

CROSS-BORDER CORMORANTS

- BALTIC SEA OVERVIEW

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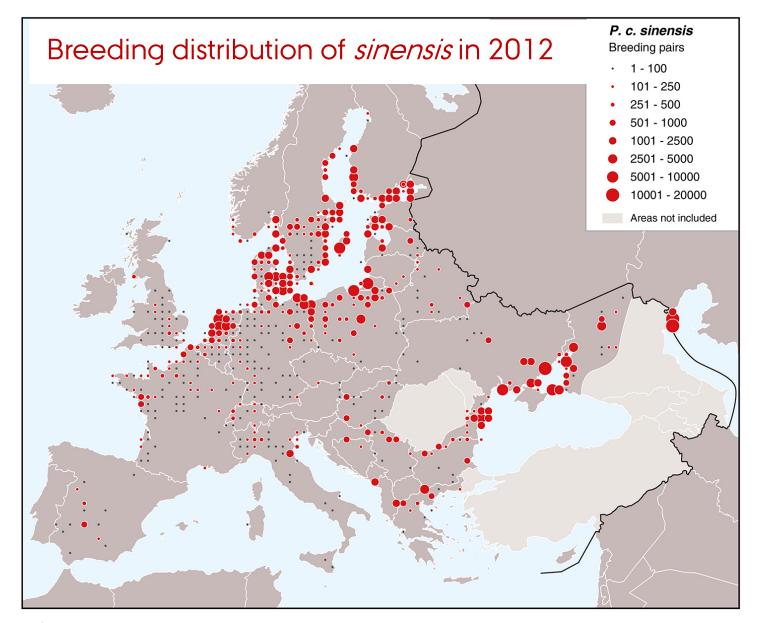
CONTENTS

- The breeding population
 - Distribution and development + Gaps in knowledge
- Where do cormorants go outside the breeding season
 - Links between location of breeding area and distribution outside breeding
- Plans for the future



