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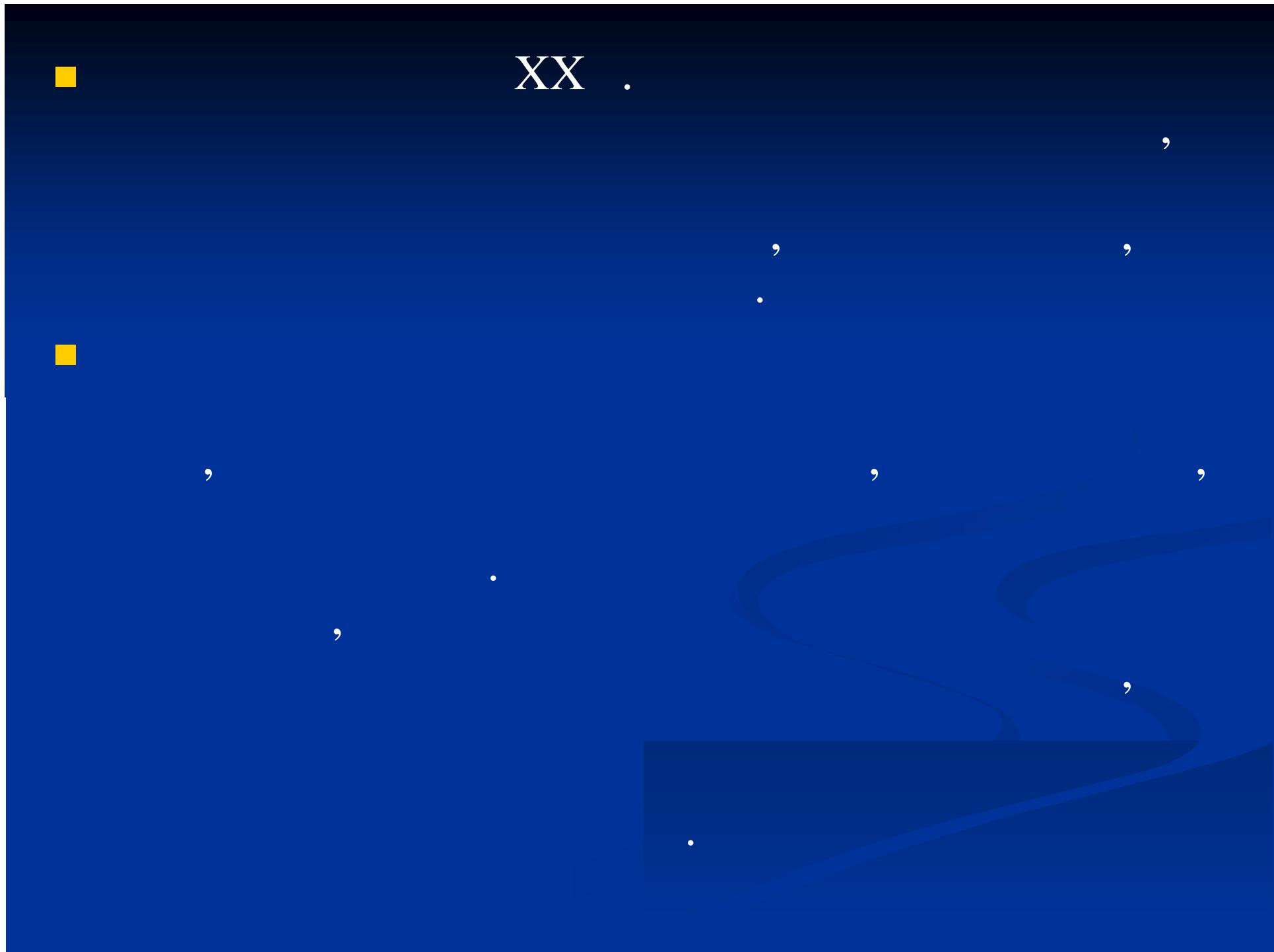
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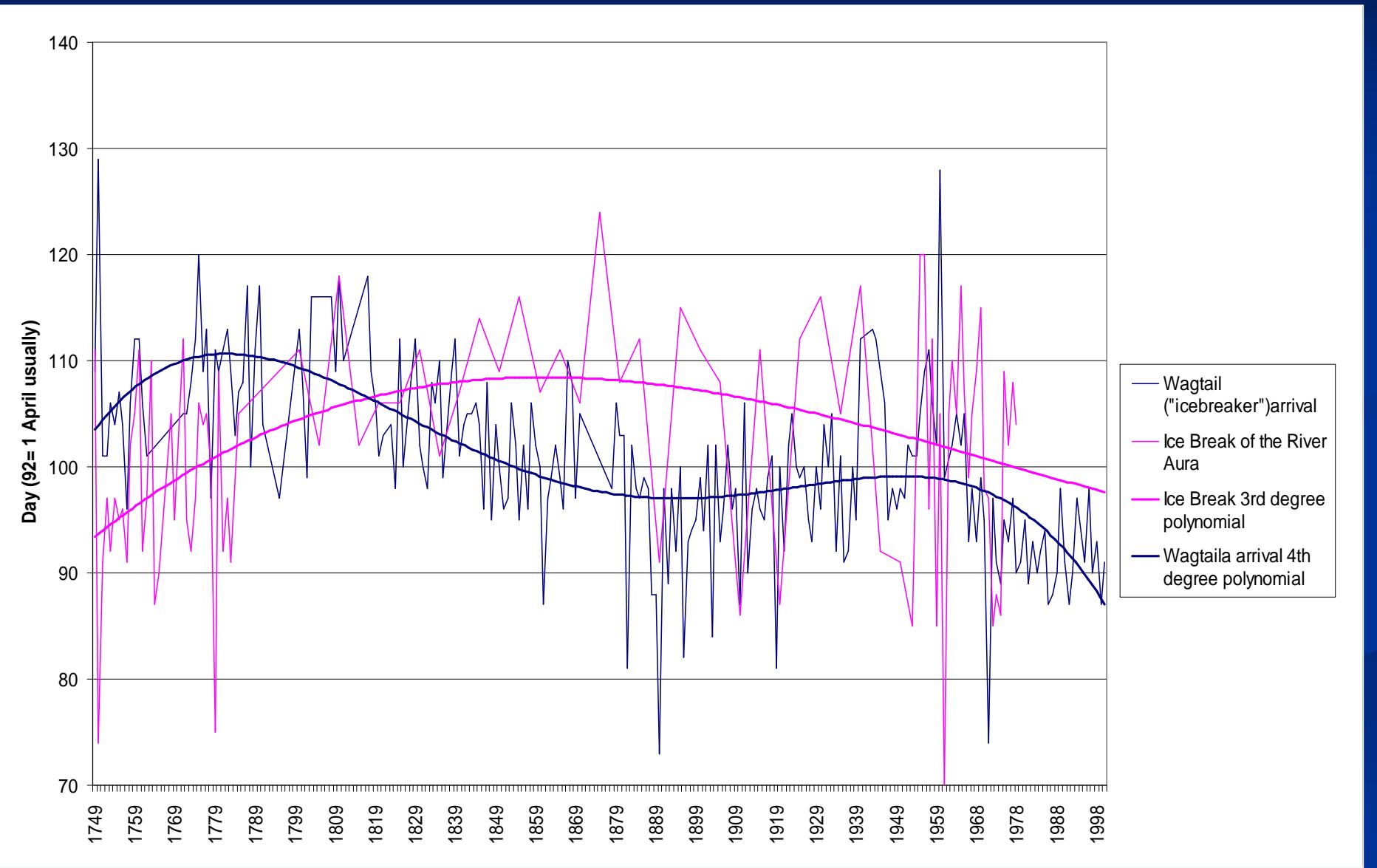


Методы регистрации сроков весенней миграции

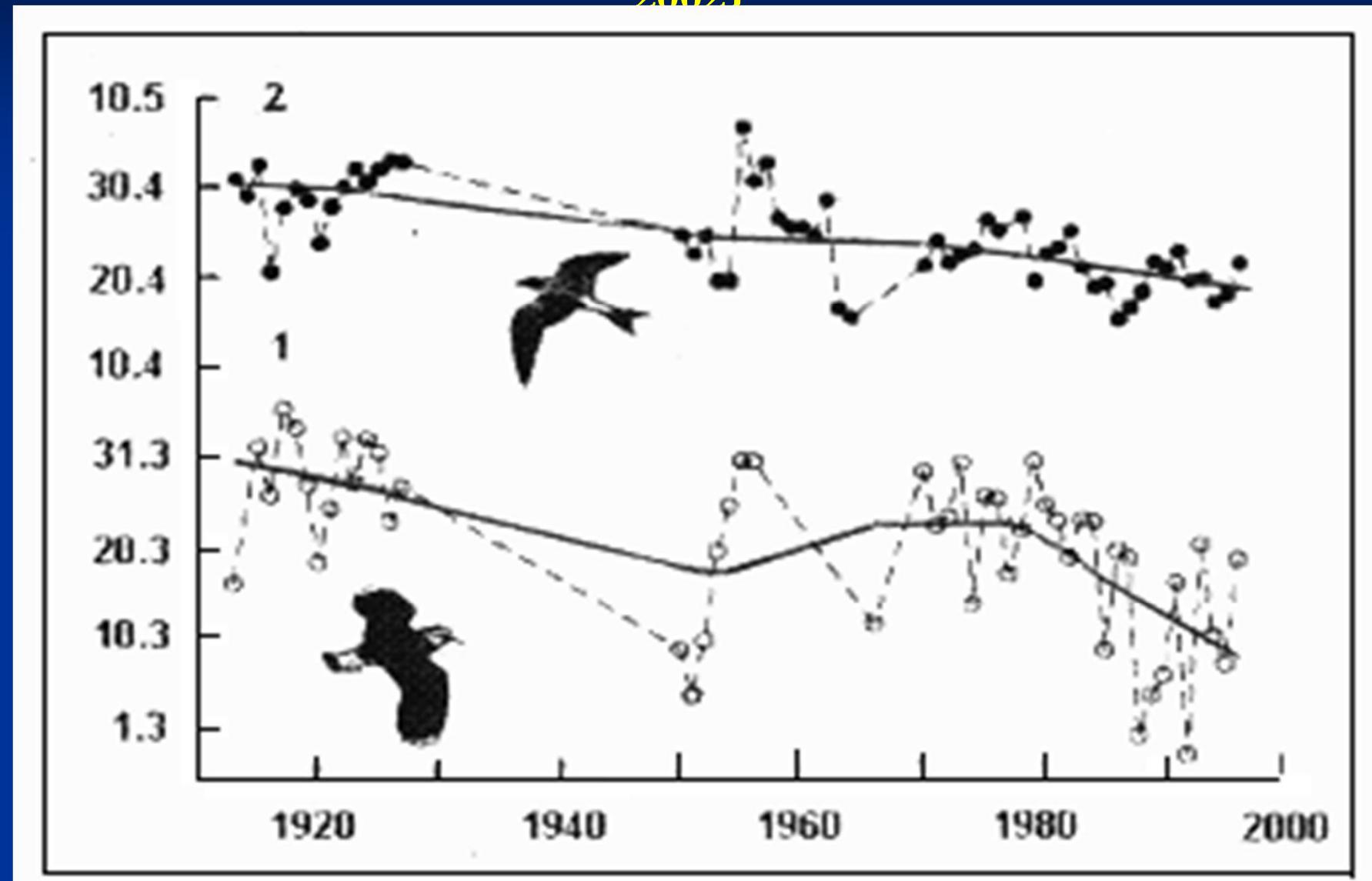
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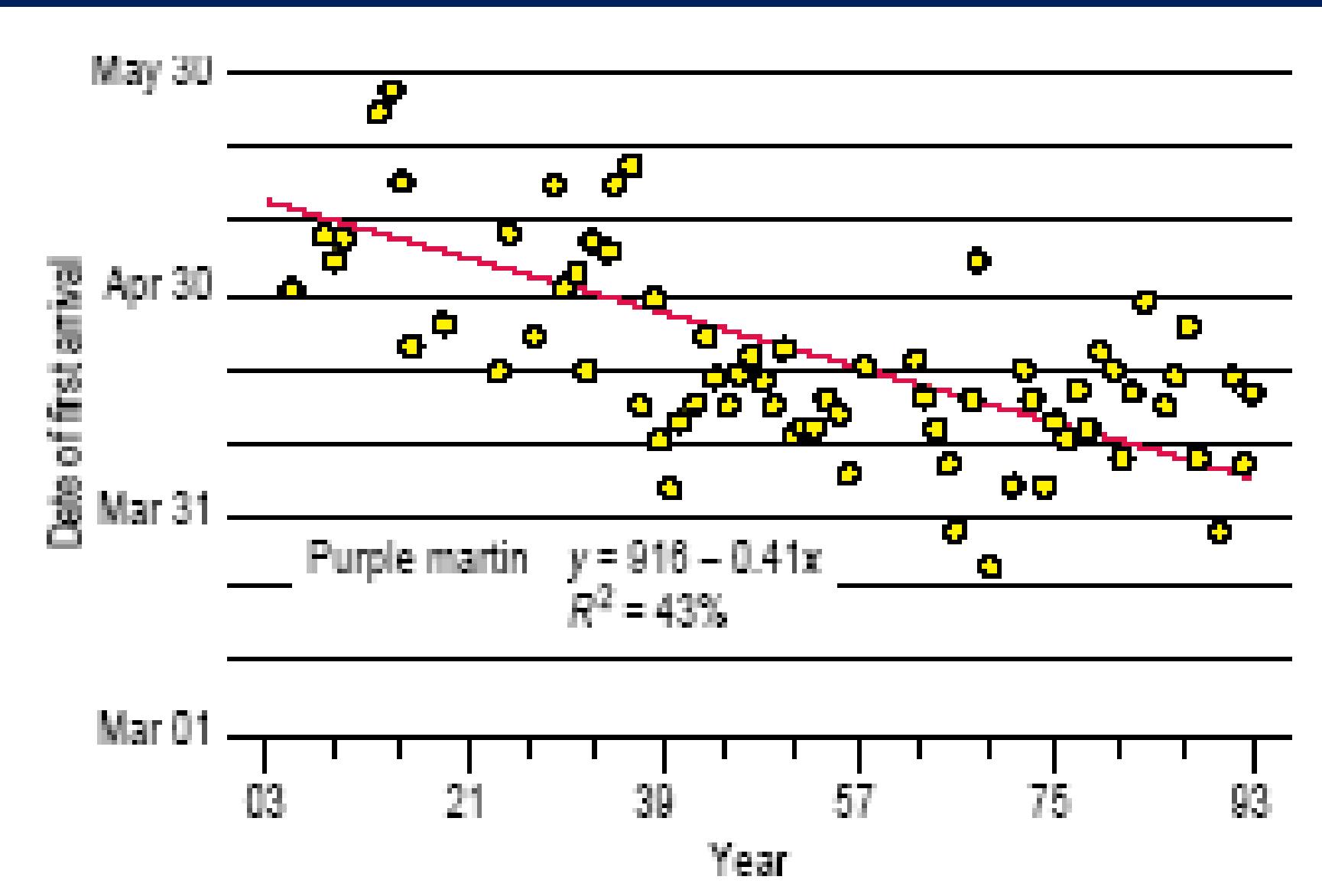
Регистрация первых особей белой трясогузки в Финляндии (Rainio et al. 2015)



