

# Key Constraints in Raptor Sampling



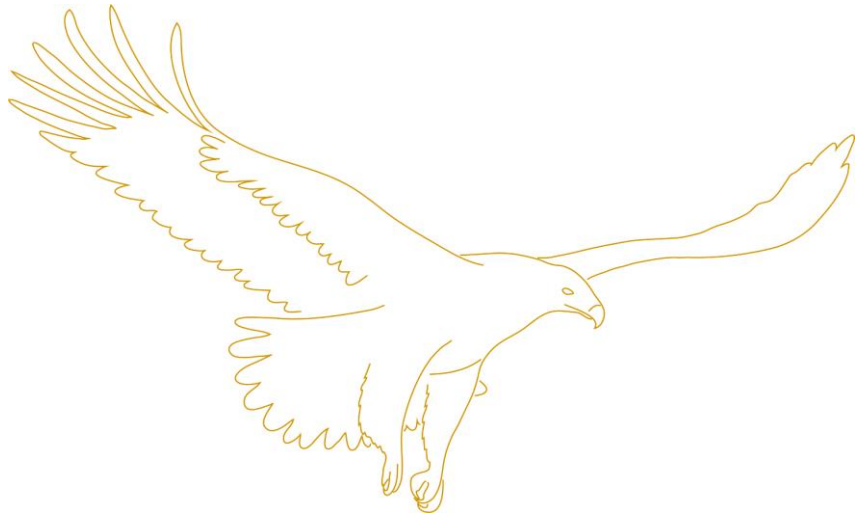
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# 1. STSM objectives

## Review of key constraints

The aim of this STSM is to **identify and search for solutions to the main constraints** to obtain and **share raptor samples and related contextual data** about the individual and/or population from which samples are obtained.



## 2. Search of constraints

Raptor Sampling Framework  
*Activities and actors involved*

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List of contextual data  
*Information to collect*

+

Bibliographic review

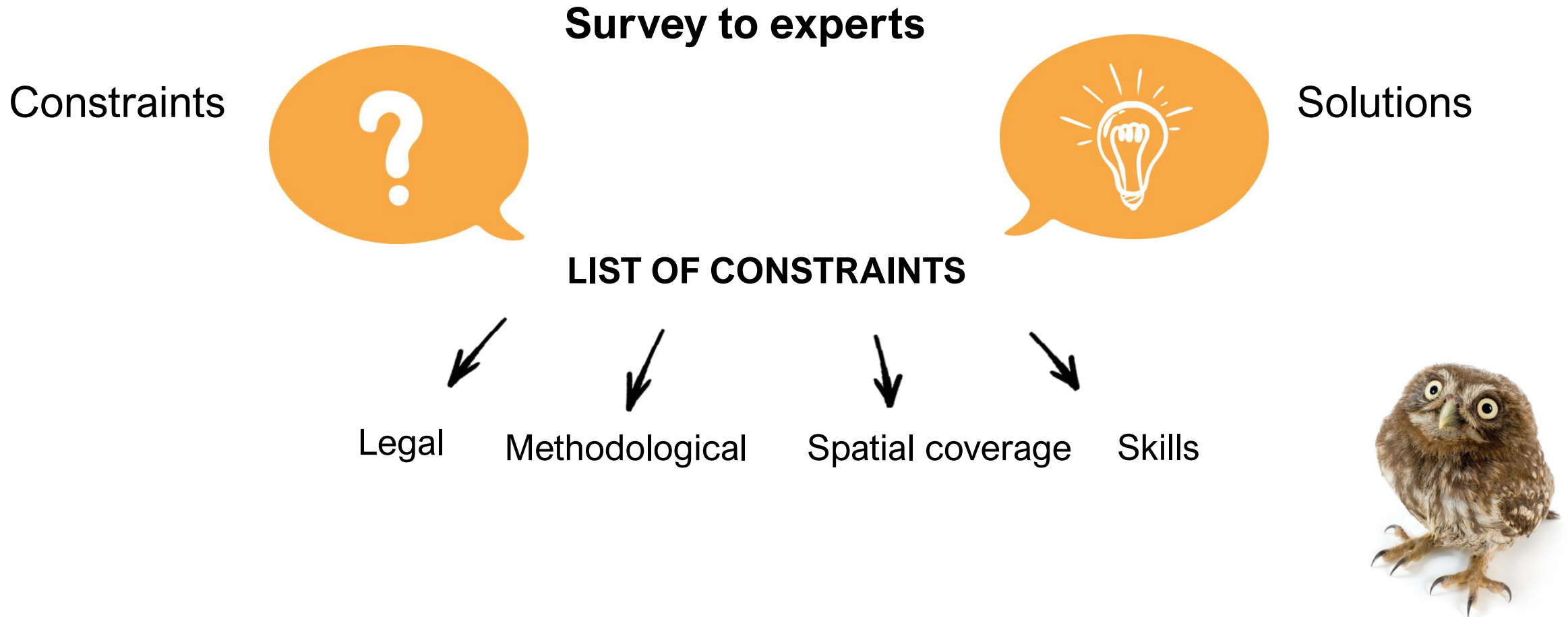
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### LIST OF CONSTRAINTS

