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The status of the European Roller in Lithuania

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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).

Do you have breeding rollers in your country? Yes

Lithuania	**yes**	**yes**	**no**

Update

Migration - Yes

(Latvian ringed rollers observations, observation of passengers during migration period)

Latvian ringed rollers observations during migration

September 17-19th, 2014

near Panevezys

August 12th, 2012

near Kaunas

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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	
Total Europe	55,000 – 117,000			decline	

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

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

Lithuania	10-15	G	2016	large decline	G

Update

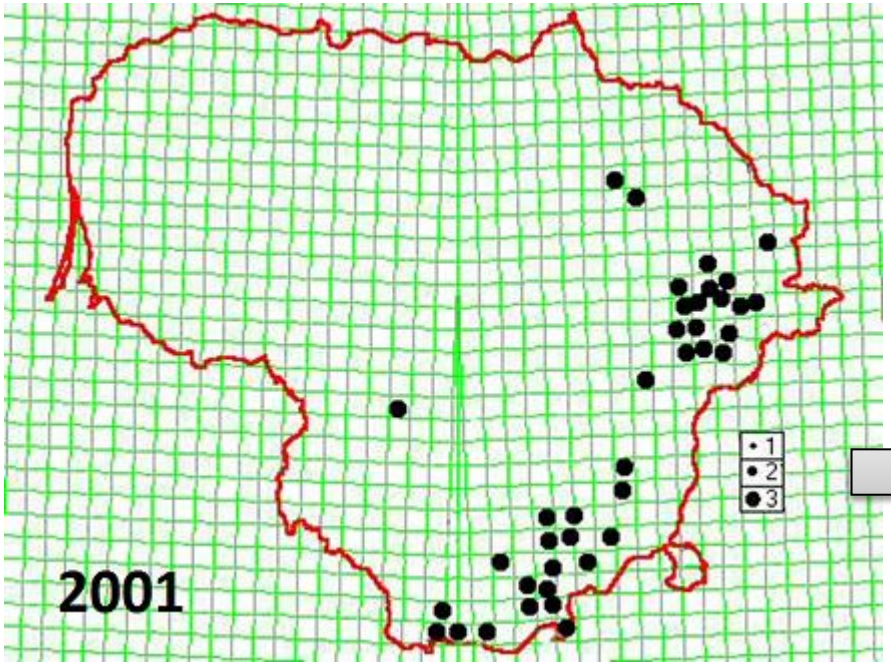
Breeding pairs: 10-15

2016 year of estimate

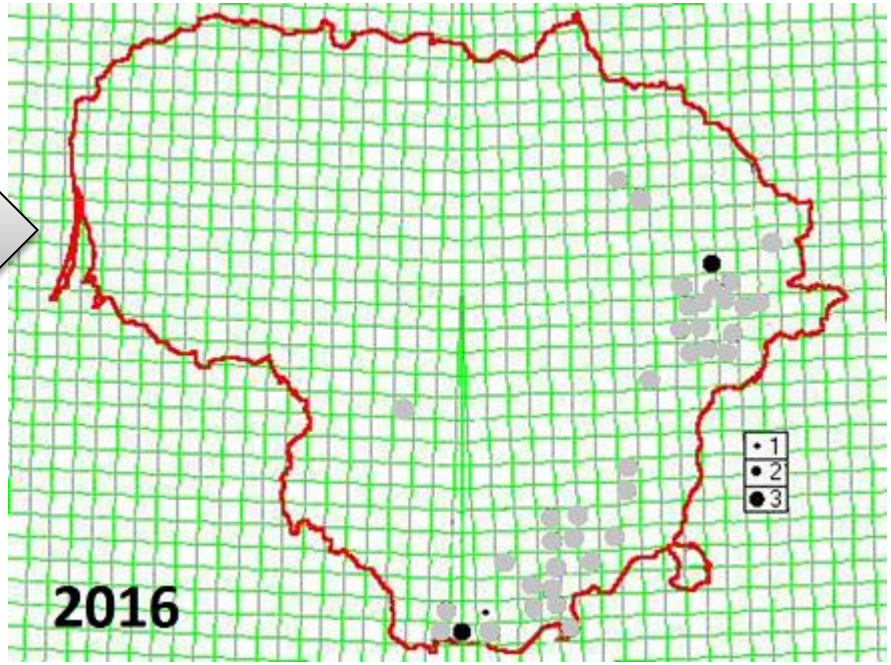
Large decline

Population trend between 2000-2016 in Lithuania

100-150 pairs 2001 (P.Kurlavičius, L.Raudonikis)

