

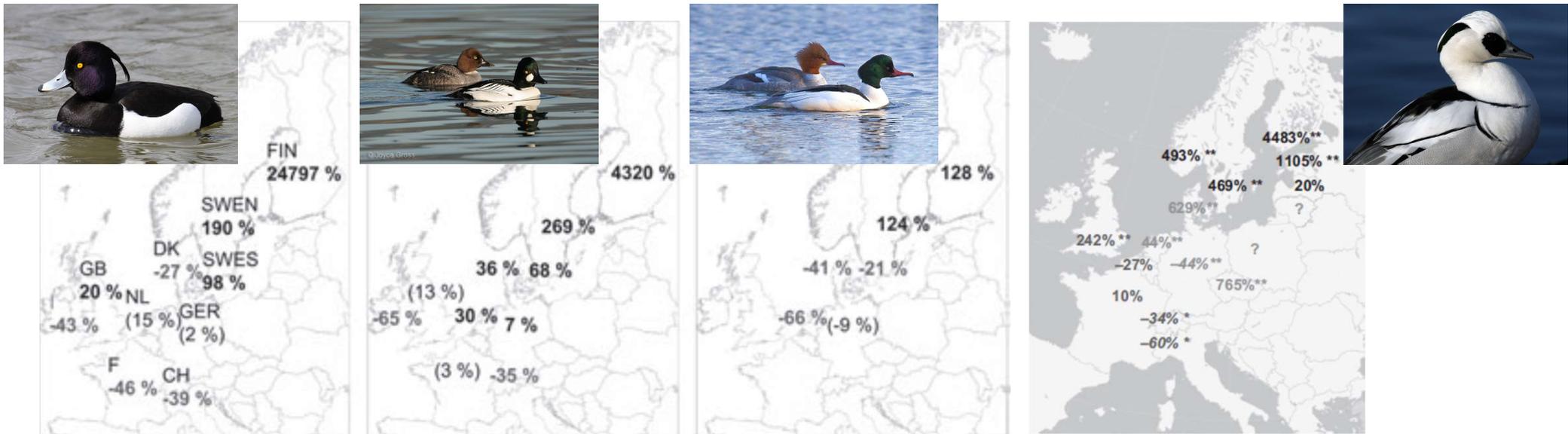
Waterbird conservation: what we have learnt and next steps

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Change in winter distributions...



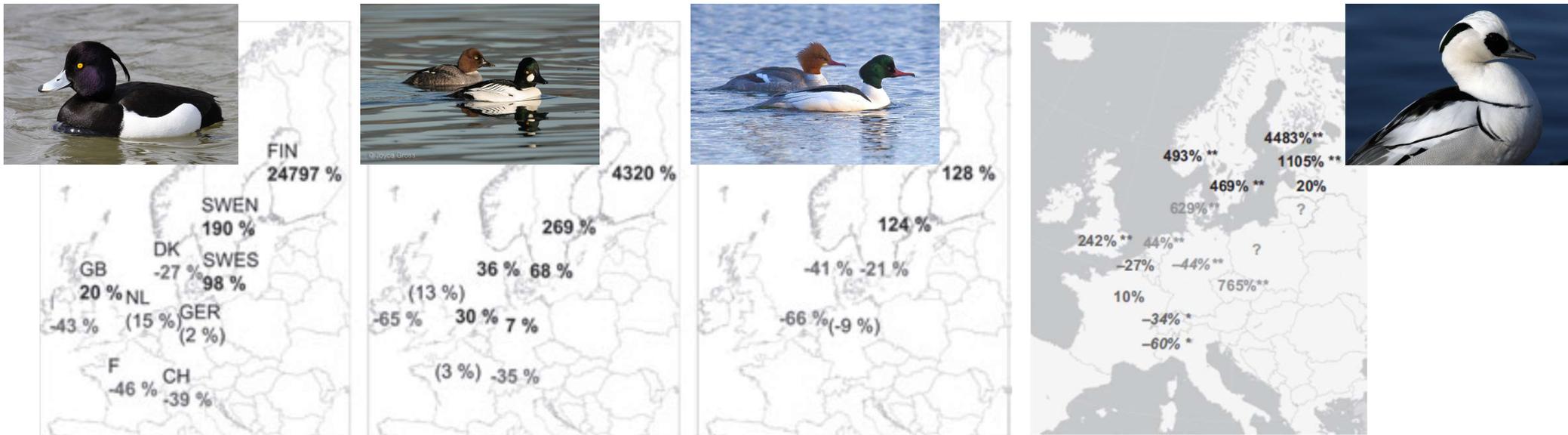
Lehikoinen et al. 2013. *GCB*, 19: 2071–2081

