

Birds at Muraviovka Park

2011-2013



Results of the Amur Bird Project



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1. Introduction

1.1 Muraviovka Park

The Muraviovka Park for Sustainable Land Use is situated in the southern part of the Zeya-Bureya Plain, 50 kilometres south-east of the city of Blagoveshchensk in the Amur Region of Far East Russia (49°55'08,27''N, 127°40'19,93''E). The Park is the first non-governmentally managed territory for sustainable land use in Russia and was established in 1994. It covers 6,500 hectares of wetlands, meadows and crop fields with small forest islands in the Amur River valley and its first terrace. In 1995 the Park and its adjacent territories were added to the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. The area is famous for its breeding populations of endangered species and is important stop-over for migratory cranes and water birds.



Map 1: Muraviovka Park is situated between the Amur river and Korfovo village in the West, Kurapatina and Duchovskoie villages in the North and Muraviovka village in the South.

1.2 Amur Bird Project

1.2.1 Background

Wetlands and crop lands of the Zeya-Bureya plain in Russia's Amur region are critically important stopovers for a number of migratory species and they hold a diverse and threatened avifauna. In a very short time some of the most common species like the Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* declined or completely disappeared in the Amur Region. Little is known how land reclamation, pollution, fires, spring hunting and other factors affect birds and what is the role of birds in transmitting parasites and infections. Only regular studies of bird biology, monitoring of population numbers, health, and migration can produce answers to these questions. On the Russian side of the Amur River watershed only one ongoing bird banding project is being conducted near the city of Vladivostok, located more than 1000 kilometres south-east of Muraviovka Park. In recent years several small but important wetlands that were used by endangered and threatened birds and which played an important role as natural water filters have been reclaimed and converted into crop lands. However, local communities are not concerned about wetlands, primarily due to the lack of information about the scale of the problem but also because they believe wetlands are wastelands. Even school teachers, university students and professors of the Amur Region are not able to identify birds, are not familiar with their population status, limiting factors, or programs on bird conservation and restoration. In general, knowledge about the bird fauna and ecology of Far East Russia is still incomplete. Current information about the phenology of Siberian and East-Asian songbirds is hardly available. Until now, the study area – Muraviovka Park – was mainly known for its importance for endangered water birds like cranes and storks. First results of our studies suggest that the Amur River could act as an important guiding line for bird migration and that Muraviovka Park plays an important role as a stop-over site for a great number of species and individuals of passerine birds.

1.2.2 Goals

The Amur Bird Project contains three major parts:

1. Studies of bird migration
2. Studies of ecology of threatened and less-known breeding birds
3. Environmental education

Field research will provide information about the value of wetlands and the impact of limiting factors on birds. We want to establish a standardised ringing project and set up a long-term monitoring scheme for the qualitative and quantitative assessment of migratory birds. We collect data about status, population size, breeding density, habitat use and breeding success of endangered species in the area. The data will be used to analyse potential threats and to undertake measures to mitigate the threats at an early stage. Educational programs will help to raise public awareness and train university students, school teachers and staff of State Nature Reserves in methods of field research and environmental ethics. We want to involve the local people to promote environmental awareness, to recruit future conservationists and to build up a more positive attitude toward protection of endangered wildlife and wetlands in the region.

1.2.3 Methods

During migration we capture birds with more than 200 metres of mist-nets and other types of traps in different habitats as standardized as possible. All birds are banded with a ring from the Moscow Ringing Centre, and data about species, age, sex, biometry, fitness, parasites and diseases is collected. To observe nocturnal and invisible migration, we use tape-lure to attract birds to our mist-nets during the night. All these are standard methods and are worldwide in use to study bird migration. In addition, we count water birds from an observation tower and during land surveys. We conducted surveys to map breeding sites and stopovers of all bird species with focus on endangered, threatened, and vulnerable species.

Muraviovka Park conducts a diverse environmental education program through summer camps, seminars, workshops, presentations and outdoor classes in schools, festivals and

special days, videos and training for educators. Within the Amur Bird Project we give children, university students and local villagers a chance to eyewitness bird banding, watch cranes and learn from scientists about bird migration, nature conservation and scientific methods, and we give presentations at universities and schools.

Since 2012 a project blog (www.amurbirding.blogspot.com) was established in the internet, which informs about our work, containing weekly updates during the time of the field work.

1.2.4 Organisation and financials

Muraviovka Park is a non-profit organisation that does not have full-time researchers and educators on staff. The Amur Bird Project is organized by private and all participants pay their travel costs and living expenses by themselves. Our team includes volunteers (mainly students) from Europe and Russia, and every year we involve local school children, teachers and university students. The project would not have been possible without the wide-ranging support by the staff and friends of Muraviovka Park.

For the realisation of the work we always depend on financial support. We achieved funds from Muraviovka Park (2011-2013), Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft e.V. (2013), Oriental Bird Club (2013), International Crane Foundation (2013), Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. (2013), Förderkreis Allgemeine Biologie e.V. (2012), ProRing e.V. (2012-2013), Ornithologischer Verein zu Leipzig e.V. (2013), Verein Sächsischer Ornithologen e.V. (2012-2013) and private donors, to cover the expenses for equipment, local transport, permissions and accommodation.

2. Results of the Amur Bird Project

2.1 Commented species list

2.1.1 Remarks on the commented species list

A first list of the birds of Muraviovka Park was compiled by Sergei M. Smirenski in 2010 and published on the Park's website. It is based on more than 30 years of observation and contains 256 species that have been found at the Park itself or in the area around. Another

list of species recorded at the Park was published by Adam Stein in 2011, who worked there in 2009 and 2010. But for many species the status was not known so far or has changed, and for the first time we can present detailed information about densities of breeding bird species as well as exact data about songbird migration.

Amur Bird Project teams worked from 6 September to 29 October 2011, 29 August to 17 November 2012 and 27 February to 24 October 2013 at Muraviovka Park. A report on observations at the Park during a visit from 29 May to 2 June 2012 by Ulrich Pittius and Roland Speck was also used for the commented species list.

That means that our knowledge about the autumn migration is most comprehensive, while assumptions on the breeding birds and spring migration are mainly based on only one season. We have almost no data about the winter season between mid-November and mid-February.

Fig. 1: Field work at Muraviovka Park, numbers = seasons ABP teams worked per decade

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																					

The taxonomy is based on the online edition of the Handbook of the Birds of the World (JOSEP DEL HOYO et al.: Handbook of the Birds of the World. Volumes 1- 17. 1992-2013) www.hbw.com.

Decades of the months were defined as following: 1.-10., 11.-20., 21-30./31. Colours indicate the number of records or the intensity of occurrence of a species during this decade. The short-cuts of all observers are found on the first page.

If no special location is mentioned, all observations were made around the headquarters of Muraviovka Park. Numbers of counted individuals during migration also belong in most cases only to the small area around the headquarters and are not representative for the whole Park.

Legend:

*	vagrant, single record or several records belonging to the same individual
	rare or irregular
	regular or common
	very common, high concentrations or migration peak

2.1.2 Commented species list of the birds of Muraviovka Park 2011-2013

1. Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Малая поганка / Zwergtaucher

[illegible]

The subspecies *poggei* is a regular migrant and rare breeder. During migration on well-vegetated lakes, breeding was recorded at a shallow lake near Kurapatina village and at a temporary water body on a field – these records in 2013 are the first known broods for Muraviovka Park (Heim et al. in prep).

2. Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Чомра / Haubentaucher

[illegible]

Common breeder at lakes in the wetlands. First birds arrived on 2 May 2013, and on 6 May they already started to build their nest on Kapustikha lake (WH, NH, FM). Between 12 and 20 pairs bred at Muraviovka Park in 2013, and some more nests were found on the lakes south of the Park along the road between Muraviovka and Korfovo villages. The first family with chicks was observed on 10 June (WH). Most birds leave until the end of September, but in 2012 one bird was observed until 13 October (WH).

3. Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Большой баклан / Kormoran

[illegible]

Regular migrant and summer visitor, coming from Amur river to feed on the lakes within Muraviovka Park. The birds belong to the subspecies *sinensis*. Rarely in bigger numbers, maximum 7 October 2011 39 migrating (FE, WH). On 2 April 2013 a bird was seen flying south-westward, even if all lakes and rivers have still been frozen that time (WH, CH). Most Cormorants leave the area at the end of September, but on rivers outside of the Park birds have been seen until mid-October, e.g. 15 individuals on 15 October 2012 at Zeya river near Blagoveshchensk (WH).

4. Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Серая цапля / Graureiher

[illegible]

Common migrant and summer visitor, coming from Amur river to feed in the wetlands. Rarely in big numbers: 7 August 2013 21 individuals migrating southward (WH, AH, PF), and high concentrations after the Amur flood in 2013, e.g. 9 September 35 feeding in the wetlands (PF, ST et al.).

5. Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

Рыжая цапля / Purpureiher

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

Irregular visitor and possible breeder. No birds have been observed during autumn seasons 2011/12. Two birds were noticed on a lake in the southern part on 31 May 2012

(UP, RS) and during breeding season 2013 birds have been regularly observed in reed-beds in the south and the west of the Park – between two and four pairs may have bred. During August and September many first-year birds have been noticed, with a maximum of six at Kapustikha lake on 3 September (PF, WH et al.). The last bird was seen on 21 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.).

6. Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*

Амурский волчок / Mandschurendommel

[illegible]

Common breeder in wet meadows and thickets, in reed-beds more regular after the breeding season. 20-30 pairs have been mapped in 2013. One nest with one egg was found on dry ground within tall herbaceous vegetation on 18 June 2013 (WH, FM). Calling males can be heard during all summer, rarely until September, like on 13 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

7. Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

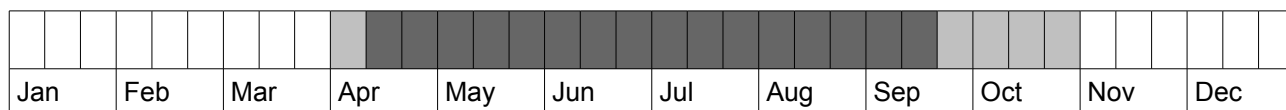
Большая выпь / Rohrdommel

[illegible]

Regular migrant and common breeder in the wetlands in reed-beds, where 20-25 calling males were found in 2013. The first calls were heard on 26 April 2013 (SMS). Rarely recorded at the end of the breeding season when males stop calling in July and August. During mid-September migration calls can be heard regular during night. One individual was observed 3 October 2013 in the wetlands (SK, BJ, PF).

8. Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana*

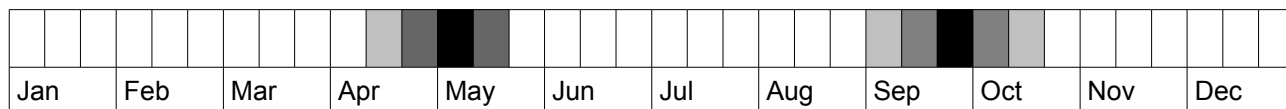
Дальневосточный аист / Schwarzschnabelstorch



Common breeder in the wetlands. The first birds at their nests have been observed on 6 April 2013. 11 pairs bred at the Park in 2013 and two more close to it between Duchovskoie and Kurapatina villages. Nests were build on trees, in heights between three and five meters. Some pairs used artificial nests. Nine pairs successfully raised chicks, one nest contained cold eggs and for three nests no data about the success is available. The chicks fledged during July. Most birds leave the area until the end of August, when families can be seen also outside the wetlands on wet fields. In 2013, some birds stayed until 25 October (SK, BJ, PF). Rarely in big numbers: 32 where seen migrating 12 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.) and 17 were seen in a flock close to Muraviovka village 22 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

9. Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*

Гуменник / Saatgans



Common spring and autumn migrant. Numbers are much higher in spring, when migration reaches its peak at the beginning of May, while most of the birds during autumn season were noticed at the end of September. In most of the cases, it was impossible to determine species/subspecies of the migrating birds. One bird showing features of *middendorffi* was observed on Kapustikha lake 7 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS), while a flock of 12 birds 12 April 2013 seemed to belong to *serrirostris* (WH). According to SK and BJ most of the birds during October 2013 seem to belong to *serrirostris* with some *middendorffi* amongst them.

Белолобый гусь / Blässgans

Subspecies *albifrons* is a common spring migrant, but irregular during autumn migration. Usually in small numbers within flocks of Bean Geese, rarely in bigger flocks, e.g. 132 flying northward 16 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM) and 120 migrating 25 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.).

Пискулька / Zwerggans

Rare spring migrant, not recorded during autumn. Two birds were observed in the wetlands behind Kapustikha lake 6 May 2013 and ten migrated eastward 7 May (WH).

Мандаринка / Mandarinente

Rare migrant and irregular visitor during breeding season, those birds are probably coming from Amur river. One pair was seen 19 April 2013 on a temporary water body, while still all lakes and reservoirs were frozen (WH). A single male was seen 31 May and 6 June on Kapustikha lake (WH et al.). During September single birds have been observed several times in 2012 and 2013, but not in 2011. The maximum count have been three birds 21 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.). In 2012, one bird stayed until 11 October (WH, FM).

13. Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*

Связь / Pfeifente

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Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec			

Regular migrant during mid-May and September. Never in big numbers, with a spring maximum of 10 birds 14 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM) and an autumn maximum of 11 birds 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and 15 3 October 2013 (BJ, SK, PF). An early migrant was seen 10 August 2013 (WH et al.). Unclear is the origin of five males at a moulting site on Chomutina lake 29 June 2013 (WH).

14. Falcated Duck *Anas falcata*

Касатка / Sichelente

[illegible]

Uncommon breeder and regular migrant. Between five and 15 pairs bred in the wetlands in 2013, mostly near small well-vegetated lakes or slow-floating water channels, never observed on the terrace. A female with five ducklings was observed 16 July 2013 in the southern part (WH, KW). During migration only in small numbers, with a maximum of 13 individuals 9 September 2012 on Kapustikha lake (FE, WH). On 29 June 2013 a gathering of 37 males was found on Chomutina lake, probably staying there for moult (WH).

15. Gadwall *Anas strepera*

Серая утка / Schnatterente

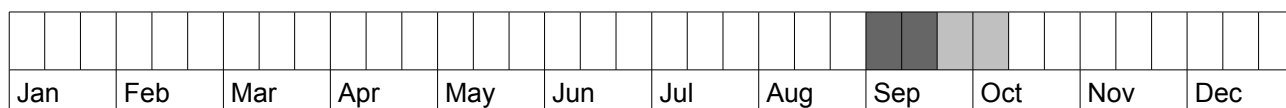
						*			*														
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	

Rare migrant and possible breeder. One male was seen in wet meadows in the northern part of the Park 21 May 2013 (WH) and one bird in the southern part 13 July 2013 (WH).

KW). Regularly observed only in the first decade of September, when up to five birds were counted 8 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). The biggest flock consisting of 15 individuals was found 3 October 2013 (BJ, SK, PF), which is the latest record for this species at the Park, too.

16. Baikal Teal *Anas formosa*

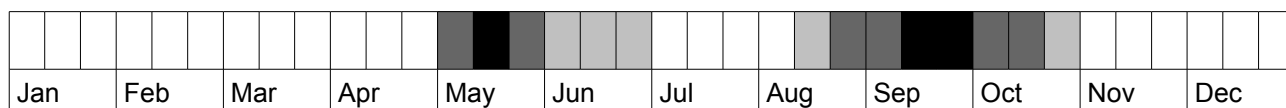
Клоктун / Gluckente



Regular migrant during autumn, but not recorded during spring migration. Usually in small numbers among Eurasian Teals, most common in the first decades of September, when around ten birds have been observed 9 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.) and up to seven individuals were counted 13 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). The last three birds have been found 10 October 2013 (BJ, SK, PF).

17. Common Teal *Anas crecca*

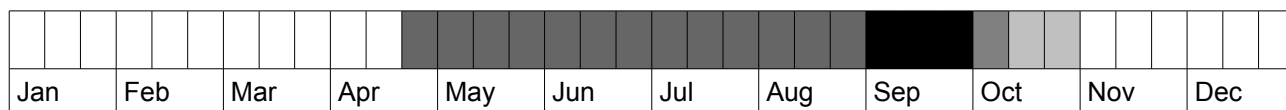
Чирок-свистунок / Krickente



Common migrant and possible breeder at one spot close to the Park. Migration is reaching its peak in mid-May, when up to 100 individuals were seen 14 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM) and from mid September to the beginning of October, with up to 160 birds 24 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM) and more than 200 individuals 3 October 2013 (BJ, SK, PF). During June one pair was regularly observed on a small lake south of the Park, where a brood seems possible, and one bird was seen on 29 June 2013 on Chomutina lake (WH).

18. Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

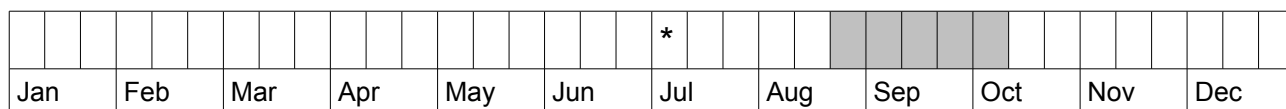
Кряква / Stockente



Common migrant and breeder. Pairs have been observed in every kind of wetland, also on temporary water bodies on fields. The population of the Park was estimated 25-50 pairs in 2013. One nest was found in a willow shrub in a wet sedge meadow 14 May 2013, containing 12 eggs (WH). On a moulting site at Chomutina lake more than 100 birds have been counted 29 June 2013 (WH). During migration the most common duck species, especially during September, when up to 300 birds were seen every year on Kapustikha lake. One late brood was found in 2013, when BJ and SK observed 12 still flightless chicks with growing flight feathers in the wetlands west of Muraviovka village 11 October.

19. Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*

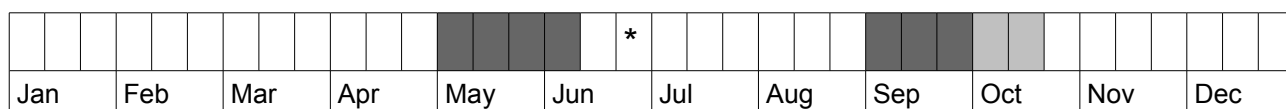
Черная кряква / Fleckschnabelente



The subspecies *zonorhyncha* is a rare migrant and possible breeder. One bird was observed 8-14 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS), eight 29 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP,) up to five 6-8 September, one 22 September (PF, ST et al.) and six 10 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF). All this observations were made around Kapustikha lake. The only hint for possible breeding was a adult bird in suitable habitat in the northern part 9 July 2013 (WH).

20. Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

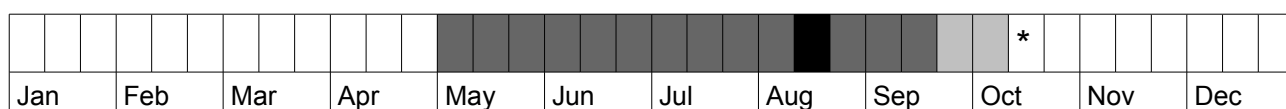
Шилохвость / Spießente



Regular migrant during May and September, with maximum counts of five birds in spring (14 May 2013 WH, NH, FM) and around 20 individuals in autumn (8/9 September 2013 PF ST et al.). One pair stayed from the end of May until 10 June at a temporary water body on a field (WH, FM, PM, AS, US), and five males with two females were seen on a moulting site at Chomutina lake 29 June 2013 (WH), thus breeding can not be excluded.

