Glareola nordmanni -- Fischer, 1842

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- CHARADRIIFORMES -- GLAREOLIDAE

Common names: Black-winged Pratincole; Glaréole à ailes noires

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status
VU -- Vulnerable, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Vulnerable (VU)
EU27 regional assessment: Critically Endangered (CR)

This species has undergone a rapid population decline in Europe that is estimated to be in the range 30-49%, and therefore qualifies as Vulnerable (A2abce+3bce+4abce). Within the EU27 the population is extremely small and decreasing, and it is classified as Critically Endangered (C2a(i); D).

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece; Hungary; Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Turkey; Ukraine

Vagrant:

Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Iceland; Ireland, Rep. of; Italy; Latvia; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Serbia; Slovakia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 6,000-7,100 pairs, which equates to 12,000-14,200 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 0-6 pairs, which equates to 0-12 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be decreasing by 30-49% in 21.9 years (three generations). In the EU27 the population size is estimated to be decreasing by less than 10% over th same period. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

Habitats and Ecology

This species breeds on grazed short-grass steppe, fallow and ploughed fields as well as on alkaline flats, sandpits, shell ridges and sparsely vegetated Solonchaks (saltpans) in lake depressions and river valleys (Cramp and Simmons 1983, Hayman et al. 1986, Belik and Lebedeva 2004, Hockey et al. 2005). Large colonies always occur near water and damp meadows, or marshes overgrown with dense grass (Cramp and Simmons 1983). Non-breeding birds frequent open, high-altitude glassland and mudflats. It nests in small to large colonies (5 to 500 pairs, occasionally thousands) from May to July (Maclean 1996). This species nests on open ground, usually near water. The nest consists of a shallow depression of about 10 cm diameter lined with small pieces of vegetation (Cramp and Simmons 1983). Clutches are three to four eggs which are incubated by both sexes (Maclean 1996). It feeds on epigeic and airborne insects, particularly swarming species (Hockey et al. 2005). It takes locusts, orthopterans and coleopterans as well as wasps, bees, dragonflies, ants, termites, flies, ichneumons and cockroaches (Cramp and Simmons 1983, Maclean 1996, Hockey et al. 2005). It forages on the wing and responds quickly to insect emergence after storms (Maclean 1996, Hockey et al. 2005). Migration is overland at high altitude and occurs September to October and April

to May (Maclean 1996).

Habitats & Altitude

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Aquatic - Salt Exploitation Sites	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	breeding
Grassland - Temperate	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes	suitable	breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Threats are poorly understood. Where declines are occurring the key factors probably relate to changing land-use practices such as conversion of steppe to arable agriculture in some areas, shifts in arable land versus livestock grazing on semi-natural steppe in others, and agricultural operations, such as harrowing. Declines occurring from the end of the 19th century in Ukraine and European Russia have been associated with the increase in ploughed areas and the loss of grazed steppe (Kamp et al. 2009). In some areas, predation by corvids may affect breeding success. Whether regional climate change, affects the species negatively or positively, is largely unknown (A. O Solomatin pers. comm.) but it is likely to influence distribution and abundance.

Threats & Impacts

Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry farming	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Livestock farming & ranching (scale unknown/ unrecorded)	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Climate change & severe weather	Habitat shifting & alteration	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Future	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Unspecified crows (CORVIDAE)	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Reduced reproductive success			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

CMS Appendix II. Bern Convention Appendix II. EU Birds Directive Annex I. An International Single Species Action Plan has been published for this species (Belik and Lebedeva 2004).

Conservation Actions Proposed

Conduct further surveys to clarify its population status and trends in Russia. Research population development on breeding and wintering grounds by means of a literature review. Research breeding success and adult mortality. Target promotion of low-disturbance agriculture around nesting colonies, and manage grazing and other disturbance. Ensure development and implementation of appropriate regulations on pesticides and hunting in key range states (Belik and Lebedeva 2004).

Bibliography

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Map (see overleaf)

Glareola nordmanni

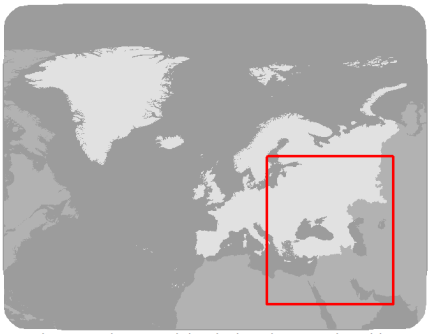
NE | DD | LC | NT | **VU** VULNERABLE | EN | CR | EW | EX

Range

Extant (breeding)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

Map created 05/13/2015



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