

**Species Action Plan for the red kite *Milvus milvus*
in the European Union**



Prepared by:



On behalf of the European Commission



Species action plan for the red kite *Milvus milvus* in the European Union

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International Species Working Group

n/a

Reviews

This Action Plan should be reviewed and updated every ten years (first review in 2019). An emergency review should be undertaken if there is a sudden major change liable to affect the populations or subspecies.

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Geographical scope

This Action Plan covers primarily the regular breeding range states of the red kite *Milvus milvus* in the European Union (16 Member States shown in Table 1). Switzerland is also included because it lies within the core of the breeding range and has an important breeding population.

Map 1: Distribution range of the red kite *Milvus milvus* (from Aebischer, 2009)

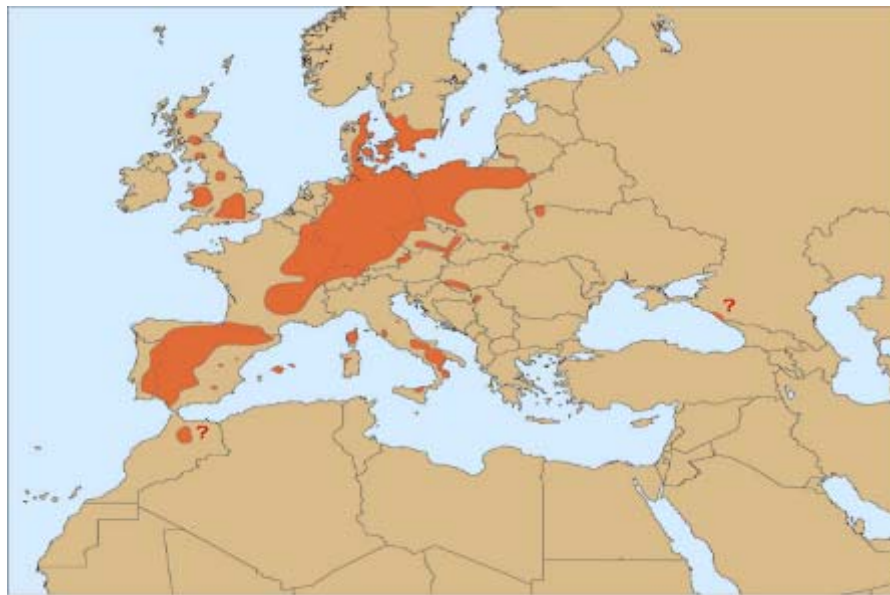


Table 1: Range states for which this Action Plan is relevant, countries in bold having most important populations

Regular breeding	Occasional or former breeding
Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Netherlands
Czech Republic	Republic of Ireland
Denmark	Romania
France	
Germany	
Hungary	
Italy	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Poland	
Portugal	
Slovakia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	

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0 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The biogeographical population of the partially migratory red kite *Milvus milvus*, which is the subject of this action plan, breeds across Europe from Portugal to Hungary, north to Denmark and southern Sweden. Successful reintroduction projects have resulted in newly established populations in a number of localities in England and Scotland, where it was previously extinct.

Populations in Spain, in the south of France, in Italy, on the Mediterranean islands and the UK are largely resident, but elsewhere in the EU most of the populations move south and west to a varying extent, many of them wintering in Spain and Portugal. The most important breeding populations in Europe are found in Germany, with an estimated 10,500-13,000 breeding pairs, France (2,300-3,000 bp) and Spain (2,000-2,200 bp).

The red kite has been listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List (2008), because it has experienced a moderately rapid population decline, owing mostly to poisoning by pesticides, persecution and land-use intensification, among other threats. Despite increases in some populations, core range states have experienced significant declines. Evidence that the population is undergoing a rapid decline would probably qualify it for a higher threat category (BirdLife International 2008).

The species is included in Annex I of the EU Wild Birds Directive, in Appendix II of the Bern, Bonn and CITES Conventions, and Annex A to the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

Based on the most up-to-date information on the biology, habitat requirements and conservation of the red kite, this Action Plan presents the prioritized threats, sets objectives and proposes conservation measures that should halt the decline of this species from large parts of its European range, with a view to facilitating population recoveries.

Experience from countries across Europe suggest that the greatest threat to red kite populations (assessed as Critical) is illegal poisoning from feeding on illegally poisoned carcasses laid in order to control predators such as foxes and wolves. A second important threat (assessed as High) is accidental poisoning from ingesting rodents (mainly voles and rats), which have themselves been, primarily legally, poisoned by anti-coagulant rodenticides laid in order to reduce rodent outbreaks.

Other threats are much less serious at a population level, though they may be important in a local context. These include electrocution by powerlines, habitat intensification and food availability. Collisions at windfarms are growing threat with potential to become significant in the future.

The overall **Goal** of this EU Species Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the red kite in Europe, leading to its down listing from the current threat classification category on the Red List (Near Threatened) to Least Concern and eventually achieving an improved conservation status of the species across its European range.

The **Objectives** of the present action plan are as follows:

Objective 1: Ensure that by 2018 populations of the red kite in all EU range countries have increased in comparison to the 2013 figures (international census planned for both years) or most accurate available population estimate of survey completed/planned shortly before 2013.

Objective 2: Ensure that the current range is maintained and the population continues to colonize new areas.

The successful implementation of this action plan should lead to the following **results**:

1. Impact of poisons on red kites is significantly reduced.
2. i) Habitats supporting high densities of red kites are managed to ensure that conditions are maintained and, where possible, enhanced.
ii) Sufficient safe food is available for red kites across their range.
3. Improved international coordination and cooperation is in place to ensure monitoring of the species' population and range size and trend, movements, productivity and threats.

Main actions (only the critically and highly important actions are mentioned)

- Eliminate the illegal use of poison baits: develop/promote safe methods for predator control; strictly monitor predator control by farmers and game managers; increase surveillance and prevention of poisoning; strengthen the effective enforcement of legislation; reduce available stocks of poisonous substances; raise and maintain high awareness against poisons.
- Reduce the risks of secondary poisoning: promote studies of vole ecology; promote responsible rodenticide use; develop vole damage compensation schemes through agricultural insurance; prevent licensing of highly toxic second generation rodenticides; develop and promote ecological pest control methods.
- Maintain suitable breeding, wintering and foraging habitats: facilitate grazing in order to maintain the area of grassland and avoid agricultural abandonment; reduce disturbance at breeding sites; ensure animal by-products regulations and feeding stations do not prevent availability sufficient, safe food.
- Monitoring, census and research: improve coordination in existing monitoring and census schemes; undertake first coordinated International Red Kite Census in 2013; Repeat international census in 2018; research further the impact of veterinary drugs and other contaminants (especially lead) in food.

1 - BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Taxonomy and biogeographic populations

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Aves

Order: Accipitriformes

Family: Accipitridae

Genus: *Milvus*

Species: *Milvus milvus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Polytypic genus, with two recognized subspecies: Nominate *milvus* (Linnaeus 1758) in Europe and some adjacent areas, *fasciicauda* (Hartert 1914) Cape Verde Islands (very rare and validity of race now uncertain).

The main population of the nominate subspecies *M.m.milvus* is distributed from south west to north east Europe, from Portugal and Spain to southern Sweden and east to Hungary. In the United Kingdom, the population has increased markedly in numbers and range since 1989, due in part to a successful series of reintroduction projects, the most northerly of these in the Highlands of Scotland.

Distribution throughout the annual cycle

Map 1 shows the world breeding distribution of the red kite. There may still be a small population in Morocco, but the main area of distribution runs from southern Portugal and Spain north east to Denmark, Sweden and Poland. Isolated populations occur elsewhere in Europe, including Corsica, Italy and notably the United Kingdom, where a series of reintroduction projects since 1989 have successfully established breeding populations across parts of the former range in England and Scotland. Since 2007, further reintroduction projects are aiming to re-establish red kites in Tuscany (Italy), the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland - the first breeding attempt in the Republic was recorded in 2009.

In most of northern, central and eastern Europe, the red kite is a mainly migratory species, undertaking a return journey of up to 3,000km or even more to spend the winter in milder areas, especially Spain, which holds the bulk of the world population in winter (Carter, 2007). In Britain, however, where the maritime climate results in milder winters, the adults tend to be resident and the juveniles disperse relatively short distances. In some areas, (eg. central France and Sweden) adults are sedentary while young adults are migratory.

In recent years, there appears to have been a tendency for an increasing proportion of the northern and central European population to remain in their breeding areas in winter (Aebischer 2009). In Sweden, it is thought that this change may initially have been brought about by a programme of winter feeding, although this has now ceased and birds continue to overwinter. In central Europe, overwintering was considered exceptional until the early 1960s, but has since become a regular occurrence, with

substantial numbers attending communal roosts in some areas. During the same period, wintering numbers in Spain have varied widely from year to year, and it is thought that short-term changes in weather patterns in central Europe are an important factor in determining how many kites remain there during the winter. In harsh winters, it seems likely that a higher proportion of the population will migrate south west.

Habitat requirements

Red kites inhabit a very wide range of habitat types, from cool, moist upland areas on the western fringe of Europe to hot, dry lowland plains in the south, but are usually associated with open, often farmed landscapes at relatively low to mid-range elevations. In many areas they are mostly scavengers, feeding on small carcasses, including roadkill, but will also take a variety of live prey including fledgling birds, small rodents, moles and invertebrates (earthworms and insects).

In former times, red kites were familiar birds of urban areas and in some areas, such as parts of the United Kingdom, they can still be found scavenging at the edge of towns and in villages. They will readily take food put out for them in gardens or at organised feeding stations and can be regularly seen foraging at refuse dumps in some parts of their range.

Red kites breed in woodlands, forests and hedges with trees, usually in open landscapes mixed with farmland, pasture and heath at low and medium altitudes. Small patches of woodland or even isolated trees can be used for nesting, and in woodlands the nest is often close to the edge or near to a path or clearing, allowing a clear flight to and from the nest.