1980 - 2010

Pavón-Jordán et al. 2015. *Div Distr*, 21: 571–582

1990 - 2013

...associated with winter warming



Lehikoinen et al. 2013. *GCB*, 19: 2071–2081

1980 - 2010

Pavón-Jordán et al. 2015. *Div Distr*, 21: 571–582

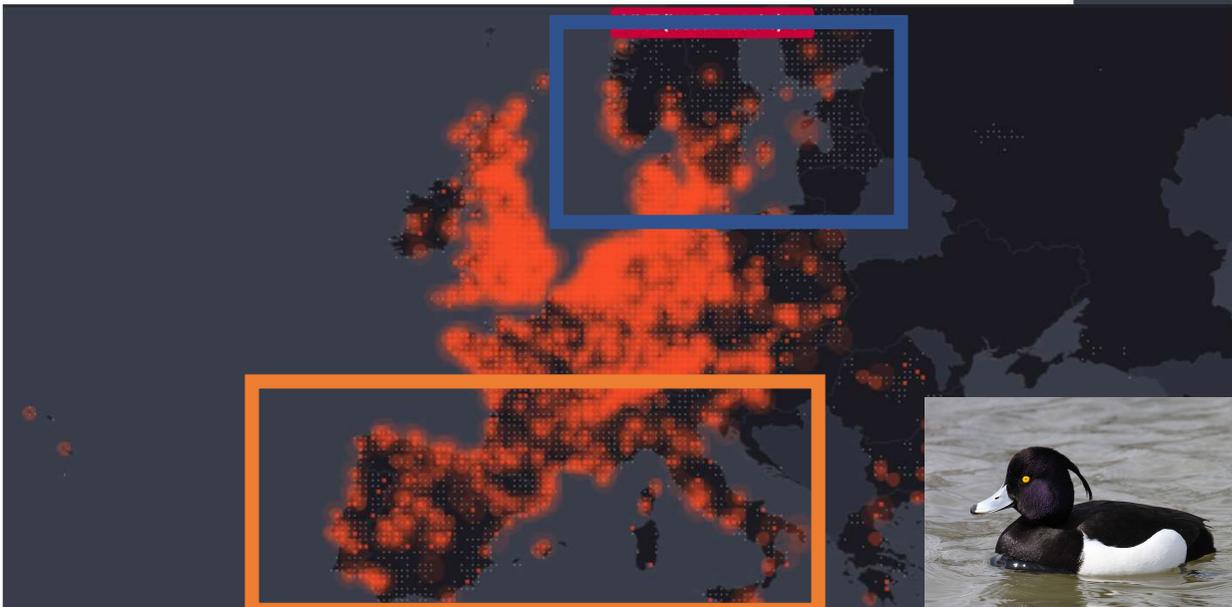
1990 - 2013

Short- and long-term responses to winter warming

Warm winter



Cold winter



Maps: eurobirdportal.org

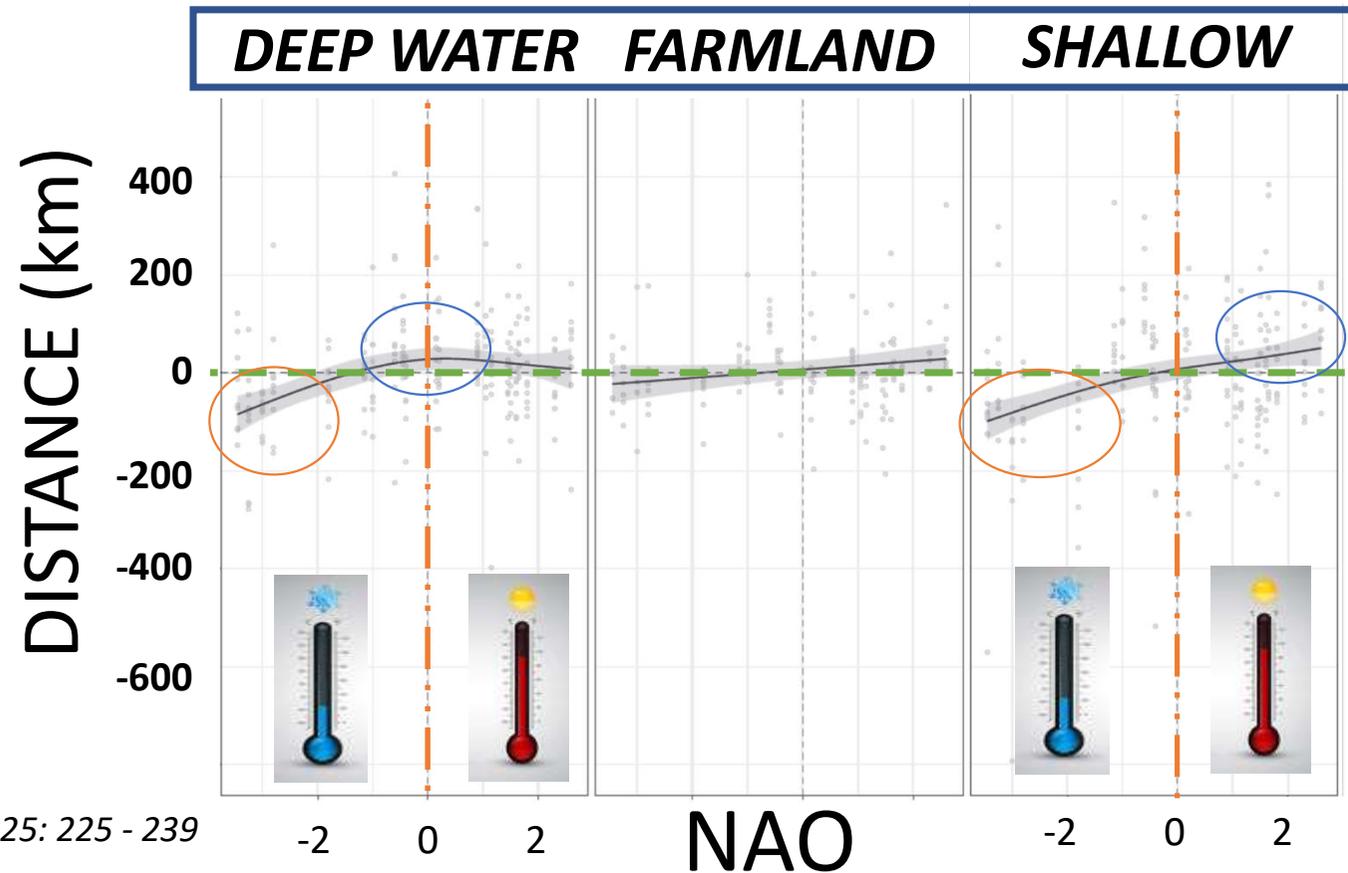
Short- and long-term responses to winter warming

