# Waterbirds in Cyprus 2007/08

Iris Charalambidou, Salih Gücel, Nicolaos Kassinis, Niyazi Turkseven, Wayne Fuller, Asuman Kuyucu, and Hüseyin Yorgancı

Published by
Unit of Environmental Studies,
Cyprus Center of European and International Affairs

In cooperation with
Turkish-Cypriot Biologists Association & Cyprus Game Fund

November 2008


CYPRUS CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS


**ISBN 978-9963-634-60-6**

This publication should be cited as
Charalambidou, I., Gücel, S., Kassinis, N., Turkseven, N., Fuller, W., Kuyucu, A. & Yorgancı H. 2008. Waterbirds in Cyprus 2007/08. UES-CCEIA/ TCBA/CGF/, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Published by: UES-CCEIA/ TCBA/CGF/

Front and Back Cover: Designed by Marios Skoutellas.
Insert: Designed by Theopress Ltd.

Photographs
Front cover: Greater Flamingos at Larnaca Salt Lake, by Nicolaos Kassinis.
Back cover: Greater Flamingos at Famagusta Wetlands, by Salih Gücel.

This publication is co-funded by the UNDP's initiative, Action for Cooperation and Trust and the Unit of Environmental Studies - Cyprus Center of European and International Affairs.

This report is produced and provided for free by the Unit of Environmental Studies, Cyprus Center of European and International Affairs.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book represents the first report of systematic counts of waterbirds at the main wetlands covering all Cyprus, and includes information from the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme and additional data from complementary surveys and studies. It was only made possible through the work of a huge number of people to whom we are extremely grateful.

We would like to thank the United Nations Development Programme's Action for Cooperation and Trust for providing funds for this project, and especially Nicolas Jarraud for his endless support, encouragement and guidance at every stage of the project, from its inception through to its completion. A special thanks to Costas Papastavros, Marilena Papastavrou, Evi Eftychiou and Kyriakos Georgiou for tirelessly overseeing all aspects and details of the project, and for their continuous and never-ending backing and assistance.

We are grateful to the following people (listed in alphabetical order) for providing support, technical assistance, training, supplementary information and additional data: Mustafa Akad, Triantafyllos Akriotis, Ferhan Altunç, Pantelis Charilaou, Kypros Constantinou, Ruth Cromie, Simon Delaney, Konstantinos Demetriou, Pantelis Hadjigerou, Thomas Hadjikyriakou, Haris Hadjistyllis, Tony Hutchinson, Doğa Kuyucu, Giorgos Kyriakides, Ioannis Kyriakou, George Maltas, Varnavas Michael, Andy Musgrove, Giorgos Neophytou, Kostas Nicolaou, Celal Öztürk, Giorgos Pitharides, Panikos Prastitis, Barış Saydam, Marios Skoutellas and Eleni Veligratli.

Grateful thanks to everyone and we apologize to anyone who has unintentionally been missed.

**CONTENTS**

**PREFACE by the United Nations Development Programme Action for Cooperation and Trust (UNDP-ACT)**

On 1 October 2005 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched its peace building project in Cyprus, Action for Cooperation and Trust (ACT). The purpose of ACT is to create opportunities for Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together on concrete projects which will benefit all people on the island, while at the same time promoting inter-communal tolerance and mutual understanding. The ACT project is managed directly by UNDP and has a total budget of US $41.8 million for six years (October 2005 - September 2011). The project is funded principally by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with additional funding from UNDP.

We provide opportunities for Cypriot organizations to design and implement projects which will help build the foundations for lasting relationships island-wide. One of the main objectives of ACT is to encourage Cypriots to demonstrate the benefits of island-wide cooperation. To this end ACT funds projects and initiatives which focus on multicultural education and youth empowerment, promoting civil engagement, support to environmental protection and the preservation and promotion of Cyprus's rich cultural heritage. In each of these areas ACT works with Cypriots to emphasize the need for Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together to achieve a prosperous and healthy future for the island and its people.

One of the key areas where the need for such cooperation is obvious is environment and public health. Air pollution does not stop at the Ledra Palace crossing point and airborne viruses are not hampered by barbed wire in the buffer zone. From an ecological point of view, the island is a series of interconnected ecosystems and therefore environmental issues can only be properly addressed on an island-wide basis. Against this background, ACT promotes inter-communal partnerships which can help care for the common natural heritage of all Cypriots. These efforts involve support for bi-communal advisory groups; environmental advocacy and awareness; and facilitating technology transfer and knowledge sharing. ACT currently supports three bi-communal advisory groups, which bring together Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot experts and focus on organic farming, dairy farming and pandemic prevention. ACT's environmental advocacy strategy supports the philosophy that Cyprus's rich and varied environmental assets can only be protected and maintained if the two communities work together. In this vein, ACT's support to the Cyprus Environmental Stakeholder Forum aims to establish a broad-based coalition of environmental stakeholders which will forge a common platform for promoting a mutually-agreed island-wide set of environmental priorities. Finally, ACT assists with "Green" technology transfer that reinforces knowledge sharing between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot experts in the area of reforestation and organic farming.

At the interface between environmental and public health priorities is the risk posed by the H5N1 virus, which causes a particularly virulent type of avian influenza, which is contagious to human beings. Cyprus finds itself on the path of a major North-South bird migratory route, and many of the avifauna taking this route every winter are waterbirds which are potential vectors of the virus. In 2006, following an avian influenza scare on the island, UNDP-ACT promoted the creation of an informal, bi-communal information exchange mechanism between veterinary experts in both communities, the Emergency Disease Forum, which also played a role in maintaining bi-communal public health dialogue during the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in 2007. But in addition to establishing a dialogue on public health issues, UNDP-ACT recognised the need for an island-wide approach to research, with the monitoring of waterbirds using standardised methods in both communities being the first line of defence against outbreaks of Avian Influenza on the island, which is why it decided to fund the waterbird monitoring project led by the University of Nicosia. What appealed to us about this project was the involvement of scientists from both communities, working together using the same approach, thus demonstrating that bi-communal scientific cooperation is not only possible, but can also help improve the security of all inhabitants of this island. Moreover, in addition to the bi-communal cooperation, and the positive outcomes on public health, this project had an additional advantage: it helped provide invaluable data on the avifauna diversity of this island, and thus contributed to international knowledge on biodiversity.

With all these outcomes taken into consideration, we firmly believe that this project will show the way to others the true benefits to the environment and to public health of working together.

Nicolas Jarraud, Programme Analyst, UNDP-ACT

**PREFACE by the Unit of Environmental Studies of the Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs, affiliated with the University of Nicosia (UES/CCEIA)**

This book represents the culmination of a one year field study throughout the island monitoring water birds. The field study was made possible by a generous grant by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) under its peace building project in Cyprus, Action for Cooperation and Trust (ACT). It was co-sponsored by the Unit of Environmental Studies of the Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs. The Center is a non-profit making institution affiliated with the University of Nicosia. The partners in the project included the Turkish-Cypriot Biologists Association and the Cyprus Game Fund. This was the fourth project of the Unit of Environmental Studies funded by UNDP. The other three projects are: (a) Setting the Foundations for a Pan-Cyprian Network of Environmental Organisations, (b) the Cyprus Geological Heritage Educational Tool and (c) Desertification in Cyprus and its Impacts on the Wine Industry.

The impetus for the project was provided by the avian influenza epidemics that had spread in 2006 from South-East Asia to Europe. Cyprus is located on an important migratory flyway, it is visited annually by millions of migrating birds and is considered as an important staging and overwintering site for many species. Waterbirds pose a higher risk of carrying the virus, as they have been the dominant group affected in major wild bird avian influenza outbreaks in China, Mongolia, Azerbaijan and Germany (Chen et al. 2005, 2006; Liu et al. 2005).

The main objectives of the island-wide water bird surveillance programme were:

- to improve the capacity to detect and report wild bird deaths and possible routes of transmission of avian influenza, and generally to better understand the movement patterns of waterbirds throughout Cyprus,
- to assist in the establishment of partnerships between relevant stakeholders in both communities through data sharing and training programmes, and
- to improve the rapid sharing of data locally and internationally.

Although, fortunately, during the period of the field study the fears of an influenza epidemic in Cyprus did not occur, the project partners worked diligently in surveying and documenting the presence of waterbirds all over Cyprus. In the process they have attended professional workshops, organized in the context of the project, and developed a professional network and practices that will definitely prove useful in the future.

The outcomes of their work are (a) this book, which we trust will prove very useful for ornithologists and relevant stakeholders in Cyprus and internationally alike, and (b) the online database which at a later stage will be available at http://www.cyef.net. The Unit of Environmental Studies of the Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs has every intention of finding ways to keep this project alive, the network in place and repeat the field study as needed in the near future.

Building bridges, communication and professional relations over barbed wire and across the buffer zone is an important parameter in bringing the two major communities in Cyprus together and eventually reuniting the island. Cyprus is too small an area to be divided by the force of arms, lack of trust and the absence of a common vision for what the future could bring for all people. A united Cyprus in the context of the European Union can provide the stability, safety, equality and prosperity that the people on the island deserve and which for a long time have been denied to them. As a final thought it is imperative that we must bequeath to our children and the future generations a free, democratic, united, prosperous, environmentally sound and healthy Cyprus. It is a debt of honour that our generation owes to those that follow.

Kyriakos E. Georgiou, Project Supervisor, UES/CCEIA

## SUMMARY

***The Island-Wide Waterbird Monitoring Programme in Cyprus***

The Island-Wide Waterbird Monitoring Programme was set up jointly by the Unit of Environmental Studies of the Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs (affiliated with the University of Nicosia), the Turkish-Cypriot Biologists Association and the Game Fund, with support from the United Nations Development Programme's Action for Cooperation and Trust (UNDP-ACT), which is funded by USAID. The aim of the programme was to monitor waterbirds at wetlands throughout Cyprus in order to detect potential outbreaks of avian influenza in wild bird populations, to estimate population sizes of waterbirds, to establish a basis on which trends in their numbers and distribution can be determined and compared, and to identify important sites for waterbirds island-wide.

Cyprus is located on an important migratory flyway and is visited annually by millions of birds. Heightened surveillance of wild birds is being urged by conservation organisations worldwide as a result of the spread of avian influenza H5N1. There are concerns that migratory birds could be hastening the spread of the disease, and while scientists are debating the role of wild birds there is agreement on the need for greater surveillance and more rigorous studies on wild bird populations. Although a wide range of bird species can be affected by avian influenza, indications are that waterbirds pose a higher risk of carrying the virus.

This situation has highlighted the need for systematic monitoring systems in areas where surveillance of wild birds is non-existent or covers only part of an area. Regular surveillance of waterbirds has been carried out by the Game Fund and Veterinary Department in the Greek-Cypriot community since 1996 while similar monitoring has not been taking place in the Turkish-Cypriot community. As a result, island-wide estimates of waterbird populations and information about their movements do not exist for Cyprus despite the relatively small size of the island.

In this context, we conducted synchronized counts of waterbirds at wetlands island-wide. Training workshops were organized for the fieldworkers with invited experts from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT). Counts were carried out over a one-year period at twenty-seven wetland sites of all habitats in all areas of Cyprus; salt lakes, artificial dams and brackish and freshwater lakes. Monthly coordinated counts were made by biologists, Game Fund personnel and volunteers, from July 2007 to June 2008.

This report presents total numbers counted for all species in all major wetlands of the island. Significant counts are discussed, waterbird totals per month are provided for all sites monitored, and species occurring in internationally important numbers at particular sites are identified.

***The 2007/08 year***

This report summarises counts made during 2007/08. These counts are the first systematic counts carried out simultaneously at all important wetlands in Cyprus over a one year period. They represent a first attempt to estimate population sizes of waterbirds, and to compare important sites for waterbirds on an island-wide basis. During 2007/08, the teams of counters covered 50 count sectors at 27 wetland sites. This represents the first such effort of its kind in Cyprus and a huge thank you goes to all those involved.

Overall, numbers of waterbirds were lower than usual due to extreme drought conditions that prevailed in Cyprus during this period. Two wetland sites, Galateia Lake and Gypsou Dam, were dry throughout the counting period while five wetlands and some of the count sectors dried up earlier than usual in spring and summer. In particular, the number of wintering Greater Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*) was low in comparison to other years when they usually reach 10,000 individuals. Most waterbird species were present in lower numbers than previous years.

## INTRODUCTION

Lying on a major flyway, large numbers of waterbirds are attracted to Cyprus, especially during winter due to the relatively mild and wet climate. Different waterbird species are present at different times of the year. Many species occur in their largest numbers during winter (such as Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Common Teal *Anas crecca*, Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*), others are resident with their low numbers boosted during winter (such as Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, Common Coot *Fulica atra*, Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*), while others occur mostly as passage migrants (such as sandpipers, Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*, herons and egrets) or summer visitors (such as Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover) *Vanellus spinosus).*

Cyprus is of international importance for the Greater Flamingo, Demoiselle Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew; *Burhinus oedicnemus*) and Common Shelduck. It also hosts endangered species such as the Greater Sandplover (*Charadrius leschenaultii*), Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*) and European Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*). It is of European importance for the Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover) that has a predominantly African distribution and in Europe breeds only in Cyprus, Greece and Turkey (BirdLife International 2004). Cyprus' wetlands also support important breeding populations of the Black-winged Stilt and Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*).

Regular monitoring of sites that support these and other waterbird species is important, in order to take coordinated measures to conserve migratory and resident waterbirds. Sites and habitats for waterbirds need to be identified, protected and managed appropriately. We hope with this report to promote research into the ecology of these species and exchange of information between both major communities in Cyprus.

### *Aims and objectives of the island-wide monitoring programme*

The island-wide waterbird monitoring programme aimed to monitor all waterbirds present at Cyprus' wetlands from July 2007 to June 2008, in order to detect potential outbreaks of avian influenza in wild birds, and to provide systematically collected data on which the conservation of their populations and wetland habitats should be based. To this end, the monitoring programme had four main objectives:

- To detect potential outbreaks of avian influenza in waterbird populations.
- To assess the size of waterbird populations present at wetlands throughout Cyprus, over a one year period.
- To provide principal data in order to establish a basis on which trends in waterbird numbers and distribution can be compared and determined.
- To assess the importance of individual sites for waterbirds on an island-wide basis.

We anticipate that these results will form the basis for informed decision-making by conservation bodies, planners and developers and will contribute to the sustainable and sensible use and management of wetlands and their dependent waterbirds.

This report presents syntheses of data collected from July 2007 to June 2008, and breeding data for some species from March to June 2007 and 2008. In addition, *ad hoc* data on the Demoiselle Crane, Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew) and Audouin's Gull are included, where data from the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme are insufficient to fulfil this aim, so that the report provides a single, comprehensive source of information on waterbird status and distribution in Cyprus. As Cyprus is predominantly important for wintering waterbirds, whose peak numbers occur during winter, and can still be present through into much of spring, it is more meaningful to present spring data along with that of the preceding winter. Therefore, this report presents data from July through to June, thus including the autumn and spring data from the adjoining wintering period.

***Weather in 2007/08***

Cyprus is characterized by a typical Mediterranean climate with dry, hot summers and wet, mild winters. The island's proximity to the Middle East makes it one of the hottest parts of the Mediterranean, and during the summer high pressure coming up from North Africa keeps the temperatures high. From May to September, temperatures are generally over 30 $C^0$, with cloudless skies and virtually no rain. Spring temperatures average between 23 $C^0$ and 27 $C^0$. The winters see milder weather, occasionally reaching lows of 17 $C^0$, and a more changeable climate. Most of the rain in Cyprus falls between December and February, with the island averaging 40 days of rainfall every year.

An ongoing drought in Cyprus since 2005 continued during 2007 and 2008. In 2007 annual rainfall was 461.6 mm, which was 92% of the average, while rainfall distribution during the year was erratic. March and April had 57% and 67% of average rainfall respectively, rainfall in May was above average (349%), June was low (27%), July and August were also above average with 262% and 210% respectively, while the rest of the year remained below average (September, 0%; October, 31%; November, 75%; and December 85%). From January to June 2008, rainfall totalled 107.4 mm, and was much lower than average (January, 37%; February, 44%; March, 35%; April, 8%; May, 48%; June, 3%). The extreme drought conditions that prevailed during autumn 2007 and spring 2008 was evident in the differences between the numbers of breeding waders in spring 2007 compared to spring 2008. Higher numbers of breeding waders, such as Black-winged Stilt, Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover) and Kentish Plover were recorded in spring 2007. Some data are presented in the individual Species Accounts.

## WATERBIRDS IN CYPRUS

***Survey methods***

The main source of data for this report is the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme, providing regular monthly counts for the majority of waterbird species at Cyprus' important wetlands. Some breeding data and additional *ad hoc* data for some species are also included.

Counts during the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme were made using the 'look-see' methodology (Bibby et al. 2000) whereby the observer surveyed a predefined area with a spotting scope and binoculars. Counts were made at all wetland habitats including salt lakes, artificial dams and brackish and freshwater lakes. During 2007/08, the teams of counters covered 50 count sectors at 27 wetland sites, from July 2007 to June 2008. Site coverage is shown in Figure 1. The district, wetland site names and count sectors are given in Table 1. The coordinates of all sites mentioned by name in this report, and the recorders, are given in Appendix 1.

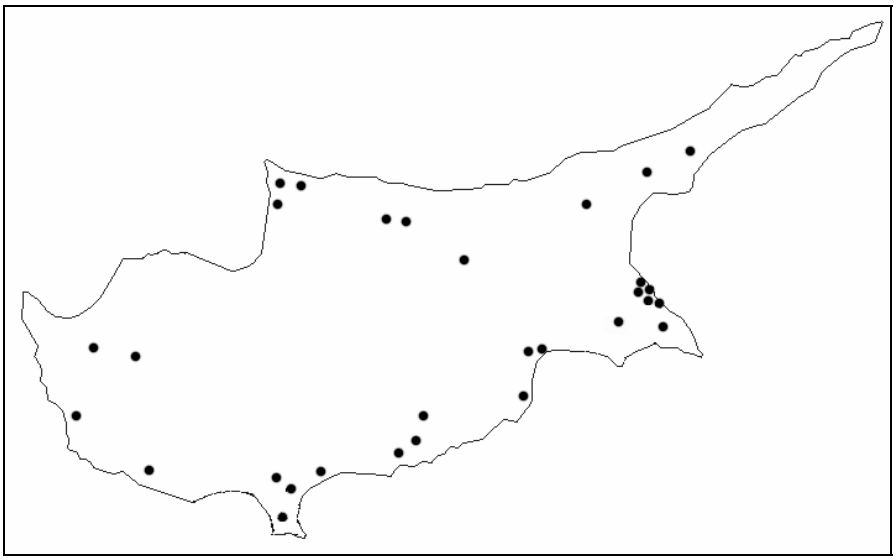


*Figure 1.* Position of all locations counted for the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme between July 2007 and June 2008. All points represent wetlands sites, apart from Famagusta Wetlands which is represented by four points corresponding to its four count sectors (for more information see Table 1 and Appendix 1).

