

BIRD TRAPPING IN CYPRUS REPORT APRIL-MAY 2009



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SUMMARY

The Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS) is one of the NGOs voluntarily engaged in monitoring and controlling the spread of illegal trapping on Cyprus. Based on the data compiled in the surveys conducted by the organisation in 2001 and 2002, and its camps in spring 2008 and 2009, CABS is now in a position to demonstrate the trend in spring trapping activity, and to comment on the effectiveness of the anti-trapping efforts of the responsible Cypriot authorities. The latest study, conducted by volunteers this spring and concentrated in an 8 day period in the area bounded by Cape Pyla, Cape Greco and Famagusta, showed in comparison to the spring seasons 2001 and 2002 a marked increase in the use of tape lures and nets in the area, and a slight decrease in the use of lime sticks. Our most recent observations reveal that at least 15% of the net trapping installations, and 20% of the lime sticks installations, are managed by professional trappers.

Our field work resulted in the dismantling and removal of a total of 2,136 lime-sticks, 33 nets and 14 tape lures.

Cooperation with the local police was allocated a high priority and trapping installations found were reported to them immediately. Although the police responded positively to our reports, albeit with delays of up to 3 days in some instances, in our experience official action tends to have little impact on trapping activities as a whole. The use of lime sticks is still tolerated to a great extent, staking-out of illegal trapping installations appears not to be practised (at least in spring), and little is done to investigate and prosecute owners of fenced-in private property where trapping installations were active. The number of officers available to combat illegal trapping is clearly inadequate, and officers often have to operate in situations of personal danger. The British Sovereign Base Area Police showed a more positive attitude and were more effective in combating illegal trapping.

The trends in poaching activity observed and recorded by BirdLife Cyprus show that although trapping markedly declined in the first years of the new millennium (due in large part to the Island's accession process to the European Union, with the implementation of controls and the theoretical end of immunity for poachers), it has gradually increased in the interim period. This leads us to believe that the promised clamp down on illegal trapping has not been wholeheartedly implemented by the government and responsible agencies.

1 - BACKGROUND

Bird trapping is a common illegal practice on Cyprus, which threatens millions of birds protected by EU legislation. The trappers' target species are blackcaps and other small songbirds for home consumption or for sale as delicacies in butcher's shops and restaurants. Sadly, almost all songbird species¹ fall victim to the traps, many of them with unfavourable conservation status in Europe. According to the data collected by BirdLife Cyprus and ourselves, 124 different species have been found in traps on the island.

The use of lime sticks is traditional in Cyprus, whereas nets were probably first imported from Italy in the 1980s, followed by tape lures in the 1990s. Currently both types of installations are often combined with tape lures, giving them a much higher trapping rate.

Trapping takes place mainly in autumn and winter. In spring trapping also takes place, usually at a lower intensity depending on the level of song bird migration across the island.

The scale of trapping on Cyprus has increased greatly since the 1980s, reaching its peak in the 1990s. In 2001 and 2002, at the time of EU accession, a clamp down on poaching by the

¹ See Annex 1

authorities resulted in a significant decrease in the number of traps. In 2003 and subsequent years however, according to the BirdLife Cyprus reports, numbers of traps have again increased. BirdLife Cyprus emphasizes that the situation is still unacceptable, and in their reports they noted sharp increases in 2007 and 2008. CABS has carried out only limited operations on the island, and data is available only from the spring season in 2001, 2002, and 2009. This data is however valid for comparison as the methodology used has been consistent throughout, and the areas monitored, the time-frame and number of personnel have been the same in all three.

This report presents and explains our data, and provides evidence demonstrating that trapping on Cyprus is still widespread and out of control, and official measures have not to date had any meaningful impact.

2 - METHODOLOGY

Although CABS teams were present on Cyprus in the spring of 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 and 2009, data from 2007 and 2008 are omitted for methodological reasons.

During the three years under consideration the same recording procedure was used and operations were conducted in the same areas.