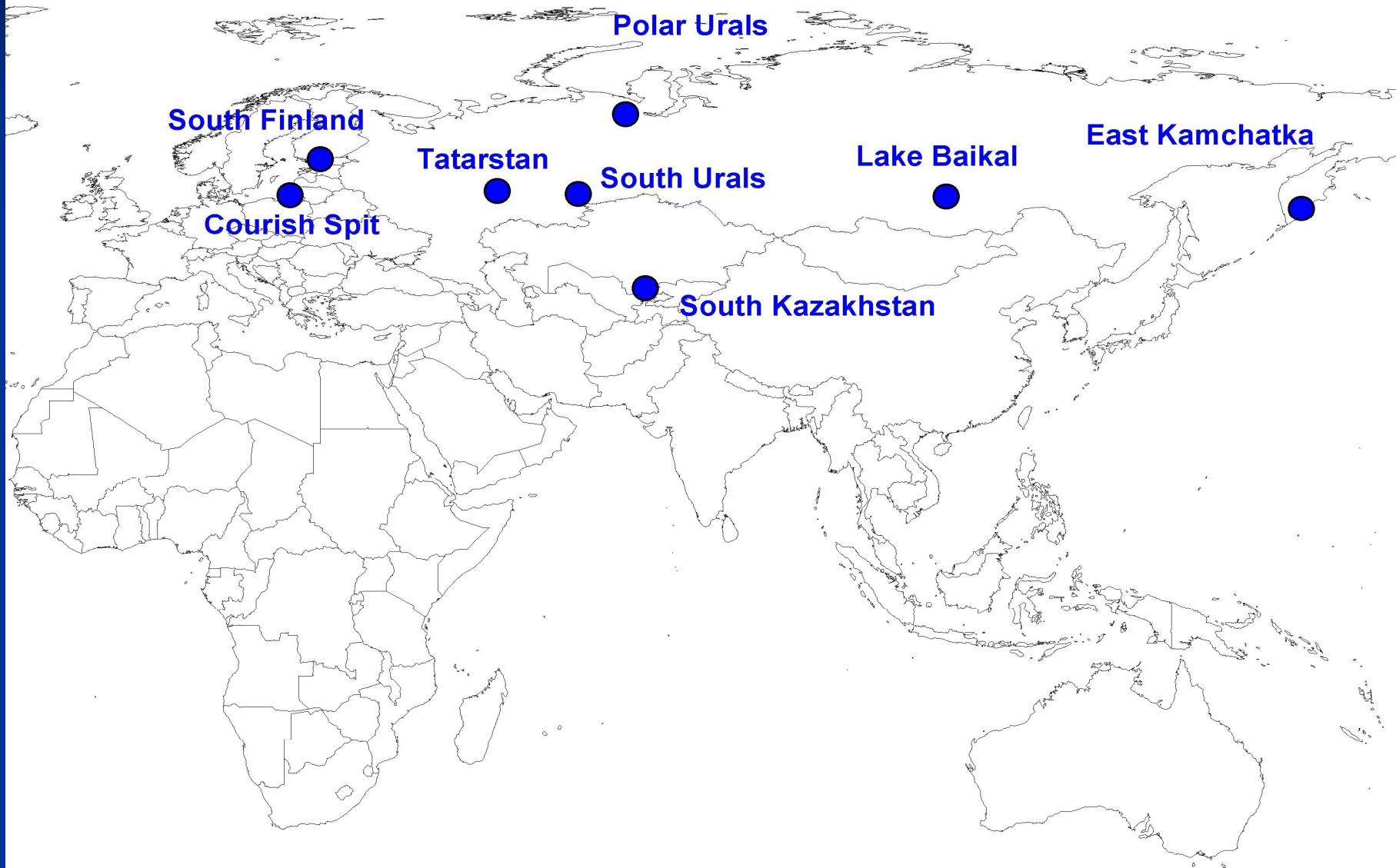
Регистрация первых особей у близких (1) и дальних мигрантов (2) в Польше (Tryjnowski et al. 2002)



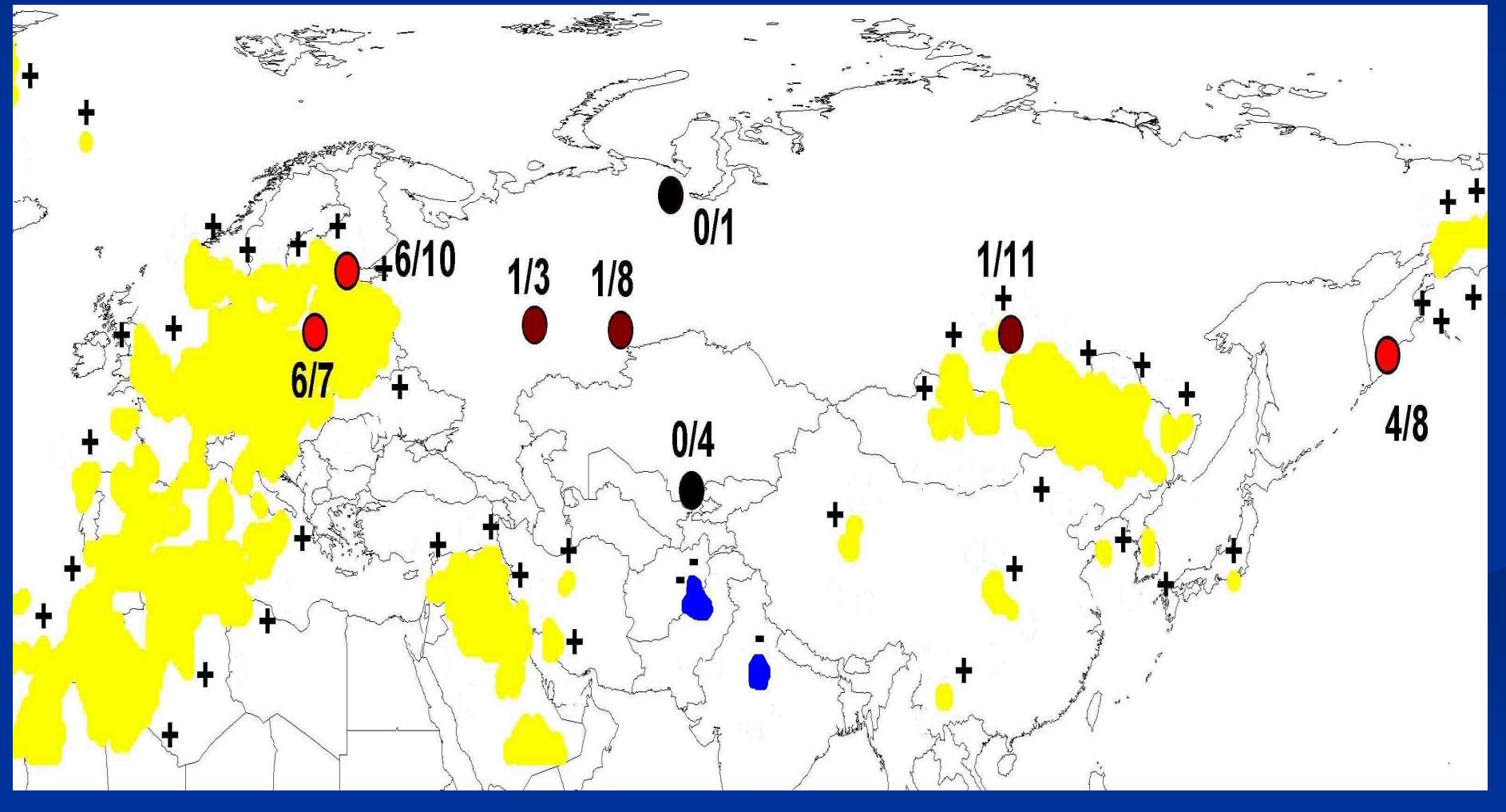
Регистрация первых особей пурпурной ласточки в шт. Нью-Йорк (Oglesby, Smith 1995)



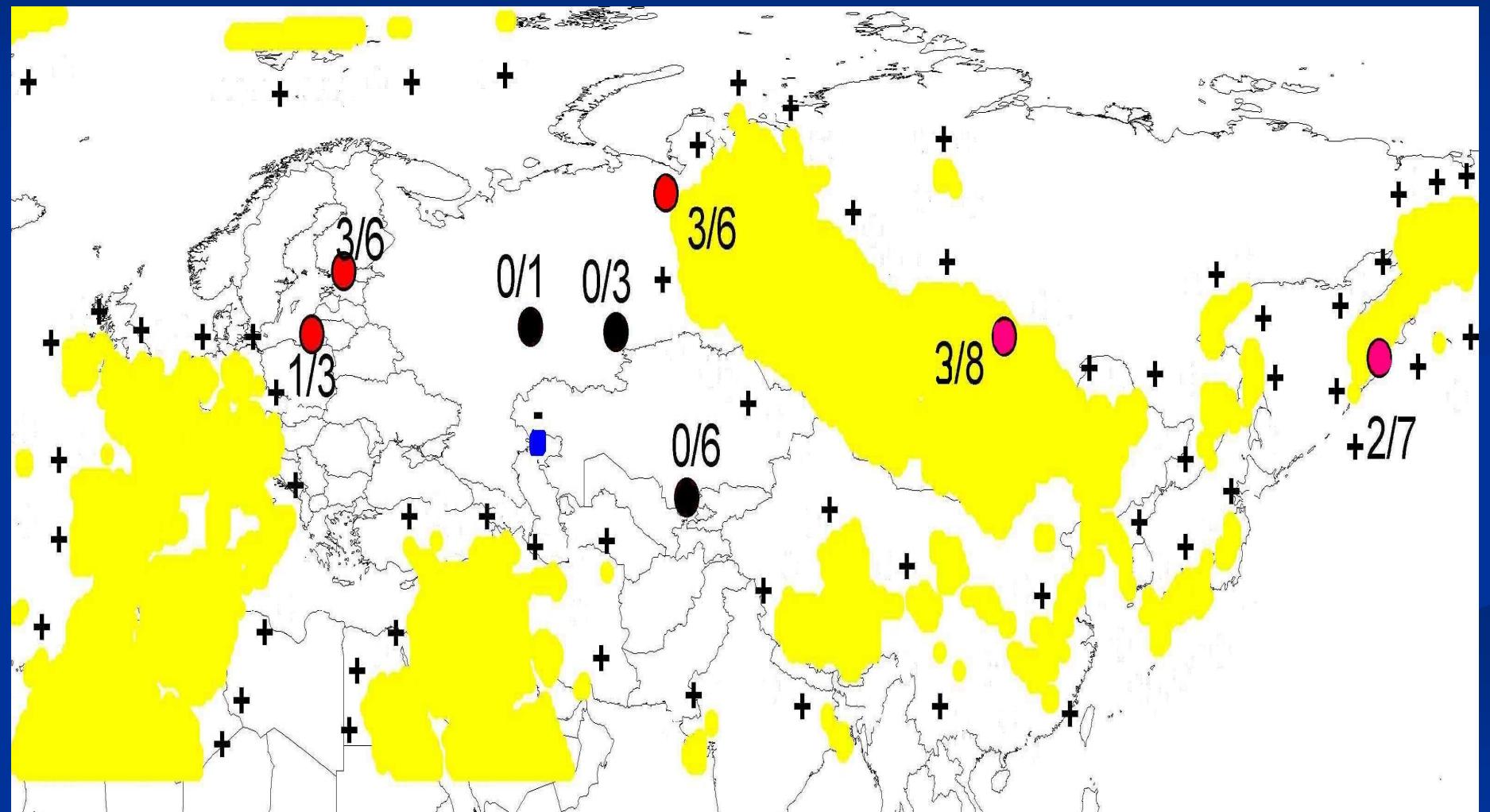
Study regions



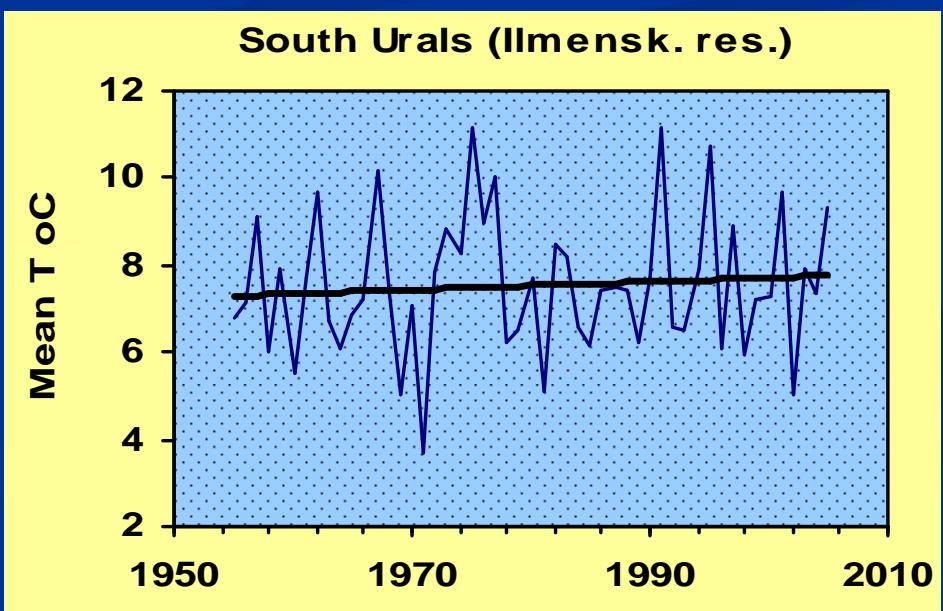
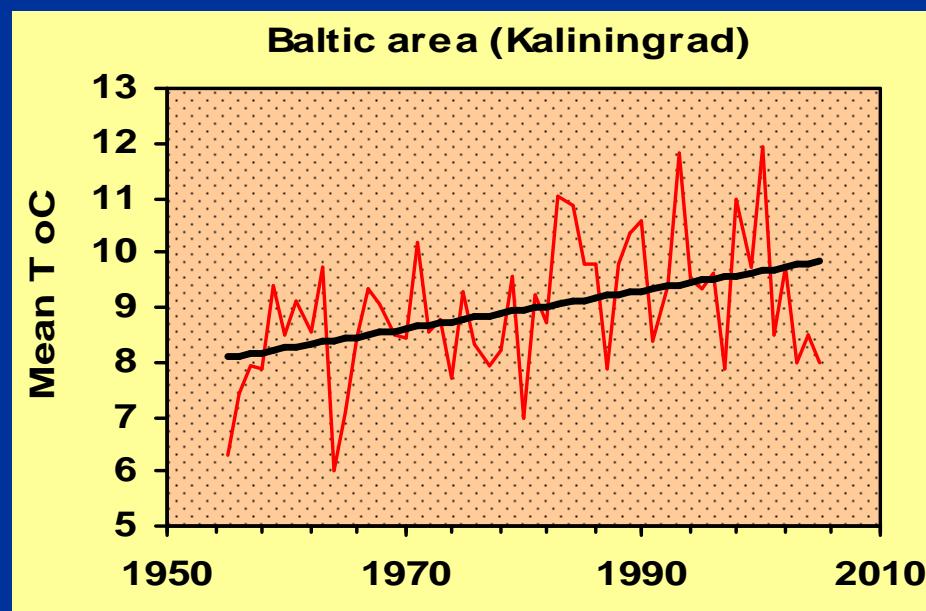
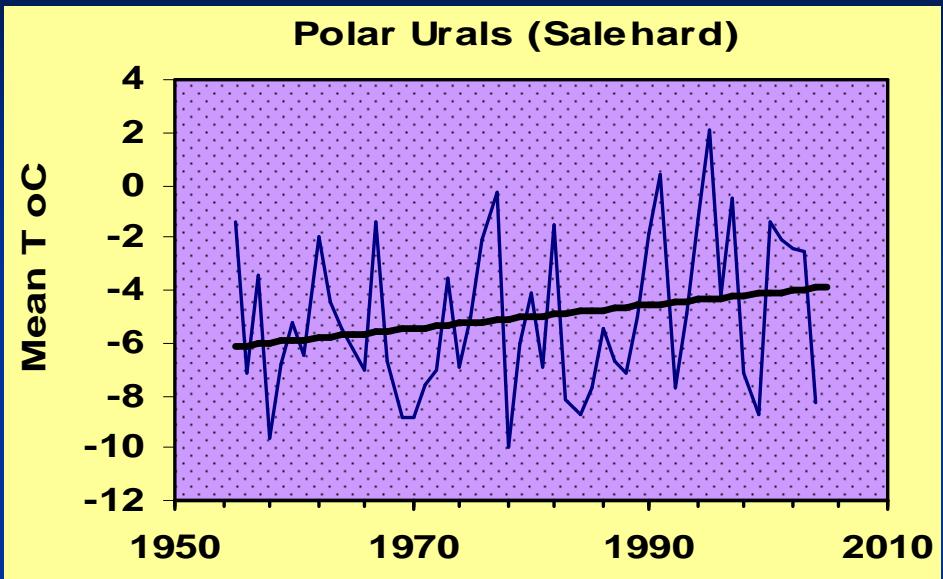
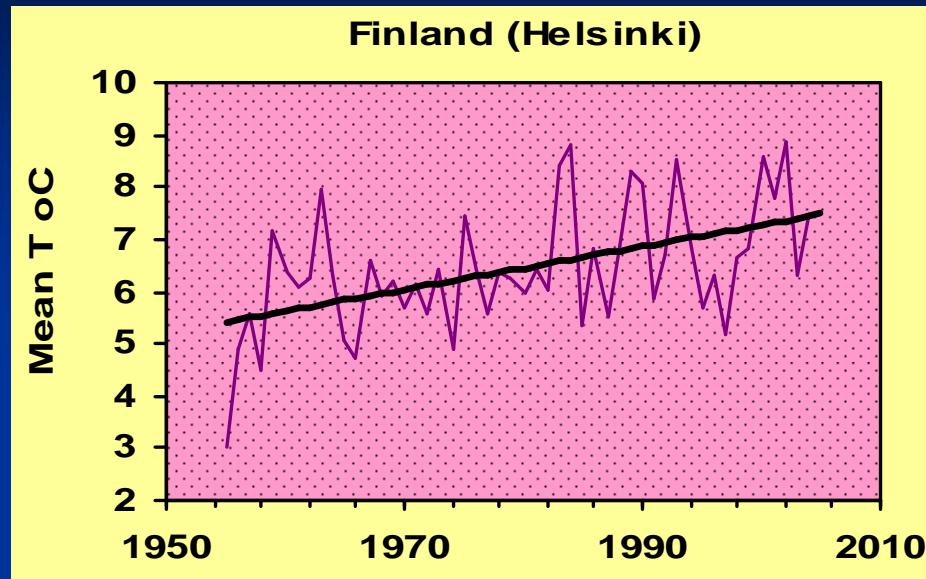
Position of regions (yellow color) which show a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase of April temperature in 1971-2000 (figures – No of earlier arrival species in March/No of species)