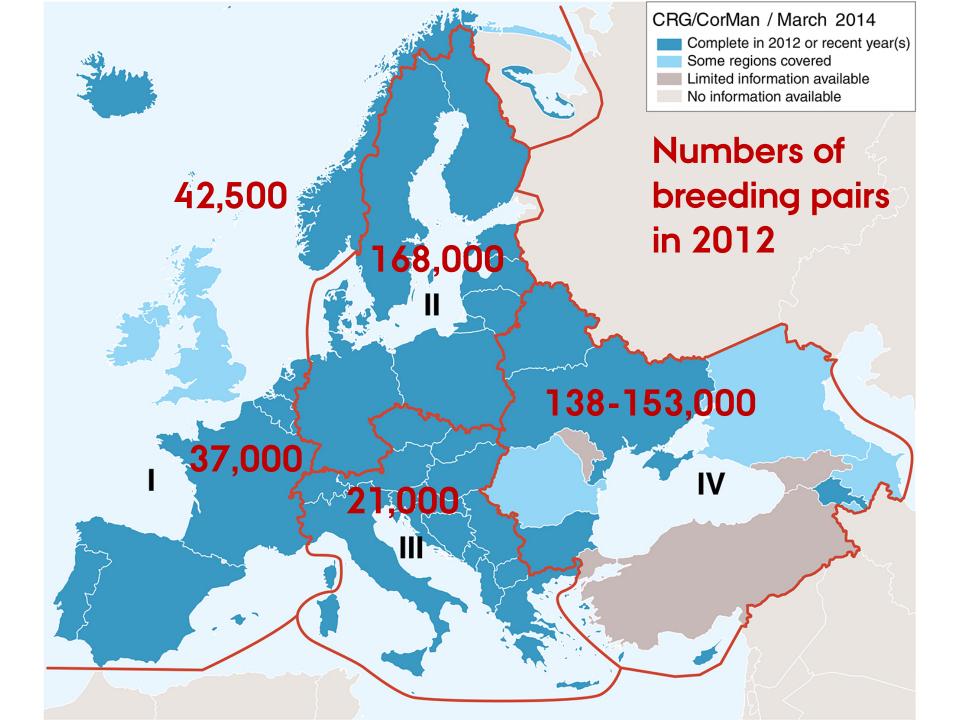
THE BREEDING POPULATION

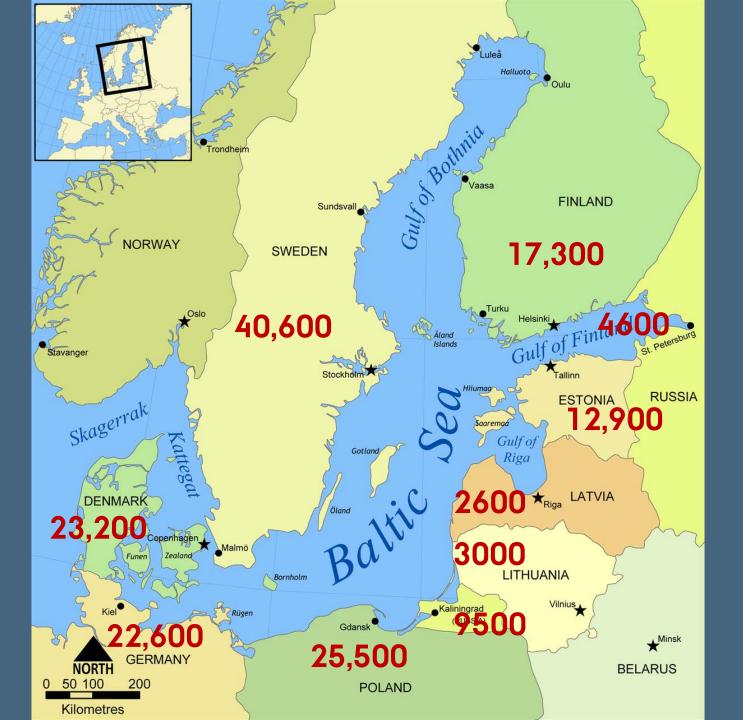






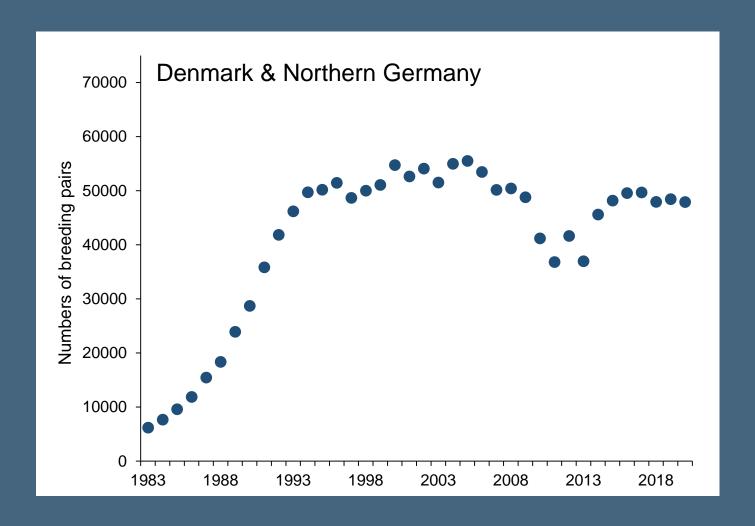






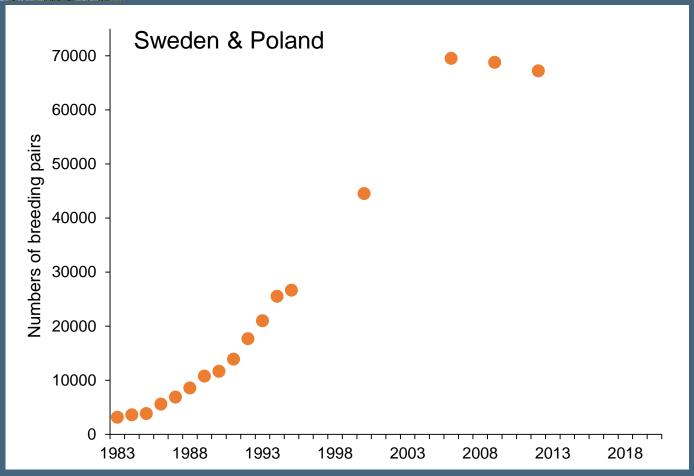


WESTERN BALTIC



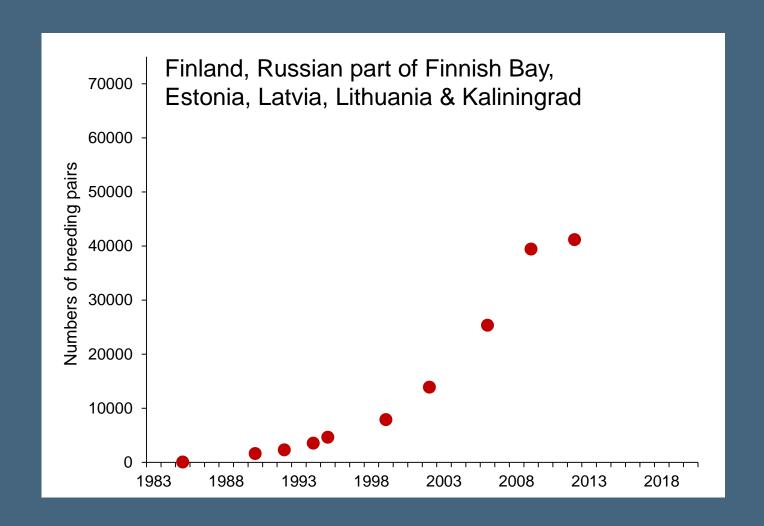


CENTRAL BALTIC



