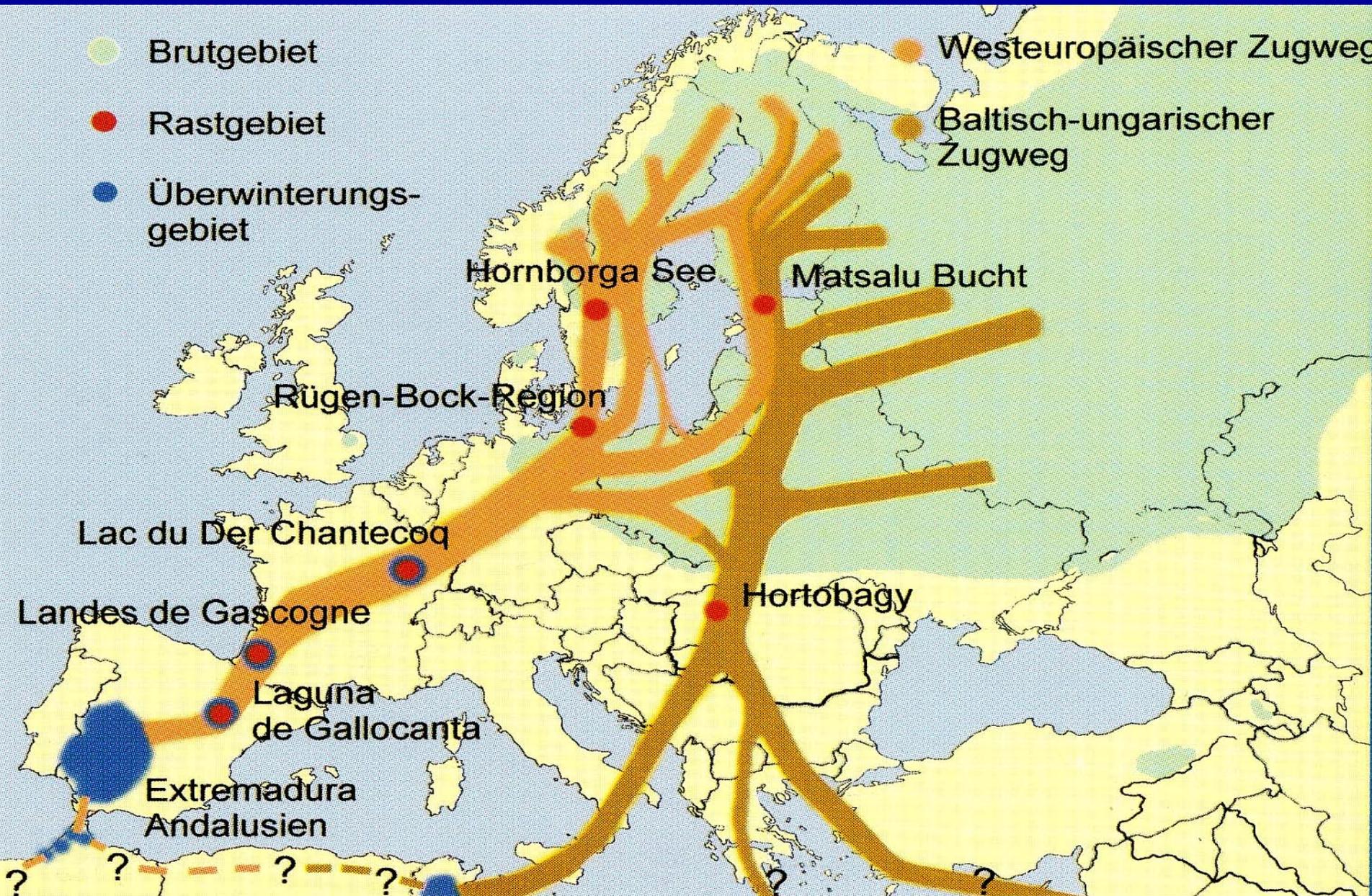


Status of the Common Crane in western Europe



Foto: H. Freymann

West European and Baltic – Hungarian routes

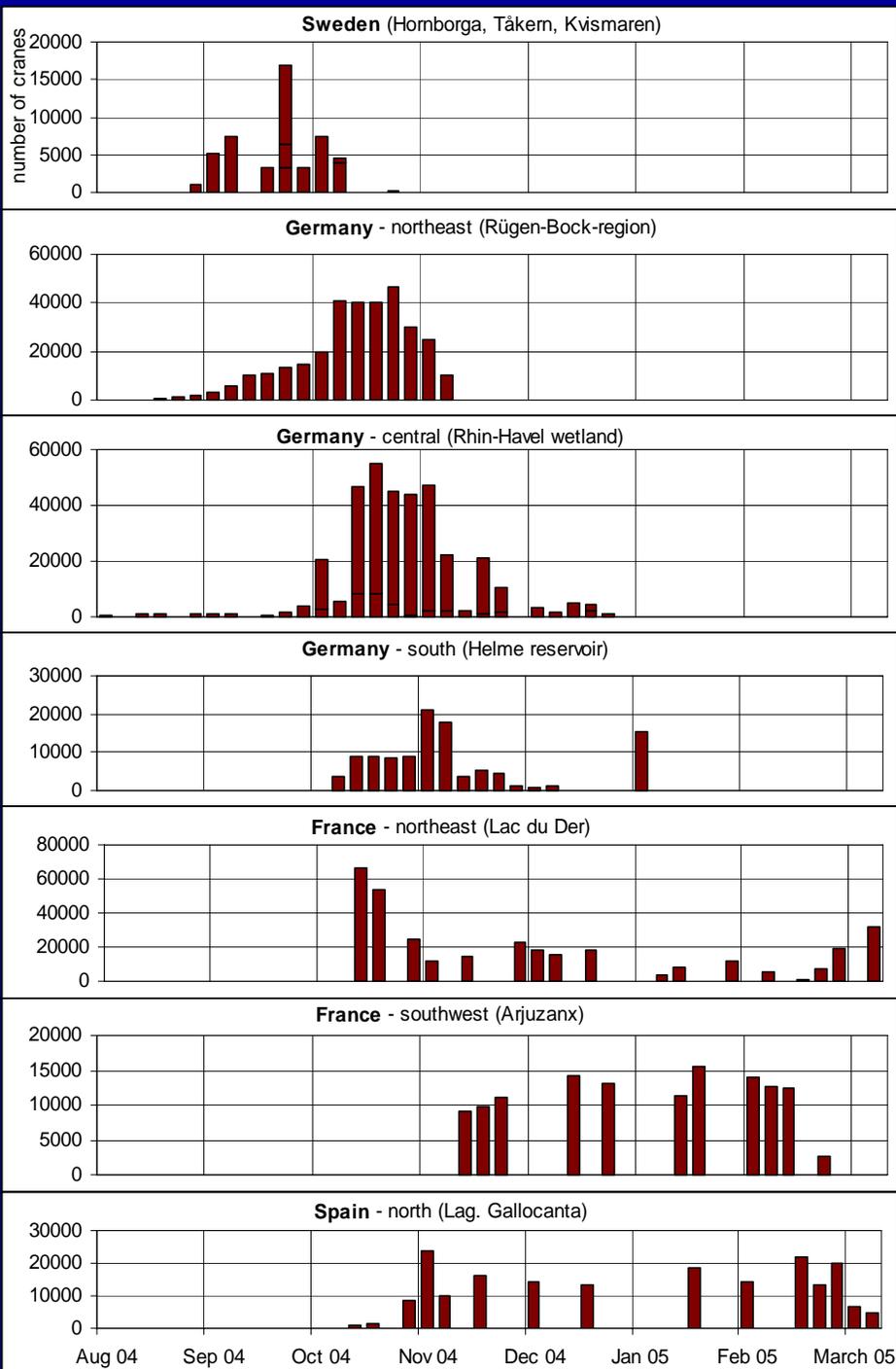


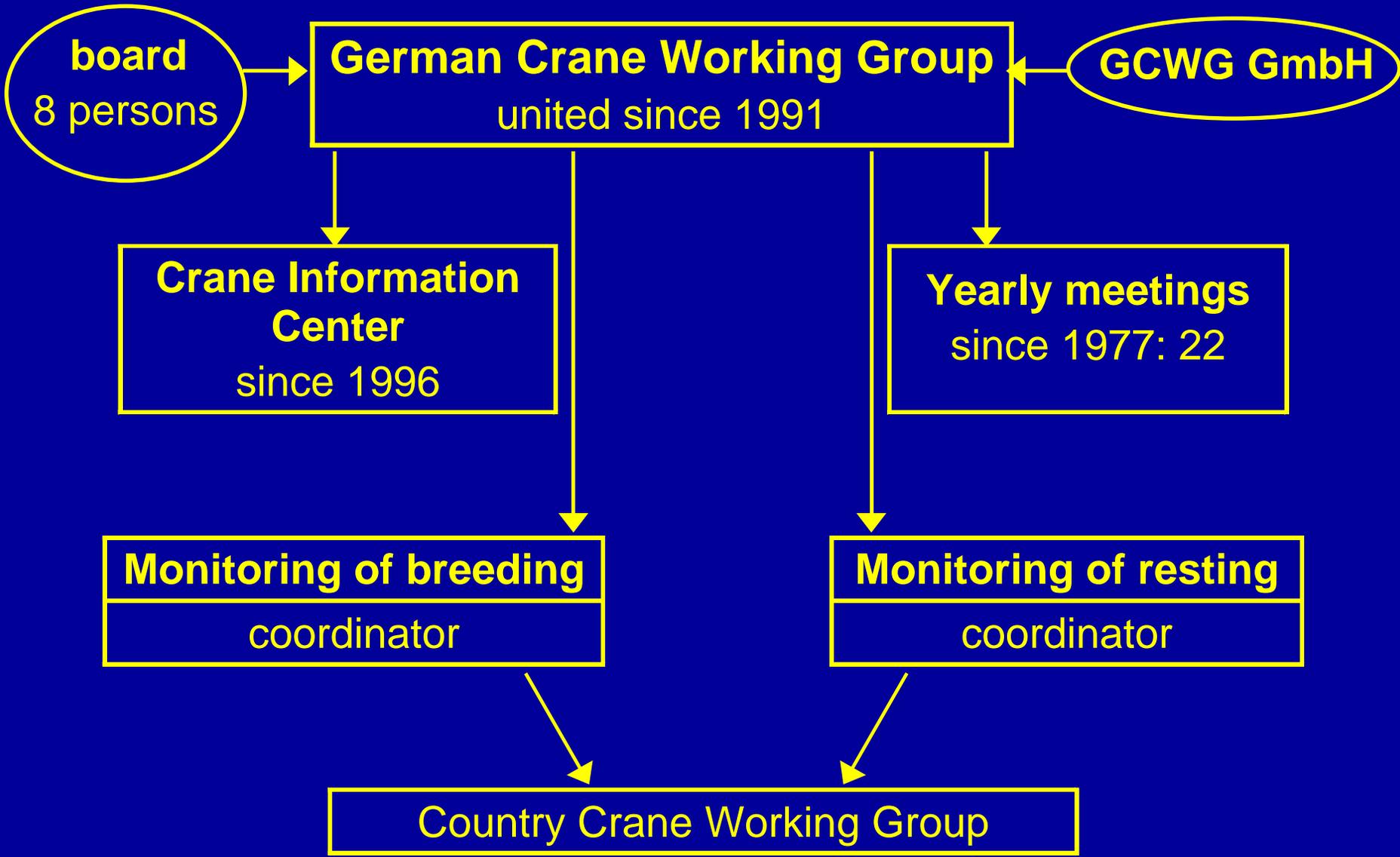
European Crane Working Group



