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# Status of the European Roller in LATVIA

EDMUNDS RAČINSKIS, IEVA MĀRDEGA | Hungary, 2017

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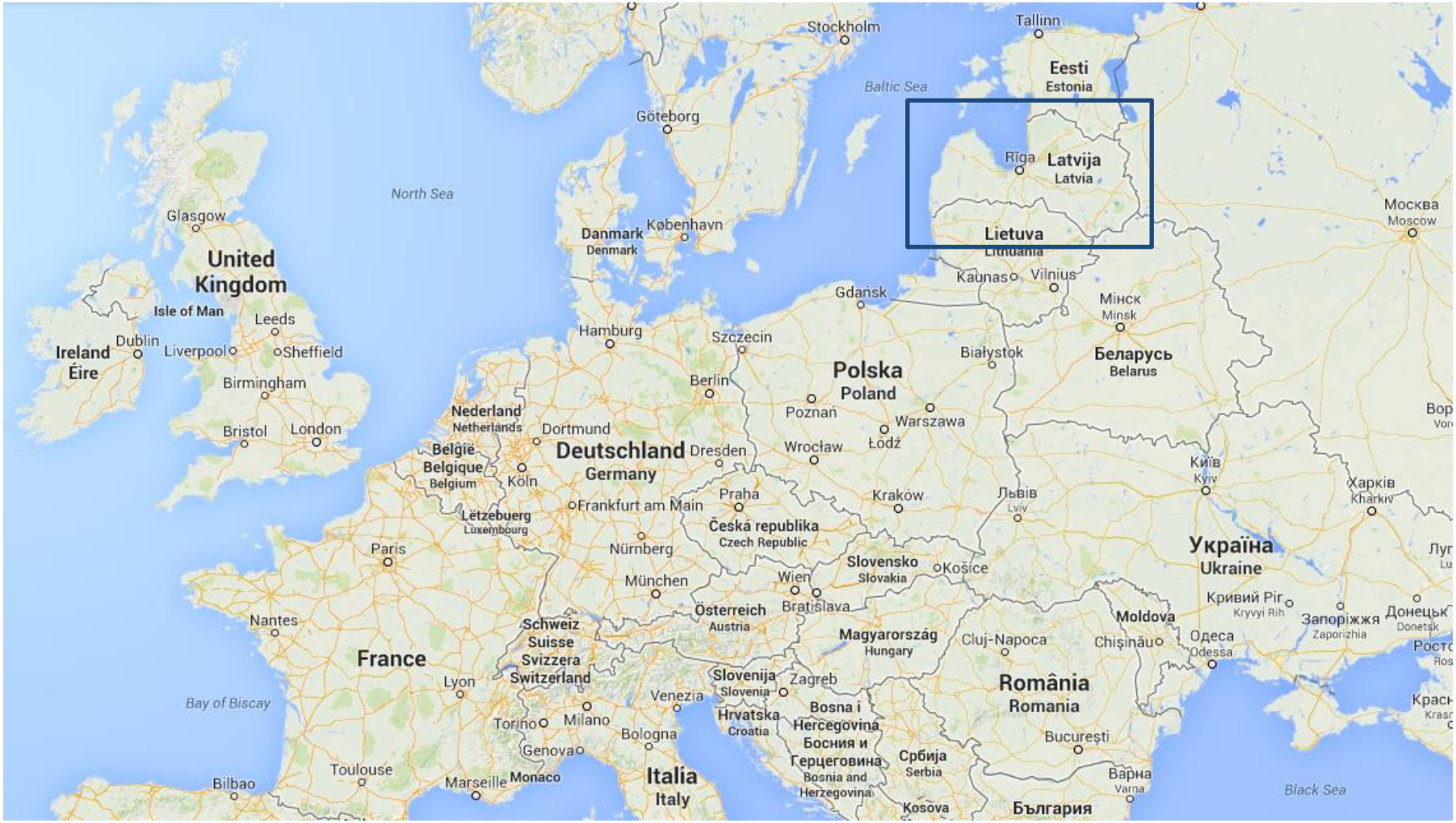
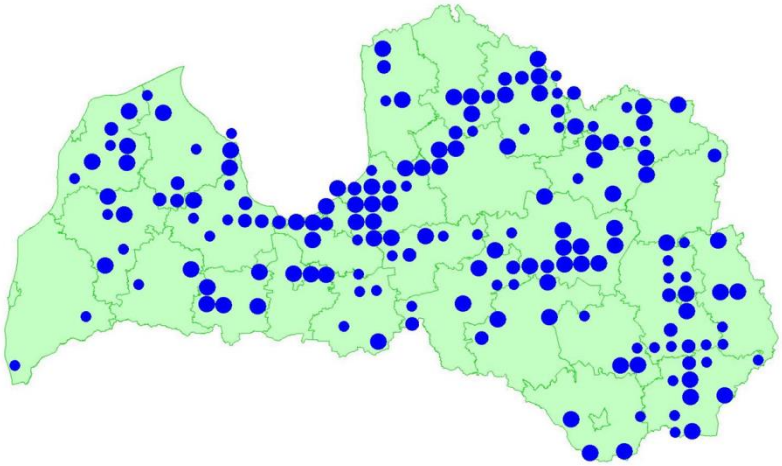
# Do we have breeding rollers in our country?

