

**Species Action Plan for the Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax*
in the European Union**



On behalf of the European Commission



Species action plan for the little bustard *Tetrax tetrax* in the European Union

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International Species Working Group

n/a

Reviews

This Action Plan should be reviewed every five years (first review in 2015) and revised if short term targets are not met. An emergency review should be undertaken if there is a sudden major change liable to affect the population.

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Geographical scope

This Action Plan covers primarily the regular breeding range states of the little bustard *Tetrax tetrax* in the European Union (five Member States shown in Table 1).

Map 1: Distribution range of the little bustard *Tetrax tetrax*

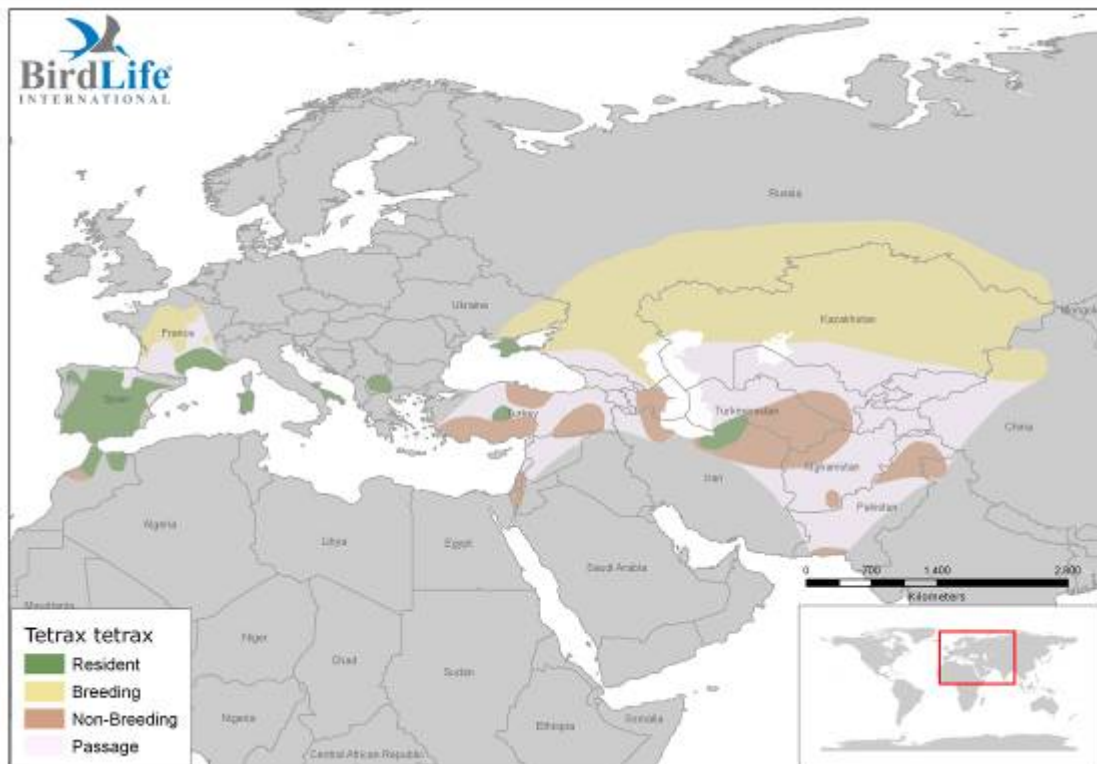


Table 1: Range states for which this Action Plan is relevant (in bold states with the most important populations)

<i>Range states</i>	<i>Breeding</i>	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Wintering</i>
Azerbaijan	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
France	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>
Greece	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
Iran	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>
Italy	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>
Macedonia, F.Y.R.	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Portugal	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
Russia	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>
Spain	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
Turkey	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>
Ukraine	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>

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0 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The little bustard (*Tetrax tetrax*) is a species with Palaearctic distribution and two geographically separated breeding populations, the western (found in the EU and focus of this action plan) and eastern (breeding in Southern Eurasia). The total world population is estimated at 260,000 mature individuals, of which nearly 60% are in the western range, with the bulk in Spain (71-147,000 individuals). It is listed as *Near Threatened* (BirdLife 2010) because it is probably experiencing a moderately rapid overall population decline, driven by rapid declines in the west of its range, owing mainly to habitat loss and degradation, as well as low-level hunting pressure.

The little bustard is a steppe bird which has adapted to the dry grasslands and extensive arable lands of Southwest Europe. It requires great diversity of microhabitats for breeding and nesting and abundant insects for food, especially during chick rearing. While on the Iberian Peninsula extensive grasslands and dry cereals that offer suitable conditions can still be found, in the rest of the EU such conditions only exist in agricultural landscapes with diverse farmland mosaics including pasture, long-rotation fallow land and legume crops. Therefore the species is closely linked to farming practices and its habitat is greatly influenced by local farming trends defined by the application of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Its conservation requires careful integration of favourable land management and the application of mitigation measures into farming. Due to its dispersed distribution such measures have to be applied on large scale, involving thousands of land holdings.

The main threats to the little bustard are related to farming and land use changes:

- Killing of females and juveniles by farm machinery during harvesting;
- Insufficient insect food leading to starvation and low breeding success;
- Habitat loss and fragmentation (edge effects) causing local extinctions;

The **goal** of the action plan is to turn the population trend of the EU little bustard population to positive by 2020 by achieving the following objectives:

- 1. Maintain the current distribution of the little bustard and prevent local extinctions.**
- 2. Increase the productivity of the breeding populations to more than 1 chick per female.**

These objectives can only be achieved if:

- Female and juvenile survival is increased by the application of suitable mitigation measures (to reduce mortality) and agri-environmental schemes (to ensure suitable habitats for nesting and abundant insect food for chick rearing).
- Steppe and steppe-like habitats with diverse structure are maintained throughout the range. Steppes must be protected as a priority habitat and their conversion to other land-uses (arable farming, infrastructure development, afforestation) has to be prevented.
- The 142 SPAs designated in the EU Member States for the Little Bustard are adequately managed.

1 - BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Taxonomy and biogeographic populations

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Aves

Order: Gruiformes

Family: Otidae

Genus: *Tetrax*

Species: *Tetrax tetrax* (Linnaeus, 1757)

Distribution throughout the annual cycle

Following its extinction from Central and Eastern Europe by the mid-20th century, the little bustard (*Tetrax tetrax*) nowadays has two widely separated breeding populations. The eastern breeds in Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan to north-west China and northern Iran. The western centred in Spain and Portugal, with smaller populations in SE Italy (principally in Sardinia), France and Morocco.

The migratory eastern population winters in Turkey and the Caucasus, notably Azerbaijan (over 150,000 ind. in 2005-2006) and Iran, and irregularly elsewhere in southern Asia. Birds wintering in small numbers around the Black Sea reaching occasionally Romania and Bulgaria are believed to be from Russia, since the very small Ukrainian population also increases in winter. The Turkish breeding population appears to be sedentary. The western population winters in the Mediterranean zone, with the Iberian Peninsula holding the most important wintering quarters (a minimum of 16,429 – 35,929) (García de la Morena *et al.*, 2006) and 11,200 individuals (Silva and Pinto, 2006) in Spain and Portugal, respectively. The most important breeding sites in Portugal loose most of the population after the breeding season, whereas numbers in Extremadura increase in winter. The species almost completely disappears from northern Spain in winter as the populations in North of Iberia peninsula are at least partially migratory. Only 10% of the Iberian population is considered to be sedentary (García de la Morena *et al.*, 2009). Birds from central France, last migratory population of Western Europe, winter in Spain and Portugal, while birds from southern France are resident (Villers *et al.* 2010). The Sardinian birds are sedentary.

The highly endangered population in NW Morocco is also resident and no movement of Iberian birds has been proven (Palacín *et. al.*, 2009).

Habitat requirements

Although in its Western range the species is considered essentially a bird of the wider countryside, suitable habitats only remain in localized areas, most of which designated for IBAs (Martínez and De Juana, 1993). At a landscape level the maintenance of suitable habitats is dependent on favourable farming practices.

The selection of breeding habitat is based to a large degree on micro-habitat vegetation structure (Morales *et al.*, 2008), the typical characteristics being diverse ground cover and not too dense and tall vegetation (< 40 cm), abundant insect food and retreat options (proximity to cover). At a microhabitat level, males prefer shorter vegetation for displaying (<20 cm), while females prefer taller and denser vegetation, presumably due to the need of surveillance and shelter.

In arable areas in Iberia and France such conditions are found on e.g. long-rotation fallows and legume crops (Jiguet *et al.* 2000). If fallow land is not available, other agricultural fields with suitable structure can be used for nesting and lekking. In Portugal and Extremadura (Spain), where the land-holdings are larger, the preferred breeding habitat is extensive grasslands of high floristic and arthropod diversity (Martínez and De Juana, 1993) where displaying males show the highest densities (Silva *et al.*, 2010).

Males who were previously considered more tolerant to buildings and roads during the non-breeding season (Martínez, 1994) probably just benefited from greater food resources next to such infra-structures (Silva *et al.*, 2007). Such tolerance is not confirmed by newer data (Suárez-Seoane *et al.*, 2002; García de la Morena, 2004; Silva *et al.*, 2004; Osborne and Suárez-Seoane, 2006) and studies in Poitou-Charentes (France) show that 500 m² to 2 km² of habitat in the individual territory (around nesting places) can be lost due to habitat fragmentation and ensuing disturbance (Vincent Bretagnolle *pers. com.*).