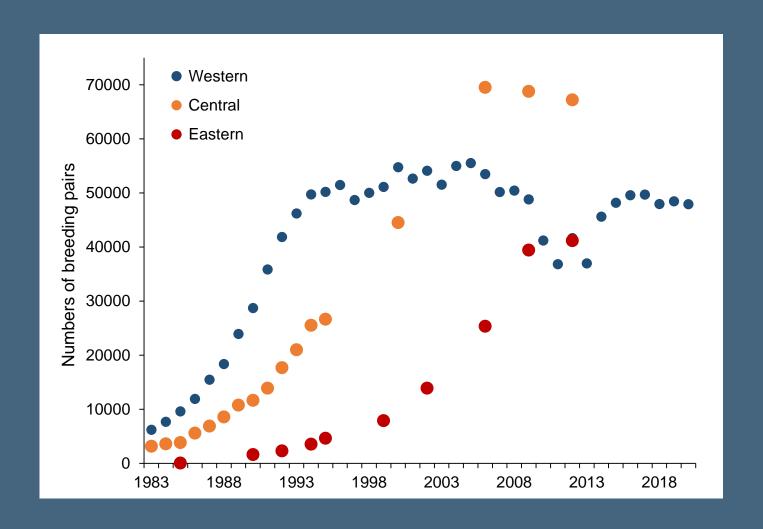


EASTERN BALTIC



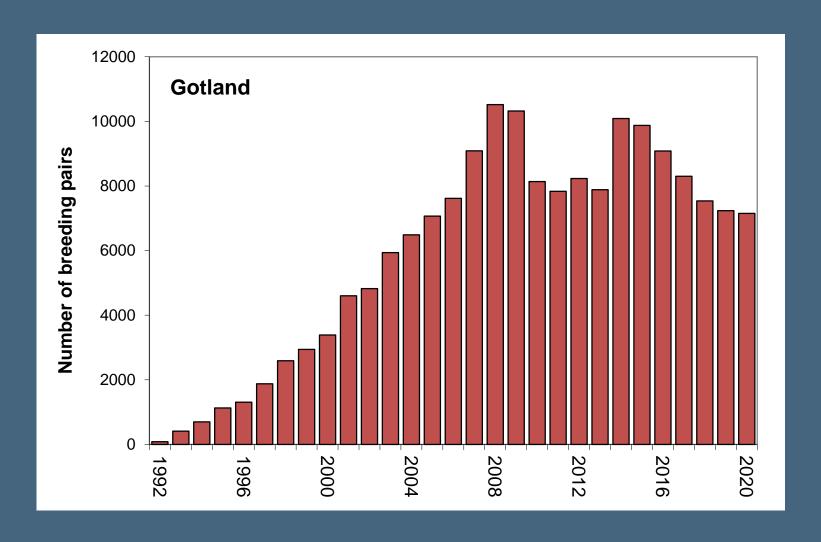


OVERALL DEVELOPMENT



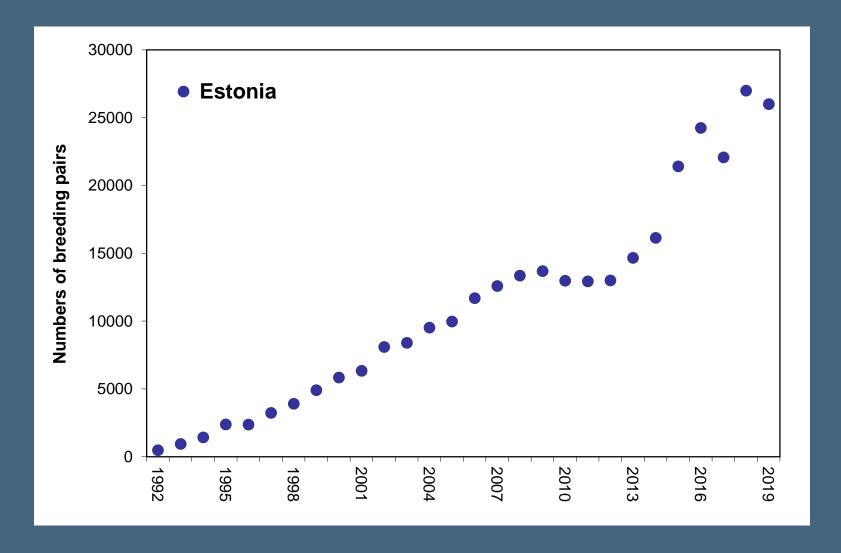


CENTRAL BALTIC SEA



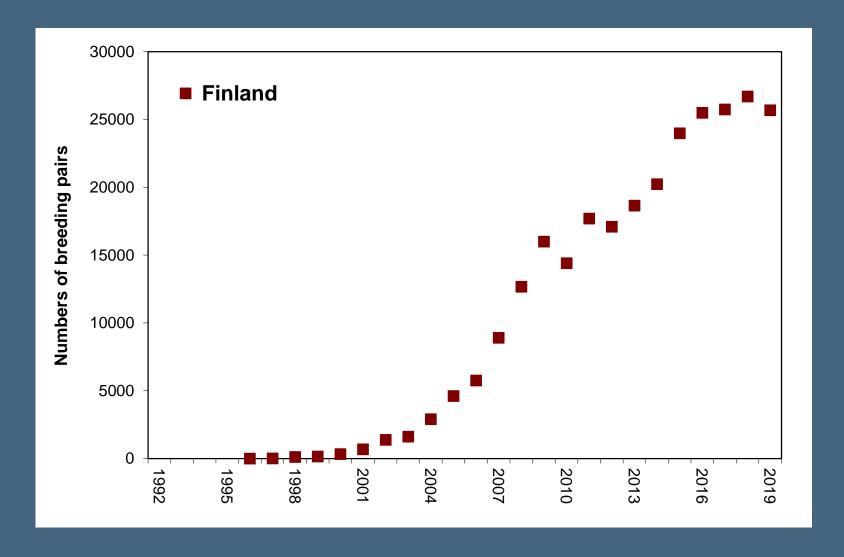


EASTERN BALTIC SEA



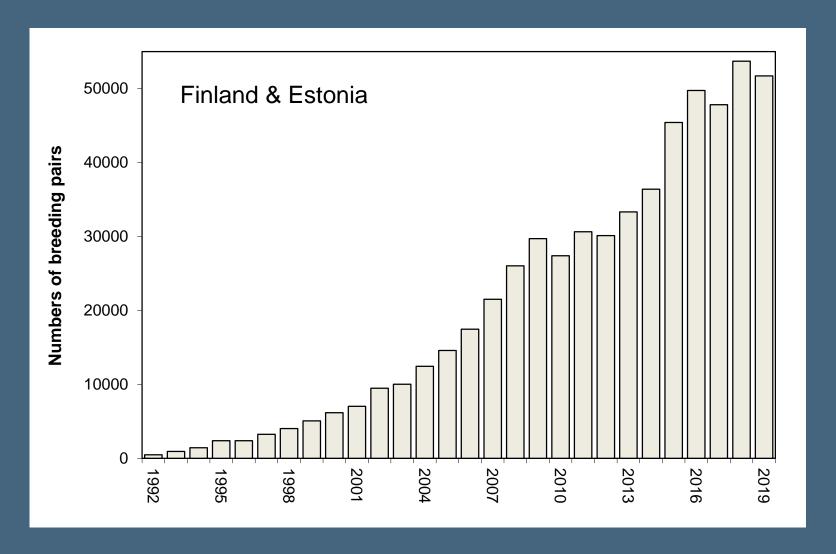


EASTERN BALTIC SEA





EASTERN BALTIC SEA





THE LINK

BREEDING SITE

→ DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE BREEDING





BACKGROUND

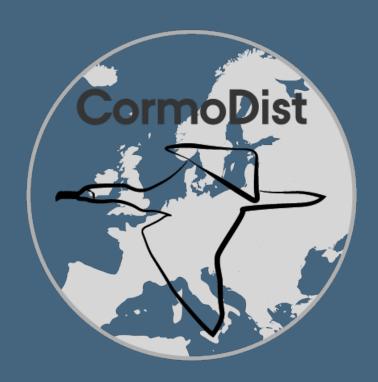
Can numbers of cormorants in one area be brought down through population control in certain breeding areas?