Survival and productivity

Survival and breeding productivity vary widely across the breeding range, as might be expected from the severe declines noted in some countries and rapid increases in others. For example, a study of the reintroduced population in England showed that a minimum of 80% of birds survived their first year, rising to 94% in the second year and 95% in subsequent years. Breeding productivity for these reintroduced populations is often in excess of 2.0 fledged young per breeding pair, at the top end of breeding productivity anywhere in Europe, and first breeding is often at two years old. In contrast, in the native Welsh population, although survival rates are similar, breeding productivity is generally much lower at under 1.0 per breeding pair. In Scotland, survival rates for a reintroduced population were somewhat lower at 50% for first year birds, rising to 88% for birds in their third year or older (Evans *et al* 1999). Recent data on the survival rates in Switzerland have been reported as 34% in the 1st year (18-54%; 95%-confidence interval), 66% in the 2nd year (51-78%) and 84% in adults (77-89%) (Aebischer, 2009).

Breeding productivity (number of young per breeding pair) is relatively well known across Europe: 0.62 in Andalusia (Sergio *et al.* 2005), 1.30-1.32 in Italy (Minganti *et al.* 2006; Gaibani, G, *pers.com*), Corsica 1.33 (Mougeot and Bretagnolle, 2006), 1.39 in

France (French Red Kite Network, unpublished), 1.71 in Sweden (Kjellen, 1998), 1.67 in W Switzerland (Broch et al. 2000-2008), 1.08-1.61 in Poland (KOO, 2006), 1.51-1.97 in Germany (Mammen and Stubbe, 2009) and 1.9 in Luxembourg (Kiefer, 1998). Older data from eastern Germany and France show a productivity of 1.8 and 1.5 respectively (Evans and Pienkowski, 1991), although these figures may no longer be representative of the populations in these areas.

Population size and trend

The red kite is endemic to the Western Palearctic, with Europe encompassing >95% of its global range and hosting a population of 20,800-25,500 pairs (BirdLife International 2004; Mammen, 2007; Aebischer, 2009). In 2005, the species' status was uplisted from Least Concern to Near Threatened under Criterion A of the IUCN Red List, based on evidence that it was experiencing a moderately rapid population decline (approaching 30% over 18 years, which was then considered to be three generation lengths).

Since 2005, the results of the 2004 national census in Spain have been published (Cardiel 2006), showing that the Spanish wintering population has declined by c. 50% (from 66,235-72,165 in 1994 to 35,523-36,233 in 2004). Cardiel (2006) assumes that one third of all Spanish wintering birds are immature. With an estimated maximum of 23,000 pairs in Europe (and only a few hundred at most elsewhere), the global population perhaps numbers c. 47,000 mature individuals and c. 80,000 individuals in total. Hence, the large decline in the Spanish wintering population is of particular concern, as Spain hosts a large proportion of the global population in winter (compared with just 6,000 wintering in France; Riols, 2009). If these observed trends translate into actual population declines, the global population has been reduced by 33% over the past three generations and the species may qualify for listing as Vulnerable under criterion A2 of the IUCN Red List. Although the red kite declined globally until the 1970s owing to persecution, many populations recovered or stabilised during 1970-1990 (Mionnet, 2007) and its overall numbers were probably stable in Europe from 1970 to 1990 (Tucker & Heath 1994). Since 1990, declines documented within its core breeding areas - Spain (c. 4,000 mature individuals; Cardiel 2006), France (c. 4,700-6,000 mature individuals; Bretagnolle, 2009) and Germany (c. 22,600 mature individuals; Mammen, 2007) - have been partly offset by increases in countries like the UK, Sweden, Poland and Switzerland. Combining stable population trends between 1970 and 1990 with recent rapid declines in its core range, and increases in a few countries, yields an overall population decline over the past three generations (34.5 years) of 16%. If we concentrate on the species' core areas and assume that recent national trends that began in the late 1980s or early 1990s will continue in the future, we would expect the overall reduction in the species population to continue. However, including figures from the UK and Sweden, where the species numbers have increased dramatically in recent years and assume that they will continue to grow into the future, as projected under some climate change modelling scenarios (e.g. Huntley *et al.* 2007) then the global population may in fact increase during the next one to two generations.

The most recent figures for population size and trends are shown in Table 2 below. It is striking to note that, in recent decades, the core populations have experienced large and rapid declines, while those in surrounding countries, especially in Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and the United Kingdom, have increased greatly.

Table 2: Population size and trends of red kites in Europe

Country	Estimated population (pairs)	Estimated population trend	Source of estimate
Austria	12-19	Small increase	Birds in Europe ¹
Azerbaijan	(0-2)	(Stable)	Birds in Europe
Belarus	3-10	Stable	Birds in Europe
Belgium	150	Stable	Breeding Bird Atlas (2007)
Croatia	(3-5)	(Stable)	Birds in Europe
Czech Republic	70-100	Large increase	SAP data form ² (2001-2003)
Denmark	71-84	Large increase	SAP data form (2008)
France	2,300-3,000	Large decline	SAP data form (2008)
Germany	10,500-12,500	Small decline	SAP data form (2004-2008)
Hungary	4-10	Small increase	SAP data form (2003-2007)
Italy	314-426	Small increase	SAP data form (2003-2008)
Latvia	(0-3)	(Unknown)	Birds in Europe
Lithuania	(1-10)	(Fluctuating)	Birds in Europe
Luxembourg	50	Small increase	SAP data form (2003-2009)
Netherlands	0-1	Unknown	Birds in Europe
Poland	650-700	Small increase	Birds in Europe
Portugal	50-100	Large decline	SAP data form (2000-2001)
Romania	(0-5)	(Small decline)	Birds in Europe
Russia	5-10	Small increase	Birds in Europe
Serbia	3-5	Large increase	Birds in Europe
Slovakia	10-12	Large decline	SAP data form (2000-2008)
Spain	1,900-2,700	Small decline	Birds in Europe
Sweden	1,800	Large increase	SAP data form

¹ BirdLife International (2004)

² Data provided by the contributors through a questionnaire for this document. Year in brackets indicates the period of the estimate.

			(2007)
Switzerland	1,200-1,500	Large increase	SAP data form (2008)
Turkey	0-10	Unknown	Birds in Europe
United Kingdom	1,600	Large increase	SAP data form (2008)

2 - THREATS

General overview of threats

Modern agricultural practices have been largely unfavourable to red kites mainly because of the decline of grazing livestock and farming intensification leading to chemical pollution, homogenization of landscapes and ecological impoverishment.

The primary reason for population decline is the increased mortality of adult and juvenile birds caused by poisoning, and to a lesser extent through habitat changes, collision with structures and electrocution. Poisoning occurs in two ways. Firstly, in some countries poisoned baits are laid (illegally) in order to kill predators of livestock and game animals. The target species are usually foxes, wolves, corvids etc. Secondly, red kites are often killed by consuming rodents that have been poisoned (legally in many cases) by rodenticides spread on farmland to control vole plagues. Habitat loss through agricultural changes and food availability are also locally important causes of increase mortality. The recent expansion of wind farms and electric grid pylons has increased the number of cases of death by collision with turbines and electrocution on power lines, but the data is still insufficient to estimate the relative importance of these threats accurately.

These threats have resulted in a high mortality of adults and young in the population that, in combination with a slow reproductive rate in some areas, has resulted in an overall population decrease.

List of critical and important threats

1. Direct poisoning from illegal baits

A significant number of red kite deaths are attributed to poisoning in several range states (Jacquat, 2000; Gomara et al, 2008; Berny and Gaillet, 2008). For example, in 2007, 18 red kites were found poisoned in the UK (RSPB, 2008), and from 62 inspected red kite corpses reported in France between 1992 and 2002, 80% were proven to be deliberately poisoned (Berny and Gaillet, 2008). 24 (43%) of the known causes of mortality between 2002 and 2007 in France are also attributed to poisoning (LPO, 2009). In the majority of the cases, this is caused by the deliberate use of illegal poison baits targeted at predators to protect livestock and game (LPO, unpublished). In 2008, nine red kites were the victims of such confirmed poison abuse incidents in the UK (RSPB, 2009). Even in areas with relatively good recording of wildlife crime statistics, these figures are thought to represent only a very small percentage of the real level of poisoning taking place and in many states, poor wildlife crime enforcement, is likely

to result in significant under-recording of poison bait use. Often the substances used in the baits are pesticides widely available for use in agriculture. However, some of the most commonly abused pesticides, such as carbofuran, have no legitimate use, although possession of these is not a criminal offence in most range states. This can make the fight against poison baits very difficult, since these substances are often easy to obtain and those abusing these substances regularly switch to new pesticides, as approvals for substances previously used in poison baits are withdrawn. Although the use of poison baits is prohibited in Europe by the Bern Convention and in the EU by both the Birds and the Habitat Directives, they are still used illegally in many countries.

Impact: Critical

2. Secondary poisoning from consumption of poisoned rodents

In a number of European countries, common voles *Microtus arvalis* can reach very high densities in agricultural areas, especially grasslands (also water voles *Agricola (terrestris) scherman* in semi-montane areas of France), and have the ability to cause severe crop damage leading to economic loss. Farmers deal with such outbreaks by spreading large quantities of rodenticides onto their land, some of which, in particular the second generation anticoagulant compounds, are highly toxic. An unfortunate side-effect of such poisoning campaigns is that large numbers of vole carcasses can be found in open farmland, where they are preyed on by scavengers. Red kites are among the most efficient scavengers, and are therefore at high risk from feeding on poisoned carcasses - the poison is often present in such concentrations that the kites are themselves poisoned and die from uncontrolled bleeding (eg. two cases reported in France in autumn 2008). In some cases, parent kites take poisoned carcasses to their nests and the unfledged young are killed.