During the winter the little bustards normally select habitats of the cereal pseudo-steppe landscape (Silva *et al.*, 2004) with higher availability of food (e.g. green plant material; see Jiguet 2002) and shelter from predators (i.e. vegetation cover), such as winter stubbles, fallow lands or some leguminous crops (Morales *et al.* 2002; García de la Morena *et al.*, 2007; Suárez-Seoane *et al.*, 2008).

Reproduction

Breeding takes place between February and June in Spain and May to August in France. Males perform courtship displays in dispersed leks (Schulz, 1985; Jiguet *et al.*, 2000; Jiguet and Bretagnolle, 2001) visited by the females just for copulation. Nests tend to be found in the vicinity of breeding males' territory (Jiguet *et al.*, 2002; Wolff *et al.*, 2001). The nest is a shallow depression on the ground, concealed in dense grassy cover. The usual clutch is of 3-4 eggs (1-6) incubated by the female for three weeks. Parental care is provided solely by the female. The *precocial* chicks are able to fly at an age of about 20 days, but fledge at 45-50 days. They sometimes remain with their mother in post-fledging flocks.

Survival and productivity

Fecundity is found to be low in French cultivated areas due to nest destruction at harvesting and food shortage during the early chick rearing period, when chicks only depend on insects, mainly Orthoptera (Inchausti & Bretagnolle, 2005).

Population studies and modelling with French and Spanish data (Morales *et al.*, 2005; Inchausti and Bretagnolle, 2005; Delgado *et al.*, 2009) show that if appropriate productivity is maintained, the population will be stable. Mortality rates only become significant when productivity is low.

Population size and trend

The global population (excluding Kazakhstan) was estimated at a minimum of 240.000 individuals in the late 1990s, but it may be substantially lower than this, due to the re-evaluation of the Spanish population.

The Spanish population is considered stable, with annual fluctuation of -0.8% (-3.2% – 1.6%) during 1998-2008 (Del Moral *et al.*, 2010). The resident population in Southern France was found to be stable or even increasing in 2008 (Villers, 2010). In all other countries from which monitoring data was available in 2010, the species continued to decline. The reported increase from Russia during the last decade was not backed with good quality data as no targeted population census had taken place (Antonchikov, 2006).

Population estimate reporting should be standardized to become comparable both spatially and temporally. Winter counts (ensuring all wintering populations are included) are most suitable for estimating the total number of individuals and account for recruitment. However, age and sex structure can only be obtained by breeding counts which should also be conducted. It is recommended that breeding population estimates be obtained by counts of lekking males, which are then multiplied by accurate sex ratios. Thus the calculated total number of individuals should be used for comparison and observed sex ratios from each sub-population should be reported where available (Table 2).

Table 2 Population size and trend of the little bustard by country

Country	No. breeding males	Sex ratio (f/m)	No. breeding ind.	Quality of breeding numbers estimate	Year of breeding numbers estimate	Breeding trend	Quality of breeding trend estimate	Migrating and/or wintering numbers (ind.)	Quality of estimate	Year of Migrating and/or wintering nos. estimate	Migrating and/or wintering population trend	Quality of estimate
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Min. 150,000	Good (observed)	2006	Unknown	
France (resident)	1677-1875			Good (Observed)	2008	Increasing	Good	2828	Good (observed)	2008	Increasing	Good
France (migratory)	356-370			Good (observed)	2008	stable	Good	536	Good (observed)	2009	stable	Good
Greece	0		0	Good (Observed)	N/A	N/A		10 - 20	Medium (Estimated)		Fluctuating	Medium (Estimated)
Italy	250 - 400	1.4:1	530 - 960	Medium (Estimated)	2007, 2008, 2009	10-30% Decreasing	Medium (Estimated)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	13,260 – 21,771			Good (Estimated)	2003-2006	Unknown	Poor (Suspected)	9,722 – 14,272	Good (Estimated)	2003-2006	30 - 70% Decreasing	Medium (Estimated)
Russia¹ (European)			10,000-20,000	Poor	2004	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	41,482-86,195	1.4:1	71,112-147,763	Good (Estimated)	2006	Decreasing	Good (Estimated)	16,429-35,929	Good (Estimated)	2006	Decreasing	Medium (Inferred)
Turkey			1 - 20 pairs	Medium (Inferred)	2006	Decreasing	Poor (Suspected)	5 - 50	Medium (Inferred)	2009	5-50 individuals Fluctuating	Medium (Estimated)
Ukraine			5 - 7 pairs, 30 - 50 ind.	Medium (Inferred)	2009	10 - 20% Decreasing	Poor (Suspected)	70 - 80	Poor (Suspected)	2009	Unknown	Poor (Suspected)

¹Data compiled by the national contributors during the revision of this plan, except for Russia (Mischenko, 2004 in Antonchikov, A. 2006)

2 - THREATS

General overview of threats

The main threats affecting the European little bustard populations have been well studied in France and on the Iberian Peninsula where they are entirely connected to agricultural practices. The species has dispersed distribution in lowland, predominantly agricultural landscapes which explain the large number of SPAs needed for its effective protection. Nearly 750 SPAs have been designated in Spain, France, Portugal and Italy. However, actual management of the habitat in these sites is required to ensure the conservation of the species, and the lack of such management is the key problem to be addressed. Agri-environmental measures on large scale have been the key instrument to deliver favourable management in and outside of SPAs, however their overall impact is yet insufficient (as population trends show). The main reasons for failure are the low uptake levels, the availability of counter productive incentives and loss of habitat diversity because of continuing intensification of farming.

Recently in the Iberian Peninsula shifting farming practices cause landscape scale changes in the predominant land-uses. Intensification of arable farming practices is often driven by irrigation schemes (public subsidies) and leads to conversion of dry cereal crops to intensive perennial crops such as vineyards, olives, etc. In other areas the substitution of hard wheat with barley, which requires earlier harvesting, has been driven by the market.

The loss of fallow land as an element of the farming mosaic is probably more important factor in France and Italy, where agriculture is more intensive. Fallows are turned into bio-fuel crops or are lost due to poor environmental safeguards and cross compliance.

In the eastern part of the range the ecology of the species and the impact of threats are less well studied, but in addition to habitat changes, shooting and collision with power lines were reported.

List of critical and important threats

I. Threats that reduce recruitment of juveniles

The reduced recruitment of juveniles into the breeding population is believed to be the primary demographic mechanism for the decline of the studied populations of little bustards (Morales *et al.* 2005; Inchausti & Bretagnolle, 2005).

1. Female, juvenile and clutch mortality by farm machinery

Harvesting with modern (and expensive to rent) farm machinery, operated at high speed, also during the night, is the key threat to females and nests. It is the cause for the observed male-biased sex structure and low fecundity. For example, farm machinery accounts for 40% of clutch failure in SW France (n = 104 nests over the period 1997–2003) (Inchausti & Bretagnolle, 2005).

Crop changes (e.g. barley instead of hard wheat) have impact on harvesting dates whereas harvesting before 1st July is detrimental to the species.

The abandonment of the fallow set-aside (in most EU countries) has brought them back to cultivation. This has had a broad negative impact on biodiversity in general, while ploughing of fallow lands between April and July can be a direct threat to the species.

Impact: Critical

2. Reduced food supply during the nest period

The chicks are raised on insect food (Orthoptera) whose abundance is of key importance. Prolonged times in search of food leads to worsened physiologic condition of the brood and also has effect on fecundity and survival of the eggs and chicks. Insect numbers, at a microhabitat/field level depend on pesticide use, habitat heterogeneity, field size and crop unification; access to food is impaired by too dense vegetation (e.g. abandonment) or by too short vegetation (e.g. overgrazing).

Impact: High

II. Threats that reduce the overall population density and lead to local extinctions

This group of threats are mainly caused by agricultural policies and are often driven by agri- subsidies. They affect both the breeding, summer, and wintering populations and are very important because of the large scale and speed at which they operate.

3. Irrigation and conversion of former cereal fields and fallow to intensive crops

Irrigation schemes lead to intensification of farm management and type of crop used (e.g. olives, vineyards, alfalfa, beet and others instead of cereals) (Brotons *et al.* 2004). Irrigation schemes are normally paid by public subsidies and as such should be subject of planning and impact assessment to be addressed at the Rural Development Plan level.

Intensification of fallow management is considered the most important threat in countries where fallows are important breeding habitats (e.g. parts of Spain and Portugal). Farmers plough the land to adhere to cross-compliance requirements and destroy this habitat. In France and Italy where farming is generally more intensive, the species does not breed in fallows but relies on mosaic farmland. Concentration of the landholdings is often the first step and a prerequisite for following farm intensification and changes listed above.

Impact: High

4. Industrial and urban development

This threat has been growing very rapidly in all range states not only around larger urban centres but also in the countryside. Notably growing trends in solar power and housing projects have been reported mainly by Spain. New transport infrastructure such as roads and railways causes habitat loss on much larger areas than the directly affected habitats. Due to the edge effects and the high density of infrastructure already, habitat is lost on a much larger scale (Suárez-Seoane *et al.*, 2002; Silva *et al.*, 2004; Osborne and Suárez-Seoane, 2006; Silva *et al.*, 2010.)

Transmission power lines also cause habitat loss, significantly reducing little bustard densities during the breeding season in the vicinity of these infrastructures (Silva *et al.*, 2010).