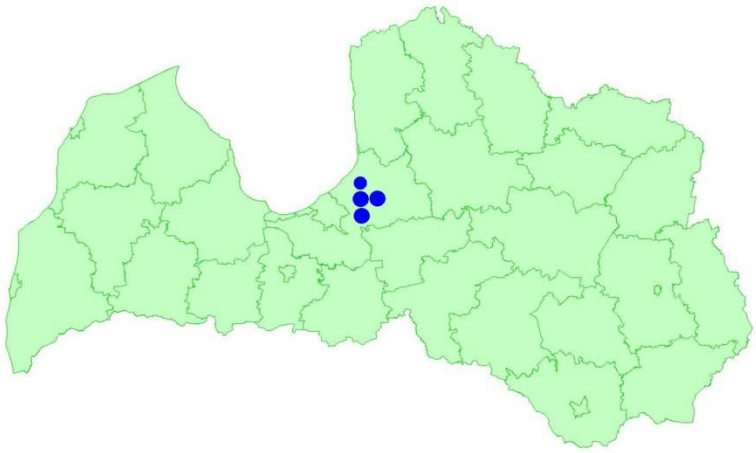


# Do we have breeding rollers in our country? (2)



## 1927-1970

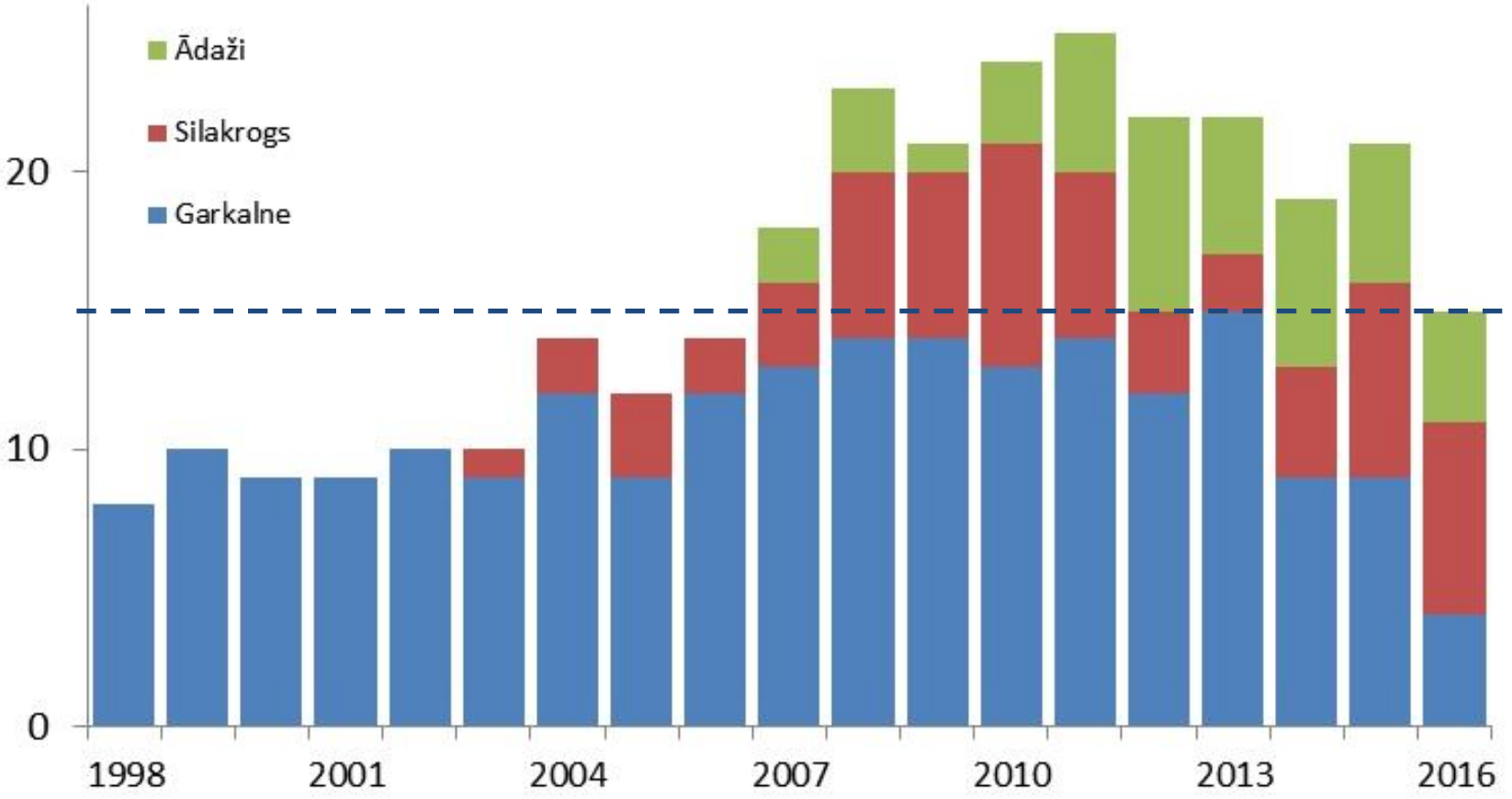
Ringing data, plus 1980-1984 and 1985-1989 breeding bird atlases.



## 2010-2016

The last remnants, a relict breeding population closely monitored since 1998.

# Do we have breeding rollers in our country? (3)



| Range states | Breeding | Migration | Wintering |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | yes | No | no |
| Armenia | yes | No | no |
| **Austria** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| Azerbaijan | yes | No | no |
| Belarus | yes | No | no |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | yes | No | no |
| **Bulgaria** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| Croatia | yes | No | no |
| **Cyprus** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Czech Republic** | **extinct** | **No** | **no** |
| **Estonia** | **extinct** | **No** | **no** |
| **France** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| Georgia | yes | No | no |
| **Greece** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Hungary** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Italy** | **yes** | **No** | **no** |
| **Latvia** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Lithuania** | **yes** | **No** | **no** |
| Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of | yes | No | no |
| Montenegro | yes | No | no |
| Moldova | yes | Yes | no |
| **Poland** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Portugal** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Romania** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| Russia (European) | yes | No | no |
| Serbia | yes | Yes | no |
| **Slovakia** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| **Slovenia** | **extinct** | **No** | **no** |
| **Spain** | **yes** | **Yes** | **no** |
| Turkey | yes | Yes | no |
| Ukraine | yes | Yes | no |

*Table 1. European range states of the European Roller. Member states of the EU in bold (BirdLife International 2008).*

Please check the table on the left, and update the information if necessary.