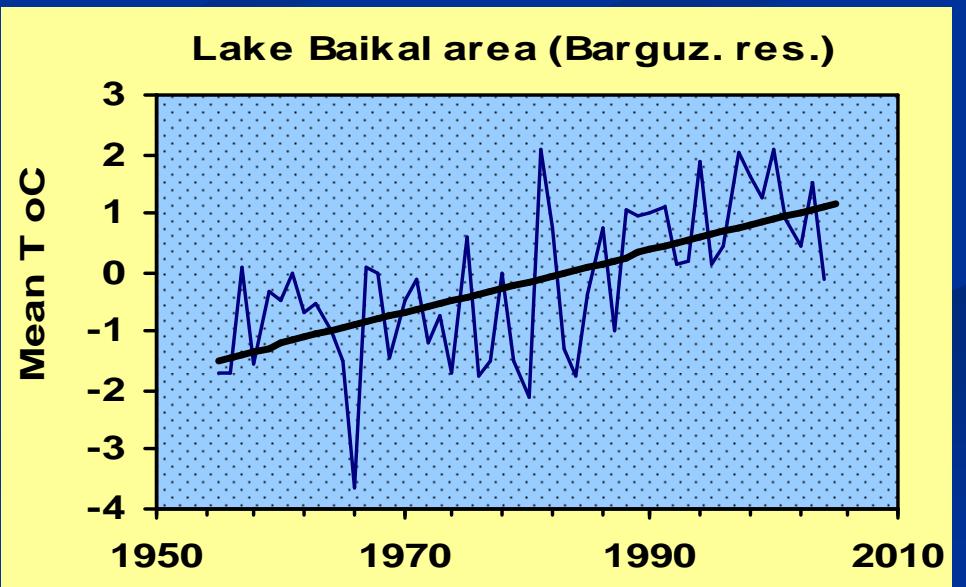
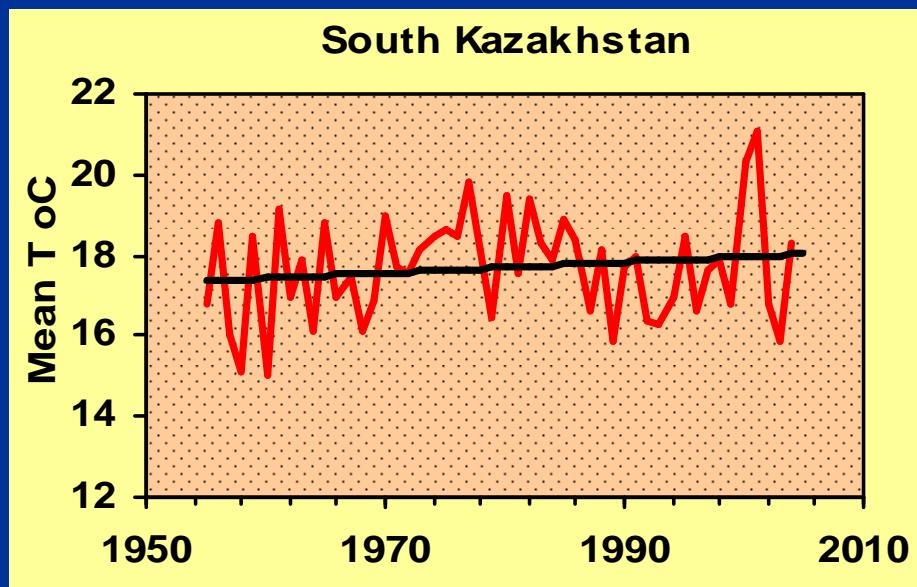
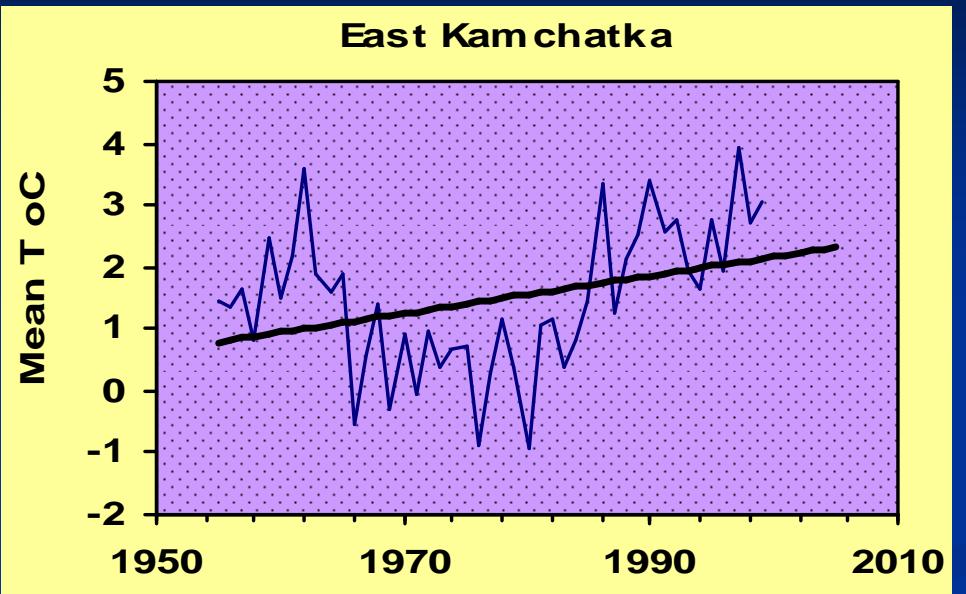
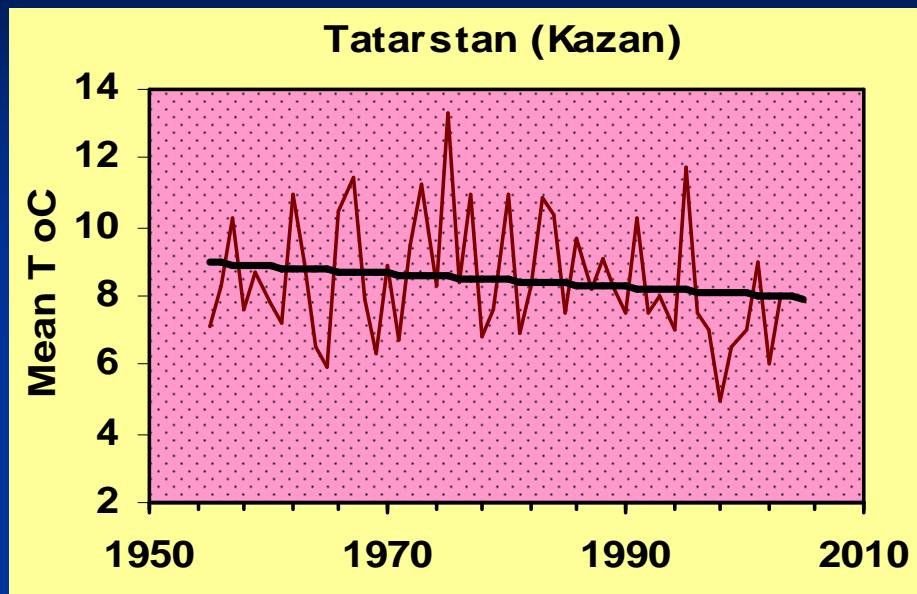
Position of regions (yellow color) which show a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase of May temperature in 1971-2000



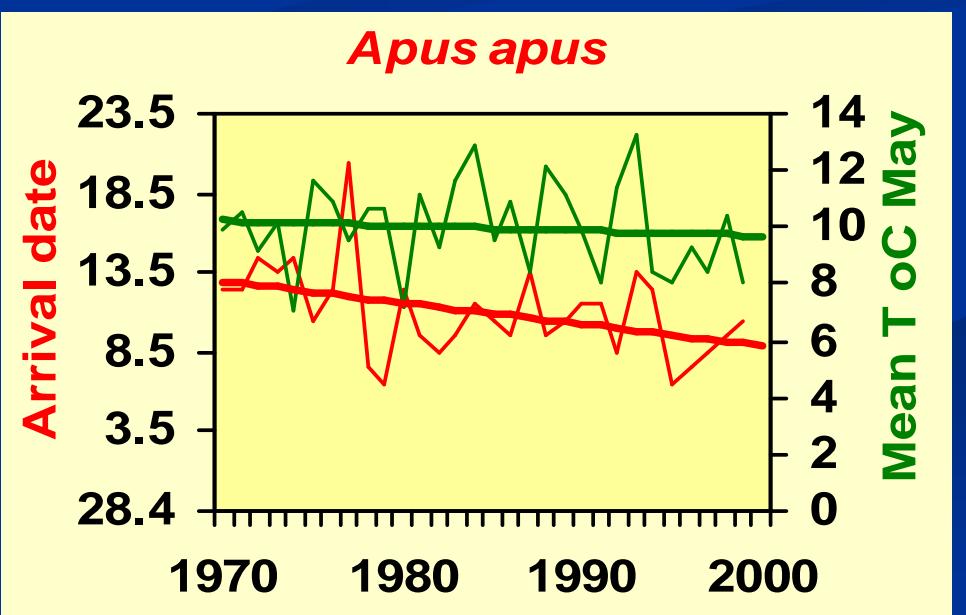
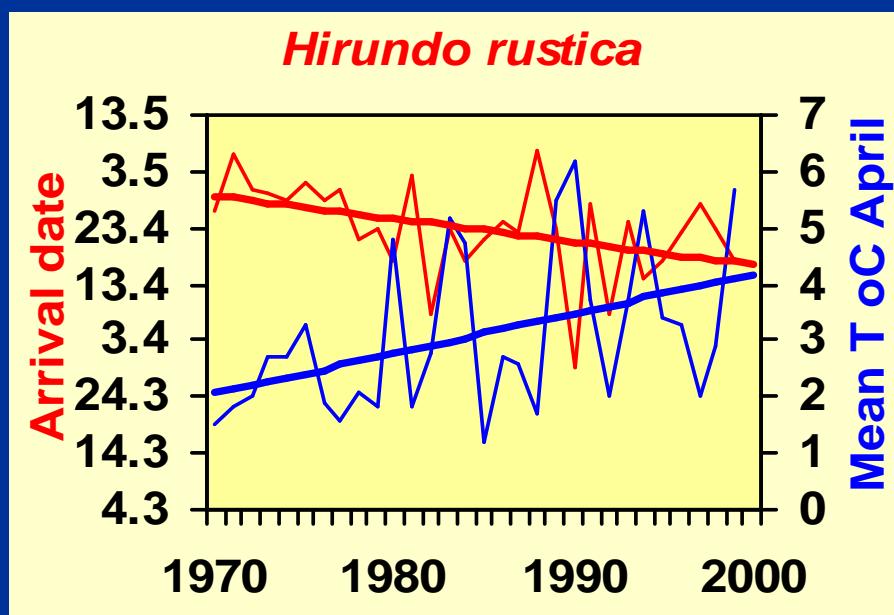
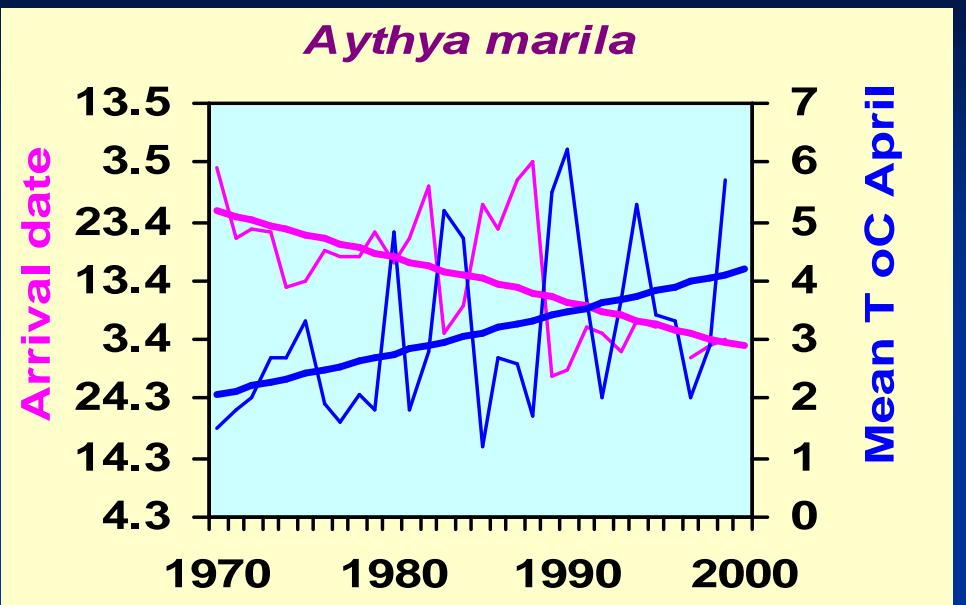
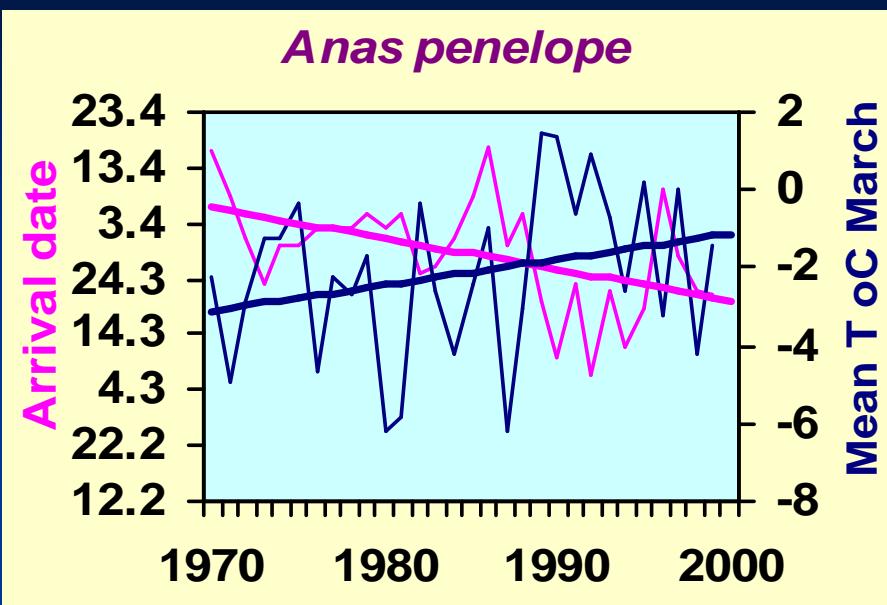
Long-term dynamics and trends of spring (Apr-May) temperatures in different parts of Eurasia