Legal      Methodological      Spatial coverage      Skills



## 2. Search of constraints



### 3. List of constraints: Legislation

#### CITES

Its purpose is to ensure that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation because of **international** trade.

#### EU Directives

Birds directive and Habitat directive  
Member State has to provide legislation or administrative measures that will meet the requirements of the directive.

#### National Laws

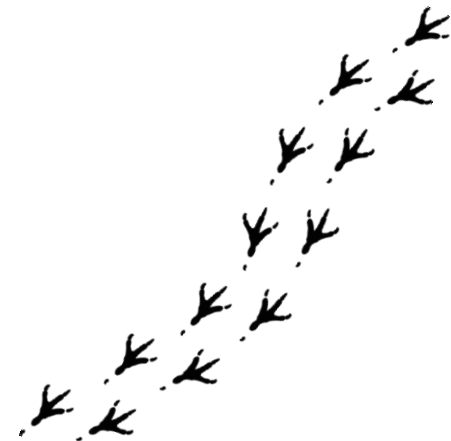
The laws that affect a person working in raptor management in Europe will be the national law of the country where the work takes place.

**Collecting  
dead raptors**



### 3. List of constraints: Legislation

- Access to **private property**
- Visiting **active nests**
- Handling **live birds**
- Sampling blood or other **invasive samples**
- To **holding** and **storing** raptor **samples** (carcass, feathers, eggs)
- Transportation of samples **within** and **between** countries



### 3. List of constraints: Methods



Poor capacity to understand contamination levels

Methodological constraints for **data collection**:

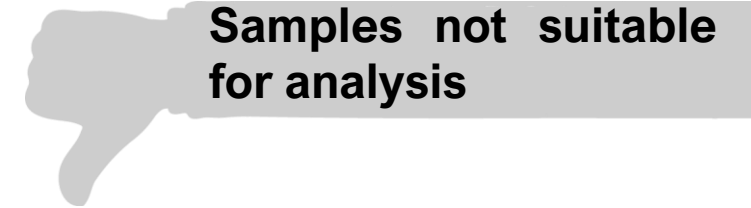
- **Mandatory contextual data** (age, sex, feather type, raptor species)
- Potential **sources of contamination**
- Data related with **diet**
- Data related with **reproductive performance**
- No **land-use information** because an imprecise location is given



### 3. List of constraints: Methods

Methodological constraints for **sample collection**:

- Lack of **adequate protocols** for collecting samples
- Providing **material for sampling**
- Lack of **amount** of sampling **blood** for nestlings
- **Correct short-term storage** of the samples
- **Storage of contextual data** related with the sample