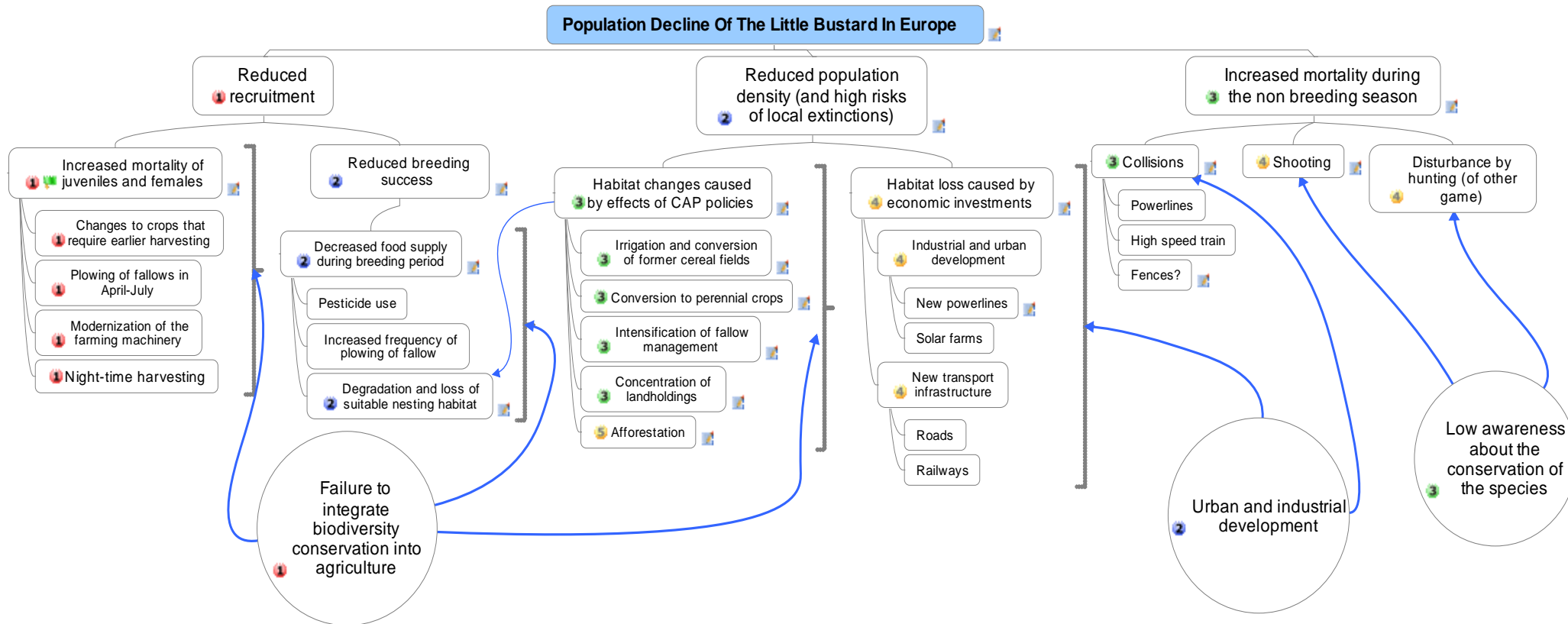
Impact: Medium

Population viability analysis

Age and sex-structured stochastic model was developed for the remaining Little Bustard population in SW France that has been studied since 1997 (Inchausti and Bretagnolle, 2005) using actual values of demographic rates. Its extinction risk over a time period of 30 years was estimated to be 0.45. At the level of local populations, the extinction risk ranged between 0.66 and 0.90, largely depending on the initial population size and local fecundity of each population. Using similar model, Morales *et al.* (2005) recommended that effective conservation strategies should aim to improve productivity, enhance female survival, and minimise mortality during migration (e.g. promoting insect-rich nesting substrates, avoiding female killing and nest destruction at harvesting, reducing the risk of collision with power lines, or controlling poaching). These recommendations are consistent with the results of the threats analysis.

Problem tree

(Numbers indicate priority of threat)



3 - POLICIES AND LEGISLATION RELEVANT FOR MANAGEMENT.

Global IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2010)

Category: **Near Threatened (NT)**

This species is actually listed as Near Threatened because it is probably experiencing a moderately rapid overall population decline, driven by rapid declines in the west of its range, owing mainly to habitat loss and degradation, as well as low-level hunting pressure. It should qualify as Vulnerable if decreasing in Europe while Europe holds 75% of world populations.

European Threat Status (BirdLife, 2004)

Category: **Vulnerable**

Little bustard breeds mainly in south-west Europe and southern Russia, with Europe constituting >75% of its global breeding range. Its European breeding population is large (>120,000 individuals), but declined substantially during 1970–1990. Although the species was stable in Portugal and increased in Russia during 1990–2000, it declined in its Spanish stronghold, and declined overall at a rate that—on top of earlier declines—equates to a large decline (>30%) over three generations. Consequently, this globally Near Threatened species is evaluated as Vulnerable in Europe.

SPEC (Species of European Conservation Concern) (BirdLife, 2004)

Category: **SPEC 1**

European species of global conservation concern.

EU Birds Directive - Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (2009/147/EEC)

Category: **Annex I**

EU Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC, ‘Birds Directive’) Aim: to protect wild birds and their habitats, e.g. through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA). This appendix incorporates all amendments to the Annexes of the Council Directive up to 23 September 2003. *Annex I* - The directive requires 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.

338/97 CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Category: **Appendix II**
Appendix II shall include all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.

National policies, legislation and ongoing activities

The little bustard has been included in the national lists of threatened species in all range states. Although it is fully legally protected throughout the range, insufficient enforcement of the legal protection regime was mentioned by several countries during the revision of this plan (e.g. Turkey, Ukraine, Italy) including from Spain where it has been shot by farmers claiming damage to melon plants whose flowers were selectively eaten by the birds (Palacín *pers. com.*).

National species action plans have been developed in France, Italy and Portugal. In Spain, national legislation requires regional administrations to develop “Plans of Conservation”, when the species is included in the “Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species” at the category of “Vulnerable”. New national legislation on conservation (Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity), also determines periodical evaluations of its conservation status. Regional plans were approved in La Rioja and Navarra and new ones are in process of approval in Catalonia and Galicia.

Member States have designated 142 SPAs specifically for little bustards.

France	30
Italy	7
Portugal	13
Spain	92
Total	142

Overall, little bustards occur in more than 750 SPAs, still less than half of the breeding population is covered by protected areas. However, actual management of the habitat in these sites is required to ensure the conservation of the species, and the lack of such management is the key problem to be addressed. In Catalonia, Management Plans for the SPA with little bustard population have been developed and agri-environment schemes are in place in most sites. In other Spanish autonomous communities, management plans for SPAs have not been developed and implemented.

Agri-environmental measures on large scale have been the key instrument to deliver favourable management in and outside of SPAs, however their overall impact is yet insufficient (as population trends show). The main reasons for failure are the low uptake by farmers and the availability of counterproductive incentives. Both result in the further intensification of farming and loss of habitat diversity.

Portugal has designated 8 new SPAs, but actual management targeted at the species is taking place in one SPA only – Castro Verde.

In Italy, Sardinia approx 50% of the species breeding range lies in SPAs, but no effective site conservation measures are in place; fragmentation of large extensive farmland continues and high-nature value grasslands are being replaced with intensive crops at an increasing rate. As a result, 20% decrease of the monitored population in last 5 years took place. One of the most important breeding areas, the Campeda plateau (estimated at 100 breeding males in 1980s (Petretti, *pers. com.*) has been dramatically transformed at the end of 1990s by stone crushing and removal of the natural vegetation,

and today 0-3 displaying males remain. In Apulia despite of the fact that 50% of the former species range lies in the Gargano national park , the lack of conservation measures has lead to local extinction. Four LIFE projects¹ have been implemented since 2004 that target the species: two in Spain and France, and one in Italy and Portugal. France and Spain have attempted a joint programme of reinforcement of the populations in Central and Western France by release of captive bred chicks in the framework of a joint project² during 2006-2009.

In France, targeted agri-environmental measures (MAET) have been developed and tested in the regions of Poitou-Charentes on 137,500 ha of arable land. Management agreements have been elaborated and signed with farmers, which are believed to have lead to small increase of the affected populations. Therefore, a supplementary programme for restocking has been initiated.

In France, Spain and Portugal national census takes place every 5 (4 in France) years as part of national monitoring programme. Monitoring of the species has to be improved further in Italy.

¹ LIFE08 NAT/E/000068, LIFE04 NAT/FR/000091, LIFE07 NAT/IT/000426, LIFE07 NAT/P/000654

² LIFE04/NAT/FR/000091

4 - FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Goal

The goal of the action plan is to turn the population trend of the EU little bustard population to positive by 2020.

Objectives of the plan

3. Increase the productivity of the breeding populations to more than 1 chick per female

To monitor the achievement of this objective at a population level it is necessary to count the ratio of male to non-male looking individuals in the summer (after harvest) in a few representative samples. The target value would be to have at least 1:2 ratio.

4. Maintain the current distribution of the little bustard and prevent local extinctions

It is thought to be impossible to restore the range of the species where suitable habitats have been lost irreversibly. In the same time captive breeding and re-introduction are technically extremely difficult and not feasible. Therefore, the existing sub-populations should be the primary target for conservation action.

