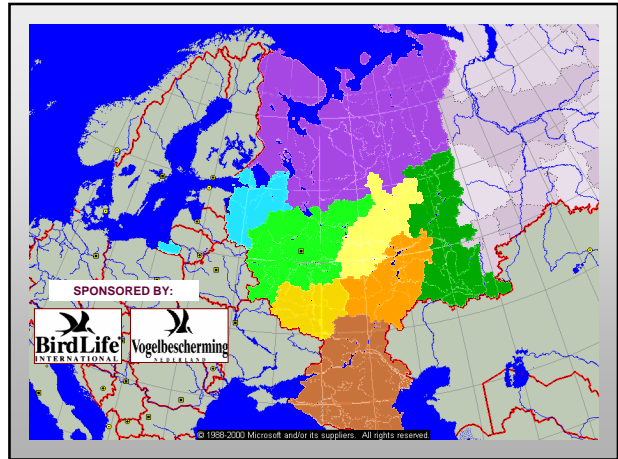


Project 'Birds in Europe-2' in Russia: methods, problems and some lessons learned

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Groups of birds analyzed by separate teams of experts

1. Colonial birds (*Ciconiiformes*, *Pelicaniformes*, *Laridae*, *Alcidae*).
1. Waterfowl (*Gaviformes*, *Podicipitiformes*, *Anseriformes*), Rails, Cranes and Bustards (*Gruiformes*).
1. Predatory birds (*Accipitriformes*, *Falconiformes*).
2. Grouses, Partridges, Quail and Pheasant (*Galliformes*).
3. Owls (*Strigiformes*).
4. Waders (several families of *Charadriiformes*).
5. Passerines (*Passeriformes*), Pigeons and Doves (*Columbiformes*), Cuckoos (*Cuculiformes*), Nightjars (*Caprimulgiformes*), Swifts (*Apodiformes*), Kingfishers, Bee-eaters, Rollers and Hoopoe (*Coraciiformes*) and Woodpeckers (*Piciformes*).



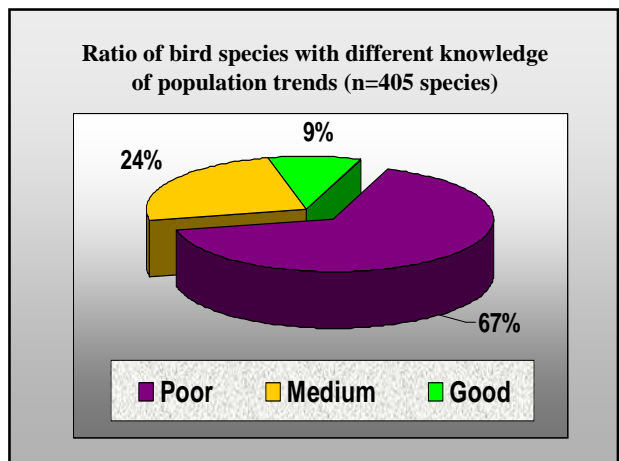
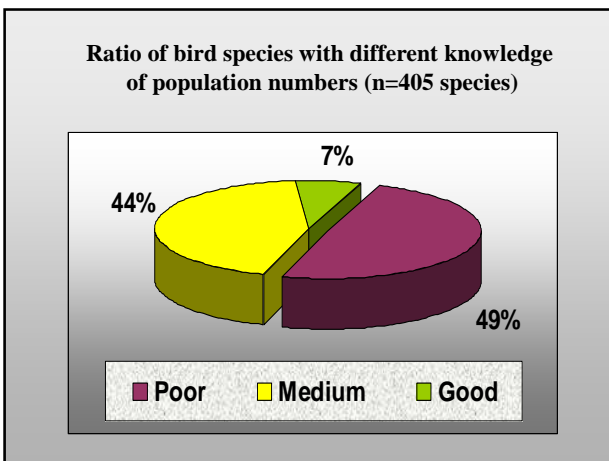
- For a small amount of species special censuses have been organized. Sufficient part of them are species on which were carried out expeditions or pinpointed projects; rare and threatened species included into the Red Data Book of Russia and some species of colonial birds. In the most cases the data quality on their population numbers were considered as "good".