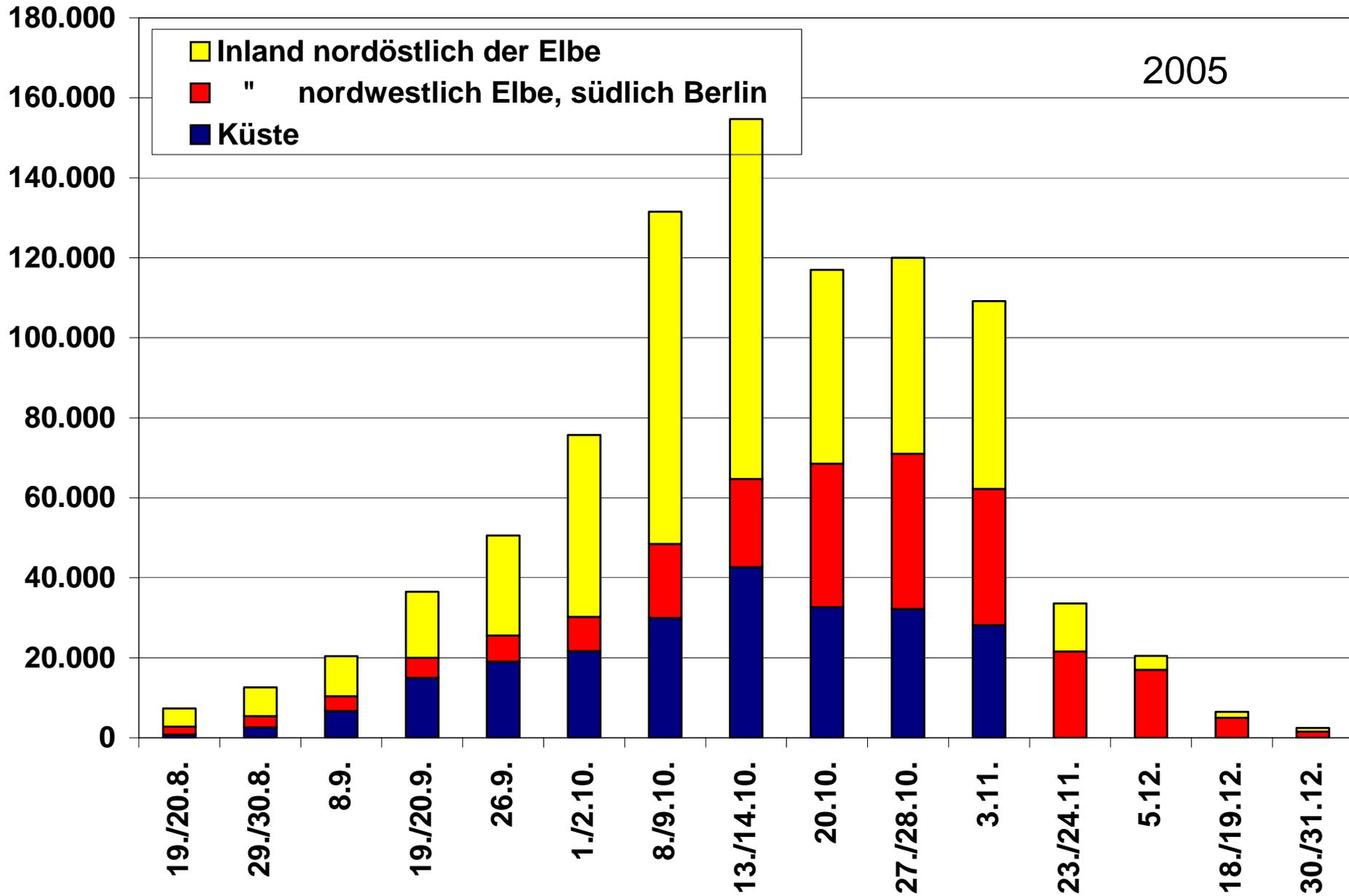
meetings in	year	participating countries	participators
Hungary	1985	15	~ 40
Estonia	1989	23	~ 200
Spain	1994	13	~ 50
Germany	1996	20	~ 150
France	2000	15	~ 120
Sweden	2003	22	~ 120
Hungary	2006	11	~ 75

Migration and resting on the West European route (2004)