The volunteers are tasked with combing assigned operational zones in order to detect the presence of traps in all potentially suitable sites. The operational zones cover a wide area (see below) but are not focused exclusively on areas of high trapping activity. Team patrol activity begins daily at 09.00 and ceases at 18.00. If traps are located in fenced-in areas the police or Game Fund anti-poaching units are immediately informed. If however traps are located in open countryside, team members (with the reluctant concurrence of the authorities) remove limesticks and nets and free any birds caught.

The area of investigation comprises some 100 km² in area and is bounded by (inclusive) Cape Greco, Agia Napa, Paralimni and Deryneia. This is the area with the highest rate of poaching activity on the island.

It was clearly not possible for teams to check every single garden, orchard, or patch of scrub inside the 100 km² area; we estimate that realistically some 20-25% of the total area was covered. 'Combing' means the checking of every green area except where teams are physically denied access or are prevented from looking into private property. Areas to be checked are covered mainly on foot and vehicles are used to move from one potential trapping area to another.

The time frame of operations was the same for each of the three years - 25 April to 3 May.

The available volunteers were divided into two teams, each with its assigned area of operations. Each group had at least one member who had participated in all three years of monitoring, thus ensuring continuity of local knowledge and ensuring better comparability of results.

Despite the relatively short periods of operations, the resulting report is interesting, not only for its methodological rigour and the uniformity of compilation, but also for the fact that the present year (2009), can be directly compared with the period of first governmental controls (2001), as well as to the clamp down efforts in 2002 immediately prior to EU accession.

3 - RESULTS AND ESTIMATED FIGURES

In 2001 a total of 1,185 lime sticks and 8 nets were located. In 2002 the figures were 1,581 sticks and 3 nets. In 2009 a total of 2,136 lime-sticks, 33 nets and 14 tape lures were found. Dividing these figures by the number of days of operations gives an average daily trap rate and the probable trapping trend during the years studied. All members of the teams have had long experience with illegal bird trapping throughout Europe.

It is important to point out that the area investigated is the recognized trapping hot-spot on the island, where the majority of official controls can be expected to take place.

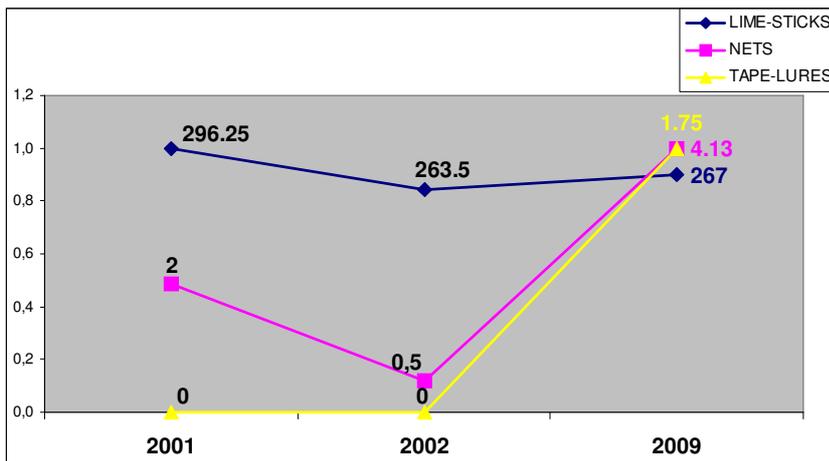


Fig. 1: Trend in trapping devices found per day

Lime sticks: The trend curve shows a decline in 2002 and a recovery in 2009. Indeed in 2001, lime sticks were widespread not only in gardens, orchards and olive plantations, but also common in scrub areas with installations of 100-300 traps. In 2002 they were still present in many gardens and orchards, but many sites in open areas had disappeared. In 2009, the sticks were still common in gardens, orchards and fruit plantations but some scrub areas, with installations of 50 up to 440 sticks, had been reactivated.

It is important to note that the absolute figures are still less than those of 2001, probably due to the fact that the poachers had to abandon some of the best locations in scrub areas (the area of Cape Greco for example).