- Year-to-year changes

Towards NE

NO MOVEMENT

Towards SW



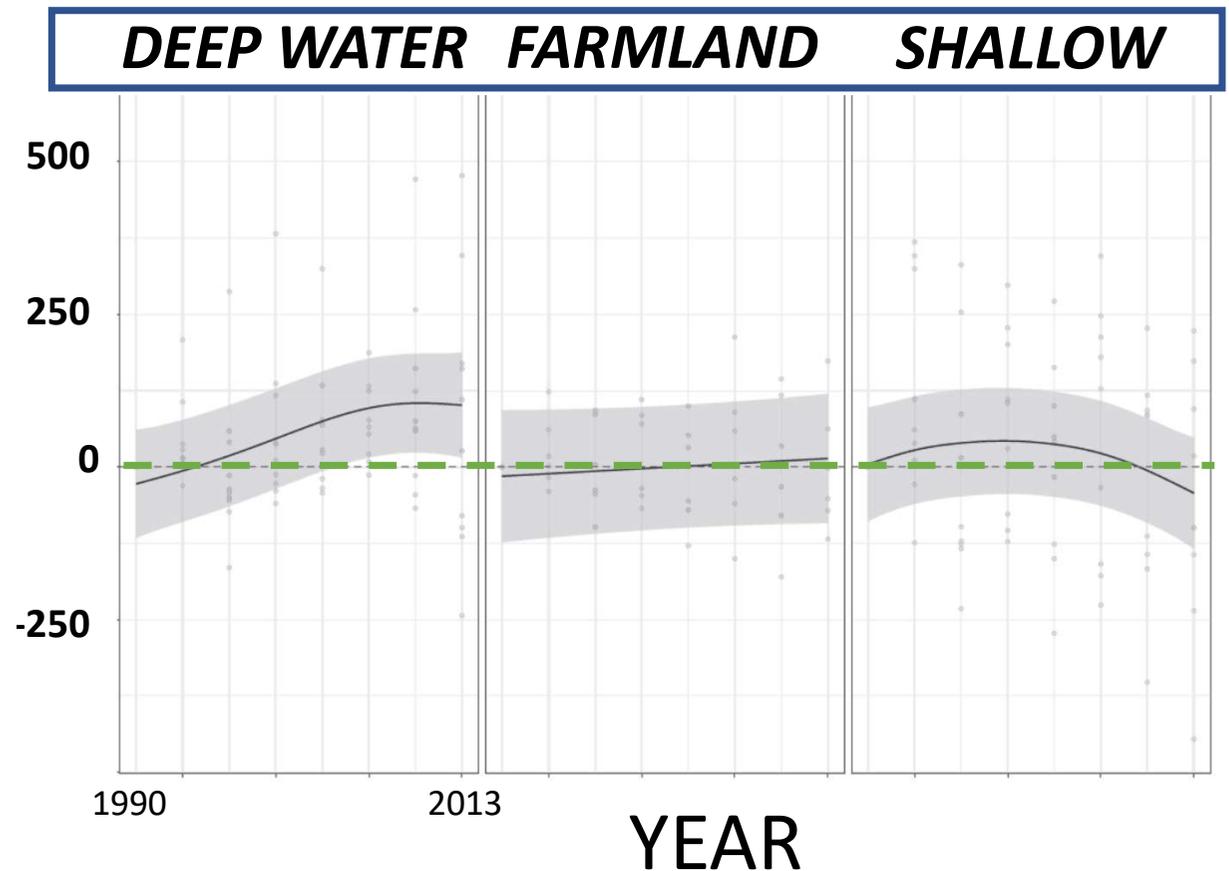
Short- and long-term responses to winter warming