Winter transect count of *Galliformes*

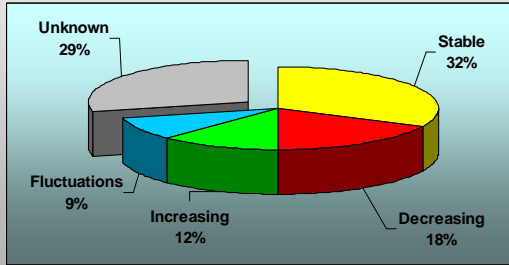
Census of waterfowl in Russia

- Calculations of total numbers for some common and numerous widespread species were carried out on the base of their abundance in different habitats and area of these habitats in different regions. The data on abundance, based on results of censuses with different methods on routes or plots (usually in rather small territories), were undertaken mainly from the published monographies, papers and also from special scientific reports. Data of such calculations usually were considered as "average" quality.

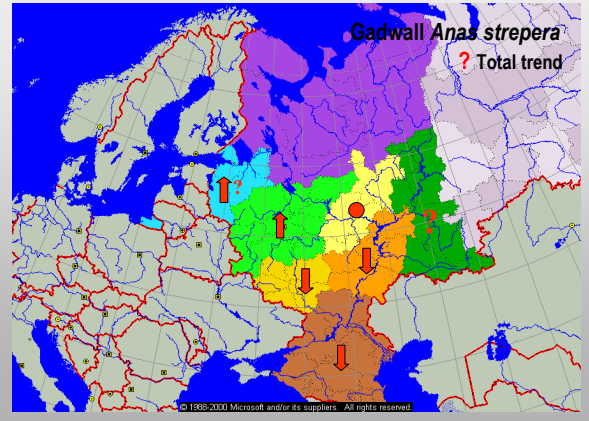
- Expert estimations were applied for poorly investigated species with absence of quantitative data. Such quality was estimated as "poor".



Trends of all Russian bird species in 1990-2000 (n=405)



Trends in the different regions



Birds in Europe-3: our plans for future.

How to collect more precise data?

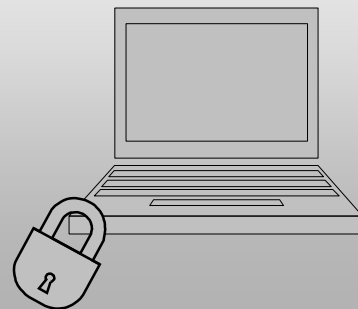
Cooperation with the program of wintering bird census "Parus" (started in 1976)



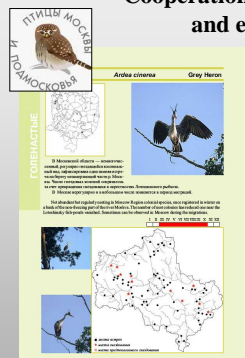
Using results of mass long-term ringing of common migrating birds in Curonian Bay (Baltic Sea) for assessment of trends



Receiving of information on bird trends on the base of census data stored in the Shared Databank of Animals Numbers of Novosibirsk Institute of Animals Systematic and Ecology

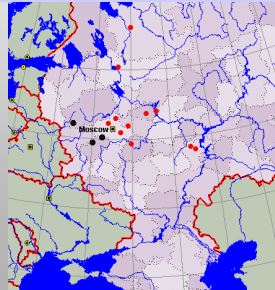


Cooperation with planned Russian atlas and existing monitoring activities

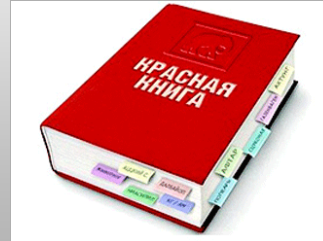


Common Bird Monitoring in Moscow Region

Common Bird Monitoring and Cootcrake Monitoring in several sites of European Russia



Analysis of regional red data books



It is natural that in the conditions of huge territories and a variety of landscapes of the European Russia, at the extremely insufficient modern financing of ornithological researches and poorly advanced network of the qualified amateur ornithologists, it is impossible to obtain high-quality data on bird numbers and trends in many cases.

Nevertheless, no doubt that "BiE-3-Russia" project can be implemented in high level.