This statement must be qualified, however, with another observation, namely that it is highly probable that the poachers have not totally abandoned the area, but have just changed their strategy. On 26 Apr 2009 we observed two groups of poachers (2 men and a man and a woman) trapping with lime sticks and electronic devices in the Konnos Bay area between 6 am until 9 am. On 01 and 02 May 2009 two other men were seen going trapping at the same time of day near the Cape Greco Park. In both cases the traps set were not included in our data as it was not possible to determine the exact number.

We would like to add a final comment on lime-sticks. Unlike previous years, we found numerous relatively smaller trapping sites in 2009 (a few bushes or sometimes only a couple of trees - therefore not easy to detect) but comprising some 80-100 sticks and tape lures.

If the numbers of lime sticks have slightly decreased since 2001 in the areas checked by us, we believe that the reduction in spatial spread can have been offset by a change in strategy, with an increase in the number of small professional installations, often activated for limited periods in the early hours of the day, but always including the use of electronic tape lures.

Of the 48 lime sticks sites located by us in 2009, 20% are estimated to be operated by professional trappers. We judge this on the basis of the number of traps, use of tape lures and organization of the installation.

Tape lures: Fig. 1 shows a clear increase in the use of tape lures, absent or very rare in the spring of 2001 and 2002. We know that they became very popular in spring as early as 2006, perhaps as a result of the need for trappers to concentrate their trapping activity in small spaces and for only a few hours daily. The use of tape lures increases exponentially the effectiveness of trapping sites.

Nets: Our figures record that the number of nets has doubled since 2001. Orchards which had two nets in 2001, had six in 2009 and gardens and orchards with no signs of nets in 2001, had at least one net active in 2009.

Of the 21 locations found in 2009, 85% of the nets were in gardens and orchards and 35% in fenced-in gardens. We estimate that 15% of the net installations located were managed by professionals (based on size and/or presence of tape lures).

It is interesting to note that the general trend observed by CABS is very similar to that observed by Migratory Birds Conservation in Cyprus, i.e. a decrease of trapping in 2002, followed by a gradual increase - in our view a sharp increase - in the case of nets and tape lures.

In summary it can be argued that levels of mist net and tape lure use in spring 2009 were much higher than in 2001 and 2002, when the enforcement activity began, pointing to a worrying recent rise in trapping activity. This is accompanied by spatial and temporal changes in strategy by poachers, who now prefer nets and tape lures to lime sticks, the latter being less visible and used more cautiously.

3 - GLOBAL ESTIMATES FOR SPRING TRAPPING

Data collected by BirdLife Cyprus are of great importance and interest for our research, since the NGO maintains a continuous presence on the island and has been monitoring the problem over a longer period of time.

BirdLife Cyprus has conducted a poaching monitoring project in two areas of the island (one of which partially overlaps with ours) since 2002.

Though the different research methodologies used by CABS and BirdLife Cyprus can lead to different estimates, nevertheless, using BirdLife data for areas and seasons where we have no own data, the following table represents an attempt to arrive at an estimate of the total number of traps active during the months of March-April-May on Cyprus. Since our information on the situation in the areas of Agios Theodoros, Maroni and Akamas is based only on random observations and informal statements by a few trappers, we prefer (with minor variations) to use the BirdLife Cyprus estimates.

If the analysis by BirdLife Cyprus of the trapping situation in the other parts of the island is accurate, the Agios Theodoros/Maroni valleys account for 1/23 of all traps present in the Famagusta area, whereas the rest of the Republic of Cyprus accounts for about 1/3 of the traps present in the first two areas.

According to our observations, it is likely that there are 10,000 lime sticks and 700 nets in the **Famagusta** area (we have observed that lime sticks are particularly popular in the eastern part of the area and decrease in the west, while nets are widespread everywhere, at least up as far as Cape Pyla). We estimate therefore some 435 lime sticks for **Agios Theodoros and environs** (based on some random recovery of lime sticks in 2007 and 2008). In the case of nets we estimate a greater consistency with figures elsewhere, with a total of at least 150 nets (in 2008 we found 4 active nets within a couple of hours and the residents of Agios Theodoros and Maroni say that net setting is a normal practice in most gardens).