These objectives are achievable within the 10 year time frame of the action plan. Recent experience from France demonstrated that in less than 10 years it is possible to achieve similar objectives at a local scale (e.g. 1999-2009). However, to be successful the conservation measures have to be applied at a sufficiently large scale.

Results

Three results are identified to deliver the objectives, following the implementation of specific actions (next tables). The majority of actions address the key threats. In addition, actions about monitoring key population parameters (e.g. numbers, sex and age ratio) are needed to detect any further deterioration of the situation. Since the species is widely dispersed throughout the agricultural landscape, most of the actions require implementation through active engagement with farmers. But as a basis, Member States have to ensure that the over 750 SPAs in which the species occurs are properly managed.

1. Female and juvenile survival is increased.
2. Steppe and steppe-like habitats with diverse structure and abundant insects are maintained throughout the range.
3. All SPAs designated for the little bustard are suitably managed for the species conservation.

Actions

Result 1: Female and juvenile survival is increased.

Action	Priority	Applies to	Organisations
1 Develop and implement a set of suitable mitigation measures to be applied to harvest machinery and harvesting methods to protect nesting females and juveniles. Take into account crop type and calendar in relation to the species phenology.	High	All range	Conservation NGOs, agricultural authorities, researchers and farm advisors
2 Maintain diversity of crops and farmland mosaics in areas of predominantly arable farming.	High	All range	Agricultural authorities, regional governments.
3 Promote crops that require later (e.g. wheat) instead of earlier harvesting (e.g. barley).	High	Spain	Agricultural authorities, farm advisors
4 Maintain fallow land, avoid tilling of fallow between April-July and ensure vegetation does not become too dense on older fallows.	High	France, Italy, Spain	Agricultural authorities, farming associations
5 Promote less pesticide use (e.g. organic cereals), and farm manure instead of mineral fertilizer.	High	All range	Farming associations, conservation NGOs,
6 Leave grassy strips and bare ground uncultivated to maintain diversity of microhabitats.	Medium	All range	Conservation NGOs, farming associations

Result 2: Steppe and steppe-like habitats with diverse structure and abundant insects are maintained throughout the range

Action	Priority	Applies to	Organisations
7 Improve the impact assessment of irrigation plans at national/regional level (ES) including the analysis of cumulative impacts.	High	Spain, Portugal	Conservation NGOs, agricultural authorities, researchers and farm advisors
8 Improve the impact assessment of large scale crop conversion schemes (in Rural Development Plans)	High	Spain	
9 Discourage the concentration of land holdings to prevent intensification of farming (through e.g. SPA management plans, incentives to small farms, protection of landscape features and obligatory maintenance of set aside areas)	High	Spain	
10 Ensure that steppe habitats are conserved and not damaged by infrastructure development (e.g. power lines, transport, renewable energy).	Medium	All range	

Result 3: All SPAs designated for the little bustard are suitably managed

Action	Priority	Applies to	Organisations
11 Develop management plans for individual SPAs or for groups of SPAs with similar habitats, threats and management objectives.	High	Spain, Portugal, France, Italy	Regional and national governments, conservation NGOs

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ANNEX 1 Threats assessment carried out in 2010

(CR-critical, H-high, M-medium, L-low)

	Threats identified in the first EU SAP (De Juana & Martinez, 2001) and their score in brackets.												Newly identified threats in 2010					
	Irrigation of dry crops (high/critical)	Afforestation of steppes (high)	Conversion to perennial crops (high)	Concentration of land holdings (high)	Conversion to monocultures (high)	Pesticide use (high)	Predation (medium)	Farm mechanization (low, locally high)	Inappropriate livestock densities (medium/low)	Construction development (low)	Shooting (low)	Collisions with structures (low)	Crushing of stones in farmland	Loss of fallow land	Mowing steppe	Ploughing steppes	Stray dogs and cats	Illegal collection of eggs and chicks
France	H/CR	L	CR	H	CR	H	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	CR			M	L
Greece	CR	H	M	H	H	-	L	L	M/L	L	L	L						
Italy	CR	CR	CR	H	CR	H	M	CR	L	L	L	L	H					
Portugal	CR	M	CR	-	H	M	H	M	H	L	L	CR						
Spain	H/CR	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	L	L	L	M						
Turkey	CR	-	M	H	M	M	H	H	-	M	H	M		H				
Ukraine	L	L	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	L	CR	M			CR	CR	M	M

ANNEX 2 Most important sites for little bustard and their protection status.

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
France	Plateau de Chabris La Chapelle-Montmartin (Indre et Loir-et-Cher)	16,669	47.626	1.702	br.	18	19	2008	m.	good	Plateau De Chabris / La Chapelle-Montmartin FR2410022	SPA	16,669	16,669
France	Champagne de Méron (Maine-et-Loire et Vienne)	1,356	47.103	-0.089	br.	20	23	2008	m.	good	Champagne De Méron FR5212006	SPA	1,334	1,334
France	Champagne de Méron (Maine-et-Loire et Vienne)	1,356	47.1	-0.066	post-br.	35		2009	ind.		Champagne De Méron FR5212006	SPA	1,334	1,334
France	Champeigne tourangelle (Indre-et-Loire)	13,733	47.309	0.69	br.	22	27	2008	m.	good	Champeigne Tourangelle FR2410022	SPA	13,733	13,733
France	Plaine de Niort Sud-Est (Deux-Sèvres)	20,760	46.233	-0.35	br.	28	32	2008	m.	good	Plaine De Niort Sud-Est FR5412007	SPA	20,760	20,760
France	Plaine de Niort Sud-Est (Deux-Sèvres)	20,760	46.233	-0.35	post-br.	48		2009	ind.	good	Plaine De Niort Sud-Est FR5412007	SPA	20,760	20,760
France	Plaine de Niort Nord-Ouest (Deux-Sèvres)		46.4	-0.567	br.	0		2008	m.	good	Plaine De Niort Nord-Ouest FR5412013	SPA	17,040	17,040
France	Plaine de Niort Nord-Ouest (Deux-Sèvres)	20,760	46.4	-0.567	post-br.	6		2009	ind.		Plaine De Niort Nord-Ouest FR5412013	SPA	17,040	17,040
France	Plaine d'Oiron à Thénezay (Deux-Sèvres)	15,580	46.833	-0.067	br.	39		2008	m.	good	Plaine d'Oiron A Thénezay FR5412014	SPA	15,580	15,580
France	Plaine d'Oiron à Thénezay (Deux-Sèvres)	15,580	46.833	-0.067	post-br.	87		2009	ind.	good	Plaine d'Oiron A Thénezay FR5412014	SPA	15,580	15,580
France	Plaines du Mirebalais et du Neuvilleois (Vienne)	37,430	46.667	0.2	br.	105		2009	m.	good	Plaines Du Mirebalais Et Du Neuvilleois	SPA	37,430	37,430

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
											FR5412018			
France	Plaines du Mirebalais et du Neuvilleois (Vienne)	37,430	46.667	0.2	post-br.	94		2009	ind.	good	Plaines Du Mirebalais Et Du Neuvilleois FR5412018	SPA	37,430	37,430
France	Plaine de Villefagnan (Charente)	9,531	45.967	0.067	br.	24		2008	m.	good	Plaine De Villefagnan FR5412021	SPA	9,531	9,531
France	Plaine de Villefagnan (Charente)	9,531	45.967	0.067	post-br.	40		2009	ind.	good	Plaine De Villefagnan FR5412021	SPA	9,531	9,531
France	Plaine de la Mothe-Saint-Héray / Lezay (Deux-Sèvres et Vienne)	24,450	46.305	-0.05	br.	28		2008	m.	good	Plaine De La Mothe-Saint-Héray / Lezay FR5412022	SPA	24,450	24,450
France	Plaine de la Mothe-Saint-Héray / Lezay (Deux-Sèvres et Vienne)	24,450	46.305	-0.05	post-br.	55		2009	ind.	good	Plaine De La Mothe-Saint-Héray / Lezay FR5412022	SPA	24,450	24,450
France	Plaines de Barbezières à Gourville (Charente)	8,108	45.869	-0.063	br.	15		2008	m.	good	Plaines De Barbezières A Gourville FR5412023	SPA	8,108	8,108
France	Plaines de Barbezières à Gourville (Charente)	8,108	45.869	-0.063	post-br.	25		2009	ind.	good	Plaines De Barbezières A Gourville FR5412023	SPA	8,108	8,108
France	Plaine de Néré à Bresdon (Charente-Maritime)	9,261	45.92	-0.194	br.	29		2008	m.	good	Plaine De Néré A Bresdon FR5412024	SPA	9,261	9,261
France	Plaine de Néré à Bresdon (Charente-Maritime)	9,261	45.92	-0.194	post-br.	52		2009	ind.	good	Plaine De Néré A Bresdon FR5412024	SPA	9,261	9,261
France	Plaine calcaire du sud Vendée (Vendée)	6,701	46.433	16.346	br.	3	4	2008	m.	good	Plaine Calcaire Du Sud Vendée FR5212011	SPA	6,701	6,701
France	Plateau de Bellefonds (Vienne)	2,590	46.647	0.592	br.	4		2010	m.	good	Plateau De Bellefonds FR5412016	SPA	2,584	2,584