In countries which do not suffer vole plagues (such as the UK where the common vole is absent), secondary poisoning is less common, but incidents do occur, resulting from the use of rodenticide baits in the legal control of rats.

Impact: High

3. Illegal shooting and trapping

Although attitudes to red kites have generally improved (RSPB, 2009), illegal shooting and trapping remains a concern in some areas. It is considered an important threat in France (Mionnet, 2009) and is likely to be underestimated in other areas because birds killed are likely to be concealed. While poisoning as a result of ingesting baits, set largely for other predators, is far more significant, in some instances kites themselves are still targeted for persecution. Poor collation of wildlife crime statistics in many areas makes it difficult to accurately ascertain the importance of illegal shooting and trapping, but is almost certainly under-estimated due to the paucity of accurate data.

Impact: Medium

4. Habitat degradation and loss due to farm intensification

Although red kites can inhabit a very wide range of landscape types, they are mainly associated with open, farmed, habitats, often with a significant proportion of grassland, where they can easily locate carcasses and other prey items. They tend to occur at higher density in traditionally farmed areas, which can support a high density of voles, rabbits and other prey (eg. insects, earthworms). Many aspects of modern farming developments are disadvantageous to kites, in particular the ploughing of permanent grasslands, the loss of crop mosaics and the enlargement of field sizes in favour of prairie-style monoculture. The dense vegetation layer during breeding season also reduces prey accessibility.

This change in farming practice is usually accompanied by the loss of hedgerows, trees and uncultivated strips of vegetation, all of which are important as breeding or feeding sites. Another side effect is often an increase in disturbance of nesting or roosting sites, which can be a serious problem in some areas.

Impact: Medium

5. Availability of livestock carcasses and other food sources

Red kites are efficient scavengers, and in traditional pastoral areas carcasses were routinely left for kites, vultures and other species to feed on. EU legislation, designed to limit the risk of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) (Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002), prohibited this traditional practice, leading to a severe food shortage for a number of species (note the unprecedented arrival of large flocks of griffon vultures in Central Europe in the last few years, thought to be a result of food shortage in Spain). More recent derogations (following from Commission Decision 2005/830/CE), have allowed for feeding stations to be created in areas where necrophagous species such as vultures and red kites are present. A revision of this regulation has been made in 2009 and it is hoped this will broaden derogation possibilities for the feeding of necrophagous species, the implementing regulations have not yet been finalised, so cannot be commented on at this stage.

In some countries, supplementary food is provided for kites and other scavengers, either purely as a conservation exercise or, as in the United Kingdom, as a farm diversification exercise, attracting paying members of the public to witness the spectacle of several hundred kites at close quarters. Although it is not usually intended that red kites should become dependent on this supplementary food to ensure their survival, there is a risk that, should a large-scale feeding programme be closed down, it could have a severe impact on the local red kite population, at least in the short term.

Impact: Medium

6. Windfarms

Red kites are at risk of collision with wind turbines, particularly during the breeding season. In Germany more than 100 victims have been found in recent years (Dürr,

2004; Mammen and Dürr, 2006) and there is one first case of mortality by collision with a wind farm in France (Mionnet, 2009). Although collision with turbines is not considered a major factor here because of the limited evidence of recovered corpses, the likely future increase in windfarm developments could see an increase in the importance of this factor in coming years. It should be ensured that all future windfarm proposals take into account the risk of collision with red kites and other birds of prey when considering siting and layout options.

Impact: Low, potentially growing

7. Other contaminants in food

Lead from ammunition sources and other heavy metals are known causes of mortality and reduced productivity in many carrion-eating raptors. Secondary poisoning from ingestion of fragments of lead gunshot and bullets in their prey has caused mortality in red kites in the UK (Pain et al, 1997), Germany (Kenntner et al, 2005), Spain (Mateo, et al, 2001, 2003) and in captivity when the birds are fed rabbits or other food stuffs shot with lead ammunition (Pain et al, 2007). This is more likely to be a conservation concern for longer-lived species, likely to accumulate lead over a longer period, such as White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), where lead poisoning is considered the most importance cause of mortality in some populations, (Krone et al, 2003). However, the possible impact on small, vulnerable populations from lead toxicosis is graphically illustrated by the case of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*). For this Critically Endangered species, modelling suggests that without the current intensive efforts to treat birds to reduce lead-induced mortality, the population would not be viable (Green et al, 2009).

Secondary lead poisoning from lead gunshot and bullet fragments can be a cause of mortality in red kites and, while there is no evidence to date to suggest this has caused a conservation level effect for kites, the impacts on small, vulnerable populations of other species are significant. Although kites are shorter lived than species such as the White-tailed Eagle and California Condor, their reliance on carrion makes them highly susceptible to lead poisoning. The risk of a conservation level effect existing for small, vulnerable kite populations is significant in areas of high hunter activity, particularly as lead poisoning is not routinely looked for as part of the post-mortem process in many areas.

Residues of veterinary medicines and other contaminants in food can have similar effects on small populations, although this is generally poorly documented.

Impact: Low

8. Electrocutation

In common with other large perching birds, notably other raptors, red kites become victims of electrocution through contact with live power cables (four cases reported in France between 2002 and 2007 (LPO, 2009) and, in Germany overhead railway lines (Mammen et al., 2006). Technical solutions are in place in some parts of Europe to provide safe perches on poles and pylons (e.g. Czech Republic, Portugal and others) but

these tend to be individual initiatives rather than a coordinated programme (exceptions in Germany, Hungary and others).

Impact: Low

9. Disturbance

Like many birds, red kites do sometimes desert nests or are prevented from breeding in areas with high disturbance. Disturbance is generally either through general recreational activities, or forestry operations, with the latter being a particular concern in some areas of eastern Europe.

Impact: Low (local)

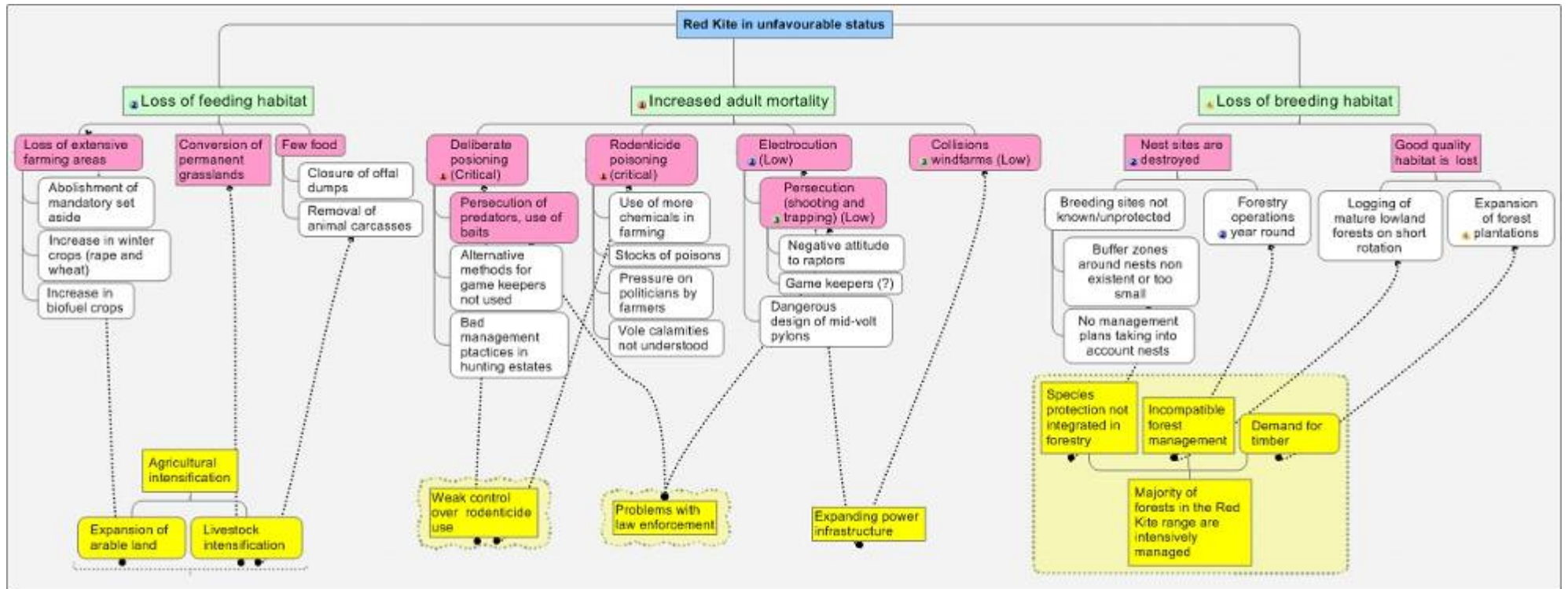
10. Knowledge gaps

The establishment of coordinated surveys in 2013 and 2018 are important for evaluating the effectiveness of this action plan. In addition, research into potential risks that are currently poorly understood (particularly collision risk with wind farms and power lines, and lead poisoning) may help identify necessary revisions to the priorities currently assigned.

A list of all identified threats and their relevance and importance at country level is presented in Annex 1.

Problem tree

(green - demographic mechanisms; pink - direct threats, white - immediate causes, yellow - root causes, numbers - order of priority)



3 - POLICIES AND LEGISLATION RELEVANT FOR MANAGEMENT

International conservation and legal status of the species

EU Birds Directive - Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC)

Category: Annex I

Aim: To protect wild birds and their habitats, e.g. through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA). The directive states that species listed in Annex I 'shall be subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution' and that 'Member States shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies'.

Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Category: Appendix II

Aim: To maintain populations of wild flora and fauna with particular emphasis on endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II.