For the remainder of the island we accept the BirdLife Cyprus estimates.

Area	Lime-sticks	Nets
Famagusta	10,000	700
Agios Theodoros and environs	435	150
Other trapping sites	3,480	280
Total	13,900	1,130

If these figures are plausible, we can extrapolate how many birds are trapped during spring migration. We estimate a catch rate of 1 to 3 for a lime-stick (1 to 2 with tape lures) and an average daily catch for a 15 metres net of 6 birds (10 with tape lures). As 20% of the trapping devices in the Famagusta area monitored by CABS were equipped with tape-lures, **this represents a total catch of 766,800 birds (305,800 with lime sticks and 461,000 with nets) for 60 days in spring. This number is half of the number estimated by the Cyprus Ornithological Society for the 1990s.**

Although these numbers are only an indication of the problem, we believe they demonstrate clearly the magnitude of illegal trapping on Cyprus.



4 - RELATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES

Since 2008 CABS has established a good working relationship with the 4 law enforcement agencies responsible for the control of bird trapping, local units and the specialist Anti-poaching Unit of the Republic of Cyprus Police Force, the Game Fund and the British SBA Police.

Our practice is to call for assistance from law enforcement agencies only if the traps are active in completely fenced-in gardens, so as to enable the owner to be prosecuted.

The following table summarizes the effectiveness of the cooperation with the law enforcement agencies:

Date	Place	Trapping device(s)	Unit contacted	Waiting time	Notes and measures taken
26.04.2009	Konnos Bay	6 Nets + 2 lime sticks in fenced garden	Anti Poaching Unit	30 minutes	Nets removed and owner charged
26.04.2009	Konnos Bay	1 net in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching	30 minutes	Net NOT removed. It was still there 6 days later.

26.04.2009	Agia Napa-Sotira	30 lime sticks in fenced-in garden	Unit Anti Poaching Unit	3 days	The anti-poaching-unit finally sent a Game Fund patrol who removed the sticks without charging the owner. We contacted the police on two prior occasions, but they declined to come.
26.04.2009	Agia Napa-Sotira	12 sticks in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	3 days	The anti-poaching-unit eventually sent a Game Fund patrol, but the sticks were no longer there. We contacted the police twice on separate days, but they declined to come.
26.04.2009	Agia Napa-Sotira	38 sticks in fenced-in-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	3 days	The anti-poaching-unit eventually sent a Game Fund patrol, but the sticks were no longer there. We contacted the police twice on separate days, but they declined to come.
26.04.2009	Paralimni	1 net in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	1 hour	A Game Fund patrol was sent, who removed the net without charging the owner
27.04.2009	Sotira	25 lime sticks in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	3 hours	A Game Fund Patrol and a police unit were sent. They removed the sticks without charging the owner
27.04.2009	Deryneia	27 lime sticks in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	3 days	A Game Fund Patrol was sent. They removed the sticks without charging the owner. The next day 59 new sticks were present in the same garden with a tape lure
28.04.2009	Protaras	34 lime sticks in fenced-in garden	Anti Poaching Unit	5 hours	A Game Fund Patrol was sent. They removed the sticks without charging the owner.
01.05.2009	Achna	1 net and a tape lure in fenced-in garden	SBA Police	immediately	They seized the devices and charged the owner

As the table shows, in the gardens with lime stick installations shown by our teams to the police, **no effort was made to identify and charge the owner (the practice by Cypriot law enforcement agencies is apparently only to issue a caution to owners of fenced-in properties with lime sticks).**

The officers of all the Cypriot agencies involved state openly that lime sticks are not considered to be a serious phenomenon. **They therefore tolerate the practice** with the justification that lime sticks are an inefficient trapping method.