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
France	St Jean de Liversay (Charente Maritime)		46.253	-0.867	br.	8		2004	m.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Chef Boutonne (Deux Sèvres)		46.126	-0.07	post-br.	9		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Coulgens – St Angeau (Charente)		45.829	0.285	post-br.	6		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine d'Angliers (Vienne)		46.941	0.118	post-br.	31		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Villeneuve la Comtesse (Charente-Maritime)		46.093	-0.507	post-br.	6		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine d'Aulnay, St Mandé sur Brédoire		46.022	-0.322	br.	10		2010	m.	good		none		
France	Plaine d'Aulnay, St Mandé sur Brédoire		46.022	-0.322	post-br.	16		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Cherbonnières (Charente Maritime)		45.957	-0.324	br.	1		2009	m.	good		none		
France	Plaine de St Pierre de Juillers (Charente-Maritime)		45.956	-0.364	br.	1		2010	m.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Neuviq-le-Chateau		45.81	-0.164	br.	2		2010	m.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Loubillé (Deux Sèvres)		46.043	-0.061	post-br.	26		2009	ind.	good		none		
France	Costière Nîmoise (Gard)	13,508	43.812	4.444	wint.	200		2008	ind.	good	Costière Nîmoise Fr9112015	SPA	13,508	13,508
France	Est et sud de Béziers (Hérault)	6,102	43.32	3.223	br.	59		2008	m.	good	Est Et Sud De Béziers FR9112022	SPA	6,102	

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
France	Est et sud de Béziers (Hérault)	6,102	43.32	3.223	wint.	245		2008	m.	good	Est Et Sud De Béziers FR9112022	SPA	6,102	
France	Plateau de Valensole (Alpes de Haute-Provence)	44,808	43.833	6.05	br.	6		2008	m.	good	Plateau De Valensole FR9312012	SPA	44,808	
France	Plateau de Valensole (Alpes de Haute-Provence)	44,808	43.833	6.05	wint.	8		2008	ind.	good	Plateau De Valensole FR9312012	SPA	44,808	
France	Crau sèche (Bouches-du-Rhône)	39,333	43.6	4.867	br.	567		2008	m.	good	Crau SècheFR9310064	SPA, NR	39,333	
France	Crau sèche (Bouches-du-Rhône)	39,333	43.6	4.867	wint.	1847		2008	ind.	good	Crau Sèche FR9310064	SPA, NR	39,333	
France	Petite Camargue laguno-marine (Gard)	15,922	43.633	4.3	br.	1		2008	m.	good	Petite Camargue Laguno-Marine FR9112013	SPA	15,922	
France	Etang de Mauguio (Gard, Hérault)	7,392	43.611	4.009	br.	9		2008	m.	good	Etang De Mauguio FR9112017	SPA	7,392	
France	Etang de Mauguio (Gard, Hérault)	7,392	43.611	4.009	wint.	268		2008	ind.	good	Etang De Mauguio FR9112017	SPA	7,392	
France	Salagou (Hérault)	12,790	43.626	3.475	br.	1		2008	m.	good	Salagou FR9112002	SPA	12,790	
France	Plaine de Fabrègues-Poussan (Hérault)	3,272	43.539	3.776	br.	26		2008	m.	good	Plaine De Fabrègues-Poussan FR9112020	SPA	3,272	

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
France	Basse Plaine de l'Aude (Hérault, Aude)	4,831	43.276	3.225	br.	0 ?		2008	m.	good	Basse Plaine De l'Aude FR9110108	SPA	4,831	
France	Plaine de Villeveyrac-Montagnac (Hérault)	5,239	43.5	3.607	br.	1		2008	m.	good	Plaine De Villeveyrac-Montagnac FR9112021	SPA	5,239	
France	Complexe lagunaire de Salses-Leucate (Pyrénées-Orientales,)	7,654	42.812	2.962	br.	1	2	2008	m.	good	Complexe Lagunaire De Salses-Leucate FR9112005	SPA	7,654	
France	Garrigues de Lançon et Chaînes alentour (Bouches- du-Rhône))	27,471	43.567	5.2	br.	2		2004	m.	good	Garrigues De Lançon Et Chaînes Alentour FR9310069	SPA	27,471	
France	Les Alpilles (Bouches-du-Rhône)	27,006	43.743	4.812	br.	13		2004	m.	good	Les Alpilles Fr9312013	SPA	27,006	
France	Aérodrome de Pierrelatte (Drôme)		44.391	4.712	br.	2	3	2008	m.	good		none		
France	Garrigue de Rochegude (Drôme)		44.257	4.835	br.	3		2008	m.	good		none		
France	Base aérienne de Salon (Bouches du Rhône)		43.608	4.1	wint.	48		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aérodrome de Berre (Bouches du Rhône)		43.434	5.222	wint.	30		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aéroport d'Aix (Bouches du Rhône)		43.505	5.389	wint.	24		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aéroport de Cuers (Var)		43.247	6.124	wint.	8		2008	ind.	good		none		

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
France	Aéroport de Vinon (Var)		43.735	5.781	wint.	6		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aéroport d'Orange (Vaucluse)		44.14	4.859	wint.	56		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aéroport d'Avignon (Vaucluse)		43.906	4.864	wint.	12		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Plaine de Pujaut (Gard)		43.993	4.75	wint.	31		2008	ind.	good		none		
France	Aéroport de Montpellier (Herauld)		43.581	3.964	Wint.	45		2008	ind.	good		none		
Italy	Campo d'Ozieri	20,769	40.75	8.833	br.	1	40	2001	m.		Piana Di Ozieri, Mores, Ardara, Tula E Oschiri ITB013048	SPA	21,069	18,181
Italy	Altopiano di Campeda	11,067	40.3	8.783	resident	30	40	2001	p.		Piana Di Semestene, Bonorva, Macomer E Bortigali ITB023050	SPA	19,604	10,740
Italy	Campidano centrale	34,126	39.667	8.633	resident	50	50	2001	ind.		Campidano Centrale ITB043054	SPA	1,564	1,565
Italy	Altopiano di Abbasanta	27,814	40.167	8.833	resident	130	130	2001	p.		Altopiano Di Abbasanta ITB023051	SPA	19,577	19,821
Italy	Promontorio del Gargano e zone umide della Capitanata	237,181	41.417	15.917	resident	7	60	1996	p.	medium	Laghi Di Lesina E Varano IT9110037	SPA	15,196	15,192
Italy											Paludi Presso Il Golfo Di Manfredonia IT9110038	SPA		13,946
Italy											Promontorio Del Gargano IT9110039	SPA		69,958

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Italy	Promontorio del Gargano	240,000	41.833	16.017	resident	7	60	1996	p.	medium	Falascione Riserva Naturale Orientata	nature reserve	48	48
Italy											Monte Barone Riserva Naturale Biogenetica	nature reserve		124
Italy											Riserva Naturale Biogenetica Foresta Umbra	nature reserve		399
Italy											Sfilzi Riserva Naturale Integrale	nature reserve		56
Portugal	Castro Verde	83,579	37.732	-8.03	br.	2237	454	2003	p.	good	Castro Verde PTZPE0046	SPA	85,345	82,352
Portugal	Rio Guadiana	76.578	37.685	-7.674	br.	368	178	2004	p.	good	Vale do Guadiana PTZPE0047	SPA	76,547	77
Portugal	Vila Fernando/Veiros	7,486	38.883	-7.338	br.	204	498	2003	p.	good	Veiros; Vila Fernando PTZPE0052 PTZPE0053	SPA	5,260	7,130
Portugal	Planície de Monforte	1,594	39.062	-7.494	br.	4	41	2004	p.	good	Monforte PTZPE0051	SPA	1,886	1,589
Portugal	Campo Maior	9,579	39.03	-6.986	br.	122	285	2003	p.	good	Campo Maior PTZPE0043	SPA	9,579	9,579

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Portugal	Planície de Évora	53,134	38.507	-7.872	br.	86	703	2004	p.	good	Évora sul; Évora norte PTZPE0055	SPA	14,707	14,544
Portugal	Cuba	5,049	38.101	-7.889	br.	260	439	2003	p.	good	Cuba PTZPE0057	SPA	4,081	3,997
Portugal	Reguengos de Monsaraz	8,140	38.35	-7.5	resident	164	340	2004	p.	good	Reguengos PTZPE0056	SPA	6,043	4,577
Portugal	Moura, Mourão, Barrancos	89,647	38.193	-7.169	br.	292	1364	2004	p.	good	Moura, Mourão, Barrancos PTZPE0045	SPA	84,916	85
Portugal	Alter do Chão	1,317	39.163	-7.677	br.	21	64	2004	p.	good	none	-	-	-
Portugal	São Vicente	3,712	38.952	-7.176	br.	219	417	2005	m.	good	São Vicente PTZPE0054	SPA	3,565	3,517
Portugal	Torre da Bolsa	2,722	38.851	-7.131	br.	108	326	2005	m.	good	Torre Da Bolsa PTZPE0059	SPA	869	867
Portugal	São Pedro Solis	14,314	37.498	-7.898	br.	607	954	2005	m.		none	-	-	-
Spain	Embalse de Alcántara-Cuatro Lugares	122,012	39.75	-6.5	resident	6	7	1995	p.	good	Monfragüe Y Las Dehesas Del Entorno ES0000014	SPA	116,151	10,934
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	702