Bonn Convention - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Category: Appendix II

Aim: To conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Appendix II refers to migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status or would benefit significantly from international co-operation organised by tailored agreements. The Convention encourages the Range States to conclude global or regional Agreements for the conservation and management of individual species or, more often, of a group of species listed in Appendix II.

Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia

Category: Category 1

Aim: To take co-ordinated measures to achieve and maintain the favourable conservation status of birds of prey throughout their range and to reverse their decline when and where appropriate. To this end, they will endeavour to take, within the limits of their jurisdiction and having regard to their international obligations, the measures specified

in Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the MoU, together with the specific actions laid down in the Action Plan (Annex II of the MoU).

Category 1 species are those defined as Globally Threatened or Near Threatened by the IUCN Red List, and listed as such in the BirdLife International World Bird Database. The Memorandum encourages signatories to adopt, implement and enforce such legal, regulatory and administrative measures as may be appropriate to conserve these bird of prey and their habitats.

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Category: Appendix II

Aim: Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. Trade may take place provided it is authorized by the granting of a CITES (re)export permit. In the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation the red kite is in Annex A and it is treated as if it was in CITES Appendix I i.e. prohibiting trade in wild specimens for commercial purposes.

Global status ¹	European status ²	SPEC category ²	ETS ³	EU Bird Directive Annex ⁴	Bern Convention ⁵	Bonn Convention ⁶	CITES
NT	NT	SPEC 3	NT	Annex I	Appendix II	Appendix II	Appendix I

¹ IUCN 2008. 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. .Categories: EX = Extinct; EW = Extinct in the Wild; CR = Critically endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; LR = Lower Risk; CD = conservation dependent; NT = Near Threatened; LC = Least Concern; DD = Data Deficient; NE = Not Evaluated.

² BirdLife International (2004a) *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Second edition.* Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12). Same categories as above.

³ BirdLife International (2004b) *Birds in the European Union: a status assessment.* Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International. Same categories as above.

⁴The species shall be subjected to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.

⁵ Give special attention to the protection of areas that are of importance (Article 4) and ensure the special protection of the species (Article 6).

⁶ Animals for which agreements need to be made for the conservation and management of these species.

Relevant international policies

The red kite benefits from complete legal protection across its entire breeding range through the Birds Directive.

The species is affected by the European policies on agriculture, particularly livestock sector and veterinary regulations. The CAP Pillar II measures related to sustainable land management (LFA payments, agro-environmental measures and support for diversification of economic activities in rural areas) could play a key role in addressing the threats affecting the species.

The use and regulation of poisons at national level is of critical importance for the species. At EU level the Biocides Directive provides the framework in which legislative controls on poison use are issued. This Directive covers a variety of substances, including rodenticides. The prevention of approval of new, highly toxic, second-generation rodenticides under the Biocides Directive is vital if secondary poisoning of red kites by rodenticides is to be addressed (already categorised as high importance), as further approvals could lead to a worsening of the problem.

Recently, a significant increase in wind farms, triggered by the EU renewable energy policies, has produced a potential major source of mortality, although the number of recorded incidents so far is small. Ongoing research in Germany aims to examine further the impact of windfarms on the red kite breeding population in this country. It is important that precautionary avoidance of key red kite sites is observed in windfarm siting. To minimize risk of collision a precautionary approach has been recommended to windfarm planners in some countries e.g. in Scotland a buffer of 3 km around active nests and 5 km around important roost sites is recommended (Bright et al., 2006).

Recent conservation activities

Table 3: Conservation actions in the past ten years in countries covered by this plan

Country	Conservation Action in Last Ten Years
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50-65% of the breeding areas designated as SPAs following IBAs • Possibility of compensation payments for disturbance free zones around nests (Burgenland) • Monitoring of a part of the population
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers and reproductive success monitored yearly in Eastern Belgium since 2000. Information about reproduction (from 1993 onwards) • Land owners and authorities are informed about the presence of active nests. • Information about diet and habitat use also gathered.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive conservation efforts in South Moravia (core area –20-40% national population) • SPA (Soutok-Tvrdonicko, South Moravia) established (2004) • Subsequent monitoring and negotiation with foresters • Ban on selling of carbofuran (2008)
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered by Rare and Endangered Species Monitoring Program since 1998 • Public Partnership Agreement (2004) • National action plan (2005) • Few winter feeding platforms established (2005) • Information leaflet to landowners and the public (2008) • MSc thesis on environmental contaminants and blood parasites (2008)
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding monitored on study plots since 2005 • National winter census since 2006 • All IBA with breeding kites designated SPAs • 5 feeding stations established (2008) • Colour-marking program since 2005 to evaluate survival rate • Migration monitoring • National breeding survey in 2008 • National Action plan (2003-2007); second national action plan due 2010 • Autopsies and toxicological analysis on dead red kites
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wing-tagging (since 1998) • Annual monitoring of reproduction and population trend on 80 study plots (since 1988) • Interactions with wind farms (2007-10) • Establishment of 378 SPAs holding about 3,260 breeding pairs • Scientific research project (2008-2012) in Thuringia (SPA DE4933-420) on habitat preferences for management planning • Conservation plan in Rhineland-Palatinate since 2009
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring of sporadic breeding • Communication with stakeholders to prolong forest felling year at one site

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter monitoring (2 ringing recoveries)
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of breeding population • Designation of breeding areas as protected areas • Creation of feeding stations • Re-stocking project in Tuscany (ongoing)
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counts of territorial birds (1997, 2003, 2009) • SPAs designated following IBA recommendations (2004) • Supplementary IBA proposed • Investigation into threats from wind farms proposed
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 40% of population protected in SPAs (since 2004) • Information on number and trends gathered (since 2007) • Annual monitoring of protected zones established around breeding places (since 1995)
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial survey (2001) • Draft National Action Plan (2003) • Partial winter population monitoring (1999-2001) • Program to correct power lines (2003 onwards) • Programa Antídoto- national programme dealing with illegal poisoning of wildlife (2005 onwards)
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring, with protected zones established around all occupied territories • Establishment of agri-environment schemes and forest environment schemes within Slovak RDP for 2007-13 • 2 SPAs established for red kites • Intensive negotiation with foresters • Isolation of 22kv power lines situated in some home ranges of breeding pairs
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two national censuses over last 20 years • Identification of major conservation problems, particularly illegal and secondary poisoning in several areas (eg. Doñana National Park) • Radio-tracking in Segovia (2006-7)
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring of migratory birds at Falsterbo
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic observations during breeding and wintering periods • Single-site winter roost counts since 1970 • Full count (2002/3 and annual since 2007) • Systematic surveys of breeding success in south-west (since 1995) • Satellite telemetry migration studies • Study on influence of artificial feeding and weather on distribution (in progress)
United Kingdom (and Republic of Ireland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring and protection in Wales • Reintroductions to England, Scotland and Northern Ireland • Varied monitoring across UK focused on cases of mortality • 'Before/after' study at new wind farm site in central Scotland • Wind farm sensitivity mapping • Cross-compliance enforcement

4 - FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Goal

The goal of the EU red kite Action Plan is to improve the conservation status of the red kite within the EU, leading to its down listing to *Least Concern* and eventually achieving an improved conservation status of the species across its range.

Objectives

Objective 1: Ensure that by 2018 populations of the red kite in all EU range countries are have increased in comparison to the 2013 figures (international census planned for both years) or most accurate available population estimate of survey completed/planned shortly before 2013.

Red kites should maintain an increasing trend in countries where the population is currently stable/positive, especially in countries neighbouring those with declining populations. Over the same time, actions should be taken to help stop the decline in countries where the current trend is negative.

Objective 2: Ensure that the current range is maintained and the population continues to colonize new areas.

Results

1. Impact of poisons on red kites is significantly reduced.
2. i) Habitats supporting high densities of red kites are managed to ensure that conditions are maintained and, where possible, enhanced.

ii) Sufficient safe food is available for red kites across their range.
3. Improved international coordination and cooperation is in place to ensure monitoring of the species' population and range size and trend, movements, productivity and threats.

Actions

The actions are grouped into packages, according to the main threats they address:

Actions

Action	Priority	Timing (by when)	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK
Result 1: Impact of poisons on red kites is significantly reduced																		
1.1 Actions addressing primary poisoning																		
1.1.1 Develop and promote safe methods for predator control	Critical	Long					x		x					x	x			
1.1.2 Make hunting (game breeding) licenses linked to compliance with anti-poisoning legislation	High	Medium					x		x				x	x	x			
1.1.3 Include compliance with poisoning legislation in cross compliance rules, targeted at landowners	High	Medium					x		x				x	x	x			x
1.1.4 Develop/maintain targeted communication campaigns among farmers, game estates and general public	High	Ongoing			x		x		x	x			x	x	x			x
1.1.5 Increasing surveillance and monitoring of poison use (e.g. trained dogs, free phones, etc)	Critical	Ongoing	x		x		x		x				x	x	x			x
1.1.6 Improve the enforcement of ban on poison use (e.g. more effective penalties, court cases, capacity building in police)	Critical	Short/ongoing	x				x		x				x	x	x			x
1.1.7 Reduce the available stocks of prohibited agricultural poisons.	Critical	Long					x		x				x	x	x			x
1.2 Actions addressing secondary poisoning																		
1.2.1 Promote ecological studies on vole calamities to increase the understanding of the risks associated	Critical	Long					x							x	x			