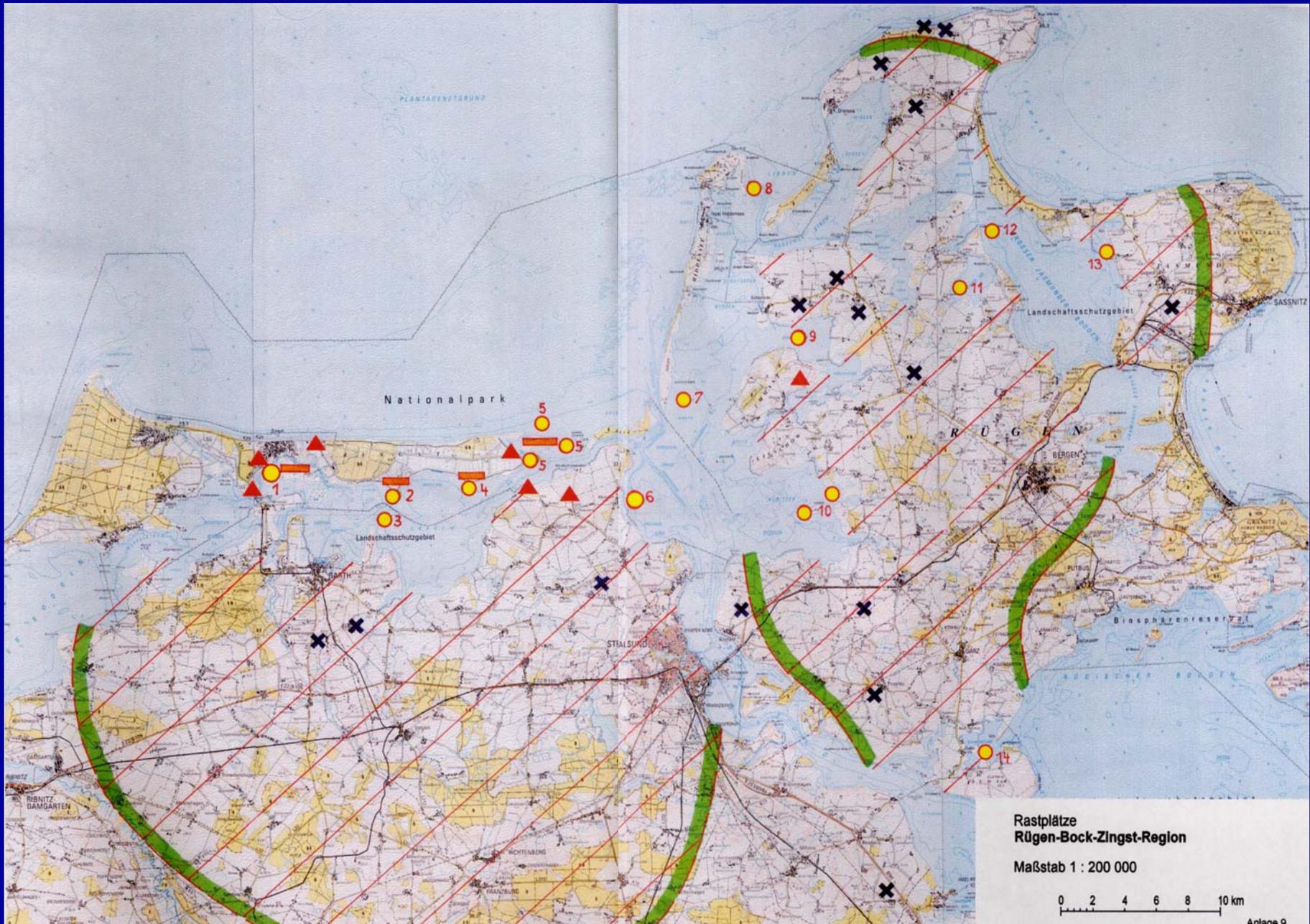




Autumn resting in Germany



Many huge sleeping sites behind the Baltic Sea coast



Huge sleeping site at the Isle of Ruegen



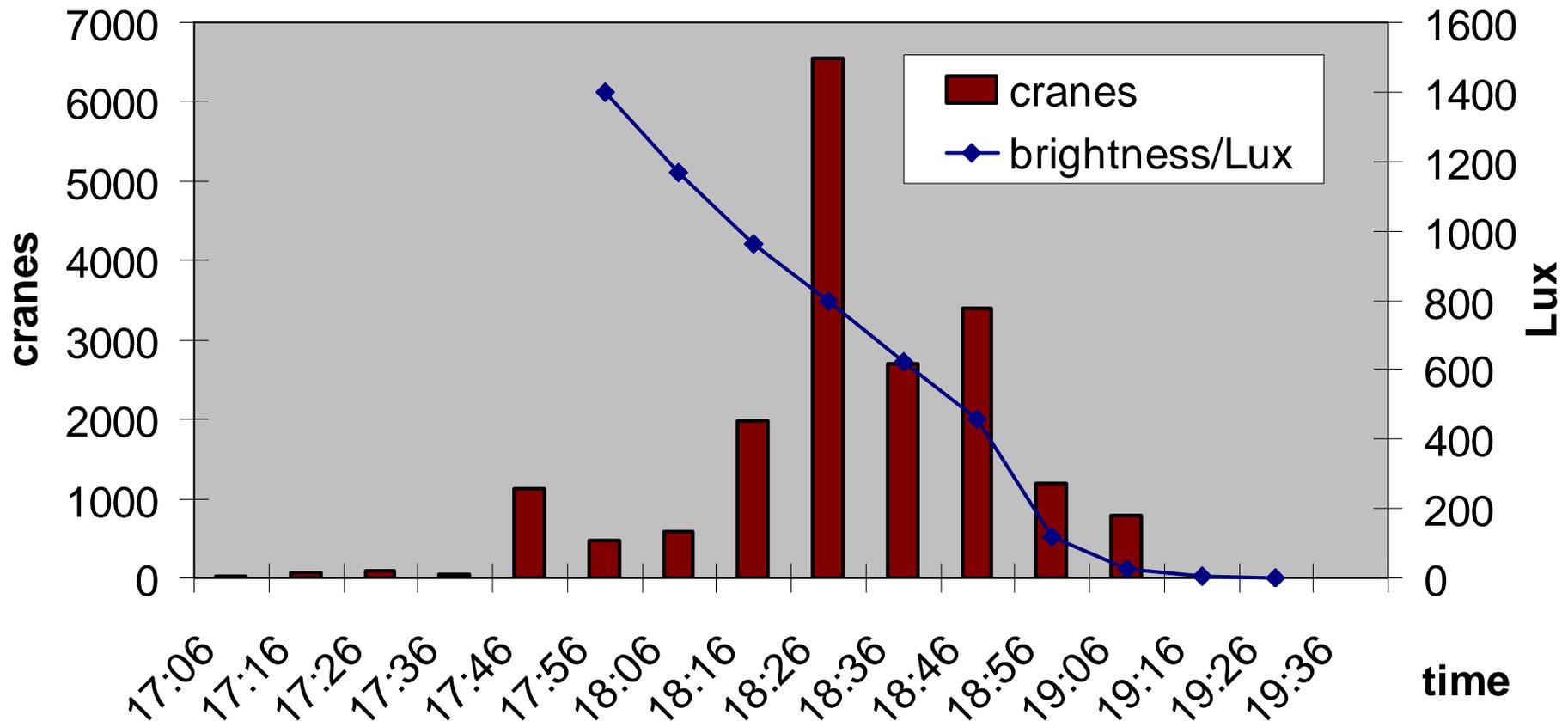
Photo: Sture Traneving

Re-moistening of a peat- bog



Evening arrival at a huge sleeping site

(Isle of Bock, Baltic Sea, Sept. 29, 1997)

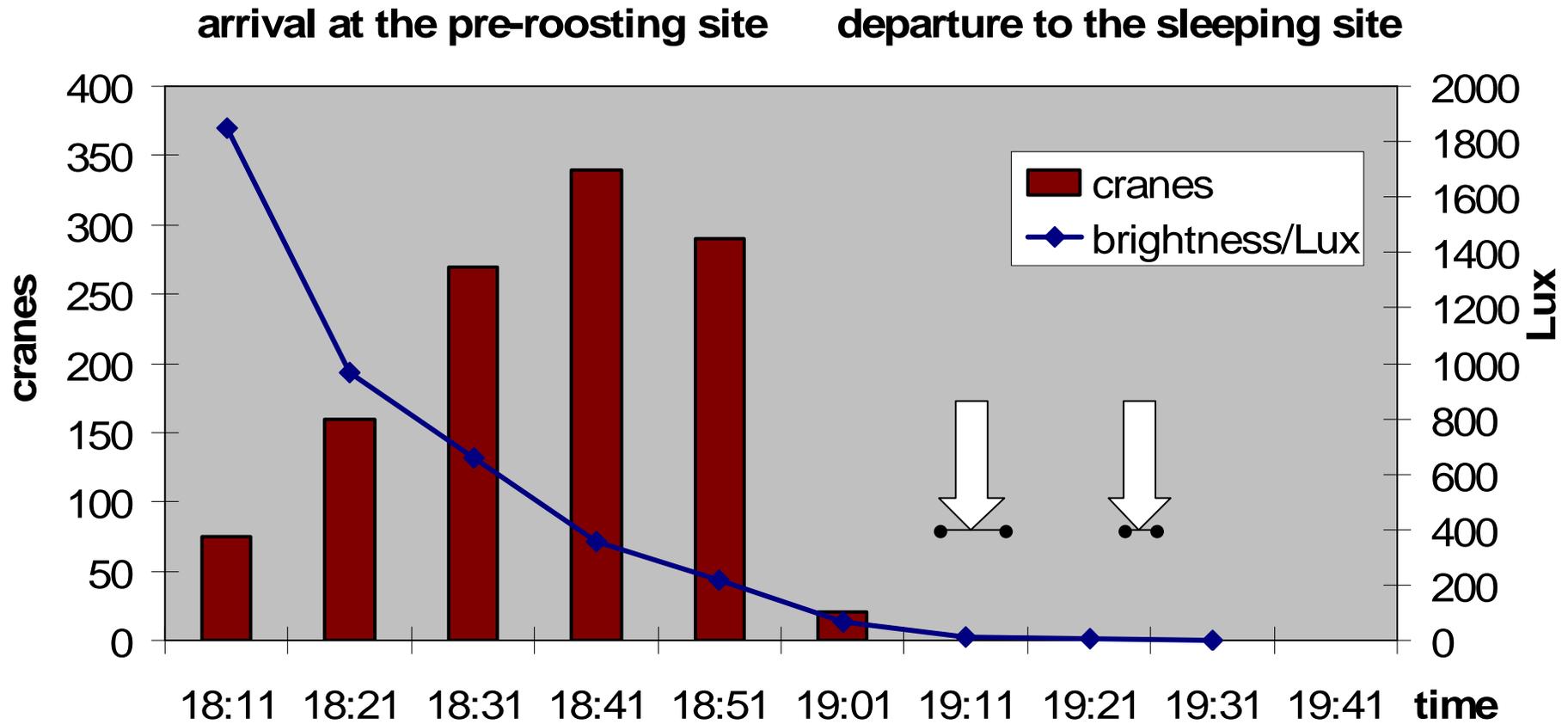


Late evening inflight at small and/or disturbed sleeping sites



Arrival at the pre-roosting wetland beside a small sleeping site

(lower Havel river, Oct. 2, 1997)



