,7	43°7'5" N	27°53' 33"E	-	40	2007	breeding	medium			
	BG082	Batova	38 132,8	43°21'1 1"N	27°57' 33"E	60	150	2007	breeding	medium			
Georgia	GE007	Eastern Caucasus	37370	42° 10' N	45° 10' E	5	0	1998	breeding	good			
Greece	GR003	Dadias-Dereiou- Aisimis forest	50629	41° 7' N	26°0' E	0	0	0	breeding	unknown			
	GR008	Filiouri river valley and east Rodopi mountains	77000	41° 10' N	25° 45' E	Rare		1990	Breeding	poor			

	GR009	Kompsatos valley	16000	41° 10' N	25° 7' E	Rare		1990	Breeding	poor			
	GR058	Mounts Kato Olympos and Ossa, and Tembi ravine	69000	39° 54' N	22° 30' E	uncommon		1996	Breeding	poor			
	GR064	Mount Pilion	31751	39° 27' N	23° 2' E	0	0	1996	Breeding	unknown			
Russia	RU401	Bolchoi Tkhach mountain	2000	44° 3' N	40° 23' E	200	300	2007	breeding	good			
	RU282	Kayakentski reserve	27300	42° 15' N	47° 40' E	100	0	2002	breeding	good			
	RU153	Lower Urushten river	5500	43° 57' N	40° 40' E	30	50	2006	breeding	good			

	RU398	Sochinsky National Park	19373 7	43° 42' N	39° 50' E	300	500	2007	breeding	good			
	RU309	Sources of Kuna and Shisha rivers	2000	44° 4' N	40° 22' E	20	30	2007	breeding	good			
	RU318	Vicinity of Dakhovka	2700	44° 14' N	40° 12' E	30	50	2006	breeding	medium			
Turkey	TR002	Igneada forests	8219	41° 83' N	27° 96' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
	TR008	Uludag	12510 0	39° 96' N	29° 5' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
	TR048	Ilgaz mountains	14090 0	41° 08' N	33° 75' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
	TR099 0	Terkos basin	13210 0	41° 41' N	28° 35'	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			

*	Karçal mountains	14020 0	41° 35' N	41° 98' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
*	Küre mountains	12980 0	41° 71' N	32° 78' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
*	Munzur mountains	55150 0	39° 38' N	39° 21' E	100	0	unkn own	unknow n	unknown			
*	Eastern Black Sea mountains	16030 00	40° 88' N	40° 93' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			
*	Yenice forest	13020 0	41° 183' N	32° 41' E	unkn own	unkn own	unkn own	breeding	unknown			

Notes

- ✓ **Population Min - Max.** For breeding ('season' column), figures are usually given in pairs; for other seasons, figures are given in individuals
- ✓ **Season:** Breeding, Migration, Non breeding visitor (wintering)

- ✓ **Accuracy: Good (Observed)** = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from complete counts or comprehensive measurements.
  - Good (Estimated)** = based on reliable or representative quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.
  - Medium (Estimated)** = based on incomplete quantitative data derived from sampling or interpolation.
  - Medium (Inferred)** = based on incomplete or poor quantitative data derived from indirect evidence.
  - Poor (Suspected)** = based on no quantitative data, but guesses derived from circumstantial evidence.
- ✓ **Protected Area name** = Nature Reserve, National Park, Ramsar site, etc.
- ✓ **Type of protected area:** IUCN Category
- ✓ **Protection status:** level of overlap between the IBA and a National protected area or International designation.
- ✓ **\* Recently proposed IBAs**

### ANNEX 3

✓ All tables in this Annex to be filled in advance of workshop by questionnaire

#### National legal status

Country	Legal protection	For game species, give opening/closing dates of hunting season
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Protected	-
<i>Greece</i>	Protected against hunting through national hunting legislation	-
<i>Turkey</i>	Protected against hunting through national hunting legislation.	-

#### Recent conservation measures

Country	Is there a national action plan for the species?	Is there a national {Species} project / working group?
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Greece</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

<i>Turkey</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
---------------	-----------	-----------

**Ongoing monitoring schemes for the species**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Is there a national survey / monitoring programme?</b>	<b>Is there a monitoring programme in protected areas?</b>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Greece</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

**Overview of the coverage of the species in networks of sites with legal protection status**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Percentage of national population included in IBAs</b>	<b>Percentage of population included in Ramsar sites</b>	<b>Percentage of population included in SPAs<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of population included in protected areas under national law</b>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	98-100%	0-10%	98-100%	40-60%
<i>Greece</i>	0-10% but probably more	0-10%	0-10%	10-50%
<i>Turkey</i>	Unknown	0-10%	Not applicable (no SPAs in Turkey)	unkown

<sup>1</sup> This is relevant only for European Union member states. Any other regional (legal) protection should be mentioned in next column.

✓ *This table could be generated automatically by BirdLife WBDB on request. SSAP compilers may use classes instead of real figures:  
0-10% (almost none), 10-50% (less than half), 50-90% (more than half), 90-100% (all)*

