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Comparative study of the autumn migration of Marsh Harriers (*Circus aeruginosus*) at three sites of the central Mediterranean

Both during spring and autumn migration substantial numbers of Marsh Harriers (*Circus aeruginosus*) cross the central Mediterranean (GIORDANO 1991, AGOSTINI & LOGOZZO 2000, AGOSTINI 2001a, 2001b, CORSO et al. 2001). In this area the greatest concentration occurs at the Straits of Messina (between Sicily and continental Italy) during spring (max. 3074 individuals counted in 2000; CORSO et al. 2001). In this study, observations were made on the autumn migration of this species at three sites of the Central Mediterranean where notable concentrations of Accipitriformes are recorded each season: the Circeo promontory (CORBI et al. 1999) and the islands of Malta (BEAMAN & GALEA 1974) and Marettimo (western Sicily, AGOSTINI et al. 2000). The aim was to investigate the routes used by the Marsh Harrier in this area, by comparing the variations of the migratory flow and the proportion of birds belonging to different age and sex classes recorded at each site, to verify the tendency of this species to migrate on a broad front undertaking long crossings of water using powered flight (KERLINGER 1989).

Study areas and methods

Observations were made from 15 to 29 September 2000, each day from 9.00 h CET until the dusk, aided with telescope and binocular. The Circeo promontory is located in the southernmost point of the Pianura Pontina reaching 541 m. a.s.l. (Fig. 1). The observation post was located along its southern slope and was chosen to detect the direction of birds leaving the promontory. Here no monitoring was made on 20 September because of

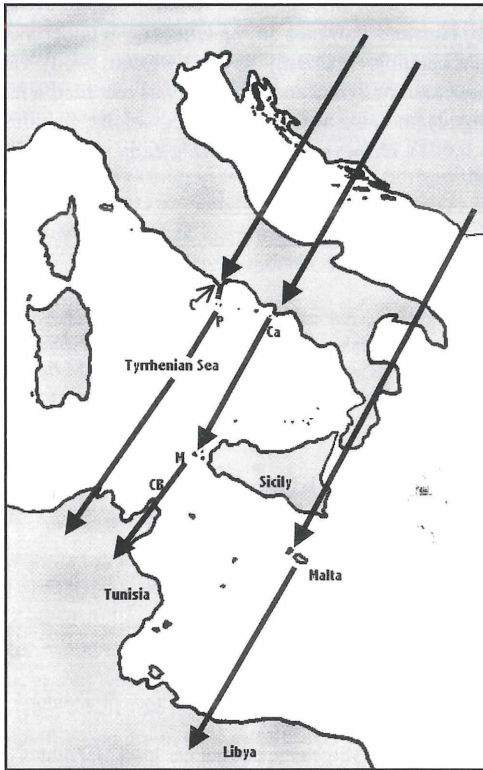


Fig. 1: Supposed routes used by Marsh Harriers during the autumn migration over the central Mediterranean (C = Circeo, P = Ponziene islands, Ca = Capri, M = Marettimo, CB = Cap Bon).

Abb. 1: Vermutete Herbst-Zugrouten von Rohrweihen über den zentralen Mittelmeerraum nach Beobachtungen im Circeo-Vorgebirge (= C), auf Malta und auf der Insel Marettimo (= M). P = Ponziene-Inseln, Ca = Capri, CB = Cap Bon.

heavy rainfalls. Marettimo is a mountainous island (12 km²), about 30 km off western Sicily and 20 km west of the islands of Levanzo and Favignana (Fig. 1). This island is located at the narrowest point of the central Mediterranean, about 130 km NE of the Cap Bon peninsula (Tunisia). Monte Falcone is its highest relief, reaching 686 m. The observation post was located at the altitude of c. 500 m. To date, on this site, observations were made between the end of August and the beginning of September 1997 and 1998 when the greatest concentration of Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) and Egyptian Vultures (*Neophron percnopterus*) through Italy was recorded during post-reproductive movements (AGOSTINI et al. 2000) while only some tens of Marsh Harriers were counted. During spring migration hundreds of Marsh Harriers concentrate on this island (AGOSTINI & LOGOZZO 1998, AGOSTINI 2001 a, b). The Maltese Islands are situated about 90 km south of Sicily and 335 km north of Libya (Fig. 1). Raptors concentrate along the cliffs on the western side of the Island of Malta (BEAMAN & GALEA 1974). The observation post was situated in this area, on one of the highest points of the island (250 m a.s.l.).

It was possible to determine the age and sex of 552 birds by observation of their plumage (FORSMAN 1999). The total of males, females and juveniles was derived at each site by multiplying their proportions in the sample of identified individuals, following the method used by KJELLÉN (1992) in his study on the autumn migration of raptors at the Falsterbo peninsula (Sweden). In particular, to exclude a bias due to the better identification of adult males, the proportion of females and juveniles was estimated dividing unidentified individuals of the group female/juvenile between the two age groups according to their proportion among the identified birds (see also AGOSTINI & LOGOZZO 2000).