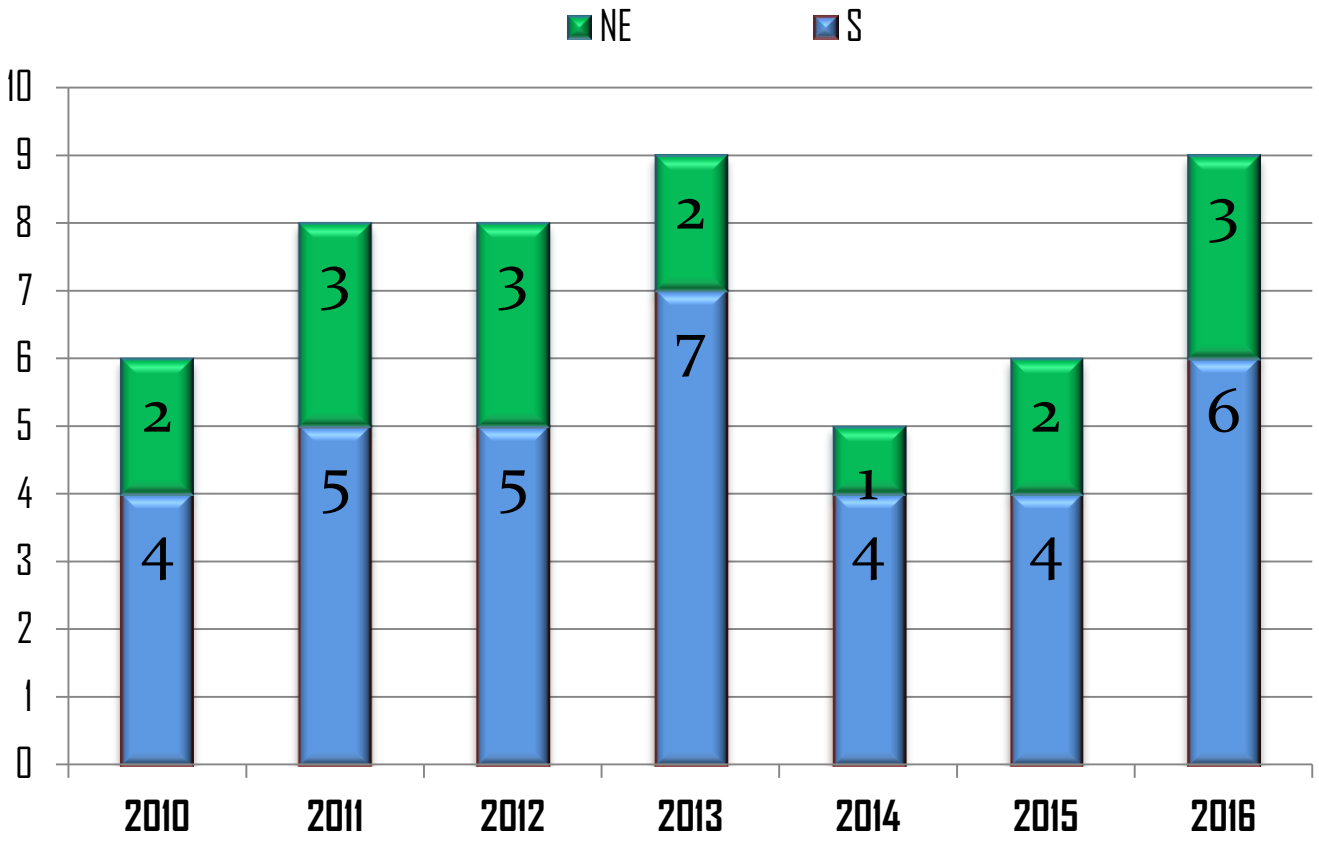


35-50 pairs 2007



10-15 pairs 2016

Known breeding pairs in Lithuania



Note: NE – North-eastern part, S- Southern part of Lithuania

Only 1 pair breeds in natural tree cavity

What are the main threats for rollers in your country?

Please list in the order of critical, high, medium.

- Critical - a factor causing or likely to cause very rapid declines and/or extinction;

Loss of natural/previous habitats (old forest stands cutting)

- High - a factor causing or likely to cause rapid decline leading to depletion;

Predation (Pine and/or house martens)

Loss of feeding grounds (less farming livestock, overgrown meadows not suitable for feeding)

- Medium - a factor causing or likely to cause relatively slow but significant declines.

Human disturbance at breeding places

Climate changes (cold/wet summers)

- Please list any long term threats that have no solution yet?

Hunting on migration

Poisoning (pesticides) at wintering grounds

- Please list any threats that started fairly recently?

Fragmentation of very small national population

- Please list any threats that have been solved/or gotten better since the last ISAP (2008).

Seeking to compensate the loss of natural/previous habitats multiple nest-boxes were erected and the ones with breeding birds were secured with metal or plastic sheets from predators (marten).

Have there been any changes in your country regarding the policies and legislations relevant to the management of the species? What percentage of the breeding territories are protected?

- Larger part of the breeding population outside the protected areas
- All nesting sites should be protected according the forest cutting rules (50 m radius around nests)
- All breeding sites are included into the official database (SRIS) of the protected species
- Species is included into the short list of the especially/strictly protected species

What is the main goal in your country regarding the roller population?

- To stop population decline and to recover population at least to 2007 year level