Our observations on the other hand demonstrate (in agreement with the view expressed by BirdLife Cyprus) that lime sticks are extremely effective. If used with electronic lures, a lime stick installation catches exactly the same number of birds as a pair of nets. In addition more endangered/protected species were found by us on lime sticks than in nets. We believe that the tolerant attitude of the authorities towards lime sticks can be explained only in terms of "respect for tradition", not because the method has a less significant impact on bird populations.

Of further note is the fact that **the local law enforcement agencies were not interested in organising ambushes in open areas, even when large trapping installations were located.**

They prefer to reserve this tactic for autumn when the situation is apparently more severe.

Finally, it is worth pointing out that the anti-poaching unit (a unit formed with the task of combating bird trapping and our main point of contact) themselves intervened on only two occasions. On 3 other occasions they reacted 3 days later, eventually sending officers from other units/agencies. On 7 occasions other units cooperated with us in the removal of trapping devices. We therefore deduce that the anti-poaching-unit is greatly undermanned. (The officers themselves mentioned undermanning as a problem as also deployment to other tasks, such as anti-hare-poaching operations.)

Some officers admitted that anti-poaching operations are dangerous and are therefore not as thoroughly carried out as they might be. They often dismantle nets surreptitiously to avoid being attacked by poachers².

We have as yet no official data on the results of the anti-poaching unit's activities in spring. It is however interesting to note that the Game Fund reported the confiscation of 42 mist nets, 136 lime sticks and 5 tape lures during spring 2009. During the same period, three persons were charged with offences relating to mist netting, two for use of lime sticks and three for using tape lures.

Though every effort to crack down on trapping is welcome, and as a whole CABS greatly appreciated the commitment and availability of the units and officers, the Game Fund data show that these units still do too little. If the numbers of nets seized is compared with the number of persons arrested³, it is obvious that the authorities concentrate on known offenders rather than tackling the problem on a wider basis.

The British SBA Police on the other hand showed great interest in cooperating with CABS, and also acted in promptly and with determination to catch and charge poachers.

5 - DANGERS AND RISKS

CABS, because of its less frequent presence on the island, is able to investigate areas around towns, between and around villas, gardens, greenhouses, olive plantations and orchards, where the risk of confrontation is much higher than in open countryside.

During 8 days of field operations CABS members were verbally threatened with death on 3 occasions, one volunteer was assaulted and his rucksack was stolen (theft reported to the police in Paralimni), and on two further occasions our members were forced to flee in their vehicles pursued by poachers.

One of the death threats was made by a retired police officer, who declared that the use of lime sticks on Cyprus is only formally illegal.

Our overall impression is that the poachers consider themselves invulnerable and quite entitled to trap birds and defend their equipment, if necessary with extreme violence and in broad daylight.

We believe that this attitude by systematic offenders can only be explained by a sense of security with regard to law enforcement operations and relative freedom from prosecution. In this respect the illegal poaching problem is compounded by a lack of political will on the part of the Cyprus Government, together with a half-hearted application of the law by the responsible authorities.

6 - CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Although there are signs of a decrease in the spatial area used for trapping in comparison with 2001, when first controls started, the overall poaching levels in our area of investigation have increased in intensity over the past years. Poaching strategies have changed, but the problem is perhaps even more widespread today than in 2001.

² Edith Loosli of the **Migratory Birds Conservation in Cyprus** observed the same ineffective attitude of Game Fund officers towards prosecution of offenders in her field work during autumn 2002, the year of the clamp down. In her report she states repeatedly: "The police officers were interested only in collecting lime sticks and bags", Edith Loosli and Philippe Frei, *Report on the illegal killing and trading of protected birds in Cyprus, September and October 2002, pag.4*

³ As no further information is available to us at this time we believe that the charging of three persons in regard to with offences relating to mist-netting means that at least 24 nets were removed without investigations being conducted to find the trapper responsible (the usual maximum number of nets per trapper is in our experience six).