21. Garganey *Anas querquedula*

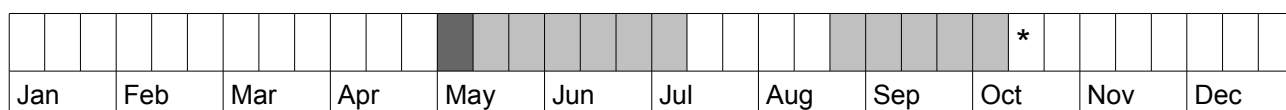
Чирок-трескунок / Knäkente



Common breeder and migrant. During breeding season the most common duck species, when couples can be observed on every small pond and on slow-floating water channels. The population was estimated 30-60 pairs in 2013. One female with chicks was found at a temporary water body on the Park's fields in early July 2013 (SMS) and one female with eight big ducklings was seen in the southern part 16 July (WH, KW). The biggest gatherings have been counted during August, with a maximum of around 50 birds 11 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF). Most birds leave during September, but in 2011 one bird stayed until 12 October (WH).

22. Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

Широконоска / Löffelente



Rare migrant and rare breeder. Like most of the duck species the first individuals arrive at the beginning of May, with a spring maximum of five birds 5 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). At least one pair seemed to breed at a slow-floating water body in the southern part, where the species was found until the beginning of July (WH et al.). At the same spot, one male was observed 31 May 2012 (UP, RS). Two males and one female were counted on a moulting site at Chomutina lake 29 June 2013 (WH). During September they occur

irregular between the end of August and the beginning of October, with a maximum count 18 September 2012, when ten birds were seen at Kapustikha lake and five more in the southern part (WH, FE, FM). The last bird was seen 11 October 2011 (WH).

23. Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*

Красноголовый нырок / Tafelente

										*		*										
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Rare migrant during both spring and autumn seasons. At a slow-floating water channel in the southern part birds were observed at least two times in 2013: 3, 12 May and 1, 10 May (WH). One pair was observed on Kapustikha lake 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and five individuals (probably first year birds) 3 September 2013 (WH, AH et al.).

24. Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri*

Бэров нырок / Baermoorente

[illegible]

Rare and irregular migrant and probable breeder. Several observations were made on a slow-floating water channel in the southern part of the Park, where the first bird probably belonging to that species was seen 18 June 2013 (AS, US). One female was seen close to that spot 9 and 25 July (WH, KW), so a brood can not be excluded (see also Heim et al. 2013). Only once the species was seen during autumn migration: One bird was observed on Kapustikha lake 12 October 2011 (WH). The species was a rare but regular breeder at the Park in the 1980's (SMS).

25. Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

Хохлатая чернеть / Reiherente

											*								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

Regular migrant during the first decade of May and from mid-September to mid-October, with maximum counts of around 20 birds in the southern part of the Park 2-10 May 2013 (WH et al.), 14 individuals on Kapustikha lake on 7 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and 20 birds also there on 3 October 2013 (BJ, SK, PF).

26. Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

Морская чернеть / Bergente

														*	*														
Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Vagrant, for the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2012: One male and two female-type birds were seen 30 September and five female-type individuals 1 October on Kapustikha lake (WH, FM).

27. White-winged Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

Горбоносый турпан / Samtente

								*																		
Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Vagrant, for the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2013: one female *stejnegeri* was observed at Arbusicha river south of Kurapatina village 3 June (WH, KW).

28. Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

Обыкновенный гоголь / Schellente

[illegible]

Rare autumn migrant, with irregular observations between the beginning of September and mid-October. Only one spring record: one male at Kapustikha lake 31 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM, AS, US). Highest count in autumn: 11 males and two female-type birds 6 October 2012 (WH, FM).

29. Smew *Mergus albellus*

Луток / Zwergsäger

[illegible]

Rare migrant, regular only in the last decade of September and the first decade of October. Usually only single birds or small flocks occur, but up to seven birds stayed at Kapustikha lake 28 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and 15 were found in the flooded wetlands west of Muraviovka village 6 October 2013 (BJ, SK). During spring 2013 recorded at only one spot in the southern part, where two males and one female were seen 2 May and a single female 10 May (WH).

30. Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

Большой крохаль / Gänsesäger

[illegible]

Regular autumn migrant, not recorded during spring migration. Birds usually arrive late during the last days of September and the last birds leave until the end of October. Up to ten birds can be regularly seen hunting in Kapustikha lake during that time, but the

31. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

								*						*	*								
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	

32. Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

[illegible]

33. Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

[illegible]

18

plastic bags. Three chicks were ringed in one nest close to Duchovskoie village in an oak tree 19 June (WH, FM, AS, KW). During breeding season they mostly forage in the wetlands, but during migration also on the fields. Most numerous mid/end-September, when up to 11 birds were seen migrating 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Most of the birds leave until the first days of October, the last one migrated east-ward 16 October 2013 (BJ).

34. White-tailed Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Орлан-белохвост / Seeadler

[illegible]

Rare migrant during October: One adult migrating 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS), one immature individual in front of the headquarters 15 October and one first-year bird migrating 17 October 2012 (WH, FM) as well as one 9 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK), whereas a bird seen in the wetlands on 13 October 2013 was at least in its second year (SK, BJ).

35. Eastern Marsh-harrier *Circus spilonotus*

Восточный болотный лунь / Mangroveweihe

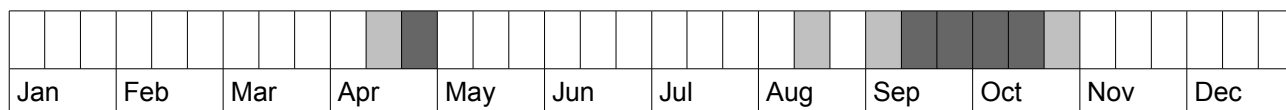
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Jan	Feb		Mar	Apr		May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									

Regular migrant and breeder, mostly in wet habitats, but foraging was also observed on fields. The first male arrived 30 April 2013, but only since mid-May the species was observed regularly. The population was not easy to estimate, between three and six pairs may have bred at the Park in 2013. 6 August 2013 nine birds were counted at one time (WH, AH, PF, JP). Most birds leave until the beginning of September, but one bird was seen 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

Separation of the three *Circus* species is not always easy and numerous observed birds were left undetermined.

36. Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

Полевой лунь / Kornweihe

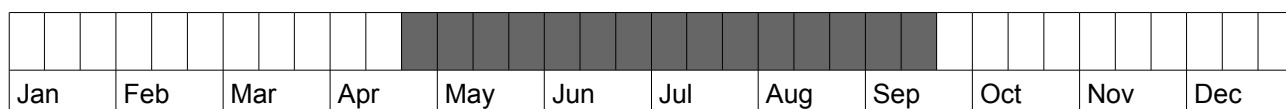


Common migrant at the end of April and during late September/early October. Two records in mid-August on fields within the Park: 11 August 2013 one female and 12 August 2013 one adult male (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP). Last bird noticed 27 October 2012 (WH).

Separation of the three *Circus* species is not always easy and numerous observed birds were left undetermined.

37. Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*

Пегий лунь / Elsterweihe

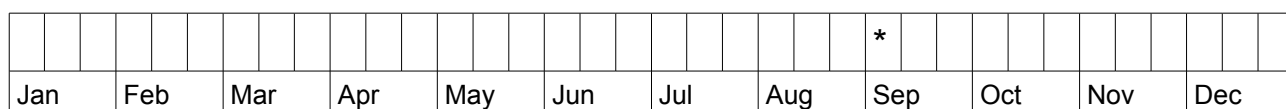


Common migrant and rare breeder in both dry and wet habitats. First birds arrived at the end of April, and the species was regularly observed until mid-September. Two pairs were found inside the Park in 2013. 18 August 2013 two juvenile birds were seen hunting in the wetlands while seven more individuals migrated through in a loose flock (PF, WH, AH).

Separation of the three *Circus* species is not always easy and numerous observed birds were left undetermined.

38. Japanese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter gularis*

Малый перепелятник / Trillersperber

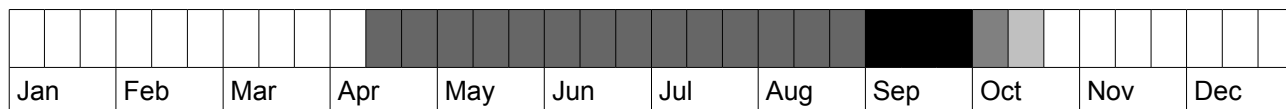


Vagrant or irregular migrant, only one record within the Park: a juvenile was caught and ringed 2 September 2013 (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP). Furthermore, the species possibly bred

not far from the Park at Gilchin river behind Muraviovka village, where a displaying couple was observed 20 June 2013 (WH, FM, AS, US, KW).

39. Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*

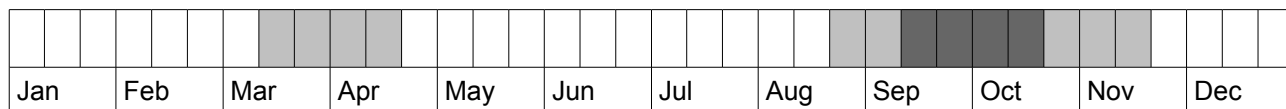
Перепелятник / Sperber



The subspecies *nisosimilis* is a regular migrant and rare breeder. One pair bred in a birch tree within a small pine forest next to the summer camp, two chicks were ringed there 25 June 2013 (WH, AS, US, KW). Another pair bred outside of the Park's border in an oak tree in a small forest near Duchovskoie village, where four chicks got ringed on 20 July (WH, KW). Most common during September, when up to five birds can be seen daily around the headquarters. Most birds leave until the first days of October, the latest bird was seen in the summer camp 16 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

40. Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

Тетеревятник / Habicht



Rare but regular migrant, especially from mid-September to mid-October. It can not be excluded that some birds overwinter in the area. 1 March 2013 one individual was seen near Blagoveshchensk (WH). Most of the birds seem to belong to the subspecies *schvedowi*, but some birds showed features of the much paler subspecies *albidus*, like one adult 6 April 2013 (WH) and one bird 5 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

41. Eurasian Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

Канюк / Mäusebussard

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

The subspecies *japonicus* is a regular autumn migrant, but was not recorded during spring migration. Most birds migrate through in the last two decades of September, where up to 20 were counted 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Only one record in August: one bird was seen 26 August 2013 near the headquarters (PF).

42. Upland Buzzard *Buteo hemilasius*

Мохноногий курганник / Mongolenbussard

[illegible]

Rare breeder and regular visitor. In 2013, one pair bred at the Park and another one close to it next to Duchovskoie village. Nests were built in isolated trees in the wetlands, but foraging takes mostly place in drier areas. Two chicks in the Duchovskoie nest have been ringed 19 June (WH, FM, AS). The nest inside the Park was thrown down by a storm, but the chick survived and was fed on the ground, where we ringed it 13 July (WH, KW). Usually single birds or pairs are seen, but five birds each were noticed on fields next to Muraviovka village 17 October 2012 (WH, FM) and 14 October 2013 (BJ, SK). Rarely seen during summer, but regular during autumn until mid-November. During winter time they hunt for Pheasants. Some birds may overwinter. Two birds have been found killed by electric poles: one 21 April 2013 (WD) and one in July 2013 (WH, KW).

43. Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*

Зимняк / Raufußbussard

[illegible]

44. Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									

45. Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec											

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Обыкновенная пустельга / Turmfalke

Rare but regular migrant and summer visitor, breeding close to the Park around Duchovskoie and Kurapatina villages. In the past, this species was a common breeder at the Park (SMS). Never observed in the wetlands, foraging occurs only in agricultural land. The first bird arrived 14 April 2013 (WD). Kestrels did not breed at Muraviovka Park in 2013, but pairs have been observed close to it at old water towers in Kurapatina and Duchovskoie villages and at a Magpie nest on an electric pole, where they might have bred. More regular in the Park after the breeding season from the end of July until October, some birds stayed in 2012 until mid-November (WH).

Амурский кобчик / Amurfalke

Common migrant and breeder. The birds arrive at the beginning of May and immediately occupy their nests. The majority of the population breeds in Magpie nests (Maier et al. in prep.). The Park's total population is assumed 40-50 breeding pairs in 2013. The first chicks have been ringed 17 July (WH, KW), the last ones on 10 August (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP). Remnants of dead adults have been found in or close to nests in the southern part of the Park, probably killed by an Eagle Owl. Before they leave during mid-September huge gatherings can be seen on wires along the roads or on roosting sites in forest islands in the wetlands, e.g. 59 on wires 31 August 2013 (AH, PF, WH, SJ, JP) and at least 80 on a roosting site 13 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.). The last bird was seen 2 October 2013 along the road south of Kurapatina village (SK, BJ, PF).

48. Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Дербник / Merlin

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec															

Rare autumn migrant. One bird was seen 16 September 2012 (FE), one individual 13 October 2012 (WH, FM), one individual probable belonging to this species 24 September 2013 and regularly between 6-15 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF), most of them female-type birds.

49. Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Чеглок / Baumfalke

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec															

Regular migrant and uncommon breeder. Between four and six pairs bred in 2013, using old Crow and Magpie nests. Three chicks each have been ringed in nests 17 and 23 July (WH, KW). More detailed information will be published soon (Maier et al. in prep.). The first bird was seen migrating northward 28 April 2013 (WH), but the majority of the local birds arrived during mid-May. They can be regularly observed until mid-September.

50. Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Сансан / Wanderfalke

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec							

Rare autumn migrant. One migrating 29 September 2012 (FE) and one first-year bird 4 October 2012 (WH, FM). In 2013 more regular: One 14 and two 15 September (PF, ST et al.) as well as one west of Muraviovka village 6 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK). No registrations in autumn 2011.

51. Daurian Partridge *Perdix dauurica*

Бородатая куропатка / Bartrebhuhn

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

Vagrant. One bird flushed next to a sandy road between Muraviovka and Korfovo villages in the southern part of the Park 18 September 2012 (WH). Until the 1970's this species was a uncommon resident (SMS).

52. Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica*

Японский перепел / Japanwachtel

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

Common breeder, in both dry and wet habitats. The first bird was flushed 14 April 2013 on a snow-free place on a field in the southern part of the Park (WH, JN) and the first calling male was heard two days later around the headquarters (WH). The population in 2013 is estimated 120-200 calling males. Calls can be heard until the beginning of September, in spring all day and night and later in summer only during dusk or dawn. Hard to observe outside the breeding season, our latest record is an individual on a snowy field 17 October 2012 (WH, FM).

53. Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

Фазан / Fasan

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

Common breeder and one of the species overwintering in the region. Males are calling from mid-April until the beginning of September. 100-130 territories have been mapped at the Park in 2013. During winter time birds are more easy to observe and there can be

54. Yellow-legged Buttonquail *Turnix tanki*

[illegible]

55. Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo*

[illegible]

56. Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*

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Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

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chick was observed in the wetlands in front of the headquarters 5-6 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK). On 24 October, 19 adults and one chick was found in a mixed flock with Hooded and White-naped Cranes, while 22 adults and three chicks flew over 25 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

57. White-naped Crane *Grus vipio*

Даурский журавль / Weißnackenkranich

[illegible]

Common breeder and autumn migrant. The first pairs arrived on the breeding grounds 1 April 2013 (WH, CH). Up to 20 pairs held a territory during early spring 2013, but later only 11 pairs were found during breeding season. Several nests were destroyed by flooding, one nest was saved by SMS and WD in May. Only five families with chicks have been observed during July. From the end of August until the end of September there are usually big flocks roosting in the wetlands, the maximum in 2011 was around 160 individuals 22 September (FE) and in 2012 85 individuals were counted 1 September (FE). In 2013 the water level was much higher than in the previous years and there was no roosting site at Muraviovka Park, but 24 October a flock of 70 birds was noticed (SK, BJ) – which is also the latest observation of this species.

58. Eurasian Crane *Grus grus*

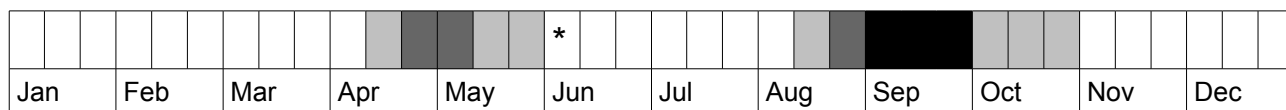
Серый журавль / Kranich

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Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov	Dec

Rare migrant during spring season and rare but regular in autumn. One bird each was observed on 30 May and 1 June 2013 (WH, FM, PM). One individual was spotted 29 August 2012 (FE, WH) and single birds or families are noticed regularly during the last two decades of September.

59. Hooded Crane *Grus monachus*

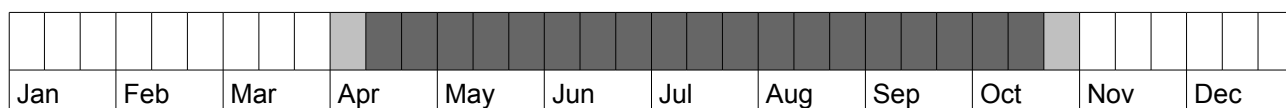
Черный журавль / Mönchskranich



Common migrant, especially at the end of April and the beginning of May and in larger concentrations during autumn migration, with a peak in September. In spring they do not stay long and most of the birds just migrate through, the biggest flock counted 38 individuals 7 May 2013 (WH). The last four birds were seen 5 June 2013 on a field in the southern part (PM). During autumn there can be large roosting sites in the Park's wetlands, but this was not the case in 2013, probably because of the high water levels. Maximum counts: 380 individuals 18 September 2012 (FE, WH) and around 200 8 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Sometimes rather large flocks can be seen until October, like 91+1 individuals migrating 12 October 2012 (WH, FM).

60. Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis*

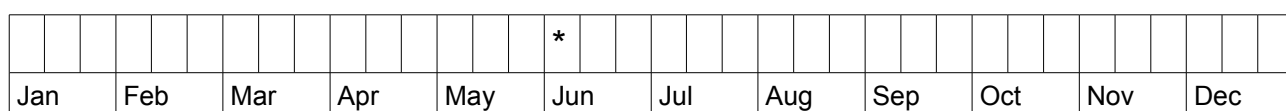
Японский журавль / Mandschurenkranich



Rare breeder and migrant. The first pair in the Park was observed 11 April 2013 (WH), but some individuals have been noticed some days earlier close to it (WD). Two to three pairs were present in 2013, and at least one pair bred: a family with two chicks was observed in the northern part several times during July (WH, JN, KW). The birds stay regular until mid-October, but in 2011 one family with two chicks stayed at least until 30 October (WH).

61. Swinhoe's Rail *Coturnicops exquisitus*

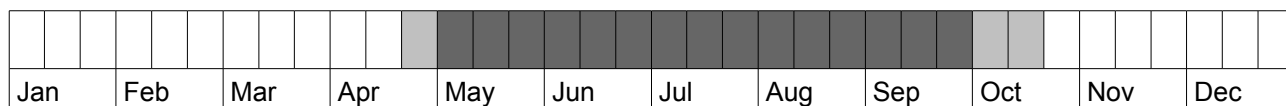
Белокрылый погоныш / Mandschurensumpfhuhn



Status unclear, possible breeder. Only one certain observation: 5 June 2013 one individual was flushed in a wet sedge meadow south of the headquarters (WH, AS, KW). This species was also observed in the past, but its status at the Park was never known (SMS).

62. Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Востоносибирский пастушок / Wasserralle



The subspecies *indicus* is a common breeder, most common not in reeds but in wet sedge meadows. The first calling male was heard at Kapustikha lake 27 April 2013 (WH). In 2012, 5-10 males were heard calling around the headquarters on 1 June (UP). In 2013, the population was estimated 40-70 pairs. One nest with 13 eggs was found in a wet meadow 18 June 2013 (WH). Some birds stay until October: two were observed escaping from fire 9 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and one was seen at Kapustikha lake until 16 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

Probably separate species Brown-cheeked Rail *Rallus indicus*.

63. Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*

Погоныш-крошка / Zwergsumpfhuhn



Widespread breeder in wet meadows, easily overlooked especially during summer time and migration, when birds remain silent. The birds arrive on the end of May and calls can be heard until the first days of July. Due to its secretive behaviour it was hard to estimate the population, the Park held between 10 and 30 pairs in 2013. One nest with three eggs was found in a sedge meadow west of Kapustikha lake 10 June 2013 (WH, FM, PM, AS) and another nest with five eggs was found in a sedge meadow close to a colony of White-winged Terns in the southern part of the Park 9 July 2013 (WH). Most of the autumn records belong to trapped birds. The latest observation was a first-year bird, trapped and

ringed 17 September 2012 (FE, WH).

64. Band-bellied Crake *Porzana paykulli*

Большой погоньш / Mandarinsumpfhuhn

[illegible]

Common breeder in wet meadows with tussocks, in most cases at the edge between the wetlands and the first terrace. The first bird was heard calling in the northern part 21 May 2013 (WH), and they were regularly noticed until the beginning of July. In 2012, three calling males were heard around the headquarters 30 May (UP). The population in 2013 was estimated 50-100 calling males – according to SMS (pers. comm.) the species was never that common before. The last calls were heard 26 July 2013 (WH).

65. Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Камышница / Teichhuhn

[illegible]

Rare breeder, the species has recently colonized the Amur region and the first breeding for Muraviovka Park was proofed in 2011 (Heim et al. in prep). The first birds have been found at the beginning of June, and most of the individuals leave during September, when they can be found regularly on Kapustikha lake. Between three and ten pairs may have bred at the Park in 2013, and some more pairs south and north at the Park, especially around Kurapatina village. The latest observation was an adult bird 28 September 2012 (WH, FM).

66. Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

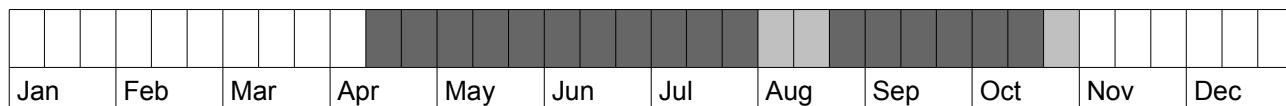
Лысуха / Bläßhuhn

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Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec

Vagrant, only one record – a single individual on a well-vegetated lake in the southern part 6 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK). See also Heim et al. (in prep).

67. Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

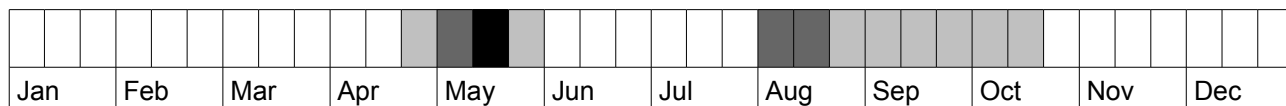
Чибис / Kiebitz



Widespread breeder next to temporary water bodies on fields, in the wetlands only rarely during migration. The first two birds arrived 11 April 2013 (WD), and the local breeding birds stay in the area at least until the end of July. Two or three pairs bred on the Parks fields in 2013, and at least five more pairs close to Muraviovka village, where one chick each was ringed 20 June (WH, AS, KW) and 9 July (WH, KW). Migration is noticeable from the end of August until mid-October. The biggest migrating flock counted 60 individuals 17 October 2012 (WH, FM).

68. Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*

Бурокрылая ржанка / Tundra-Goldregenpfeifer



Common migrant, most numerous during mid-May. On 13 May 2013 more than 3500 birds stayed on the Park's fields (WH, FM, PM). During autumn migration they rarely come down, most of them migrate through. The biggest flock counted 40 individuals 9 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP). In 2013 some birds were observed rather late, with the last two ones 15 October (SK, BJ).

69. Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

Тулес / Kiebitzregenpfeifer

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Vagrant. One single individual migrated southward 21 September 2012 (FE), which is the first and only record for Muraviovka Park.

70. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*

Малый зук / Flussregenpfeifer

[illegible]

Rare spring migrant. Four birds were seen on a temporary water body on a field behind the Park's farm 28 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM) and one individual on a field near Duchovskoie village 7 May 2013 (WH). In the past this species was an uncommon breeder at the Park (SMS).

A breeding pair was found in June 2013 in a construction area at the bank of the Amur river in Blagoveshchensk (WH).

71. Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

Вальдшнеп / Waldschnepfe

[illegible]

Rare and secretive migrant. One bird was trapped and ringed each 30 April and 1 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM), and one displaying male was observed 1 May 2013, too (WH).

During autumn, single individuals have been trapped and ringed 14, 15 and 25 September 2013 (PE, ST et al.). The last one was flushed 14 October 2013 (SK).

72. Pin-tailed Snipe *Gallinago stenura*

Азиатский бекас / Spießbekassine

[illegible]

Common migrant. During spring, this species was noticed between 7 and 26 May 2013, with a maximum of around 20 birds 16 May (WH, FM, NH). During autumn migration most common from August until the beginning of September. The last bird was found 7 October 2013 in the northern part (SK, BJ, PF). Pin-tailed Snipes are found in drier habitats than Common Snipes, they are less common on mud-flats but regularly flushed along roads, fields and sometimes even in meadows with scattered trees as long as there are some wet places. Identification of the *Gallinago* species is not always easy, and especially migrating individuals often had to stay undetermined.

73. Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

Бекас / Bekassine

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Common migrant and rare breeder. First displaying birds were heard 27 April 2013 in the wetlands in front of the headquarters (WH). Rarely recorded during breeding season, displaying males were noticed until the beginning of June and one bird was flushed in the northern part 15 July 2013 (WH). The population was estimated five to 20 pairs in 2013. Seven migrating individuals probably belonging to that species were observed 9 August 2013 (WH). Most common during September, when more than 25 birds were flushed around the mist-netting place 18 September 2012 (FE, WH, FM, MF). The last one was found 12 October 2011 (WH).

Identification of the *Gallinago* species is not always easy, and especially migrating individuals often had to stay undetermined.

74. Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*

Американский бекасовидный веретенник / Großer Schlammläufer

																				*													
Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec

Vagrant. For the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2013, when a single bird was found in a flooded meadow south of Kurapatina 2 October (SK, BJ, PF; photo). This is the first record for the Amur region.

75. Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*

Кроншнеп-малютка / Zwergbrachvogel

										*												
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Vagrant, only once recorded: one migrating southward on 31 August 2012 (FE). In the past this species was a common transient at the Park (SMS).

76. Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Средний кроншнеп / Regenbrachvogel

					*	*					*								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			Jun	Jul		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					

Rare migrant. One bird each was noticed 9 and 14 May 2013 (WH), and two big flocks of 60 and 33 individuals moving north-eastward 22 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). Only one record during autumn migration: a single bird flying southward 10 August 2013 (WH, PF).

77. Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*

Дальневосточный кроншнеп / Isabellbrachvogel

[illegible]

Rare migrant and summer visitor. Only two records during spring migration – one bird each 27 April and 4 May 2013 (WH). In 2012, one calling bird was noticed 31 May (UP). More regular observed in small flocks of up to five birds on fields during June, those are probably birds which lost their broods or which did not find a mate. Rare again during autumn migration in August, with a maximum of six migrating individuals 6 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, JP). The last one migrated through 5 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.).

78. Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

Щеголь / Dunkler Wasserläufer

						*				*	*		*	*			*	*				
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec											

Rare migrant during May and regular in September. The biggest flock contained 15 individuals migrating eastward 14 May 2013 (PM). Some additional summer records may refer to early returnees, like seven birds in full breeding plumage 29 June 2013 in the middle of the Park (WH). Two late records in 2013 in the wetlands west of Muraviovka village, where seven birds have been found 6 October and 15 individuals 15 October (SK, BJ).

79. Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*

Травник / Rotschenkel

[illegible]

Rare migrant or vagrant, only one observation of two birds together with White-naped

83. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

84. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

85. Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

Rare migrant. Only one spring record: four birds were seen on a flooded field 10 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). During mid-September 2012 this species was seen regular at a mudflat in the wetlands in the southern part, where one bird was trapped and ringed 18 September (WH, FE, MF, FM).

86. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Острохвостый песочник / Spitzschwanz-Strandläufer

Rare migrant or vagrant, only once recorded: An adult bird was flushed on a mudflat in the southern part 18 September 2012 (WH).

87. Mew Gull *Larus canus*

Сизая чайка / Stormmöwe

Rare migrant. One first-year bird migrated westward 10 October 2013 (SK, BJ). The species was found regularly during migration along Amur river outside of Muraviovka Park (WH).

88. Yellow-legged Gull *Larus cachinnans*

Востоносибирская чайка / Weißkopfmöwe

The subspecies *mongolicus* is a rare migrant or vagrant. For the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2013, when one individual each was observed 16 and 19 September (ST, PF et al.).

89. Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*

Озерная чайка / Lachmöwe

Rare but regular migrant and possible breeder. One pair may have bred on Swan lake in the northern part of the Park in 2013. 1 June 2013 a flock of 40 birds was observed (PM, FM, AS, US). One bird was seen south of Kurapatina village 26 July (WH, KW) and one on Arbusicha river 6 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, JP). Regular between the end of August and the end of September, with up to 25 birds on 11 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.) The last four birds have been seen west of Muraviovka village 11 October 2013 (SK, BJ). Until the year 2000 this species was an uncommon breeder at the Park (SMS).

89. Little Gull *Larus minutus*

Малая чайка / Zwergmöwe

Rare migrant or vagrant. Six birds were observed behind Kapustika lake 25 August, and two birds at the same spot 26 August 2013 (AH, WH, PF, SJ, JP). These are the first records for Muraviovka Park.

90. Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

Речная крачка / Flußseeschwalbe

The subspecies *longipennis* is a regular migrant and rare breeder at Muraviovka Park. The first bird was noticed 7 May 2013 near Swan lake (WH). Between the end of May and the beginning of June the species was almost daily observed, up to 10 individuals were found

in the northern part at Arbusicha river 3 June 2013 (WH, KW). One pair bred in the southern part next to a colony of White-winged Terns. During August more than 30 Common Terns were seen hunting over the flooded wetlands. The species was also regular noticed at Zeya river near Blagoveshchensk, where UP found the species in May 2012, too.

91. Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*

Малая крачка / Zwergseeschwalbe

Rare migrant. Only one record: Two birds were seen at a lake in the northern part 4 June 2013 (PM, US, KW).

92. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*

Белошекая крачка / Weissbart-Seeschwalbe

Rare migrant and possible breeder. Three birds migrated through 1 June 2012 (UP, RS). In 2013, two or three birds were observed several times in a colony of White-winged Terns in the northern part of the Park between 21 May and 22 June (WH), thus breeding seems likely.

93. White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Белокрылая крачка / Weissflügel-Seeschwalbe

Irregular migrant and breeder. In 2012, three birds were observed flying southward 30 May

(UP, RS). The first birds in 2013 were observed 18 May (PM, FM, WH). Because of the high water levels, many colonies were founded in 2013 – between 150 and 300 pairs bred at Muraviovka Park. Until the year 2000 this species was a common breeder at the Park, but it became rare and is breeding irregular now (SMS). Many nests were destroyed by the flood, so the colonies changed a lot during the breeding season. During a check of two colonies in the south on 9 July 2013 (WH) two chicks and nine nests were found: two were destroyed by the flood and seven contained eggs (2x3, 3x2, 2x1). At one colony in the south close to the road at least 30 fledglings were counted among 200 individuals 24 July (WH, KW). The last birds were seen 27 August 2013, when around 250 individuals were counted on a wire in the flooded wetlands west of Muraviovka village (WH, PF et al.). One unidentified *Chlidonias* migrated southward 10 September 2012 (WH).

Сизый голубь (одомашненная форма) / Straßentaube

Regular visitor throughout the year and rare breeder. In 2013, two males and one female stayed during the breeding season at the Park's farm, but did not breed successful. Huge flocks with many hundred individuals can be found at the farms of Muraviovka and Kurapatina villages, those birds sometimes feed on the Park's fields.

Большая горлица / Orientturteltaube

Common breeder. The first calling males were heard 12 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Between 50 and 75 pairs bred in trees along the roads or in small forest islands in the wetlands. The first nest with chicks was found 4 June 2013 (WH), and chicks were ringed later between 15 June and 23 July. Huge gatherings can be found after the breeding

season until mid-September, with a maximum of 101 individuals counted on wires between Duchovskoie village and the Park's headquarters on 31 August 2013 (PF, AH, WH, SJ, JP). Most of the birds leave until the first days of October, the last two birds were seen 14 October 2013 at the road to the Park (SK, BJ). Feathers of a dead bird found 2 November 2012 (WH) were probably already some weeks old.

96. Eurasian Collared-dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Кольчатая горлица / Türkentaube

Vagrant. One bird was seen on a wire three kilometres behind Muraviovka village at the Korfovo road 13 July 2013 (WH, KW).

97. Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus*

Индийская кукушка / Kurzflügelkuckuck

Rare migrant. The distinct calls have been heard several times between 17 May and 9 June 2013 (WH, PM, AS), but the species is hard to see.

98. Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

Обыкновенная кукушка / Kiskisk

Common migrant and breeder. The first male was heard calling 13 May 2013 (WH), the last one 23 July 2013 (WH, KW). Between 60 and 80 calling males have been mapped at the Park in 2013. One big chick was fed by Black-browed Reed Warblers 9 July (WH).

Until the 31 August 2013 single individuals have been observed, but identification of the Cuckoo species in the field is almost impossible as long as they do not call.

99. Horsfield's Cuckoo *Cuculus horsfieldi*

Глухая кукушка / Horsfieldkuckuck

Rare migrant. Two birds probably belonging to that species have been trapped and ringed 17 and 23 May 2013 (PM, FM, WH).

Formerly placed within Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*.

100. Oriental Scops-owl *Otus sunia*

Восточная совка / Orient-Zwergohreule

Regular migrant, more conspicuous during spring when males are calling in the night and sometimes even during daytime. The first bird was trapped and ringed 30 April 2013 (FM, NH). Calling males were heard from mid-May until mid-June. Only three autumn records: one bird each 7 and 9 September 2012 (WH, FE, MF, FM) and 17 September 2013 (ST, PF et al.).

101. Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo*

Филин / Uhu

Rare summer visitor. One bird was flushed close to a colony of Rooks 14 June 2013 (AS) and one was seen in the southern part next to remnants of killed adult Amur Falcons 16

July 2013 (WH, KW). The species might be a regular visitor, coming from the Lesser Chingan Mountains on the other bank of the Amur river.

102. Snowy Owl *Nyctea scandiaca*

Белая сова / Schneeeule

Rare migrant and/or winter visitor. One individual, probably a male bird, was observed flying eastward over the Park's fields 19 March 2013 (WH, BB, CH). According to local farmers this species can be seen regular during winter.

103. Ural Owl *Strix uralensis*

Длиннохвостая неясыть / Habichtskauz

Regular winter visitor, single birds stay during all winter close to the Park's headquarters (SY). The earliest bird was seen 19 October 2012 (WH), the last one 30 March 2013 (WH, CH). Two birds sitting on electric poles were observed 9 November 2012 (WH). Old feathers of a killed bird were found in 24 April 2013 after the snow melted south of the headquarters (WH). In the past, Northern Goshawks were observed killing Ural Owls at the Park (SMS).

104. Northern Hawk Owl *Surnia ulula*

Ястребиная сова / Sperbereule

Rare migrant. The first record for the Park was a bird photographed by TK close to the

headquarters at the end of September 2011, and one bird was spotted in the wetlands 22 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF).

105. Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus*

Мохноногий сыч / Rauhfußkauz

					*														
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

Vagrant. For the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2013, when a bird escaped from a mist-net in the early morning of 8 April (WH).

106. Brown Hawk-owl *Ninox scutulata*

Иглоногая сова / Falkenkauz

												*							
Jan	Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

Vagrant or rare migrant. One bird was trapped and ringed 16 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.).

107. Northern Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*

Ушастая сова / Waldohreule

[illegible]

Common migrant and breeder. The first calling male was heard 5 April 2013 (WH, CH). From mid-April until mid-October the species can be observed regularly, one pair bred right behind the Park's buildings using an old Magpie nest in an oak tree. Between nine and ten pairs bred at Muraviovka Park in 2013, most of them in Magpie nests (Maier et al. in prep.). The first breeding Owl was seen 7 May 2013 (WH). Chicks fledged from at least five nests, the first chicks got ringed 14 June, the last ones 8 July 2013 (WH, FM, KW et

al.). After the breeding season many Long-eared Owls can be found along the roads, where seven have been counted between Kurapatina village and the Park's headquarters 9 September 2013 (PF, JP). The latest observation was a bird seen 25 October 2011 (WH).

108. Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

Болотная сова / Sumpfohreule

					*	*					*												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												

Rare migrant and breeder. A calling male was heard south of Kapustikha lake on the morning of 17 April 2013 (WH). One bird each was flushed in the wetlands 7 and 21 May (WH), and one bird probably belonging to that species was seen regular close to the headquarters 29 May to 3 June 2013 (PM). Between one and to pairs might have bred at the Park in 2013. On 25 July 2013 one individual was observed when chased by White-winged Terns in the southern part (WH, KW). More often registered in autumn, especially during mid-September. Remnants of a bird killed by a mammal were found 3 October 2012 in the south-western part (WH, FM) and a fresh dead juvenile was found under a power line south of the headquarters 5 October 2013 (BJ, SK). In the past this species was known as a common breeder (SMS).

109. Jungle Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus*

Большой козодой / Dschungelnachtschwalbe

[illegible]

Regular migrant, but irregular during autumn migration. The first calling male was heard at the forest edge north of the headquarters 19 May 2013 (WH). Calling males were also noticed 29 May and 1 June 2012 (UP, RS) as well as 9 June 2013 (PM, AS). On 10 June 2013 two birds were flushed in willow shrub (WH, PM, AS). Between mid-August and mid-September 2013 this species was seen almost daily, with a maximum of four birds on 2

September 2013 (PF, AH, WH, SJ, JP). No records during autumn 2011 and 2012.

110. White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*

Иглохвостый стриж / Stachelschwanzsegler

								*										
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec							

Regular migrant. One individual was observed 29 May 2012 (UP), and single migrating birds have been noticed almost daily between 24 and 29 May 2013 (WH, PM). One bird was noticed in the southern part of the Park 9 July 2013 (WH, KW), and around 20 birds migrated southward within 15 minutes close to Korfovo village 28 July 2013 (WH, KW). Single individuals have been observed until mid-August.

111. Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus*

Белопоясный стриж / Pazifiksegler

									*	*		*	*				*																	
Jan			Feb				Mar					Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug		Sep			Oct			Nov		Dec

Rare migrant. One bird each was seen 19 and 23 May 2013 (PM), and two birds have been noticed close to the Park's farm 20 and 23 June 2013 (AS, WH). Around five birds migrated southward 10 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF). Common breeder in Blagoveshchensk city, where the species was observed from 13 May until mid-August 2013 (WH).

112. Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Обыкновенный зимородок / Eisvogel

							*					*							
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec							

Regular migrant and rare breeder. The first bird was observed in the southern part 10 May 2013 (WH). Regular observed from mid-May to mid-June. We prepared a wall for

113. Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*

							*																										
Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec

114. Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

[illegible]

49

115. Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

Вертишейка / Wendehals

[illegible]

Uncommon breeder. The first two calling birds were heard 7 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). One pair bred in a nest box in an oak forest close to the headquarters, where three eggs have been found 31 May 2013 (WH, AS). Later, the eggs were destroyed, probably by Siberian Chipmunk. Most likely the same Wrynecks started now to occupy a nest box close to it, where White-cheeked Starlings were feeding their big chicks. Those chicks were found dead in the nest box 10 June, and now the Wrynecks laid their eggs. Five Wryneck chicks got ringed there 12 July (WH, KW). Calling birds around the headquarters have also been noticed 30 May and 1 June 2012 (UP, RS). Rarely recorded during autumn migration, the last bird was trapped and ringed 1 September 2013 (PF, SJ, JP, AH, WH).

116. Grey-capped Woodpecker *Dendrocopos canicapillus*

Большой острокрылый дятел / Grauscheitelspecht

[illegible]

Rare autumn migrant. One bird was noticed 26 October 2011 (WH). In 2013, one first-year female got ringed and stayed at least from 8 to 21 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF). This species was observed at the Park for the first time in 2010 by J. Henderson and A. Arlamov (SMS).

117. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor*

Малый пестрый дятел / Kleinspecht

[illegible]

118. White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos*

[illegible]

119. Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*

[illegible]

51

Желна / Schwarzspecht

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121. Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*

Седой дятел / Grauspecht

[illegible]

Regular migrant and possible winter visitor – one bird each was observed 28 February and 23 March 2013 (WH). Single birds have been observed from the end of July until mid-November, but regular only between mid-September and mid-October.

122. Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*

Рюм / Ohrenlerche

[illegible]

Rare or uncommon migrant. For the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park when a flock of around 20 birds was found on a field in the southern part 3 October 2012 (WH, FM). Another flock of more than 40 birds was observed migrating 17 October 2012 (WH, FM). In 2013, two small groups of five and two individuals migrated through on 22 October (SK, BJ).

Полевой жаворонок / Feldlerche

Common migrant and uncommon breeder. The first bird was trapped and ringed on a snow-covered field 26 March 2013 (WH, BB, CH). Massive migration was noticed during the first half of April, with a maximum of more than 100 individuals migrating north-westward on 5 April 2013 (WH, CH). Between 10 and 15 pairs bred in 2013 on the Park's fields. The first birds migrate southward with the beginning of August, but regular autumn migration was only noticed in the second half of September. The last bird was seen 8 October 2012 (WH).

Береговушка / Uferschwalbe

Rare migrant and rare breeder. One single pair bred in an old gravel mine in the Park south of Duchovskoie village. Two adults were observed flying several time in their nesting hole 20 June 2013, but on 15 July the breeding place was abandoned. Around 10 individuals hunted over Mochowoe lake in the south-west 13 July 2013 (WH). Some records during migration at the end of May as well as the beginning of June and again in mid-August. The last two birds have been observed 10 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Until the 1990's this species was a common breeder at the Park (SMS).

125. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Деревенская ласточка / Rauchschwalbe

Common migrant and uncommon breeder. The first birds arrived 5 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Between eight and ten pairs bred in the Park's buildings. Several pairs bred twice. The first big chicks got ringed 10 July 2013, the last ones fledged 1 September 2013 (WH et al.). During August and until the first days of September over 50 individuals roost regularly on the wires at the Park's farm. The last six individuals were seen at the headquarters 1 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF). Abundant breeder until the 1990's, when much more cattle was found in the area (SMS).

126. Northern House Martin *Delichon urbicum*

Воронок / Mehlschwalbe

Rare migrant. Several individuals were noticed around the buildings 30 May 2012 (UP, RS), and one bird each was observed 20 May and 1 June 2013 (PM, AS). Uncommon breeder at the Park until the 1990's (SMS).

Confusion with the very similar Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus* can not be excluded.

127. Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

Рыжепоясничная ласточка / Rötelschwalbe

Common migrant from the end of May until mid-June and in bigger numbers during

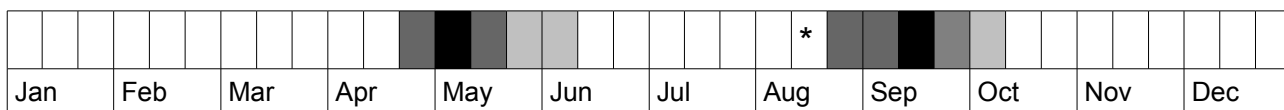
autumn migration from mid-August until the end of September. Biggest flock: 45 migrating birds on 21 September 2011 (FE). The last two individuals were observed 2 October 2013 (SK, BJ, PF).

128. Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi*

129. Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

130. Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*

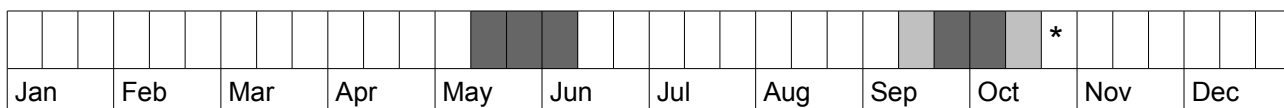
Пятнистый конек / Waldpieper



Common migrant and possible accidental breeder. During spring birds are noticed from the end of April until mid-May, with a peak during the first days of May. In 2012 the species might have bred at the Park, singing males were observed around the headquarters between 30 May and 2 June (UP, RS). The first bird on its way southward was heard 11 August 2013 (WH), but the migration reaches its peak in September, when more than 100 individuals have been counted 13 September 2012 (FE, WH). The last bird was noticed 7 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

131. Pechora Pipit *Anthus gustavi*

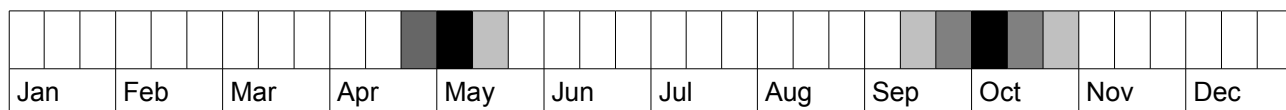
Сибирский конек / Petschorapierer



The subspecies *menzbieri* is a possible breeder, whereas nominate *gustavi* is most likely the subspecies occurring during autumn migration. Up to five singing males have been found between 14 May and 3 June 2013 (WH, AS) in wet short-grassed sedge meadows in front of the headquarters, and one singing male was heard in a similar kind of habitat north of the Park south-west of Kurapatina village on 3 June 2013 (WH, KW). Probably they left their territories as soon as the vegetation was too high – this species seems to be adapted to burned places where the grass cover is short throughout most of the breeding period. Migrating birds have been noticed between mid-September and mid-October, the last calls have been heard 21 October 2011 (WH).

132. Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens*

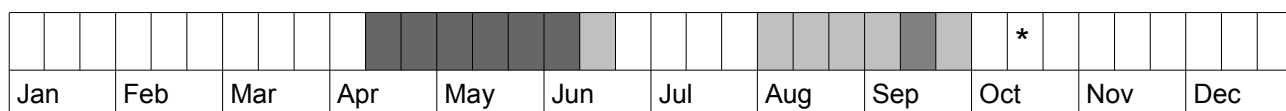
Американский конёк / Pazifikrieper



Common migrant. The first bird was noticed 26 April 2013 (WH), and migration reached its peak during the first decade of May – around 50 birds roosted in wet meadows south of Swan lake 7 May 2013 (WH). Occurs during autumn migration between mid-September and the end of October, with a maximum of more than 50 counted on a field south of the headquarters 3 October 2012 (WH).

133. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*

Белая трясогузка / Bachstelze



The subspecies *leucopsis* is a regular migrant and rare breeder, while birds of the subspecies *ocularis* are scarce and only found during migration. Especially during autumn migration, many White Wagtails can not be determined. The subspecies *baicalensis* is also a likely migrant. The first birds arrived 12 April 2013 (WH). On 27 April 2013 a mixed flock of three *leucopsis* and 12 *ocularis* was observed on a temporary water body on a field (WH). A pair of *leucopsis* tried to breed at the Park's farm in 2013, but had no success. In 2012, one pair of this subspecies also bred at the Park's buildings (UP, RS). Both subspecies have also been noticed during autumn migration, one mixed flock of *leucopsis* and *ocularis* south of Kurapatina village 5 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF) and around 20 *ocularis* 19 September 2013 close to Kurapatina village (PF, ST et al.). One late first-year bird was found 20 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

134. Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Жёлтая трясогузка / Schafstelze

Common migrant and possible breeder. At least two subspecies have been noticed, but identification of migrating individuals is impossible in most cases. Most of the migrating birds probably belong to *plexa*. During a trip to the southern part two flocks of 25 and 200 individuals were observed in wet meadows 10 May 2013, showing features of this taxa (WH). But at least some *taivana* have also been recorded during both spring and autumn. More research is needed on that topic. The first three birds migrated north-westward 27 April 2013 (WH). Some birds were observed in suitable habitats until the end of May, thus breeding can not be excluded. During autumn migrating Yellow Wagtails have been noticed between mid-August and mid-September, one late individual was noticed 28 September 2011 (FE).

135. Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Горная трясогузка / Gebirgsstelze

Common migrant. During spring occurs in the first half of May, with a maximum of seven birds migrating north-eastward 8 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Regularly observed from mid-August until the end of September, with a peak around the last days of August, when up to 10 individuals can be seen daily around the headquarters. The last bird was noticed 27 September 2012 (FE, WH).

136. Ashy Minivet *Pericrocotus divaricatus*

Серый личинкочед / Graumennigvogel

Rare migrant and exceptional breeder. The first bird arrived 20 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). More regular the species was observed during the last decade of May. One pair stayed close to the summer camp during all breeding season, and at least two fledglings were observed and photographed 6 August 2013 (WH, AH). The family stayed until the end of August. The species was not known as a breeding bird at Muraviovka Park before. Migration of single birds or small flocks of up to four birds was noticed every year especially during the first days of September. The last one was observed 17 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

137. Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*

Свиристель / Seidenschwanz

Uncommon migrant, possible winter visitor. Three birds noted 1 March 2013 along the road (WH) and four migrating north-eastward 20 April 2013 (FM, NH). At Wladimirovka, outside of the Park close to Blagoveshchensk, around 20 birds have been observed 24 April 2013 (WH). More regular observed during autumn in the second half of October, with a maximum of 50 birds 22 October 2011 (WH). 30 birds got trapped and ringed between 15 and 22 October 2013 (PF, SK, BJ).

138. Japanese Waxwing *Bombycilla japonica*

Амурский свиристель / Blutseidenschwanz

Rare but regular migrant during the first half of May and in September/October. Usually single birds or small flocks are noticed, with a spring maximum of seven on 14 May 2013 (WH) and eight roosting in a Magpie nest 22 October 2011 (WH). Only once observed together with Bohemian Waxwings – a first-year male which was trapped and ringed stayed with a flock 15-16 October 2013 (PF, SK, BJ).

139. Northern Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*

Крапивник / Zaunkönig

Rare and irregular migrant. One bird each was trapped and ringed 1 and 18 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK).

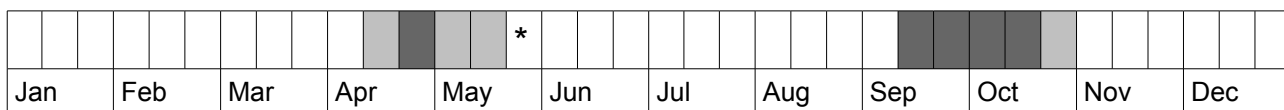
140. Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella*

Сибирская завирушка / Bergbraunelle

Common migrant. The first bird was noticed 10 April 2013 (WH), and some birds were caught and ringed regular during the second half of April. The last two birds during spring migration were observed 2 May 2013 (FM, NH, WH). More common with up to ten birds/day during autumn migration, especially during the last days of September and the first half of October. The earliest bird was trapped and ringed 21 September 2013 (ST, PF et al.), the last one 25 October 2012 (WH).

141. Naumann's Thrush *Turdus naumanni*

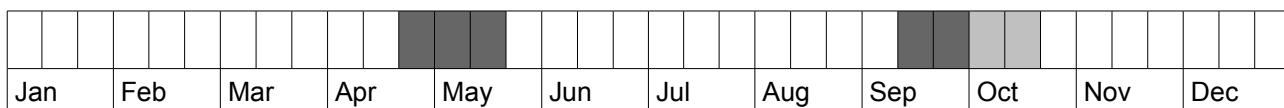
Дрозд Науманна / Rostschwanzdrossel



Common migrant. The first bird was seen in the southern part 13 April 2013 (WH). Bigger flocks of up to 50 birds were seen at the end of April, and one female with broken bill was observed until 21 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). Common during autumn migration in small flocks between five and 40 individuals during September and October. First bird was observed 16 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), the last ones 29 October 2011 (WH). Naumann's and Dusky Thrushes are not always easy to separate in the field, so many observations had to be left undetermined. They also occur in mixed flocks.

142. Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus*

Бурый дрозд / Rostflügeldrossel



Common migrant. Small flocks have been observed between 24 April and 17 May 2013, and up to 50 birds were counted 10-11 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). The first ones during autumn migration occurred 11 September 2012 (FE, WH), and small flocks are regularly seen until October. Around 120 were counted 20 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). The last two birds were noticed south of the headquarters 17 October 2012 (WH, FM).

Naumann's and Dusky Thrushes are not always easy to separate in the field, so many observations had to be left undetermined. They also occur in mixed flocks.

143. Pale Thrush *Turdus pallidus*

Бледный дрозд / Fahldrossel

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Rare autumn migrant. Two individuals have been trapped and ringed 31 August 2012, and one each 1 and 9 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM) as well as one juvenile 22 September 2013 (PF et al.).

144. Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*

Тёмный дрозд / Weißbrauendrossel

							*								*							
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Rare migrant. One second-year male was trapped and ringed 14 May 2013 (WH) and one juvenile was caught 2 September 2013 and re-trapped one day later (PF, WH et al.). These are the first records for Muraviovka Park.

145. Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum*

Сизый дрозд / Gartendrossel

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Common migrant and rare breeder. The first singing male was heard close to the Park's farm 28 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Between two and four territories were occupied during the breeding season in 2013 in the forest around the headquarters and north of it. A female with breeding patch was ringed 4 June 2013 and re-trapped two days after it (PM et al.). The first bird during autumn migration was caught 17 August 2013 (WH et al.). The species is quite common during September, when up to 11 individuals got ringed on 22 September 2013 (PF, St et al.). Never observed in flocks. The last bird was ringed 1

October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

146. Siberian Thrush *Zoothera sibirica*

Сибирский дрозд / Schieferdrossel

							*	*							*							
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec											

Rare migrant. One adult male was trapped and ringed 15 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM), and one pair (both second-year) got ringed 26 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). One first-year male was caught 9 September and re-trapped twice until 15 September 2013 (PF, SF, JP). A second-year male was ringed 17 September 2013 (ST et al.).

147. Common Scaly Thrush *Zoothera dauma*

Пестрый дрозд / Erddrossel

											*	*					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec						

Rare migrant. Single singing males were heard 9-14 May, and one second-year bird was trapped and ringed 9 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). During autumn migration one was ringed 18 September 2013 (PF) as well as one observed in the summer camp 10 October 2013 (BJ, SK).

148. White-throated Rock-thrush *Monticola gularis*

Белогорлый дрозд / Amurrötel

[illegible]

Rare migrant. One adult female was caught and ringed 24 May 2013 (PM, FM) and one juvenile was trapped 31 August 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM, SMS).

149. Rufous-tailed Robin *Luscinia sibilans*

Соловей-свистун / Schwirrnachtigall

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant. Noticed during spring migration between 13 and 27 May 2013, with a maximum of more than ten singing males heard in the forest around the headquarters on 17 May 2013 (WH). One was heard singing 30 May 2012 (UP, RS). Regularly trapped during autumn migration, most of them during the first decade of September. The first one was ringed 26 August 2013 (PF, WH et al.), the last one ringed 25 September 2013 and re-trapped again one day later (VM, PF et al.).

150. Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane*

Синий соловей / Blaunachtigall

[illegible]

Rare migrant – all records are mentioned: One singing male was heard 23 May 2013 (WH), a second-year female was ringed 1 June 2013 (WH, PM et al.) and one was heard singing in the south-west near Arbusicha river 22 June 2013 (WH, AS). During autumn migration, one juvenile male was ringed 20 August 2013 (WH, PF, AH, SJ, JP), one juvenile was trapped 7 September 2012 and re-trapped two days later (FE, MF, WH, FM), and one juvenile was ringed 13 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

151. Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica*

Варакушка / Blaukehlchen

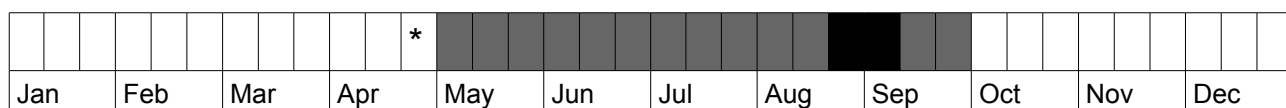
						*								*			*								
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec			

Regular migrant. One adult male was trapped and ringed 6 May 2013 (FM, NH). More

records during autumn migration, when the species is regularly trapped during the second half of September. One first-year male was caught 6 September 2013 (PF, WH, ST et al.) and the last one was ringed 4 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

152. Siberian Rubythroat *Luscinia calliope*

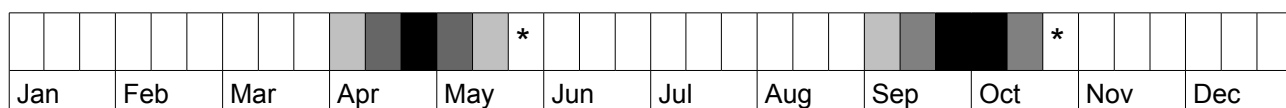
Соловей-красношейка / Rubinkehlchen



Abundant migrant and common breeder. The first two singing males were heard on the evening of the 30 April 2013 (WH). Until mid-May, most of the territories were occupied. The population at the Park in 2013 was estimated 60-100 pairs, most of them in shrubs along the edge of the terrace. During autumn migration this species was trapped and ringed in huge numbers using tape lure during night, like on 5 September 2013, when 128 Rubythroats were caught (WH, PF, ST et al.). Migration lasts until the end of September, the last bird was caught 30 September 2012 (WH, FM).