*Table 1.* List of wetland sites, their codes and count sectors.

| District | Code | Wetland Site | Count Sectors |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famagusta | AC | Achna Dam | |
| | FW | Famagusta Wetlands | Neapoli<br>Engomi<br>Silver Beach<br>Glapsides |
| | FL | Famagusta Lake | |
| | GA | Galateia Lake * | |
| | GY | Gypsou Dam * | |
| | OV | Ovgoros Dam | |
| Larnaca | KAL | Kalavassos Dam | |
| | LW | Larnaca Wetlands | Larnaca Salt Lake<br>Larnaca Sewage Works<br>Latsi<br>Orphani<br>Patsalos<br>Kokkinos |
| | LE | Lefkara Dam | |
| | OL | Oroklini Lake | |
| | PL | Paralimni Lake | |
| | PA | Partenitis (Aradippou) Dam | |
| Limassol | AW | Akrotiri Wetlands | Akrotiri Salt Lake<br>Livadhi Marsh<br>Bishop's Pool<br>Zakaki Marsh<br>Ladies Mile<br>Coast (shipwreck) |
| | DD | Dipotamos Dam | |
| | KD | Kouris Dam | |
| | PO | Polemidia Dam | |
| | YD | Yermasoyia Dam | |
| Kyrenia | AE | Agia Eirini Dam | |
| | KC | Kalo Chorio Dam | |
| | PA | Panagra Dam | |
| Nicosia | KAN | Kanli Dam | |
| | KI | Kioneli Dam | |
| | MM | Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant | 11 count sectors |
| Paphos | AD | Asprokremmos Dam | |
| | ED | Evretou Dam | |
| | MD | Mavrokolympos Dam ** | |
| | KA | Kannaviou Dam *** | |

(* The wetland sites were dry throughout the monitoring period; ** Monitored from July to December 2007; *** Monitored from January to June 2008)

Numbers of all waterbird species, as defined by Wetlands International (Wetlands International 2006), were recorded. While most waterbirds are readily visible, secretive species, such as snipes and bitterns are generally under-recorded. However, the species affected by such biases are well known. Species present in relatively small numbers or dispersed widely were counted singly. The number of birds in large flocks was estimated by mentally dividing the birds into groups, and counting the number of groups.

Counts were made once per month, ideally on predetermined 'priority dates' (Table 2). This enabled counting across the whole island to be synchronised thus reducing the likelihood of birds being double counted, since movement between sites is well known, or missed. Such synchronisation is imperative at large wetland sites, which are divided into count sectors, each of which can be practicably counted by a single person in a reasonable amount of time. Coordination within a site took priority over island-wide synchronisation. When it wasn't possible to carry out a count on a 'priority date', counts were conducted near those dates.

*Table 2.* Island-wide waterbird monitoring programme priority dates in 2007/08.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 June | 12 January |
| 21 July | 16 February |
| 25 August | 15 March |
| 22 September | 19 April |
| 20 October | 17 May |
| 17 November | 14 June |
| 15 December | 19 July |

Systematic biases of the count methodology must be taken into account when considering the data. Coverage of open habitats and large, standing waters is good or excellent, therefore, counted totals of those species which occur wholly or primarily on these habitats will approach a census. Those species dispersed widely over small waterbodies are most probably under-represented, as well as secretive or cryptic species, such as snipes and bitterns, or those which occur on non-wetlands, such as grassland plovers. Species which occur in large numbers during passage (such as Glossy Ibis, egrets, herons and some duck species) are also likely to be under-represented due to the high turnover of birds in a short period. Additional *ad hoc* data are included for the Demoiselle Crane, Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew) and Audouin's Gull which are not covered adequately by regular monitoring. Some data on birds of prey frequenting wetland habitats are also included, while for species that are widespread over different habitats, the wetland site where they were recorded and the month of observation are included in the report.

***Analysis and presentation***

Total numbers of waterbirds recorded are presented in Table 3. These island totals are not population estimates, as the scheme used did not cover 100% of the population of any species. The total numbers of waterbirds recorded per wetland site are presented in Table 4 and Appendix 2. The total numbers of waterbird species recorded at each site are presented in Table 5. Numbers presented in this report are not rounded.

It is apparent from Table 3 that the numbers of waterbirds present in Cyprus during 2007/08 were much lower than usual, most probably due to the extreme drought conditions that prevailed, particularly during 2008. Two of the wetland sites, Galateia Lake and Gypsou Dam, were dry throughout the monitoring period while at least five others had lower water levels and/or dried up earlier than usual in spring and summer 2008.

It is evident from Tables 4 and 5 that the sites hosting the highest numbers of birds, and the most species, are Larnaca and Akrotiri Wetlands. Larnaca Wetlands include six count sectors (see Table 1), one of which is Larnaca Salt Lake which was designated as a Ramsar site of international importance in 2001. Akrotiri Wetlands also include six count sectors (see Table 1), two of which, Akrotiri Salt Lake and Livadhi Marsh, were designated as a Ramsar site in 2003. In addition, four areas listed in Table 1, namely Larnaca Salt Lake, Achna Dam, Evretou Dam and Asprokremmos Dam have been designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) according to the EU Birds Directive, while two more sites, Paralimni Lake and Oroklini Lake, are scheduled to be designated as SPAs in the coming months. Moreover, Agia Eirini, Kalo Chorio and Panagra Dams are currently included in an EU-funded project aiming to provide technical assistance on the management and protection of potential Natura 2000 sites in the northern part of Cyprus.

Criteria for assessing the international importance of wetland sites have been agreed by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention Bureau 1988). Under criterion 6, a wetland is considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird, while any site regularly supporting 20,000 or more waterbirds qualifies under criterion 5. International estimates used in this report follow the most recent revisions of international populations (Wetlands International 2006). The relevant 1% thresholds are listed at the start of each individual species account.

Criteria for assessing the local importance of wetland sites usually consider a wetland to be important if it regularly holds 1% or more of the estimated numbers of one species or subspecies of waterbirds in an area. Since there are no island-wide estimates of population sizes of waterbirds in Cyprus that are based on primary data (this is the first presentation of such data), to date there are no agreed island-wide thresholds for individual species.

For this reason, Tables 4 and 5 and Tables in Appendix 2, rank the wetland sites according to the total number of waterbirds counted at each site per month, and the total number of species counted at each site, as they serve to highlight important sites worthy of continued close attention. Additionally, Table 4 includes percentages of the numbers of waterbirds recorded every month at each site.

Larnaca and Akrotiri Wetlands regularly meet international qualifying levels, both in terms of total numbers of waterbirds (the lower numbers of waterbirds counted during the monitoring programme were due to prolonged extreme drought conditions), also in numbers of particular species using those sites, such as the Demoiselle Crane, Greater Flamingo and Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew) (Iezekiel et al. 2004).

It is obvious from Table 4 that at the island-wide level, Larnaca Wetlands supported between 21 to 31% of the numbers of waterbirds present at Cyprus' wetlands during 2007/08, while Akrotiri Wetlands supported between 9 to 31% of waterbird numbers. Populations higher than 10% were present at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (8-22%), Kalo Chorio Dam (4-22%), Famagusta Lake (5-11%) and Oroklini Lake (1-11%), while many sites supported populations between 1 and 10% of waterbird numbers (e.g. Famagusta Wetlands, Achna Dam, Kioneli Dam, Paralimni Lake etc). Six sites regularly hosted less than 1% of waterbirds present at all wetlands.

It is worth noting that some of the sites supporting lower numbers of birds are extremely important at certain times, e.g. during the main migratory periods, or during the breeding season, when they may support important populations of particular species. For example, one of the most important breeding populations of Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover) in Cyprus is found at Paralimni Lake. For this reason, the ranking of sites according to the total numbers of birds they supported should not be taken as a rank order of the conservation importance of these sites, since certain sites with lower numbers of waterbirds may be of critical importance to certain species or populations at particular times.

*Table 3.* Total numbers of waterbirds recorded during the island-wide waterbird surveillance programme in Cyprus from July 2007 to June 2008.

| | **English name** | **Scientific name** | **Jul** | **Aug** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of sites visited* | | *24* | *24* |
| GG | Great Crested Grebe | *Podiceps cristatus* | 0 | 0 |
| LG | Little Grebe | *Tachybaptus ruficollis* | 272 | 331 |
| BN | Black-necked Grebe | *Podiceps nigricollis* | 0 | 0 |
| CA | Great Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax carbo* | 8 | 0 |
| SA | European Shag | *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* | 0 | 0 |
| WP | Great White Pelican | *Pelecanus onocrotalus* | 0 | 0 |
| BI | Great Bittern | *Botaurus stellaris* | 0 | 0 |
| LB | Little Bittern | *Ixobrychus minutus* | 1 | 2 |
| NH | Black-crowned Night-heron | *Nycticorax nycticorax* | 4 | 6 |
| CE | Cattle Egret | *Bubulcus ibis* | 63 | 46 |
| QH | Squacco Heron | *Ardeola ralloides* | 19 | 7 |
| ET | Little Egret | *Egretta garzetta* | 60 | 40 |
| HW | Great (White) Egret | *Casmerodius albus* | 2 | 1 |
| H | Grey Heron | *Ardea cinerea* | 11 | 34 |
| PH | Purple Heron | *Ardea purpurea* | 1 | 1 |
| BS | Black Stork | *Ciconia nigra* | 0 | 0 |
| NB | Eurasian Spoonbill | *Platalea leucorodia* | 0 | 0 |
| GI | Glossy Ibis | *Plegadis falcinellus* | 1 | 6 |
| GF | Greater Flamingo | *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* | 16 | 69 |
| MS | Mute Swan | *Cygnus olor* | 0 | 0 |
| WG | Greater White-fronted Goose | *Anser albifrons* | 0 | 0 |
| GO | Greylag Goose | *Anser anser* | 0 | 0 |
| SU | Common Shelduck | *Tadorna tadorna* | 0 | 0 |
| WN | Eurasian Wigeon | *Anas penelope* | 0 | 0 |
| MA | Mallard | *Anas platyrhynchos* | 433 | 583 |
| GA | Gadwall | *Anas strepera* | 0 | 0 |
| PT | Northern Pintail | *Anas acuta* | 0 | 0 |
| SV | Northern Shoveler | *Anas clypeata* | 0 | 27 |
| T | Common Teal | *Anas crecca* | 2 | 26 |
| GY | Garganey | *Anas querquedula* | 0 | 163 |
| PO | Common Pochard | *Aythya ferina* | 0 | 0 |
| FD | Ferruginous Duck | *Aythya nyroca* | 20 | 13 |
| TU | Tufted Duck | *Aythya fuligula* | 0 | 0 |
| WD | White-headed Duck | *Oxyura leucocephala* | 0 | 0 |
| BC | Baillon's Crake | *Porzana pusilla* | 0 | 0 |
| WA | Water Rail | *Rallus aquaticus* | 0 | 1 |
| MH | Common Moorhen | *Gallinula chloropus* | 82 | 158 |
| CO | Common Coot | *Fulica atra* | 668 | 724 |

*Table 3. continued*

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *sites* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *23* | *23* | *22* | *22* |
| GG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LG | 410 | 325 | 393 | 289 | 249 | 178 | 261 | 139 | 125 | 156 |
| BN | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CA | 0 | 7 | 48 | 255 | 325 | 89 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| SA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WP | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| NH | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| CE | 12 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 26 | 61 | 20 | 23 |
| QH | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 21 | 11 |
| ET | 62 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 | 52 | 31 |
| HW | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| H | 110 | 132 | 180 | 133 | 103 | 25 | 65 | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| PH | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 0 |
| BS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| GI | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 4 | 2 |
| GF | 62 | 144 | 448 | 1868 | 787 | 307 | 100 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| MS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WG | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 41 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SU | 0 | 0 | 7 | 129 | 851 | 571 | 494 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| WN | 0 | 3 | 19 | 87 | 436 | 227 | 36 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MA | 601 | 490 | 335 | 911 | 875 | 1378 | 322 | 157 | 217 | 231 |
| GA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| PT | 46 | 10 | 43 | 55 | 64 | 24 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SV | 221 | 322 | 685 | 733 | 514 | 802 | 425 | 63 | 1 | 0 |
| T | 170 | 191 | 555 | 1414 | 1734 | 1191 | 253 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| GY | 76 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| PO | 0 | 3 | 33 | 139 | 405 | 322 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FD | 12 | 41 | 36 | 35 | 12 | 23 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 22 |
| TU | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| WA | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MH | 156 | 229 | 131 | 114 | 64 | 52 | 60 | 101 | 52 | 49 |
| CO | 861 | 1087 | 1205 | 1398 | 1496 | 1181 | 1032 | 584 | 451 | 372 |

*Table 3. continued*

| | English name | Scientific name | Jul | Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of sites visited* | | *24* | *24* |
| AN | Common Crane | *Grus grus* | 0 | 0 |
| KF | Common Kingfisher | *Alcedo atthis* | 0 | 18 |
| PK | Pied Kingfisher | *Ceryle rudis* | 0 | 1 |
| | **TOTAL WILDFOWL** | | **1663** | **2257** |

| | English name | Scientific name | Jul | Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of sites visited* | | *24* | *24* |
| IT | Black-winged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* | 253 | 189 |
| AV | Pied Avocet | *Recurvirostra avosetta* | 0 | 0 |
| TN | Eurasian Thick-knee | *Burhinus oedicnemus* | 54 | 137 |
| CP | Collared Pratincole | *Glareola pratincola* | 0 | 0 |
| LR | Little Ringed Plover | *Charadrius dubius* | 16 | 15 |
| RP | Great Ringed Plover | *Charadrius hiaticula* | 1 | 1 |
| KP | Kentish Plover | *Charadrius alexandrinus* | 482 | 207 |
| SP | Greater Sandplover | *Charadrius leschenaultii* | 0 | 0 |
| GP | Eurasian Golden-plover | *Pluvialis apricaria* | 0 | 0 |
| GV | Grey Plover | *Pluvialis squatarola* | 0 | 0 |
| SL | Spur-winged Lapwing | *Vanellus spinosus* | 99 | 189 |
| LP | Northern Lapwing | *Vanellus vanellus* | 0 | 0 |
| CV | Curlew Sandpiper | *Calidris ferruginea* | 2 | 5 |
| DN | Dunlin | *Calidris alpina* | 2 | 13 |
| LX | Little Stint | *Calidris minuta* | 20 | 46 |
| TK | Temminck's Stint | *Calidris temminckii* | 0 | 0 |
| RU | Ruff | *Philomachus pugnax* | 2 | 8 |
| CU | Eurasian Curlew | *Numenius arquata* | 0 | 0 |
| BW | Black-tailed Godwit | *Limosa limosa* | 0 | 0 |
| RK | Common Redshank | *Tringa totanus* | 0 | 0 |
| DR | Spotted Redshank | *Tringa erythropus* | 0 | 1 |
| GK | Common Greenshank | *Tringa nebularia* | 3 | 1 |
| OD | Wood Sandpiper | *Tringa glareola* | 9 | 2 |
| CS | Common Sandpiper | *Actitis hypoleucos* | 13 | 11 |
| GE | Green Sandpiper | *Tringa ochropus* | 68 | 49 |
| MN | Marsh Sandpiper | *Tringa stagnatilis* | 0 | 0 |
| GS | Great Snipe | *Gallinago media* | 0 | 0 |
| SN | Common Snipe | *Gallinago gallinago* | 1 | 1 |
| | **TOTAL WADERS** | | **971** | **738** |

*Table 3. continued*

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *sites* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *23* | *23* | *22* | *22* |
| AN | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KF | 17 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **2854** | **3056** | **4180** | **7634** | **8014** | **6473** | **3158** | **1317** | **988** | **933** |

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *sites* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *23* | *23* | *22* | *22* |
| IT | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 49 | 258 | 176 | 163 |
| AV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| TN | 158 | 100 | 80 | 45 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| CP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| LR | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 10 |
| RP | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| KP | 238 | 305 | 241 | 456 | 170 | 170 | 243 | 109 | 186 | 186 |
| SP | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| GP | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GV | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| SL | 227 | 134 | 124 | 52 | 14 | 28 | 59 | 95 | 64 | 65 |
| LP | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CV | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| DN | 8 | 21 | 48 | 89 | 45 | 74 | 120 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| LX | 49 | 44 | 48 | 11 | 138 | 111 | 22 | 190 | 75 | 2 |
| TK | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RU | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 91 | 14 | 2 |
| CU | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RK | 2 | 12 | 33 | 27 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| DR | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| GK | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| OD | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| CS | 3 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 3 |
| GE | 27 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 91 | 4 | 16 |
| MN | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SN | 2 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | **629** | **567** | **558** | **682** | **412** | **422** | **620** | **941** | **548** | **450** |

*Table 3. continued*

| | English name | Scientific name | Jul | Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of sites visited* | | *24* | *24* |
| SG | Slender-billed Gull | *Larus genei* | 3 | 3 |
| LF | Little Gull | *Larus minutus* | 0 | 0 |
| BG | Common Black-headed Gull | *Larus ridibundus* | 1 | 0 |
| YG | 'Yellow-legged Gull' | *Larus michahellis michahellis* | 163 | 9 |
| AG | Armenian Gull | *Larus armenicus* | 0 | 0 |
| | **TOTAL GULLS** | | **167** | **12** |

| | English name | Scientific name | Jul | Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of sites visited* | | *24* | *24* |
| GT | Gull-billed Tern | *Sterna nilotica* | 1 | 0 |
| ST | Sandwich Tern | *Sterna sandvicensis* | 0 | 0 |
| CT | Common Tern | *Sterna hirundo* | 10 | 0 |
| LT | Little Tern | *Sterna albifrons* | 4 | 0 |
| BT | Black Tern | *Chlidonias niger* | 0 | 1 |
| WW | White-winged (Black) Tern | *Chlidonias leucopterus* | 0 | 0 |
| WT | Whiskered Tern | *Chlidonias hybrida* | 1 | 3 |
| | **TOTAL TERNS** | | **16** | **4** |

