

- first systematic monitoring of Birds of Prey started in 1957
- Location: "Hakel" forest
- Initiated by head forester
  KURT WUTTKY
- Continued until today

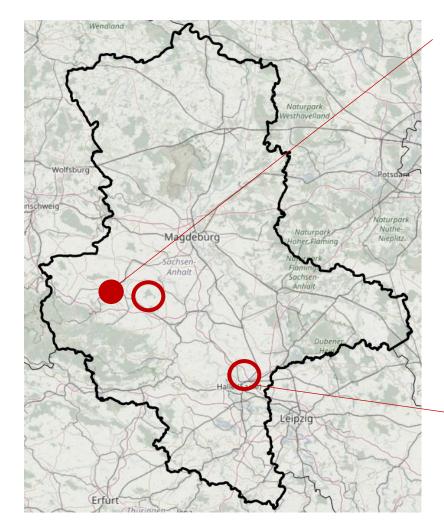
famous as "forest of the Red Kite"
 → 136 breeding pairs in 1979





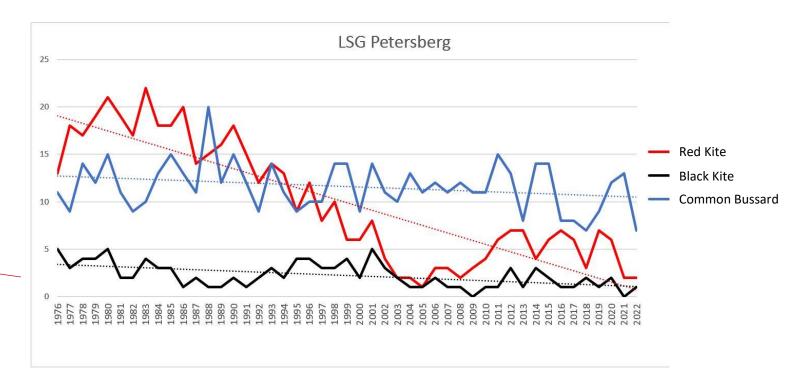






Halberstadt

- Other monitoring areas followed a few years later



source: Schönbrodt & Steinborn unpubl.

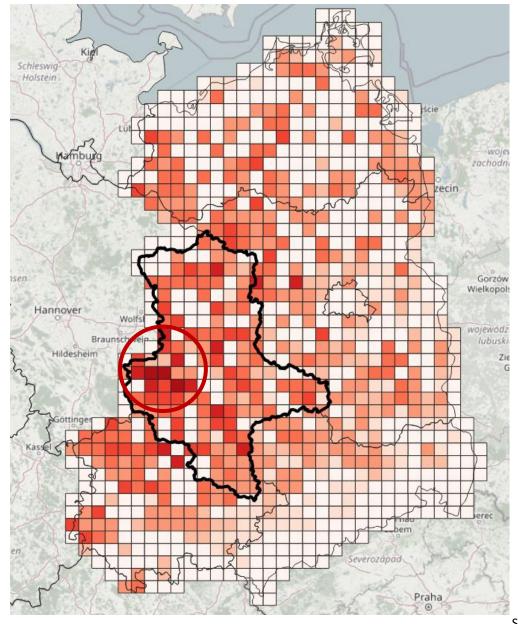






- Atlas of the Breeding Birds of East Germany between 1978 and 1982
- estimation of the population size in frequenzy classes
- Very high breeding desity of Red Kite was detected in the area surrounding Halberstadt







