ATLAS OF BREEDING BIRDS OF EUROPEAN PART OF RUSSIA

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Russian Atlas is an important part of Second European breeding birds Atlas, because its territory forms c. 40% of the area of rest Europe.





Russians took part in first European breeding birds Atlas, but due to several reasons this participation was quite low, as it is visible from published Atlas (1997).

The recent Atlas Project was initiated in 2010 in cooperation with EBCC Board, the pilot studies were done in 2011 and the big Project had started in 2012.

We will use data on bird distribution, status and abundance for the period 2005–2017.

Russian version of the Atlas have to be published in 2019, all data will be also used in Second European Atlas. The area of European part of Russia includes more then 1800 squares 50 on 50 kms.

We will say that the Project was justified if we will cover more then 600 squares, and it will be absolutely perfect if we can cover more then 900 squares. Main problems which have to be solved for successful atlas preparation include:

- necessity to cover a huge territory,
- bad road infrastructure,
- rather low number of professional ornithologists,

- quite low number of volunteers, both experienced or inexperienced,

- poor opportunities for financial support in country and out of country.

HOW WE WILL DO RUSSIAN ATLAS?

A secretariat was formed in Zoological museum of Moscow Lomonosov State University from two its staff members (me and Olga Voltzit) and previously two, but now one officer. Impute of two first ones are in-kind, the last one needs in salary.

Consortium of several scientific institutes and scientific societies was established under my coordination.

Main source of data will be collated from observers visiting squares.

First of all we ask observers about <u>complete survey</u> of squares and preparing of the report which has to include <u>list of breeding bird species</u>, <u>their status</u> and <u>estimation of abundance</u>.

Data of untargeted surveys are less useful, their collating seems effective if we will have an easy-accessible web-site for on-line registration of them.

One or may be just two independent schemes are already elaborated and will be tested in 2013.

Full covering of the territory will be impossible, so we planning to refer to help of Modeling group acting in contact with EBCC in the final stage of the Project.

It means that finally we will have two sorts of map for each species: real (with many small gaps) and modeled one. The area of European Russia was separated on 15 and 50 clusters due to similarity of their landscape and vegetation parameters (thanks to Henk Sierdsema), which we will try to cover in equal proportion.





Now we have already c. 150 studied squares,

c. 100 of them are fully surveyed,

c. 400 squaresare promisedfrom morethan 150observers.



Studied squares are already distributed between 15 clusters rather proportionally; for 50 clusters we need in some else studied ones.



We propose that till now we have some reserves between both professional ornithologists and volunteers, so now we sure that the Project will be finished with positive result. Our Project seems not realistic but we hope to make it more real, based on experience collected during work on several big projects and our authority between ornithologists and birdwatchers in Russia:

preparation of Atlas of birds of Moscow City (2006–2013), which will be published in this year;



Обыкновенная пустельга

Falco tinnunculus

Немногочисленный гнезляшийся перелётный вид Московской области, изрелка зимует. В Москве регулярно гнездится с невысокой численностью в различных укрытиях, недоступных серым воронам (в вентиляционных продухах и в других закрытых нишах) на постройках человека. Известны три места, в которых существуют постоянное и временные плотные гнездовые поселения, или полуколонии.

Перелётный вид, весенняя и осенняя миграции хорошо выражены. Всё чаше остаётся на зимовку в городе. Вид включён в Красную книгу города Москвы.



on passage, rarely in winter. In Moscow City rather common throughout the year, as a breeding bird, on migration and also in winter. Breeding was confirmed in 39 tetrads, probable breeding was recorded in 16 tetrads and possible breeding in 30. Nest sites are found in all parts of the city, mostly various niches and cavities in buildings inaccessible to Hooded Crows. Sometimes forms small colonies. Listed in the Red Data Book of Moscow City.

59

(179 квадратов)



Зарянка Erithacus rubecula

Обычный, местами многочисленный гнездящийся перелётный вид Московской области.

В Москве немногочисленный, местами обычный гнезляшийся вид. Гнездится повсеместно — не только в городских лесах и лесопарках, но и в городских кварталах — в зелёных дворах и скверах с кустарниками, у разрушенных строений, на захламлённых зарастающих пустырях в промзонах.

Единичные птицы иногда зимуют у незамёрзающих водоёмов и в лесопарках.



Максимальная численность (239 квадратов)

ince, as well as in Moscow City. Breeds not only in the city's forests and large parks, but is also common in the central parts of Moscow. Breeding was confirmed in 169 tetrads, probable breeding was recorded in

39 tetrads, possible breeding in 25.

compilation and publication of Complete Photoguide of birds of European Russia (2007–2012): all three volumes were published in 2012;



establishing in 1999 and maintenance of the Program "Birds of Moscow City and the Moscow Region" – first Russian club of birdwatchers:

www.birdsmoscow.net.ru

(Russian and English versions).