Results and Discussion

At the Circeo promontory a total of 337 Marsh Harriers was counted and more than 80% of them were seen in 5 days (Fig. 2). According to their proportions among aged individuals it has been pos-

sible to estimate the passage of 140 (41.5%) juveniles while, among adults, females outnumbered males (Table; $\chi^2 = 22.1$, d.f. = 1, $p < 0.001$). Marsh Harriers showed a strong tendency to undertake the water-crossing: they left the coast flying south, heading apparently towards western Sicily via the Ponziane Islands. Over the island of Marettimo a total of 220 Marsh Harriers was recorded with about 50% in two days (19 and 24 September, Fig. 2) and also at this site, among adults, females outnumbered males (Table; $\chi^2 = 21.7$, d.f. = 1, $p < 0.001$). However, by comparing daily variation in

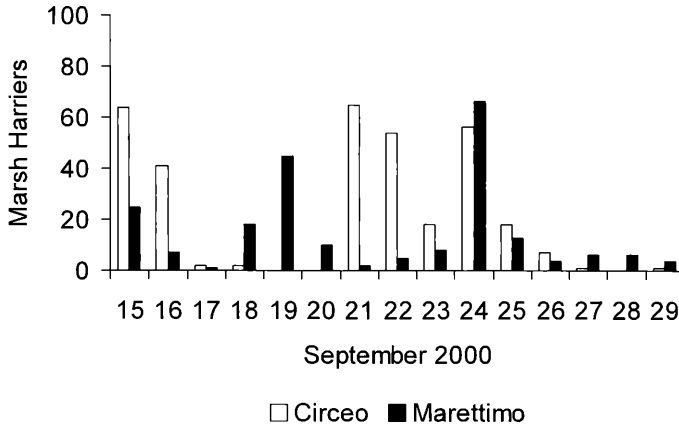


Fig. 2: Variations in migration of Marsh Harriers from 15. – 29. September 2000 on the Circeo promontory and Marettimo.

Abb. 2: Rohrweihen-Zug vom 15. – 29. September 2000 im Circeo-Vorgebirge und auf der Insel Marettimo.

the migratory flows it is possible to note a lack of correspondence between Circeo and Marettimo (Fig. 2). Over the island of Malta 416 Marsh Harriers were seen with an evident peak comprising 191 birds on 23 September. At this site, mostly juveniles were recorded and, among adults, the difference between males and females was not significant (Table). These results confirm the strong tendency of this species to migrate on a broad front carrying out long powered flight over water (KERLINGER 1989). For this reason, differently from other raptors using mostly soaring flight over land during migration, concentrations of thousands of Marsh Harriers rarely occur (KERLINGER 1989, ZALLES & BILDSTEIN 2000) although 51.000–74.000 pairs breed in Europe (mostly in Russia, Poland and Ukraine; FERGUSON-LEES et al. 2001). Probably the hundreds of birds recorded in our study belong to populations breeding in eastern Europe moving along parallel NE-SW directions

Table: Juveniles, adult males and adult females estimated at the three sites according to their proportions among identified individuals.

Tab.: Aufgliederung der an den drei Beobachtungspunkten erfassten Rohrweihen nach juvenilen Vögeln, adulten ♂ und adulten ♀ (hochgerechnet nach Befunden an Individuen, die entsprechend identifiziert werden konnten).

Site	Juveniles	Adult males	Adult females
Circeo	140	65	132
Marettimo	65	48	107
Malta	312	49	55

(Fig. 1). This flight direction agrees with that recorded by radar among harriers leaving the coast of southern Spain (MEYER et al. 2000). Perhaps the migratory flow observed over Marettimo is correlated with that observed over Capri (JONZÉN & PETTERSSON 1999) where a total of 134 and 186 birds were seen in 1994 and 1995, respectively, leaving the coast towards SW. Moreover, birds concentrating over Malta could be those observed along the Calabrian Apennines (southern continental Italy; AGOSTINI & LOGOZZO 1997, 2000), located NE of the island. Finally, Marsh Harriers undertaking the crossing of the Tyrrhenian Sea from the Circeo promontory apparently towards western Sicily, probably deviate SW flying directly towards Tunisia via the Ponziene Islands. On the contrary Marettimo, as in spring (AGOSTINI 2001 a, b), should attract birds crossing the Channel of Sicily stressing a correspondence with the variation of the migratory flow recorded at Circeo.

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Zusammenfassung

Vergleichende Studie zum Herbstzug von Rohrweihen (*Circus aeruginosus*) an drei Beobachtungsplätzen im zentralen Mittelmeerraum.