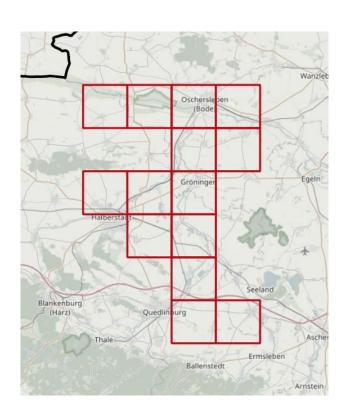


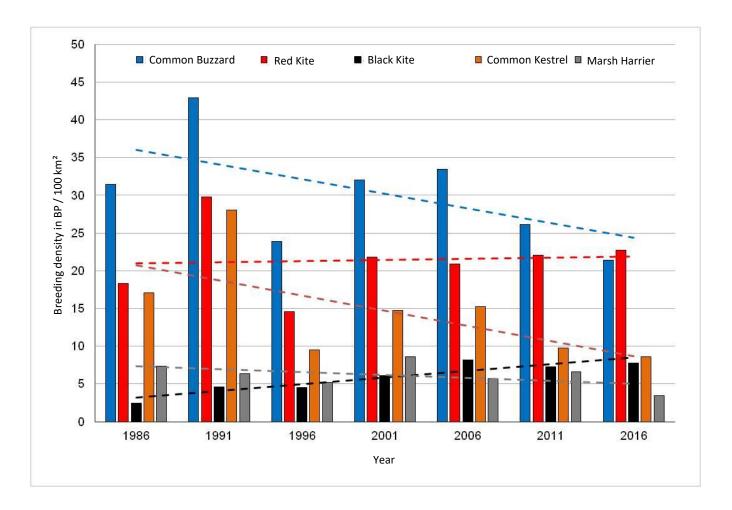






- A Monitoring was initiated by the Museum of Ornithology in Halberstadt
- started in 1986





Source: Kolbe & Nicolai 2017

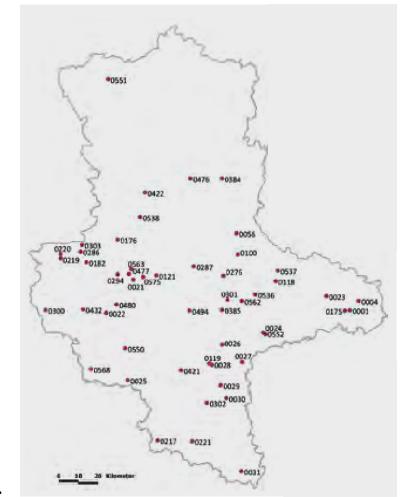






#### Monitoring of Birds of Prey

- in 1988 MEROS (Monitoring of European Raptors and Owls) was initiated
- possibility to combine the data to an overall trend
- nearly 50 sample areas in Saxony-Anhalt
- not all Raptor and Owl species are monitored on every sample site
- But: due to location, size and number of monitored sites we can not estimate a population size for Red Kite
- → A complete census is nesseary to know the population size of Red Kite.





