Key Constraints in Raptor Sampling

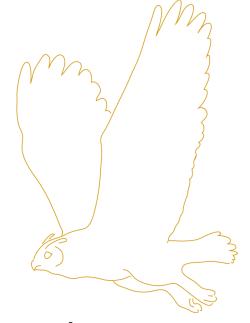
THOUSE BY RADIOS BLOWN ON THE PROPERTY OF THE

Maria Dulsat Masvidal 7th March 2019

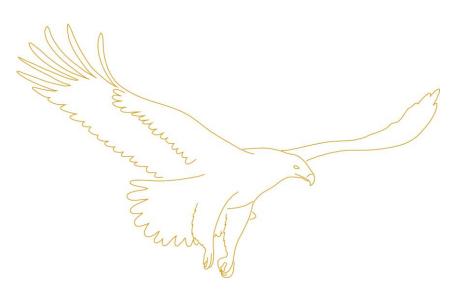


1. STSM objectives

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. Our pathway



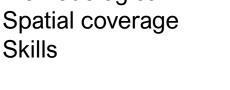
IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINTS



LIST OF CONSTRAINTS



Legal Methodological







CONSTRAINTS SOLUTIONS



RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE



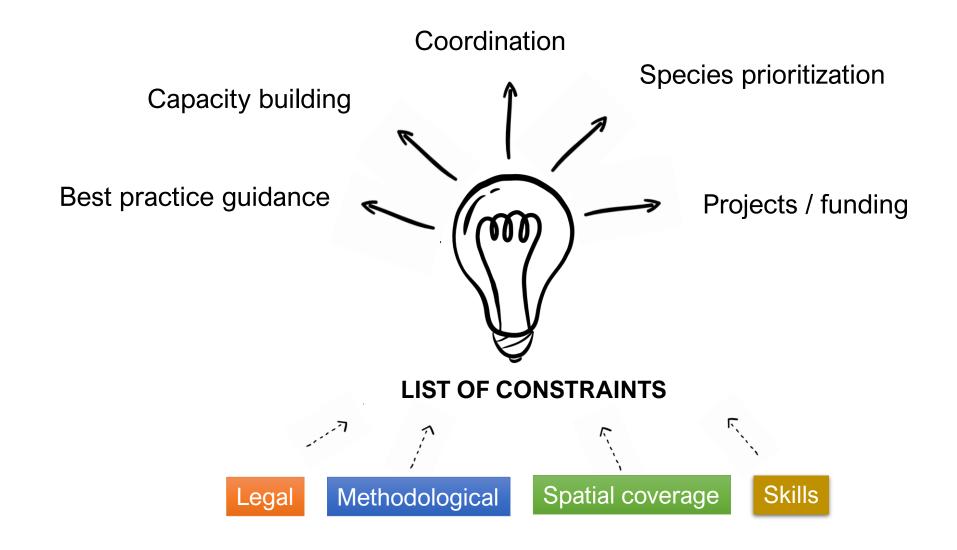
FLORENCE WORKSHOP



How to implement solutions



DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE



Best practice: Creation or implementation of protocols

Provide and spread sampling **protocols**✓ 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

Database with specific ID code

✓ Storage of contextual data related with the sample
 ✓ No land-use information because an imprecise location is given

Capacity building: Training activities to get specific skills and permits

Training activities to get skills and knowledge

- Mandatory contextual data (age, sex, feather type, raptor species)
- **Skilled people** for field sampling (samples and data)
- ✓ Visiting active nests (e.g. climb trees)
- Data related with reproductive performance and diet Post-processing of carcass (necropsies)

- Training activities to get permits
- Visiting active nests
- ✓ Handling live birds
- Sampling blood or other invasive samples
- To **holding** and **storing** raptor **samples** (carcass, feathers, eggs)

Coordination: Between institutions, researchers and field workers

National / Regional Ambassadors



Natural History Museums
Environmental Specimen Bank
Research institutions

- ✓ Lack of institutions to store and send samples
- ✓ Difficulty to support the **shipping cost** or ensure a **correct transportation**
- ✓ Legal restrictions on transportation of samples within country
- ✓ Lack of motivation among field workers
- Legal restrictions to access private property
- ✓ Legal restrictions to holding and storing raptor samples
- ✓ Difficulty in collecting contextual data potential sources of contamination

Species prioritization: focal species and contaminants chosen

Prioritization of species

- ✓ Low habitat areas in the country
- ✓ Focal raptor population with very **low abundance** or uneven distribution
- ✓ Lack of amount of sampling blood for nestlings
- Difficulty to **access** to the nests
 Difficulty to **access** to breeding zones



Projects / Funding: Increase number of projects and budget

Funding for projects

- ✓ Low number of monitoring schemes and ecological studies to provide access to raptors samples and contextual data
- ✓ Lack of means for capacity building by field coordination institutions
- ✓ Lack of **institutions** to participate in the biomonitoring scheme



4. Solutions difficult to implement



- National/Regional ambassadors
- Funding (field projects + capacity building)
- Training activities to work with raptors



Actors involved



Potential conflicts of interest



Time for implementation



Funding sources



5. Next steps





Constraints solutions



Distribution of the

Questionnaire





Florence workshop





How to implement solutions



BREAKOUT

Results of the questionnaire



