

5th Pan-European Duck Symposium

16th-20th April 2018

Isle of Great Cumbrae, Scotland

Programme and Abstracts

THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS!

















LIST OF POSTERS

- A. Caizergues & B. Folliot Age-related differences in demographic parameters and fitness-related traits in Common Pochards
- M. Ellis & R. Hearn The re-development of a duck wing survey in the UK
- S. Ferguson, B. Zonfrillo, I. Gibson, I. Livingstone & J. Clark Safeguarding wetlands in a dynamic urban environment the Seven Lochs Wetland Park
- D. Giunchi, L. Vanni, N.E. Baldaccini, A. Lenzoni, M. Sorrenti, P. Luschi & G. Cerritelli First tracking data on Eurasian teals (Anas crecca) provides new information on their spring migration phenology
- M. Guillemain, C.A. Pernollet, J.-F. Maillard & J.-B. Mouronval *The Ruddy duck problem in France: current situation and future prospects*
- K. Haas & U. Köhler Cutting off the influx of treated sewage to large hypertrophic ponds: How do water birds respond to a changing habitat? A replicated long-term experiment 2000-2017
- M. Hancock, T. Smith, A. Douse & H. Robson Patterns of freshwater habitat use by a rare breeding duck, the common scoter, and implications for scoter conservation
- T.E. Holm & O.R. Therkildsen *Monitoring nocturnal foraging movements of tufted ducks* Aythya fuligula *using radar tracking*
- M. Janaus, A. Mednis & A. Stīpniece Duck nesting success at two Latvian Ramsar sites
- M. Kilpi An update of the population size of Common Eiders in the core area of the Finnish breeding range
- E. Kleyheeg Quantifying Mallard duckling survival by citizen science in the Netherlands
- N. Mitchell Trends in breeding duck populations at Loch Leven National Nature Reserve
- P. Musil, Z. Musilová & K. Poláková Estimate of flyway population size in Red-crested Pochards Netta rufina in Central and Western Europe: methodological issue or wrong flyway delineation
- I.K. Petersen, R.D. Nielsen, A. Petersen, H. Robson, A. Cervencl & A.L. Harrison *Nest site fidelity with common scoters and long-tailed ducks in north Iceland*
- K. Poláková, P. Musil & Z. Musilová Facultative heterospecific brood parasitism in clutches and broods in duck species in South Bohemia, Czech Republic
- D. Rodrigues, M.E. Figueiredo & L. Podvin The use of camera-traps to read nasal saddle codes on ducks. Should we use photo, video or both?
- P. Sizeland Identifying opportunities to safeguard wetland and floodplain habitat across Central Scotland
- S. Svazas, A. Kozulin, M. Janaus, A. Mischenko, A.D. Fox & A. Czajkowski *Status and trends of Common Pochard* Aythya ferina *population in Eastern Europe*
- S. Vardeh, J. Bellebaum, H. Kruckenberg, A.A. Sokolov, P. Glazov, S. Oppel, J. Loshchagina, O. Pokrovskaya, N.A. Sokolova, V.A. Sokolov, J.F. Masello & P. Quillfeldt *Understanding the decline of sea ducks in the Baltic Sea an integrative approach*

First tracking data on Eurasian teals (*Anas crecca*) provides new information on their spring migration phenology

D. Giunchi^{1*}, L. Vanni¹, N. E. Baldaccini², A. Lenzoni³, M. Sorrenti⁴, P. Luschi¹ & G. Cerritelli¹

- ¹ Dipartimento di Biologia, Università di Pisa, Via Volta 6, IT-56127, Pisa
- ² Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca sulla Selvaggina e sui Miglioramenti Ambientali a fini Faunistici, Università di Firenze, Piazzale Cascine 18, IT-50144 Firenze
- ³ Associazione Cacciatori Migratori Acquatici, Via Messina 45, IT-20154 Milano
- ⁴ Ufficio Avifauna Migratoria, Federazione Italiana della Caccia, Via Salaria 298/A, IT-00199, Roma
- * dimitri.giunchi@biologia.unipi.it

The knowledge of waterfowl migratory strategies is crucial for developing effective conservation and management actions on these species and on their habitat at continental scale. The available satellite tracking data on migrating European ducks mostly regard the largest species. while for smaller ones, like the Eurasian teals Anas crecca, the information on migratory movements mostly derives from ringing recoveries. Starting from 2013, 29 Eurasian teals wintering in Italy were captured and tagged with PTTs. The departure date from wintering grounds was determined for 21 birds, 15 of them were tracked for the whole spring migration. The starting date of migration (SDM) was determined: a) as the day a given birds moved >30 km in any direction with no return to the wintering site; b) by fitting the Net Square Distance with linear or mixture models. In seven cases the SDM estimated by the two approaches coincided, while for the remaining birds method b) delayed the SDM significantly with respect to a). This occurred because starting from February most teals left their capture sites and then stopped for several weeks along the route before resuming their movement. Successive stops were usually shorter and shortened as birds arrived nearer their breeding grounds (BGs). Total migratory speed resulted to be guite slow (<50 km/day), but teals moved at high speed (~900 km/day) when considering only the segments spent flying. All birds followed the Black Sea-Mediterranean flyway: BGs were highly scattered in Central and North-Eastern Europe, reaching also the East of the Urals. These results outline for the first time the spring migratory strategies of European teals at individual level.

POSTER



© Jan Pedersen







⊢‰