Source: Mammen et al. 2014

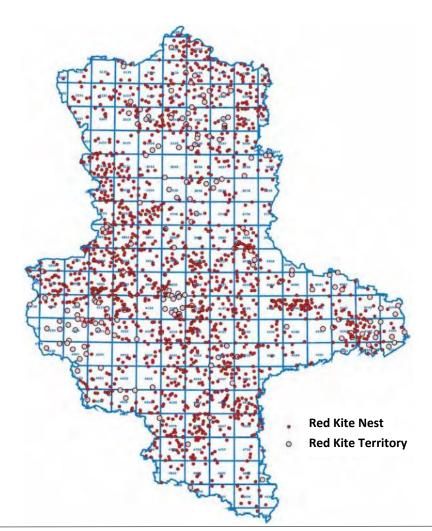


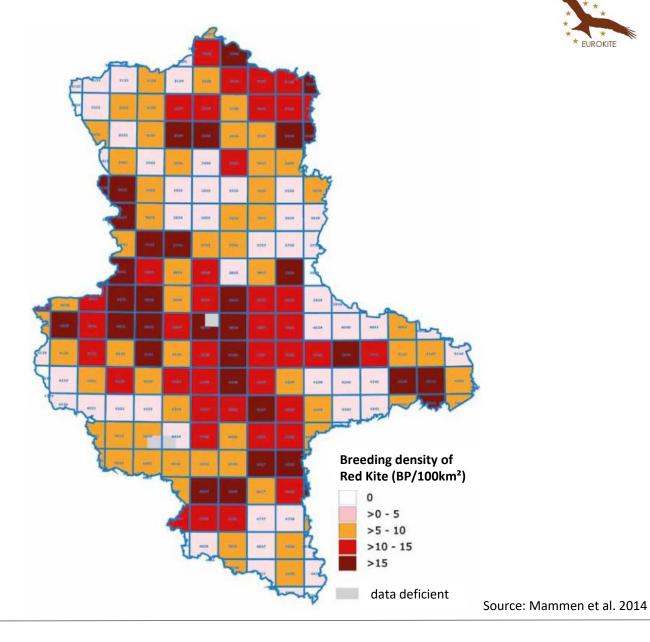






1st Complete census for Red Kite in Saxony-Anhalt 2012/13





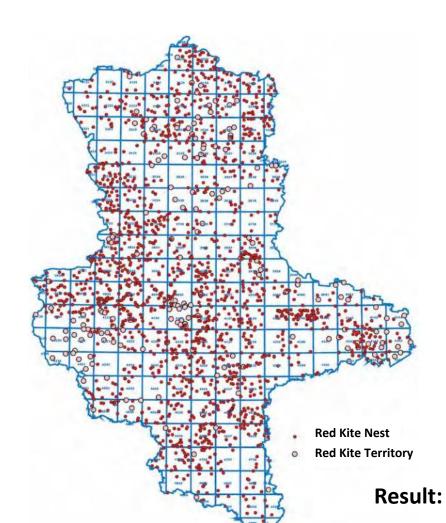


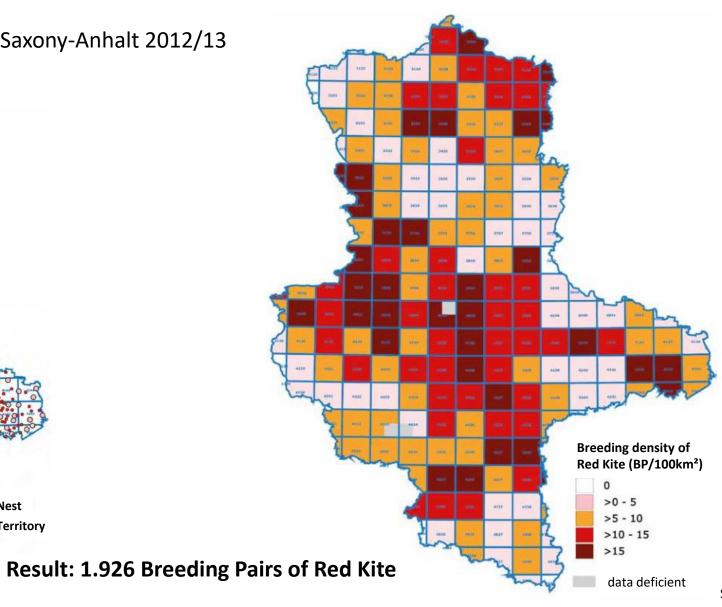




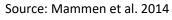


1st Complete census for Red Kite in Saxony-Anhalt 2012/13











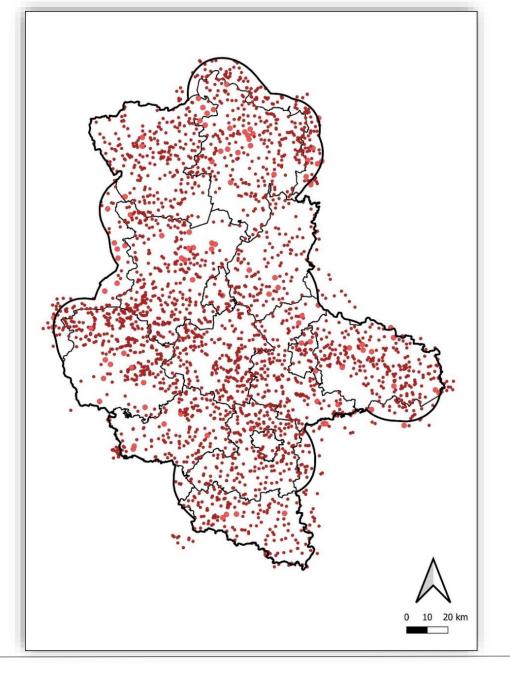




2nd Complete census for Red Kite in Saxony-Anhalt 2021/22

Nearly 10 years later the complete census for Red Kite was repeated

**Result: 2.379 Breeding Pairs of Red Kite** 





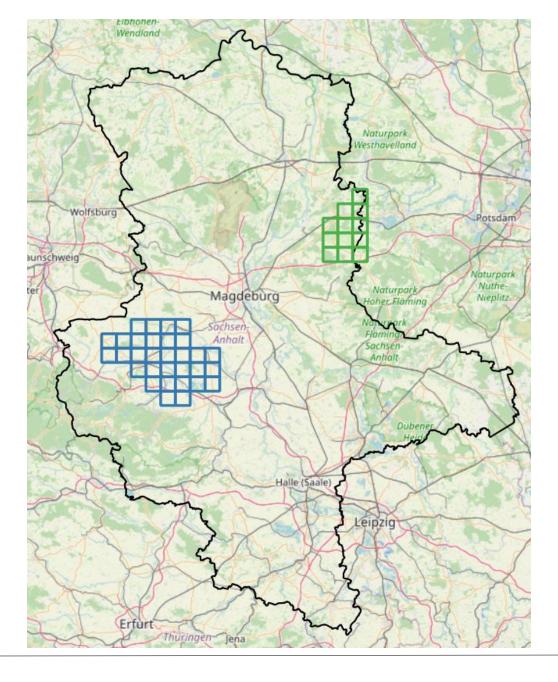




#### LIFE EUROKITE Projekt Areas in Saxony-Anhalt

- 1) Foothills of the Harz (blue)
  - 992 km<sup>2</sup>
- 1) Fiener Bruch (green)
  - 384 km<sup>2</sup>

Baseline census of EUROKITE Projekt Areas was combined with 2nd Complete census for Red Kite in Saxony-Anhalt.