- 2) The responsible law enforcement agencies, even though they are well-informed and equipped and have a genuine interest in combating illegal trapping, cannot in our opinion cope with the problem on Cyprus. They require more personnel, improved operational techniques and tactics, and greater motivation to deal with the issue. The sense of security and impudence shown by most poachers, and the widespread use of illegal trapping methods, show that the authorities are a long way away from achieving their goal of stamping out illegal trapping in the Republic of Cyprus.
- 3) A clear political resolve to fully comply with European and national legislation is still not apparent. This is evident in the general tolerant attitude towards lime stick trapping (as well as the lack of adequate controls on the trade in restaurants). In our opinion the units created to combat illegal trapping do no more than scratch the surface of the problem, which results in a feeling of inferiority on their part vis-à-vis the trappers and low morale.
- 4) The decrease in poaching observed by CABS in 2002 (and confirmed in the report by Migratory Birds Conservation in Cyprus) demonstrates that it is possible to effectively curtail illegal trapping if the political will is there. The resolve to tackle the problem is obviously no longer high on the Cyprus political agenda. In the absence of a new and definitive clamp down by the government, poaching will continue to thrive on the island in the next few years and the serious threat to the personal safety of local enforcement officers and conservationists, as well as international volunteers, will continue. The commitment and determination of the SBA police show that political will to tackle the trapping problem results in a higher level of effectiveness and success.

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8 - ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Committee Against Bird Slaughter expresses its sincere thanks to BirdLife Cyprus and the Migratory Birds Conservation in Cyprus for their commitment to combating bird trapping on the island and the vitally important exchange of experience, data and information, all of which help to present an overall view of the development of illegal bird trapping on Cyprus.

In order to establish a clearer picture of the scale of illegal trapping on the island, with nets and lime sticks, a closer coordination of the different monitoring resources (BirdLife, CABS and Migratory Birds Conservation in Cyprus) would be of considerable advantage. It is proposed to initiate informal discussions on this and to facilitate better sharing of information and data collected.

**Annex 1: species of birds vulnerable to lime sticks and nets
(Source: BirdLife International, Cyprus Conservation Foundation, LAC, CABS)**