- Long-term changes

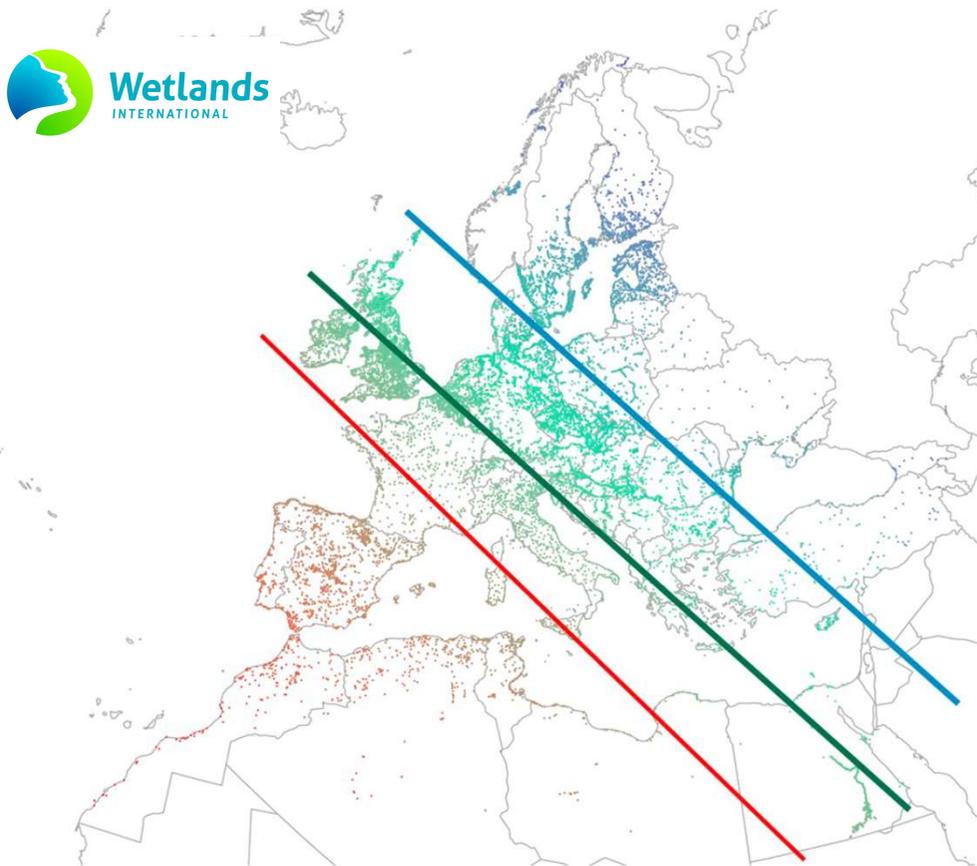
Towards NE

NO MOVEMENT

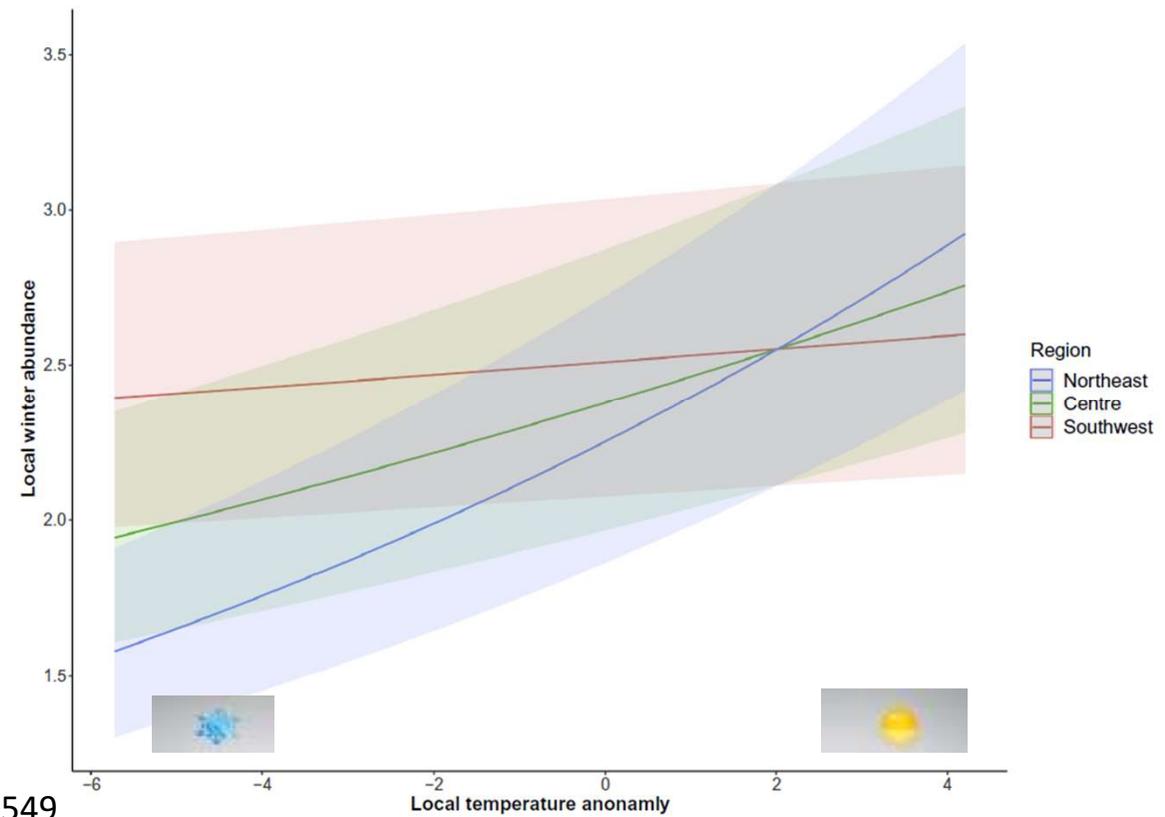
Towards SW



Geographical differences

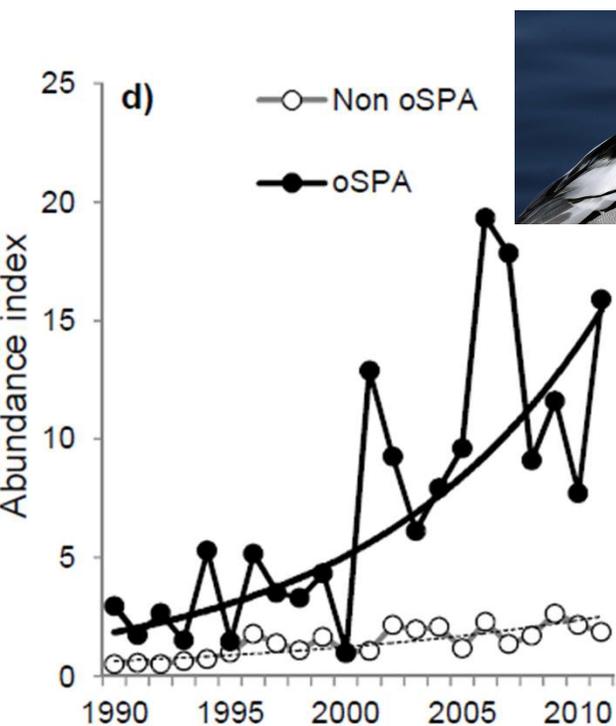