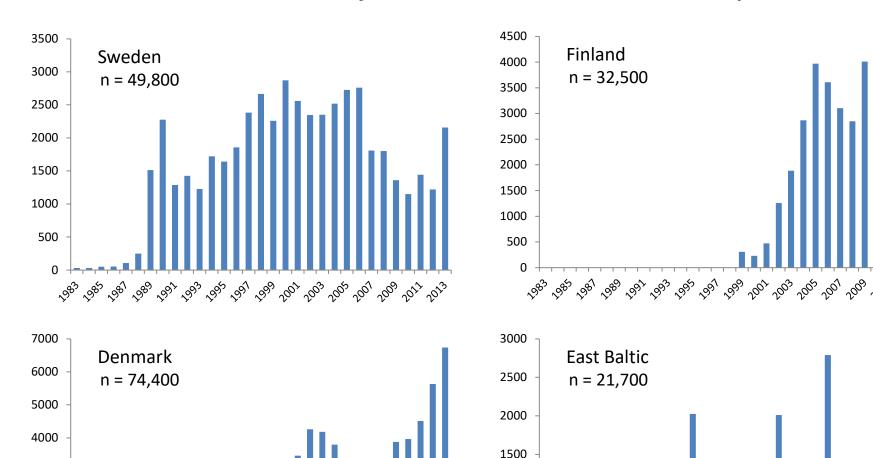
Relevant with knowledge about patterns of movements and factors affecting these

We used recoveries of ringed cormorants to explore migration patterns and distribution

A European Commission funded project



Numbers ringed 1983-2013 - Examples



2005

, 200, 2003

1000

500

2007

, ⁵⁰⁰³

1999

1887 1883 1882 1881

3000

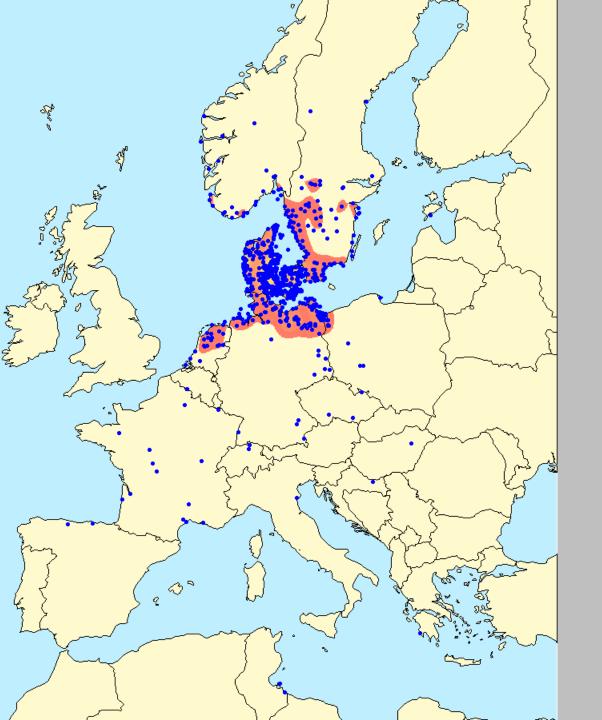
2000

1000

2997

, 2003)

1997 1991 1089



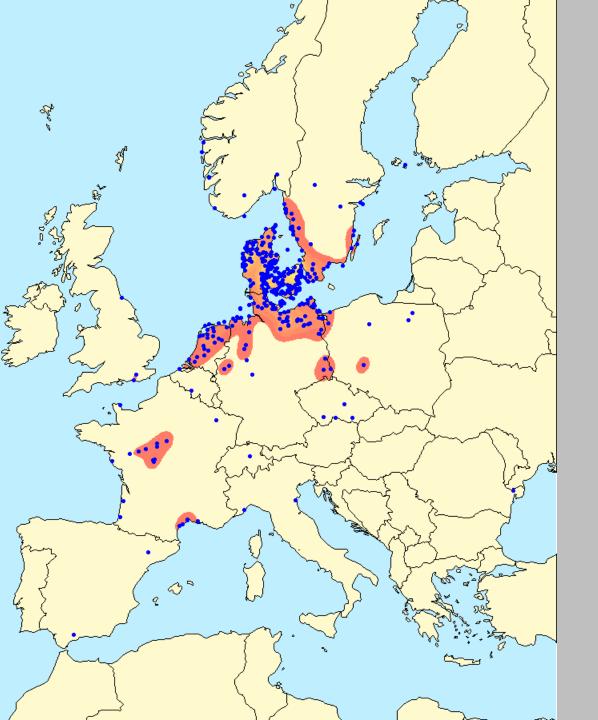
EXAMPLE:

Cormorants from

Denmark

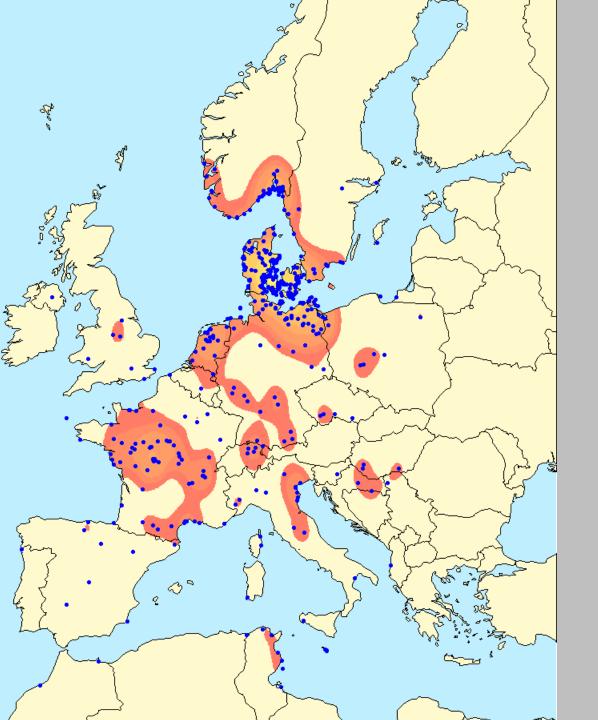
July - August

Similar maps of cormorants from other breeding areas around the Baltic Sea will be available in the report in press



