# THE FIRST RESULTS OF GPS TRACKING OF THE SHORT-TOED EAGLE Circaetus gallicus IN CROATIA 

Prvi rezultati telemetrijskog praćenja zmijara Circaetus gallicus u Hrvatskoj

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The short-toed Eagle Circaetus gallicus is a summer resident in Europe, wintering in northern tropics of Africa south of the Sahara desert (BWPı 2006). There are exceptional wintering reports from South Europe, among them one from Croatia when an adult female was shot in Danilo Biranj on 13 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ January 2014 (http:// tris.com.hr/). The Croatian breeding population is estimated at 110-140 breeding pairs distributed along the coastal area of the country, from Istria to Konavle, including islands and mountains by the coast (Tutiš et al. 2013).

Telemetry research of the Short-toed Eagle migration has shown that the majority of migrating birds use two main flyways, over the pass of Gibraltar and Suez Canal, avoiding the flight over open waters in order to conserve energy and decrease the risk of mortality (Agostini et al. 2004). Due to the lack of data on migration movements, the flyway of Croatian population has remained unknown.

In order to gain preliminary data on the migration route taken by the Shorttoed Eagle population from Croatia, we tagged a nestling from the Telašćica Nature Park with a 19 g Ecotone solar/GPS/GSM tracking unit. Tagging was performed on $27^{\text {th }}$ July 2017, when the bird, named Paško, was fully fledged, only a few days before leaving the nest. The tracking unit was programmed to record one GPS position every two hours. For the next month and a half, Paško moved within a radius of 1.9 km from the nest before he started his first journey to the wintering grounds on $18^{\text {th }}$ September 2017. The tracking unit was then reprogrammed to take two GPS positions every hour, in order to get the most positions during migration. On the first day, Paško flew 225 km to Vrgorac, where he remained for the next two days. On $21^{\text {st }}$ September, he was already in Albania, from where he flew with a steady pace of approximately 275 km per day through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Chad, until on 12 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ October, it reached its wintering position, the southern part of Sudan (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Its autumn migration from South Croatia to South Sudan, over a stretch of 6054 km , lasted 25 days. Although interesting, this preliminary data come from

[^0]only one individual, and may therefore not be representative for the behaviour of the regional population (Yanez et al. 2014). Hence, further research is needed in order to determine its migration patterns and movement ecology.

Table 1. Positions and distances for each date during the 25 day migration period of the Short-toed Eagle.
Tablica 1. Svakodnevni položaji i udaljenosti tijekom 25-dnevnog razdoblja selidbe zmijara.

| Date | Starting position | Final position | $\begin{gathered} \text { Distance/ } \\ \text { km } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18.9.2017 | Dugi otok | N from Vrgorac | 225.36 |
| 19.9.2017 | N from Vrgorac | N from Vrgorac | 4.62 |
| 20.9.2017 | N from Vrgorac | N from Mravinjac | 88.31 |
| 21.9.2017 | N from Mravinjac | E from Borsh, Albania | 362.27 |
| 22.9.2017 | E from Borsh, Albania | N from Rodovilos, Greece | 339.34 |
| 23.9.2017 | N from Rodovilos, Greece | E from Yukarı Kılıçlı Mahallesi, Turkey | 301.33 |
| 24.9.2017 | E from Yukarı Kılıçlı Mahallesi, Turkey | SE from Osmaneli, Turkey | 261.95 |
| 25.9.2017 | SE from Osmaneli, Turkey | SW from Saıroba, Turkey | 182.81 |
| 26.9.2017 | SW od Saıroba, Turkey | E from Kozluc, Turkey | 269.15 |
| 27.9.2017 | E from Kozluc, Turkey | SE from Kuyuluka, Turkey | 286.17 |
| 28.9.2017 | SE od Kuyuluka, Turkey | N from Braisse, Lebanon | 286.86 |
| 29.9.2017 | N od Braisse, Lebanon | E from Amman, Jordan | 294.94 |
| 30.9.2017 | E od Ammana, Jordan | E from Al Tavil, Jordan | 289.26 |
| 1.10.2017 | E od Al Tavil, Jordan | E from Al Tor, Egypt | 268.83 |
| 2.10 .2017 | E od Al Tor, Egypt | SE from Abu Rudays, Egypt | 163.62 |
| 3.10 .2017 | SE od Abu Rudays, Egypt | E from Uyun Musa, Egypt | 161.90 |
| 4.10 .2017 | E od Uyun Musa, Egypt | SW from Asyut, Egypt | 421.19 |
| 5.10 .2017 | SW from Asyut, Egypt | NW from Wadi Halfa, Egypt | 545.53 |
| 6.10 .2017 | NW from Wadi Halfa, Egypt | Northen Sudan | 598.31 |
| 7.10.2017 | Northen Sudan | NW from Oure Cassoni, Chad | 387.91 |
| 8.10 .2017 | NW from Oure Cassoni, Chad | I from Gaga, Chad | 300.20 |
| 9.10 .2017 | I from Gaga, Chad | W from Goumbatou | 208.43 |
| 10.10.2017 | W from Goumbatou | E from For Baranga, Sudan | 177.46 |
| 11.10.2017 | E from For Baranga, Sudan | SW from AI Marwahah, Sudan | 139.19 |
| 12.10.2017 | SW from Al Marwahah, Sudan | Al Akhdar, Sudan | 196.05 |



Figure 1. Track along the migration flyway of the Short-toed Eagle.
Slika 1. Migratorni put zmijara

## References

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## SAŽETAK

Zmijar Circaetus gallicus je gnjezdarica selica Europe koja zimuje u sjevernim tropima Afrike, južno od Sahare. Većina jedinki na migraciji bira glavne selidbene puteve, preko Gibraltara i Sueskog kanala. Kako bi saznali kojim se selidbenim putem služe ptice hrvatske populacije, obilježili smo mladog zmijara GPS uređajem 27.7.2017. u Parku prirode Telašćica. Zmijar je na selidbu krenuo 18.9.2017. i u idućih 25 dana je preletio 6054 kilometara, birajući istočni selidbeni put preko Grčke, Turske, Sirije, Libanona, Jordana, Egipta i Čada, sve do Sudana gdje je zimovao.


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