*Table 3. continued*

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *sites* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *23* | *23* | *22* | *22* |
| SG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| LF | 0 | 0 | 10 | 43 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| BG | 0 | 27 | 534 | 1066 | 991 | 855 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| YG | 34 | 28 | 13 | 244 | 544 | 65 | 80 | 6 | 97 | 169 |
| AG | 0 | 1 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | **34** | **56** | **566** | **1381** | **1535** | **986** | **181** | **9** | **98** | **173** |

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *sites* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *24* | *23* | *23* | *22* | *22* |
| GT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LT | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| BT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| WT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **11** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **9** | **12** | **6** |

*Table 4.* Total numbers and percentages of waterbirds recorded per month per wetland site during the island-wide waterbird surveillance programme in Cyprus from July 2007 to June 2008.

| **Site** | **Jul** | | **Aug** | | **Sep** | | **Oct** | | **Nov** | | **Dec** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *No.* | *%* |
| LW | 814 | 29 | 640 | 21 | 942 | 27 | 1086 | 30 | 1786 | 34 | 2786 | 29 |
| AW | 304 | 11 | 366 | 12 | 424 | 12 | 450 | 12 | 732 | 14 | 2996 | 31 |
| MM | 310 | 11 | 444 | 15 | 618 | 18 | 570 | 16 | 1092 | 21 | 1136 | 12 |
| KC | 360 | 13 | 617 | 20 | 620 | 18 | 815 | 22 | 693 | 13 | 591 | 6 |
| FW | 132 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 253 | 5 | 706 | 7 |
| FL | 321 | 11 | 240 | 8 | 355 | 10 | 170 | 5 | 68 | 1 | 203 | 2 |
| OL | 135 | 5 | 107 | 4 | 31 | 1 | 16 | - | 47 | 1 | 82 | 1 |
| AC | 53 | 2 | 70 | 2 | 115 | 3 | 103 | 3 | 159 | 3 | 214 | 2 |
| KI | 72 | 3 | 123 | 4 | 123 | 3 | 44 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 88 | 1 |
| AD | 5 | - | 5 | - | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | 15 | - | 232 | 2 |
| PA | 23 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 116 | 2 | 153 | 2 |
| OV | 8 | - | 26 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 26 | - | 84 | 1 |
| PA | 85 | 3 | 106 | 4 | 54 | 2 | 97 | 3 | 55 | 1 | 23 | - |
| PL | 26 | 1 | 117 | 4 | 55 | 2 | 12 | - | 16 | - | 102 | 1 |
| ED | 20 | 1 | 9 | - | 5 | - | 17 | - | 18 | - | 59 | 1 |
| PO | 2 | - | 7 | - | 14 | - | 50 | 1 | 68 | 1 | 12 | - |
| KA* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 1 |
| YD | 9 | - | 24 | - | 21 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 16 | - | 86 | 1 |
| AE | 50 | 2 | 11 | - | 19 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 6 | - | 29 | - |
| KAL | 3 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 0 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 26 | - |
| KAN | 80 | 3 | 15 | - | 15 | - | 5 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| KD | 1 | - | 22 | - | 6 | - | 33 | 1 | 10 | - | 13 | - |
| DD | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 18 | - |
| LE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| MD** | 2 | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **2817** | | **3011** | | **3528** | | **3675** | | **5304** | | **9698** | |

* Monitored from January to June 2008
** Monitored from July to December 2007

*Table 4. continued*

| **Site** | **Jan** | | **Feb** | | **Mar** | | **Apr** | | **May** | | **Jun** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *no.* | *%* | *No.* | *%* |
| LW | 3099 | 31 | 2284 | 29 | 1162 | 29 | 607 | 27 | 412 | 25 | 338 | 22 |
| AW | 1800 | 18 | 706 | 9 | 667 | 17 | 224 | 10 | 181 | 11 | 256 | 16 |
| MM | 1509 | 15 | 1718 | 22 | 306 | 8 | 227 | 10 | 216 | 13 | 209 | 14 |
| KC | 576 | 6 | 298 | 4 | 339 | 9 | 230 | 10 | 213 | 13 | 176 | 11 |
| FW | 914 | 9 | 734 | 9 | 276 | 7 | 87 | 4 | 107 | 7 | 98 | 6 |
| FL | 194 | 2 | 331 | 4 | 169 | 4 | 187 | 8 | 92 | 6 | 71 | 5 |
| OL | 348 | 3 | 609 | 8 | 194 | 5 | 242 | 11 | 141 | 9 | 75 | 5 |
| AC | 252 | 3 | 228 | 3 | 93 | 2 | 126 | 6 | 32 | 2 | 31 | 2 |
| KI | 186 | 2 | 240 | 3 | 171 | 4 | 101 | 4 | 36 | 2 | 33 | 2 |
| AD | 261 | 3 | 86 | 1 | 85 | 2 | 5 | - | 48 | 3 | 154 | 10 |
| PA | 141 | 1 | 22 | - | 17 | - | 18 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| OV | 101 | 1 | 134 | 2 | 66 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 38 | 2 |
| PA | 26 | - | 22 | - | 33 | 1 | 63 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| PL | 0 | 0 | 27 | - | 77 | 2 | 58 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| ED | 123 | 1 | 128 | 2 | 77 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 9 | 1 |
| PO | 113 | 1 | 69 | 1 | 77 | 2 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| KA* | 98 | 1 | 82 | 1 | 90 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 26 | - | 22 | 1 |
| YD | 109 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - |
| AE | 1 | - | 0 | 0 | 4 | - | 4 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KAL | 58 | 1 | 25 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| KAN | 2 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KD | 15 | - | 6 | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 0 | 0 |
| DD | 27 | - | 15 | - | 17 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 0 | 0 |
| LE | 2 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MD** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **9955** | | **7834** | | **3940** | | **2271** | | **1646** | | **1554** | |

*Table 5.* Total number of waterbird species recorded per wetland site during the island-wide waterbird surveillance programme in Cyprus from July 2007 to June 2008.

| **Wetland Site** | **Species no.** |
|---|---|
| Larnaca Wetlands | 60 |
| Akrotiri Wetlands | 57 |
| Famagusta Wetlands | 40 |
| Achna Dam | 36 |
| Kalo Chorio Dam | 34 |
| Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant | 33 |
| Oroklini Lake | 32 |
| Famagusta Lake | 31 |
| Partenitis (Aradippou) Dam | 28 |
| Paralimni Lake | 26 |
| Kioneli Dam | 25 |
| Asprokremmos Dam | 16 |
| Polemidia Dam | 16 |
| Ovgoros Dam | 15 |
| Panagra Dam | 14 |
| Evretou Dam | 13 |
| Yermasoyia Dam | 12 |
| Agia Eirini Dam | 10 |
| Kalavassos Dam | 10 |
| Kouris Dam | 10 |
| Dipotamos Dam | 9 |
| Kannaviou Dam * | 7 |
| Kanli Dam | 7 |
| Lefkara Dam | 2 |
| Mavrokolympos Dam ** | 2 |

* Monitored from January to June 2008
** Monitored from July to December 2007

## SPECIES ACCOUNTS

CY max refers to the maximum number of birds counted at all wetland sites, and the month in which the maximum count was made.

Under criterion 6 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, a wetland is considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. International estimates used in this report follow the most recent revisions of international populations (Wetlands International 2006). The relevant 1% thresholds (International threshold) are listed at the start of each individual species account. In some cases, the particular bird population(s) or subspecies that the threshold refers to are mentioned as footnotes. Where there are no international thresholds available, these are marked as -.

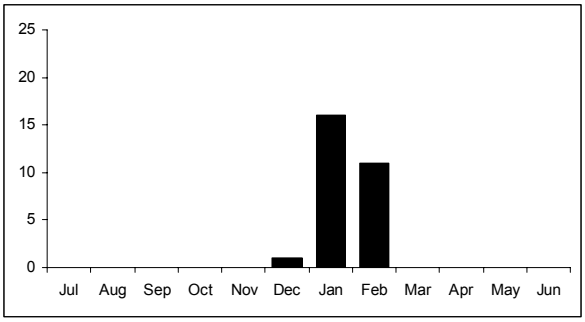
Species accounts include the status of each bird species according to Flint and Stewart (1992), followed by information from the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme. Additional *ad hoc* data are included for the Demoiselle Crane, Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew) and Audouin's Gull which are not covered adequately by regular monitoring. Some breeding data from spring 2007 and spring 2008 are also incorporated, as are also data on birds of prey frequenting wetland habitats. For bird of prey species that are widespread over different habitats, the wetland site where they were recorded and the month of observation are presented in Table 6.

The total numbers of individual waterbird species recorded at each wetland site every month are presented in Appendix 2.

## Great Crested Grebe
***Podiceps cristatus***

**International threshold: 7,250**

**CY max: 16 Jan**



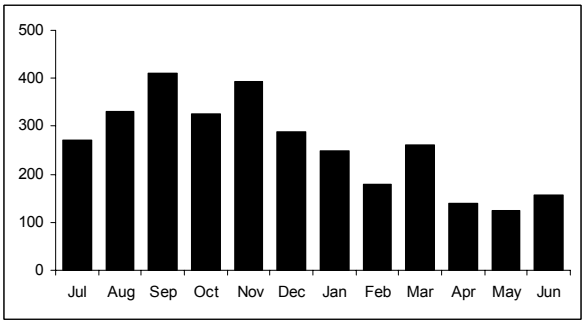

A scarce but regular winter visitor and passage migrant in small numbers from November to April. It is only frequent from December to March when sometimes it is fairly common. Great Crested Grebes were present from December to February and were recorded at four sites, with the majority of birds observed at Asprokremmos and Achna Dams (Table 8, Appendix 2).

---

## Little Grebe
***Tachybaptus ruficollis***

**International threshold: 4,000**

**CY max: 410 Sep**



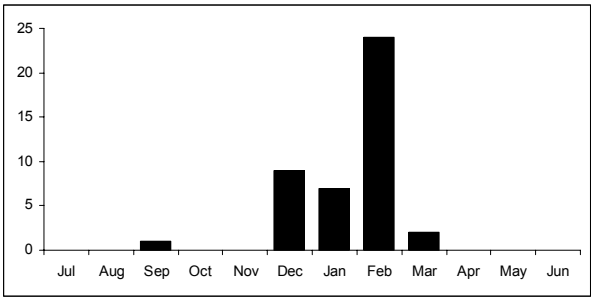

A passage migrant and winter visitor, usually from October to February. It is also a resident breeder. Little Grebes were reported from 21 sites. Birds were present throughout the year, with the majority recorded at Larnaca Wetlands, Kalo Chorio Dam, and Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (Table 9, Appendix 2). In spring 2008, breeding was recorded at eight sites: Kannaviou Dam, Paralimni Lake, Achna Dam, Oroklini Lake, Partenitis Dam, Ovgoros Dam, Akrotiri Wetlands (Livadhi Marsh, Zakaki Marsh, Bishop's Pool) and Larnaca Wetlands.

---

## Black-necked Grebe
**International threshold: 2,200**

***Podiceps nigricollis***

**CY max: 24 Feb**



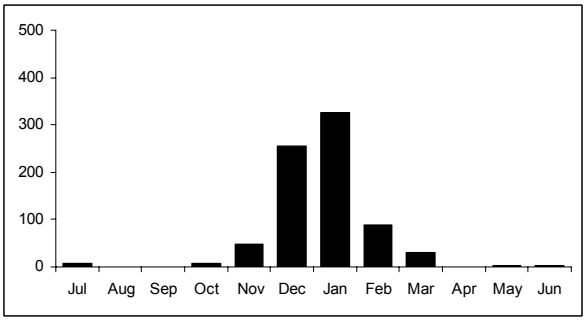

Usually a fairly common winter visitor. It can occur from July to May, with peak numbers from December to February. It is usually observed in groups of 1 to 6 birds, sometimes in flocks of 10s of birds. Black-necked Grebes were reported from three sites. Birds were present, predominantly from December to February, with single birds recorded at Polemidia Dam and Famagusta Lake, and the rest at Larnaca Wetlands (Table 10, Appendix 2).

---

## Great Cormorant
**International threshold: 4,000***

***Phalacroxorax carbo***

**CY max: 325 Jan**




A regular winter visitor, mainly from December to March. It is usually found in small numbers and occasionally in flocks of 10s of birds. Great Cormorants were reported from 16 sites. Birds were present mainly from November to March, with the majority recorded at Panagra Dam and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 11, Appendix 2).

* *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis;* breeding and wintering in Black Sea & Mediterranean

---

## European Shag

**International threshold: 300**

***Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii***

**CY max: 1 Feb**

The European Shag breeds locally along the coast and is more widespread in winter. A single individual was recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in February. Breeding colonies are found at Episkopi cliffs, Cape Aspro, Akrotiri cliffs, Cape Arnaouti (Akamas) and Kleidhes Islands. At the largest colony at Kleidhes Isands, about 70 to 90 pairs were recorded in spring 2007 (Charalambidou and Gücel, unpublished data).

---

## Great White Pelican

**International threshold: 270**

***Pelecanus onocrotalus***

**CY max: 5 Oct**

A scarce passage migrant, mainly in autumn. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds, with about 3 to 5 records per year. Great White Pelicans were recorded in October, November and January, at four sites: at Achna Dam, 1 in October, 1 in November, and 3 in January; at Larnaca Wetlands, 1 in October and 1 in November; at Kouris Dam, 1 in October; and at Polemidia Dam, 2 in October.

---

## Great Bittern

**International threshold: 900**

***Botaurus stellaris***

**CY max: 2 Jan**

A scarce passage migrant from March to May, and late August to December. Occasionally it overwinters. It is usually observed singly, with about 1 to 3 records per year, however, it is most probably overlooked due to its cryptic behaviour. Two birds were recorded in January, one each at Kalo Chorio Dam and Oroklini Lake. Additionally, one bird was seen at Akrotiri Wetlands (Livadhi Marsh) on 7 March 2008, outside the predetermined ‘priority dates’.

---

## Little Bittern

**International threshold: 2,200**

***Ixobrychus minutus***

**CY max: 2 Aug, May, Jun**

A fairly common passage migrant from April to May, and less common from mid August to October. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Little Bitterns were reported from five sites. Birds were recorded during autumn passage, in July, August and September, and spring passage in April, May and June: at Kioneli Dam, 1 in July, 1 in August and 1 in

September; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in August, 1 in May, and 2 in June; at Paralimini Lake, 1 in April; and at Partenitis Dam, 1 in May. Breeding has been observed in the past.

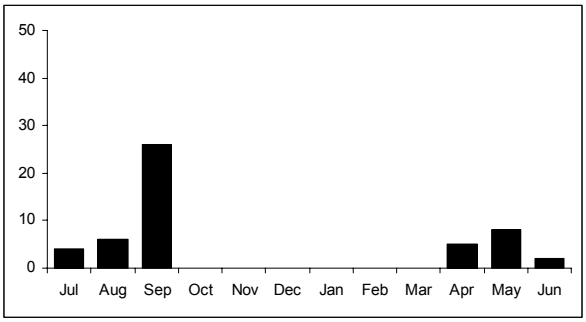
---

## Black-crowned Night-heron

**International threshold: 1,200**

***Nycticorax nycticorax***

**CY max: 26 Sep**




A fairly common passage migrant from mid March to May, occasional from June to mid August, and more numerous on autumn migration passage with flocks of 10s of birds from late August to early October. Black-crowned Night-herons were reported from 10 sites. Birds were present from July to September, and April to June, mostly in groups of 1 to 4 birds with a flock of 23 birds at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant in September (Table 12, Appendix 2). Possible breeding took place at Paralimni Lake, Partenitis Dam and Famagusta Lake where juveniles were seen in July 2007.

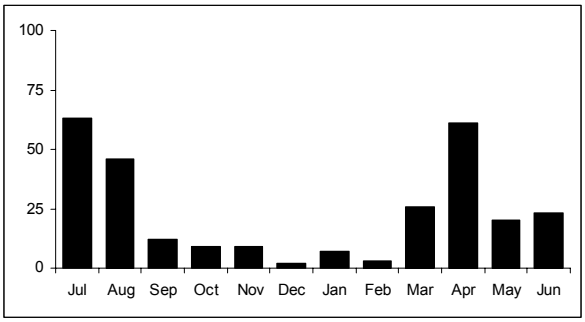
---

## Cattle Egret

**International threshold: 1,000**

***Bubulcus ibis***

**CY max: 63 Jul**




A scarce passage migrant from late March to May, and occasional in all other months. It is usually observed singly or in small flocks. Cattle Egrets were reported from five sites. Birds were present throughout the year with higher numbers during autumn passage from July to November, and spring passage from March to June (Table 13, Appendix 2). Cattle Egrets were present throughout the year at Partenitis Dam, while the majority of birds were recorded at Famagusta Lake which supports a breeding colony, with between 70 to 90 nests recorded in spring 2007 (Charalambidou and Gücel, submitted manuscript).

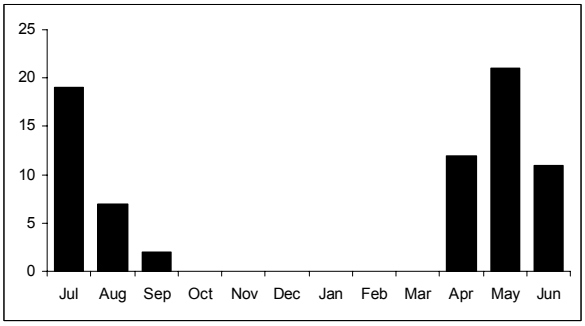
---

## Squacco Heron

**International threshold: 600**

***Ardeola ralloides***

**CY max: 21 May**




A common passage migrant, common in August and September, occasional from October to December, usually scarce from mid to late March, common in April and May, occasional in June and July. Squacco Herons were

reported from 12 sites. Birds were present from July to September, and April to June, mostly in groups of 1 to 8 birds, with the majority of birds recorded at Famagusta Lake (Table 14, Appendix 2), where a breeding colony of between 15 to 25 nests was recorded in spring 2007 (Charalambidou and Gücel, submitted manuscript).