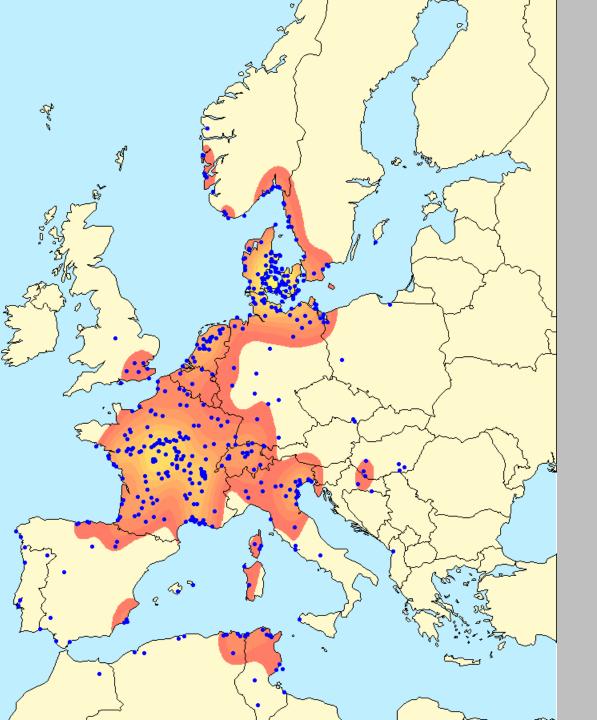
Denmark

September



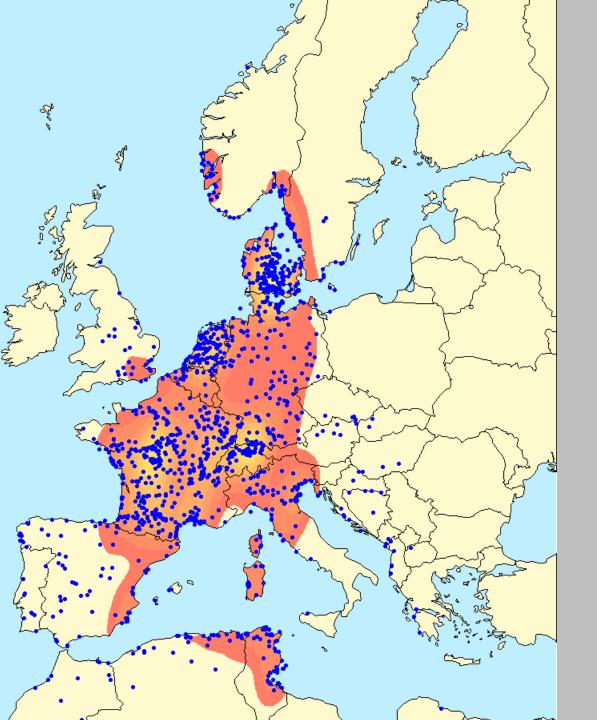
Denmark

October



Denmark

November

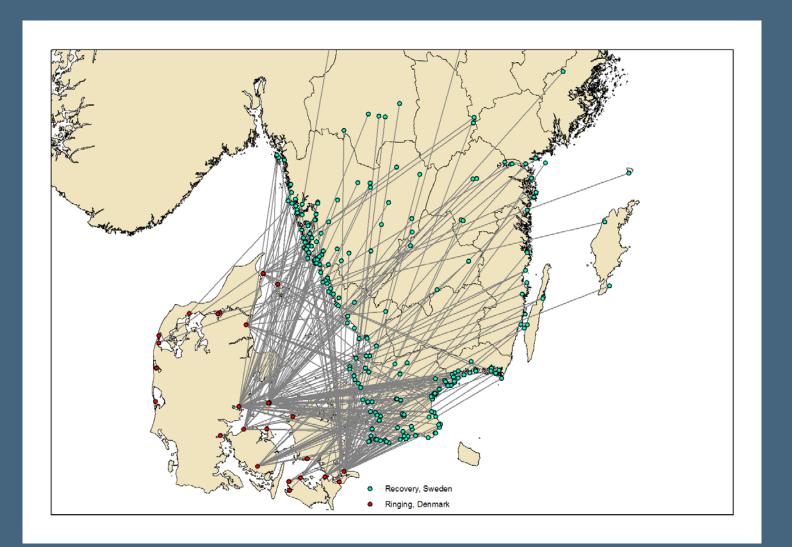


Denmark

December-February



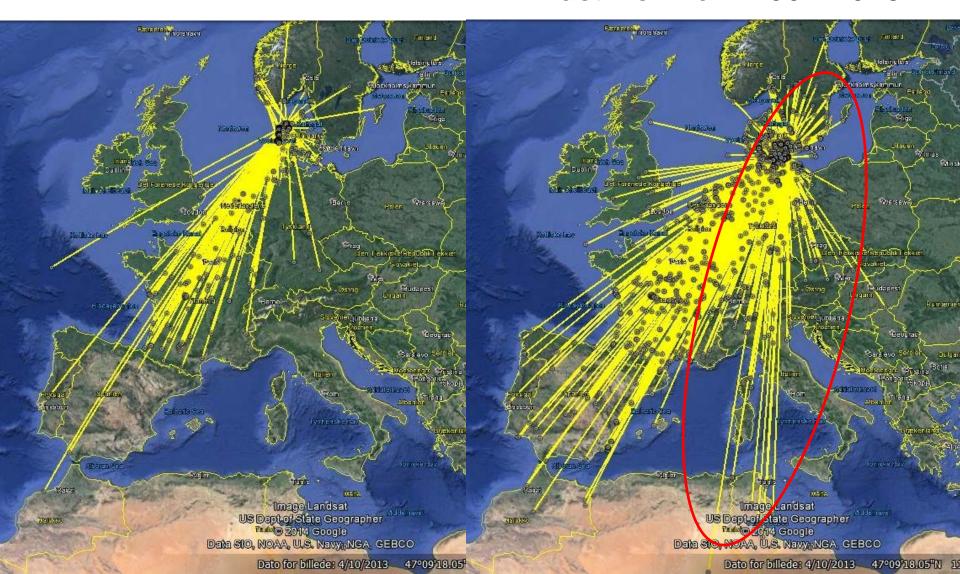
Recoveries of Danish cormorants in Sweden