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Llanos De Alcantara Y Brozas ES0000369	SPA	51,201	12
Spain											Pinares De Garrovillas ES0000426	SPA	2,575	545
Spain											Canchos De Ramiro Y Ladronera ES0000434	SPA	23,120	5,029
Spain	Embalse de Alcántara-Cuatro Lugares	122,012	39.75	-6.5	br.	150	150	1996	p.	medium	Monfragüe Y Las Dehesas Del Entorno ES0000014	SPA	116,151	10,934
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	702
Spain											Llanos De Alcantara Y Brozas ES0000369	SPA	51,201	12
Spain											Pinares De Garrovillas ES0000426	SPA	2,575	545
Spain											Canchos De Ramiro Y Ladronera ES0000434	SPA	23,120	5,029
Spain											Canchos De Ramiro Y Ladronera ES0000434	SPA	23,120	5,029
Spain	Embalse de Alcántara-Cuatro Lugares	122,012	39.75	-6.5	resident	2000	2000	1996	p.	medium	Monfragüe Y Las Dehesas Del Entorno ES0000014	SPA	116,151	10,934
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	702
Spain											Llanos De Alcantara Y Brozas ES0000369	SPA	51,201	12

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Pinares De Garrovillas ES0000426	SPA	2,575	545
Spain											Canchos De Ramiro Y Ladronera ES0000434	SPA	23,120	5,029
Spain											Canchos De Ramiro Y Ladronera ES0000434	SPA	23,120	5,029
Spain	Sierra de los Canalizos (Saceruela)	100,345	38.8333	-4.5	resident	60	60	1992	p.	medium	Sierra De Los Canalizos ES0000088	SPA	25,779	25,199
Spain	Brozas-Membrío	98,483	39.6667	-6.8333	br.	50	50	1992	p.	poor	Rio Tajo Internacional Y Riberos ES0000368	SPA	20,271	1,601
Spain											Llanos De Alcantara Y Brozas ES0000369	SPA	51,201	40,459
Spain											Pinares De Garrovillas ES0000426	SPA	2,575	2,026
Spain	Brozas-Membrío	98,483	39.6667	-6.8333	resident	1000	1000	1996	p.	poor	Rio Tajo Internacional Y Riberos ES0000368	SPA	20,271	1,601
Spain											Llanos De Alcantara Y Brozas ES0000369	SPA	51,201	40,459
Spain											Pinares De Garrovillas ES0000426	SPA	2,575	2,026
Spain	Sierra de Pela-Embalse de Orellana-Zorita	143,465	39.0833	-5.4167	resident	200	200	1992	p.	medium	Embalse De Orellana Y Sierra De Pela ES0000068	SPA	42,610	41,912

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Llanos De Zorita Y Embalse De Sierra Brava ES0000333	SPA	18,787	17,148
Spain											La Serena Y Sierras Periféricas ES0000367	SPA	153,702	57
Spain											Vegas Del Ruecas, Cubilar Y Moheda Alta ES0000408	SPA	14,213	14,207
Spain	Sierra de Pela-Embalse de Orellana-Zorita	143,465	39.0833	-5.4167	resident	7	7	1995	p.	good	Embalse De Orellana Y Sierra De Pela ES0000068	SPA	42,610	41,912
Spain											Llanos De Zorita Y Embalse De Sierra Brava ES0000333	SPA	18,787	17,148
Spain											La Serena Y Sierras Periféricas ES0000367	SPA	153,702	57
Spain											Vegas Del Ruecas, Cubilar Y Moheda Alta ES0000408	SPA	14,213	14,207
Spain	Sierra de Pela-Embalse de Orellana-Zorita	143,465	39.0833	-5.4167	br.	310	340	1996	p.	good	Embalse De Orellana Y Sierra De Pela ES0000068	SPA	42,610	41,912
Spain											Llanos De Zorita Y Embalse De Sierra Brava ES0000333	SPA	18,787	17,148
Spain											La Serena Y Sierras Periféricas ES0000367	SPA	153,702	57

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Vegas Del Ruecas, Cubilar Y Moheda Alta ES0000408	SPA	14,213	14,207
Spain	Cogul-Alfés	18,627	41.5	0.6667	resident	115	185	1995	p.	good	Secans De Mas De Melons-Alfés ES0000021	SPA	6,423	5,518
Spain											Secans Del Segrià I Utxesa ES5130038	SPA	3,793	1,308
Spain	Don Benito-Guareña	33,828	38.8333	-6	resident	800	800	1996	p.	medium	La Serena Y Sierras Periféricas ES0000367	SPA	153,702	11
Spain	Secanos de Lérida	93,753	41.6667	1.1333	non-br.	20	70	1994	ind.	good	Anglesola-Vilagrassa ES0000321	SPA	857	856
Spain											Granyena ES0000322	SPA	6,646	4,431
Spain											Aiguabarreig Segre-Noguera Pallaresa ES5130014	SPA	10,113	4
Spain											Valls Del Sió-Llobregós ES5130016	SPA	26,847	16,915
Spain											Secans De La Noguera ES5130021	SPA	8,960	8,079
Spain											Bellmunt-Almenara ES5130025	SPA	3,464	3,451
Spain											Vessants De La Noguera Ribagorçana ES5130032	SPA	6,524	1,190
Spain											Plans De Sió	SPA	5,290	5,272

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
											ES5130036			
Spain											Secans De Belianes-Preixana ES5130037	SPA	1,925	1,924
Spain	Secanos de Lérida	93,753	41.6667	1.1333	resident	600	1000	1995	p.	good	Anglesola-Vilagrassa ES0000321	SPA	857	856
Spain											Granyena ES0000322	SPA	6,646	4,431
Spain											Aiguabarreig Segre-Noguera Pallaresa ES5130014	SPA	10,113	4
Spain											Valls Del Sió-Llobregós ES5130016	SPA	26,847	16,915
Spain											Secans De La Noguera ES5130021	SPA	8,960	8,079
Spain											Bellmunt-Almenara ES5130025	SPA	3,464	3,451
Spain											Vessants De La Noguera Ribagorçana ES5130032	SPA	6,524	1,190
Spain											Plans De Sió ES5130036	SPA	5,290	5,272
Spain											Secans De Belianes-Preixana ES5130037	SPA	1,925	1,924
Spain	Talamanca-Camarma	53,584	40.6667	-3.4167	br.	74	78	1995	p.	good	Estepas Cerealistas De Los Ríos Jarama Y Henares ES0000139	SPA	33,110	32,955

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Estepas Cerealistas De La Campiña ES0000167	SPA	2,497	2,497
Spain	Talamanca-Camarma	53,584	40.6667	-3.4167	br.	300	300	1990	p.	medium	Estepas Cerealistas De Los Ríos Jarama Y Henares ES0000139	SPA	33,110	32,955
Spain											Estepas Cerealistas De La Campiña ES0000167	SPA	2,497	2,497
Spain	Campo de Calatrava	102,115	38.8333	-4.55	br.	269	300	1995	p.	good	Campo De Calatrava ES0000157	SPA	8,978	8,985
Spain	San Clemente-Villarrobledo	107,334	39.3333	-2.5	br.	95	95	1995	p.	good	San Clemente ES0000390	SPA	10,678	9,327
Spain	Llanos de Oropesa	45,680	40	-5.1667	br.	60	60	1992	p.	good	Valle Del Tietar Y Embalses De Rosarito Y Navalcan ES0000089	SPA	68,564	9,846
Spain											Llanuras De Oropesa, Lagartera Y Calera Y Chozas ES0000168	SPA	14,948	9,659
Spain	Saladares del Guadalentín	6,441	37.75	-1.4167	br.	6	58	1995	p.	good	Saladares Del Guadalentín ES0000268	SPA	3,016	2,721
Spain	Trujillo-Torrecillas de la Tiesa	106,443	39.5	-5.8333	br.	250	250	1996	p.	medium	Monfragüe Y Las Dehesas Del Entorno ES0000014	SPA	116,151	9

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Llanos De Trujillo ES0000332	SPA	18,787	7,745
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	4,168
Spain											Magasca ES0000425	SPA	10,846	6,685
Spain	Trujillo-Torrecillas de la Tiesa	106,443	39.5	- 5.8333	br.	1000	1000	1996	p.	medium	Monfragüe Y Las Dehesas Del Entorno ES0000014	SPA	116,151	9
Spain											Llanos De Trujillo ES0000332	SPA	18,787	7,745
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	4,168
Spain											Magasca ES0000425	SPA	10,846	6,685
Spain	Azuaga-Llerena-Peraleda de Zaucejo	155,053	38.3333	- 5.6667	br.	200	200	1996	p.	poor	Campaña Sur - Embalse De Arroyo Conejos ES0000325	SPA	44,928	43,702
Spain											Alto Guadiato ES6130017	SPA	33,931	18
Spain	Estepas de Monegrillo-Pina	46,299	41.5833	- 0.5833	br.	40	40	1997	p.	good	Estepas De Monegrillo Y Pina ES0000180	SPA	24,533	24,183
Spain											La Retuerta Y Saladas De Sástago ES0000181	SPA	36,005	1
Spain	Los Monegros (Sur)	48,390	41.4167	-0.25	br.	230	230	1996	p.	good	Estepas De Monegrillo Y Pina ES0000180	SPA	24,533	33