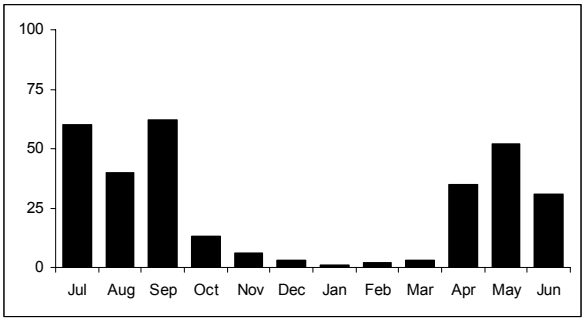
---

## Little Egret

**International threshold: 580**

***Egretta garzetta***

**CY max: 62 Sep**




A common passage migrant from late August to September, and March to May. Some remain for weeks at the wetlands. Occasionally birds are present during summer. Little Egrets were reported from 19 sites. Birds were present throughout the year, mainly from July to November, and April to June, mostly in groups of 1 to 8 birds, with 50 birds at Famagusta Wetlands in July and between 22 to 25 birds at Paralimni Lake in August and May and at Famagusta Lake in September (Table 15, Appendix 2). Breeding was observed at Famagusta Lake in spring 2007, with up to 5 nests recorded (Charalambidou and Gücel, unpublished data).

---

## Great (White) Egret

**International threshold: 470**

***Ardea alba (Casmerodius albus, Egretta alba)***

**CY max: 6 Jan, Jun**

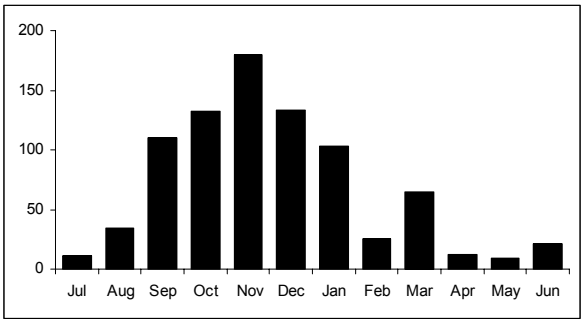
A scarce passage migrant. Usually there are 3 to 5 records a year and occasionally more. It is scarce on autumn passage from August to November and more frequent in spring, mainly in March and April. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Great Egrets were reported from nine sites. Birds were present throughout the year, in groups of 1 to 4 birds, with no sightings only in April (Table 16, Appendix 2).

---

## Grey Heron
**International threshold: 2,200**

***Ardea cinerea***

**CY max: 180 Nov**



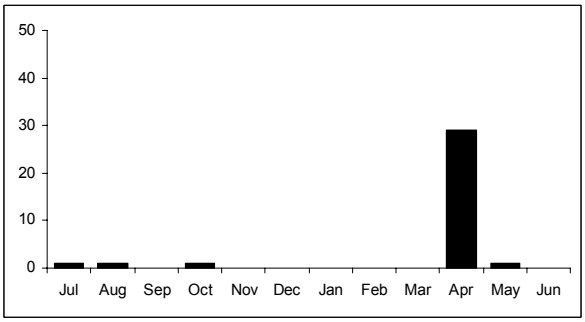

A common passage migrant. A few birds are present during summer and some remain all winter. Grey Herons were reported from 21 sites. Birds were present throughout the year, with the majority recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands and Polemidia Dam (Table 17, Appendix 2).

---

## Purple Heron
**International threshold: 2,200**

***Ardea purpurea***

**CY max: 29 Apr**




A common passage migrant, from mid August to September and late March to early May, and occasionally present during summer, from June to early August. Purple Herons were reported from five sites, with a single bird recorded in July, August, October and May, and a peak number of birds recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in April. More specifically: at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in July, 1 in August and 1 in April; at Larnaca Wetlands, 26 in April; at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, 2 in April; at Kalo Chorio Dam, 1 in October; and at Paralimni Lake, 1 in May.

---

## Black Stork
**International threshold: 250**

***Ciconia nigra***

**CY max: 2 Dec**

A scarce passage migrant, usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Two were recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in December.

---

## Eurasian Spoonbill
**International threshold: 120**

***Platalea leucorodia***

**CY max: 5 May**

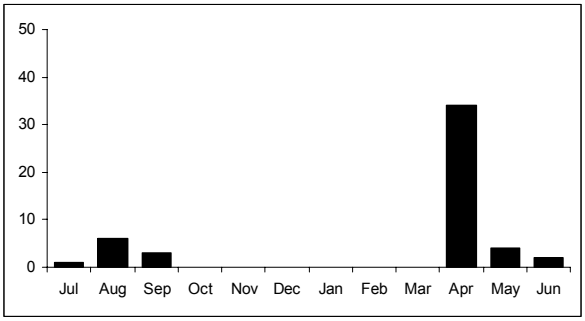
A scarce passage migrant, from mid March to mid May and August to mid October. It is usually observed singly or in small flocks. Eurasian Spoonbills were reported from four sites: at Achna Dam, 4 in May and 1 in June; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in September; at Polemidia Dam, 1 in November; and at Famagusta Wetlands, 1 in May.

---

## Glossy Ibis
**International threshold: 570**

***Plegadis falcinellus***

**CY max: 34 Apr**




A common passage migrant, with the main spring passage occurring from late March to early May. It is occasional in June and July, and a few individuals are sometimes present during summer. Usually single birds are present at wetlands from August to mid September, while coastal migration is frequent. Glossy Ibis were reported from seven sites. Birds were present from July to September, and April to June, in groups of 1 to 7 birds, with a peak number of 21 birds observed at Larnaca Wetlands in April (Table 19, Appendix 2).

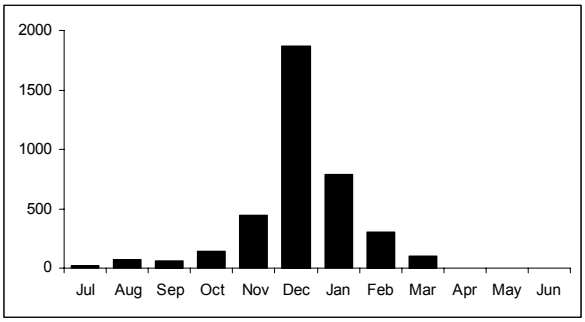
---

## Greater Flamingo

**International threshold: 600**

***Phoenicopterus ruber roseus***

**CY max: 1868 Dec**




A common winter visitor to the salt lakes. Annual numbers and arrival and departure dates vary considerably, partly as a result of water levels at the salt lakes. Peak numbers of usually between 5,000 to 10,000 birds, usually from December to February, make the salt lakes of international importance for this species which has an international threshold of 600 individuals. Occasionally up to 3,000 birds remain until early March. Sometimes a flock of 100 to 200 non-breeders remains throughout the spring and summer, exceptionally into August or September. Greater Flamingos were reported from four sites, with the majority of birds counted at Akrotiri and Larnaca Wetlands, and fewer birds at Famagusta Wetlands and Oroklini Lake (Table 20, Appendix 2). The peak number of 1,868 birds in December was much lower than the peak of 10,000 birds regularly recorded in winter, due to the extreme drought conditions prevailing in Cyprus during this period.

---

## Mute Swan

**International threshold: 450**

***Cygnus olor***

**CY max: 1 Mar**

A scarce and irregular winter visitor. One was recorded at Famagusta Wetlands in March.

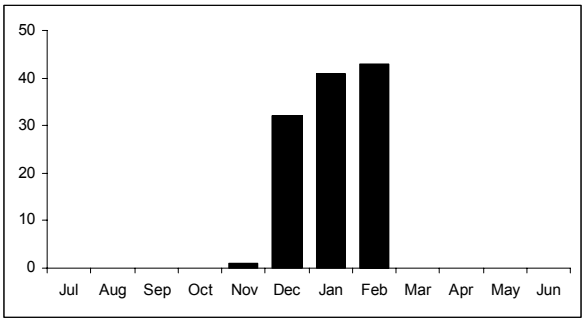
---

## Greater White-fronted Goose

**International threshold: 5,300**

***Anser albifrons***

**CY max: 43 Feb**




A regular winter visitor, mainly from December to February. Numbers have decreased over the last decade. Greater White-fronted Geese were reported from three sites. Birds were present from November to February, with flocks of 32 to 43 birds recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in December, January and February (Table 21, Appendix 2).

---

## Greylag Goose

**International threshold: 250[1]/850[2]**

***Anser anser***

**CY max: 1 Jan**

A scarce and irregular visitor, with the majority of records from December to February. One bird was recorded at Ovgoros Dam in January.

1. *Anser anser anser;* breeding in Central Europe, wintering in N. Africa
2. *Anser anser rubrirostris*; breeding and wintering in Black Sea & Turkey

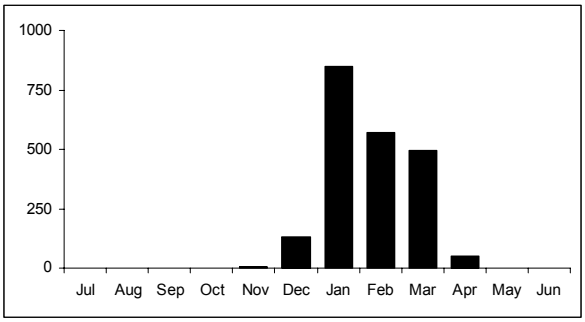
---

## Common Shelduck

**International threshold: 750**

***Tadorna tadorna***

**CY max: 851 Jan**




A common winter visitor, mainly at the salt lakes. Larger counts are made in January and February, and there is evidence in some years of a spring passage from mid February to early March. Common Shelduck were reported from four sites. Birds were present from November to April, with the majority of birds counted at Larnaca and Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 22, Appendix 2). A peak number of 794 birds recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in January exceeded the international threshold of 750 individuals.

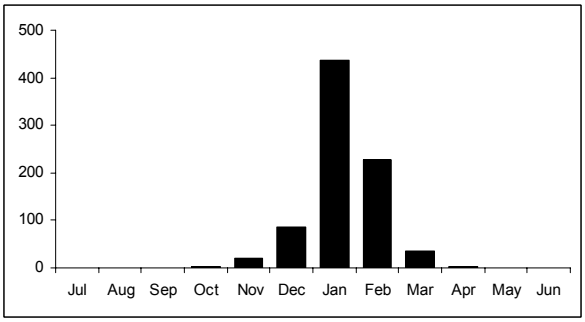
---

## Eurasian Wigeon

**International threshold: 3,000**

***Anas penelope***

**CY max: 436 Jan**




A common autumn passage migrant and winter visitor from late August to March. Numbers have decreased over the last decade. Eurasian Wigeon were reported from 11 sites. Birds were present from October to April, with the majority of birds counted at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 23, Appendix 2).

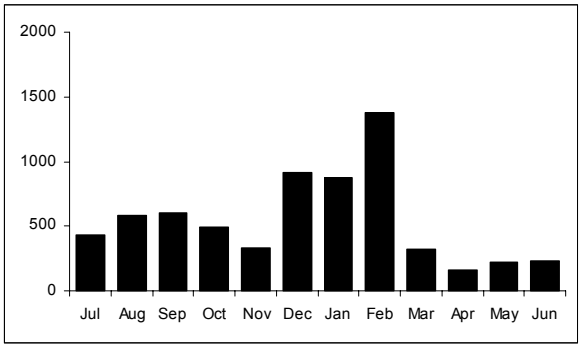
---

## Mallard

**International threshold: 20,000**

***Anas platyrhynchos***

**CY max: 1378 Feb**




A common winter visitor and resident breeder. Coastal migration is observed annually and most flocks fly along the coast without stopping, or rest in coastal waters. Mallard were reported from 23 sites. Birds were present throughout the year, with higher numbers in winter, from December to February. The majority of birds were counted at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 24, Appendix 2).

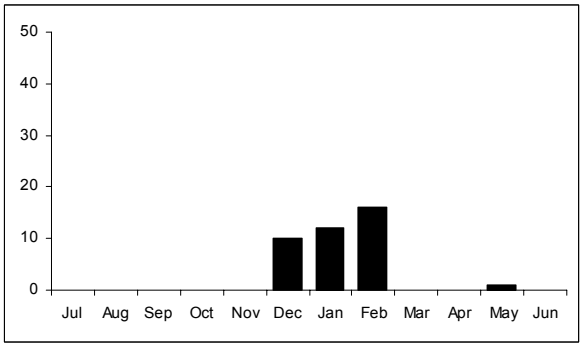
---

## Gadwall

**International threshold: 1,100**

***Anas strepera***

**CY max: 16 Feb**




A scarce passage migrant and winter visitor from November to April. Gadwall was reported from five sites. Birds were recorded from December to February, with few birds in May. The majority of birds were counted at Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 25, Appendix 2).

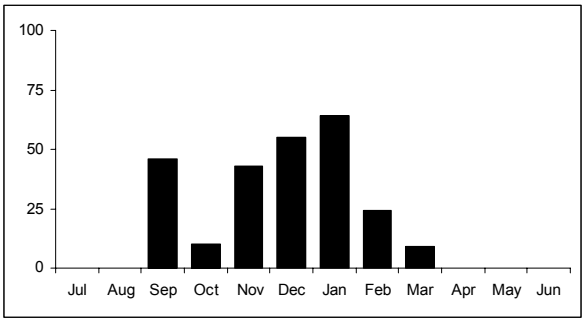
---

## Northern Pintail

**International threshold: 7,500**

***Anas acuta***

**CY max: 64 Jan**




A common winter visitor and spring migrant. Numbers have decreased over the last decade. Northern Pintails were reported from seven sites. Birds were present from September to March, with the majority of individuals recorded at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 26, Appendix 2).

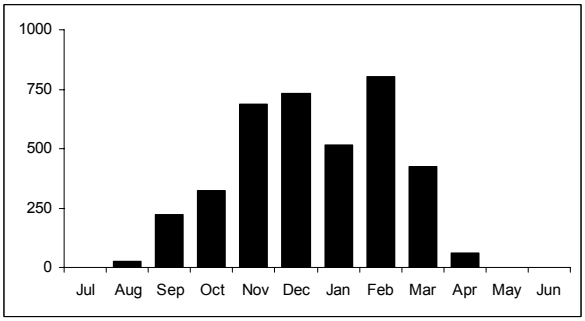
---

## Northern Shoveler

**International threshold: 4,500**

***Anas clypeata***

**CY max: 802 Feb**




A common winter visitor and spring passage migrant. Winter visitors remain from December to early April. Northern Shovelers were reported from 11 sites. Birds were recorded from August to April with the majority of birds counted at Larnaca Wetlands (Table 27, Appendix 2).

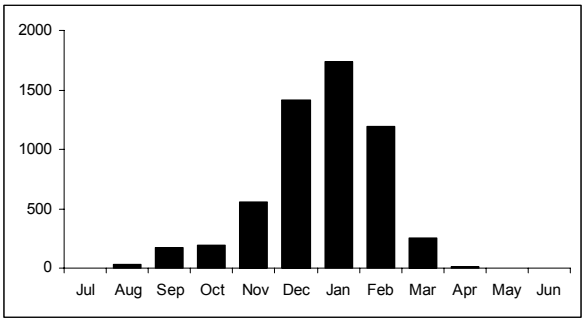
---

## Common Teal

**International threshold: 10,600**

***Anas crecca***

**CY max: 1734 Jan**




A common winter visitor from October to April, with peak numbers in January and February. Coastal migration is observed in spring and autumn. Common Teal were reported from 22 sites. Birds were present from August to April, with the majority of birds counted at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Larnaca and Famagusta Wetlands (Table 28, Appendix 2).

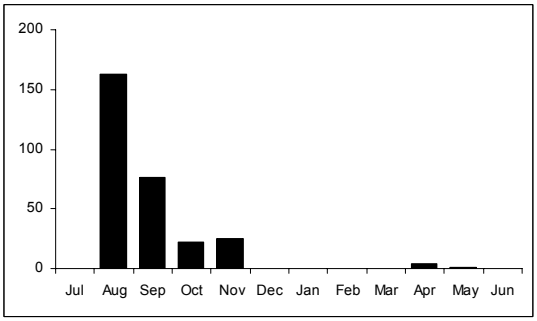
---

## Garganey

**International threshold: 1,500***

***Anas querquedula***

**CY max: 163 August**




A common passage migrant and scarce, irregular, migrant breeder. Garganey was reported from eight sites. Birds were present mainly from August to November, with the majority counted at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Kalo Chorio Dam (Table 29, Appendix 2).

**Anas querquedula; p*opulation from SW Asia & NE Africa, breeding in W Siberia, wintering in SW Asia, NE & E Africa

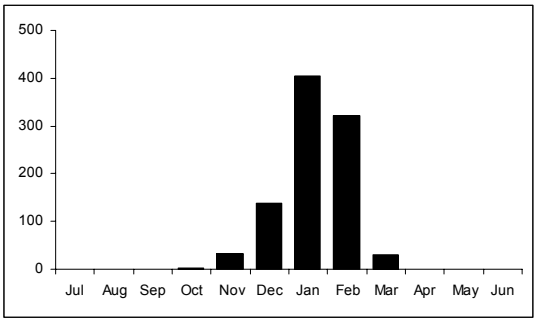
---

## Common Pochard

**International threshold: 10,000**

***Aythya ferina***

**CY max: 405 Jan**




A fairly common winter visitor from October to April. Common Pochard was reported from eight sites. Birds were present from November to March, with the majority counted at Larnaca Wetlands (Table 30, Appendix 2).

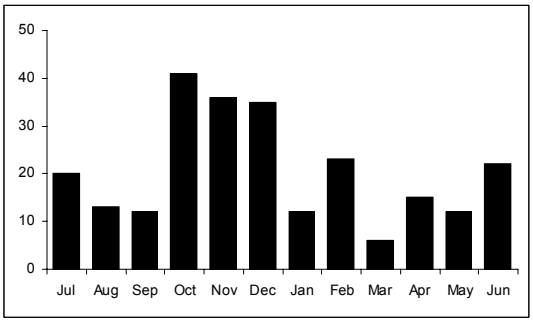
---

## Ferruginous Duck

**International threshold: 450**

***Aythya nyroca***

**CY max: 41 Oct**




An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor that has been recorded in all months and is most frequent from November to May. Ferruginous Ducks were reported from four sites. Birds were present throughout the year, with the majority of individuals counted at Larnaca Wetlands, Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 31, Appendix 2). Breeding has occurred during the last five years, from 2004 to 2008, at Akrotiri Wetlands. On 17 May 2007, 16 adults and 16 ducklings were recorded at Livadhi Marsh (Akrotiri Wetlands), and in June 2008, 5 adult and 10 ducklings at Zakaki Marsh (Akrotiri Wetlands).