✓CORRECT

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| Country | Breeding pairs. | Quality | Year(s) of the latest estimate | Breeding Population trend in the last 15 years (= 3 generations) | Quality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 10-50 | M | 2002 | decline | P |
| Armenia | 300-650 | M | 2000-2002 | stable | M |
| Austria | 10-18 | G | 2001-2008 | stable | G |
| Azerbaijan | 1000-5000 | P | 1996-2000 | stable | P |
| Belarus | 20-50 | M | 2008 | large decline | M |
| Bulgaria | 2.5-5.5 | M | 1990-2005 | small increase | M |
| Croatia | 0-5 | M | 2002 | large decline | P |
| Cyprus | 2000-4000 | P | 1994-2000 | small increase | P |
| Czech Republic | 0 | G | 2000 | extinct | |
| Estonia | 1-5 | G | 2003-2007 | moderate decline | M |
| France | 800-1000 | M | 2007 | moderate increase | M |
| Georgia | present | | | | |
| Greece | 200-300 | P | 1995-2000 | small decline | P |
| Hungary | 1000 | G | 2007 | stable | G |
| Italy | 300-400 | P | 2003 | stable | P |
| Latvia | 20-30 | G | 2005 | large decline | M |
| Lithuania | 35-50 | G | 2007 | large decline | G |
| Macedonia, the Former Republic of Yugoslav | 300-1000 | P | | moderate decline | P |
| Moldova | 50-80 | M | | large decline | P |
| Poland | 60-80 | G | 2007 | moderate decline | M |
| Portugal | 80-150 | M | 2001-2005 | moderate decline | P |
| Romania | 4600-6500 | P | 2002 | small decline | P |
| Russia (European) | 6000-6500 | P | 1990-2000 | moderate decline | M |
| Serbia | 70-120 | M | 2007-2008 | small increase | M |
| Slovakia | 1-20 | P | 2008 | large decline | P |
| Slovenia | 0 | M | 2008 | possibly extinct | M |
| Spain | 2000-6000 | M | 2006 | moderate decline | P |
| Turkey | 30 000-60 000 | P | 2001 | moderate decline | P |
| Ukraine | 4000-5000 | M | 1990-2000 | large decline | G |
| | | | | | |
| Total EU (27) | 13,000 – 25,000 | | | decline | |

**Population size and trend between 2000-2016 in your country. Please check and update the table if necessary.**

- 15-25 pairs
- ‘almost stable’
- Good
- probable new decline again since 2012

*Population size and trend by country (BirdLife International 2008).*
*Notes: G – Good; M – Medium; P – Poor.*

# What are the main threats for rollers in our country?

1. Primary causes of the historical declines, perhaps:

- increasing industrial landscape use and habitat degradation, with the resulting reduction of nest-site AND food availability (both critical, especially if strongly overlapping);

2. These may have been worsened locally and recently by:

- nest predation (at least High, if left untreated);

- reduced food supply, esp. larger beetles in early summer (importance unknown, presumed Medium to High);