Während der zweiten September-Hälfte des Jahres 2000 wurden im zentralen Mittelmeerraum an drei Plätzen Beobachtungen zum Herbstzug von Rohrweihen vorgenommen: im Circeo-Vorgebirge (Zentral-Italien), auf Malta und auf der Insel Marettimo (West-Sizilien). Es konnten insgesamt 973 Rohrweihen erfasst werden (416 davon über Malta). Im Circeo-Vorgebirge folgten die Rohrweihen nicht der Küste, sondern zogen südlich in Richtung der Ponziene-Inseln über das Tyrrhenische Meer. Vergleicht man an den drei Beobachtungsplätzen jeweils die Zahl beobachteter Rohrweihen/Tag und die jeweilige Aufgliederung nach Alter und Geschlecht, ist kein Zusammenhang zwischen den Beobachtungen im Circeo-Vorgebirge und den Inseln Marettimo und Malta festzustellen. Die Befunde lassen vermuten, dass die Rohrweihen den zentralen Mittelmeerraum in breiter Front in NE-SW-Richtung überfliegen.

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Schriftenschau

Richarz, K., E. Bezzel & M. Hormann (Hrsg., 2001): Taschenbuch für Vogelschutz. AULA-Verlag, Wiebelsheim. 630 S., mit 198 Abb. und 29 Tabellen. ISBN 3-89104-653-7. Preis 34,90 Euro.

Der von SEBASTIAN PFEIFER herausgegebene Vogelschutz-Klassiker „Taschenbuch für Vogelschutz“ (1. Auflage 1957, erschien 1980 in neu bearbeiteter 5. Aufl.) sah seine Aufgabe darin, „dem in der Praxis tätigen Naturschützer einen auf den neuesten Stand gebrachten Leitfaden in die Hand zu geben“ Dies ist auch das Ziel des vorliegenden neuen Taschenbuches. Aber wer „heute Vogelschutz betreibt, muss lernen, sich einer harten, oft rücksichtslosen und komplexe Zusammenhänge ignorierenden Übermacht zu stellen“ (Zitat aus der „Einführung“ von E. BEZZEL). Das neue Vogelschutzbuch, an dem außer den Herausgebern noch 26 weitere Autoren mitgearbeitet haben, versteht sich deshalb als Leitfaden, der nicht nur vielfältige Informationen zusammenstellt, sondern auch Fragen aufwirft und zur kritischen Auseinandersetzung mit Problemen anregt. Es werden praktisch alle Bereiche angesprochen, in denen der Schutz von Vögeln eine Rolle spielt, von den traditionellen Artenschutzmaßnahmen über besondere Gefahren für Vögel (z.B. Freileitungen, Windenergieanlagen, Glascheiben) bis hin zu Land- und Forstnutzung und Konflikten mit Freizeit, Sport und Verkehr. Sehr aktuell ist auch das Kapitel „Wenn Vögel zum Problem werden“ (befasst sich u.a. mit Kormoranen und anderen Fischjägern, Rabenvögeln und „Beutegreifern als Gefährdung für andere Arten“). Und wer sich z.B. über internationale Artenschutz-Übereinkommen, nationale Vogelschutzbestimmungen und Schutzgebiete nach nationalem und internationalem Recht informieren möchte, findet in dieser empfehlenswerten Neuerscheinung auch hierzu jeweils entsprechende Zusammenstellungen. Das mit zahlreichen aussagekräftigen Fotos illustrierte neue „Taschenbuch für Vogelschutz“ dürfte deshalb für einen großen Interessentenkreis von besonderem Nutzen sein.

W. Winkel

Hötker H., E. Lebedeva, P.S. Tomkovich, J. Gromadzka, N.C. Davidson, J. Evans, D.A. Stroud & R. West (eds., 1998): Migration and international conservation of waders. Research and conservation on north Asian, African and European flyways. *International Wader Studies* 10: 500 pp., DIN-A-4, Paperback, ISSN 1354-9944. Bezug: International Wader Study Group, c/o National Centre for Ornithology, Nunnery Place, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2PU, UK. Preis: GBP 35,- plus Porto und Verpackung.

Der Band mit 90 Beiträgen der gleichnamigen Fachtagung in Odessa vom 13.-17.4.1992 ist auf 1998 datiert, erschien aber erst Ende 2000 und dürfte somit vielen noch unbekannt sein. Alle Artikel sind auf Englisch mit einer russischen Zusammenfassung und angenehm knapp gefasst.

Watvögel bieten sich wie kaum eine andere Vogelgruppe an, für den weltweiten Schutz von Feuchtgebieten zu werben. Das erste Kapitel enthält eine Resolution der Tagungsteilnehmer über internationale Zusammenarbeit bei der Erforschung der Flugrouten und dem Schutz ziehender Limikolen („Odessa Protocol“). Die weiteren Beiträge beziehen sich auf den Raum von Südwestafrika bis Taimyr und von Irland bis Kamtschatka, mit Schwerpunkten auf den Britischen Inseln, der Schwarzmeerregion und der Tundra Russlands. Das zweite

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