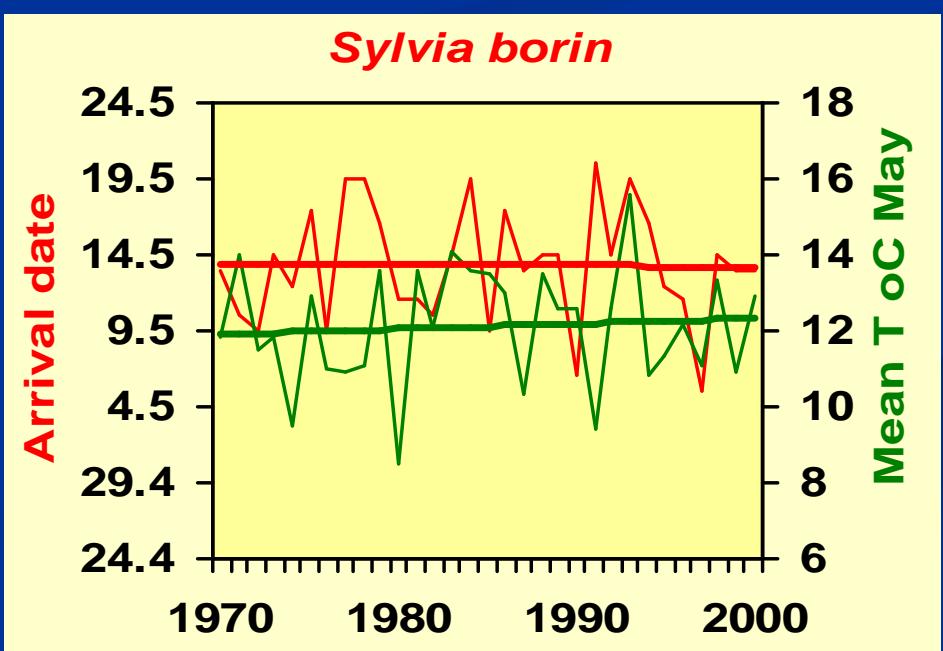
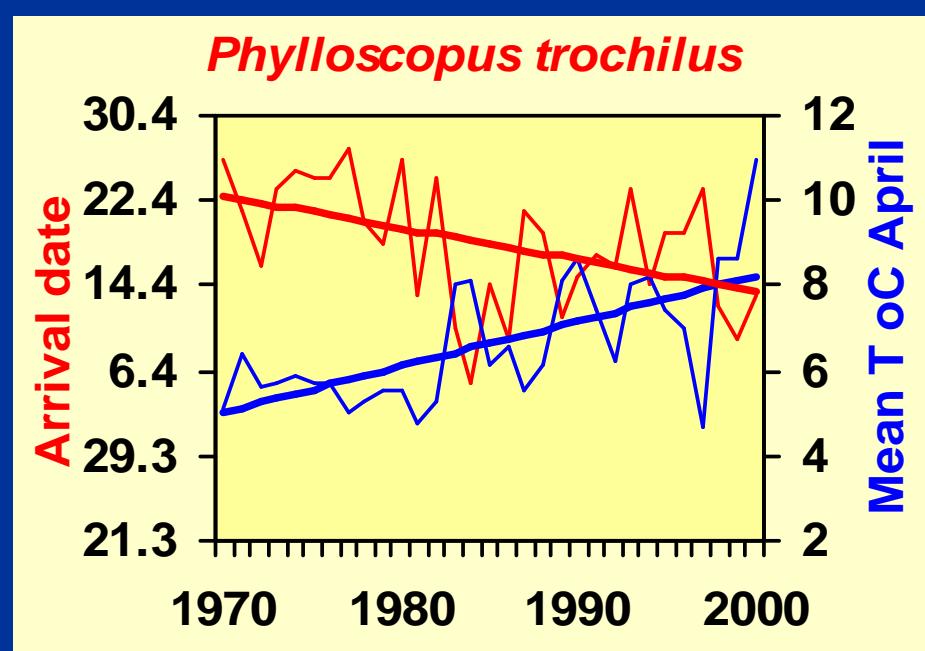
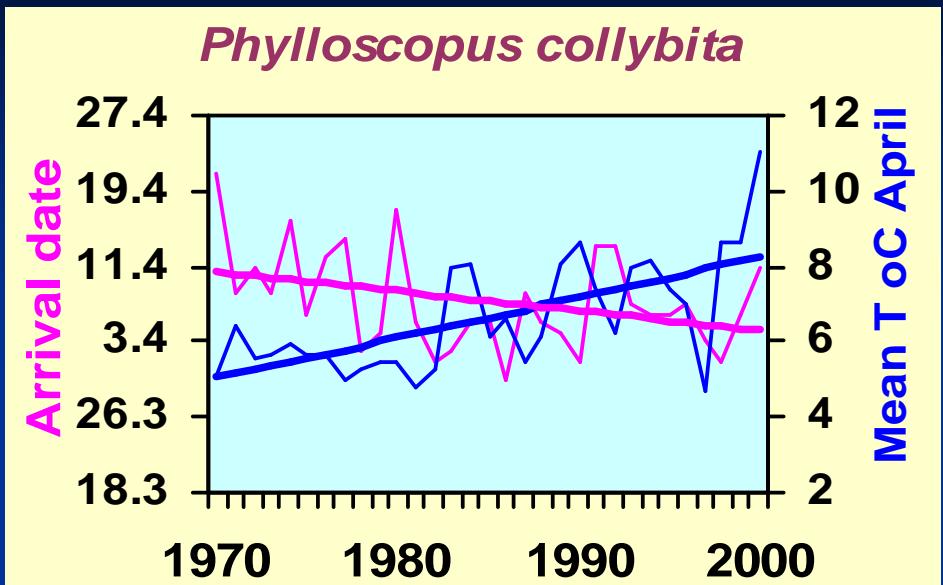
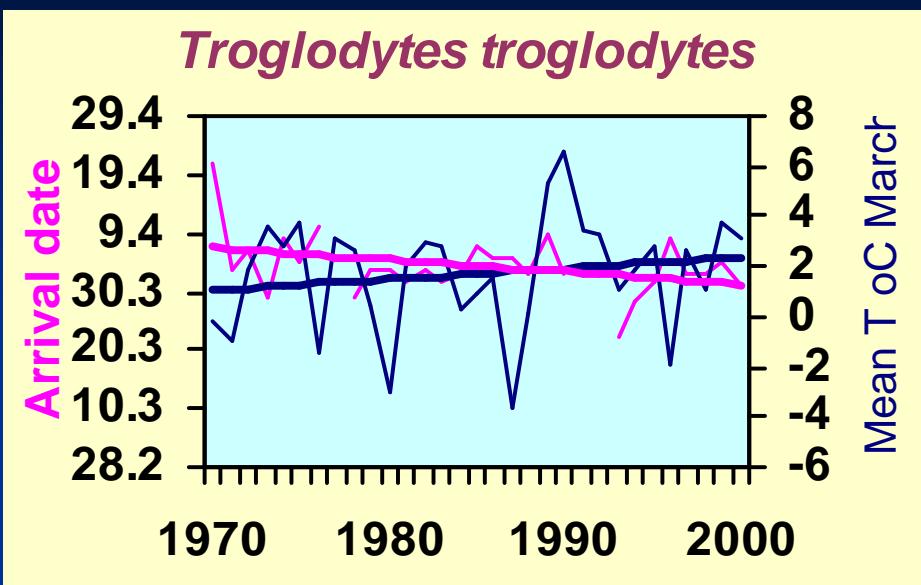
Long-term dynamics and trends of spring (Apr-May) temperatures in different parts of Eurasia



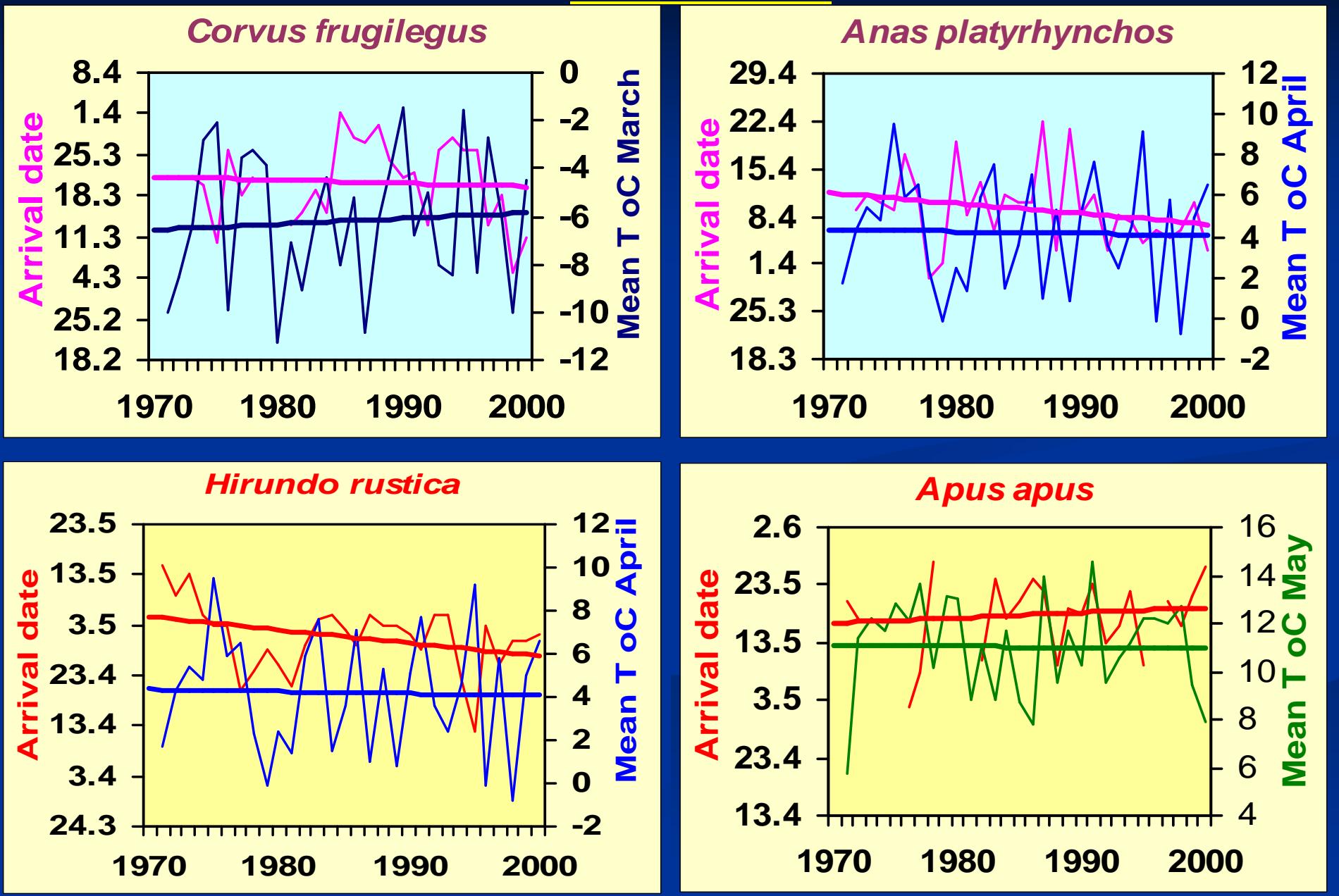
Change in the first arrival dates of migrants in Finland



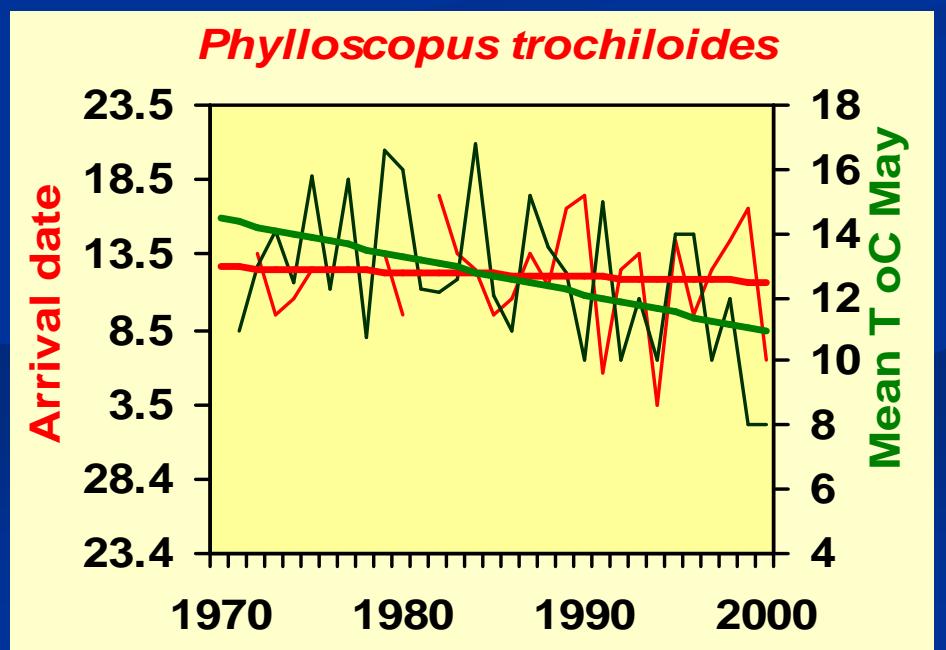
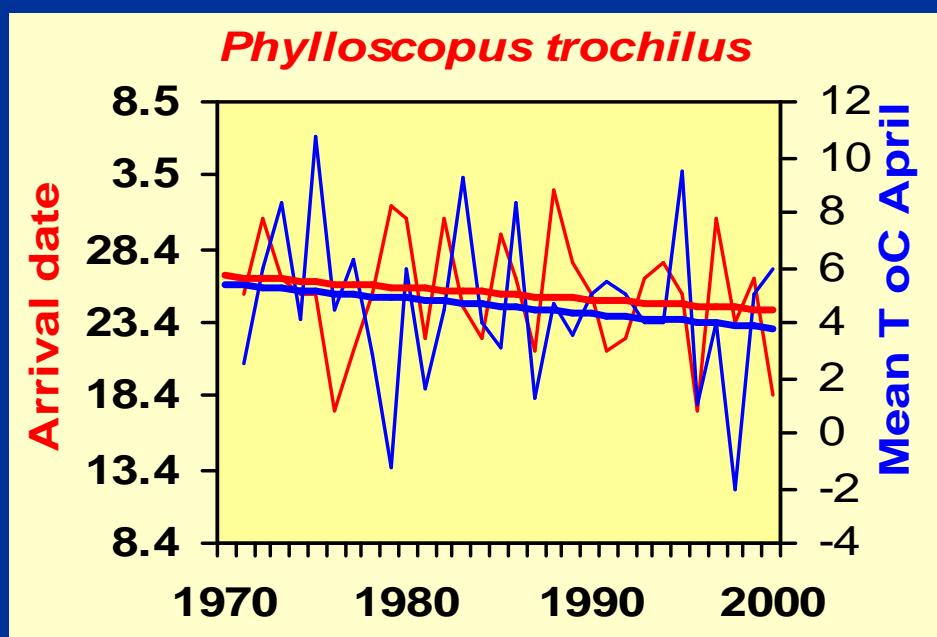
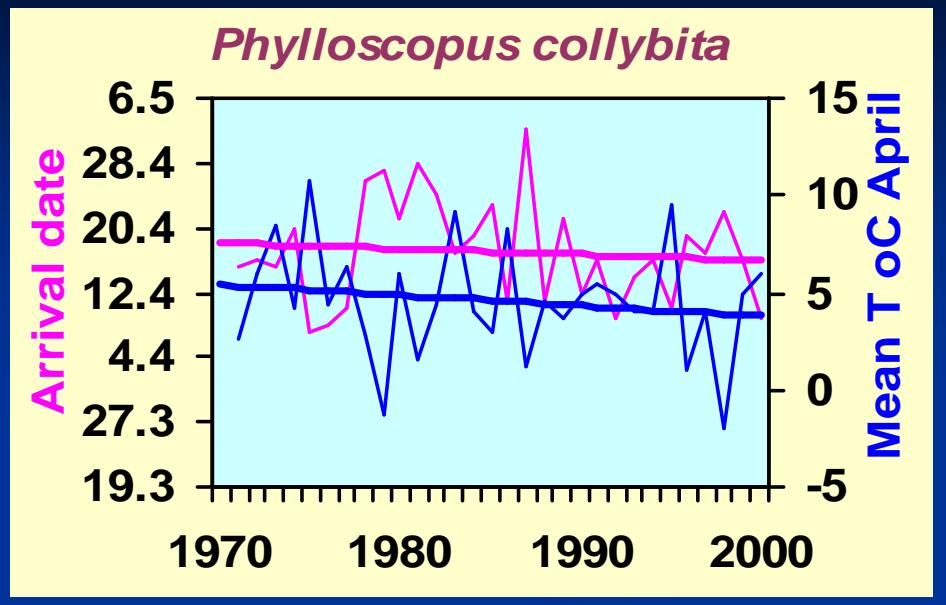
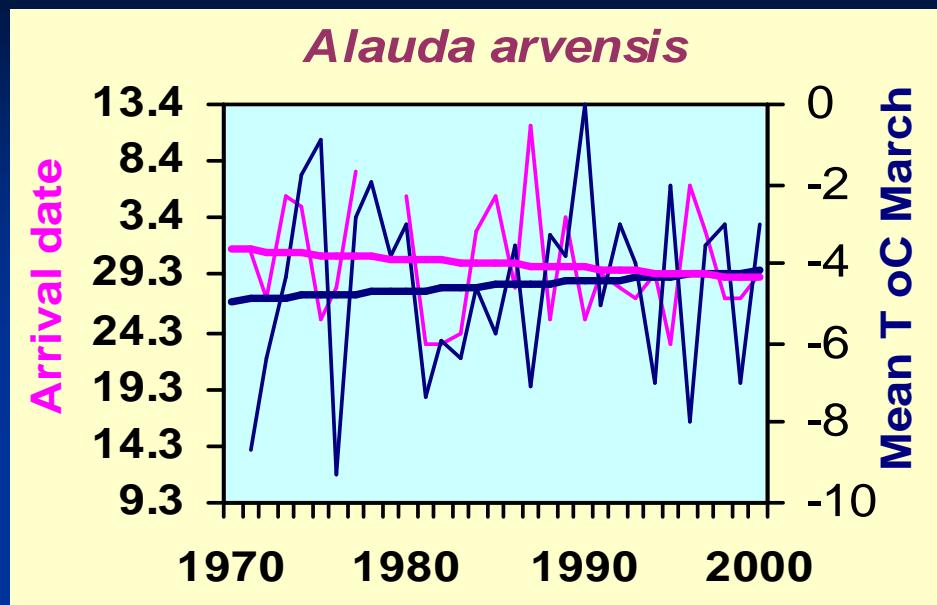
Change in the first arrival dates of migrants on the Courish Spit