Location of ringing/breeding area

West Denmark 2001-2013

East Denmark 2001-2013

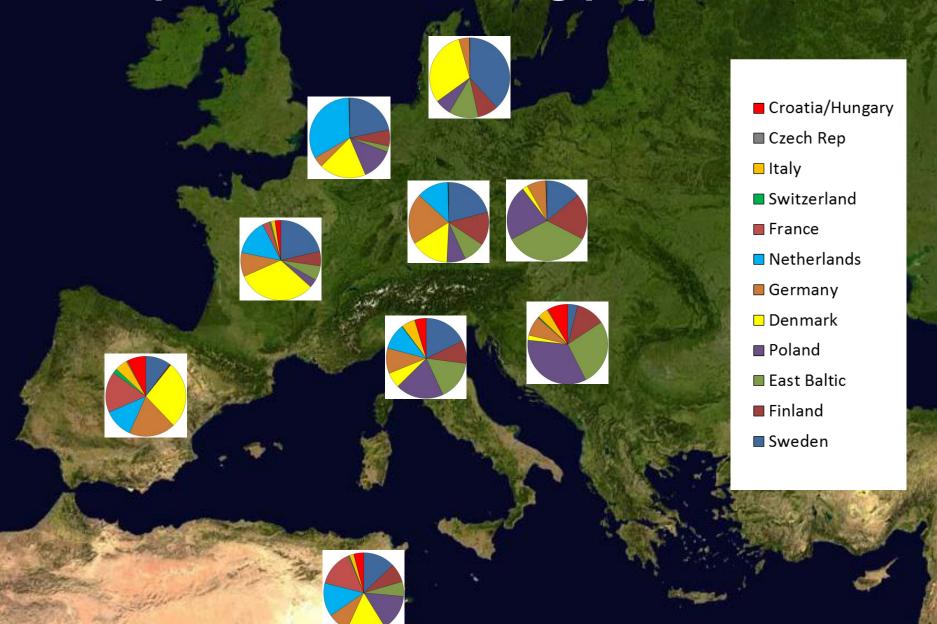




TO WHAT EXTENT DO CORMORANTS MIX IN THEIR STAGING AND WINTERING AREAS



Composition of wintering populations 2010



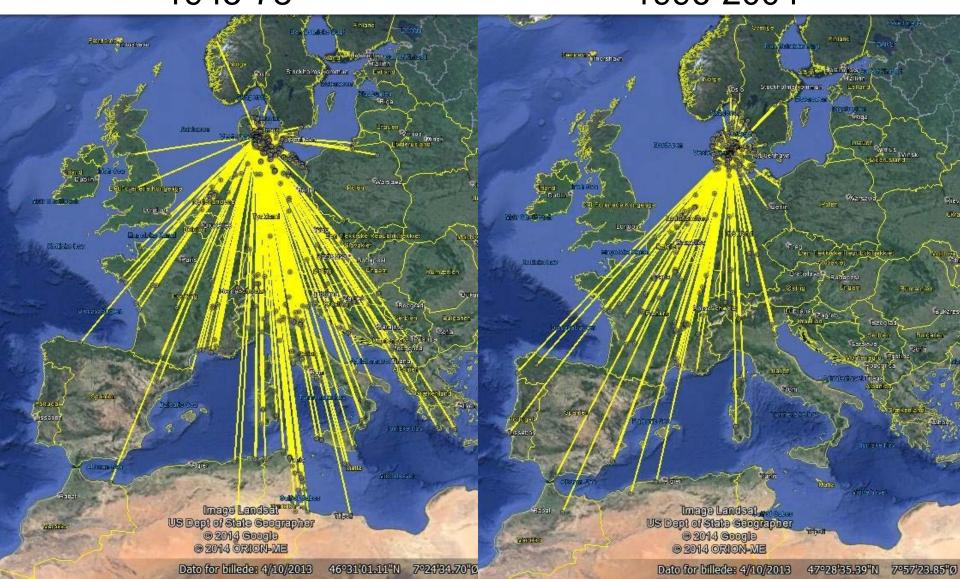


CHANGES IN MIGRATION PATTERNS AND DISTRIBUTION



Example – From one Danish colony

1945-78 1996-2004



Changes over time – major tendencies

- Western breeders have shifted westwards
- Tendency to shorter migration distance





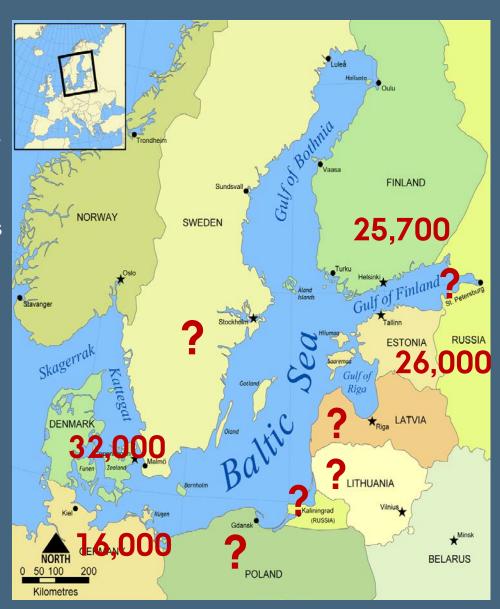
CONCLUDING REMARKS

- There are links between the location of breeding areas and where cormorants occur outside breeding, but:
- Cormorants from different breeding areas start to mix extensively soon after the breeding season
- Western breeders have shifted westwards and now move shorter distances



THE FUTURE

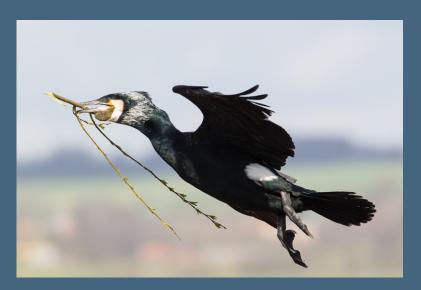
- 1. We plan for a coordinated count with full coverage of the countries around the Baltic Sea in **2022**
 - I will contact more of the relevant persons and countries
 - Good ideas for where to apply for
 - supplementary funding are welcome!





THE FUTURE

- We plan for writing up results of the 2022 count and a description of how the breeding populations have developed, maybe including information about how individual countries deal with attempts to manage breeding numbers at local, regional and national scales
- 3. I try to finish the report on patterns of migration and distribution outside the breeding season





Many thanks to

the people participating in the ringing of cormorants and in the colony counts

the ringing centres

DG Environment, European Commission for funding

and you for your attention!