Action	Priority	Timing (by when)	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK
with their inappropriate treatment (e.g. secondary poisoning)																		
1.2.2 Promote basic education for farmers on rodent biology and alternative methods	High	Medium					x							x	x			x
1.2.3 Prevent licensing of more toxic rodenticides under Biocides process (e.g. second generation rodenticides)	Critical	Short					x		x					x	x			x
1.2.4 Promote payment of vole damages by agro-insurance	Critical	Short					x							x	x			
1.2.5 Include responsible use of poisons for rodent control in fields into the national/regional cross compliance rules	High	Long					x		x				x	x	x			x
1.2.6 Study the economic and environment effects of rodenticide use to prevent calamities	High	Ongoing					x		x					x	x			
1.2.7 Undertake legal analysis on the implementation of EU and national law on use of pesticides	High	Short					x		x					x	x		x	
1.2.8 Test and promote ecological control methods (predator nest boxes, inundation, non-chemical methods, etc) e.g. through payments for non-productive investments in rural development payments	Critical	Ongoing					x						x	x	x		x	
1.3 Actions addressing electrocution and collision																		
1.3.1 Promote technical and design solutions for mid-voltage pylons. (Examples available in SK)	Low	medium							x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
1.3.2 Map risk areas (based on monitoring of mortality cases; priority to areas with limited alternative perches)	Low	Short							x	x	x		x	x	x		x	

Action	Priority	Timing (by when)	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK
1.3.3 Promote isolation of existing powerlines	Low	Long			x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
1.3.4 Harmonize national legislation and technical standards to make all new powerlines bird friendly	Low	Medium			x		x		x		x		x	x	x		x	
In place in: CZ, SK, ES, PT, HU; research on this issue may be needed in UK																		
Result 2.1: Habitats supporting high densities of red kites are managed to ensure that conditions are maintained and, where possible, enhanced																		
2.1.1 Develop and promote successful agri-environmental schemes through rural development payments. Specifically:	Medium	Medium																
a. Compile a catalogue of good agri-environment schemes that are beneficial to raptors and grasslands					x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x		x	
b. Preserve and promote permanent grasslands			x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
c. Promote crop mosaics by keeping field size below 100 ha											x		x	x	x		x	
d. Preserve promote hedgerows, trees and uncultivated strips			x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
2.1.2 Extend legal protection for the species from disturbance in all countries where disturbance of e.g. roosting sites is not forbidden	High	Medium													x			
2.1.3 Ensure that appropriate measures are taken to reduce collision risks for the red kites when planning and assessing the impact of wind farms (e.g. buffers around active nests and roosting sites)	High	Ongoing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Action	Priority	Timing (by when)	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK
Result 2.2: Abundant food is available for red kites across their range																		
2.2.1 Make sure that national legislation on animal by products takes into account the needs of scavengers, specifically:	High	Ongoing					x		x	x	x		x		x			x
a. Derogation for <i>in situ</i> disposal							x		x	x	x		x		x			x
b. Derogation for supplementary feeding							x		x	x	x		x		x			x
2.2.2 Promote control on feeding stations to be compliant with sanitary regulations.	High	Short					x								x		x	x
a. Prevent sudden closure of established feeding stations (phase out instead)										x					x			x
b. Develop guidelines on feeding station best practice and circulate in national languages													x		x			x
Result 3: Improved international coordination and cooperation is in place to ensure monitoring of the species' population and range size and trend, movements, productivity and threats.																		
Monitoring																		
3.1.1 Develop appropriate monitoring guidelines covering breeding and wintering pop.	Critical	Short					O					O			O		O	O
3.1.2 Undertake coordinated winter surveys of the species across Europe	Critical	Medium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.3 Undertake First coordinated baseline survey of breeding numbers by 2013 in all range countries	Critical	Medium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.4 Undertake Second coordinated survey on breeding numbers in 2018	Critical	Long	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Action	Priority	Timing (by when)	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK
in all range countries																		
3.1.5 Coordinate marking/ringing schemes to understand population movements prior to wintering survey	Medium	Short					○	○	○						○		○	○
3.1.6 Monitoring productivity of the population based on sample of nests, stratified by habitat	High	Ongoing			○		○	○	○			○		○			○	○
3.1.7 Annual monitoring of migration bottlenecks in the Pyrenees and Falsterbo (age ratio)	Low	Ongoing					○								○	○		
Research																		
3.2.1 Research on impact of veterinary medicines and other contaminants (especially lead)	Medium	Ongoing	All range states															
3.2.2 Research the impact of the increasing number of windfarms (especially in high density areas and bottlenecks)	High	Medium	All range states															

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ANNEX 1

Threats' importance by country

C = critical, H = high, M = medium, L = low, U = unknown

Threat	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LA	LT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK	Overall impact
Persecution																			
Poisoning (baits)	H	U	H	L	M	L	L	H			L		C	H	C			M	Critical
Illegal shooting and trapping			H	L	M	M		M			L		H	H	M			L	Medium
Accidental killing																			
Electrocution			H		U	L	L	L			L		H	M	M	L	L	L	Low
Windfarms	L	M	U		M	M	U	C			L		U	U	L	M	L	L	Low, potentially growing
Traffic collision					U	L					L		U		L	L		L	Low
Poisoning (secondary, pesticide)		U			C	L		M			L		U		H		L	M	High
Lead poisoning						L									M			M	Low
Veterinary drugs					U	L							U		L				Low
Disturbance																			
Disturbance by forestry operations	L		H	M	L	M		M			L	L	M	C	L		L	L	Low
Disturbance at nest (recreation)	L	M		M	L	M	U	L			M	L	L	H	L		L	L	Low
Habitat loss																			
Clearing of riparian vegetation						L	L	L			L	L	L						Low

Threat	AT	BE	CZ	DK	FR	DE	HU	IT	LA	LT	LU	PL	PT	SK	ES	SE	CH	UK	Overall impact
Habitat loss - abandonment					M	M		L			L		M		M			L	Low
Habitat loss - farm intensification		H			H	H		C			M		M		M		L		Medium
Commercial logging in forestry			H			M							M	C					Low
Closure of waste pits					H	M		C					M		M				
Removal of carcasses						L		M			M		H		L			L	Medium
Reduced livestock numbers						M		M			M		M					L	Low
Closure of feeding stations						L		C											Medium

ANNEX 2

Most important sites for the red kite in the EU and their SPA status

Country	IBA name	IBA area (km ²)	SPA code	SPA name	SPA area (km ²)	IBA area unprotected	% IBA not protected
Belgium	Hautes Fagnes/Eifel	803.07	BE33019A0	Vallee de la Vesdre entre Eupen et Verviers (Baelen; Limbourg)	4.20	597.76	74.43
			BE33020A0	Affluents du lac d'Eupen (Eupen; Raeren)	0.47		
			BE33021A0	Osthertogenwald autour de Raeren (Raeren)	2.43		
			BE33022A0	La Gileppe (Baelen; Jalhay; Limbourg)	11.78		
			BE33023C0	Vallee de la Soor (Baelen; Eupen)	4.47		
			BE33024C0	Vallee de la Helle (Baelen; Eupen; Waimes)	7.61		
			BE33025A0	Fagnes du Nord-Est (Eupen; Raeren; Waimes)	23.57		
			BE33034A0	Vallee de la Hoëgne (Jalhay)	4.09		
			BE33035C0	Plateau des Hautes-Fagnes (Baelen; Jalhay; Malmedy; Waimes)	39.92		
			BE33036A0	Fagnes de la Roer (Boetgenbach; Waimes)	11.45		
			BE33037C0	Camp militaire d'Elsenborn (Boellingen; Boetgenbach)	25.59		
			BE33038A0	Vallee de la Schwalm (Boellingen; Boetgenbach)	6.61		
			BE33039C0	Vallee de l'Olefbach (Boellingen)	7.18		
			BE33040A0	Fagnes de Stavelot et vallee de l'Eau Rouge (Jalhay; Malmedy; Stavelot)	10.38		

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			BE33041C0	Fagnes de la Polleur et de Malmedy (Malmedy; Waimes)	10.90		
			BE33042C0	Vallees de la Warche et du Bayehon en aval du barrage de Robertville (Malmedy;	4.61		
			BE33043A0	Vallee de la Warche entre Butgenbach et Robertville (Boetgenbach; Waimes)	2.04		
			BE33046A0	Vallee de la Warche en amont de Butgenbach (Boellingen; Boetgenbach)	3.08		
			BE33047C0	Vallee de la Holzwarche (Boellingen)	3.38		
			BE33055C0	Vallee de l'Emmels (Amel)	0.76		
			BE33056A0	Haute vallee de l'Ambla'Ve entre Heppenbach et Montenau (Amel)	2.73		
			BE33057A0	Vallee du Kolvenderbach (Amel; Boellingen)	1.92		
			BE33058C0	Vallee du Medemberbach (Boellingen)	2.58		
			BE33059A0	Sources de l'Our et de l'Ensebach (Boellingen)	2.94		
			BE33061C0	Affluents de l'Our entre Setz et Schoenberg (Amel; Sankt Vith)	2.38		
			BE33062C0	Vallee superieure de l'Our et ses affluents (Amel; Boellingen; Sankt Vith)	3.95		
			BE33063C0	Vallee et affluents du Braunlauf (Burg-Reuland; Gouvy; Sankt Vith)	0.62		
			BE33064C0	Vallee de l'Ulf (Burg-Reuland; Gouvy)	2.19		
			BE33065A0	Vallee inferieure de l'Our et ses affluents (Burg-Reuland; Sankt Vith)	1.49		