Pre-roosting beside a small sleeping area

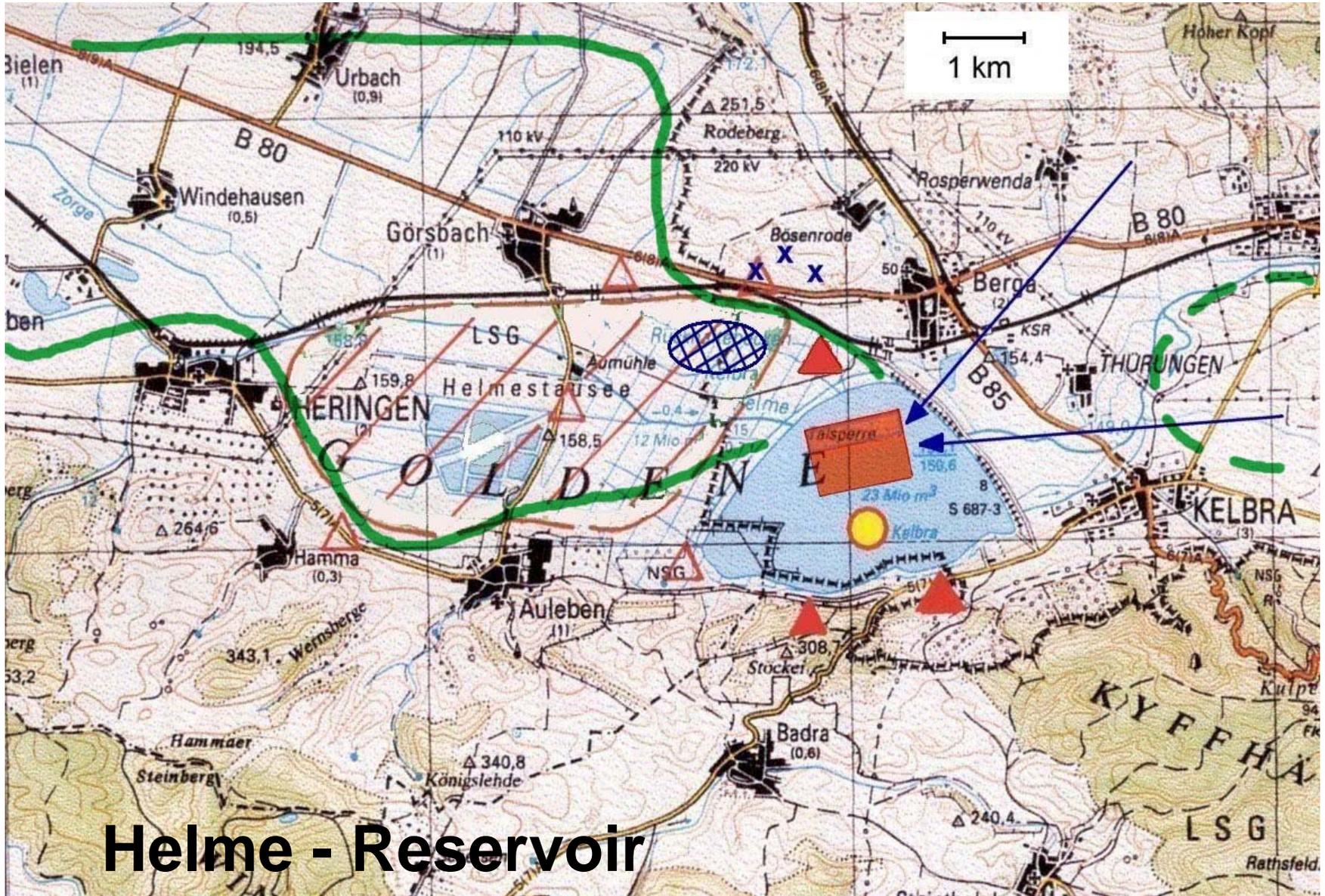








North



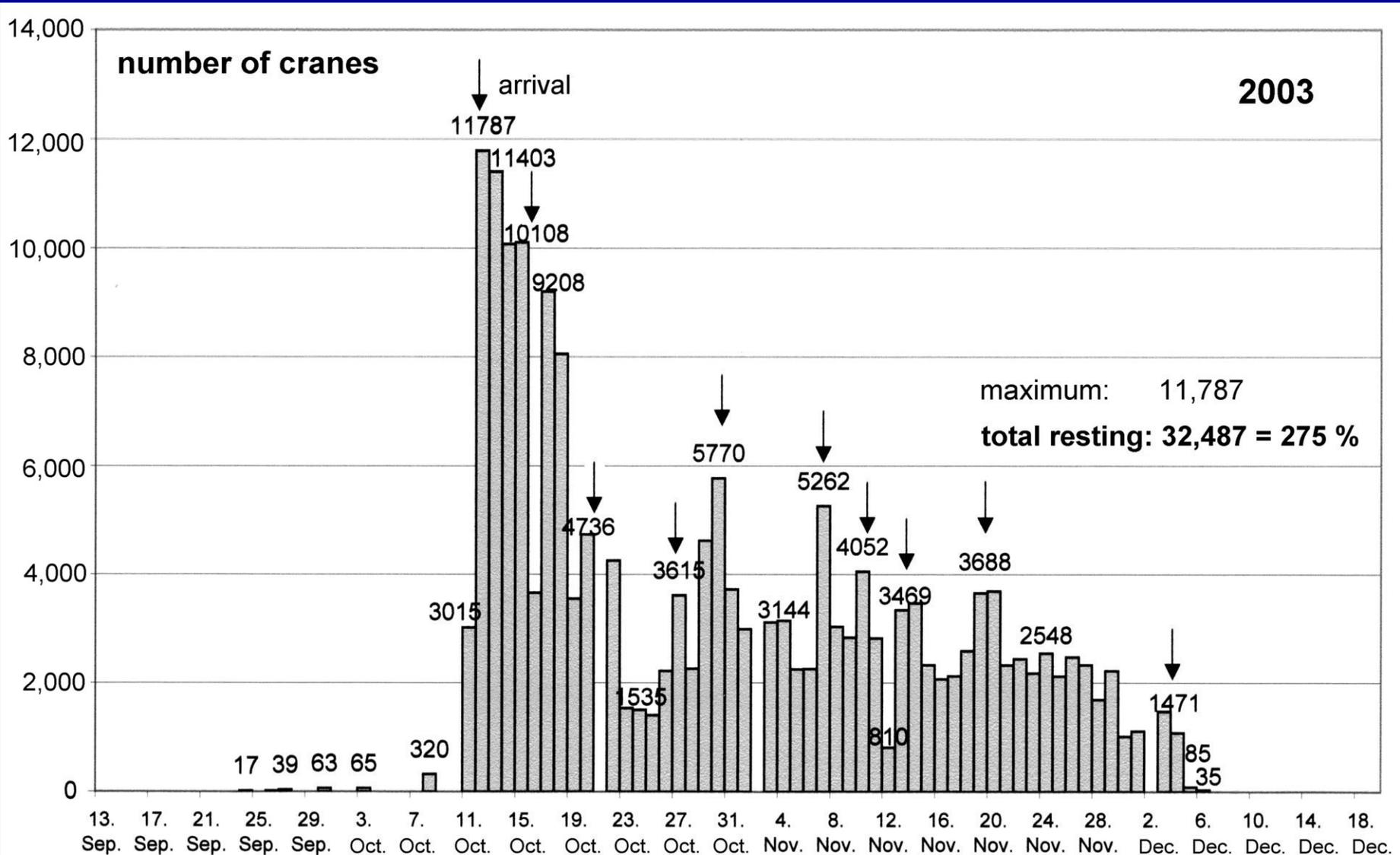
West

East

Helme - Reservoir

South

Helme reservoir – coming and going







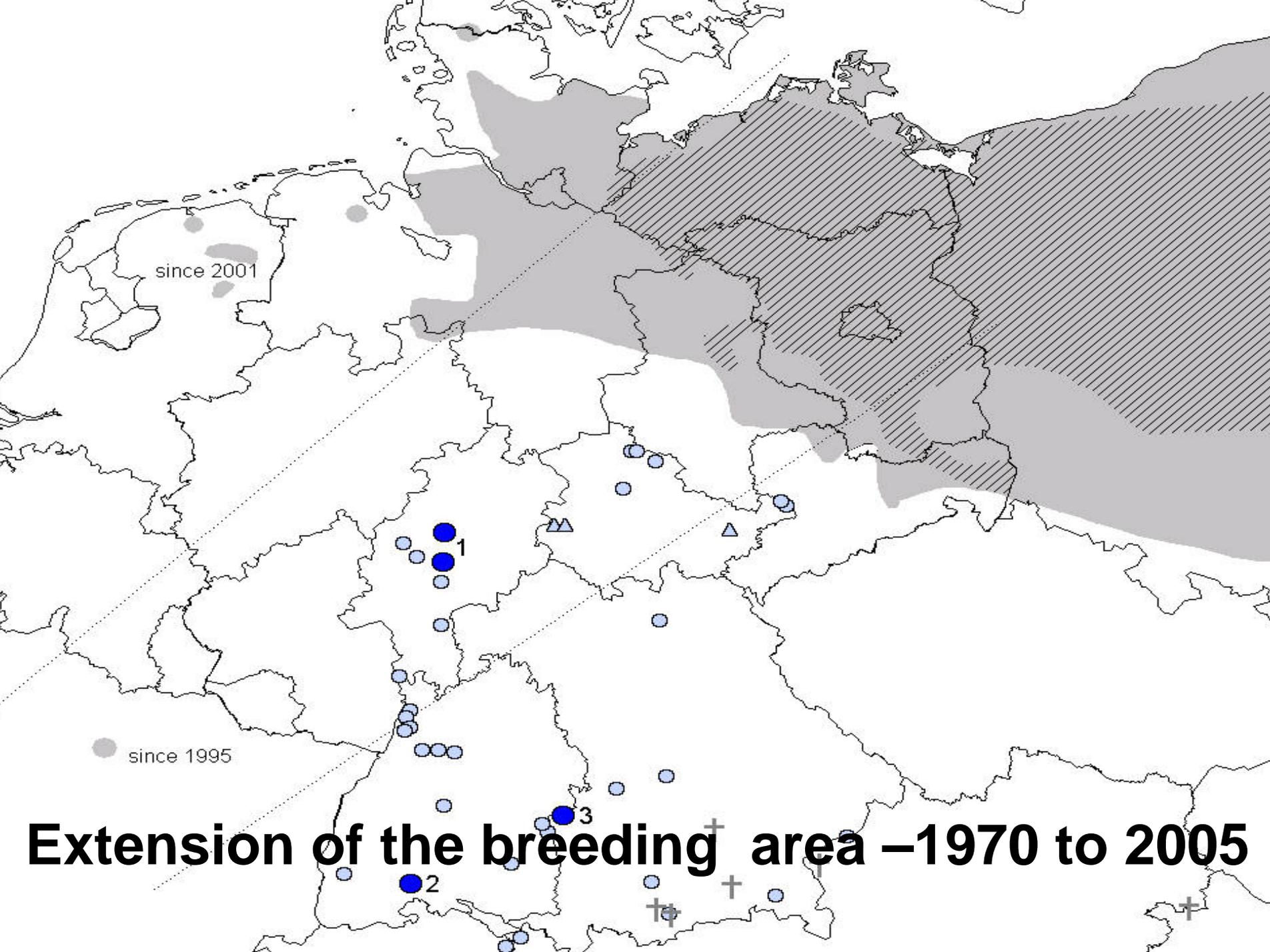


Changes in 3 decades

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better protection status of cranes and their habitats in the European Union• Increase of breeding pair density = use of new habitats• Extension of the breeding area to North, West and South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• double and more pairs• 100-200 km
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More cranes wintering more northwards = shorter migration distance• Earlier return of breeding pairs = possibility of a second clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• esp. in France• February
<p>⇒ Much more cranes on both migration routes = more migration from East to West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3- to 4-fold