---

## Tufted Duck
**International threshold: 7,000**

***Aythya fuligula***

**CY max: 4 Dec**

A scarce winter visitor from November to April. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Two Tufted Duck were recorded at Larnaca Wetlands in November and four at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant in December.

---

## White-headed Duck
**International threshold: 75***

***Oxyura leucocephala***

**CY max: 1 Dec**

A scarce winter visitor, mainly in December and January, occasionally in February and early March. It is usually observed singly. One White-headed Duck was recorded at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant in December.

* Population from E Mediterranean & SW Asia, breeding in E Mediterranean, W & SW Asia, wintering in E Mediterranean, W Black Sea, Turkey & Iran

---

## Baillon's Crake
**International threshold: 60**

***Porzana pusilla***

**CY max: 1 Apr**

A scarce passage migrant from late March to early May, and September to early November. One individual was recorded at Asprokremmos Dam in April.

---

## Water Rail
**International threshold: 10,000**

***Rallus aquaticus***

**CY max: 4 Oct**

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, from September to April. Water Rails were recorded in August, October, November and December at four sites. More specifically: at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in August, 2 in October and 2 in November; 1 bird each at Oroklini Lake and Ovgoros Dam in October; and 1 at Agia Eirini Dam in December.

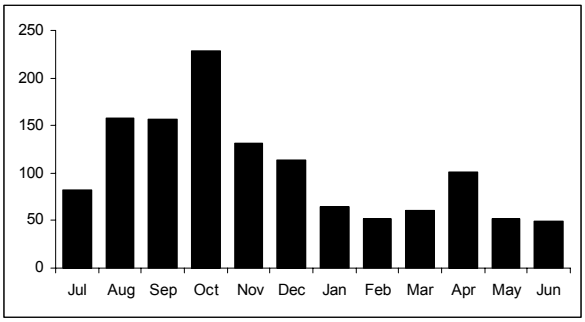
---

## Common Moorhen

**International threshold: 20,000**

***Gallinula choloropus***

**CY max: 229 Oct**




A common passage migrant and winter visitor in variable numbers from late September to May, also a fairly common resident breeder if water levels are suitable. Common Moorhen were reported from 18 sites. Birds were recorded throughout the year with higher numbers during autumn passage and winter. The majority of birds were recorded at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, Akrotiri Wetlands, Famagusta Lake, Famagusta Wetlands and Kalo Chorio Dam (Table 32, Appendix 2). Breeding was reported from eight sites: Akrotiri Wetlands (Zakaki Marsh, Livadhi Marsh, Bishop's Pool), Oroklini Lake, Paralimni Lake, Partenitis Dam, Achna Dam, Polemidia Dam, Evretou Dam and Ovgoros Dam.

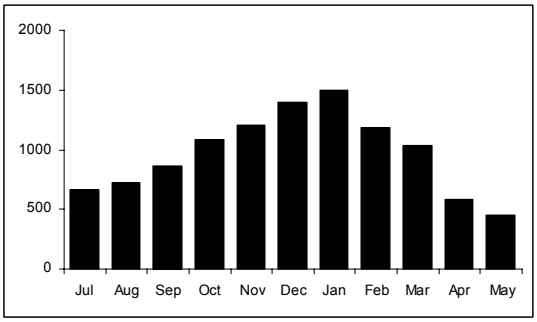
---

## Common Coot

**International threshold: 20,000**

***Fulica atra***

**CY max: 1496 Jan**




A common passage migrant and winter visitor from September to May, also a fairly common resident breeder if water levels are suitable. Common Coot

was reported from 22 sites. Birds were recorded throughout the year with higher numbers during autumn passage and winter. The majority of birds were recorded at Kalo Chorio Dam, Larnaca Wetlands and Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (Table 33, Appendix 2). Breeding was reported from seven sites: Akrotiri Wetlands (Zakaki Marsh, Livadhi Marsh, Bishop's Pool), Asprokremmos Dam, Kannaviou Dam, Paralimni Lake, Oroklini Lake, Partenitis Dam and Ovgoros Dam

---

## Common Crane

**International threshold: 350**

***Grus grus***

**CY max: 1 Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan**

A common passage migrant in March and April and more common in October and December. Few birds were observed during the monitoring programme: at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, 1 in November, 1 in December and 1 in January; and at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in October.

---

## Demoiselle Crane

**International threshold: 7[1]/1[2]**

***Anthropoides virgo***

Demoiselle Cranes are common passage migrants from late August to early September. They are usually observed at Akrotiri Wetlands which they use as a stop-over site during migration. They tend to arrive at Akrotiri Salt Lake at dusk, and leave early the next morning. They were missed during the island-wide monitoring programme as this species is best counted as it flies to or from its roost sites at dawn or dusk, usually at times of high turnover, when large numbers occur for just a few days. We present here data collected by Game Fund personnel from late August to the first week of September 2007. On 28 August, a group of 164 birds was observed at Akrotiri Salt Lake. Two smaller groups of 15 and 45 birds were recorded a few days earlier at the same site. On 29 August at 10:00 am, 28 birds were flying from the direction of Kornos village (NE) towards Psematismenos village (SW) in Larnaca District. On 4 September, 10 birds were seen at Akoritiri Salt Lake. At 10:30 am they took off and started thermalling until 10:40 when they flew southwards. In total, 262 birds were recorded over a one week period. Akrotiri Salt Lake is a site of international importance for this species, which has an international threshold of between 1 to 7 individuals. Moreover, an unfortunate incident during 2007 provided evidence that Demoiselle Cranes fly over Morphou Bay and move inland through Solea Valley. On 28 August, 2 adult birds and 1 juvenile were found dead on a mountainous trail SE of Kakopetria Village in Troodos Mountains. The birds had collided with electricity wires that stretch low over high mountain ridges and cross Solea Valley.

1. Population from Black Sea, breeding in Black Sea & SW Russia, wintering in Sub-Saharan Africa L Chad – Ethiopia
2. Population from Turkey, breeding in Turkey, wintering (in Turkey?)

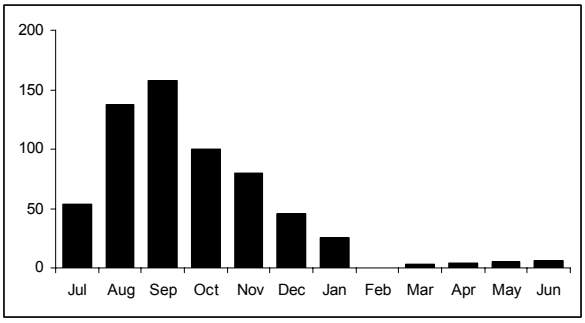
---

## Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew)

**International threshold: 240**

***Burhinus oedicnemus***

**CY max: 158 Sep**




A common passage migrant and resident breeder. It is fairly common on passage from late March to May, and in September and October. Flocks or roosts occur from August to February, sometimes until April. Flocks include migrants, winter visitors and residents. Eurasian Thick-knees were reported from two sites, with two birds at Famagusta Wetlands in July, and one in January. The rest of the birds were recorded at Larnaca Wetlands (Table 34, Appendix 2). Data on the wintering population of Eurasian Thick-knee at Larnaca Wetlands from previous years has revealed the site to be of international importance for this species, which has an international threshold of 240 individuals (230 birds recorded on 3 September 2005, 260 on 2 October 2006, and 180 on 27 October 2006).

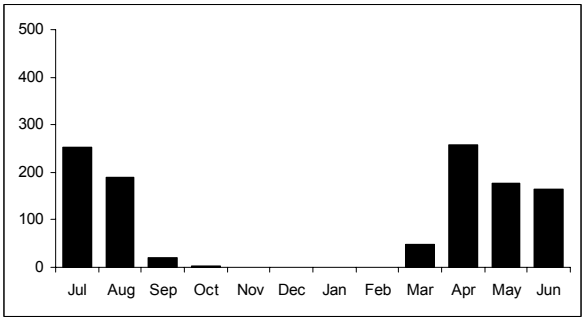
---

## Black-winged Stilt

**International threshold: 500**

***Himantopus himantopus***

**CY max: 258 April**



A passage migrant. Scarce on autumn passage and common in spring, from March to May. Small numbers remain and breed, mainly at Akrotiri Wetlands. Black-winged Stilts were reported from 13 sites. Birds were present mainly in July and August, and from March to June, with the majority of birds recorded at Larnaca Wetlands, Famagusta Wetlands, Oroklini Lake, Partenitis Dam and Famagusta Lake (Table 35, Appendix 2).

In 2007, breeding was recorded at Oroklini Lake (216 birds, 39 active nests and 4 chicks, on 8 and 10 May 2007) and Larnaca Wetlands, mostly at Latsi (73 birds, 19 active nests and 1 chick in spring 2007). Although 68 birds were recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands, no breeding activity was observed.

In 2008, breeding was poor, due to the extreme drought conditions during that period, with most pairs observed at Oroklini Lake (between 20 to 25 pairs and 5 nests recorded in April and May). Breeding was also recorded at Partenitis Dam, Achna Dam, Paralimni Lake, Famagusta Wetlands and Famagusta Lake. Breeding was not recorded at Larnaca Wetlands despite the large number of birds seen in May and June 2008.

---

## Pied Avocet

**International threshold: 470**

***Recurvirostra avosetta***

**CY max: 2 Apr, Jun**

A scarce to fairly common passage migrant, from March to May, and August to November, although it can be observed in all months. Numbers vary widely from year to year. Pied Avocets were recorded at three sites: at Oroklini Lake, 1 in December; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 2 in April; and at Larnaca Wetlands, 2 in June.

---

## Collared Pratincole

**International threshold: 240**

***Glareola pratincola***

**CY max: 2 Apr**

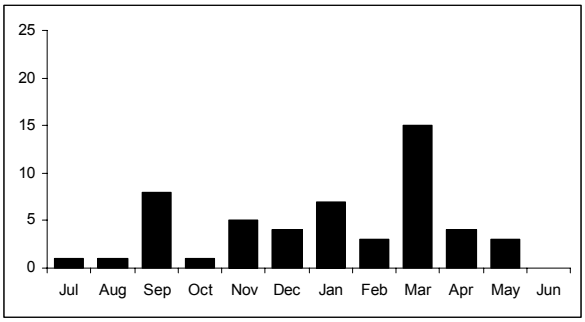
A common passage migrant from late March to May and scarce on autumn passage from late July to mid October. It is usually observed singly and occasionally in groups of 10 to 20 birds. There were two records of Collared Pratincoles, with two birds at Akrotiri Wetlands in April, and one at Achna Dam in June.

---

## Great Ringed Plover
**International threshold: 730**

***Charadrius hiaticula***

**CY max: 15 Mar**



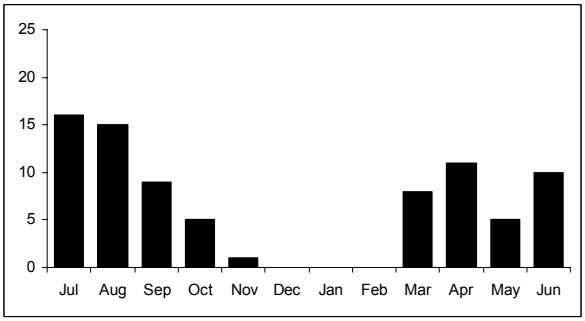

A common passage migrant, from late March to May and mid August to October. Scarce in winter. It is usually observed in groups of 10s of birds or less than 10 birds. Great Ringed Plovers were reported from eight sites, in groups of 1 to 9 birds, and were present throughout the year (Table 36, Appendix 2).

---

## Little Ringed Plover
**International threshold: -**

***Charadrius dubius***

**CY max: 16 Jul**




A common passage migrant, from March to May, and July to October. Little Ringed Plovers were reported from nine sites, in groups of 1 to 7 birds. They were present from July to November and March to June (Table 37, Appendix 2). The majority of birds were recorded at Achna Dam, where breeding possibly took place as displaying birds were observed on 21 May 2008.

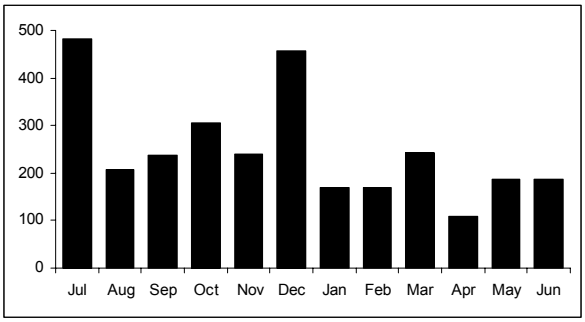
---

## Kentish Plover

**International threshold: 410**

***Charadrius alexandrinus***

**CY max: 482 Jul**




A common migrant breeder. Kentish Plovers were reported from seven sites, with the majority of birds observed at Larnaca and Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 38, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year, with peaks of 378 birds in December and 345 in July at Larnaca Wetlands, in numbers slightly lower than the international threshold of 410 individuals.

In 2007, breeding was recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands (224 adults, 24 chicks and 11 empty nests on 17 May 2007), Larnaca Wetlands (87 adults, 10 chicks, 2 C/3 nests and 9 empty nests on 24 and 25 May 2007) and Paralimni Lake (2 pairs and 2 chicks on 8 June 2007). In 2008, breeding was recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands (124 adults, including 1 incubating, and 6 chicks in May 2008) and at Larnaca Wetlands (62 adults, including 1 incubating, and 13 chicks, also in May 2008).

---

## Greater Sandplover

**International threshold: 100***

***Charadrius leschenaultii***

**CY max: 3 Sep**

A scarce to fairly common passage migrant in March and April, and from mid June to September. Also, a scarce and irregular winter visitor from October to February. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Greater Sandplovers were reported from three sites: at Famagusta Lake, 3 in September; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in March; and at Larnaca Wetlands, 1 in April.

* *Charadrius leschenaultia columbinus;* breeding in Turkey, Syria, Jordan & Iran, wintering in Red Sea, Gulf of Aden & SE Mediterranean

---

## Eurasian Golden-plover
**International threshold: -**

***Pluvialis apricaria***

**CY max: 5 Nov**

A fairly common winter visitor from November to March, with peak numbers from late December to February. Eurasian Golden-plover were reported from two sites: 3 at Akrotiri Wetlands and 2 at Larnaca Wetlands, all in November.

---

## Grey Plover
**International threshold: 900***

***Pluvialis squatarola***

**CY max: 5 Nov**

A scarce passage migrant and winter visitor, from late August to May. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. There were seven records of Grey Plovers at three sites, in groups of 1 to 5 birds. At Larnaca Wetlands, 2 birds were recorded in October, 5 in November, 2 in December, 1 in March and 1 in April; at Paralimni Lake, 3 in March; and at Polemidia Dam, 1 in April.

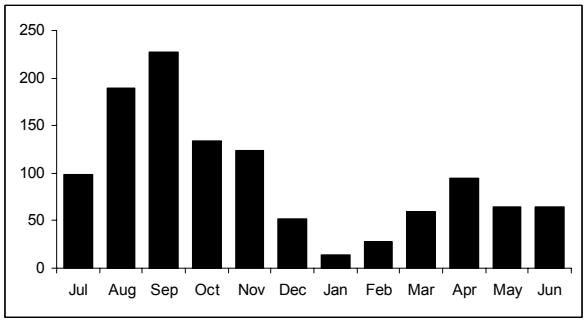
* *Pluvialis squatarola squatarola*, population from SW Asia, E & S Africa, breeding in Central & E Siberia, wintering at Persian Gulf, Arabian Peninsula S to S Africa & Madagascar

---

## Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover)
**International threshold: 1,000**

***Vanellus spinosus***

**CY max: 227 Sep**




A fairly common passage migrant, regular summer visitor, resident breeder and recently also a winter visitor. Spur-winged Lapwing was reported from 11 sites, with the majority of birds recorded at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant and Famagusta Lake (Table 39, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year, with higher numbers during autumn passage.

Breeding was reported from nine sites: Achna Dam, Oroklini Lake, Paralimni Lake, Partenitis Dam, Larnaca Wetlands, Famagusta Lake, Famagusta Wetlands, Kalo Chorio Dam, and Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant. In 2007, Paralimni Lake and Famagusta Lake had the highest density of breeding birds. At Paralimni Lake, 10 pairs were recorded on 8 May 2007, and 2 chicks were seen on 8 June. At Famagusta Lake, at least 10 pairs were recorded in April and May 2007. Breeding was also recorded at Achna Dam (6 adults and 2 chicks on 8 May 2007, 11 adults and 1 C/3 nest on 8 June) and Oroklini Lake (10 adults and 3 chicks on 8 May 2007, 6 adults and 1chick on 8 June). Overall, 28 to 29 nesting pairs were recorded at Paralimni Lake, Famagusta Lake, Achna Dam and Oroklini Lake. Breeding was also confirmed at Larnaca Wetlands, at Latsi (7 adults and 1 C/4 nest on 24 and 25 May 2007). Even though the species was present at Akrotiri Wetlands, no breeding was recorded. Also, there are no data from 2007 for Famagusta Wetlands, Kalo Chorio Dam and Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant.

In 2008, breeding at Paralimni Lake was unsuccessful due to the extreme drought conditions prevailing during this period, and also due to poaching of Spur-winged Lapwing in April and May. Breeding was reported from Oroklini Lake, Larnaca Wetlands, Achna Dam, Partenitis Dam, Famagusta Wetlands, Famagusta Lake, Kalo Chorio Dam and Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant. At least 35 to 40 pairs nested this year.

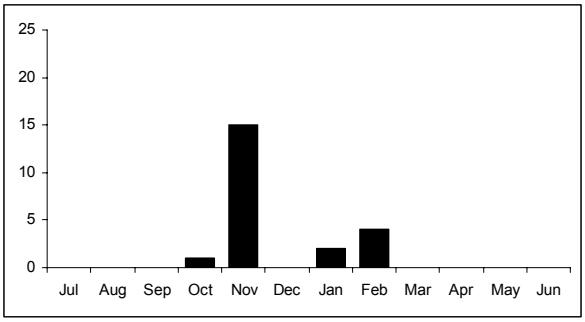
---

## Northern Lapwing

**International threshold: 20,000**

***Vanellus vanellus***

**CY max: 15 Nov**




A common winter visitor to low ground, especially fields, from October to early March. It is occasional in other months. Numbers of wintering birds have decreased over the last decade. Northern Lapwing was reported from three sites: at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, 12 in November and 1 in February; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in October, 3 in November and 3 in February; and at Partentitis Dam, 2 in January.