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	Sinémurienne	325.35	BE34050A0	Bassin de la Semois entre Tintigny et Jamoigne (Chiny; Habay; Leglise; Tintigny)	0.86	186.76	57.40
			BE34054A0	Bassin de la Marche (Chiny; Florenville)	23.21		
			BE34055A0	Vallee du Ruisseau de Breuvanne (Chiny; Tintigny)	5.06		
			BE34056A0	Bassin de la Semois de Etalle a Tintigny (Etalle; Habay; Tintigny)	14.13		
			BE34057A0	Marais de la Haute-Semois et Bois de Heinsch (Arlon; Attert; Etalle; Habay)	8.74		
			BE34058C0	Camp militaire de Lagland (Arlon; Etalle; Saint-Leger)	25.23		
			BE34060A0	Bassin superieur de la Chevratte (Meix-devant-Virton; Tintigny)	13.54		
			BE34061A0	Vallees de Laclaireau et du Rabais (Etalle; Saint-Leger; Virton)	27.19		
			BE34062A0	Bassin du Ruisseau du Messancy (Arlon; Messancy)	2.10		
			BE34065A0	Bassin superieur de la Vire et du Ton (Aubange; Messancy; Musson; Saint-Leger;	18.18		
			FR2112013	Plateau ardennais	0.71		
Czech Republic	Soutok - Tvrdonicko	95.79	AT1202V00	March-Thaya-Auen	0.09	2.85	2.97
			CZ0621027	Soutok - Tvrdonicko	92.88		
			SKCHVU016	Morava	0.05		
France	Forêt domaniale de la Harth	157.15	FR4211808	Zones Agricoles de la Hardt	1.50	29.28	18.63
			FR4211809	Foret Domaniale de la Harth	126.24		

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			FR4211812	Vallee du Rhin d'Artzenheim a Village-Neuf	0.13		
	Forêt de Haguenau	214.82	FR4211790	Foret de Haguenau	191.14	23.68	11.02
	Haut Val d'Allier	530.90	FR8312002	Haut Val d'Allier	517.64	13.26	2.50
	Gorges de la Sioule	253.90	FR8312003	Gorges de la Sioule	248.62	5.28	2.08
	Montagne de la Serre	26.24	FR8312011	Pays des Couzes	25.73	0.52	1.97
	Sologne Bourbonnaise	221.64	FR8312007	Sologne Bourbonnaise	218.68	2.96	1.34
	Vallée de la Loire : gorges de la Loire	631.18	FR8212014	Gorges de la Loire	21.55	31.02	4.91
			FR8312009	Gorges de la Loire	578.61		
	Gorges de la Truyère	215.93	FR7312013	Gorges de la Truyère	26.60	25.84	11.96
			FR8312005	Planäze de Saint Flour	0.00		
			FR8312010	Gorges de la Truyère	163.49		
	Haute Soule : Massif Forestier, Gorges d'Holzarte et d'Olhadubi	23.72	FR7212003	Haute soule: Massif forestier, gorges d'Holzarte et d'Olhadubi	23.40	0.31	1.32
	Haute Soule : Forêt des Arbailles	68.95	FR7212004	Haute Soule : Foret des Arbailles	67.91	1.04	1.51
	Haute Soule : Forêt d'Irraty, Organbidexka et Pic des Escaliers	55.51	ES0000126	Roncesvalles-Selva de Irati	2.22	1.02	1.83
			FR7212005	Haute Soule : Foret d'Iraty, Orgambidexka et Pic des Escaliers.	52.82		
			FR7212015	Haute Cize : Pic d'Herrozate et foret d'Orion	0.49		
	Haute Soule : massif de la Pierre-St-Martin.	185.70	ES0000123	Larra-Aztaparreta	1.04	6.63	3.57
			FR7210087	Hautes vallees d'Aspe et d'Ossau	0.02		
			FR7212007	Eth Thuron des Aureys	0.03		

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			FR7212008	Haute Soule : Massif de la Pierre St Martin	178.73		
	Col de Lizarrieta	15.37	FR7212011	Col de Lizarrieta	13.50	1.87	12.19
	Vallée de la Nive des Aldudes-Col de Lindux	146.45	FR7212012	Vallee de la Nive des Aldudes, Col de Lindux	143.01	3.44	2.35
	Plateau Ardennais	948.52	BE32039A0	Vallees de l'Oise et de la Wartoise (Chimay; Momignies)	0.04	215.88	22.76
			BE32040A0	Haute vallee de l'Eau Noire (Chimay; Couvin)	0.04		
			BE34043C0	Bassin de la Semois du Maka a Bouillon (Bouillon)	0.05		
			BE34054A0	Bassin de la Marche (Chiny; Florenville)	0.68		
			BE35030A0	La Calestienne entre Frasnes et Doische (Couvin; Doische; Philippeville; Viroinv	0.00		
			BE35032A0	Bassin ardennais du Viroin (Viroinval)	0.00		
			BE35039A0	Vallee de la Houille en aval de Gedinne (Beauraing; Gedinne)	0.78		
			BE35040A0	Vallee de la Hulle (Gedinne)	1.34		
			BE35043C0	Vallee du Ruisseau de Saint-Jean (Gedinne)	0.10		
			BE35045A0	Vallee de la Semois en aval d'Alle (Bia`vre; Vresse-sur-Semois)	0.85		
			FR2112013	Plateau ardennais	730.94		
			FR2212004	Forets de Thierache : Hirson et Saint-Michel	0.47		
	Etangs d'Argonne	441.05	FR2112003	Etangs de Belval et d'Etoges	2.29	235.06	53.29
			FR2112009	Etangs d'Argonne	142.19		

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			FR4112009	Forets et etangs d'Argonne et vallee de l'Ornain	61.51		
	Lac du Der-Chantecoq et étangs latéraux	564.86	FR2110002	Lac du Der	65.28	442.59	78.35
			FR2110091	Etang de la Horre	14.86		
			FR2112001	Herbages et cultures des vallees de la Voire, de l'Heronne et de la Laines	20.41		
			FR2112002	Herbages et cultures autour du lac du Der	21.72		
	Vallée de l'Aisne	189.19	FR2112005	Vallee de l'Aisne en aval de Chateau Porcien	14.53	149.63	79.09
			FR2112006	Confluence des vallees de l'Aisne et de l'Aire	21.17		
			FR2112008	Vallee de l'Aisne a Mouron	3.86		
	Bassigny	983.41	FR2112011	Bassigny	777.43	21.97	2.23
			FR4112011	Bassigny, partie Lorraine	184.01		
	Vallée du Régino	95.53	FR9412007	Vallee du Regino	37.08	58.45	61.19
	Forêt de Chaux	218.48	FR4312005	Foret de Chaux	209.29	9.09	4.16
			FR4312007	Basse Vallee du Doubs	0.10		
	Vallée de la Saône de Corre à Broye	140.64	FR4312006	Vallee de la Saone	115.20	25.43	18.08
	Etangs de la Woëvre: lac de Madine	17.39	FR4110007	Lac de Madine et Etangs de Pannes	14.71	2.68	15.40
	Plateaux de Millevaches et de Gentioux	650.87	FR7412003	Plateau de Millevaches	642.29	8.58	1.32
	Gorges de la Dordogne	459.50	FR7412001	Gorges de la Dordogne	364.49	95.01	20.68
	Plaine du Forez	808.43	FR8212002	Ecozone du Forez	3.90	436.47	53.99
			FR8212014	Gorges de la Loire	0.01		
			FR8212024	Plaine du Forez	327.79		

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			FR8212026	Gorges de la Loire Aval	40.26		
	Val d'Allier : Saint-Yorre-Joze	55.33	FR8312013	Val d'allier Saint Yorre-Joze	53.67	1.66	3.00
Germany	Elbeniederung Schnackebis Lauenburg	540.62	2832-401	Niedersächsische Mittelalbe	330.94	167.03	30.90
	Mittlere Elbe einschließlich Steckby-Lödderitzer Forst	183.36	4139-401	Mittlere Elbe einschließlich Steckby-Lödderitzer Forst	183.36	0.00	0.00
	Hakel	64.45	4134-401	Hakel	64.45	0.00	0.00
	Drömling	152.80	3532-401	Vogelschutzgebiet Drömling	152.80	0.00	0.00
	Saale-Elster-Luppe-Aue südlich Halle (mit ehem. Tagebau Merseburg-Ost und Kiesgruben Wallendorf)	88.97	4638-401	Saale-Elster-Aue südlich Halle	44.43	44.14	49.61
	Auenwald Plötzkau	3.85	4236-401	Auenwald Plötzkau	3.85	0.00	0.00
	Nordöstlicher Unterharz	169.94	4232-401	Nordöstlicher Unterharz	169.95	0.00	0.00
	Spreewald	474.60	4151-421	Spreewald und Lieberoser Endmoräne	427.46	47.14	9.93
	Schorfheide-Chorin	629.10	2948-401	Schorfheide-Chorin	626.02	3.08	0.49
	Unteres Rhinluch-Dreetzer See / Havelländisches Luch / Belziger Landschaftswiesen	158.27	3341-401	Unteres Rhinluch/Dreetzer See, Havelländ. Luch; Teil B	139.34	18.93	11.96
	Uckermärkische Seenlandschaft	546.24	2746-401	Uckermärkische Seenlandschaft	543.70	2.54	0.46
	Stechlin	79.41	2843-401	Stechlin	78.98	0.43	0.54
	Märkische Schweiz	179.07	3450-401	Märkische Schweiz	178.40	0.67	0.37
	Unteres Elbtal	532.92	3036-401	Unteres Elbtal	527.39	5.53	1.04
	Hellwegbörde	576.46	4415-401	Vogelschutzgebiet Hellwegbörde	449.55	126.91	22.02