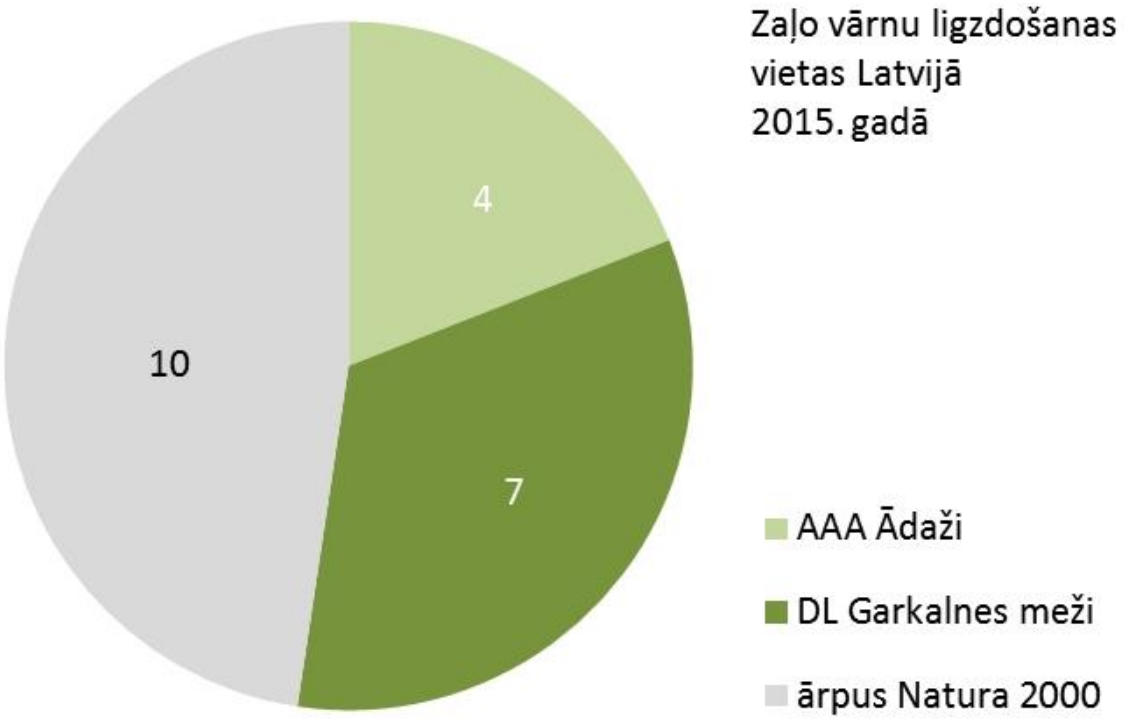
- bouts of bad weather, causing extra egg/chick mortality (prolonged periods of cold and rainy spells during hatching and early brooding - High);

- road traffic mortality (up to Medium);

3. Eventually, the effect enforces the cause via:

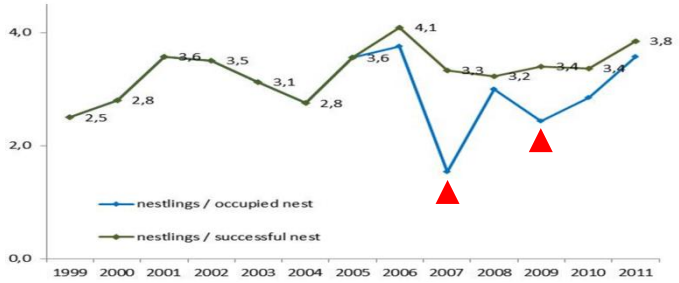
- small and isolated population dynamics & stochastic factors locally (at least Medium?);
- as well as by possible extra mortality pressure during migration and wintering (persecution, food intoxication?).

# Policies and legislations relevant to the management of the species? Percentage of the breeding territories protected?



# What is the main goal in our country for the roller population?

# Recent conservation activities (national species action plans, monitoring programmes, habitat restorations, research programmes) that are relevant to the species in our country



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BIRDS IN ADAZI
LIFE+ project

## Adazi military training area and Natura 2000

- In 10 years about 2000 ha of open heathland restored/managed as feeding «pastures»
- Since 2006 nest boxes, breeding since 2007
- LIFE+ ‘Birds in Adazi’: habitat management, nest boxes, perching poles, monitoring

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# Scientific findings that could affect the conservation of the species

- Small & increasingly isolated national breeding population
- Nest predation and weather impacts more important locally than previoulsy considered
- Suspected high extra mortality during migration / non-breeding period

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