Increase of breeding population



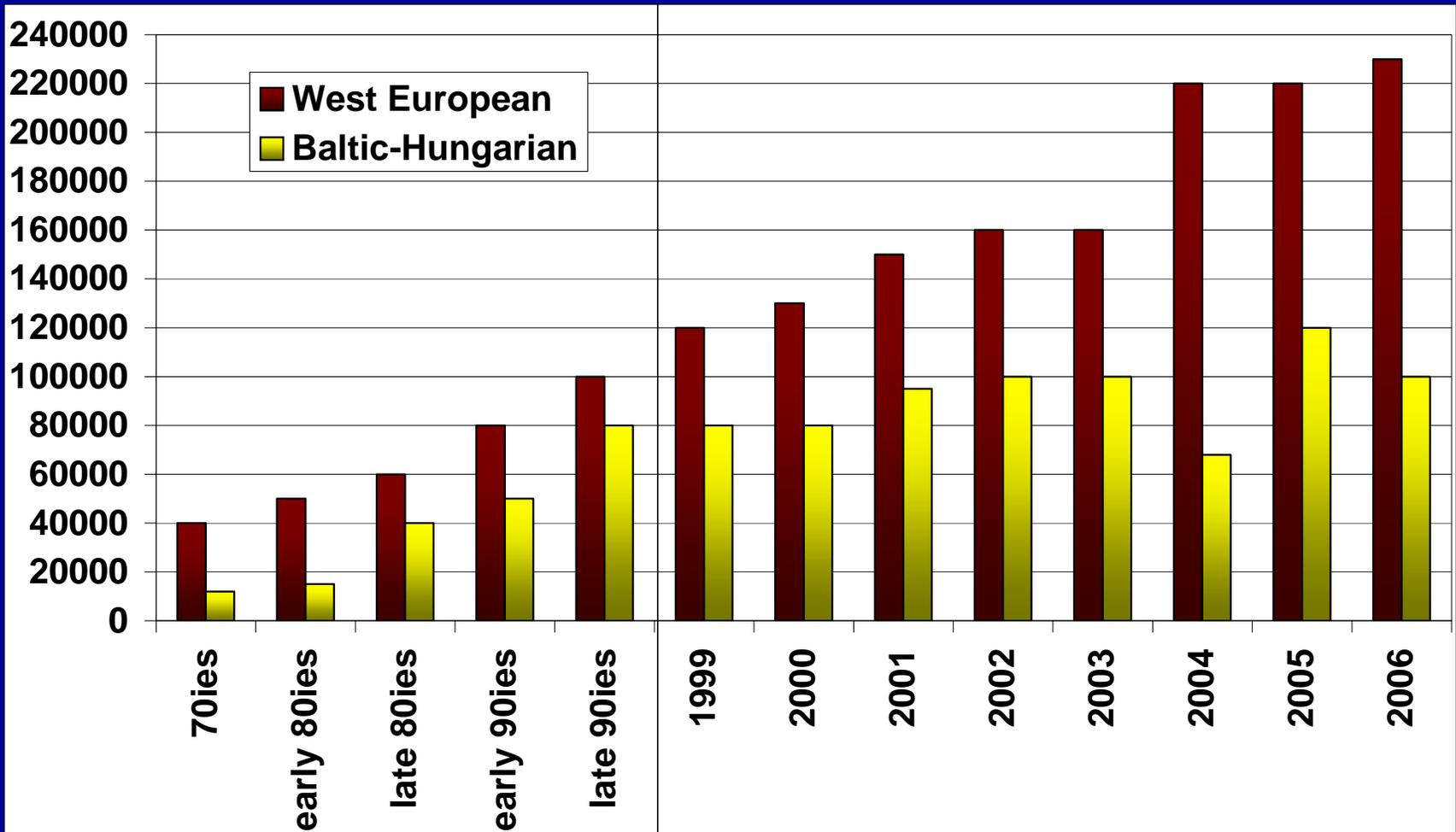


Extension of the breeding area –1970 to 2005

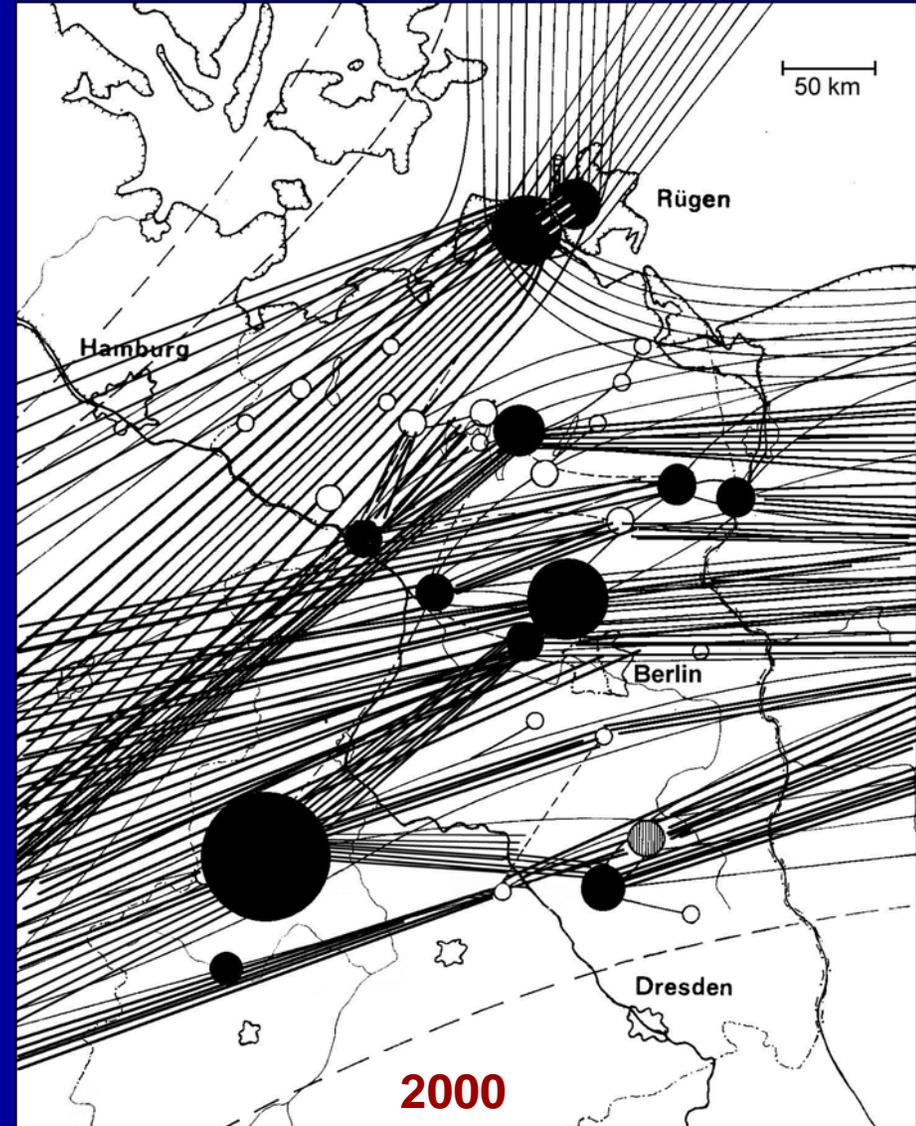
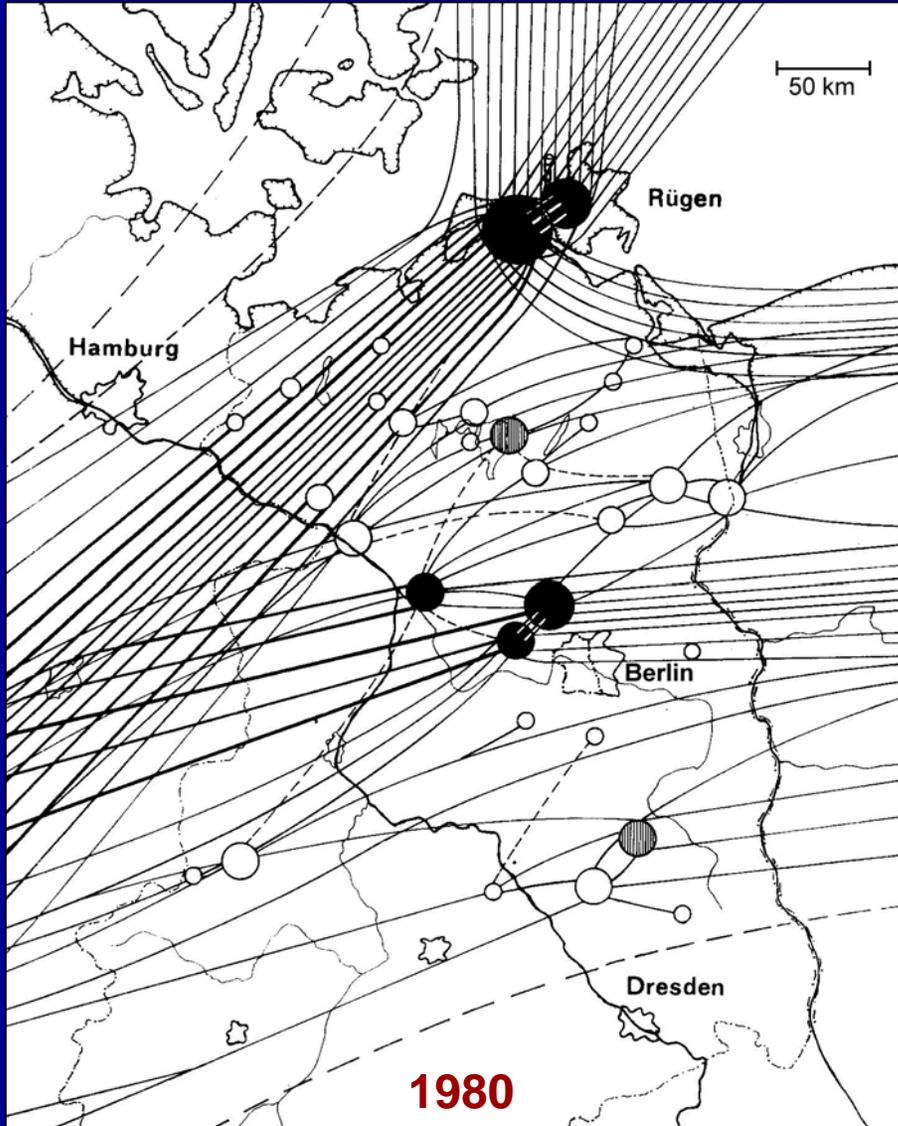