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	Kellerwald	374.14	4920-401	Kellerwald	264.26	109.88	29.37
	Kellerwald	374.14	4822-402	Ederaue			
	Kellerwald	374.14	4820-401	Stausee von Affoldern			
	Knüll	344.81	5022-401	Knüll	252.98	91.83	26.63
	Hoher Westerwald um Driedorf	88.01	5214-401	Vogelschutzgebiet Wälder und Wiesen bei Burbach und Neunkirchen	61.12	26.89	30.55
	Hoher Westerwald um Driedorf	88.01	5314-401	Hoher Westerwald			
	Gladenbacher Bergland östlich Herborn	85.11	5316-402	Hörre bei Herborn und Lemptal	56.49	28.62	33.63
	Gladenbacher Bergland östlich Herborn	85.11	5316-401	Wiesentäler um Hohenahr und die Aartalsperre			
	Biosphärenreservat Rhön in Thüringen, Hessen und Bayern (Thüringischer Teil)	1255.01	5526-471	Bayerische Hohe Rhön	706.45	548.56	43.71
	Biosphärenreservat Rhön in Thüringen, Hessen und Bayern (Thüringischer Teil)	1255.01	5425-401	Hessische Rhön			
	Biosphärenreservat Rhön in Thüringen, Hessen und Bayern (Thüringischer Teil)	1255.01	5326-401	Thüringische Rhön			
	Elbaue und Teichgebiete bei Torgau	143.83	4342-452	Teichgebiet und Elbaue bei Torgau	120.37	23.46	16.31
	Südwestalb und Oberes Donautal	1047.27	7820-441	Südwestalb und Oberes Donautal	389.09	658.18	62.85
	Wutachschlucht	68.69	8116-441	Wutachschlucht	65.46	2.19	3.19
	Mecklenburgische Schweiz	773.21	2142-401	Kämmeriche Senke	432.47	340.74	44.07
	Mecklenburgische Schweiz	773.21	2242-401	Mecklenburgische Schweiz und Kummerower See			

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	Mecklenburgische Schweiz	773.21	2243-401	Wald bei Grammentin			
	Mecklenburgische Schweiz	773.21	2441-401	Klocksiner Seenkette, Karpin- und Fleesensee			
	Vogelsberg	512.74	5421-401	Vogelsberg	342.03	170.71	33.29
	Vogelsberg	512.74	5519-401	Wetterau			
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5213-401	Neunkhausener Plateau	159.80	322.75	66.88
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5214-401	Vogelschutzgebiet Wälder und Wiesen bei Burbach und Neunkirchen			
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5312-401	Westerwald			
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5314-303	NSG Krombachtalsperre			
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5314-450	Hoher Westerwald			
	Oberwesterwald, inkl. Westerwälder Seenplatte und Neunkhausener Plateau	482.55	5412-401	Westerwälder Seenplatte			

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	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7126-401	Ostalbtrauf bei Aalen	547.33	1928.31	77.89
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7127-401	Tierstein mit Hangwald und Egerquelle			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7225-401	Albtrauf Heubach			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7226-441	Albuch			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7323-441	Vorland der mittleren Schwäbischen Alb			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7327-441	Eselsburger Tal			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7422-441	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb			

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	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7425-401	Salenberg			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7624-402	Schmiechener See			
	Mittlere Schwäbische Alb mit Albuch und Härtsfeld sowie dem Schmiechener See	2475.64	7624-441	Täler der Mittleren Flächenalb			
	Baar	207.23	8017-441	Baar	173.51	33.72	16.27
	Nördliches Donautal und südliche Riesalb	226.34	7229-471	Riesalb mit Kesseltal	115.82	110.52	48.83
	Ostoja IÅ„ska	883.75	PLB320008	Ostoja IÅ„ska	810.51	73.24	8.29
	Legi Odrzanskie	182.18	PLB020008	Legi Odrzanskie	155.99	26.19	14.37
	Puszcza Wkrzanska	159.86	PLB320006	Jezioro Å'widwie	0.21	11.61	7.26
			PLB320009	Zalew Szczecinski	4.47		
			PLB320014	Puszcza Wkrzanska	143.58		
	Ostoja Witnicko-Debnianska	470.55	PLB320015	Ostoja Witnicko-Debnianska	447.70	22.85	4.86
	Ostoja Drawska	1411.38	PLB320016	Lasy Puszczy nad Drawska	0.00	31.70	2.25
			PLB320019	Ostoja Drawska	1379.68		
	Lasy Puszczy nad Drawa	1853.84	PLB080002	Dolina Dolnej Noteci	0.18	54.18	2.92
			PLB320016	Lasy Puszczy nad Drawa	1799.44		
			PLB320019	Ostoja Drawska	0.04		
	Dolina Srodkowej Odry	279.43	DE3453422	Mittlere Oderniederung	0.47	21.12	7.56

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			PLB080004	Dolina Srodkowej Odry	258.31		
	Puszcza Notecka	1683.57	PLB080002	Dolina Dolnej Noteci	0.44	41.36	2.46
			PLB300003	Nadnoteckie Legi	0.21		
			PLB300015	Puszcza Notecka	1641.56		
	Wielki Sandr Brdy	3615.47	PLB220001	Wielki Sandr Brdy	369.13	3246.34	89.79
Portugal	Serras de Montesinho e Nogueira	1080.94	PTCON0002	Montesinho / Nogueira	1080.10	0	0
	Tejo Internacional	257.64	PTZPE0042	Tejo Internacional, Erges e Ponsul	257.75	0	0
	Castro Verde	835.79	PTZPE0046	Castro Verde	853.45	0	0
	Serra de Penha Garcia e Campina de Toulões	157.33	----	----	----	157.33	-----
	Sabor e Maças	506.74	PTZPE0037	Rios Sabor e Maças	506.87	0	0
	Vale do Côa	206.28		Vale do Côa	206.07	0	0
	Douro Internacional e Vale do Águeda	507.44	PTZPE0038	Douro Internacional e Vale do Águeda	507.89	0	0
	Serra da Malcata	163.61	PTZPE0007	Serra da Malcata	163.48	0	0
	Mourão, Moura, Barrancos	896.47	PTZPE0045	Mourão/ Moura/Barrancos	849.09	47.38	5
	Rio Guadiana	765.78	PTZPE0047	Vale do Guadiana	765.47	0	0
			PTZPE0058	Piçarras	28.27	----	---
Slovakia	Morava	284.24	AT1202V00	March-Thaya-Auen	2.23	6.43	2.26
			CZ0621027	Soutok - Tvrdonicko	0.04		
			SKCHVU016	Morava	275.62		
	Laborecka vrchovina	1077.24	PLB180002	Beskid Niski	1.51	10.47	0.97
			PLC180001	Bieszczady	0.09		
			SKCHVU002	Bukovske vrchy	0.12		
			SKCHVU011	Laborecka; vrchovina	1066.45		
Spain	Arribes del Duero-Fermoselle	489.35	ES0000118	Arribes del Duero	345.85	133.25	27.23

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			ES0000206	Conca del Duero	9.81		
			PTZPE0038	Douro Internacional e Vale do Agueda	8.78		
	Sierras de Gredos y Candelario	1741.49	ES0000184	Valle del Tietar	0.03	843.39	48.43
			ES0000427	Rio y Pinares del Tietar	3.61		
			ES4110002	Sierra de Gredos	827.85		
			ES4150006	Candelario	66.63		
	Embalse de Puerto Peña-Valdecaballeros	973.36	ES0000068	Emblase de Orellana y Sierra de Pela	4.48	764.55	78.55
			ES0000367	La Serena y Sierras Periféricas	0.14		
			ES4310009	Purto Peña - los Golondrinos	204.18		
			ES4320039	Sierr de las Villuercas y Valle del Guadarranque	0.00		
	Llanos entre Cáceres y Trujillo-Aldea del Cano	1062.29	ES0000071	Llanos de Cáceres y Sierra de Fuentes	695.66	612.63	57.67
			ES0000356	Riberos del Almonte	18.59		
			ES0000416	Emblase de Aldea del Cano	0.03		
			ES0000422	Colonias de Cernicalo Primilla de la Ciudad Monumental de Caceres	0.16		
			ES0000425	Magasca	41.56		
	Roncesvalles-Irati-Sierra de Abodi	421.57	ES0000126	Roncesvalles-Selva de Irati	162.89	256.42	60.82
			FR7212005	Haute Soule : Foret d'Iraty, Orgambidexka et Pic des Escaliers.	0.90		
			FR7212012	Vallee de la Nive des Aldudes, Col de Lindux	1.92		
			FR7212015	Haute Cize : Pic d'Herrozate et foret d'Orion	1.32		

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	San Juan de la Peña-Peña Oroel	251.71	ES0000284	Sotos y Carrizales del Aranjuez	5.20	185.20	73.58
			ES0000285	San Juan de la Peña y Peña Oroel	61.31		
	Santo Domingo-Riglos-Gratal	479.92	ES0000015	Sierra y Cañones de Guara	1.67	189.35	39.45
			ES0000287	Sierras de Santo Domingo y Caballera y río Onsella	288.90		
	Sierra de Guara	1000.36	ES0000015	Sierra y Cañones de Guara	795.86	202.70	20.26
			ES0000286	Sierra de Canciás - Silves	1.81		
	Sierra de Tramuntana (Norte)	556.35	ES0000073	Costa Brava de Mallorca	82.50	294.08	52.86
			ES0000223	Sa Foradada	1.06		
			ES0000224	Muleta	1.58		
			ES0000225	Sa Costera	7.82		
			ES0000379	Puig de Ses Fites	0.91		
			ES0000380	Puig de s'Extremera	0.03		
			ES0000381	Puig Gros	10.07		
			ES0000382	Alara	1.18		
			ES0000383	Puig des Castell	1.75		
			ES0000440	Des Teix al Puig de ses Fites	9.87		
			ES0000441	D'Alfàbia a Biniarroí	55.50		
			ES5310009	Es Teix	9.56		
			ES5310010	Comuna de Bunyola	7.88		
			ES5310027	Cimals de la Serra	72.58		
	Costa Norte y Este de Menorca e Isla del Aire	107.32	ES0000229	Costa Nord de Ciutadella	4.85	23.77	22.15
			ES0000230	La Vall	9.65		