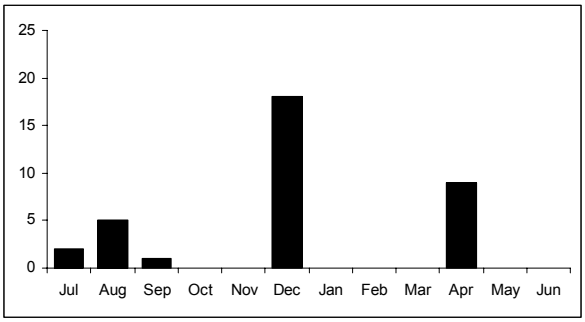
---

## Curlew Sandpiper

**International threshold: 10,000**

***Calidris ferruginea***

**CY max: 18 Dec**




A fairly common passage migrant in April and May and scarce from August to October. Occasional singles in November and December. There were seven records of Curlew Sandpiper at three sites: at Akrotiri Wetlands, 5 in August, 1 in September, 18 in December and 6 in April; at Achna Dam, 1 in July and 3 in April; and at Kalo Chorio Dam, 1 in July.

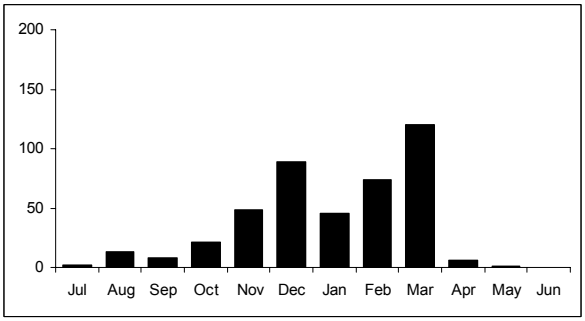
---

## Dunlin

**International threshold: 5,000***

***Calidris alpina***

**CY max: 120 Mar**




A passage migrant and winter visitor from August to May and scarce or absent in June and July. Dunlin was reported from seven sites, with the majority of birds counted at Larnaca Wetlands (Table 40, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year, with no records in June, and most records from October to March.

* *Calidris alpina centralis*; wintering in Caspian, SW Asia, E Mediterranean & Africa

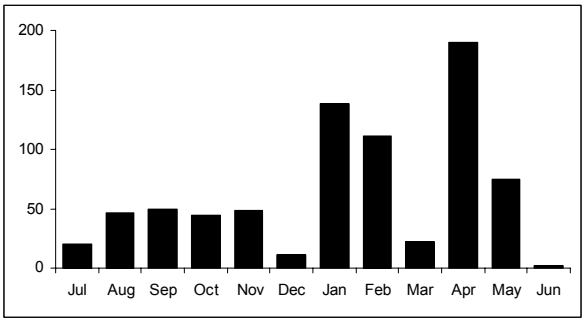
---

## Little Stint

**International threshold: 2,000**

***Calidris minuta***

**CY max: 190 Apr**




A common passage migrant, from April to June, and mid July to October. Also, a winter visitor from October to March, usually in groups of 10s of birds. Little Stint was reported from seven sites, with the majority of birds counted at Larnaca Wetlands, Achna Dam and Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 41, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year, with most recorded from January to May.

---

## Temminck's Stint

**International threshold: 600**

***Calidris temminckii***

**CY max: 4 Nov**

A scarce to fairly common passage migrant from March to May and mid July to September. Often 1 to 5 birds remain in October and November and exceptionally to mid December. Four individuals were recorded at Famagusta Wetlands in November.

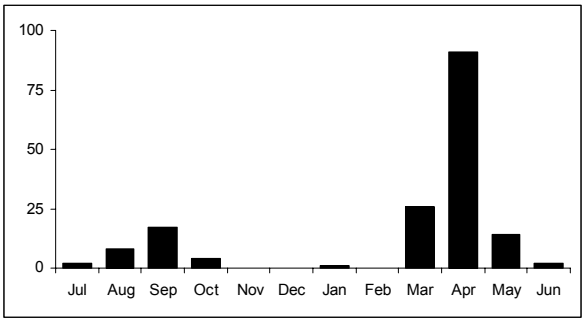
---

## Ruff

**International threshold: -**

***Philomachus pugnax***

**CY max: 91 Apr**




A common passage migrant from late February to early June, scarce or absent from mid June to July, usually scarce from August to October and absent or very scarce from November to mid December. Ruff was reported from nine sites, with the majority of birds counted at Achna Dam and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 42, Appendix 2). Birds were present from July to October, and January to June, with most recorded from March to May.

---

## Eurasian Curlew

**International threshold: 8,500**

***Numenius arquata***

**CY max: 3 Oct, Feb**

A passage migrant and winter visitor in variable numbers, from August to mid May. Most frequent after mid winter and only regular from mid March to mid April. Numbers of wintering birds have decreased over the last decade. This species is usually observed singly or in groups of up to 10 birds. There were five sightings of Eurasian Curlew at three sites: at Larnaca Wetlands, 3 in October and 2 in November; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 2 in January and 3 in February; and at Famagusta Wetlands, 1 in December.

---

## Black-tailed Godwit

**International threshold: 1,300**

***Limosa limosa***

**CY max: 1 Apr**

A common passage migrant from February to May. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 20 birds. One bird was recorded at Kioneli Dam in April.

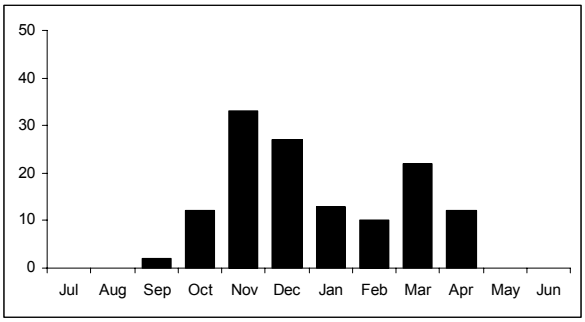
---

## Common Redshank

**International threshold: 3,400**

***Tringa totanus***

**CY max: 33 Nov**




A common winter visitor and scarce to common passage migrant from late June to November, usually an increase in numbers from December to March, fewer in April to mid May and scarce or absent from late May to mid June. It is usually observed in groups of 10s of birds or less. Common Redshank was reported from nine sites, with the majority of birds counted at Oroklini Lake and Partenitis Dam (Table 43, Appendix 2). Birds were present from September to April.

---

## Spotted Redshank

**International threshold: 900**

***Tringa erythropus***

**CY max: 6 May**

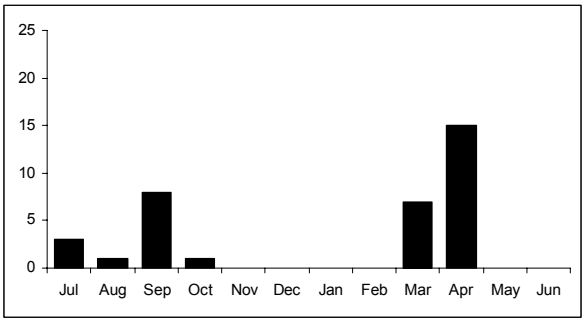
A common passage migrant from mid March to mid May, occasional from late May to August, scarce on autumn passage from September to mid October and occasional from late October to mid March. There were three records of Spotted Redshank at three sites: at Partenitis Dam, 1 in August; at Kalo Chorio Dam, 2 in October; and at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, 6 in May.

---

## Common Greenshank
**International threshold: 10,000***

***Tringa nebularia***

**CY max: 15 Apr**




A common passage migrant in spring, from March to May, occasional in June, scarce on autumn passage from July to September, and scarce and irregular from October to February. It is usually observed singly or in groups of less than 10 birds. Common Greenshank was reported from eight sites in groups of 1 to 7 birds (Table 44, Appendix 2). Birds were present from July to October, March and April.

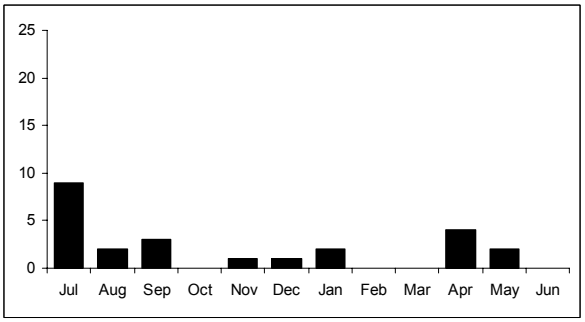
* Population from NE Europe & W Asia, breeding in NE Europe & W Siberia, wintering in SW Asia & E & S Africa

---

## Wood Sandpiper
**International threshold: 20,000**

***Tringa glareola***

**CY max: 9 Jul**




A common and widespread passage migrant in spring, from February to May, scarce or absent in mid June, and fairly common on passage from late June to October. Wood Sandpiper was reported from nine sites in groups of 1 to 3 birds (Table 45, Appendix 2).

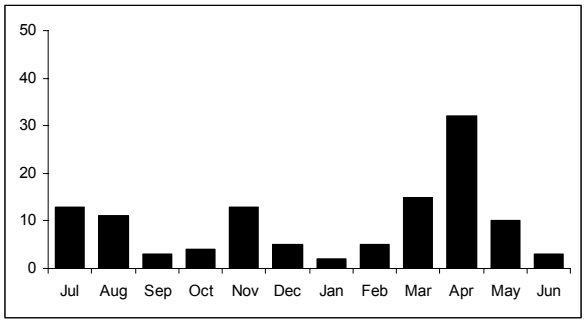
---

## Common Sandpiper

**International threshold: -**

***Actitis hypoleucos***

**CY max: 32 Apr**




A common passage migrant, from March to May, and July to September, and a scarce winter visitor from November to February. Common Sandpiper was reported from 15 sites usually in groups of 1 to 6 birds (Table 46, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year, mostly in March and April.

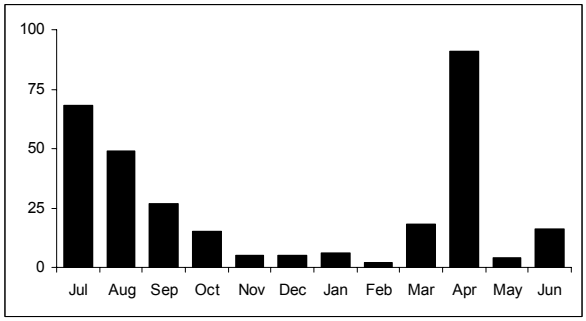
---

## Green Sandpiper

**International threshold: 17,000[1]/-[2]**

***Tringa ochropus***

**CY max: 91 Apr**




A common and widespread passage migrant in March and April, occasional in May to early June, common from mid June to October, and a scarce winter visitor from November to February. Green Sandpiper was reported from 21 sites (Table 47, Appendix 2). Birds were recorded throughout the year with most records from July to October and March to June.

1. Population from Europe, breeding in N Europe, wintering in W Europe, North & West Africa
2. Population from W Asia, breeding in W Siberia, wintering in Caspian, SW Asia & Eastern Africa to N Southern Africa

---

## Marsh Sandpiper

**International threshold: 750**

***Tringa stagnatilis***

**CY max: 2 Sep**

A common passage migrant in spring, from late February to May, and usually scarce on autumn passage from late June to September. It is usually observed in groups of 10 birds or less. There were two records of Marsh Sandpiper, with one bird at Achna Dam and one at Famagusta Lake, both in September.

---

## Great Snipe

**International threshold: 10,000**

***Gallinago media***

**CY max: 1 Sep**

A scarce to fairly common passage migrant, from mid March to May, and September to October, usually singly. One bird was recorded at Famagusta Lake in September.

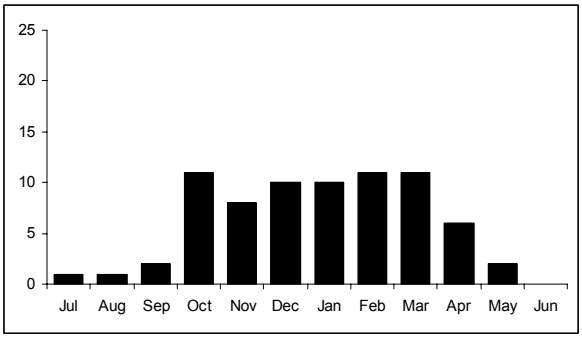
---

## Common Snipe

**International threshold: 20,000[1]/-[2]**

***Gallinago gallinago***

**CY max: 11 Feb, Mar**




A common passage migrant and winter visitor from August to mid May, with occasionally a few birds in winter which are usually widespread at many wetlands. It is usually observed in groups of 1 to 10 birds. Common Snipe was reported from nine sites in groups of 1 to 6 birds (Table 48, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year with most records from October to April.

1. Population from Europe, breeding in N Europe, wintering in South & West Europe & West Africa
2. Population from W Siberia, breeding in W Siberia, wintering in SW Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa

---

## Slender-billed Gull

**International threshold: 1,700**

***Larus genei***

**CY max: 3 Jul, Aug**

A common passage migrant. Spring passage is mainly in March and April, it is occasional in June, and autumn passage is from July to October. It is usually a scarce winter visitor along the coast. There were four sightings of Slender-billed Gulls at three sites: At Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in July and 2 in August; at Larnaca Wetlands, 2 in July; and at Famagusta Wetlands, 1 in August.

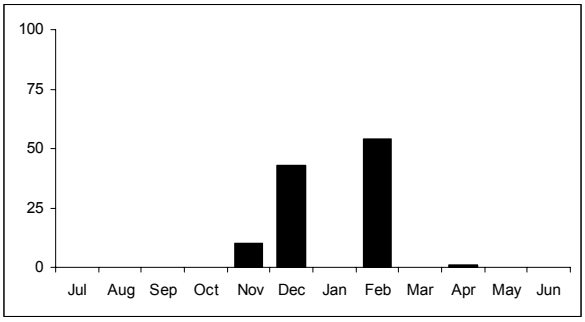
---

## Little Gull

**International threshold: 1,000**

***Larus minutus***

**CY max: 54 Feb**




A scarce to fairly common winter visitor to coasts, harbours and salt lakes, and occasionally to inland waters. It occurs from December to April, occasionally in May and from June to November. It is usually observed in groups of 10 birds or less. Little Gull was reported from four sites: at Famagusta Wetlands, 10 in November and 42 in December; at Famagusta Lake, 53 in February and 1 in April; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in December; and at Oroklini Lake, 1 in February.

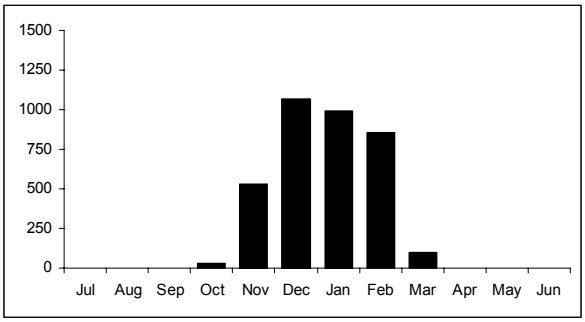
---

## Common Black-headed Gull

**International threshold: 13,000**

***Larus ridibundus***

**CY max: 1066 Dec**




A common winter visitor from early November to April and occasional from May to September. Common Black-headed Gull was reported from five sites, with the majority of birds counted at Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 49, Appendix 2). Birds were present from October to March.

---

## Audouin's Gull

**International threshold: 580**

***Larus audouinii***

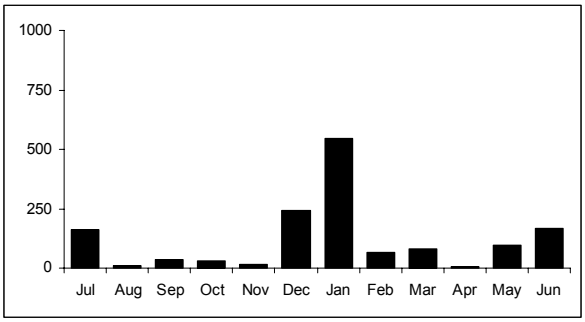
A resident and migrant breeder. The Audouin's Gull breeds at Kleidhes Islands in North East Cyprus, and is more widespread along the coast in winter. This species was first recorded breeding on the islands in the 1960s. Since then, evidence of breeding consisted of scattered observations in the 1960s and 70s, with the last record in 1987. During the island-wide waterbird monitoring programme, there were no records of Audouin's Gull. However, from March to August 2007, breeding numbers of Audouin's Gulls were surveyed at Kleidhes Islands, where two colonies were located. One consisting of 6 nests was later abandoned, and a second colony with 43 nests had a high breeding success with nearly one fledged young per pair and 37% of surviving chicks, as a percentage of eggs laid (Charalambidou and Gücel 2008).

---

## Yellow-legged Gull/Caspian Gull **International threshold: 7,000/-**

***Larus michahellis michahellis / Larus cachinnans cachinnans***

**CY max: 544 Jan**



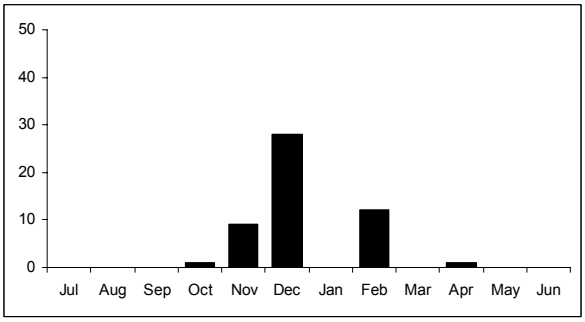

Reports of 'Yellow-legged Gull' refer to individuals of both Yellow-legged Gull and Caspian Gull, therefore, these are presented together for the purpose of this report. The Yellow-legged Gull is a resident breeder on coastal cliffs and offshore islands while the Caspian Gull is predominantly a winter visitor. 'Yellow-legged Gulls' were reported from seven sites, with the majority of birds counted at Asprokremmos Dam and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 50, Appendix 2). Birds were present throughout the year with peak numbers in December and January most probably referring to Caspian Gulls.