Pavón-Jordán et al. 2020 *Biological Conservation*, 246 (2020) 108549

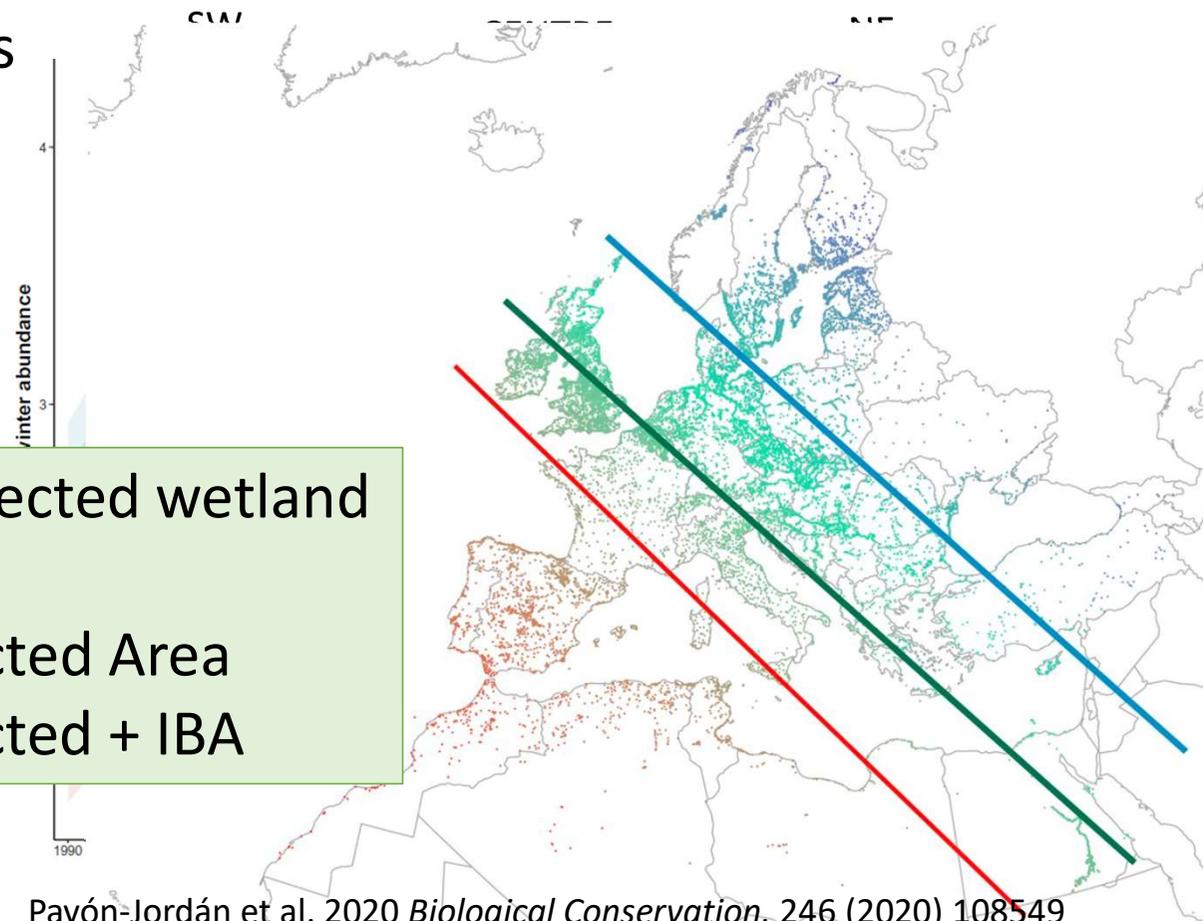


Consequences for conservation strategy

- Moving out vs. stepping stones



- i) Unprotected wetland