Country	IBA name	IBA area (km2)	SPA code	SPA name	SPA area (km2)	IBA area unprotected	% IBA not protected
			ES0000231	Dels Alocs a Fornells	13.58		
			ES0000232	La Mola i s'Albufera de Fornells	14.97		
			ES0000233	D'Addaia a s'Albufera	15.64		
			ES0000234	S'Albufera des Grau	11.85		
			ES0000235	De s'Albufera a la Mola	12.70		
			ES0000236	Illa de l'Aire	0.29		
			ES0000385	Barbatx	0.01		
	Tierra de Campos	2680.20	ES0000194	Oteros - Campos	316.75	2840.40	105.98
			ES0000207	Penillanuras - Campos Sur	129.59		
			ES0000215	Oteros - Cea	44.46		
			ES0000216	La Nava-Campos Sur	111.16		
			ES0000217	Penillanuras - Campos Norte	113.77		
			ES4140036	La Nava - Campos Norte	544.27		
	Tierra de Campiñas	1889.81	ES0000204	Tierra de Campiñas	1291.88	932.23	49.33
			ES0000208	Llanuras del Guareña	0.16		
			ES0000359	Campos de Alba	67.12		
			ES0000362	La Nava - Rueda	64.54		
	Barrancos y pinares centrales de Menorca	355.78	ES0000230	La Vall	22.60	219.59	61.72
			ES0000231	Dels Alocs a Fornells	13.05		
			ES0000232	La Mola i s'Albufera de Fornells	0.04		
			ES0000233	D'Addaia a s'Albufera	2.43		
			ES0000234	S'Albufera des Grau	6.16		
			ES0000235	De s'Albufera a la Mola	7.06		
			ES0000237	Des Canutells a Llucalari	16.58		
			ES0000238	Son Bou i barranc de sa Vall	11.74		

Country	IBA name	IBA area (km2)	SPA code	SPA name	SPA area (km2)	IBA area unprotected	% IBA not protected
			ES0000239	De Binigaus a cala Mitjana	18.38		
			ES0000240	Costa Sud de Ciutadella	3.41		
			ES0000384	Barranc de Santa Anna	0.43		
			ES0000385	Barbatx	13.57		
			ES0000386	Capell de Ferro	16.38		
			ES0000443	Sud de Ciutadella	4.35		
	Río Cega-Tierra de Pinares-Cantalejo	204.24	ES0000010	Sierra de Guadarrama	3.12	92.80	45.44
			ES4160048	Lagunas de Cantalejo	108.32		
	Umbría de Guadarrama	652.63	ES0000010	Sierra de Guadarrama	461.04	35.42	5.43
			ES0000057	Alto Lozoya	0.25		
			ES0000188	Valles del Voltoya y el Zorita	155.92		
Sweden	Falsterbo-Foteviken	180.61	SE0430002	Falsterbo-Foteviken	163.90	16.71	9.25
United Kingdom	Elenydd - Mallaen	301.40	UK9014111	Elenydd - Mallaen	299.75	1.65	0.55

NB. Due to large number of IBAs and SPAs and the overlap between breeding and non-breeding season it was not possible to present the red kite population numbers in each site. Instead, the information for the breeding season is summarized in Table 3.3

ANNEX 3

National legal status.

The red kite is legally protected in all countries covered by this plan.

Table 3.1 National policies and legislation

Country	Listing in National Red Data Book or equivalent	National Nature Conservation and related legislation	List sectoral programmes
Austria	Critically endangered		
Belgium	Rare (Flanders) Vulnerable (Walloon)		
Czech Republic	Critically endangered	Nature and Landscape Protection Act no. 114 (1992)	
Denmark	Vulnerable		
France	Vulnerable	Articles L-411.1 and L-411.2 of the Environmental Code (<i>Code de l'environnement</i>) and Order (<i>Arrêté</i>) of 17 April 1981 providing the list of protected birds	
Germany	Not listed		
Hungary	Endangered	Act No 53 of 1996 on the Conservation of Nature, Decree No. 13 of 2001 of the Ministry of Environment and Water	
Italy	Unknown	Law 6.12.1991, no. 394; Law 11.2.1992, no. 157 (as integrated by Law 3.10.2002, no. 221); DPR 8.9.1997, no. 357 (as modified and integrated by DPR 12 March 2003, no. 120) - it assimilated the 92/43/EEC Directive, concerning habitat protection; Decree 17 October 2007	Regional Rural Development Plans. Management plans of national and regional protected areas
Luxembourg	Near threatened	Nature Protection Law, implementing Birds Directive (Law concerning the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources of 2004, modified 2007)	

Poland	Near threatened	The Act of 16 April 2004 on the Nature Conservation (Official Journal of the Laws of 2004 No 92, Item 880 with following amendments), The Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 25 September 2004 on protection of wild animals (Official Journal of the Laws of 2004 No 220, Item 2237), The Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 21 July 2004 on Special Protection Area of Birds Natura 2000 (Official Journal of the Laws of 2004 No 229, Item 2313 with following amendments)	
Portugal	Critically endangered (resident/breeding), Vulnerable (wintering)	Decrew n° 140/99, modified by Decrew n° 49/2005	
Slovakia	Unknown		
Spain	Endangered (Balearics) Vulnerable (continental Spain)		
Sweden	Vulnerable	Hunting Ordinance (1987:905), Species Protection Ordinance (1998:179).	
Switzerland	Least Concern	Federal law of hunting and the protection of wild Mammals and Birds	
United Kingdom	Amber list (Birds of Conservation Concern	Special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	

Table 3.2 Ongoing monitoring schemes for the species

Country	Is there a national survey / monitoring programme?	Is there a monitoring programme in protected areas?
Austria	Partial	Yes
Belgium	Unknown	Unknown
Czech Republic	No	Partial
Denmark	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Partial	Yes
Italy	No	Partial
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	In preparation
Portugal	Partial (winter)	No
Slovakia	No	No
Spain	Partial (winter)	Partial
Sweden	No	No (but ongoing bird atlas survey in key county covers the species)
Switzerland	Yes	No
United Kingdom	Yes	No

Table 3.3 Overview of the coverage of the species in networks of sites with legal protection status (information for breeding season only)

Country	No. IBAs with breeding red kites	% population in IBAs	% population in SPAs	% pop. in other national protected areas
Austria	3	50-65	50-65	0-10
Belgium	7 (54%)	50	10	13
Czech Republic	9-12	35-45	35-45	0-10
Denmark	0-10%	0-10	0-10	0-10
France	70	10-20	11-21	0-10
Germany	160	20-40	20-33	
Hungary	0	10-50	10-50	10-50
Italy	?	50	50	50
Luxembourg	50-90	10-50	10-50	10-50
Poland	Unknown	Unknown	40	Unknown
Portugal	6	46	45	20
Slovakia	2	60-70	60-70	0-10
Spain	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Sweden	3-4		24-35	0-10
Switzerland	50-90%	10-50	n/a	0-10
United Kingdom	1	0-10	0-10	0-10

Table 3.4 General conservation measures

Country	National Action Plan	National Working Group	National Monitoring Programme	Monitoring programme in protected areas	Routines for Informing Responsible Authorities of Nesting Areas/Sites
Austria	No	No	Partial	Yes	No
Belgium	No	Yes	Planned	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	No	Yes	No	Partial	Partial
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial
Germany	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	In preparation	Yes	No	Partial	
Luxembourg	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	No	No	Yes	In preparation	Yes
Portugal	Draft	No	No	No	No
Slovakia	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Spain	No	No	No	Partial	No
Sweden	No	No	Partial	No	Yes
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Effectiveness

-  = good
-  = average/mixed
-  = poor
-  = unknown

Table 3.5 Conservation Protection

Country	Listing in National Red Data Book	Legal Protection from Killing	Year Current Protection Status Granted	Penalties for Illegal Killing or Nest Destruction
Austria	Critically endangered	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Belgium	Rare (Flanders) Vulnerable (Walloon)	Yes	1973	Unknown
Czech Republic	Critically endangered	Yes	1992	Illegal killing: Up to 2,000,000 CZK (c. € 74,074) - body corporate Up to 100,000 CZK (c. € 3,703) - individual Nest destruction: Up to 1,000,000 CZK (c. € 37 037) - body corporate Up to 10,000 CZK (c. € 370) - person
Denmark	Vulnerable	Yes under National Nature Conservation Act and Wildlife Management and Hunting Act	1920s	Unknown fine or 2 years in prison
France	Vulnerable	Yes under articles L-411.1 and L-411.2 of the Environmental Code and Order of 17 April 1981 providing the list of protected birds	1981	€9,000 and 6 months in prison
Germany	Not listed	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Hungary	Endangered	Yes under Decree No. 13 of 2001 of the Ministry of the Environment and Water	2001	€2,000
Italy	?	Yes	Unknown	Unknown

Luxembourg	Near threatened	Yes, under Nature Protection Law (2004, modified 2007) and the Regulation about completely and partially protected animals (1986, modified 2009)	2004 (amended 2007)	€250-750,000 and/or 8 days - 6 months prison
Poland	Near threatened	Yes under The Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 25 September 2004 on protection of wild animals (Official Journal of the Laws of 2004 No 220, Item 2237)	1952 (1995 for zones around nest sites)	Fine or 5-30 months in prison
Portugal	Critically endangered (resident and breeding) Vulnerable (wintering)	Yes	1986	Based on the Law n° 50/2006, the penalties range from €22,500 to €37,500 (person) and from €60,000 euros to €250,0000 (corporate body)
Slovakia	Endangered	Yes under Nature Protection and Countryside Act (2003)	1965	up to €33,200 (body corporate); up to €9,960 (person)
Spain	Vulnerable (continental Spain) Endangered (Balearics)	Yes	1996	Unknown
Sweden	Vulnerable	Yes under Hunting Ordinance (1987:905)	1987	Unknown
Switzerland	Least concern	Yes under xxx	1926	Unknown
United Kingdom	Amber listed	Yes under Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	1954	£5,000 (=c.€5,400) or 6 months in prison