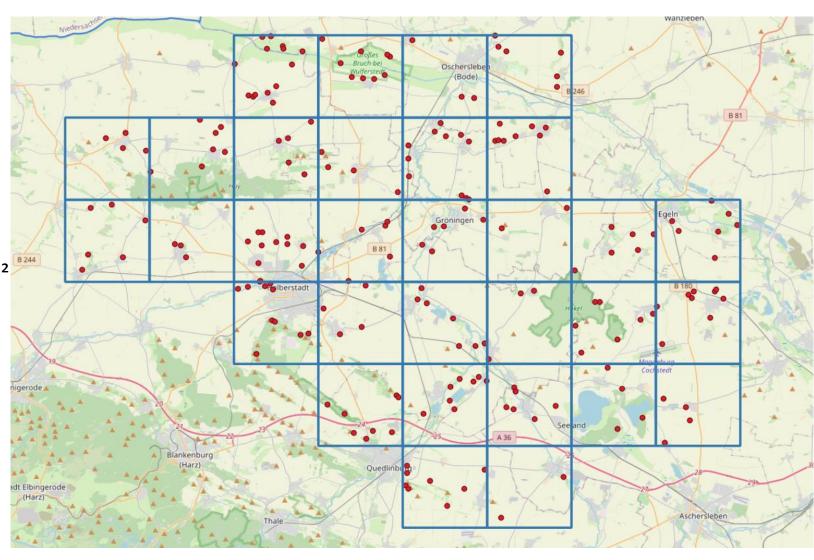
1) Foothills of the Harz

Breeding pairs: 200

Breeding density: 20,16 BP/100 km<sup>2</sup>

Average of Federal State: 11,7 BP/100 km<sup>2</sup>

→ Breeding density above average











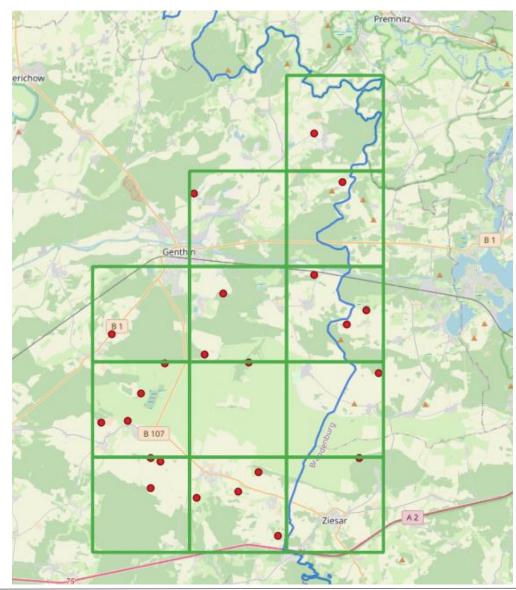
2) Fiener Bruch

Breeding pairs: 23

Breeding density: 6 BP/100 km<sup>2</sup>

Average of Federal State: 11,7 BP/100 km<sup>2</sup>

→ Breeding density below average







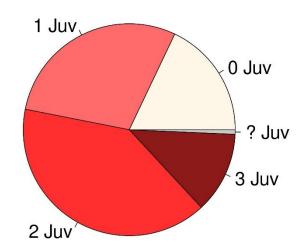




#### 1) Foothills of the Harz

Reproduction: 1,46 juv. / Nest (n=145)

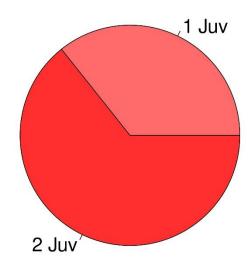
Success rate: 81 %



# 2) Fiener Bruch

Reproduction: 1,64 juv. / Nest (n=14)

Success rate: 100 %







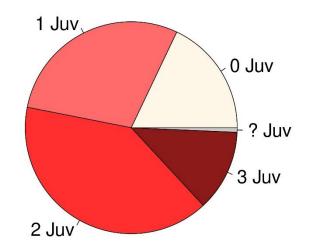




#### 1) Foothills of the Harz

Reproduction: 1,46 juv. / Nest (n=145)