Please list the recent conservation activities (national species action plans, monitoring programmes, habitat restorations, research programmes) that are relevant to the species within your country.

- Small grant BirdLife Rollers Conservation project in LT (2010-2011)
- Funding received from a supermarket chain IKI (within two years bags with pictures of 3 bird species (Roller, Hoopoe and Ural Owl) were sold and part of the money received by LOD) (2012-2015)
- Regular monitoring of the breeding population by LOD volunteers
- Administrations of the protected areas also doing regular monitoring in the former breeding sites according to the State monitoring Programme

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Please list any new scientific findings that could affect the conservation of the species.

Not so scientific, but some findings

1. It's still not clear what nest-box design is good for Rollers

2. Still not clear how important is old mature forests preservation

3. Still not clear how breeding pairs are bind to the same partner and breeding place

Ringed bird JC in 3 years bred in 3 different places

Ringed bird DE:
2013 – bred with ringed roller from Latvia
2014 – bred with not ringed partner
2015 – bred with ringed Lithuanian roller JM
2016 – bred with not ringed partner

Nest-box, where not ringed pair bred at 2013, was abandoned during 2014 and 2015, but occupied by ringed (JN and UC) pair at 2016

Please explain your monitoring methods.

- Monitoring of current and previous breeding places (May - June)
- Monitoring/checking of nest-boxes (through spring to autumn)
- Birds ringing with colour rings
- Monitoring of returned birds, ring reading
- Registration of every bird sighting in the country

Please list all the goals and actions from the last ISAP (2008) that are now considered complete.

You can use the tables on pages 20-26 of the 2008 ISAP as a baseline:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/coracias_garrulus_garrulus.pdf

- n/a

Please list new objectives that should be incorporated in the new ISAP.

- Sufficient natural breeding habitat is available throughout the distribution range in terms of size and quality
- Efficient cooperation and information exchange between countries

Thank you.