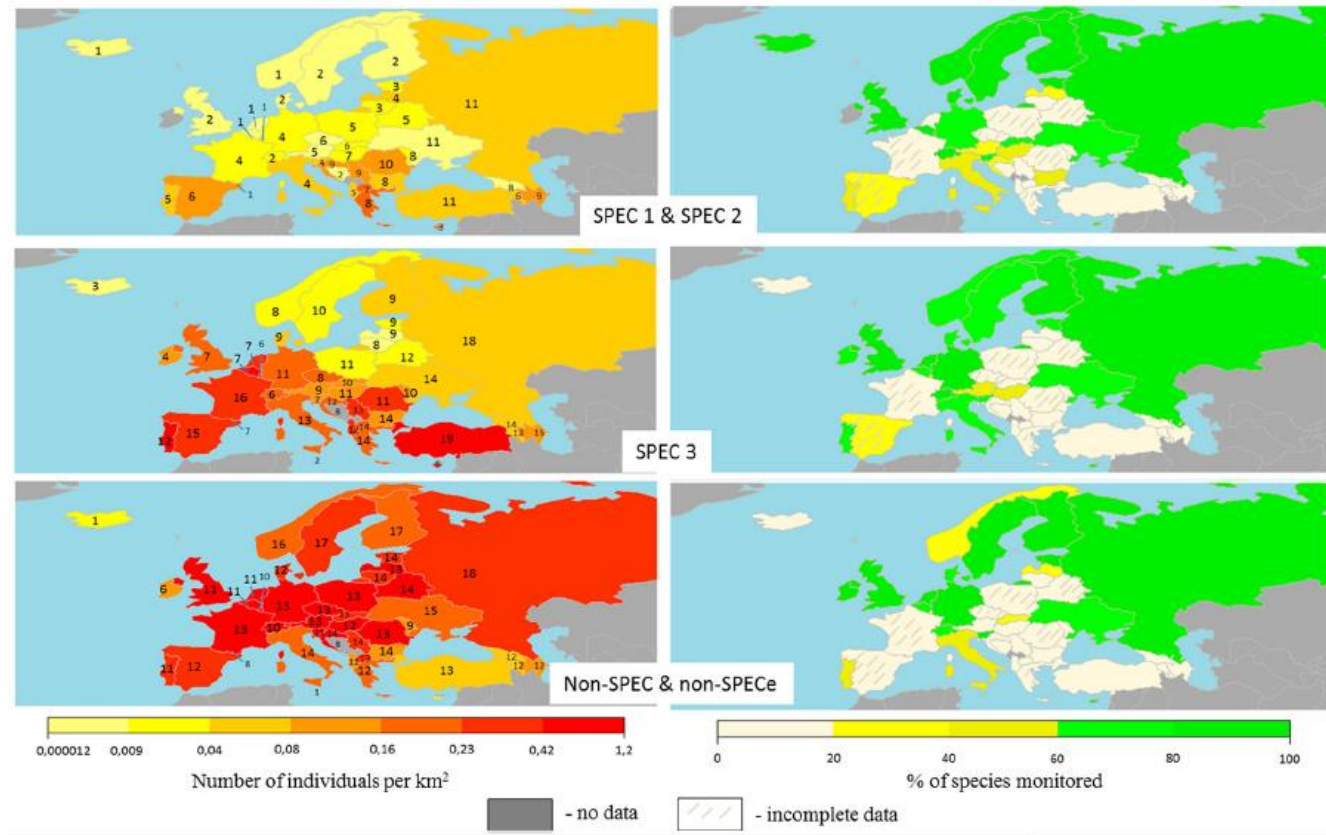


Protocols difficult to follow or doesn't exist





### 3. List of constraints: Spatial coverage



Geographical coverage of monitored raptor population differs between countries.

Maja Derlink, Chris Wernham, Irena Bertoneclj, András Kovács, Pertti Saurola, Guy Duke, Paola Movalli & Al Vrezec (2018): A review of raptor and owl monitoring activity across Europe: its implications for capacity building towards pan-European monitoring, Bird Study, DOI: 10.1080/00063657.2018.1447546

### 3. List of constraints: Spatial coverage

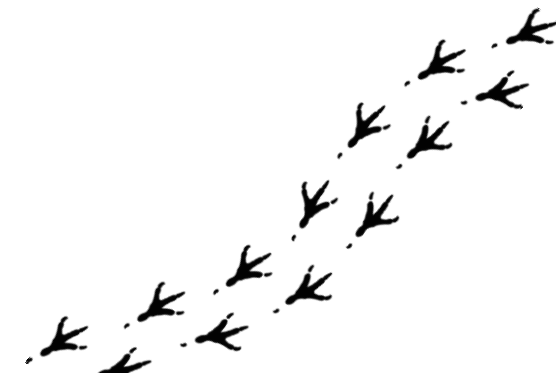
Unrepresentative monitoring

- Raptor **populations** with very low **abundance** or uneven **distribution**
- **Habitat areas** in the country
- **Monitoring schemes** and ecological studies to provide access to **raptors samples** and to provide complex **contextual data**
- Access to **breeding zones or nests**
- Lack of **institutions** to participate in the biomonitoring scheme