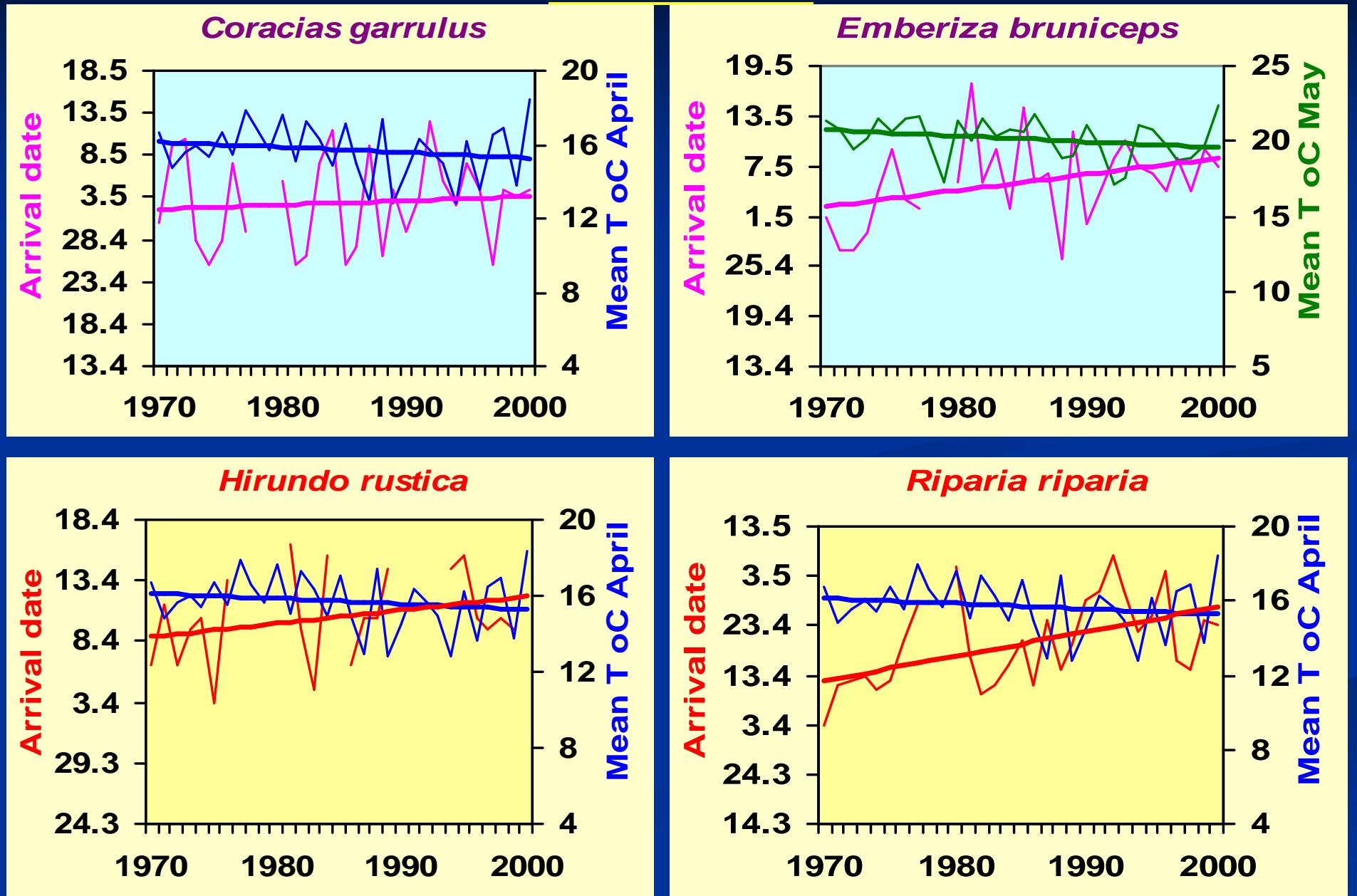
Change in the first arrival dates of migrants on the South Urals



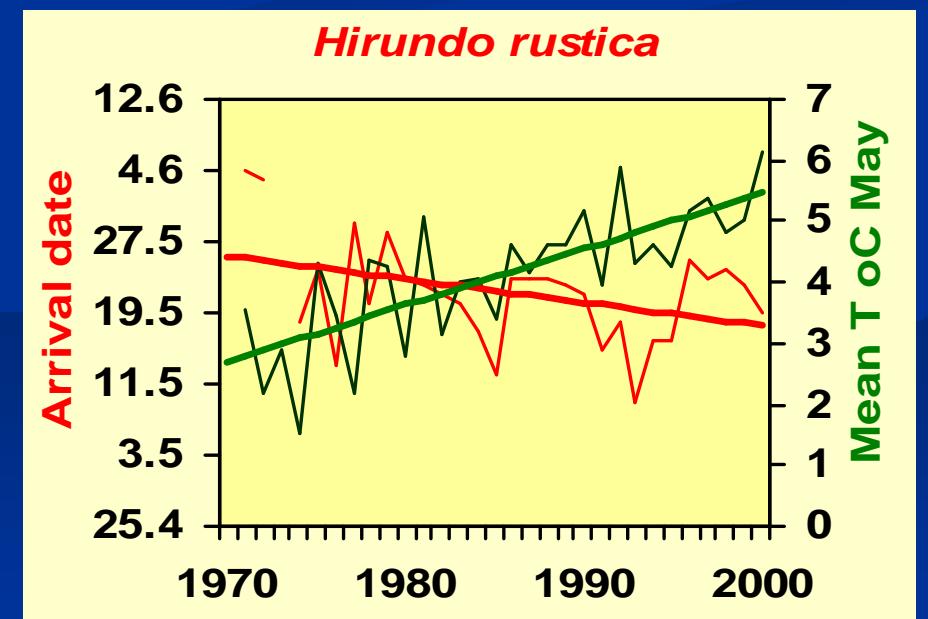
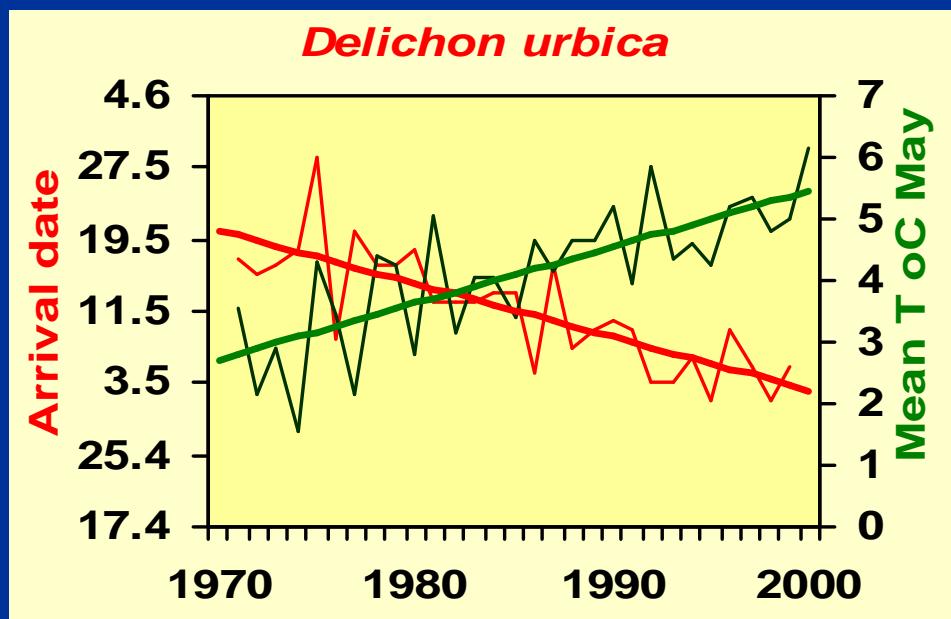
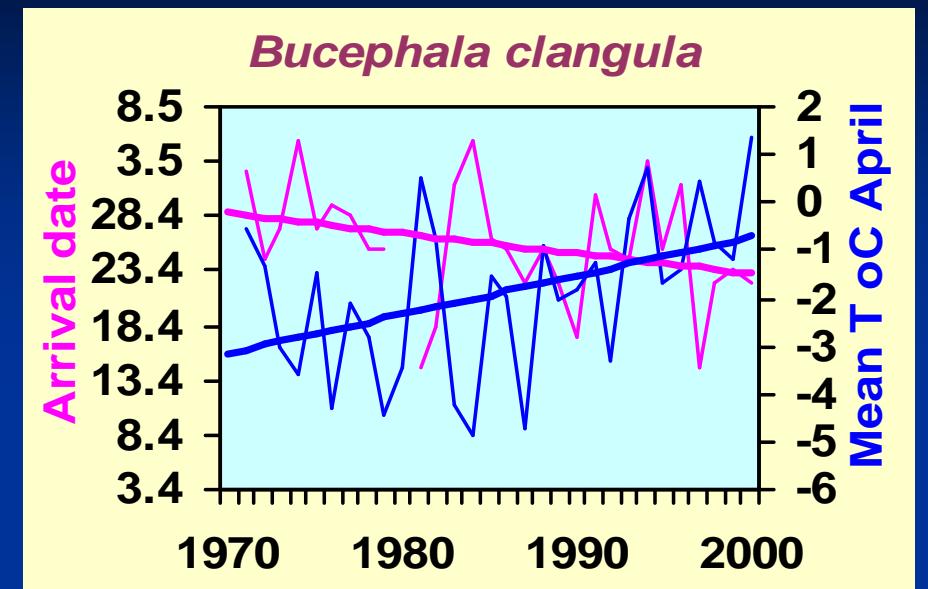
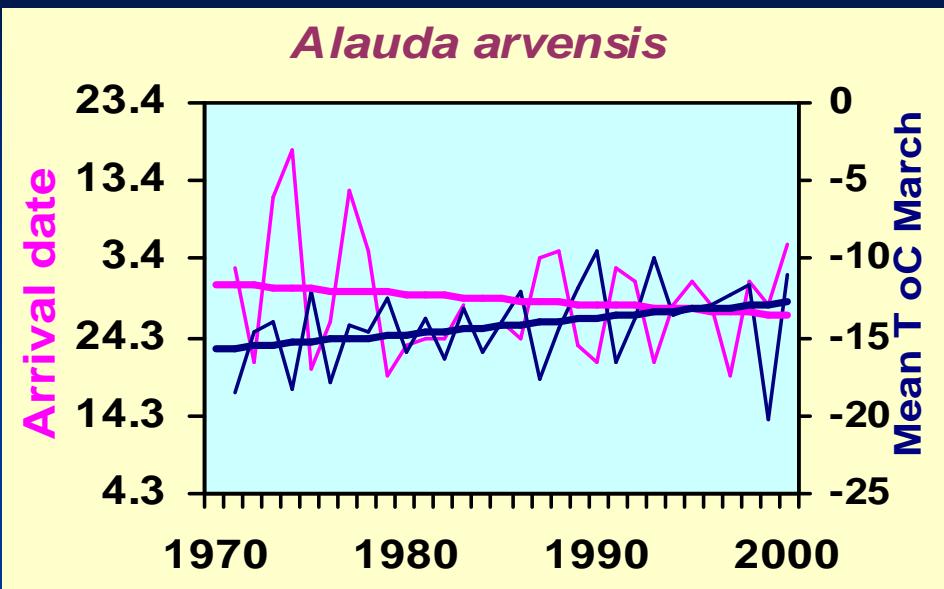
Change in the first arrival dates of migrants in Tatarstan



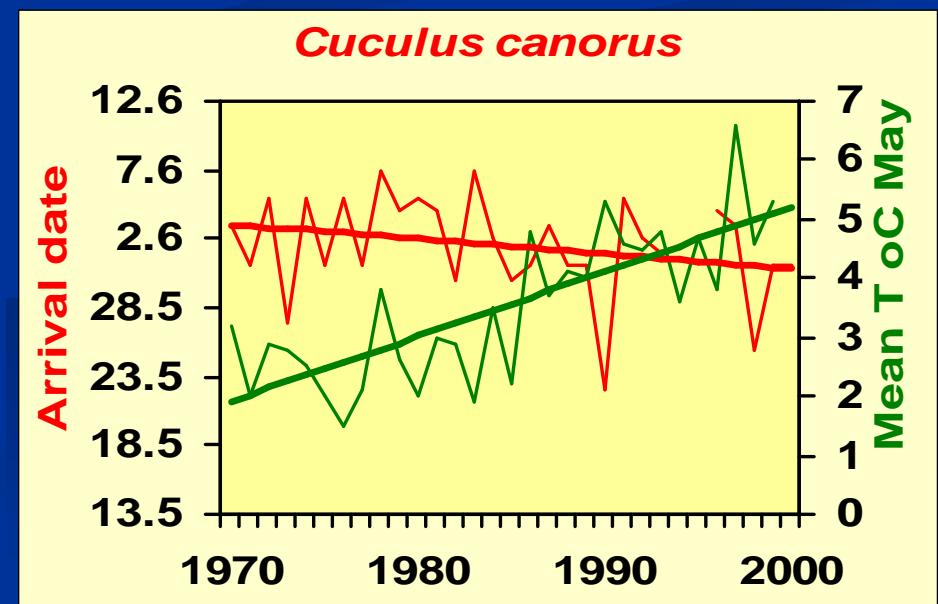
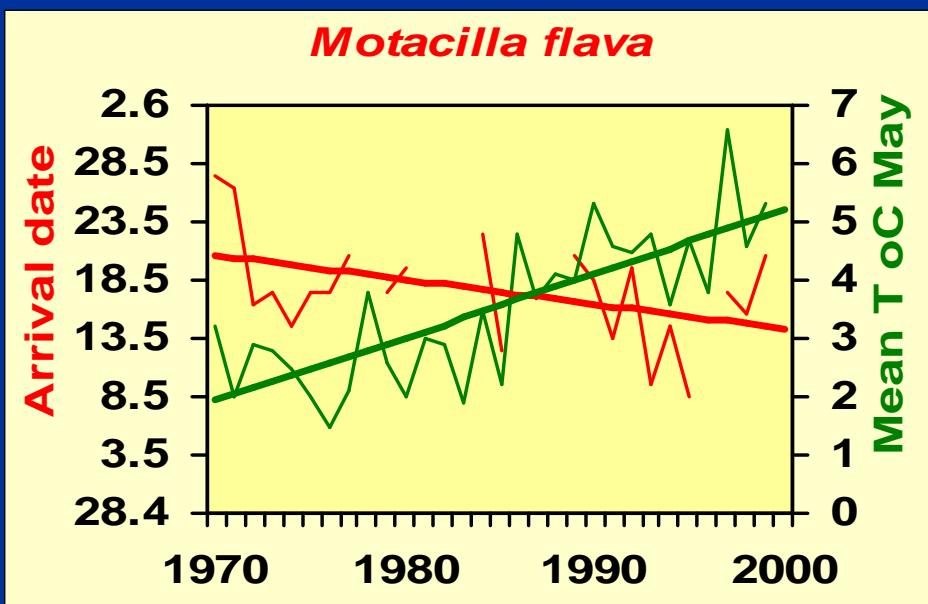
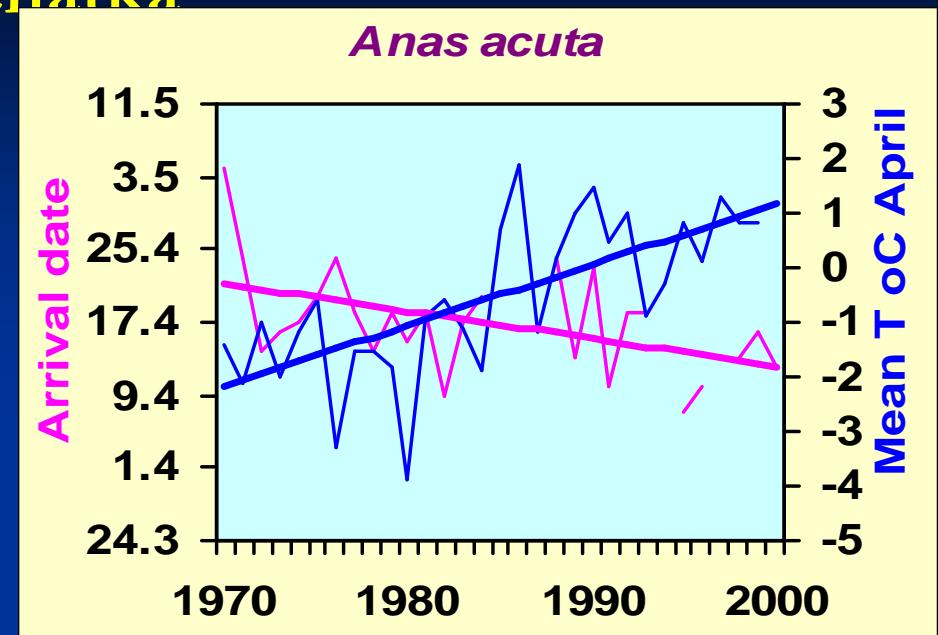
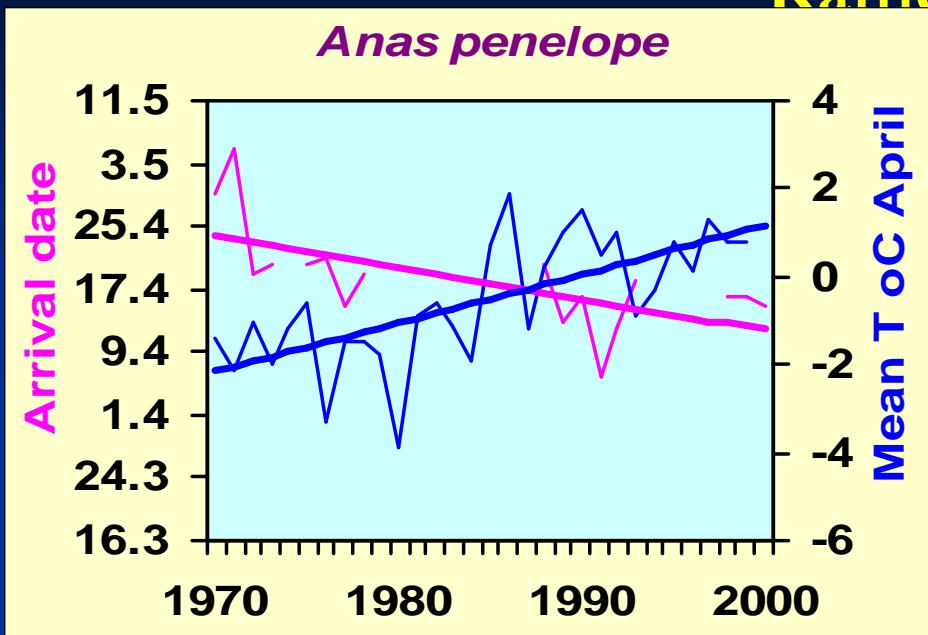
Change in the first arrival dates of migrants in South Kazakhstan