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											La Retuerta Y Saladas De Sástago ES0000181	SPA	36,005	28,870
Spain											Valcuerna, Serreta Negra Y Liberola ES0000182	SPA	35,270	156
Spain	Los Monegros (Sur)	48,390	41.4167	-0.25	resident	50	100	1996	p.	good	Estepas De Monegrillo Y Pina ES0000180	SPA	24,533	33
Spain											La Retuerta Y Saladas De Sástago ES0000181	SPA	36,005	28,870
Spain											Valcuerna, Serreta Negra Y Liberola ES0000182	SPA	35,270	156
Spain	Tierra de Campos	268,020	42.15	-5.2	br.	100	100	1996	p.	medium	Oteros-Campos ES0000194	SPA	31,685	31,675
Spain											Penillanuras-Campos Sur ES0000207	SPA	23,800	12,959
Spain											La Nava-Campos Sur ES0000216	SPA	39,210	11,116
Spain											Penillanuras-Campos Norte ES0000217	SPA	13,242	11,377
Spain											La Nava-Campos Norte ES4140036	SPA	54,936	54,427
Spain	Tierra de Campos	268,020	42.15	-5.2	resident	120	150	1996	p.		Oteros-Campos ES0000194	SPA	31,685	31,675

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Penillanuras-Campos Sur ES0000207	SPA	23,800	12,959
Spain											Oteros-Cea ES0000215	SPA	4,445	4,446
Spain											La Nava-Campos Sur ES0000216	SPA	39,210	11,116
Spain											Penillanuras-Campos Norte ES0000217	SPA	13,242	11,377
Spain											La Nava-Campos Norte ES4140036	SPA	54,936	54,427
Spain	Malpartida de Cáceres-Arroyo de la Luz	45,886	39.4167	-6.5	resident	200	200	1996	p.	poor	Sierra De San Pedro ES0000070	SPA	115,032	11
Spain	Sierra de Montánchez-Embalse de Cornalvo	54,441	39.1667	-6.1667	resident	350	350	1996	p.	medium	Embalse De Cornalvo Y Sierra Bermeja ES0000069	SPA	13,143	13,126
Spain	Llanos entre Cáceres y Trujillo-Aldea del Cano	106,229	39.4167	-6.1667	br.	450	450	1996	p.	medium	Llanos De Cáceres Y Sierra De Fuentes ES0000071	SPA	70,022	69,566
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	1,859
Spain											Magasca ES0000425	SPA	10,846	4,156
Spain	Llanos entre Cáceres y Trujillo-Aldea del Cano	106,229	39.4167	-6.1667	resident	3000	3000	1996	p.	medium	Llanos De Cáceres Y Sierra De Fuentes ES0000071	SPA	70,022	69,566
Spain											Riberos Del Almonte ES0000356	SPA	18,787	1,859

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Magasca ES0000425	SPA	10,846	4,156
Spain	Pétrola-Almansa-Yecla	79,452	38.75	-1.3333	resident	1800	1800	1993	p.	medium	Area Esteparia Del Este De Albacete ES0000153	SPA	25,757	22,567
Spain											Estepas De Yecla ES0000196	SPA	4,290	4,289
Spain	Campo de Calatrava	102,115	38.8333	-4.55	resident	300	300	1996	p.	good	Campo De Calatrava ES0000157	SPA	8,978	8,985
Spain	Campo de Montiel	138,101	38.6667	-2.8333	resident	3000	3000	1994	p.	good	Zona Esteparia De El Bonillo ES0000154	SPA	13,413	17,099
Spain											Areas Esteparias Del Campo De Montiel ES0000158	SPA	16,110	4,798
Spain	San Clemente-Villarrobledo	107,334	39.3333	-2.5	resident	2500	2500	1994	p.	good	San Clemente ES0000390	SPA	10,678	9,327
Spain	Llanos de Tembleque-La Guardia	128,891	39.6667	-3.5	resident	1800	1800	1995	p.	good	Humedales De La Mancha ES0000091	SPA	14,616	1,268
Spain											Area Esteparia De La Mancha Norte ES0000170	SPA	107,246	54,470
Spain	Torrijos	29,643	40	-4.25	resident	1200	1200	1994	p.	good	Área Esteparia De La Margen Derecha Del Río Guadarrama	SPA	12,703	12,710

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
											ES0000435			
Spain	Llanos de Oropesa	45,680	40	-5.1667	resident	1200	1200	1994	p.	good	Valle Del Tietar Y Embalses De Rosarito Y Navalcan ES0000089	SPA	68,564	9,846
Spain											Llanuras De Oropesa, Lagartera Y Calera Y Chozas ES0000168	SPA	14,948	9,659
Spain	Tarancón-Ocaña-Corral de Almaguer	129,953	40	-3.00	resident	600	600	1994	p.	good	Area Esteparia De La Mancha Norte ES0000170	SPA	107,246	44,155
Spain	Tierra de Campiñas	188,981	41.15	-5.15	br.	100	100	1995	p.	medium	Tierra De Campiñas ES0000204	SPA	139,445	129,188
Spain											Llanuras Del Guareña ES0000208	SPA	41,767	16
Spain											Campos De Alba ES0000359	SPA	15,443	6,712
Spain											La Nava-Rueda ES0000362	SPA	7,167	6,454
Spain	Tierra de Campiñas	188,981	41.15	-5.15	wint.	1000	1000	1992	ind.	medium	Tierra De Campiñas ES0000204	SPA	139,445	129,188
Spain											Llanuras Del Guareña ES0000208	SPA	41,767	16

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain											Campos De Alba ES0000359	SPA	15,443	6,712
Spain											La Nava-Rueda ES0000362	SPA	7,167	6,454
Spain	Olivenza-La Albuera	80,711	38.8333	-6.8333	resident	3000	3000	1996	p.	medium	Llanos Y Complejo Lagunar De La Albuera ES0000398	SPA	36,367	24,028
Spain	Villanueva del Fresno	9,772	38.3333	-7.1667	resident	90	500	1992	p.	medium	Dehesas De Jerez ES4310004	SPA	48,016	9,542
Spain	Bienvenida-Usagre-Ribera del Fresno	54,763	38.3333	-6.25	resident	500	500	1996	p.	medium	Campiña Sur - Embalse De Arroyo Conejos ES0000325	SPA	44,928	0
Spain	Azuaga-Llerena-Peraleda de Zaucejo	155,053	38.3333	-5.6667	resident	3000	3000	1996	p.	medium	Campiña Sur - Embalse De Arroyo Conejos ES0000325	SPA	44,928	43,702
Spain											Alto Guadiato ES6130017	SPA	33,931	18
Spain	La Serena	105,998	38.8333	-5.5	resident	2500	2500	1996	p.	medium	Embalse De Orellana Y Sierra De Pela ES0000068	SPA	42,610	138
Spain											Sierras De Peñalsordo Y Capilla ES0000335	SPA	4,545	2
Spain											La Serena Y Sierras Periféricas ES0000367	SPA	153,702	88,829

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain	Bardenas Reales	53,800	42.1667	-1.5	resident	10	20	1995	p.	good	El Plano - Blanca Alta ES0000171	SPA	8,857	8,860
Spain											Rincon Del Bu - La Nasa - Tripazul ES0000172	SPA	3,651	3,556
Spain											Lagunas Y Carrizales De Cinco Villas ES0000289	SPA	358	101
Spain											Loma La Negra - Bardenas ES0000292	SPA	6,417	6,364
Spain	Estepas de Monegrillo-Pina	46,299	41.5833	-0.5833	wint.	145	346	1990	ind.	medium	Estepas De Monegrillo Y Pina ES0000180	SPA	24,533	24,183
Spain											La Retuerta Y Saladas De Sástago ES0000181	SPA	36,005	1
Spain	Belchite-Mediana	51,172	41.3333	-0.75	resident	60	80	1995	p.	medium	Estepas De Belchite-El Planeron-La Lomaza ES0000136	SPA	23,746	24,960
Spain											Río Huerva Y Las Planas ES0000300	SPA	30,272	8
Spain	Laguna de Gallocanta	30,142	40.9333	-1.5	resident	20	20	1995	p.	medium	Cuenca De Gallocanta ES0000017	SPA	15,494	14,993
Spain											Parameras De Blancas ES0000302	SPA	4,029	581

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain	Campo Visiedo	17,836	40.6667	-1.0833	resident	50	50	1996	p.	poor	Parameras De Campo Visiedo ES0000304	SPA	17,752	17,767
Spain	Villafáfila	32,734	41.8333	-5.5833	br.	374	374	1996	p.	good	Lagunas De Villafáfila ES0000004	SPA	32,549	32,359
Spain											Penillanuras-Campos Sur ES0000207	SPA	23,800	51
Spain	Altos de Barahona	28,847	41.3	-2.8	resident	60	60	1995	p.	good	Altos De Barahona ES0000203	SPA	42,899	28,635
Spain	Saladas de Alcañiz	7,360	41.05	-0.2667	resident	16	20	1996	p.	good	none	-	-	-
Spain	Alcarria de Alcalá	8,000	40.3167	-3.3	resident	160	300	1997	p.	good	none	-	-	-
Spain	Páramos del Cerrato	108,000	41.9167	-4	resident	200	200	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	Condado-Campiña	56,500	37.3667	-6.65	br.	450	450	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	Condado-Campiña	56,500	37.3667	-6.65	resident	60	60	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Spain	Campiña alta de Córdoba	116,000	37.8333	-4.55	br.	240	260	1996	p.	good	none	-	-	-
Spain	Campiña alta de Córdoba	116,000	37.8333	-4.55	resident	500	500	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	La Limia	32,800	42.1667	-7.6667	non-br.	60	60	1996	ind.	poor	none	-	-	-
Spain	Tordesillas-Mota del Marqués	20,000	41.6667	-5.25	br.	60	100	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	Andévalo Occidental	45,800	37.5	-7.25	non-br.	50	50	1996	ind.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	Andévalo Occidental	45,800	37.5	-7.25	resident	120	120	1996	p.	medium	none	-	-	-
Spain	Torrejón de Velasco-secanos de Valdemoro	11,218	40.1333	-3.7333	resident	30	60	2005	ind.	medium	none	-	-	-
Russia	Ust'e reki Samur	10,100	41.867	48.5	passage	1500	2000	1985	ind.	good	Samurskiy	IV ¹		7,000
Russia	Karakol'skiye ozera	25,000	46.267	46.8	passage	200	200	2007	ind.	poor	Tarumovskiy	IV		20,000
Russia	Orenburgski Zapovednik	21,644	51.25	57.333	br.	43	43	1990	p.	poor	Orenburgsky	IV		21,644

¹ Indicates the IUCN protected area category or the nearest equivalent according to national legislation.