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | 61. <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | 121. <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> |
| 2. <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> | 62. <i>Saxicola torquata</i> | 122. <i>Carduelis spinus</i> |
| 3. <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | 63. <i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i> | 123. <i>Coccothraustes</i>
<i>coccothraustes</i> |
| 4. <i>Falco naumanni</i> | 64. <i>Oenanthe isabellina</i> | 124. <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> |
| 5. <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | 65. <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | |
| 6. <i>Falco vespertinus</i> | 66. <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> | |
| 7. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | 67. <i>Turdus merula</i> | |
| 8. <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | 68. <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | |
| 9. <i>Falco columbarius</i> | 69. <i>Monticola saxatilis</i> | |
| 10. <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 70. <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | |
| 11. <i>Circus pygargus</i> | 71. <i>Ficedula parva</i> | |
| 12. <i>Circus macrourus</i> | 72. <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> | |
| 13. <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | 73. <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> | |
| 14. <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | 74. <i>Ficedula semitorquata</i> | |
| 15. <i>Alectoris chukar</i> | 75. <i>Cettia cetti</i> | |
| 16. <i>Francolinus francolinus</i> | 76. <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | |
| 17. <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | 77. <i>Locustella fluviatilis</i> | |
| 18. <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | 78. <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> | |
| 19. <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | 79. <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | |
| 20. <i>Clamator glandarius</i> | 80. <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | |
| 21. <i>Asio otus</i> | 81. <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> | |
| 22. <i>Otus scops</i> | 82. <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | |
| 23. <i>Tyto alba</i> | 83. <i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i> | |
| 24. <i>Asio flammeus</i> | 84. <i>Hippolais pallida</i> | |
| 25. <i>Athene noctua</i> | 85. <i>Hippolais olivetorum</i> | |
| 26. <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | 86. <i>Hippolais icterina</i> | |
| 27. <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | 87. <i>Sylvia conspicillata</i> | |
| 28. <i>Merops apiaster</i> | 88. <i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> | |
| 29. <i>Coracias graculus</i> | 89. <i>Sylvia melanothorax</i> | |
| 30. <i>Upupa epops</i> | 90. <i>Sylvia rueppelli</i> | |
| 31. <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | 91. <i>Sylvia hortensis</i> | |
| 32. <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> | 92. <i>Sylvia nisoria</i> | |
| 33. <i>Calandrella rufescens</i> | 93. <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | |
| 34. <i>Galerida cristata</i> | 94. <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | |
| 35. <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | 95. <i>Sylvia borin</i> | |
| 36. <i>Hirundo daurica</i> | 96. <i>Sylvia communis</i> | |
| 37. <i>Riparia riparia</i> | 97. <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> | |
| 38. <i>Delichon urbica</i> | 98. <i>Phylloscopus throchilus</i> | |
| 39. <i>Anthus richardi</i> | 99. <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | |
| 40. <i>Anthus campestris</i> | 100. <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | |
| 41. <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | 101. <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | |
| 42. <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | 102. <i>Parus major</i> | |
| 43. <i>Anthus cervinus</i> | 103. <i>Parus ater</i> | |
| 44. <i>Motacilla citreola</i> | 104. <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> | |
| 45. <i>Motacilla flava</i> | 105. <i>Remiz pendulinus</i> | |
| 46. <i>Motacilla flava</i> | 106. <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> | |
| 47. <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | 107. <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | |
| 48. <i>Lanius collurio</i> | 108. <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> | |
| 49. <i>Lanius minor</i> | 109. <i>Passer domesticus</i> | |
| 50. <i>Lanius nubicus</i> | 110. <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | |
| 51. <i>Lanius senator</i> | 111. <i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i> | |
| 52. <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | 112. <i>Emberiza cinerecea</i> | |
| 53. <i>Prunella modularis</i> | 113. <i>Emberiza caesia</i> | |
| 54. <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | 114. <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | |
| 55. <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | 115. <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> | |
| 56. <i>Luscinia luscinia</i> | 116. <i>Emberiza cia</i> | |
| 57. <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> | 117. <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> | |
| 58. <i>Luscinia svecica</i> | 118. <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | |
| 59. <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | 119. <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | |
| 60. <i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i> | 120. <i>Serinus serinus</i> | |

**Annex 2: species of birds found in lime sticks
(Source: LAC, CABS)**

1. *Circus pygargus*
2. *Circus macrourus*
3. *Streptopelia decaocto*
4. *Streptopelia turtur*
5. *Cuculus canorus*
6. *Asio otus*
7. *Caprimulgus europaeus*
8. *Merops apiaster*
9. *Upupa epops*
10. *Jynx torquilla*
11. *Prunella modularis*
12. *Erithacus rubecula*
13. *Luscinia megarhynchos*
14. *Luscinia luscinia*
15. *Phoenicurus
phoenicurus*
16. *Saxicola rubetra*
17. *Muscicapa striata*
18. *Ficedula hypoleuca*
19. *Ficedula albicollis*
20. *Ficedula semitorquata*
21. *Acrocephalus
schoenobaenus*
22. *Acrocephalus
arundinaceus*
23. *Hippolais pallida*
24. *Hippolais icterina*
25. *Sylvia conspicillata*
26. *Sylvia melanocephala*
27. *Sylvia hortensis*
28. *Sylvia nisoria*
29. *Sylvia curruca*
30. *Sylvia atricapilla*
31. *Sylvia borin*
32. *Sylvia communis*
33. *Phylloscopus bonelli*
34. *Phylloscopus throchilus*
35. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
36. *Aegithalos caudatus*
37. *Parus major*
38. *Parus ater*
39. *Oriolus oriolus*
40. *Passer domesticus*
41. *Carduelis chloris*
42. *Carduelis carduelis*
43. *Passer domesticus*