Change in the first arrival dates of migrants on the Lake Baikal

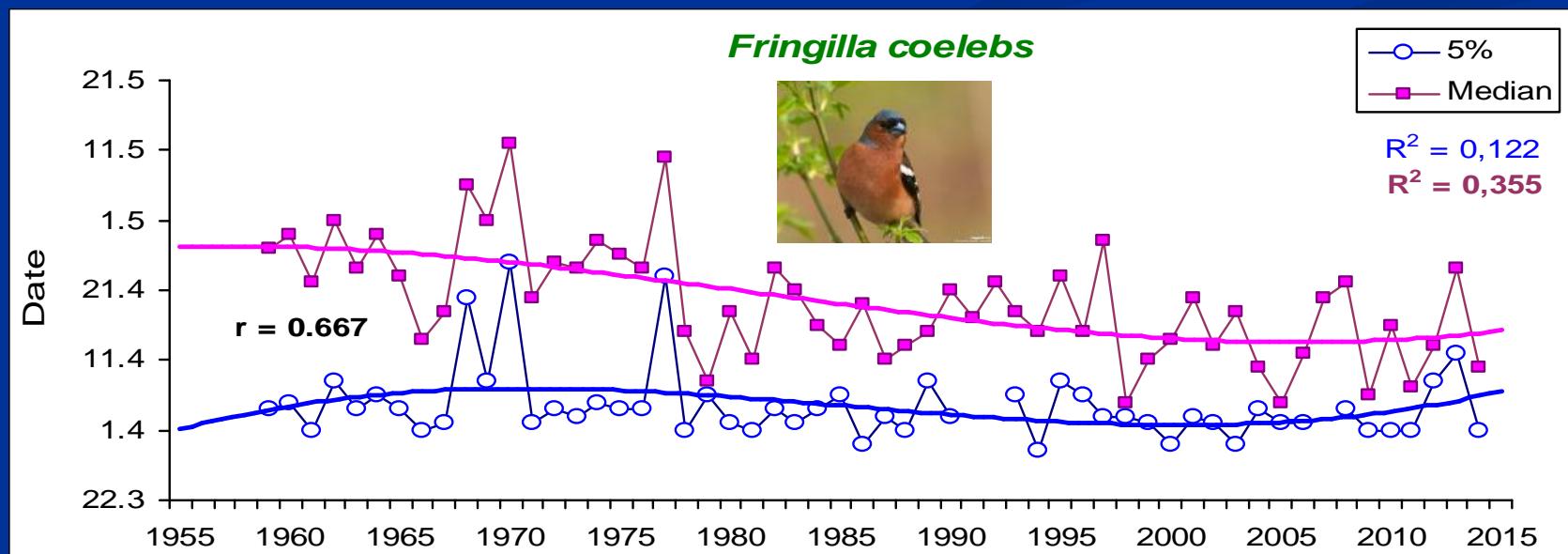
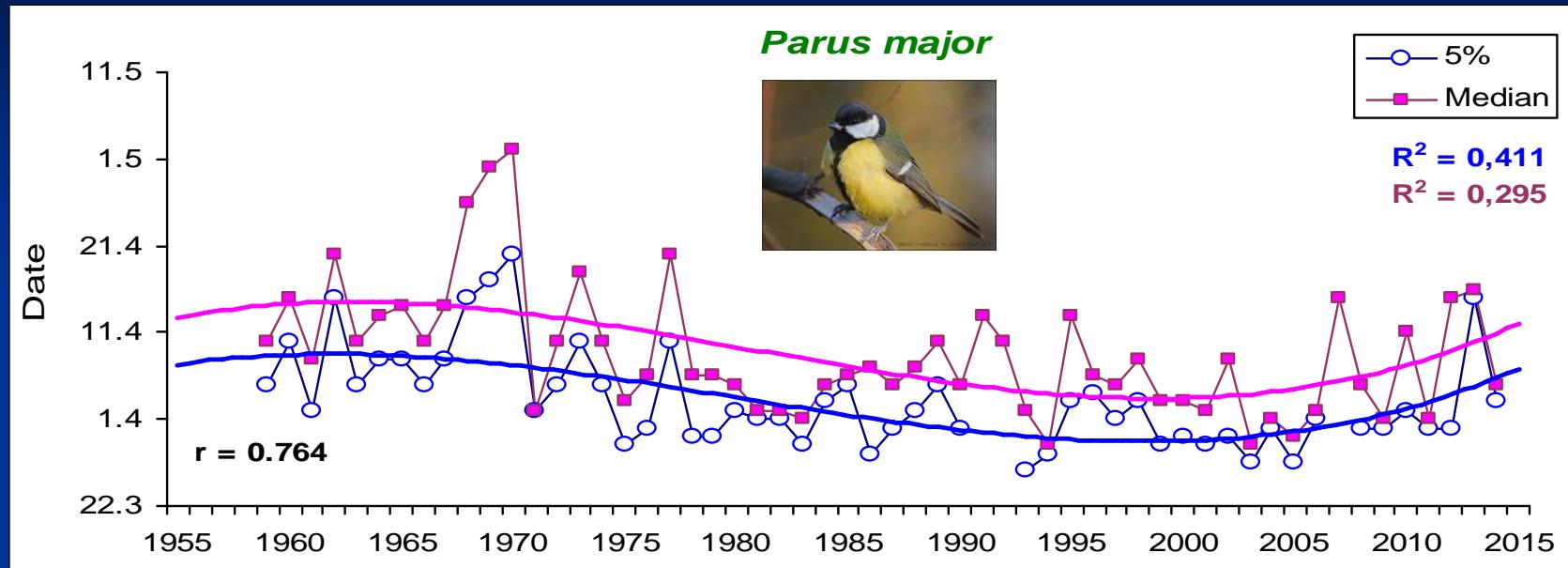


Change in the first arrival dates of migrants on the Kamchatka

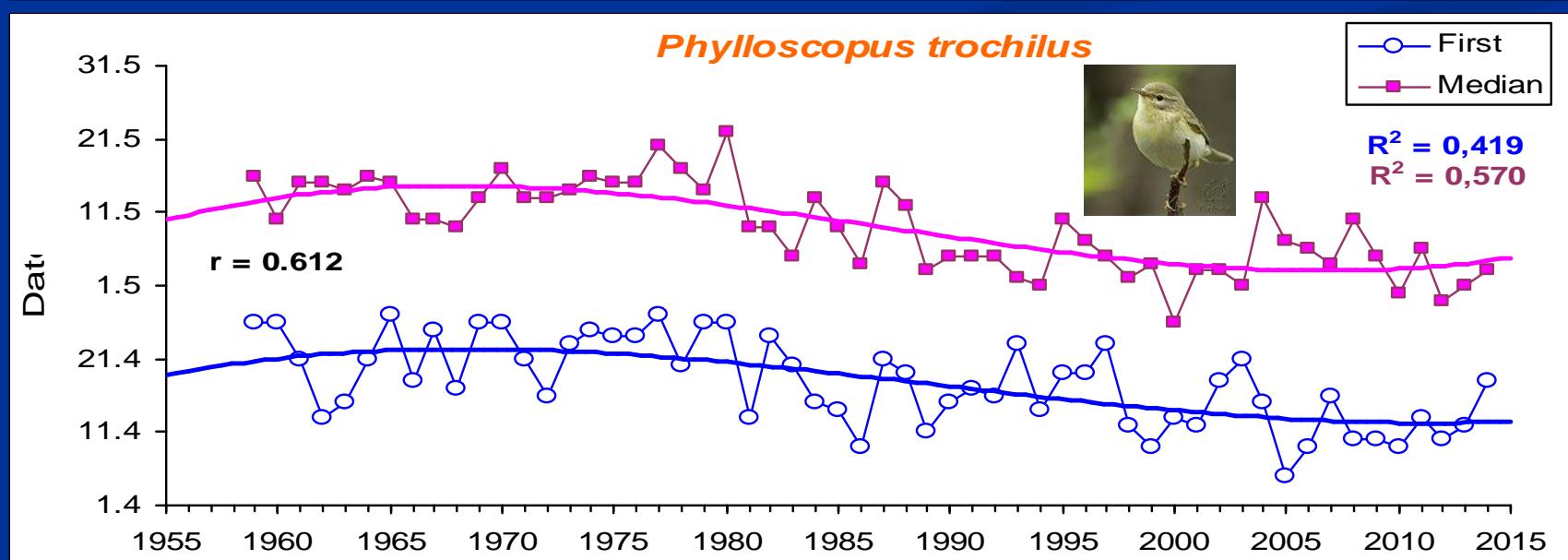
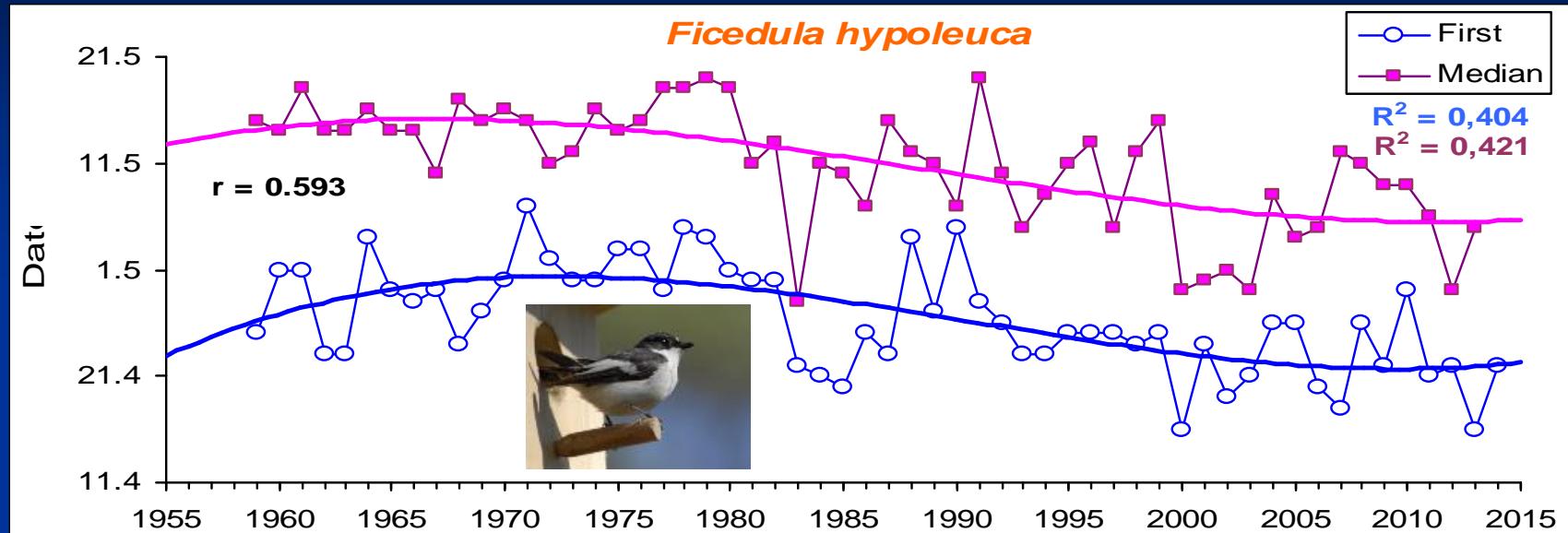




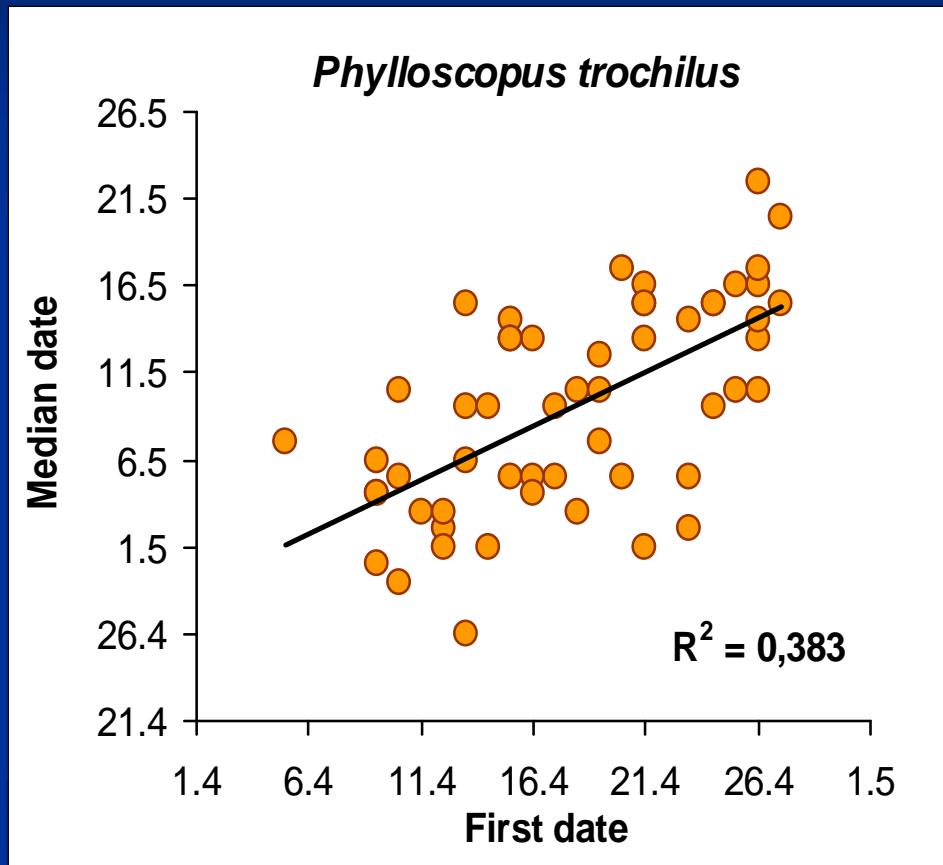
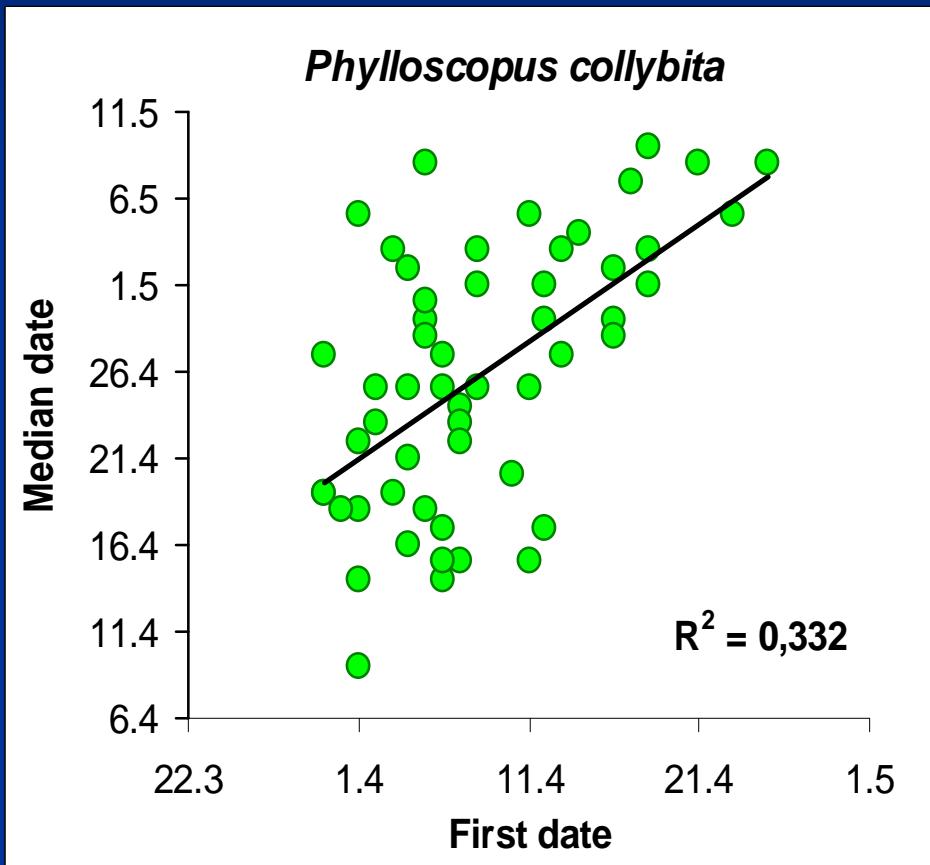
Long-term trends in the timing of spring migration on the Courish Spit (European migrants)