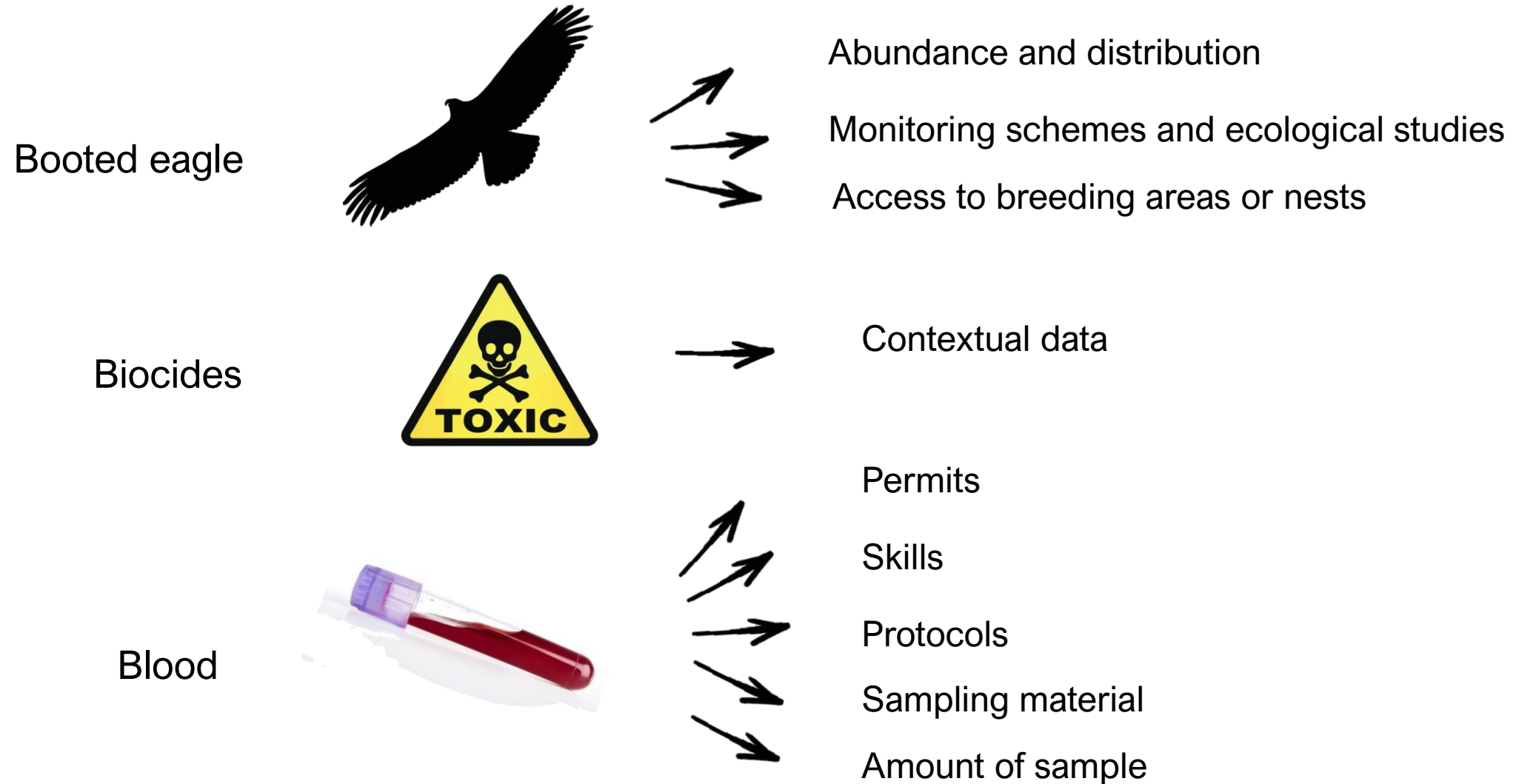


### 3. List of constraints: Skills

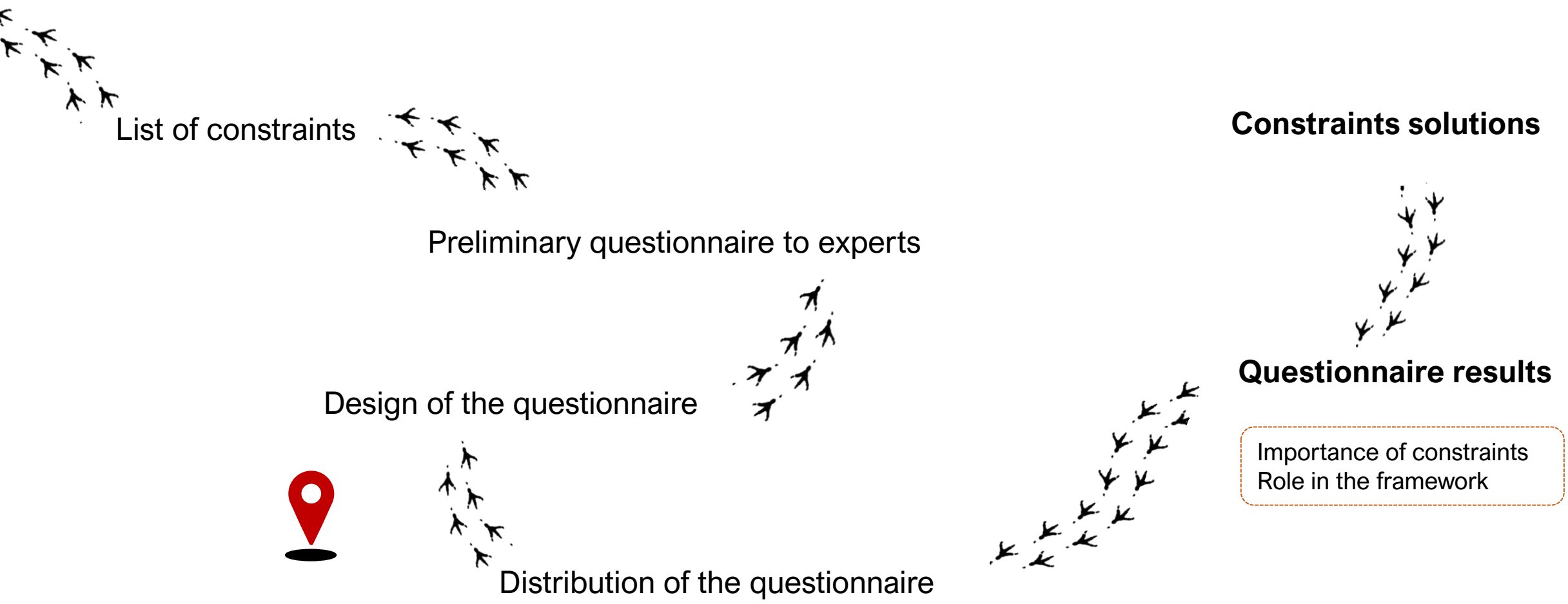
- **Skilled people** for field sampling
- **Post-processing of carcass** (necropsies)
- Collect **complex contextual data**
- Means for **capacity building**
- Lack of **motivation** among field workers



### 3. List of constraints: Example



# 4. Next steps: survey release

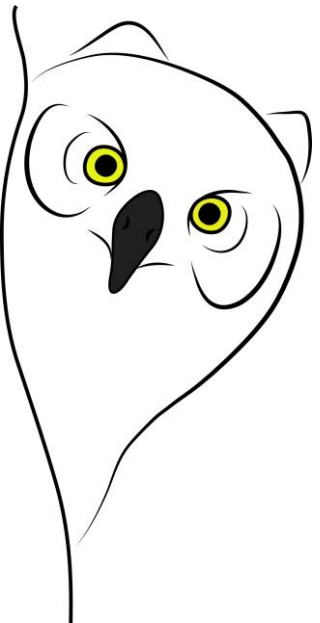


## 5. Thinking about solutions



Preliminary questionnaire to experts

1. Increase volunteers: legal facilities & capacity building
2. Improve coordination
3. Long-term projects: systematic collection
4. Increase budget for research





**Thank you for your attention**