Much more migration through central Europe

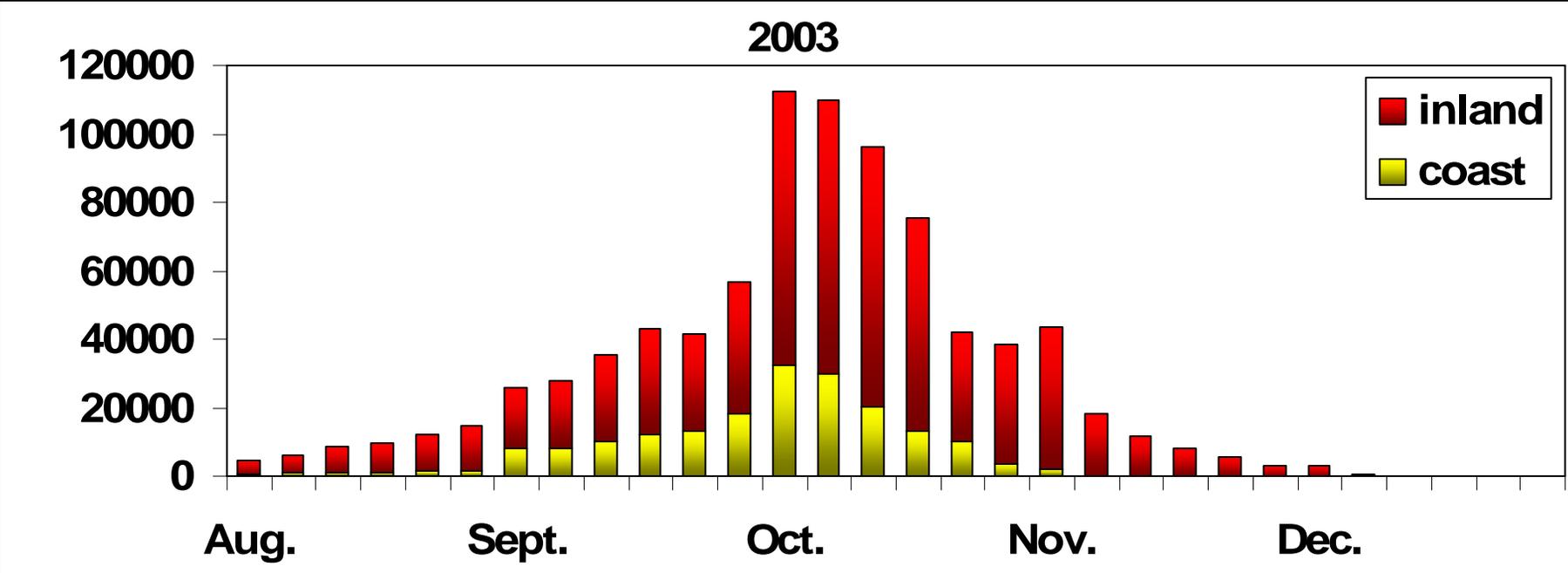
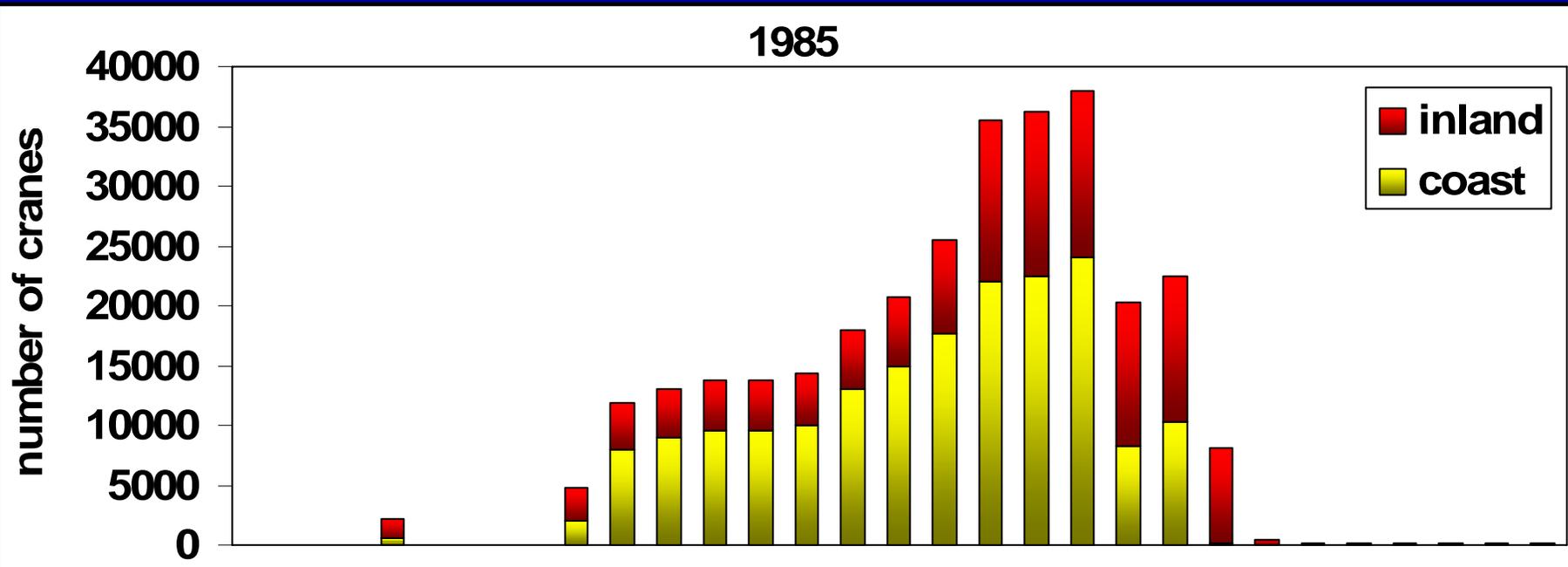
The West European and Baltic-Hungarian routes 1970ies to 2006