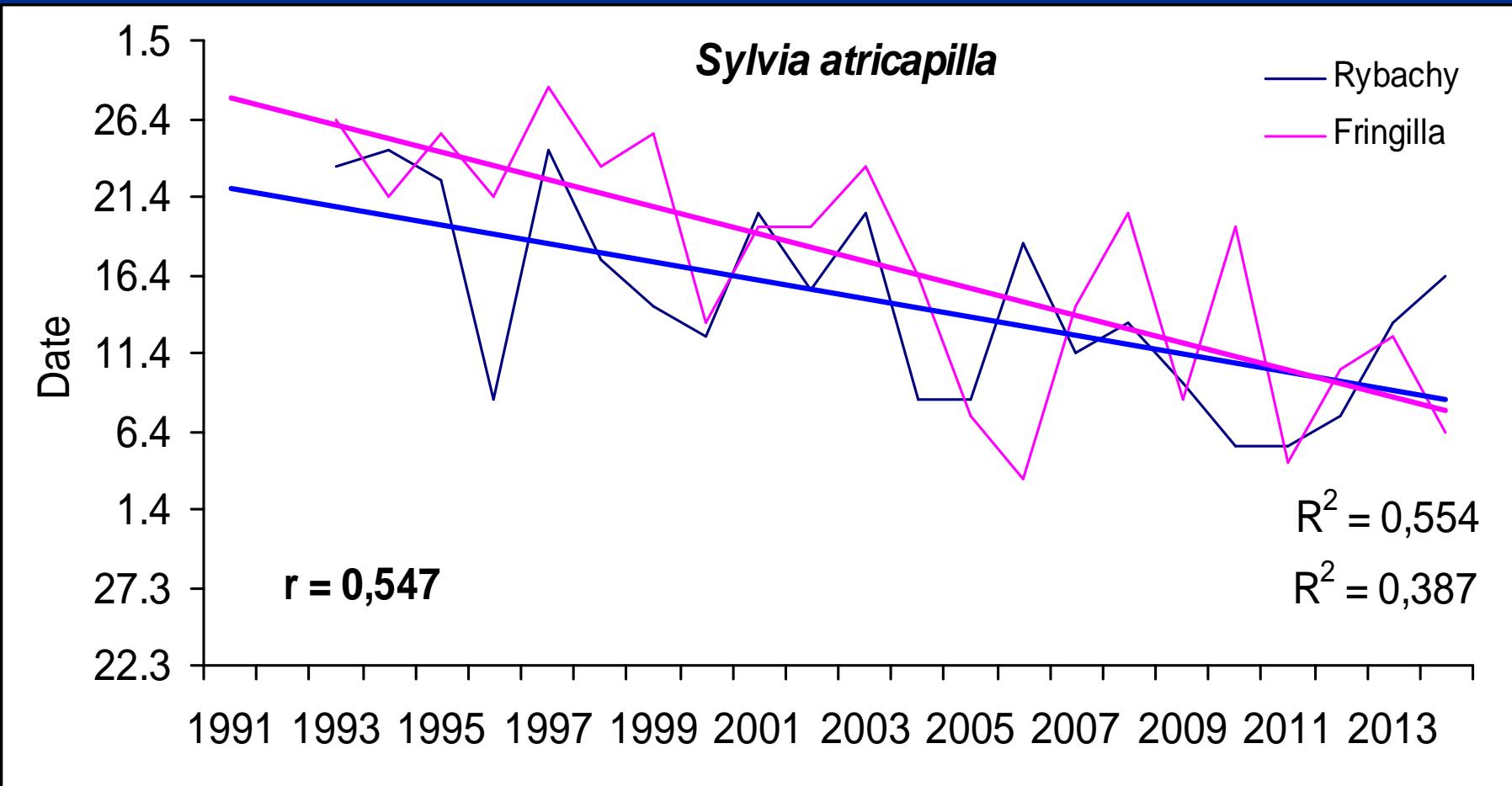
Long-term trends in the timing of spring migration on the Courish Spit (African migrants)



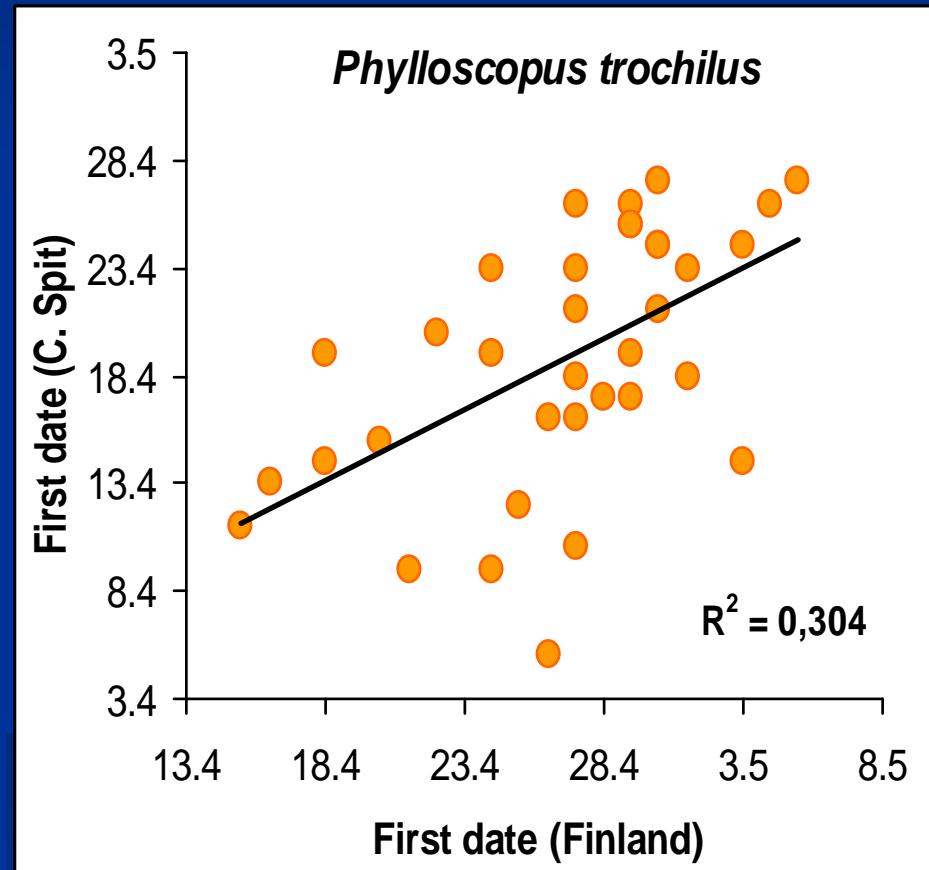
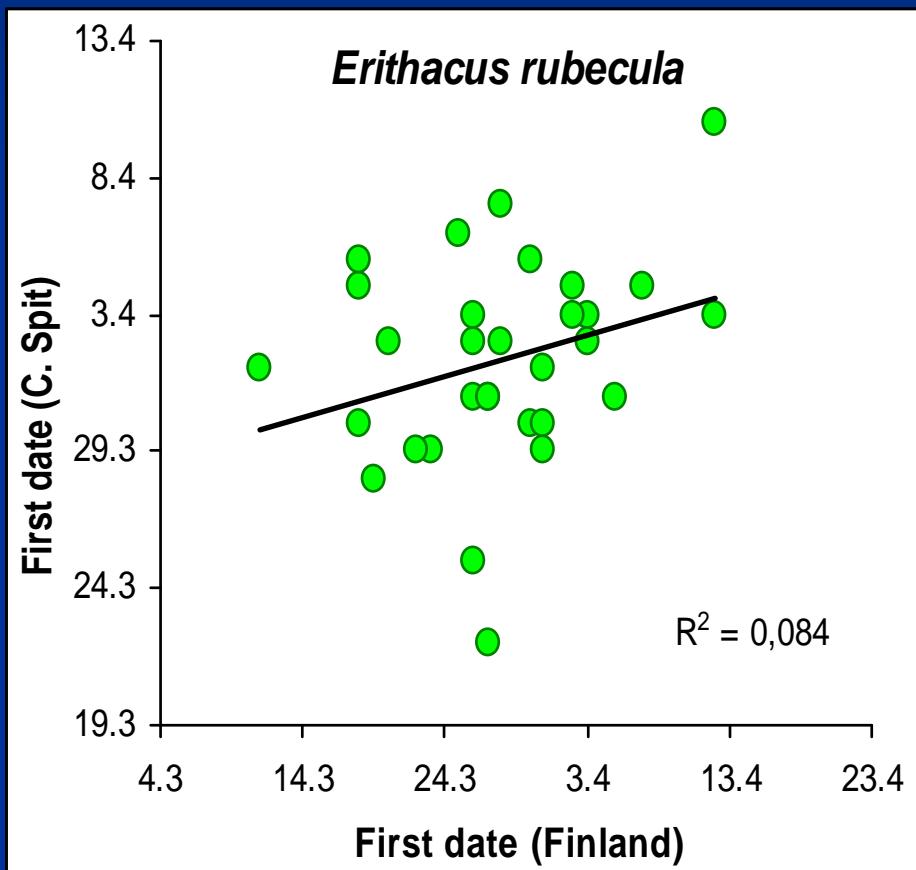
Связь сроков отлова птиц в большие ловушки на Куршской косе



Связь сроков отлова птиц в большие ловушки и в путанки на Куршской косе

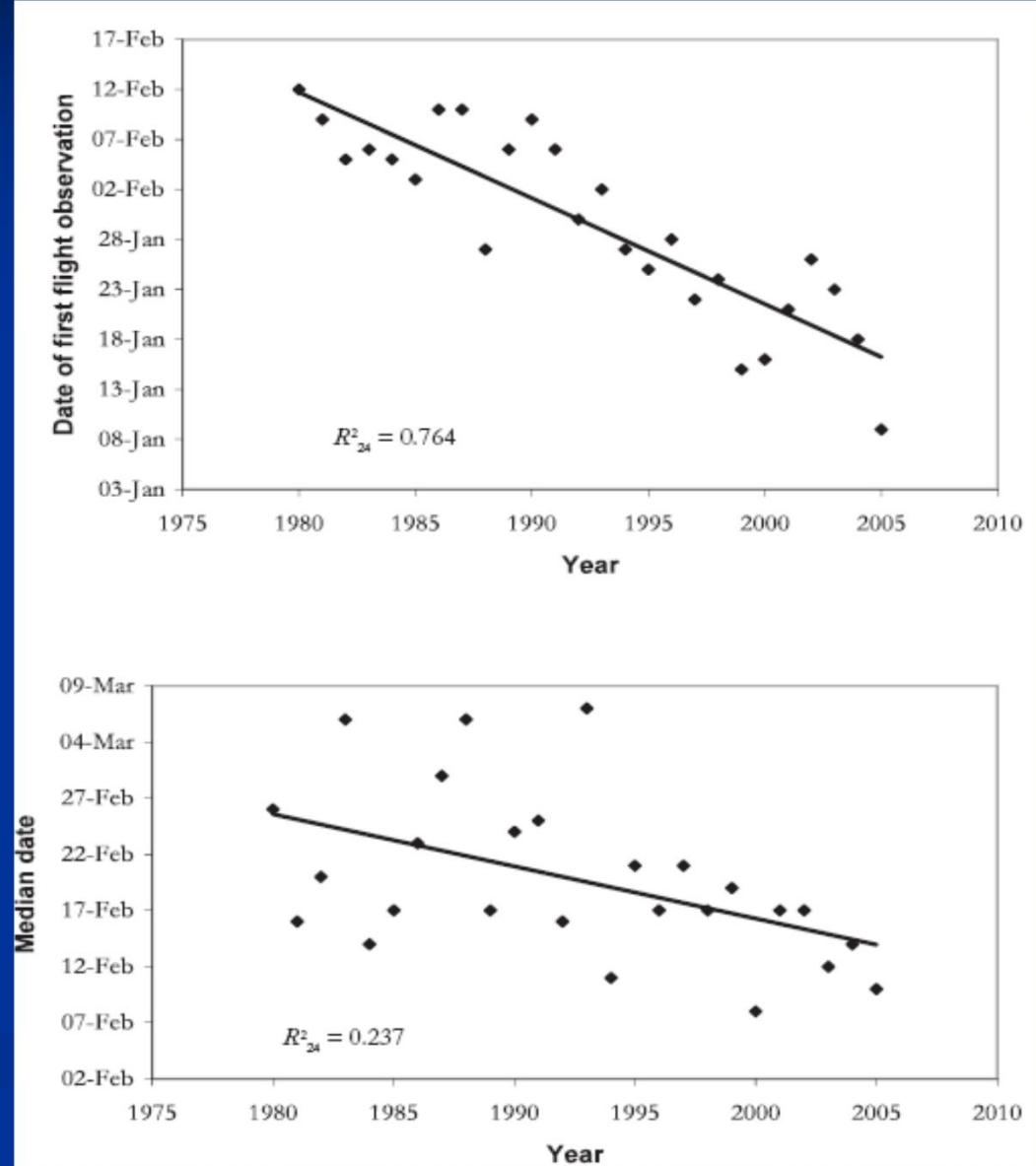
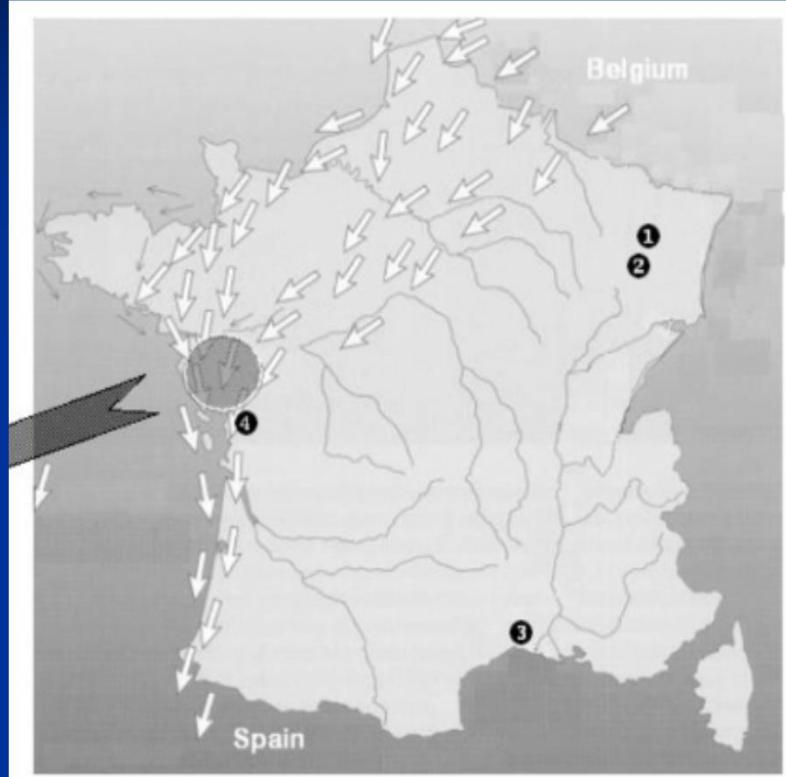


Связь сроков первой регистрации птиц на Куршской косе и в Финляндии





Изменение сроков отлета серых гусей с зимовок во Франции (Fouquet et al. 2009)