---

## Armenian Gull **International threshold: 720**

***Larus armenicus***

**CY max: 28 Dec**




A regular winter visitor in small numbers. Armenian Gulls were reported from two sites: at Larnaca Wetlands, 1 in October, 9 in November, 12 in February and 1 in April; and at Akrotiri Wetlands, 28 in December.

---

## Gull-billed Tern

**International threshold: 380**

***Sterna nilotica***

**CY max: 2 Jul**

A scarce to fairly common passage migrant in spring, from March to May, at coastal wetlands or offshore, occasionally at inland waters. It is occasional from July to mid September. Two Gull-billed Terns (an adult bird and a juvenile begging for food) were recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands (Bishop's Pool) in July.

---

## Sandwich Tern

**International threshold: 1,300**

***Sterna sandvicensis***

**CY max: 1 Dec**

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant to inshore waters, mainly from November to April. It is occasional during the rest of the year. One bird was recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands in December.

---

## Common Tern

**International threshold: 11,000**

***Sterna hirundo***

**CY max: 10 Jul**

A passage migrant, fairly common in April and May, occasional in June and July, scarce and irregular on passage from August to mid October, and occasional from November to March. Some breeding may occur. There were two sightings of Common Terns, with 9 birds at Kanli Dam and 1 at Larnaca Wetlands, both in July,

Some evidence of breeding was recorded in spring 2007. In May 2007, 6 birds were recorded at Akrotiri Wetlands however, no nests were located. In June 2007, there was a pair at Larnaca Wetlands, with one incubating adult, and a pair at Oroklini Lake. No evidence of breeding was recorded in 2008.

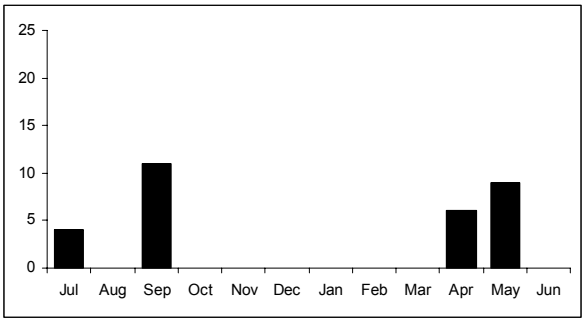
---

## Little Tern

**International threshold: 880**

***Sterna albifrons***

**CY max: 11 Sep**




A scarce passage migrant in spring, mainly at coastal wetlands or offshore, and occasionally at inland waters. Occasional from March to mid April, most frequent from late April to mid May, and occasional from late May to September. Some breeding may occur. There were seven sightings of Little Tern at three sites: at Larnaca Wetlands, 2 in July, 8 in September, 6 in April and 7 in May; at Oroklini Lake, 2 in July and 2 in May; and at Achna Dam, 3 in September. Breeding took place in spring 2007 and 2008. In June 2007, 26 adults, 11 of which were incubating, were recorded at 2 locations at Larnaca Wetlands. At Oroklini Lake, 6 adults were recorded. In July 2008, 3 adults and 4 juveniles were recorded at Larnaca Wetlands.

---

## Black Tern

**International threshold: 7,500**

***Chlidonias niger***

**CY max: 1 Aug**

A fairly common passage migrant to wetlands, and less frequently to coasts. It is occasional from March to early July, and less numerous but more widespread during the autumn passage from mid July to mid October. There was one sighting of a Black Tern at Akrotiri Wetlands (Livadhi Marsh) in August.

---

## White-winged (Black) Tern

**International threshold: 20,000**

***Chlidonias leucopterus***

**CY max: 3 May**

A common passage migrant to wetlands and less frequently to coasts. It is most numerous in spring, with 10s of birds or less during the autumn passage from late July to September. There were seven sightings of White-winged (Black) Tern at five sites: at Oroklini Lake, 1 in April and 1 in May; at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, 1 in April and 6 in June; at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in April; at Famagusta Wetlands, 1 in May; and at Larnaca Wetlands, 1 in May.

---

## Whiskered Tern

**International threshold: 1,000**

***Chlidonias hybrida***

**CY max: 3 Aug**

A scarce passage migrant to wetlands and coasts in April and May, and from mid July to mid October. It is usually observed in groups of less than 10 birds. There were three sightings of Whiskered Tern at two sites: at Larnaca Wetlands, 1 in July; and at Akrotiri Wetlands (Zakaki Marsh), 3 in August, and 1 juvenile in September.

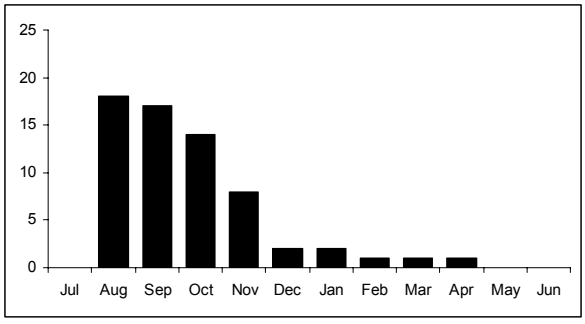
---

## Common Kingfisher

**International threshold: -**

***Alcedo atthis***

**CY max: 18 Aug**




A passage migrant and winter visitor. It is common on passage from August to October, less numerous from November to February, fairly common from March to April, and scarce from May to mid July. It usually occurs in ones and twos and sometimes in groups of up to 10 birds or more at favoured locations. Common Kingfishers were reported from 16 sites, usually singly

and sometimes in groups of 1 to 6 birds (Table 51, Appendix 2). Birds were present from August to April with most records from August to November.

---

## Pied Kingfisher

**International threshold: -**

***Ceryle rudis***

**CY max: 2 Dec**

A scarce and irregular winter visitor and passage migrant. It has attempted to breed unsuccessfully in the past. There were three records of Pied Kingfisher at two sites: at Akrotiri Wetlands, 1 in August (Livadhi Marsh) and 1 in December (Bishop's Pool); and at Achna Dam, 1 in December.

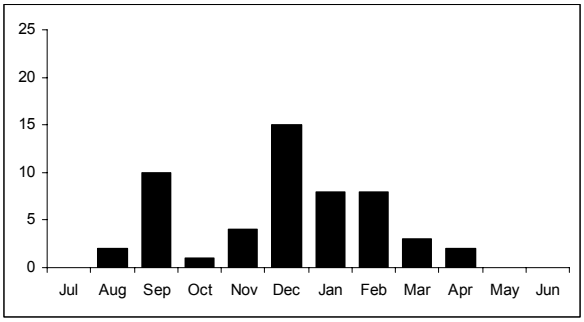
---

## Western Marsh-harrier

**International threshold: -**

***Circus aeruginosus***

**CY max: 15 Dec**



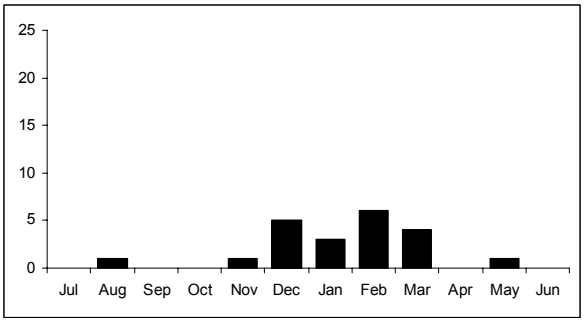

A common passage migrant and winter visitor. Spring passage occurs from March to May, and autumn passage from August to October. It is usually observed singly at marshes from November to February. Western Marsh-harriers were reported from nine sites, with the majority of birds counted at Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant, and Akrotiri and Larnaca Wetlands (Table 52, Appendix 2). Birds were present from August to April.

---

## Common Buzzard

**International threshold: -**

***Buteo buteo***




A common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor, from November to March, usually singly or up to 3 birds together. Common Buzzards were reported from eight sites, with the majority of birds counted at Akrotiri Wetlands (Table 53, Appendix 2).

---

## Osprey

**International threshold: -**

***Pandion haliaetus***

A passage migrant, scarce from late March to May, occasional from August to early September, fairly common from mid September to mid October, and occasional from late October to December. Most birds fly over Cyprus, although some individuals stop to fish at the wetlands, where they sometimes remain for a few days or weeks. There were two sightings of Osprey at two sites: 1 at Kouris Dam and 1 at Oroklini Lake, both in September.

*Table 6.* List of bird of prey species recorded at the wetlands.

| **English name** | ***Scientific name*** | **Wetland sites** |
|---|---|---|
| European Honey Buzzard | *Pernis apivorus* | Akrotiri Wetlands (September)<br>Dipotamos Dam (September) |
| Western Marsh-harrier | *Circus aeruginosus* | Nine sites: see Appendix 2 |
| Northern Harrier | *Circus cyaneus* | Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (August)<br>Larnaca Wetlands (December)<br>Akrotiri Wetlands (January)<br>Famagusta Lake (January) |
| Eurasian Sparrowhawk | *Accipiter nisus* | Akrotiri Wetlands (September)<br>Dipotamos Dam (October)<br>Lefkara Dam (October) |
| Common Buzzard | *Buteo buteo* | Eight sites: see Appendix 2 |
| Long-legged Buzzard | *Buteo rufinus* | Evretou Dam (July)<br>Mavrokolympos (September)<br>Partenitis Dam (December, January, March)<br>Asprokremmos Dam (March) |
| Bonelli's Eagle | *Hieraaetus fasciatus* | Lefkara Dam (August)<br>Agia Eirini Dam (December) |
| Osprey | *Pandion haliaetus* | Kouris Dam (September)<br>Oroklini Lake (September) |
| Lesser Kestrel | *Falco naumanni* | Akrotiri Wetlands (September)<br>Larnaca Wetlands (September) |
| Common Kestrel | *Falco tinnunculus* | Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (September, December, February, March)<br>Akrotiri Wetlands (April, May)<br>Famagusta Lake (April)<br>Famagusta Wetlands (October, January, February, March)<br>Kalo Chorio Dam (July, December)<br>Ovgoros Dam (August) |
| Red-footed Falcon | *Falco vespertinus* | Akrotiri Wetlands (September)<br>Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant (May) |
| Eurasian Hobby | *Falco subbuteo* | Asprokremmos Dam (July, August, September)<br>Akrotiri Wetlands (September)<br>Dipotamos Dam (June) |
| Eleonora's Falcon | *Falco eleonorae* | Akrotiri Wetlands (August, April, May) |
| Peregrine Falcon | *Falco peregrinus* | Asprokremmos Dam (April)<br>Akrotiri Wetlands (September, January)<br>Kouris Dam (August, November, January, February, May)<br>Evretou Dam (June)<br>Partenitis Dam (December)<br>Yermasoyia Dam (January)<br>Kalavassos Dam (August) |

## REFERENCES

**Bibby, C. J., Burgess, N. D., Hill, D. A. and Mustoe, S. 2000.** Bird Census Techniques. Second Edition. Academic Press, London.

**BirdLife International. 2004**. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

**Charalambidou, I. and Gücel, S. 2008.** First survey of Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* (Payraudeau, 1826) colonies at Kleidhes Islands, Cyprus. Zoology in the Middle East 45: 29-34.

**Chen, H., Li, K. S., Wang, J., Fan, X. H., Rayner, J. M., Vijaykrishna, D., Zhang, J. X., Zhang, L. J., Guo, C. T., Cheung, C. L., Xu, K. M., Duan, L., Huang, K., Qin, K., Leung, Y. H. C., Wu, W. L., Lu, H. R., Chen, Y., Xia, N. S., Naipospos, T. S. P., Yuen, K. Y., Hassan, S. S., Bahri, S., Nguyen, T. D., Webster, R. G., Peiris, J. S. M. and Guan, Y. 2006.** Establishment of multiple sublineages of H5N1 influenza virus in Asia: Implications for pandemic control. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science 103: 2845-2850.

**Chen, H., Smith, G. J. D., Zhang, S. Y., Qin, K., Wang, J., Li, K. S., Webster, R. G., Peiris, J. S. M. and Guan, Y. 2005.** H5N1 virus outbreak in migratory waterfowl. Nature 436:191-192.

**Flint, P. R. and Stewart, P. F. 1992.** The Birds of Cyprus. 2nd Edition. British Ornithologists Union. Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts HP23 6AP, UK.

**Iezekiel, S., Makris, C. and Antoniou, A. 2004.** Important Bird Areas of European Union Importance in Cyprus. BirdLife Cyprus, Nicosia.

**Liu, J., Xiao, H., Lei, F., Zhu, Q., Qin, K., Zhang, X. W., Zhaing, X. l., Dhao, D., Wang, G., Feng, Y., Ma, J., Liu, W., Wang, J. and Gao, F. 2005.** Highly pathogenic H5N1 influenza virus infection in migratory birds. Science 309: 1206.

**Ramsar Convention Bureau. 1988.** Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Proceedings of the third meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Regina, Canada, 1987. Ramsar, Switzerland.

**Wetlands International. 2006.** Waterbird Population Estimates – Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1

*Table 7.* List of wetland sites, their coordinates, and the site recorders.

| Code | Wetland Site | North | East | Recorders |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | Achna Dam | 35°02'56.46" | 33°48'19.32" | Game Fund |
| FW | Famagusta Wetlands | | | |
| | Neapoli | 35°08'26.63" | 33°55'09.66" | Asuman Kuyucu |
| | Engomi | 35°09'28.62" | 33°54'04.27" | Asuman Kuyucu |
| | Silver Beach | 35°09'54.94" | 33°54'38.23" | Asuman Kuyucu |
| | Glapsides | 35°09'38.56" | 33°54'46.25" | Asuman Kuyucu |
| FL | Famagusta Lake | 35°07'17.43" | 33°54'45.24" | Asuman Kuyucu |
| GA | Galateia Lake | 35°24'57.18" | 34°03'28.78" | Hüseyin Yorgancı |
| GY | Gypsou Dam | 35°15'07.63" | 33°46'42.97" | Hüseyin Yorgancı |
| OV | Ovgoros Dam | 35°22'18.04" | 33°56'38.40" | Hüseyin Yorgancı |
| KAL | Kalavassos Dam | 34°48'20.57" | 33°15'27.77" | Game Fund |
| LW | Larnaca Wetlands | 34°53'31.56" | 33°37'16.11" | Game Fund |
| LE | Lefkara Dam | 34°53'39.66" | 33°17'31.13" | Game Fund |
| OL | Oroklini Lake | 34°58'02.06" | 33°39'17.10" | Game Fund |
| PL | Paralimni Lake | 35°02'06.61" | 33°58'01.38" | Game Fund |
| PA | Partenitis (Aradippou) Dam | 34°58'59.17" | 33°35'36.49" | Game Fund |
| AW | Akrotiri Wetlands | 34°36'56.74" | 32°58'07.40" | Game Fund |
| DD | Dipotamos Dam | 34°51'17.32" | 33°21'31.36" | Game Fund |
| KD | Kouris Dam | 34°44'35.50" | 32°55'26.49" | Game Fund |
| PO | Polemidia Dam | 34°43'16.23" | 32°59'10.01" | Game Fund |
| YD | Yermasoyia Dam | 34°44'58.90" | 33°05'15.79" | Game Fund |
| AE | Agia Eirini Dam | 35°19'24.59" | 32°59'00.47" | Wayne Fuller |
| KC | Kalo Xorio | 35°15'24.65" | 32°59'05.06" | Wayne Fuller |
| PA | Panagra Dam | 35°19'36.91" | 33°04'28.84" | Wayne Fuller |
| KAN | Kanli Dam | 35°14'33.31" | 33°15'30.22" | Niyazi Türkseven |
| KI | Kioneli Dam | 35°14'07.55" | 33°18'07.52" | Niyazi Türkseven |
| MM | Mia Milia Sewage Treatment Plant | 35°11'23.77" | 33°26'10.91" | Iris Charalambidou & Salih Gücel |
| AD | Asprokremmos Dam | 34°44'07.80" | 32°33'31.41" | Game Fund |
| ED | Evretou Dam | 34°57'59.15" | 32°28'12.90" | Game Fund |
| MD | Mavrokolympos Dam | 34°51'25.27" | 32°24'30.80" | Game Fund |
| KA | Kannaviou Dam | 34°54'5.13" | 32°35'29.67" | Game Fund |

## APPENDIX 2

***Tables 8-53.*** **Numbers of waterbird species per wetland site per month.**

*Table 8.* Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| AC | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| FW | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ED | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **16** | **11** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 9.* Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 44 | 82 | 73 | 85 | 49 | 33 | 41 | 65 | 86 | 36 | 24 | 33 |
| KC | 2 | 60 | 54 | 65 | 100 | 80 | 107 | 42 | 46 | 25 | 35 | 29 |
| MM | 173 | 86 | 111 | 13 | 114 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 11 | 48 |
| FL | 5 | 42 | 89 | 70 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| AW | 18 | 16 | 22 | 26 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 31 | 18 | 16 | 10 |
| AC | | | 5 | 10 | 24 | 37 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | |
| PA | 1 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| OV | 2 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| KA | | | | | | 12 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| PL | 10 | 10 | 24 | 6 | 11 | 4 | | 3 | 17 | 2 | | 1 |
| KI | 6 | | | 12 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 | | 4 | 3 |
| OL | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| AE | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| PO | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| KAN | | 5 | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| PA | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| YD | | 1 | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | |
| DD | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| FW | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| KD | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ED | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **272** | **331** | **410** | **325** | **393** | **289** | **249** | **178** | **261** | **139** | **125** | **156** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 10.* Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | | | 9 | 6 | 24 | 2 | | | |
| FL | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| PO | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **9** | **7** | **24** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 11.* Great Cormorant (*Phalacroxorax carbo)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 83 | 96 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LW | 5 | | | 5 | 2 | 41 | 44 | 16 | 1 | | | |
| AC | | | | | | 12 | 61 | 5 | | | | |
| PO | 1 | | | | 12 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 14 | | | |
| YD | | | | | | 27 | 28 | | | | | |
| KAL | | | | | | 9 | 42 | 1 | | | | |
| KI | 2 | | | | 7 | 25 | 10 | | | | | |
| OV | | | | | 5 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| KD | | | | | | 10 | 13 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| AD | | | | | 2 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| AW | | | | | 2 | 22 | 3 | | | | | |
| DD | | | | | | 7 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| FW | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| ED | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| KA | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **8** | **0** | **0** | **7** | **48** | **255** | **325** | **89** | **30** | **0** | **2** | **2** |