153. Orange-flanked Bush-robin *Tarsiger cyanurus*

Синехвостка / Blauschwanz



Abundant migrant, most of the birds stay for several days at the Park. The first bird, an adult female, was trapped and ringed 3 April 2013 (WH, CH). Since mid-April the species was regularly registered. At the end of the month many hundred Bluetails were caught, with a maximum of more than 60 noticed 26 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM). One late bird was ringed 28 May 2013 (WH, PM et al.). Autumn migration lasts from mid-September until mid-October. First birds were trapped 7 September in 2012 and 2013 (WH, FE, ST, JP et al.), the last one stayed until 23 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

154. Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus auroreus*

Сибирская горихвостка / Spiegelrotschwanz

						*									*							
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Rare migrant. One adult female was trapped and ringed 1 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). More records during autumn migration, rare but regular during the last days of September and the beginning of October. The first bird was noticed 20 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), the last two ones 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

155. Common Stonechat *Saxicola torquatus*

Черноголовый чекан / Schwarzkehlchen

[illegible]

Subspecies *stejnegeri* is a common migrant and abundant breeder. The first two birds were observed in the northern part of the Park 3 May 2013 (WH). During breeding season they are found in wet and dry meadows and along fields. With an estimated population of 250-400 pairs in 2013, this species is one of the most common breeding birds at Muraviovka Park. One nest was found 16 June 2013, and five chicks were ringed (US, WH et al.). They are regularly observed until the end of September, like 15 counted on 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

156. Grey-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa griseisticta*

Пестрогрудая мухоловка / Strichelschnäpper

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Rare migrant. Four individuals were noticed (two of them trapped and ringed) during spring migration between 15 and 29 May 2013 (WH et al.), and two or three birds were seen 15

August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, SJ).

157. Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*

Сибирская мухоловка / Rußschnäpper

							*					*							
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

Rare migrant. One bird was photographed 30 May 2012 (RS) and one was seen 15 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF). These are the first records for Muraviovka Park.

158. Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica*

Ширококлювая мухоловка / Braunschnäpper

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Uncommon migrant. Single individuals were observed regular between 22 and 31 May 2013, four got ringed (WH, FM, PM, AS, US). From 31 May to 1 June 2012 one was heard singing (UP, RS) and one singing male was seen in the summer camp 6 June 2013 (PM). Two birds were seen 5 July 2013 close to the summer camp, too (WH). Migration was noticed during the end of August, six individuals got ringed in 2013 (WH et al.). The last one was caught 1 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM).

159. Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *Ficedula zanthopygia*

Желтоспинная мухоловка / Goldschnäpper

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant and breeder. The first male bird was trapped and ringed 18 May 2013 (PM, FM, WH). Migration was noticed during the third decade of May. Between five and ten pairs bred in the forest around the headquarters and in the west along Arbusicha river

in 2013. At least two territories were found in 2012 around the summer camp (UP, RS). Several individuals have been ringed daily during the first half of August, and the last one was trapped 31 August 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM).

160. Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mugimaki*

Таежная мухоловка / Mugimaki-Fliegenschnäpper

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Uncommon migrant. The first bird was a second-year male caught 18 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). Four more birds have been ringed 24-28 May 2013 (PM, WH et al.) and one singing male was observed 30 May 2012 (UP, RS). More common during autumn migration, especially during the first half of September. The first birds were caught 29 August 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), the last one 29 September 2013 (PF et al.).

161. Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

Восточная малая мухоловка / Zwergschnäpper

[illegible]

The subspecies *albicilla* is a common migrant. It was regularly trapped between 4 and 26 May, with a maximum of more than 15 birds 8 May 2013 (WH, FM, NH). One late female was ringed 5 June 2013 (WH et al.). One juvenile was caught 18 July and another one found 22 July 2013 (WH, KW), but real migration started not before August. Migration reaches its peak in the first decade of September, with up to 23 individuals caught 7 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). Some birds can be found until October, with the last one ringed 5 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

162. Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Желтоголовый королек / Wintergoldhähnchen

[illegible]

Rare migrant. Five birds have been ringed between 22 April and 14 May 2013 (WH, FM, NH). Rare and irregular also during autumn migration. The first bird was ringed 18 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM) and the last one seen 16 October 2013 (BJ).

163. Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps*

Короткохвостка / Stummelsänger

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Rare migrant. For the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2012, when one individual was trapped and ringed 9 September (FE, MF, WH, FM, SMS). A second bird was ringed 12 September 2013 (ST et al.). Both birds were trapped in the same mist-net in blackberry-scrub.

164. Siberian Bush-warbler *Bradypterus davidi*

Малая пестрогрудка / Davidbuschsänger

													*									
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Rare and secretive migrant, only recorded when trapped. One adult was ringed 27 August 2013 (WH, AH, PF, SJ, JP) and one juvenile each 12 September 2013 (ST et al.) and 19 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS, SMS).

165. Chinese Bush-warbler *Bradypterus tacsanowskii*

Сибирская пестрогрудка / Taczanowski-Buschsänger

[illegible]

Probably rare breeder, extremely secretive. The first bird was found 1 June 2012 (UP). During June 2013 up to four territories were mapped more or less close to the Park's headquarters, but breeding was not proofed (PM, WH, US). The last singing male was heard 25 June 2013 (AS). Easily over-looked and might be more common in suitable habitats with tall herbaceous vegetation.

166. Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata*

Пятнистый сверчок / Strichelschwirl

										*							
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep	Oct

Common migrant and abundant breeder. The first birds arrived 15 May 2013 (WH). Singing males have been heard during dusk and dawn until 24 August 2013 (WH). More secretive than Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. Abundant in any kind of meadows, the population was estimated 250 to 450 pairs in 2013. Regularly trapped and ringed during August and September, the last one was caught 2 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

167. Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler *Locustella certhiola*

Певчий сверчок / Streifenschwirl

[illegible]

Common migrant and abundant breeder. The first singing male was heard 21 May 2013 in the northern part (WH), but most of the birds arrived not before June. Singing males can be heard throughout all summer until September, even during daytime. This species is one

of the most abundant breeding birds at Muraviovka Park, the population in 2013 was estimated 300-600 pairs. They inhabit wet and dry meadows, willow thickets and were found in reed beds, too. Regularly trapped and ringed in August and until mid-September. Most of the birds in September are juveniles, while the majority of the adults leave during August. The last bird was ringed 19 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM).

168. Gray's Warbler *Locustella fasciolata*

Таежный сверчок / Riesenschwirl

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Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec				

Rare migrant and rare breeder. The first birds have been noticed 1 June 2012 (UP, RS) and 1 June 2013 (PM). Up to three singing males were mapped along forest edges around the headquarters during the first half of June, the last one was heard 9 July 2013 (WH). One adult was trapped and ringed 6 June 2013 and one juvenile 9 August 2013 (WH et al.).

169. Black-browed Reed-warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*

Чернобровая камышевка / Brauenrohrsänger

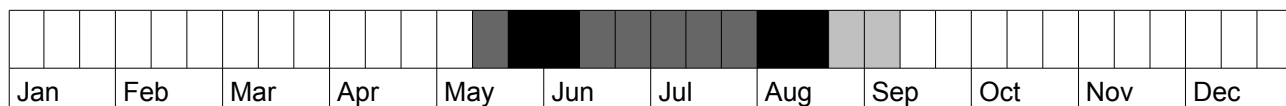
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Common migrant and abundant breeder. The first singing males were noticed 21 May 2013 in the northern part (WH), and most of the territories have been occupied until the end of May. The first female with an egg was trapped and ringed 6 June 2013 (WH et al.). The population was not easy to estimate, extremely high densities are reached in suitable habitats, while the species is missing at other places. They have been found in meadows, willow thickets and less common in reed beds. Between 250 and 500 pairs might have bred at the Park in 2013, making it one of the most common species at Muraviovka Park. A pair feeding a Common Cuckoo chick was seen 9 July 2013 in the northern part (WH). Regularly trapped and ringed during August and until the end of September, the last two

ones 2 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

170. Oriental Reed-warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis*

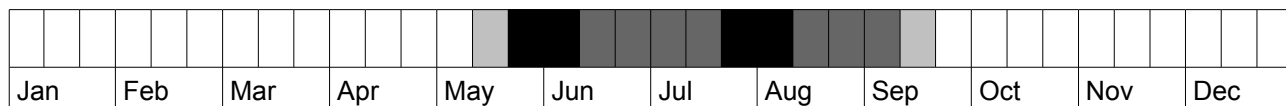
Восточная дроздовидная камышевка / Chinarohrsänger



Common migrant and breeder. The first bird was noticed 18 May 2013 (WH, FM). Many have been trapped and ringed during the last days of May and the first decade of June. Between 70 and 90 pairs bred very local in or close to reed beds in 2013 at the Park. Highest densities are reached in reed stands older than one year, where three nests were found at one spot in the southern part 18 June 2013: one contained two eggs, one was newly built and one still unfinished (WH). Regularly trapped and ringed again during the first half of August, rarely until September. The last juvenile was ringed 6 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM).

171. Thick-billed Warbler *Acrocephalus aedon*

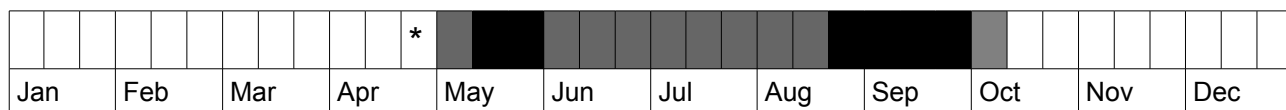
Толстоклювая камышевка / Dickschnabel-Rohrsänger



Common migrant and breeder. The first bird was trapped and ringed 19 May 2013 (PM, FM, WH). Mass migration was noticed between the end of May and the beginning of June 2013, when more than 300 individuals were caught. Common breeder along forest edges and in shrubs, most common in areas that were burned in the years before and are overgrown with hazel shoots. The Park's population was estimated 80-140 pairs in 2013. Many migrating birds were ringed at the end of July and during August. The last individuals were caught 18 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM) and 18 September 2013 (ST et al.).

172. Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

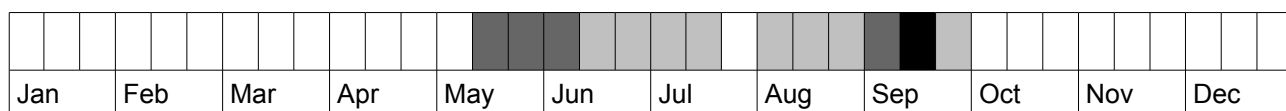
Буряя пеночка / Dunkellaubsänger



Abundant migrant and common breeder. The first singing male was heard 27 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM), but migration was most intense in the second half of May. During breeding season found in willow shrubs, the population at the Park in 2013 was estimated 80-120 pairs. Abundant migrant between the end of August and the end of September. Some birds stay until October, the last one was caught 11 October 2011 (WH).

173. Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*

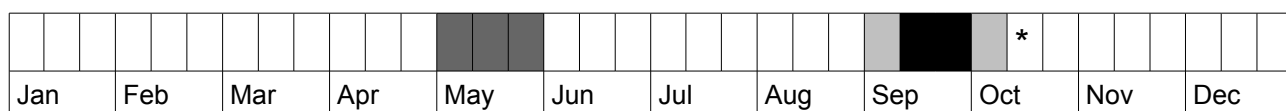
Толстоклювая пеночка / Bartlaubsänger



Common migrant and rare breeder. The first bird was trapped and ringed 13 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Migration was noticed until the beginning of June. Between two and four territories were occupied in the forest around the headquarters during breeding season, and a female with breeding patch was caught 18 July 2013 (WH, KW). Some birds have been trapped during August, but most of the birds get ringed during the first half of September. The last bird was noticed 26 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM).

174. Pallas's Leaf-warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*

Корольковая пеночка / Goldhähnchen-Laubsänger

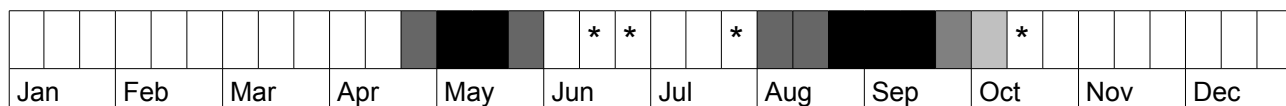


Common migrant. Regularly trapped between 8 and 28 May 2013 (WH et al.). One singing male was heard 30 May 2012 (UP, RS). Arriving rather late during autumn migration, with

the first bird caught 7 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). Numerous in the second half of September, rare at the beginning of October. The last one was ringed 17 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

175. Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*

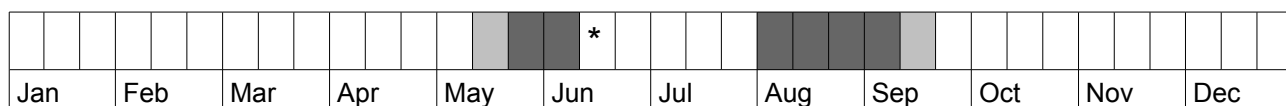
Пеночка-зарничка / Gelbbrauen-Laubsänger



Abundant migrant. One of the most common species during spring and autumn seasons. This species was noticed from 28 April until 26 May 2013, with a peak in the first half of May, when up to 170 individuals have been ringed 8 May 2013 (WH, FM, NH, SMS). Two records during breeding season close to the headquarters: calls were heard 15 June and one male was singing 30 June 2013 (WH). The first bird during autumn migration was trapped 27 July 2013 (WH, KW). Most common between the end of August and mid-September, but some birds are still found in October. The last one was ringed 13 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

176. Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*

Пеночка-таловка / Wanderlaubsänger



Common migrant. The first individuals were noticed 19 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM), but most of the birds are caught and ringed between the end of May and the first days of June, with a maximum of 22 individuals ringed 2 June 2013 (FM, PM). The last singing male was heard 17 June 2013 in the southern part (WH). Autumn migration starts early, with the first one ringed 1 August 2013 (WH). Until the beginning of September they are regularly found in the mist-nets, the last bird was ringed 17 September 2013 (ST et al.).

177. Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*

Двупоясковая пеночка / Middendorff-Laubsänger

[illegible]

Common migrant. During spring migration the species was noticed between 24 May and 6 June 2013 (WH, PM et al.). More common during autumn, with up to nine birds trapped and ringed 19 August 2013 (WH, PF et al.). Irregular some birds migrate through until the end of September, with the last one ringed 29 September 2013 (PF et al.).

178. Pale-legged Leaf-warbler *Pylloscopus tenellipes*

Бледноногая пеночка / Ussurilaubsänger

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Common migrant and rare breeder. The first singing males were heard 17 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Migrating individuals were caught and ringed until the end of May. One or two territories were occupied around the summer camp during June, where one adult was caught 5 July and a female with fresh breeding patch was ringed 9 July 2013 (WH, KW). With this record, breeding was proofed for the very first time at Muraviovka Park. One singing male was heard 27 July 2013 (WH). Migration starts again at the beginning of August, with a peak in the second decade – 14 individuals were ringed 15 August 2013 (WH, PF et al.) and the calls have been heard everywhere. Single birds were trapped until the beginning of September, the last one 4 September 2013 (ST et al.).

179. Eastern Crowned Leaf-warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*

Светлоголовая пеночка / Kronenlaubsänger

						*	*						*												
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec			

Rare migrant. One adult was trapped and ringed 8 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM), which is the first record for Muraviovka Park. Two more birds have been ringed 24 May (FM, PM) and 15 August 2013 (WH, PF et al.), both of them adults, too.

180. Marsh Tit *Poecile palustris*

Черноголовая гаичка / Sumpfmeise

[illegible]

Common migrant and rare resident breeder. Singing males have been heard since 28 February 2013 (WH). Single individuals seem to stay at the Park, but migration was noticeable between mid-March and mid-April, with up to 18 birds trapped 17 April 2013 (WH, FM, NH). Between two and four pairs bred in the forest around the headquarters, but none were found in forest islands in the wetlands. The first fledged chick was trapped and ringed 30 June 2013 (WH, KW). Migration is noticeable again during September and October, especially in 2012, when up to 20 individuals were ringed daily from the end of September until mid-October (WH, FM).

181. Willow Tit *Poecile montanus*

Пухляк / Weidenmeise

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant. The first individual was trapped and ringed 7 April 2013 (WH, CH), but most of the birds migrated through during the first half of May, when up to six birds were ringed 4 May 2013 (WH, FM, NH). One late individual was caught 22 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM). Not rare but irregular migrant during autumn – no birds recorded in 2011, regularly trapped during September 2012 and common during the first decade of October 2013, with a maximum of eight individuals ringed 4 October 2013 (PF, SK, BJ). The last one was caught 22 October 2012 (WH).

182. Coal Tit *Periparus ater*

Московка / Tannenmeise

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Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug	Sep	Oct	Dec

Rare but regular autumn migrant, occurring between the end of September and the end of October. The first bird was observed 20 September 2011 (WH), the last two individuals were ringed 29 October 2012 (WH). Usually only single birds are noticed, but a flock of seven birds was caught 7 October 2012 (WH, FM).

One bird was observed in the city centre of Blagoveshchensk 27 February 2013 (WH).

183. Yellow-bellied Tit *Periparus venustulus*

Желтобрюхая синица / Schmuckmeise

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Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec

Vagrant, for the first time recorded at Muraviovka Park in 2013 – which is the first record of this species for Russia as well. A pair with one juvenile was observed 25 September 2013 close to the headquarters, the juvenile got ringed and was re-trapped again the next day (PF, CA, SF, VM, JP, SS, ST; Thorn et al. in prep.).

184. Great Tit *Parus major*

Большая синица / Kohlmeise

Two distinct taxa and hybrids occur regularly and are separately treated here:

184a. Northern Great Tit *Parus major major*

[illegible]

184b. Eastern Great Tit *Parus major minor*

Rare but regular autumn migrant. The first bird was trapped and ringed 24 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), the last ones were noticed 25 October 2011 (WH). Never recorded in flocks of more than three birds.

Hybrid phenotypes were recorded annually during autumn migration in October: One individual each was trapped and ringed 12 October 2011, 7 October 2012 as well as 9, 17, 18 and 21 October 2013 (WH, PF, SK, FM et al.).

Князек / Lasurmeise

Uncommon migrant and probable winter visitor. Small flocks of up to four birds were

regularly noticed during March 2013, but the last bird was observed 5 April 2013 (WH, CH). The first bird during autumn migration was noticed 23 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), and around five birds were observed almost daily during October and November. The biggest flock of ten birds was seen 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Some birds probably stay during all winter at Muraviovka Park.

186. Chinese Penduline-tit *Remiz consobrinus*

Китайский ремез / Chinabeutelmeise

[illegible]

Exceptional breeder. A singing male building a nest was found 4 June 2013 in the southern part (WH, FM). One adult at the completed nest was found 9 July, and the nest was empty when checked 21 July (WH, KW, JN). It was placed in a height of four metres in a willow tree. This is the second breeding record for Muraviovka Park since several nest have been found close to the headquarters during one year in the 1980's (SMS).

187. Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*

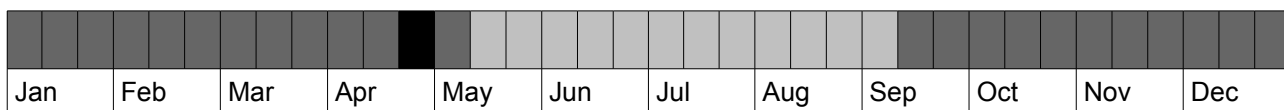
Ополовник / Schwanzmeise

[illegible]

Abundant migrant. The first flock of seven birds arrived 5 April 2013 (WH, CH), and during all April numerous individuals were trapped and ringed. The last flock of 11 birds was noticed 2 May 2013 (FM, NH). One, probably injured, individual stayed until 21 May 2013 (WH). Occurrence during autumn migration differs between years, with the maximum of migrating birds throughout September in 2011 but not before October in 2013. The earliest flock of 17 birds was ringed 7 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). The species was most numerous in 2012, when more than 60 birds were trapped each 23 September and 11 October (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last two birds were found 16 November 2012 (WH).

188. Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*

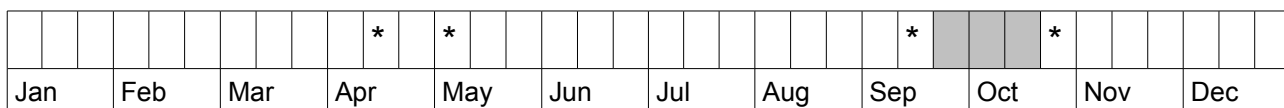
Обыкновенный поползень / Kleiber



Uncommon migrant and winter visitor as well as rare breeder. One or two pairs bred in 2013 in the forest around the headquarters, and one calling bird was noticed near the summer camp 1 June 2012 (UP, RS). Some migration was noticeable at the end of April 2013 and every year during September and October. Especially in 2012 many Nuthatches were recorded, with more than 40 birds ringed in September/October and a maximum of eight individuals 7 October 2012 (WH, FM). Some birds stay close to the Park's buildings during all winter (SY).

189. Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

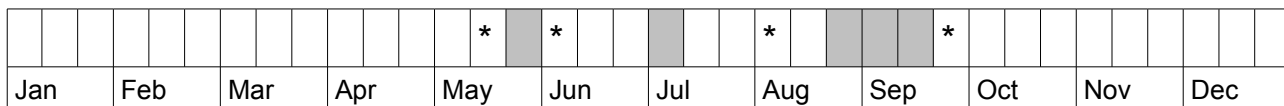
Обыкновенная пищуха / Waldbaumläufer



Rare migrant. One bird each trapped and ringed 18 April and 5 May 2013 (FM, WH, NH). Some more records during autumn migration, with the first bird ringed 17 September 2012 (FE, ME, WH, FM) and the last one 23 October 2012 (WH).

190. Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus*

Буробокaя белоглазкa / Rostflanken-Brillenvogel



Uncommon but probably irregular migrant and exceptional breeder. The first two birds were noticed 19 May 2013 (WH), and single individuals or small flocks were observed migrating until 30 May 2013 (WH, FM, PM, AS). A singing male was recorded 1 June 2012

near the summer camp (UP), where two birds were seen regularly flying to a possible nest in a birch and oak forest near the summer camp 5 July 2013 (WH, KW). The pair was trapped and ringed using tape-lure, both male and female showed a breeding patch. This is the first breeding record for Muraviovka Park. At least one bird was heard again at the same spot 6 August (WH). Migration is noticeable from the end of August until the end of September. The first individual migrated through 29 August 2013 (WH), the last one 26 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). Intense migration was noticed in mid-September 2012, when up to 30 birds were counted daily. However, no bird was recorded in September 2013.

Черноголовая иволга / Schwarznackenpirol

Rare breeder. The first male arrived 8 May 2013 and was trapped and ringed (MK, WH, NH, FM, SMS). Three to four pairs bred at the Park 2013 – two in the forest around the headquarters, and one pair each may have bred in forest islands in the south and the west. Every village surrounding Muraviovka Park also hosts at least one pair of this species. On 1 June 2012 UP heard the calls of one male and a female and 1 June 2013 a pair was observed building a nest north of the summer camp (PM). The last calling bird was heard 10 August 2013 (WH, AH).

Сибирский жулан / Braunwürger

Common migrant and breeder. The first bird was trapped and ringed 9 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Up to 15 birds were seen around the ringing station 19 May and 45 individuals got ringed between 24-28 May 2013 (PM, FM, WH). Two pairs were found close to the

Park's headquarters at the end of May 2012 (UP, RS). In 2013, the total population was estimated 70 to 90 breeding pairs, most of them along forest edges. Four chicks were ringed in a nest found 14 July 2013 (WH, KW). Common again at the end of August until mid-September, but autumn migration is not as strong as during spring. The last bird was observed 23 September 2012 (FE, MF, FM, WH).

193. Great Grey Shrike *Lanius excubitor*

Серый сорокопут / Raubwürger

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Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec							

The subspecies *sibiricus* is a rare migrant at Muraviovka Park. One adult seen close to the headquarters 1 April 2013 (WH, CH). More records during autumn migration: one individual north of the headquarters 3 October 2013 (BJ, SK), one first-year bird trapped and ringed 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and one first-year bird west of Muraviovka village 11 October 2013 (SK, BJ).

194. Chinese Grey Shrike *Lanius sphenocercus*

Клинохвостый сорокопут / Keilschwanzwürger

[illegible]

Rare breeder and possible resident. The first bird was observed in the snow-covered wetlands 14 March 2013 (WH, BB). Very secretive during breeding season from April until July. Between two or four territories have been mapped during breeding season 2013 in dry steppe-like areas in the south and the west of the Park. UP, RS and SMS also found one in possible breeding habitat in the southern part 31 May 2012. A family with at least three chicks was found 29 June 2013 south of Reed lake (WH). More regular observed during September and October, when birds are hunting on the fields and sitting on wires along the roads. The last one was seen 16 November 2012 (WH), and it seems possible that some individuals may winter in the area.

195. Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius*

Сойка / Eichelhäher

[illegible]

Common migrant. The first birds arrived 8 April 2013 (WH, CH). The last one during spring migration was seen 25 May 2013 at the summer camp (PM). More regular the species is recorded from the end of August until mid-November. Usually single birds or small flocks are observed, with a maximum of six birds 20 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS). The last bird was noticed 13 November 2012 (WH).

196. Asian Azure-winged Magpie *Cyanopica cyanus*

Голубая сорока / Azurelster

[illegible]

Common migrant, rare breeder and possible resident. A single bird with short tail and heavily worn feathers was noticed from the end of February until mid-March (WH, BB, CH). More birds arrived at the end of March. Between two and four pairs bred at Muraviovka Park in 2013, most of them in the forest around the headquarters, where a nest with chicks was found 17 June 2013 (WH, PM, AS). One family each was observed at the headquarters and near Duchovskoie village 12 July 2013 (WH, KW). More common breeder in previous years (SMS, UP). During autumn migration huge flocks can be noticed between mid-September and mid-October, the biggest one counted 53 individuals on 14 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last bird was seen 16 November 2012 (WH), but it seems likely that single birds overwinter at the Park.

Сорока / Elster

[illegible]

198. Daurian Jackdaw *Coryus dauuricus*

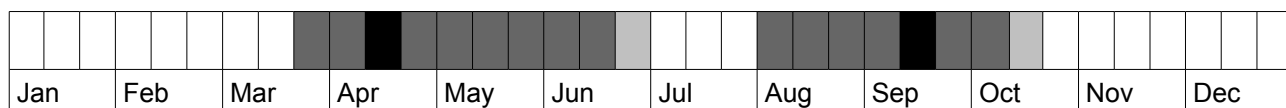
[illegible]

84

thousands have been noticed on a roosting site 27 October 2011 (WH). Some individuals may winter in the region, especially around the city.

199. Rook *Corvus frugilegus*

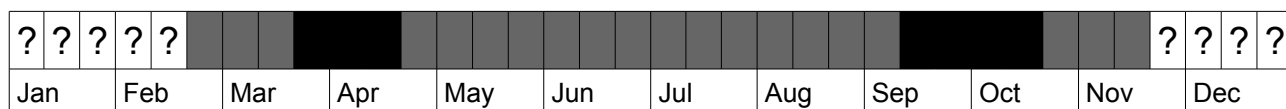
Грач / Saatkrähe



The subspecies *pastinator* is a common migrant and breeder. Migration was noticed from 28 March until mid-April, when migration reached its peak with more than 100 birds 20 April 2013 (WH). One small colony with more than ten pairs bred around the Park's headquarters in 2012 (UP, RS). In 2013, one colony was established in the wetlands, where 11 nests were counted 14 June 2013, but only three chicks were found and ringed (WH, FM et al.) Some chicks were found dead, while others may already have fledged. An Eagle Owl was observed close to the colony, which may have killed some of the Rooks. Another colony with more than 20 or 30 pairs was found close to Nikolaevka village outside of the Park. After the breeding season, this species leaves the Park. Huge flocks can be seen on the fields from August until October, with the biggest numbers usually found in mid-September. On a roosting site in the wetlands more than 1800 individuals were counted 9 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last birds were seen 20 October 2011 (WH). More birds stay longer in the city of Blagoveshchensk, where several thousands have been counted on a roosting site with Daurian Jackdaws 27 October 2011 (WH).

200. Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*

Восточная черная ворона / Rabenkrähe



The subspecies *orientalis* is a common migrant and breeder and probably rare resident. Some individuals can be observed around the headquarters almost every day and time of

the year. Northward migrating flocks have been noticed daily between the end of March until mid-April, with a maximum of 50 migrating 11 April 2013 (WH) and around 200 at a feeding station on a field 20 April 2013 (WH). Between six and ten pairs bred at the Park in 2013, and single chicks got ringed 16, 18 and 19 June 2013 (WH et al.). During September and October big flocks can be found again on the fields, with up to 50 birds 22 October 2011 (WH). Most of the birds leave the Park after the first snow falls, only single birds stay.

201. Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchus*

Большеклювая ворона / Dschungelkrähe

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																				

Rare migrant and irregular visitor that could occur any time of the year. More regularly observed only during the last two decades of October. In most cases noticed by the distinct calls. Usually single birds are observed, rarely in small flocks or families, like six birds 12 August 2013 (WH et al.) and five 19 October 2011 (WH).

202. Common Raven *Corvus corax*

Ворон / Kolkrabe

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

Rare migrant or winter visitor. One bird each was observed 9 March 2013 (WH), 29 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS) and 5 October 2013 (SK, PF).

203. Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

Обыкновенный скворец / Star

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

204. White-cheeked Starling *Poliopsar cineraceus*

[illegible]

205. Purple-backed Starling *Agropsar sturninus*

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												

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206. House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Домовый воробей / Haussperling

[illegible]

Vagrant. At the Park's headquarters one male was observed within a flock of Tree Sparrows 8-10 May 2013 (WH), and one male and one female were noticed there 13 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). These are the first records within the borders of Muraviovka Park. There is only one small colony in the city of Blagoveshchensk (WD) and the species has bred once in the 1980's at Muraviovka village (SMS).

207. Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Полевой воробей / Feldsperling

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	

Abundant winter visitor, migrant and common resident breeder. Huge flocks of more than 100 birds can be found from mid-October during all winter close to the Park's farm until mid-April, with a maximum of 350 noticed 18 March 2013 (WH, BB, CH). Common breeder in buildings, nest boxes, power line poles and in nests of other birds, e.g. of Oriental White Stork, Black Kite, Upland Buzzard, Amur Falcon and Common Magpie. The population in 2013 was estimated 90-130 pairs. Many pairs bred at least two times. Birds with breeding patches were caught between 13 May and 8 September in 2013 (WH, JP et al.).

208. Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

Юпок / Bergfink

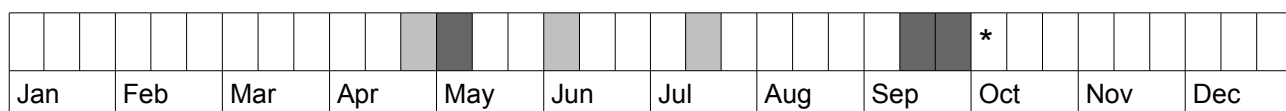
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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec								

Common and in some years abundant migrant. The first bird was noticed 22 April 2013

(WH), but migration was most intense during the last days of April and the beginning of May, when 66 individuals were trapped and ringed 4-6 May 2013 (FM, WH, NH). The last flock of five birds migrated through 17 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). The timing and intensity of the autumn migration differs strongly between years, but usually lasts from the beginning of September until mid-October. One early migrant, a first-year female, was caught 19 August 2013 (PF et al.). The biggest flock of more than 200 birds was observed 20 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last bird bird, a first-year male, was ringed 22 October 2013 (PF et al.).

209. Oriental Greenfinch *Chloris sinica*

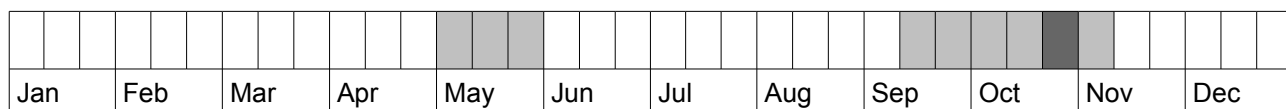
Китайская зеленушка / Chinaagrünfink



Uncommon migrant and exceptional breeder. Single northward migrating individuals were noticed regularly between 27 April and 9 May, with a maximum of three birds flying north-eastward 3 May 2013 (WH). One singing male was noticed close to the headquarters 5-8 June and again there on 22 July 2013 (WH et al.). The same day a female was trapped with breeding patch (WH, KW), which is the first breeding record for Muraviovka Park. Several pairs were also observed during breeding season at Muraviovka village and in the city of Blagoveshchensk. Regular migrant during the second half of September, with a maximum of 20 birds migrating 19 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.). One late bird was trapped and ringed 6 October 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

210. Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus*

Чиж / Erlenzeisig



Uncommon migrant. During spring migration single birds or small flocks of up to 40 birds were recorded between 4 and 26 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM, PM). Occurrence during

autumn migration differs strongly between years. Single birds or small flocks of 10-20 individuals were observed irregular between mid-September and November, regular only during the last decade of October. The first migrating flock was noticed 14 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS), the last bird was caught 6 November 2012 (WH).

211. Common Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*

Обыкновенная чечетка / Taigabirkenzeisig

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																

Common and in some years abundant migrant as well as probable uncommon winter visitor. During the end of February and in March small flocks were observed regularly (WH, BB), while northward migration with flocks of more than 150 individuals was most intense from 30 March to 2 April 2013 (WH, CH). The last flock of 25 birds was migrating 21 April 2013 (WH). The timing and intensity of the autumn migration differs strongly between years. The first five birds were noticed 25 September 2013 (PF, ST et al.). One big flock of 150 individuals was observed near the summer camp 14 October 2013 (BJ, SK), but the species occurs regularly not before the end of October. During November 2012 around 50 birds were found around the headquarters daily (WH), and it seems likely that some birds stay at Muraviovka Park during all winter.

212. Arctic Redpoll *Carduelis hornemanni*

Пепельная чечетка / Polarbirkenzeisig

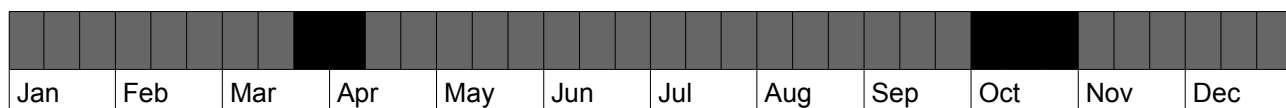
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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec															

Rare or uncommon migrant and probable winter visitor. Single birds or small flocks of up to seven birds have been noticed during all March, more regularly from 30 March to 1 April 2013, when eight individuals were trapped and ringed (WH, BB, CH). The first bird during autumn migration was ringed 22 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ), and up to 14 birds were trapped almost daily during November 2012 (WH). Some birds probably stay at the Park

during all winter. Mixed flocks with Common Redpoll occur regularly and identification in the field is not always easy.

213. Long-tailed Rosefinch *Uragus sibiricus*

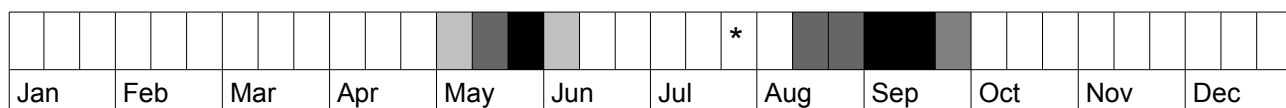
Упарыс / Meisengimpel



Abundant migrant and common resident breeder. This species was observed at Muraviovka Park all year round. Migration was noticeable during the last decade of March and the first decade of April (WH, BB, CH). The first singing male was heard 30 March 2013 (WH), but breeding starts not before May. Three fledglings were found at their nest 20 June 2013 (WH, AS, KW). Between 50 and 100 pairs bred in 2013, most common along forest edges and in tall herbaceous vegetation as well as in willow shrubs. During autumn migration most common in October, but even in November flocks of more than 20 birds were regularly observed in 2012 (WH). One female ringed 26 September 2012 was re-trapped at Nenjiang/China 200 km south-west of Muraviovka Park 23 October 2013.

214. Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*

Обыкновенная чечевица / Karminimpel



Common migrant. The first singing males were heard 9 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM), but more regular the species was observed since mid-May and big flocks of up to 70 birds were seen during the last decade of the month (WH, FM, PM). The last individual was trapped and ringed 6 June 2013 (PM et al.). One singing male was heard 30 July 2013 (WH), but autumn migration started not before mid-August, with the first calls heard 11 August 2013 (WH). Most birds are trapped during the first decades of September, with more than 25 birds noticed 14 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last individual was caught 27 September 2013 (VM et al.).

215. Pallas's Rosefinch *Carpodacus roseus*

Сибирская чечевица / Rosengimpel

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																	

Common migrant and probable uncommon winter visitor. Single birds were found from the end of February until mid-March (WH, BB). During the last decades of March and the first half of April migration was noticeable, with a maximum of more than 50 birds flying northward 24 March 2013 (WH, BB, CH). The last two birds were trapped and ringed 26 April 2013 (FM, NH). Autumn migration starts rather late, the first two birds were caught 9 October 2013 (PF, SK, BJ), but more regularly occurring in flocks of up to 20 individuals at the end of October and during November 2012 (WH). Some birds probably stay all winter at Muraviovka Park.

216. Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*

Щyp / Hakengimpel

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																

Rare migrant and possible winter visitor. One bird was observed 17 March 2013 (WH). One adult male was ringed 23 October and stayed around the Park's headquarters at least until 25 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK). In 2012, one female was trapped 30 October, one male 1-2 November and one single bird as well as a flock of seven were noticed 13 November (WH) in pines around the Park's buildings. Four birds were observed in the City Park of Blagoveshchensk 27 February 2013 (WH).

217. Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*

Клест-еловик / Fichtenkreuzschnabel

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																

Rare and irregular migrant as well as possible winter visitor. Up to 25 birds were noticed in the forest around the headquarters 14-20 October 2013, and one first-year female was trapped and ringed 17 October 2013 (PF, BJ, SK).

218. Two-barred Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera*

Белокрылый клест / Bindenkreuzschnabel

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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct				Nov	Dec	

Rare migrant, possible accidental breeder and possible winter visitor. One female was observed 30 May and two individuals including a singing male 31 May 2012 (UP, RS, SMS), so that a breeding attempt can not be excluded. One female-type bird migrated through 23 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

219. Eurasian Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

Снегирь / Gimpel

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant and probable winter visitor. At least three subspecies have been recorded. The majority of the birds belong to *cineracea*, there are several observations of *cassini* and at least one bird was proofed to belong to the *griseiventris* genotype (Heim & Päckert in prep.). Small flocks of up to nine birds were observed regularly during March and the first days of April 2013 (WH, BB, CH), while the last bird was noticed 16 April 2013 (WH). During autumn migration most common at the end of October, but flocks of up to 15 birds have also been noticed in November 2012 (WH). The first birds were heard 16 October 2013 at the summer camp (SK, BJ). Some birds probably stay all winter at Muraviovka Park.

220. Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Обыкновенный дубонос / Kernbeißer

[illegible]

Irregular migrant as well as probable winter visitor. Single birds were seen during March until April (WH, BB, CH), with the last one noticed 22 April 2013 (WH). Occurs irregular in autumn, in 2011 only one individual noticed 22 October (WH), but more common in 2012 and 2013, with a maximum of 45 birds at the summer camp 22 October 2013 (BJ, SK). The first bird was ringed 16 September 2012 (FE, WH, FM). Some birds probably stay during all winter at the Park.

221. Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*

Лапландский подорожник / Spornhammer

[illegible]

Rare or uncommon migrant. One female was trapped and ringed 3 April 2013 (WH, CH), and single migrants flying northward were noticed 3, 4 and 24 April 2013 (WH). The first migrants during autumn were noticed 6 October 2013 south of the headquarters (SK, BJ), and small flocks of up to 15 birds were observed on the Park's fields during the second half of October 2012 (WH, FM).

222. Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

Пуночка / Schneeammer

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Jan			Feb			Mar			Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec

Uncommon migrant and possible winter visitor. The first flock of more than 30 birds was found along the road to Blagoveshchensk 1 March 2013 (WH). Single northward flying

birds or small flocks of up to ten birds were found along the roads until the end of March, and one second-year male was trapped and ringed 30 March 2013 (WH, CH). Less often recorded during autumn. One migrant was noticed 19 October 2013 (SK, BJ). In 2012, one bird was observed 6 November and up to five were seen on the fields during the second decade of the month. Some birds possibly migrate later or stay during all winter at snow-free places along the roads.

223. Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephala*

Белошапочная овсянка / Fichtenammer

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant. The first bird was noticed 31 March 2013 (WH), and single individuals migrating northward or small flocks of up to six birds were observed regularly until mid-April (WH, CH). An adult female was trapped 27 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM), and one male was observed in the southern part 10 May 2013 (WH). Regularly observed during autumn migration at the end of September and during the first half of October. The first three birds were noticed 14 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). Rarely in big flocks, like on 24 September 2012, when more than 50 individuals were observed on a field south of the headquarters (FE, WH). One late male was trapped and ringed 14 November 2012 (WH).

224. Meadow Bunting *Emberiza cioides*

Красноухая овсянка / Wiesenammer

				?													*			*			
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												

Rare migrant. Three birds were observed and one male trapped 3 April as well as two birds seen and one female ringed 5 April 2013 (WH, CH). One male was observed 20 October, one or two 21 October and calls were heard 28 October 2011 (WH). Again a male was observed 14-15 November 2012 (WH). Calls possibly belonging to that species were also noticed in the first decade of March 2013 (WH). In the 1980's this species was a rare

228. Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys*

[illegible]

229. Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*

[illegible]

97

September and the first days of October. The biggest flock of more than 100 birds was observed in the southern part along the road to Korfovo village 3 October 2012 (WH, FM). Some birds regularly stay until mid-October, and one ringed male was trapped several times 3-10 November 2012 (WH).

230. Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans*

Желтогорлая овсянка / Gelbkehlammer

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant. The first two males were trapped and ringed 5 April 2013, and one of them stayed until 11 April (WH, CH). More birds arrived in mid-April, and the species was observed regularly until the first half of May. The last female was caught 15 May 2013 (PM et al.). One juvenile was trapped and ringed 1 August 2013 (WH), but migration started not before mid-September. The first two birds were observed 11 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM), the last one was caught 21 October 2011 (WH).

231. Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*

Дубровник / Weidenammer

[illegible]

Rare migrant but common breeder. The first singing male was heard 8 May 2013 (WH), but most of the territories were not occupied before mid-May. Between 150 and 200 pairs were mapped at Muraviovka Park in 2013. The species is still a common breeder at oriental white stork Muraviovka Park, even if the population of this species is declining rapidly and it was much more abundant at the Park until the 1990's (SMS). More details will be published soon (Wolanska et al. in prep.). One juvenile was trapped and ringed 1 August 2013 (WH) and one individual was observed 7 August 2013 (PF, AH, WH). The local breeding birds seem to leave at the beginning of August, while some migrant birds are recorded annually between mid-September and the beginning of October. The first one

was noticed 11 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM) and the last female-type bird was observed 5 October 2013 south of the headquarters (BJ, SK).

232. Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila*

Рыжая овсянка / Rötelammer

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant. The first male was trapped and ringed 14 May 2013 (WH, NH, FM). Single individuals were observed or trapped several times until 25 May 2013 – all of them males (PM, FM, NH, WH). The first birds, two adult males and one adult female, were ringed 12 August 2013 (PF, WH, AH, SJ, JP). The female still showed a breeding patch. The species was regularly noticed during the end of August and the first decades of September, with a maximum of more than 15 birds 31 August 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last bird was caught 28 September 2011 (FE, WH, AS).

233. Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala*

Седоголовая овсянка / Maskenammer

[illegible]

Abundant migrant and breeder. The first birds were observed 24 April 2013 (WH, NH, FM), and migration was noticeable between the last days of April and mid-May. The first singing male was heard 27 April 2013 (WH). The population of Muraviovka Park in 2013 was estimated 150-250 pairs. They inhabit forest edges and meadow areas with at least some tall shrubs. Females with breeding patches were trapped between 17 June and 9 July 2013 (WH et al.). During autumn migration one of the most common species, with many hundred individuals ringed every year especially during the first decades of September. Some birds stay until the first days of October. One male was ringed 13 October and re-trapped 18 October 2013 (SK, PF, BJ).

234. Pallas's Bunting *Emberiza pallasii*

Полярная овсянка / Pallasammer

							*						*									
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec											

Abundant migrant. The first female was trapped and ringed 22 March 2013 (WH, BB, CH). Small flocks between five and 20 birds were regularly observed until the beginning of May. Singing males were heard between 12 April and 3 May 2013, and the last male was noticed 11 May 2013 (WH). One first-year bird was trapped and ringed 22 August 2013 (WH, AH), and single birds were trapped during September, but migration is most intense during the first half of October, with a maximum of more than 100 birds 8 October 2012 (WH, FM). Flocks of 10-30 birds can be found until the end of October, and some birds stay until November. The last ones were noticed 15 November 2012 (WH), and some probably stay even longer.

235. Ochre-rumped Bunting *Emberiza yessoensis*

Рыжешейная овсянка / Mandschurenammer

[illegible]

Uncommon migrant but abundant breeder. The first two singing males were heard in the wetlands south of the headquarters 25 April 2013 (WH). The species is one of the most common breeding birds at Muraviovka Park, the population was estimated 350-500 pairs in 2013. They inhabit mostly wet sedge meadows and not too dense stands of young willows or reeds. At some places also in drier meadows. One nest with five eggs was found 22 June 2013 in a wet meadow in the western part (WH). Singing males were heard until the beginning of August. Irregular occurring during autumn migration and rarely trapped, but 22 birds were ringed 21-22 September 2012 (FE, MF, WH, FM). The last three birds were observed in wetlands north of the headquarters 15 October 2012 (WH).

236. Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

correction of the total number of territories found. For common species the total population was estimated based on densities of this species found in similar and well-observed habitats, which was not done for rare or unequally distributed species.

EOAC criteria (after Hagemeyer and Blair 1997) were used to determine the breeding status of the species at the Park, as outlined below:

Possible Breeding

A1 Species observed in breeding season in possible nesting habitat

A2 Singing male(s) present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season

Probable Breeding

B3 Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season

B4 Permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song, etc.) on at least two different survey dates at the same place

B5 Courtship and display

B6 Visiting a probable nest site

B7 Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults

B8 Adult birds with breeding patch

B9 Nest building or excavating nest-hole

Confirmed Breeding

C10 Distraction-display or injury feigning

C11 Used nest or eggshells found (occupied or laid within period of survey)

C12 Recently fledged young or downy young

C13 Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest (including high nest or nest-holes, the contents of which can not be seen) or adult seen incubating

C14 Adult carrying faecal sac or food for young

C15 Nest containing eggs

C16 Nest with young seen or heard

Breeding was confirmed for 60 species (C-records), 25 species are probable breeders (B4-records or higher) and 9 species are possible breeders (A- or B3-records). In total,

between 85 and 94 species bred at Muraviovka Park in 2013. One species was a probable breeder close to the Parks border but is also likely to breed in the Park (Common Teal), for one species breeding was confirmed in 2012 but it was a probable breeder in 2013 (Common Moorhen) and one species was a possible breeder in 2012 but was not recorded during breeding season 2013 (Olive-backed Pipit).

A table of all breeding bird species including the estimated number of breeding pairs, the abundance and the EOAC-record grade is attached in Appendix 6.2. To calculate the abundance the average number of territories was used. The abundance is given in breeding pairs per 10 ha.

2.3 Threatened Birds

2.3.1 Globally threatened birds at Muraviovka Park

Several species that are of international conservation concern were found during the Amur Bird Project at Muraviovka Park. Following the IUCN Red List by Birdlife International, 41 globally threatened bird species are listed for Russia. 11 of them were observed within the project, which means that Muraviovka Park hosts more than 25% of Russia's threatened bird species, making it a key site for bird conservation. Two out of five species that are listed as Critically Endangered on the Russian list are among them. A list of the globally threatened and near threatened species and their status at the Park found during the Amur Bird Project is given below.

Table 1: Threatened bird species at Muraviovka Park (CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened)

Species	IUCN status	Status at Muraviovka Park
Oriental White Stork	EN	Uncommon breeder
Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	Rare migrant
Falcated Duck	NT	Uncommon breeder, regular migrant
Baer's Pochard	CR	Probable breeder, rare migrant
Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	Uncommon migrant, rare summer visitor
Japanese Quail	NT	Common breeder

Siberian Crane	CR	Rare migrant
White-naped Crane	VU	Uncommon breeder and common migrant
Hooded Crane	VU	Common migrant
Red-crowned Crane	EN	Rare breeder and migrant
Swinhoe's Rail	VU	Possible breeder
Band-bellied Crake	NT	Common breeder
Far Eastern Curlew	VU	Rare migrant and summer visitor
Japanese Waxwing	NT	Rare migrant
Yellow-breasted Bunting	EN	Common breeder, rare migrant
Ochre-rumped Bunting	NT	Abundant breeder, uncommon migrant

2.3.2 Bird threats

Many threats for birds were identified. Natural threats are storms and floods. In 2013 at least two broods of Amur Falcons were killed by storms and one nest of Upland Buzzards was also destroyed, but the chick survived and was fed by its parents on the ground. Floods killed the majority of the crane broods in 2013 and several nests of White-winged Terns were found flooded, too. The high water levels minimized the available habitat for migratory songbirds during autumn 2013, which probably was the reason why species like the Pallas's Bunting were trapped much less in comparison with the previous years. During winter season dead Eurasian Tree Sparrows were found after cold nights. Fires, in all observed cases caused by humans, destroy habitats and can kill broods. After a big fire that destroyed most of small shrubs and tall herbaceous vegetation at the beginning of October 2011 only small numbers of migratory birds stayed at the Park, and some species which were common during years without fire (October 2012/2013) were not observed at all or in much smaller numbers, like Common Redpoll and Siberian Accentor. Habitat loss is also caused by over-use of agricultural land and draining of wetlands. Several birds were found dead or injured under power line poles, like two Upland Buzzards, a Short-eared Owl and an Oriental White Stork with broken legs. Many birds are killed on the roads by cars, we found dead Ring-necked Pheasants, Northern Long-eared Owls, a Pacific Golden Plover, Common Magpies and Carrion Crows. One Great Tit was found completely covered in glue. Illegal hunting is still a problem, too. It occurs mostly during geese migration, and

remnants of killed geese were found regularly. Several times poachers hunting ducks were observed even inside the Park's borders.

2.4 Bird ringing

One major part of our work is the standardised trapping and ringing program, especially during autumn migration. Between 2011 and 2013 more than 15.000 birds of 138 species were ringed, which produced around 5.000 local re-traps and already the first long-distance recovery of a Long-tailed Rosefinch from China. Furthermore, we collected large datasets on phenology, biometry and habitat use throughout this work. The results will be published separately, and a first ringing report for the 2011 season is already available (Heim et al. 2012).

2.5 Environmental education

Over 1000 children, students and other local people from both China and Russia visited our bird ringing station between 2011 and 2013. For many of them the face-to-face contact with the small birds during the process of banding and measuring was most impressive. We also took part during the Park's lingo-environmental summer camps in June 2013, where we worked with children on the topics of bird migration and nature conservation. We guided excursions for visitors and gave presentations at Universities and other public places about our project and the importance of the wetlands for global biodiversity. The project blog www.amurbirding.blogspot.com was visited more than 50.000 times between January 2012 and January 2014 from all over the world, with hundreds of visitors daily during the time of the field work. Juliana Nefjodowa established a channel for the Amur Bird Project on YouTube. Five video blogs have been produced in English, German and Russian language, making our project visible for a world-wide audience.

3. Prospect

The Amur Bird Project will be continued during summer and autumn migration season 2014, and surveys on the breeding birds are planned for 2015. Several publications are in preparation.

4. Credits

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6. Appendix

6.1 Muraviovka Park Bird Checklist

6.2. Breeding birds at Muraviovka Park

Appendix 6.1: Muraviovka Park Bird Checklist

1. Bird species recorded during the Amur Bird Project 2011-2013

Nr.	German name	English name	Scientific name	Russian name
1	Zwergtaucher	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei</i>	Малая поганка
2	Haubentaucher	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>	Чомга
3	Kormoran	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	Большой баклан
4	Graureiher	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>	Серая цапля
5	Purpureiher	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea manilensis</i>	Рыжая цапля
6	Mandschurendommel	Schrenck's Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	Амурский волчок
7	Rohrdommel	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>	Большая выпь
8	Schwarzschnabelstorch	Oriental White Stork	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Дальневосточный аист
9	Saatgans	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Гуменник
9a			<i>Anser fabalis middendorffii</i>	
9b			<i>Anser fabalis serratirostris</i>	
10	Bläßgans	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons frontalis</i>	Белолобый гусь
11	Zwerggans	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Пискулька
12	Mandarinente	Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Мандаринка
13	Pfeifente	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Свиязь
14	Sichelente	Falcated Duck	<i>Anas falcata</i>	Касатка
15	Schnatterente	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Серая утка
16	Gluckente	Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Клоктун
17	Krickente	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	Чирок-свистунок
18	Stockente	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Кряква
19	Fleckschnabelente	Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha</i>	Черная кряква
20	Spießente	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta acuta</i>	Шилохвость
21	Knäkenente	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Чирок-трескунок
22	Löffelente	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Широконоска
23	Tafelente	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Красноголовый нырок
24	Baermoorente	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Бэров нырок
25	Reiherente	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Хохлатая чернеть
26	Bergente	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Морская чернеть
27	Samtente	White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca stejnegeri</i>	Горбоносый турпан

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28	Schellente	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>	Обыкновенный гоголь
29	Zwergsäger	Smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Луток
30	Gänsesäger	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>	Большой крохаль
31	Fischadler	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Скопа
32	Schopfwespenbussard	Crested Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus orientalis</i>	Хохлатый осоед
33	Schwarzmilan	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans lineatus</i>	Черный коршун
34	Seeadler	White-tailed Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Орлан-белохвост
35	Mangroveweihe	Eastern Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus spilonotus</i>	Восточный болотный лунь
36	Kornweihe	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	Полевой лунь
37	Elsterweihe	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Пегий лунь
38	Trillersperber	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis sibiricus</i>	Малый перепелятник
39	Sperber	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus nisosimilis</i>	Перепелятник
40	Habicht	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Тетеревятник
40a			<i>Accipiter gentilis schvedowi</i>	
40b			<i>Accipiter gentilis albidus</i>	
41	Mäusebussard	Eurasian Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo japonicus</i>	Канюк
42	Mongolenbussard	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Мохноногий курганник
43	Rauhfußbussard	Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus menzbieri</i>	Зимняк
44	Schelladler	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Большой подорлик
45	Steinadler	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos kamtschatica</i>	Беркут
46	Turmfalke	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus</i>	Обыкновенная пустельга
47	Amurfalke	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Амурский кобчик
48	Merlin	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius insignis</i>	Дербник
49	Baumfalke	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo subbuteo</i>	Чеглок
50	Wanderfalke	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus ssp.</i>	Сапсан
51	Bartrebhuhn	Daurian Partridge	<i>Perdix dauurica suschkini</i>	Бородатая куропатка
52	Japanwachtel	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Японский перепел
53	Fasan	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus pallasi</i>	Фазан
54	Rotnacken-Laufhühnchen	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki blanfordii</i>	Пятнистая трехперстка
55	Jungfernkranich	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Красавка
56	Schneekranich	Siberian Crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Стерх
57	Weißnackenkranich	White-naped Crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	Даурский журавль
58	Kranich	Eurasian Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Серый журавль

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59	Mönchskranich	Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Черный журавль
60	Mandschurenkranich	Red-crowned Crane	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Японский журавль
61	Mandschurensumpfhuhn	Swinhoe's Rail	<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	Белокрылый погоныш
62	Wasserralle	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus indicus</i>	Восточносибирский пастушок
63	Zwergsumpfhuhn	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla pusilla</i>	Погоныш-крошка
64	Mandarinsumpfhuhn	Band-bellied Crake	<i>Porzana paykullii</i>	Большой погоныш
65	Teichhuhn	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i>	Камышница
66	Bläßhuhn	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Лысуха
67	Kiebitz	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Чибис
68	Pazifischer Goldregenpfeifer	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Бурокрылая ржанка
69	Kiebitzregenpfeifer	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Тулес
70	Flußregenpfeifer	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius coronicus</i>	Малый зуек
71	Waldschnepfe	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Вальдшнеп
72	Spießbekassine	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Азиатский бекас
73	Bekassine	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>	Бекас
74	Großer Schlammläufer	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Американский бекасовидный веретенник
75	Zwergbrachvogel	Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Кроншнеп-малютка
76	Regenbrachvogel	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Средний кроншнеп
77	Isabellbrachvogel	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Дальневосточный кроншнеп
78	Dunkler Wasserläufer	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Щеголь
79	Rotschenkel	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i>	Травник
80	Teichwasserläufer	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Поручейник
81	Grünschenkel	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Большой улит
82	Waldwasserläufer	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Черныш
83	Bruchwasserläufer	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Фифи
84	Flussuferläufer	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Перевозчик
85	Temminckstrandläufer	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Белохвостый песочник
86	Spitzschwanz-Strandläufer	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Острохвостый песочник
87	Sturmmöwe	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus ssp.</i>	Сизая чайка
88	Weißkopfmöwe	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans mongolicus</i>	Восточносибирская чайка
89	Lachmöwe	Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Озерная чайка
90	Zwergmöwe	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Малая чайка