Novel methods reveal shifts in migration phenology of barn swallows in South Africa

(Altwegg et al. 2012)

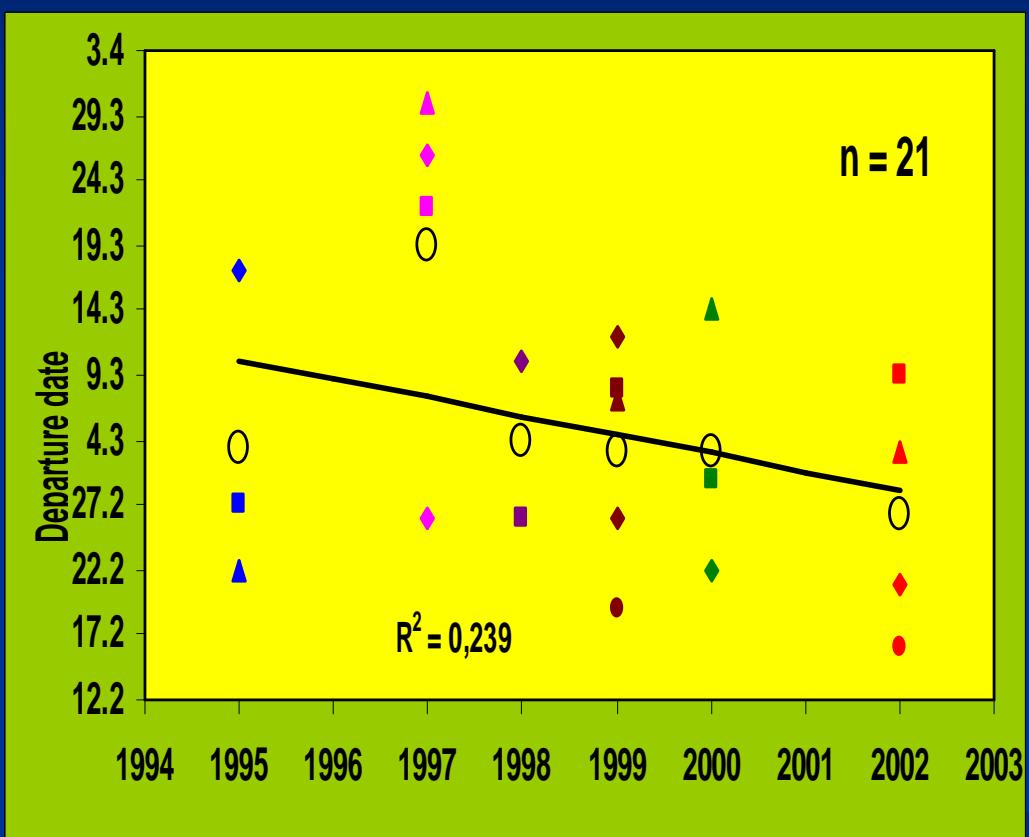
Using novel analytical methods based on bird atlas data, we found that swallows are now leaving northern parts of South Africa 8 days earlier than they did 20 years ago, and so shortened their stay in areas where they previously stayed the longest. Departure was related to environmental variability, measured through the Southern Oscillation Index (was earlier in years with a high SOI). High SOI indicates high precipitation across large parts of southern Africa, which may mean better conditions for refuelling and moult of barn swallows.

Patterns of bird migration phenology in South Africa (Bussière et al. 2014)

We examine the arrival and departure of nine Palearctic and seven intra-African migratory species in the central Highveld of South Africa, where the former spend their nonbreeding season and the latter their breeding season. Using novel analytical methods based on bird atlas data, we show phenological shifts in migration of five species - red-backed shrike, spotted flycatcher, common sandpiper, white-winged tern (Palearctic migrants), and diederik cuckoo (intra-African migrant) - between two atlas periods: 1987-1991 and 2007-2012. During this time period, Palearctic migrants advanced their departure from their South African nonbreeding grounds. This trend was mainly driven by waterbirds. No consistent changes were observed for intra-African migrants.

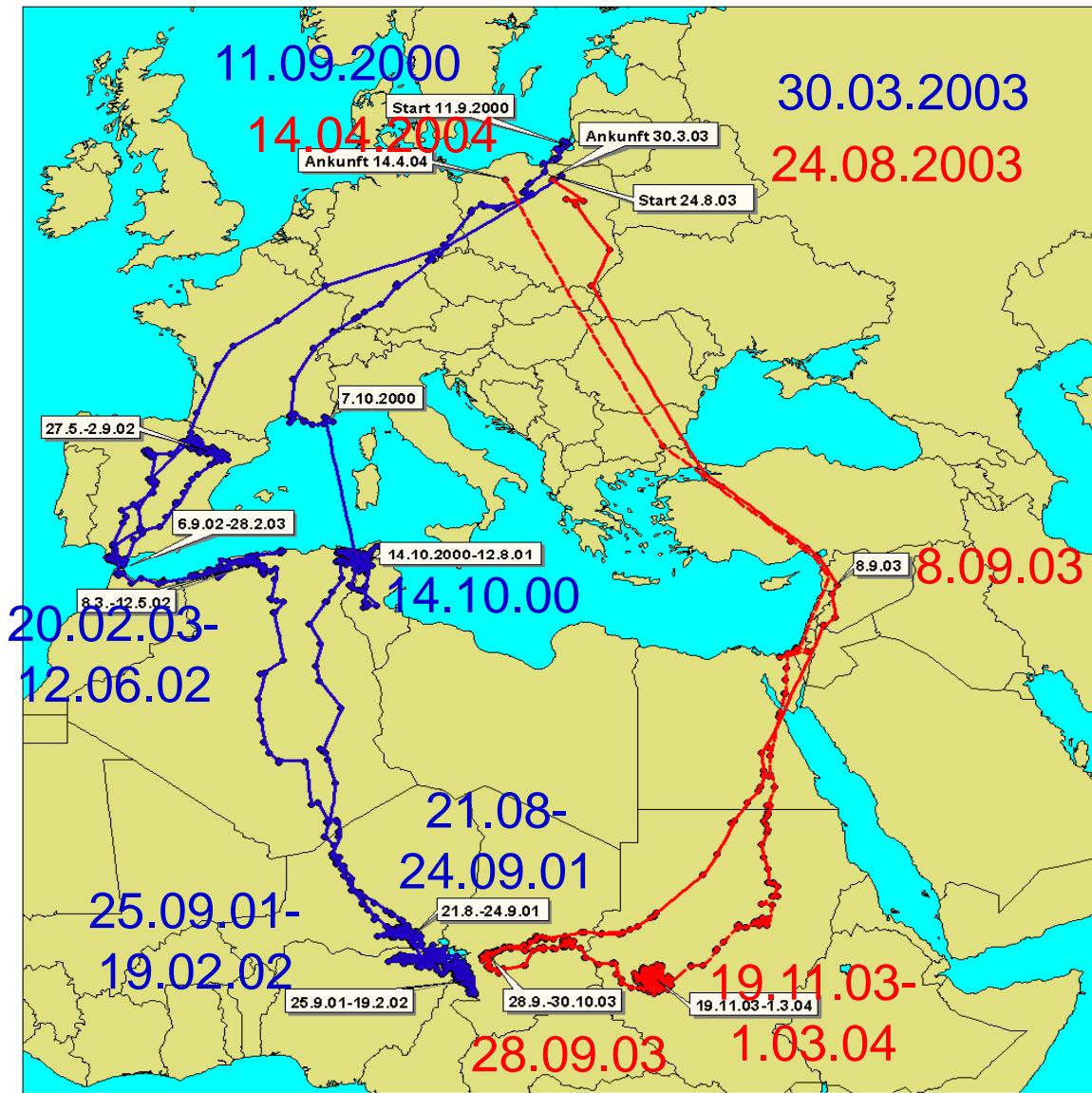


Сроки отлета взрослых аистов с зимовок в Африке по данным спутникового слежения (Kaatz 2004, Kosarev, Sokolov 2007)

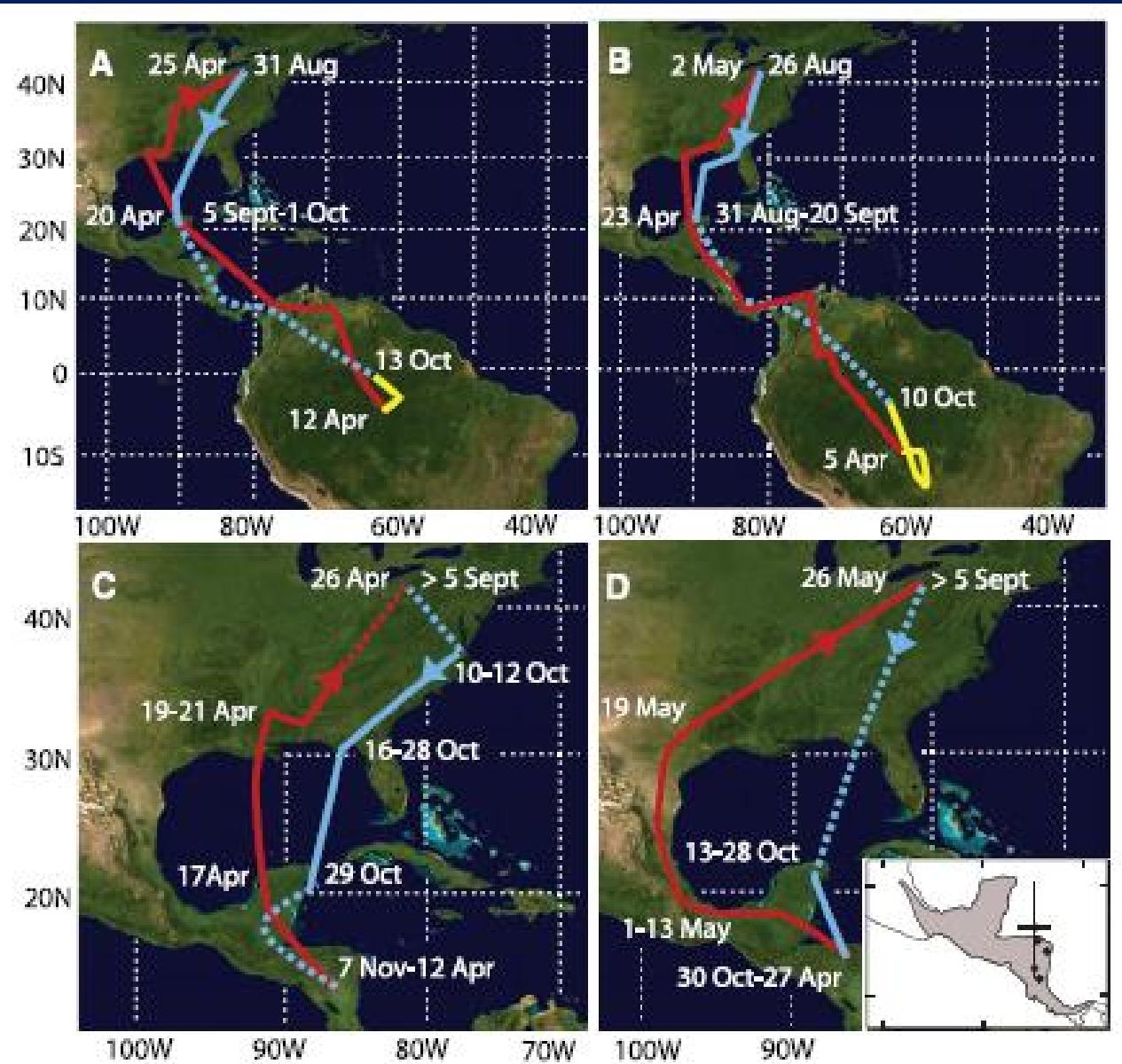


В 1997 г. в феврале было отмечено похолодание на огромной территории от Черного и Каспийского морей до побережья Гвинейского залива, оно охватило всю Восточную Африку и районы южного Сахеля. Это, по-видимому, ухудшило кормовые условия для аистов, в результате чего они задержали свой отлет с мест зимовки почти на месяц.

Возвращения белого аиста, задержанного в вольере, в район рождения (Chernetsov et al. 2005)

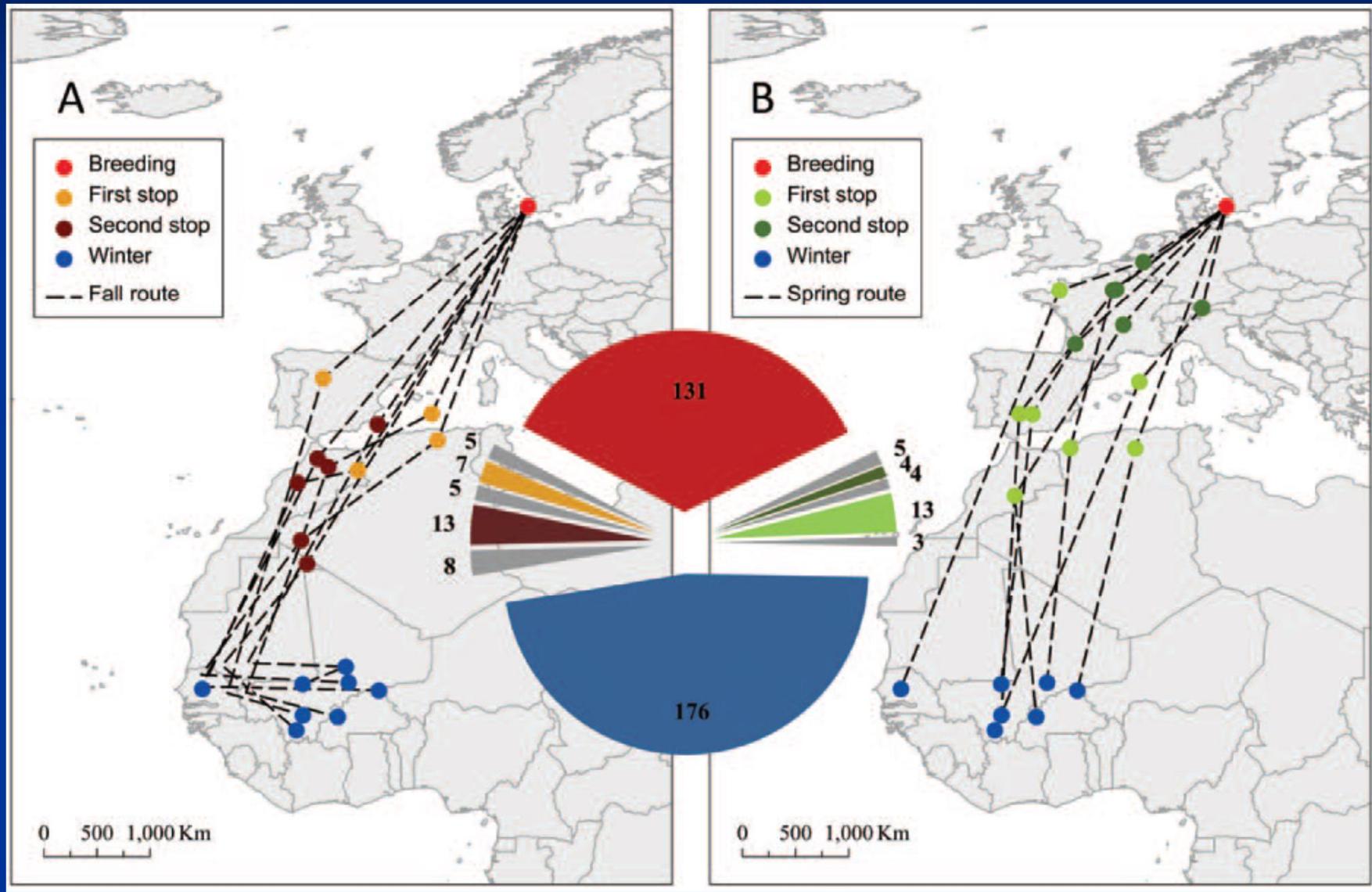


Результаты логгерного слежения за миграциями пурпурной ласточки (A-B) и лесного дрозда (C-D) (Stutchbury et. al 2009)



(2500 5)

Migration of the Common Redstart: a Eurasian songbird wintering in highly seasonal conditions in the West African Sahel (Kristensen et al. 2013)



ID	Winter departure	Winter departure	Difference (days)	Breeding arrival	Breeding arrival	Difference (days)
	2011	2012		2011	2012	
273 = 007	14-Mar	03-Apr	20	13-Apr	21-Apr	8
277 = 009	27-Mar	18-Apr	22	19-Apr	07-May	18
278	02-Mar			19-Apr		
003		02-Apr			30-Apr	
Average	14-Mar	07-Apr	24	17-Apr	29-Apr	12

The birds had a significantly later departure from the winter site in 2012 than in 2011 ($P=0.046$) and similar later arrival to the breeding grounds ($P=0.057$).

Neither of these 2 was winter-site faithful. They moved 12° and 3° longitude east, respectively, from the first to the second year.





Всем спасибо за внимание