More migration from the East since the 1990ies = more inland resting in Germany

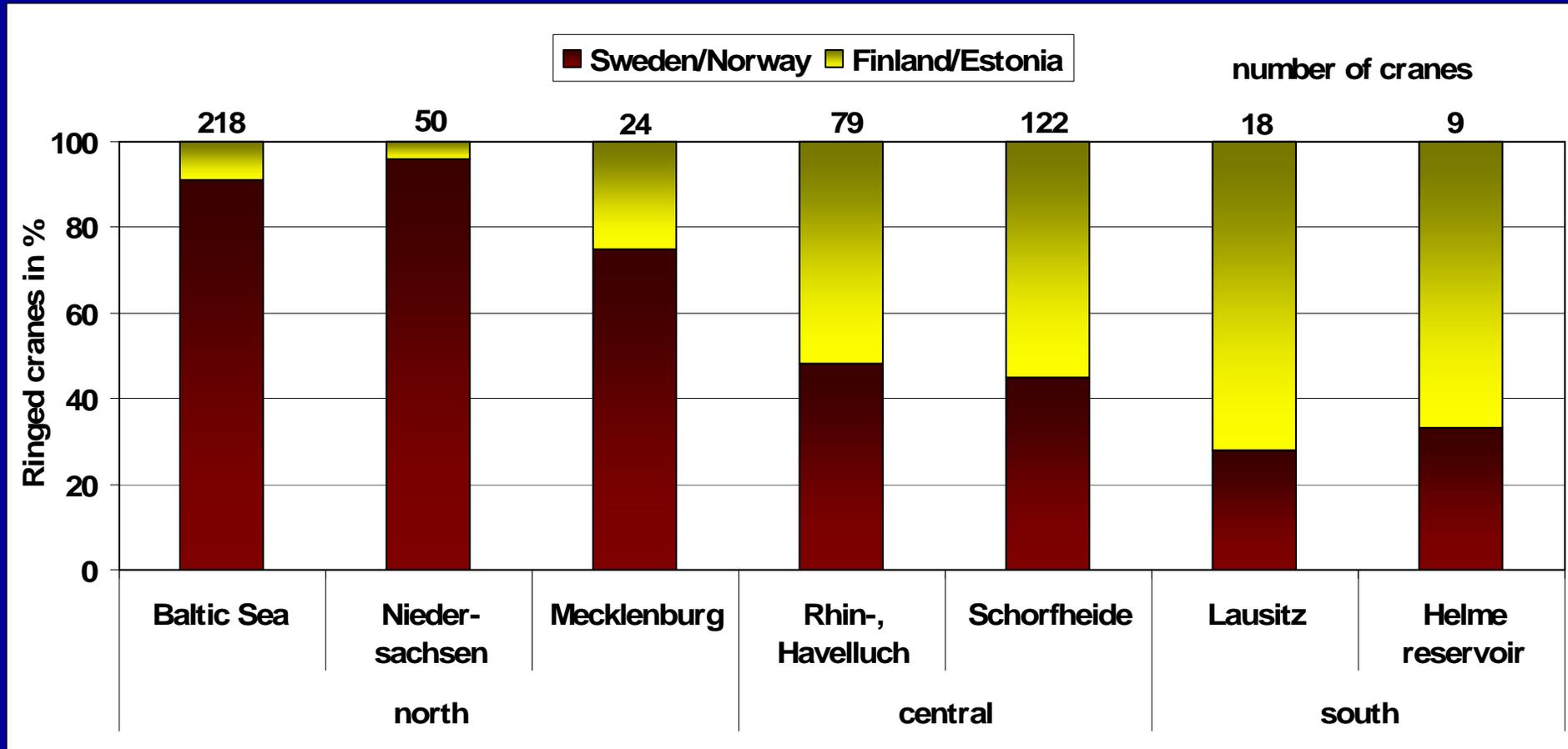


Autumn resting in Germany - 1985 and 2003

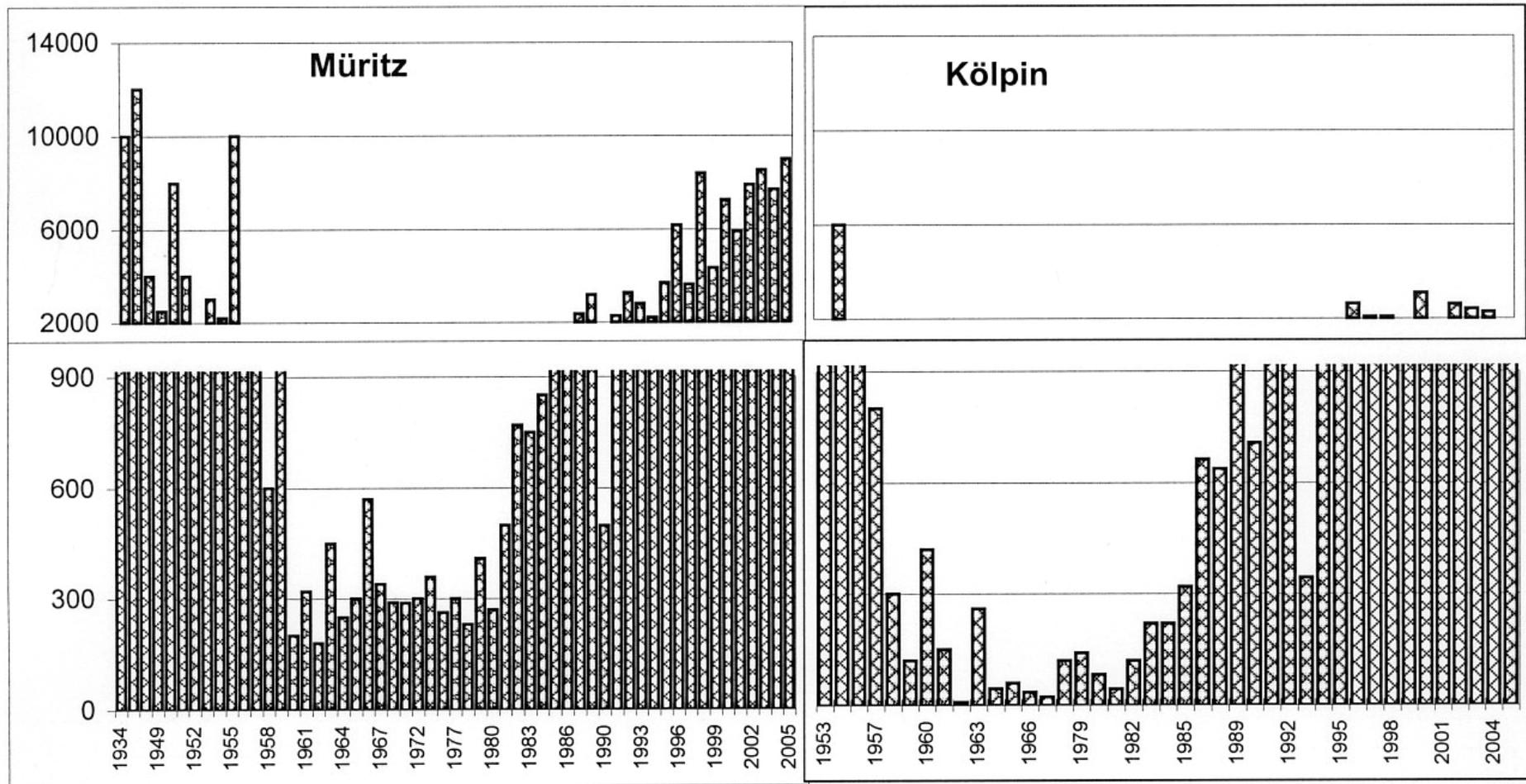


Scandinavian (red) and Finish/Estonian cranes (yellow)

at resting sites from north to south



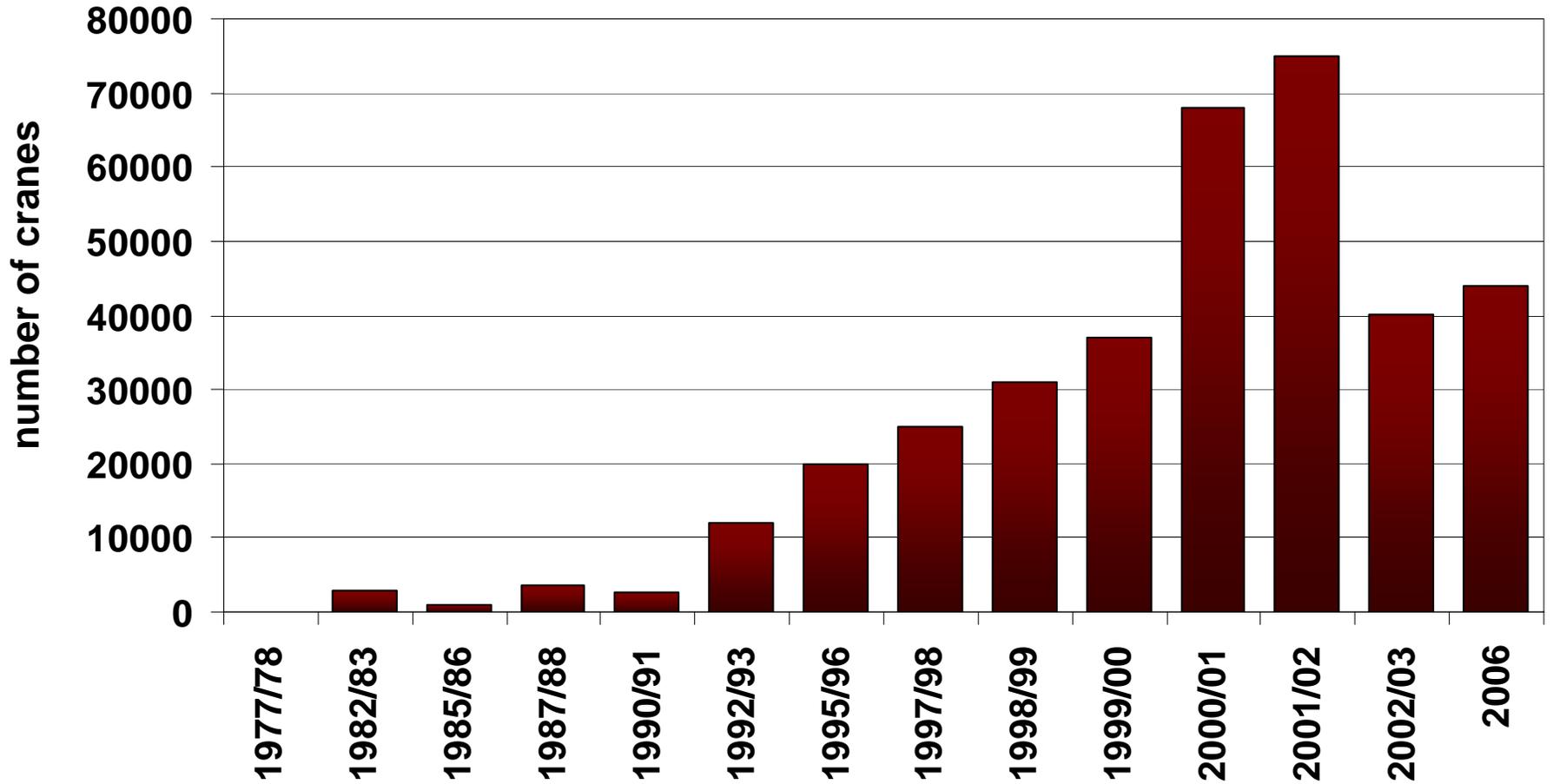
Changes of resting at a lake district over 7 decades



Results of climate change ?