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Russia	Tazhinski liman	9,030	49.217	45.45	br.	6	8	2007	p.	good	Tazhinski			3,372
Russia	Barkhan Sarykum i Narat-Tyube	18,000	43	47.167	passage	100	100	2006	ind.	medium	Dagestansky	Ia		1,751
Russia	Drofyni	79,200	50.117	45.833	br.	15	20	2007	p.		Drofyni	IV		79,200
Russia	Erdniyevskaya	200,810	46.917	46.4	passage	7000	11700	1998	ind.	medium	Kharbinskiy	IV		130,000
Russia	Tsimlyanskiye sands	150,000	48	42.667	br.	100	300	1998	ind.	poor	Tsimlyanskiy	IV		45,674
Russia	Yangiyurtovski Zakaznik i boloto Bakas	30,000	43.3	47.067	passage	1000	1000	2007	ind.	poor	Yangijurtovskiy	IV		17,000
Russia	Yangiyurtovski Zakaznik i boloto Bakas	30,000	43.3	47.067	br.	12	40	2007	p.	medium	Yangijurtovskiy	IV		17,000
Russia	Chonta	68,000	46.733	44.95	passage	560	560	1997	ind.	medium	Stepnoi	IV		41,800
Russia	Ostrov Chechen' i vostochnoye poberezh'ye Agrakhanskogo poluostrova	26,444	43.917	47.717	passage	100	100	2008	ind.	medium	Agrakhanskiy	IV		7,000
Russia	Kholmanskiye kovylniye stepi	65,600	50.5	51.667	br.	70	120	1999	ind.	good	Pereljubskiy	IV		30,000
Russia	Ozero El'ton	195,000	49.167	46.833	br.	30	30	1996	p.	good				
Russia	Dolina reki Safarovki	2,500	51	48.75	br.	40	60	1997	p.					
Russia	Priyeruslanskiye Peski	24,430	50.7	46.717	br.	70	90	1997	p.	medium				

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Russia	Algaiski	13,000	50.133	48.567	br.	100	150	1996	p.	medium				
Russia	Rovenski	8,220	51	47	br.	25	50	1996	p.	medium				
Russia	Zhestyanka	8,000	51	48	br.	15	30	1996	p.	medium				
Russia	Dadynskiye ozera	45,000	45.25	45.1	resident	50	50	1996	p.	medium				
Russia	Ozera Budary	1,000	43.5	46.067	br.	4	4	2006	p.	poor				
Russia	Ozero Adzhi	3,000	42.317	48.083	passage	5000	5000	1996	ind.	good				
Russia	Bulukhta	62,500	49.333	46.167	passage	500	500	1999	ind.	poor				
Russia	Bulukhta	62,500	49.333	46.167	br.	90	150	1999	p.	good				
Russia	Turalinskiye ozera	3,000	42.833	47.667	passage	1000	5000	1998	ind.	good				
Russia	Sulakskaya laguna	3,000	43.133	47.567	passage	1	250	1998	ind.					
Russia	Turalinskaya laguna	250	42.833	47.65	passage	1	2000	1998	ind.					

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Russia	Temirgoiskiye ozera	3,000	43.167	47.25	passage	2000	2000	1998	ind.	medium				
Russia	Ozero Lysiy Liman i poima Vostochnogo Manycha	6,000	45.8	44.083	passage	200	200	2006	ind.	medium				
Russia	Ozero Lysiy Liman i poima Vostochnogo Manycha	6,000	45.8	44.083	br.	6	6	2006	p.	medium				
Russia	Migulinskiye sands	35,895	49.667	41.333	br.	10	50	1991	p.	poor				
Russia	Manoilinskaya step'	48,000	49.117	43.083	br.	30	50	2000	p.	medium				
Russia	Shur-Dere i Predgor'ya Rubasa	20,000	41.75	48.25	passage	1000	1000	2007	ind.	medium				
Russia	Zolotarevskaya	62,000	49.767	46.45	br.	50	100	1999	p.	poor				
Russia	Prikumskiye stepi	22,000	45	45.583	br.	50	50	2006	p.	medium				
Russia	Talginskaya dolina	10,000	42.867	47.417	passage	1000	5000	2000	ind.	good				
Russia	Kurnikov liman	1,600	46.417	43.2	passage	20	120	2006	ind.	good				

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Russia	Zhuravlinaya	50,000	45.95	44.067	passage	800	800	1999	ind.	medium				
Russia	Kalauskiye razlivi	8,000	45.783	43.833	br.	6	6	2006	p.	medium				
Russia	Peschaniy massiv v okrestnostyakh khutora Arbali	1,600	45.117	45.217	non-br.	150	150	2006	ind.	medium				
Russia	Nizhnekumskiye razlivi	3,000	44.817	46.767	passage	100	100	2006	ind.	good				
Russia	Soleniye ozera Manych	1,500	44.433	46.35	passage	100	500	2006	ind.	poor				
Russia	Karanogaiskiye stepi	65,000	44.133	45.8	br.	200	300	2006	p.	poor				
Russia	Nizov'ya Sulaka	8,000	43.3	47.333	passage	1000	1000	2006	ind.	poor				
Russia	Nizov'ya Sulaka	8,000	43.3	47.333	br.	20	20	2006	p.	medium				
Russia	Krasnoarmeiskiye pustyri	2,000	43	47.4	passage	100	100	2006	ind.	medium				
Russia	Buinakskaya kotlovina	20,000	42.917	47.25	passage	100	1000	2006	ind.	poor				
Russia	Ostrov Tyuleni	11,583	44.45	47.55	passage	100	100	2006	ind.	good				

Country	International and national name	Area (ha)	Lat	Long	Season	Pop. Min	Pop. Max	Year	Units	Quality	Protected Area Name	Protection status	Area (ha)	Overlap with protected area (ha)
Russia	Uttinskaya	87,745	46.233	46.1	passage	5000	12000	1992	ind.	medium	Chernye Zemli			11,000
Russia											Chernye Zemli Zapovednik	UA		11,000
Russia	Verkhov'ya Akshibaya	17,500	47.417	44.25	br.	1	1	1999	p.	poor				
Turkey	Zap Suyu Vadisi	64,890	37.467	43.7	br.	5	8		p.					
Ukraine	Bagerovo	20,510	45.5	36.333	br.	5	7	1996	p.	medium				
Ukraine	Bagerovo	20,510	45.5	36.333	non-br.	60	70	1999	ind.	unknown				

ANNEX 3 Conservation measures by country

National legal status,

Country	Legal protection
<i>Greece</i>	Protected from killing; Protection covers nest destruction
<i>Italy</i>	Protected from killing
<i>Portugal</i>	Protected from killing; Protection covers nest destruction; Protection covers disturbance
<i>Spain</i>	Protected from killing; Protection covers nest destruction; Protection covers disturbance
<i>Turkey</i>	Protected from killing
<i>Ukraine</i>	Protected from killing; Protection covers nest destruction; Protection covers disturbance
<i>France</i>	Protected from killing; Protection covers nest destruction; Protection covers disturbance

Recent conservation measures

Country	Is there a national action plan for the species?	Is there a national {<i>Species</i>} project / working group?
<i>Greece</i>	No	No
<i>Italy</i>	No	No
<i>Portugal</i>	Yes	No
<i>Spain</i>	No	Yes
<i>Turkey</i>	No	No
<i>Ukraine</i>	No	No
<i>France</i>	Yes	Yes

Ongoing monitoring schemes for the species

Country	Is there a national survey / monitoring programme?	Is there a monitoring programme in protected areas?
<i>Greece</i>	No	No
<i>Italy</i>	Yes	No
<i>Portugal</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Spain</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Turkey</i>	No	No
<i>Ukraine</i>	No	No
<i>France</i>	Yes	Yes

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

Country	Percentage of national population included in IBAs	Percentage of population included in Ramsar sites	Percentage of population included in SPAs	Percentage of population included in areas protected under national law
<i>Greece</i>	10-50%	10-50%	10-50%	0-10%
<i>Italy</i>	30 - 50%	0-10%	30 - 50%	0%
<i>Portugal</i>	30 - 50%	N/A	30 - 50%	0-10%
<i>Spain</i>	NA	N/A	30 - 50%	N/A
<i>Turkey</i>	50 - 100%	10-50%	N/A	N/A
<i>Ukraine</i>	70 - 80%	0 - 10%	N/A	70 - 80%
<i>France</i>	75-85%	N/A	80-90%	10-15%