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91	Flußseeschwalbe	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	Речная крачка
92	Zwergseeschwalbe	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons sinensis</i>	Малая крачка
93	Weißbart-Seeschwalbe	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus swinhoei</i>	Белощекая крачка
94	Weißflügel-Seeschwalbe	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Белокрылая крачка
95	Straßentaube	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia forma domestica</i>	Сизый голубь (одомашненная форма)
96	Orientturteltaube	Oriental Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>	Большая горлица
97	Türkentaube	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto decaocto</i>	Кольчатая горлица
98	Kurzflügelkuckuck	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus micropterus</i>	Индийская кукушка
99	Kuckuck	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus canorus</i>	Обыкновенная кукушка
100	Horsfieldkuckuck	Horsfield's Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus horsfieldi</i>	Глухая кукушка
101	Orient-Zwergohreule	Oriental Scops-owl	<i>Otus sunia stictonotus</i>	Восточная совка
102	Uhu	Eurasian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo ussuriensis</i>	Филин
103	Schneeeule	Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Белая сова
104	Habichtskauz	Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis ssp.</i>	Длиннохвостая неясыть
105	Sperbereule	Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula ulula</i>	Ястребиная сова
106	Rauhfußkauz	Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Мохногий сыч
107	Falkenkauz	Brown Hawk-owl	<i>Ninox scutulata ussuriensis</i>	Иглоногая сова
108	Waldohreule	Northern Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus otus</i>	Ушастая сова
109	Sumpfohreule	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus flammeus</i>	Болотная сова
110	Dschungelnachtschwalbe	Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i>	Большой козодой
111	Stachelschwanzsegler	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	Иглохвостый стриж
112	Pazifiksegler	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Белопоясный стриж
113	Eisvogel	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	Обыкновенный зимородок
114	Dollarvogel	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis calonyx</i>	Широкорот
115	Wiedehopf	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops saturata</i>	Удод
116	Wendehals	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla torquilla</i>	Вертишейка
117	Grauscheitelspecht	Grey-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus doerriesi</i>	Большой острокрылый дятел
118	Kleinspecht	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor amurensis</i>	Малый пестрый дятел
119	Weißrückenspecht	White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos leucotos</i>	Белоспинный дятел
120	Buntspecht	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major brevirostris</i>	Большой пестрый дятел
121	Schwarzspecht	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius martius</i>	Желна

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122	Grauspecht	Grey-faced Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus jessoensis</i>	Седой дятел
123	Ohrenlerche	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris flava</i>	Рюм
124	Feldlerche	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis ssp.</i>	Полевой жаворонок
125	Uferschwalbe	Collared Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia ssp.</i>	Береговушка
126	Rauchschwalbe	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica ssp.</i>	Деревенская ласточка
127	Mehlschwalbe	Northern House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum lagopodum</i>	Воронок
128	Rötelschwalbe	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica daurica</i>	Рыжепоясничная ласточка
129	Spornpieper	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi dauricus</i>	Степной конек
130	Rotkehlpieper	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Краснозобый конек
131	Waldpieper	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni yunannensis</i>	Пятнистый конек
132	Petschorapieper	Pechora Pipit	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Сибирский конек
132a			<i>Anthus gustavi gustavi</i>	
132b			<i>Anthus gustavi menzbieri</i>	
133	Pazifikpieper	Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens japonicus</i>	Американский конёк
134	Bachstelze	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Белая трясогузка
134a			<i>Motacilla alba ocularis</i>	
134b			<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>	
135	Schafstelze	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Жёлтая трясогузка
135a			<i>Motacilla flava plexa</i>	
135b			<i>Motacilla flava taivana</i>	
136	Gebirgsstelze	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea melanope</i>	Горная трясогузка
137	Graumennigvogel	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus divaricatus</i>	Серый личинкост
138	Seidenschwanz	Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus centralasiae</i>	Свиристель
139	Blutseidenschwanz	Japanese Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Амурский свиристель
140	Zaunkönig	Northern Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes dauricus</i>	Крапивник
141	Bergbraunelle	Siberian Accentor	<i>Prunella montanella badia</i>	Сибирская завирушка
142	Rostschwanzdrossel	Naumann's Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Дрозд Науманна
143	Rostflügeldrossel	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	Бурый дрозд
144	Fahldrossel	Pale Thrush	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Бледный дрозд
145	Weißbrauendrossel	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Тёмный дрозд
146	Amurdrossel	Grey-backed Thrush	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Сизый дрозд
147	Schieferdrossel	Siberian Thrush	<i>Zoothera sibirica sibirica</i>	Сибирский дрозд

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148	Erddrossel	Common Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma ssp.</i>	Пестрый дрозд
149	Amurrötel	White-throated Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola gularis</i>	Белогорлый дрозд
150	Schwirrnachtigall	Rufous-tailed Robin	<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Соловей-свистун
151	Blaunachtigall	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia cyane ssp.</i>	Синий соловей
152	Blaukehlchen	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica svecica</i>	Варакушка
153	Rubinkehlchen	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Соловей-красношейка
154	Blauschwanz	Orange-flanked Bush-robin	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus cyanurus</i>	Синехвостка
155	Spiegelrotschwanz	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus aureus</i>	Сибирская горихвостка
156	Schwarzkehlchen	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus stejnegeri</i>	Черноголовый чекан
157	Strichelschnäpper	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Пестрогрудая мухоловка
158	Rußschnäpper	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica sibirica</i>	Сибирская мухоловка
159	Braunschnäpper	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica dauurica</i>	Ширококлювая мухоловка
160	Goldschnäpper	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Желтоспинная мухоловка
161	Mugimakischnäpper	Mugimaki Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Таежная мухоловка
162	Zwergschnäpper	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva albicilla</i>	Восточная малая мухоловка
163	Wintergoldhähnchen	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus japonensis</i>	Желтоголовый королек
164	Stummelsänger	Asian Stubtail	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Короткохвостка
165	Davidbuschsänger	Siberian Bush-warbler	<i>Bradypterus davidi davidi</i>	Малая пестрогрудка
166	Taczanowski-Buschsänger	Chinese Bush-warbler	<i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	Сибирская пестрогрудка
167	Strichelschwirl	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata lanceolata</i>	Пятнистый сверчок
168	Streifenschwirl	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola certhiola</i>	Певчий сверчок
169	Riesenschwirl	Gray's Warbler	<i>Locustella fasciolata fasciolata</i>	Таежный сверчок
170	Brauenrohrsänger	Black-browed Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Чернобровая камышевка
171	Chinarohrsänger	Oriental Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Восточная дроздовидная камышевка
172	Dickschnabel-Rohrsänger	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon stegmanni</i>	Толстоклювая камышевка
173	Dunkellaubsänger	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus</i>	Бурая пеночка
174	Bartlaubsänger	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Толстоклювая пеночка
175	Goldhähnchen-Laubsänger	Pallas's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Корольковая пеночка
176	Gelbbrauen-Laubsänger	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Пеночка-зарничка
177	Wanderlaubsänger	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis borealis</i>	Пеночка-таловка
178	Middendorff-Laubsänger	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	Двупоясковая пеночка

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179	Ussurilaubsänger	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Бледноногая пеночка
180	Kronenlaubsänger	Eastern Crowned Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Светлоголовая пеночка
181	Sumpfmehse	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris brevirostris</i>	Черноголовая гаичка
182	Weidenmehse	Weidenmehse	<i>Poecile montanus baicalensis</i>	Пухляк
183	Tannenmehse	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater ater</i>	Московка
184	Schmuckmehse	Yellow-bellied Tit	<i>Periparus venustulus</i>	Желтобрюхая синица
185	Kohlmeise	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Большая синица
185a			<i>Parus major major</i>	
185b			<i>Parus major minor</i>	
185c			<i>Parus major x minor</i>	
186	Lasurmeise	Azure Tit	<i>Cyanistes cyanus yenisseeensis</i>	Князек
187	Chinabeutelmeise	Chinese Penduline-tit	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	Китайский ремез
188	Schwanzmeise	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus caudatus</i>	Ополовник
189	Kleiber	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea ssp.</i>	Обыкновенный поползень
190	Waldbaumläufer	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris daurica</i>	Обыкновенная пищуха
191	Rostflanken-Brillenvogel	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i>	Буробоклая белоглазка
192	Schwarznackenpirol	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis diffusus</i>	Черноголовая иволга
193	Braunwürger	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus confusus</i>	Сибирский жулан
194	Raubwürger	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor sibiricus</i>	Серый сорокопут
195	Keilschwanzwürger	Chinese Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus sphenocercus</i>	Клинохвостый сорокопут
196	Eichelhäher	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius brandtii</i>	Сойка
197	Azurelster	Asian Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus cyanus</i>	Голубая сорока
198	Elster	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica leucoptera</i>	Сорока
199	Elsterdohle	Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus dauuricus</i>	Даурская галка
200	Saatkrähe	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus pastinator</i>	Грач
201	Rabenkrähe	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone orientalis</i>	Восточная черная ворона
202	Dschungelkrähe	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus mandshuricus</i>	Большеклювая ворона
203	Kolkrabe	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax kamtschaticus</i>	Ворон
204	Star	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi</i>	Обыкновенный скворец
205	Weißwangenstar	White-cheeked Starling	<i>Poliopsar cineraceus</i>	Серый скворец
206	Mongolenstar	Purple-backed Starling	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	Малый скворец

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207	Haussperling	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	Домовый воробей
208	Feldsperling	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus montanus</i>	Полевой воробей
209	Bergfink	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Юрок
210	Chinagrünfink	Oriental Greenfinch	<i>Chloris sinica chabarovi</i>	Китайская зеленушка
211	Erlenzeisig	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Чиж
212	Taigabirkenzeisig	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea flammea</i>	Обыкновенная чечетка
213	Polarbirkenzeisig	Arctic Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni exilipes</i>	Пепельная чечетка
214	Meisengimpel	Long-tailed Rosefinch	<i>Uragus sibiricus ussuriensis</i>	Урагус
215	Karmingimpel	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii</i>	Обыкновенная чечевица
216	Rosengimpel	Pallas's Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus roseus roseus</i>	Сибирская чечевица
217	Hakengimpel	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator pacata</i>	Щур
218	Fichtenkreuzschnabel	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra curvirostra</i>	Клест-еловик
219	Bindenkreuzschnabel	Two-barred Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera bifasciata</i>	Белокрылый клест
220	Gimpel	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Снегирь
220a			<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula cineracea</i>	
220b			<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii</i>	
220c			<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula griseiventris</i>	
221	Kernbeißer	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes schulpini</i>	Обыкновенный дубонос
222	Spornammer	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i>	Лапландский подорожник
223	Schneeammer	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae</i>	Пуночка
224	Fichtenammer	Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos</i>	Белошапочная овсянка
225	Wiesenammer	Meadow Bunting	<i>Emberiza cioides weigoldi</i>	Красноухая овсянка
226	Tristramammer	Tristram's Bunting	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Таежная овсянка
227	Bandammer	Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata fucata</i>	Ошейниковая овсянка
228	Zwergammer	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Овсянка-крошка
229	Gelbbrauenammer	Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Желтобровая овсянка
230	Waldammer	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica latifascia</i>	Овсянка-ремез
231	Gelbkehlammer	Yellow-throated Bunting	<i>Emberiza elegans elegans</i>	Желтогорлая овсянка
232	Weidenammer	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola ornata</i>	Дубровник
233	Rötelammer	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Рыжая овсянка
234	Maskenammer	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala</i>	Седоголовая овсянка

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235	Pallasammer	Pallas's Bunting	<i>Emberiza pallasi ssp.</i>	Полярная овсянка
236	Mandschurenammer	Ochre-rumped Bunting	<i>Emberiza yessoensis continentalis</i>	Рыжешейная овсянка
237	Rohrammer	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus minor</i>	Камышовая овсянка

2. Bird species recorded before 2011 at Muraviovka Park

238	Prachtaucher	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica viridigularis</i>	Чернозобая гагара
239	Rothalstaucher	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena holboelli</i>	Серощекая поганка
240	Ohrentaucher	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>	Красношейная поганка
241	Kuhreiher	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Египетская цапля
242	Mangrovereiher	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus amurensis</i>	Зеленая кваква
243	Schwarzstorch	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Черный аист
244	Löffler	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>	Колпица
245	Rosaflamingo	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>	Розовый фламинго
246	Singschwan	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Лебедь-кликун
247	Schwanengans	Swan Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Сухонос
248	Graugans	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser rubirostris</i>	Серый гусь
249	Schneegans	Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Белый гусь
250	Ringelgans	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla ssp.</i>	Черная казарка
251	Rostgans	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Огарь
252	Mittelsäger	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Длинноносый крохаль
253	Steppenadler	Steppe Eagler	<i>Aquila nipalensis nipalensis</i>	Степной орел
254	Kaiseradler	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Могильник
255	Gerfalke	Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Кречет
256	Großtrappe	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda dybowskii</i>	Дрофа
257	Stelzenläufer	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Ходулочник
258	Säbelschnäbler	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Шилоклювка
259	Graukopfkiebitz	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Серый чибис
260	Waldbekassine	Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Лесной дупель
261	Steppenschlamm­läufer	Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Азиатский бекасовидный веретенник

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262	Uferschnepfe	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	Большой веретенник
263	Rotkehl-Strandläufer	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Песочник-красношейка
264	Sichelstrandläufer	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Краснозобик
265	Alpenstrandläufer	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina ssp.</i>	Чернозобик
266	Odinshühnchen	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Круглоносый плавунчик
267	Steppenflughuhn	Pallas's Sandgrouse	<i>Syrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Саджа
268	Klippentaube	Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>	Скалистый голубь
269	Fluchtkuckuck	Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Cuculus fugax hyperythrus</i>	Широкрылая кукушка
270	Steppenpieper	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Конек Годлевского
271	Baumstelze	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Древесная трясогузка
272	Hirserohrsänger	Streaked Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i>	Просяная камышевка
273	Mandschurenrohrsänger	Manchurian Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	Маньчжурская камышевка
274	Buchfink	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs coelebs</i>	Зяблик
275	Weißhandkernbeißer	Yellow-billed Grosbeak	<i>Eophona migratoria migratoria</i>	Малый черноголовый дубонос

Appendix 6.2: Breeding birds at Muraviovka Park 2013

Nr	Species	Territories	Average	Abundance	EOAC-criteria
1	Little Grebe	1	1	0,002	C15
2	Great Crested Grebe	12-20	16	0,025	C13
5	Purple Heron	2-4	3	0,005	C12
6	Schrenck's Bittern	20-30	25	0,038	C15
7	Eurasian Bittern	20-25	22,5	0,035	B4
8	Oriental White Stork	11	11	0,017	C16
14	Falcated Duck	5-15	10	0,015	C12
15	Gadwall	0-1	0,5	0,001	A1
17	Common Teal	0	0	0,000	(B4)
18	Mallard	25-50	37,5	0,058	C15
19	Spot-billed Duck	0-1	0,5	0,001	A1
20	Northern Pintail	0-1	0,5	0,001	B3
21	Garganey	30-60	45	0,069	C12
22	Northern Shoveler	1-2	1,5	0,002	B4
24	Baer's Pochard	1	1	0,002	B4
33	Black Kite	2	2	0,003	C13
35	Eastern Marsh-harrier	3-6	4,5	0,007	B9
37	Pied Harrier	2	2	0,003	C14
39	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	1-2	1,5	0,002	C16
42	Upland Buzzard	1	1	0,002	C16
47	Amur Falcon	40-50	45	0,069	C16
49	Eurasian Hobby	4-6	5	0,008	C16
52	Japanese Quail	120-200	160	0,246	B7
53	Ring-necked Pheasant	100-130	115	0,177	C12
54	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	1-3	2	0,003	A2
57	White-naped Crane	9-13	11	0,017	C15
60	Red-crowned Crane	2	2	0,003	C12
61	Swinhoe's Rail	0-1	0,5	0,001	A1
62	Water Rail	40-70	55	0,085	C15
63	Baillon's Crake	10-30	20	0,031	C15
64	Band-bellied Crake	50-100	75	0,115	B4
65	Common Moorhen	3-10	6,5	0,010	B7
67	Northern Lapwing	2-3	2,5	0,004	C12
73	Common Snipe	5-20	12,5	0,019	B7
80	Marsh Sandpiper	1	1	0,002	C10
88	Black-headed Gull	0-1	0,5	0,001	B4
90	Common Tern	1	1	0,002	C13
92	Whiskered Tern	1-2	1,5	0,002	B4
93	White-winged Tern	150-300	225	0,346	C15
94	Feral Pigeon	1	1	0,002	B7
95	Oriental Turtle-dove	50-75	62,5	0,096	C16
98	Common Cuckoo	60-80	70	0,108	C12
107	Northern Long-eared Owl	9-10	9,5	0,015	C16
108	Short-eared Owl	1-3	2	0,003	A2
112	Common Kingfisher	1-2	1,5	0,002	C13
114	Hoopoe	1	1	0,002	C16
115	Eurasian Wryneck	10-20	15	0,023	C16
117	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	1-3	2	0,003	B4
118	White-backed Woodpecker	2-3	2,5	0,004	B4
123	Eurasian Skylark	10-15	12,5	0,019	B7
124	Collared Sand Martin	1	1	0,002	C13
125	Barn Swallow	8-10	9	0,014	C16
128	Richard's Pipit	35-55	45	0,069	C14
130	Olive-backed Pipit	0	0	0,000	(A2)

Appendix 6.2: Breeding birds at Muraviovka Park 2013

131	Pechora Pipit	0-5	2,5	0,004	B4
133	White Wagtail	1-2	1,5	0,002	B4
134	Yellow Wagtail	0-2	1	0,002	A1
136	Ashy Minivet	1	1	0,002	C12
145	Grey-backed Thrush	2-4	3	0,005	B8
152	Siberian Rubythroat	60-100	80	0,123	C12
155	Common Stonechat	250-400	325	0,500	C16
159	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	5-10	7,5	0,012	C13
165	Chinese Bush-warbler	2-4	3	0,005	B4
166	Lanceolated Warbler	250-450	350	0,538	C12
167	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	300-600	450	0,692	C14
168	Gray's Warbler	2-3	2,5	0,004	B4
169	Black-browed Reed-warbler	250-500	375	0,577	C14
170	Oriental Reed Warbler	70-90	80	0,123	C15
171	Thick-billed Warbler	80-140	110	0,169	C14
172	Dusky Warbler	80-120	100	0,154	C12
173	Radde's Warbler	2-4	3	0,005	B8
178	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	1-2	1,5	0,002	B8
180	Marsh Tit	2-4	3	0,005	C12
184	Northern Great Tit	2	2	0,003	C12
186	Chinese Penduline Tit	1	1	0,002	C13
188	Eurasian Nuthatch	1-2	1,5	0,002	B4
190	Chestnut-flanked Whiteeye	1	1	0,002	B8
191	Black-naped Oriole	3-4	3,5	0,005	B9
192	Brown Shrike	70-90	80	0,123	C16
194	Chinese Grey Shrike	2-4	3	0,005	C12
196	Asian Azure-winged Magpie	2-4	3	0,005	C16
197	Common Magpie	40-50	45	0,069	C16
198	Daurian Jackdaw	1-3	2	0,003	C13
199	Rook	11	11	0,017	C16
200	Carrion Crow	6-10	8	0,012	C16
204	White-cheeked Starling	25-35	30	0,046	C16
207	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	90-130	110	0,169	C16
209	Oriental Greenfinch	1	1	0,002	B8
213	Long-tailed Rosefinch	50-100	75	0,115	C16
226	Chestnut-eared Bunting	10-20	15	0,023	C14
231	Yellow-breasted Bunting	150-200	175	0,269	C15
233	Black-faced Bunting	150-250	200	0,308	C14
236	Ochre-rumped Bunting	350-500	425	0,654	C15
237	Reed Bunting	30-40	35	0,054	C12