*Table 12.* Black-crowned Night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| FL | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| PL | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KC | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| OV | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| AD | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| AW | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| OL | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PA | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **4** | **6** | **26** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **5** | **8** | **2** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 13.* Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | 63 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | 19 | 48 | 20 | 18 |
| PA | | 40 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | | 12 | | |
| MM | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | |
| AW | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| **TOTAL** | **63** | **46** | **12** | **9** | **9** | **2** | **7** | **3** | **26** | **61** | **20** | **23** |

*Table 14.* Squacco Heron (*Ardeola ralloides)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | 16 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| AW | 1 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| PL | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| FW | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| KC | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| OV | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| AD | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| OL | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| MM | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| YD | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| LW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **19** | **7** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **12** | **21** | **11** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 15.* Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PL | | 22 | 14 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 4 |
| FW | 50 | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| FL | 5 | 11 | 23 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| KI | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| OL | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| AW | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| AC | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| AD | | | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| MM | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| LW | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| YD | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| KC | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| PA | | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| KD | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| DD | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| ED | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| OV | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| PO | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **60** | **40** | **62** | **13** | **6** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **35** | **52** | **31** |

*Table 16.* Great (White) Egret [*Ardea alba (Casmerodius albus, Egretta alba)]*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KI | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| KC | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| LW | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| MM | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| AC | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| AD | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| FW | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LE | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| PA | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **1** | **4** | **3** | **5** | **4** | **6** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **4** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 17.* Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW | | 2 | 55 | 48 | 109 | 94 | 78 | 11 | 35 | | | 2 |
| PO | | 5 | 6 | 43 | 42 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 18 | | | 1 |
| AC | | 2 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| MM | 4 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| KI | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| OV | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| LW | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 11 | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| AD | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| FW | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| KD | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| KC | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| ED | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| FL | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| PA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| YD | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| KAL | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| PL | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | |
| PA | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| DD | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| KA | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| LE | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **11** | **34** | **110** | **132** | **180** | **133** | **103** | **25** | **68** | **12** | **9** | **21** |

*Table 18.* Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | | | | | | | 26 | | |
| AW | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| MM | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| KC | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **29** | **1** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 19.* Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | |
| AW | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | |
| OL | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| FL | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| KC | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **6** | **3** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **34** | **4** | **2** |

*Table 20.* Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW | | | | | 1 | 1388 | 325 | 94 | 81 | | | |
| LW | 16 | 69 | 62 | 141 | 434 | 424 | 234 | 53 | | | | |
| FW | | | | | 8 | 56 | 223 | 113 | | | | |
| OL | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **16** | **69** | **62** | **141** | **448** | **1868** | **782** | **260** | **81** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

*Table 21.* Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | | | 32 | 38 | 43 | | | | |
| AD | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| FW | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **32** | **41** | **43** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 22.* Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | | 7 | 35 | 794 | 404 | 276 | 51 | | |
| AW | | | | | | 94 | 45 | 116 | 149 | | | |
| FW | | | | | | | 12 | 48 | 69 | | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7** | **129** | **851** | **571** | **494** | **51** | **0** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 23.* Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | | | | 15 | 39 | 259 | 52 | 2 | | | |
| LW | | | | | 1 | 37 | 99 | 98 | 2 | 2 | | |
| AW | | | | | | 2 | 31 | 26 | 13 | | | |
| ED | | | | | | 6 | 18 | 21 | | | | |
| FW | | | | | | | 12 | 19 | 14 | | | |
| AD | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | |
| KC | | | | | 3 | 2 | | 6 | | | | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| FL | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| AC | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| OV | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **3** | **19** | **87** | **436** | **227** | **36** | **2** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 24.* Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | 48 | 89 | 174 | 199 | 162 | 509 | 625 | 970 | 168 | 62 | 69 | 59 |
| LW | 132 | 215 | 207 | 135 | 87 | 208 | 81 | 169 | 37 | 68 | 104 | 100 |
| KI | 45 | 94 | 94 | | | 30 | 20 | 64 | 39 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| KC | 50 | 100 | 45 | 48 | 35 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| AW | 20 | 18 | 35 | 11 | 9 | 22 | 23 | 44 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| YD | 8 | 20 | 19 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 30 | 23 | 8 | | | |
| FW | | | | | 2 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 31 |
| ED | 19 | 3 | | 17 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 21 | 8 | | | 7 |
| FL | 32 | 17 | 16 | 6 | | | | | 7 | | 2 | 9 |
| AD | 2 | | | | | 52 | 26 | | | | | |
| AE | 40 | | 10 | 15 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | |
| KA | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| KD | | 17 | 1 | 27 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | |
| AC | | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 18 | | | | |
| KAN | 34 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| OL | 1 | 7 | | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 |
| KAL | 2 | 3 | | | 7 | 2 | | | | | | |
| DD | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| PA | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| PL | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| PA | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| OV | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| PO | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **433** | **583** | **601** | **490** | **335** | **911** | **875** | **1378** | **322** | **157** | **217** | **231** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 25.* Gadwall (*Anas strepera)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 13 | | | | |
| LW | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| AC | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| KC | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | |
| MM | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **10** | **12** | **16** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

*Table 26.* Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | | 46 | 1 | 28 | 12 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| AW | | | | 9 | 5 | 38 | 21 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| OL | | | | | | | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| FW | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | | |
| KC | | | | | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| LW | | | | | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| FL | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **46** | **10** | **43** | **55** | **64** | **24** | **9** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 27.* Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | 18 | 196 | 304 | 469 | 453 | 276 | 546 | 311 | 54 | | |
| MM | | 9 | 18 | 4 | 165 | 86 | 40 | 55 | 6 | 3 | | |
| FW | | | | | 34 | 108 | 94 | 62 | 25 | 3 | | |
| AW | | | 5 | 10 | 12 | 61 | 37 | 40 | 36 | 2 | 1 | |
| KI | | | | | | 2 | 15 | 47 | 33 | | | |
| KC | | | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 36 | 4 | | | |
| FL | | | | 2 | | 11 | 11 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| OL | | | | | | 2 | 27 | 3 | | | | |
| AC | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | | 1 | | |
| KAN | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **27** | **221** | **322** | **685** | **733** | **514** | **802** | **425** | **63** | **1** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 28.* Common Teal (*Anas crecca)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | 13 | 11 | 60 | 238 | 102 | 362 | 507 | 28 | 2 | | |
| LW | 1 | 2 | 64 | 43 | 150 | 620 | 247 | 83 | 29 | 2 | | |
| FW | | | | | 98 | 422 | 442 | 119 | 8 | | | |
| FL | | 10 | 78 | 19 | | 88 | 117 | 218 | 56 | | | |
| AW | 1 | | 13 | 33 | | 125 | 222 | 110 | 73 | | | |
| OL | | 1 | | | | | 239 | 66 | 11 | | | |
| KAL | | | | | 35 | 11 | 15 | 24 | | | | |
| DD | | | | | | 9 | 18 | 13 | 12 | | | |
| ED | | | | | 5 | | 4 | 26 | 15 | | | |
| KC | | | | 10 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| AD | | | | | 6 | 6 | 28 | | | | | |
| AE | | | | 25 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| KI | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 5 | 11 | | | |
| AC | | | 4 | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 2 | | 2 | | |
| PO | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| YD | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| KD | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| PL | | | | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | |
| PA | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | | |
| KA | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| OV | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| PA | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **26** | **170** | **191** | **555** | **1414** | **1734** | **1191** | **253** | **6** | **1** | **2** |

*Table 29.* Garganey (*Anas querquedula)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | 79 | 38 | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| KC | | 40 | 32 | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| PL | | 26 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AW | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| LW | | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| AE | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **163** | **76** | **22** | **25** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **4** | **1** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 30.* Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | | | 1 | 16 | 98 | 301 | 240 | 1 | | | |
| KI | | | | | | | 43 | 67 | 25 | | | |
| MM | | | | | 4 | 35 | 51 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| KC | | | | 2 | 12 | 2 | | 10 | 4 | | | |
| PA | | | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | |
| YD | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| AW | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| AC | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **3** | **33** | **139** | **405** | **322** | **31** | **0** | **1** | **0** |

*Table 31.* Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | | 11 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 21 | | 20 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| MM | | | 4 | 32 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| AW | 20 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 15 |
| KC | | | | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **20** | **13** | **12** | **41** | **36** | **35** | **12** | **23** | **6** | **15** | **12** | **22** |

*Table 32.* Common Moorhen (*Gallinula choloropus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | 37 | 78 | 50 | 77 | 59 | 50 | 41 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 8 |
| AW | 14 | 30 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| FL | 5 | 17 | 13 | 35 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 11 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| KC | | 2 | 25 | 46 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| FW | 3 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 32 | 15 | 1 | | | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| OL | 11 | 5 | | 2 | | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 11 |
| OV | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| PL | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | |
| PA | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | |
| KI | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | | | | | 7 | | | |
| AC | 2 | | 7 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| AE | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| PA | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| AD | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| ED | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| DD | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KA | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| PO | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **82** | **158** | **156** | **229** | **131** | **114** | **64** | **52** | **60** | **101** | **52** | **49** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 33.* Common Coot (*Fulica atra)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KC | 280 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 500 | 470 | 430 | 170 | 235 | 180 | 153 | 126 |
| LW | 60 | 96 | 200 | 218 | 261 | 107 | 182 | 151 | 142 | 69 | 37 | 54 |
| MM | 22 | 31 | 76 | 119 | 208 | 227 | 89 | 83 | 22 | 51 | 105 | 73 |
| AC | 6 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 43 | 115 | 111 | 156 | 76 | 16 | 6 | 6 |
| FL | 140 | 50 | 23 | 21 | 12 | 57 | 46 | 30 | 57 | 48 | 36 | 25 |
| OL | 76 | 44 | 2 | | | 38 | 43 | 48 | 93 | 93 | 69 | 23 |
| AW | 22 | 31 | 49 | 40 | 46 | 46 | 31 | 49 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 33 |
| OV | 5 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 53 | 84 | 92 | 45 | 32 | 15 | 13 |
| FW | 8 | | | | 1 | 25 | 92 | 122 | 112 | 8 | | |
| KI | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 50 | 7 | 70 | 48 | 27 | 55 | 6 | 3 |
| PA | 21 | 25 | 22 | 30 | 62 | 40 | 25 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| ED | | | | | | 39 | 94 | 59 | 50 | | | |
| KA | | | | | | 38 | 69 | 39 | 69 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| PO | | 1 | | | 6 | | 86 | 42 | 43 | 1 | 1 | |
| PL | 7 | 11 | | | | 88 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | |
| YD | | | | | | 18 | 35 | 45 | 1 | | | |
| AD | 1 | | | | | 19 | 5 | 22 | 4 | | | |
| PA | 4 | 2 | | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| KAN | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | |
| AE | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| KAL | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| KD | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **668** | **724** | **861** | **1087** | **1205** | **1398** | **1496** | **1181** | **1032** | **584** | **451** | **372** |

*Table 34.* Eurasian Thick-knee (Stone Curlew) (*Burhinus oedicnemus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 52 | 137 | 158 | 100 | 80 | 45 | 24 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| FW | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **54** | **137** | **158** | **100** | **80** | **45** | **25** | **0** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 35.* Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 64 | 71 | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 103 | 61 | 92 |
| FW | 58 | | | | | | | | 3 | 36 | 59 | 38 |
| OL | 25 | 8 | | | | | | | 15 | 47 | 41 | 10 |
| PA | 45 | 45 | 4 | | | | | | 2 | 18 | 4 | |
| FL | 13 | 38 | 2 | | | | | | | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| AC | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| PL | 2 | 12 | | | | | | | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| KC | 12 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| AW | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 10 | 5 | | 10 |
| KAN | 25 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| MM | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| ED | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **253** | **189** | **21** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **49** | **258** | **176** | **163** |

*Table 36.* Great Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | | | | | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | |
| FW | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | 9 | | | |
| LW | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | |
| AW | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| FL | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| OL | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| KC | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| KAL | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **1** | **8** | **1** | **5** | **4** | **7** | **3** | **15** | **4** | **3** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 37.* Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| AW | | 6 | | | | | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| OL | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| LW | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PL | | | 1 | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| KC | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FL | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| FW | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| KAL | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| **TOTAL** | **16** | **15** | **9** | **5** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **8** | **11** | **5** | **10** |

*Table 38.* Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 345 | 10 | 46 | 79 | 147 | 378 | 152 | 159 | 154 | 53 | 62 | 19 |
| AW | 130 | 197 | 189 | 225 | 88 | 78 | 18 | 11 | 84 | 55 | 124 | 167 |
| AC | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| PA | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| FW | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| OL | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **482** | **207** | **238** | **305** | **241** | **456** | **170** | **170** | **243** | **109** | **186** | **186** |

*Table 39.* Spur-winged Lapwing (Spur-winged Plover) (*Vanellus spinosus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | 20 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 14 |
| FL | 23 | 43 | 76 | 12 | 27 | 41 | | 3 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 5 |
| PA | 5 | 9 | 23 | 38 | 18 | | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| AC | 15 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 29 | | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| FW | 7 | 20 | 30 | | 15 | 2 | | | | 18 | 5 | 4 |
| OL | 11 | 13 | 25 | 5 | | | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| PL | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | | 15 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| LW | 4 | 13 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| KC | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| KI | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| AW | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | **99** | **189** | **227** | **134** | **124** | **52** | **14** | **28** | **59** | **95** | **64** | **65** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 40.* Dunlin (*Calidris alpina)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 55 | 17 | 69 | 85 | | 1 | |
| AW | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 15 | | 31 | 1 | | |
| OL | | | | | 18 | 20 | 10 | | | | | |
| AC | | | 3 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| FW | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| MM | | | | 4 | | | | | | 4 | | |
| KC | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **13** | **8** | **21** | **48** | **89** | **45** | **74** | **120** | **6** | **1** | **0** |

*Table 41.* Little Stint (*Calidris minuta)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 16 | 23 | 9 | 10 | 21 | | 126 | 79 | | 73 | 41 | 2 |
| AC | 4 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 21 | | 24 | 9 | |
| AW | | 4 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 48 | 8 | |
| OL | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | | 39 | 3 | |
| PA | | | | 16 | | | | | | 2 | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 7 | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| **TOTAL** | **20** | **46** | **49** | **44** | **48** | **11** | **138** | **111** | **22** | **190** | **75** | **2** |

*Table 42.* Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 49 | | |
| LW | | 2 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | 14 | 10 | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| AW | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | |
| OL | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| PL | | 2 | | | | | | | 8 | | 1 | |
| PA | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| MM | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| KC | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **2** | **8** | **17** | **4** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **26** | **91** | **14** | **2** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 43.* Common Redshank (*Tringa tetanus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OL | | | | | 13 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| PA | | | | 3 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| FL | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 11 | | |
| MM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FW | | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| LW | | | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | |
| AC | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| KI | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | 2 | | | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **2** | **12** | **33** | **27** | **13** | **10** | **22** | **12** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 44.* Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LW | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | |
| AC | 2 | | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| MM | | | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | | |
| FL | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| KAL | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| PO | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| **TOTAL** | **3** | **1** | **8** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7** | **15** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 45.* Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KC | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| AW | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| AE | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| PA | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AC | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| FL | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| FW | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| LW | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PL | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **9** | **2** | **3** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **4** | **2** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 46.* Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | 5 | 4 | | | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | 1 |
| KI | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 6 | |
| OL | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| PA | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 9 | | | |
| FL | | | 2 | | 5 | | 1 | | | 5 | | |
| FW | | | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | | | |
| LW | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| KAL | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| AW | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| PO | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| DD | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| KC | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PA | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| PL | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| YD | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **13** | **11** | **3** | **4** | **13** | **5** | **2** | **5** | **15** | **32** | **10** | **3** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 47.* Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | 4 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 51 | 1 | 0 |
| PA | 16 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | | 3 |
| LW | 13 | 10 | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| AC | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 8 |
| AW | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 15 | | |
| FL | 15 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| PL | | 8 | 3 | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| KAN | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| KC | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| OL | | 4 | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | | |
| AE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ED | | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| FW | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| PA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PO | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| DD | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KAL | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| MD | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AD | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| OV | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| YD | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **68** | **49** | **27** | **15** | **5** | **5** | **6** | **2** | **18** | **91** | **4** | **16** |

*Table 48.* Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| KI | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | 5 | 4 | | |
| AC | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| PL | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | |
| KC | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| OL | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | |
| PA | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| FL | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| AW | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **11** | **8** | **10** | **10** | **11** | **11** | **6** | **2** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 49.* Common Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW | | | | 6 | 420 | 926 | 806 | 146 | 30 | | | |
| LW | | | | 21 | 85 | 121 | 185 | 32 | 18 | | 1 | 2 |
| FW | 1 | | | | 29 | 19 | | 207 | 14 | 1 | | |
| OL | | | | | | | | 470 | 38 | | | |
| FL | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **27** | **534** | **1066** | **991** | **855** | **101** | **1** | **1** | **2** |

*Table 50.* Yellow-legged Gull (*Larus michahellis michahellis /* Caspian Gull (*Larus cachinnans cachinnans)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD | 1 | | | | 6 | 150 | 160 | 46 | 80 | | 40 | 150 |
| LW | 95 | 8 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 91 | 266 | 14 | | 1 | 48 | 16 |
| AW | 67 | 1 | | 1 | | | 112 | 2 | | 2 | 4 | |
| KC | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| ED | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| KD | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| PA | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **163** | **9** | **34** | **28** | **13** | **244** | **544** | **65** | **80** | **6** | **97** | **169** |

*Table 51.* Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| KI | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| OL | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| AW | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| OV | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| FW | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| KC | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| FL | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| PA | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| PL | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| PO | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| AE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| KD | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MD | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| PA | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| YD | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **18** | **17** | **14** | **8** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **0** |

*Appendix 2 continued*

*Table 52.* Western Marsh-harrier (*Circus aeruginosus)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM | | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| AW | | | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| LW | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| KC | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| AC | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| AD | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| KAL | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| KI | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| PA | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **2** | **10** | **1** | **4** | **15** | **8** | **8** | **3** | **2** | **0** | **0** |

*Table 53.* Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo)*

| Site | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | |
| AD | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| OL | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| AC | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| ED | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| LW | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| PA | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **5** | **3** | **6** | **4** | **0** | **1** | **0** |