Success rate: 81 %



#### 2) Fiener Bruch

Reproduction: 1,64 juv. / Nest (n=14)

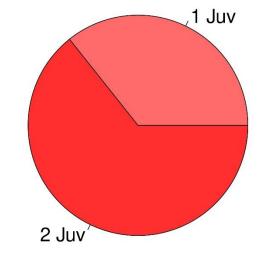
Success rate: 100 %

Average of Federal State:

Reproduction: 1,26 juv. / Nest (n=1.592)

Success rate: 79 %

→ Both areas are above average





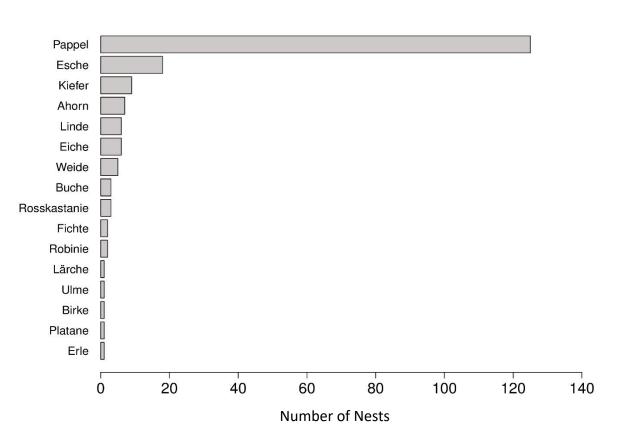


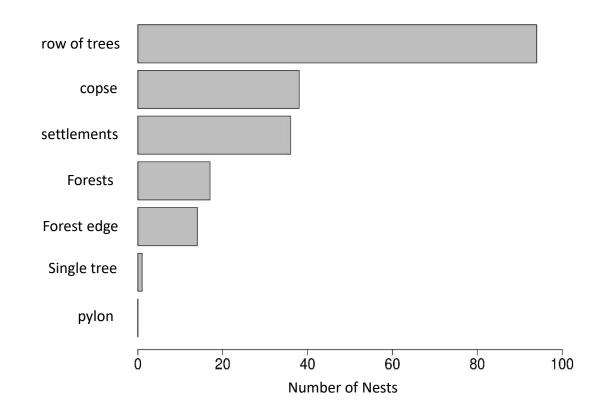


### **Nesting behaviour of Red Kites**



#### 1) Foothills of the Harz







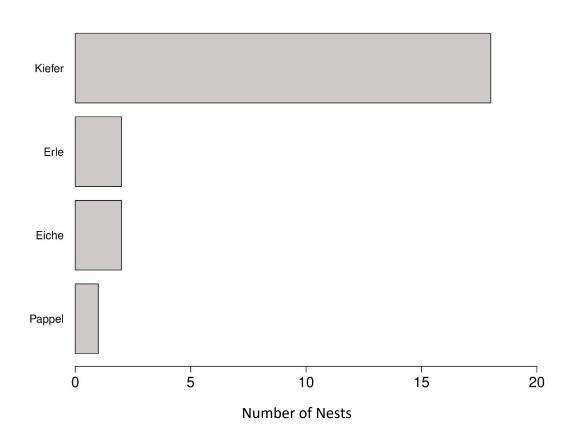


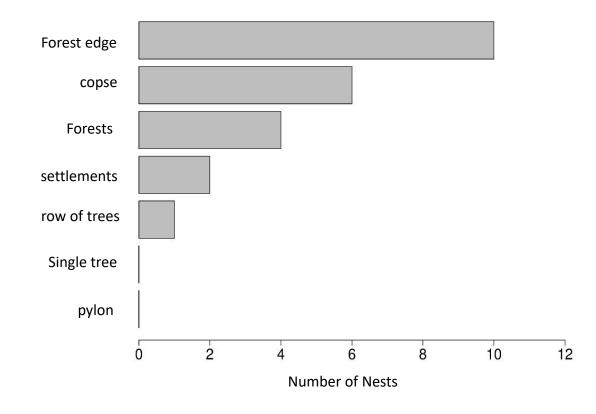


# **Nesting behaviour of Red Kites**



### 2) Fiener Bruch











## **Summary**

- long tradition of monitoring Red Kites and other Birds of Prey in Saxony-Anhalt
- first monitoring scheme for raptor and owls in Germany has its origin in Saxony-Anhalt

Baseline Census on LIFE EUROKITE Projekt Areas in Saxony-Anhalt:

- one area with high density and one area with low density
- both areas have a reproduction above average