Common Crane wintering in France



Wintering in Germany – 14,000 in 2006/07



Maize not harvested

dung



silage





Deutsche Post



Deutsche Post

1706

Earliest arrival of breeding pairs 1980 to 2004

1980 – 1984	March	20	(III 12 – 25)
1985 – 1989	"	8	(III 1 – 14)
1990 – 1994	February	27	(II 16 – III 10)
1995 – 1999	"	17	(II 13 – 20)
2000 – 2004	"	13	(II 1 – 23)
⇒ since 1980	earlier arrivals		



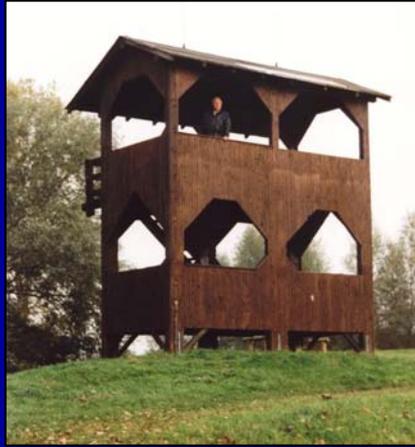
dangers and protection

power lines





Observation points at resting sites



wheaten seed





Diversion feeding at the Hula valley, Israel





Wheat harvested beside maize

Changes in Europe over 3 decades

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better protection status of cranes and their habitats in the European Union• Increase of breeding pair density = use of new habitats• Extension of the breeding area to North, West and South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• double and more pairs• 100-200 km
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More cranes wintering more northwards = shorter migration distance• Earlier return of breeding pairs = possibility of a second clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• esp. in France• February
<p>⇒ Much more cranes on both migration routes = more migration from East to West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3- to 4-fold

Requirements for protection

1. Protection of sleeping at resting sites

- protection status
- availability of enough water
- disturbances as few as possible
- restricted hunting

2. Ensuring food at resting sites

- agricultural crane management
- artificial feedings for diversion

3. Guiding tourists at resting sites

- offering information
- observation points

4. Protection of breeding sites

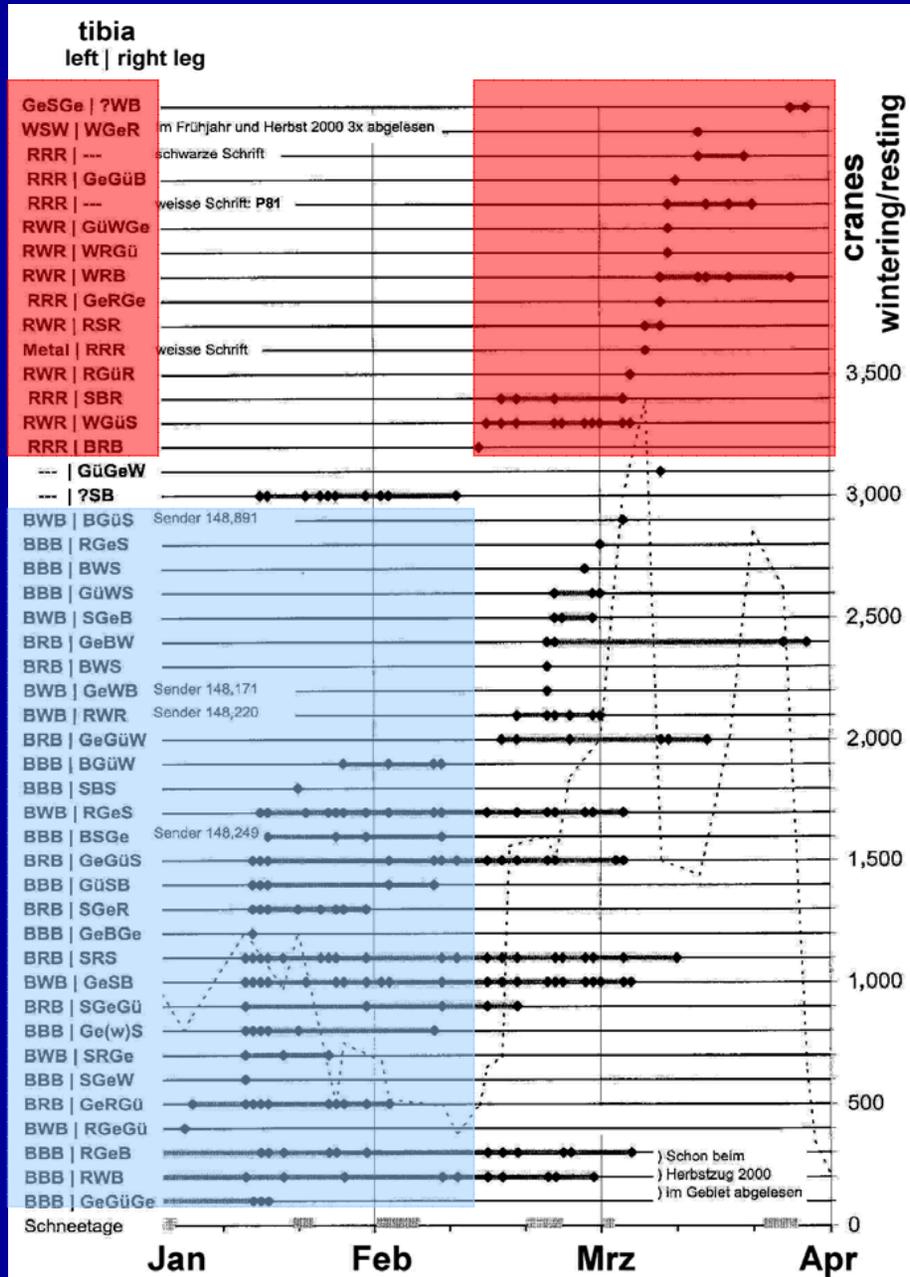
- protection status as far as possible
- reduction of predators, esp. wild boars
- restricted hunting and visiting



Thank you

Wintering cranes in the Havelland in 2000/2001

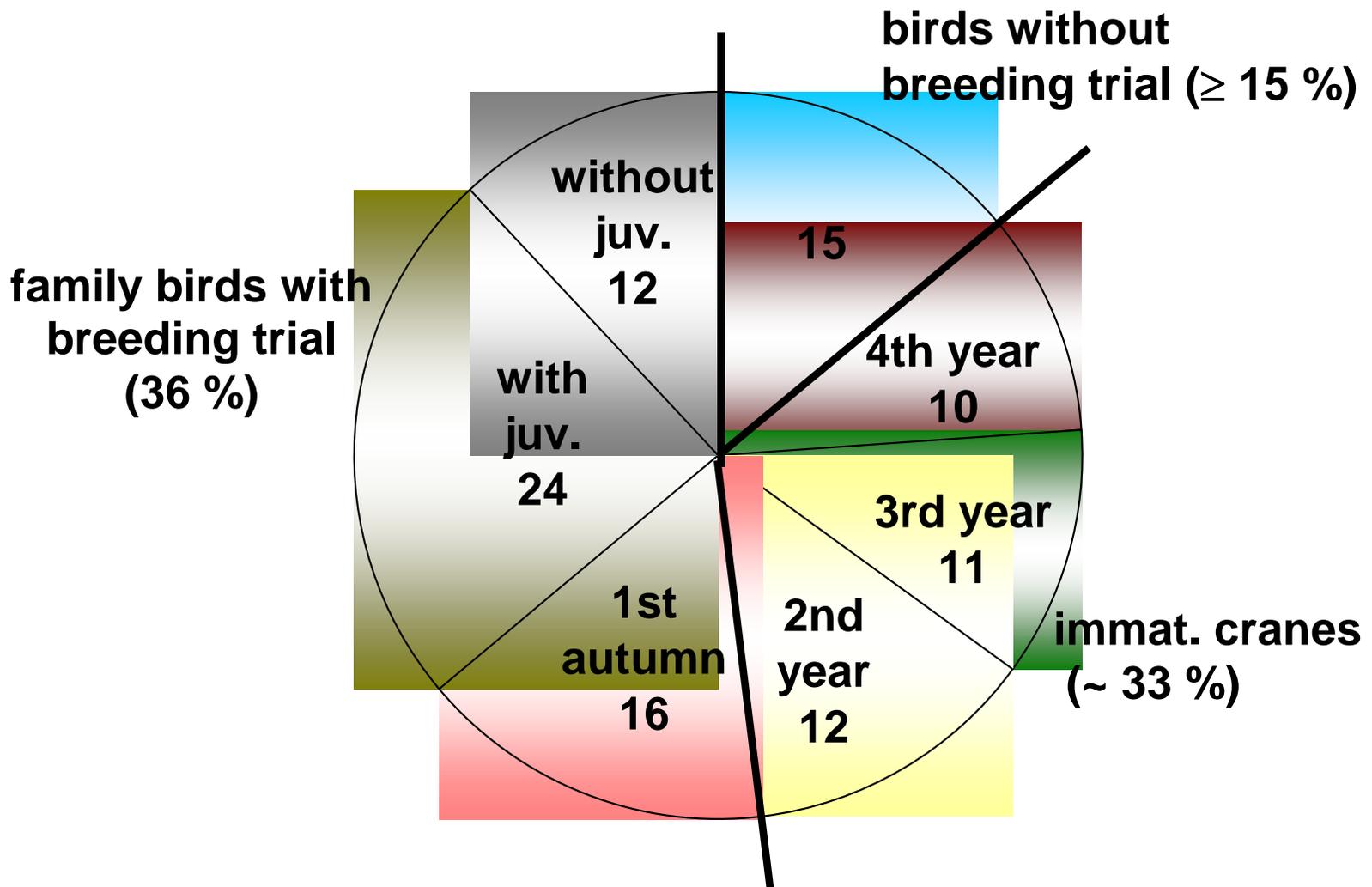
red: Swedish, blue: German birds



Reproduction in different parts of Europe

	Central Europe	Scandinavia	Northeast Europe
• Breeding pairs with juv/%	60 - 70	45 - 60	?
• Juv/pairs with breeding trial	0.6 - 0.8	0.45 - 0.70	?
• Juv/successful pairs	1.3 - 1.4	1.2 - 1.4	?
• Juv at the peak of resting/%	12-16	11 - 13	11 - 13
• Tendency of population development	↑↑↑↑	↑↑	↑?

Estimated composition of Central European crane population



Bastard Common x Hooded Crane



1



2



3



4

Photos:

1, 2: J. Sandvik

3: G. Lundin

4: H. Prange