- ii) IBA
- iii) Protected Area
- iv) Protected + IBA

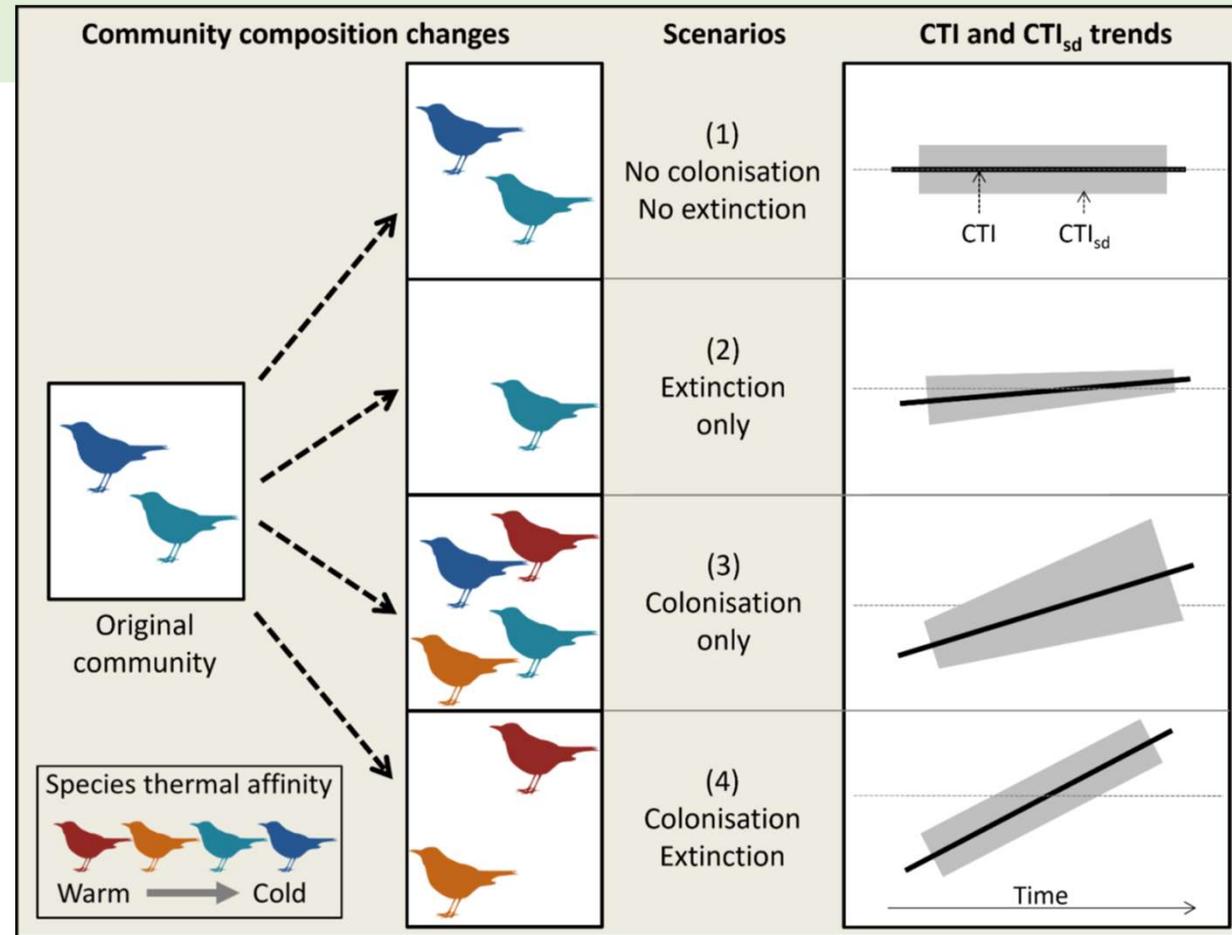


Consequences for conservation strategy

Community changes (based on CTI)

Inside vs outside SPAs:

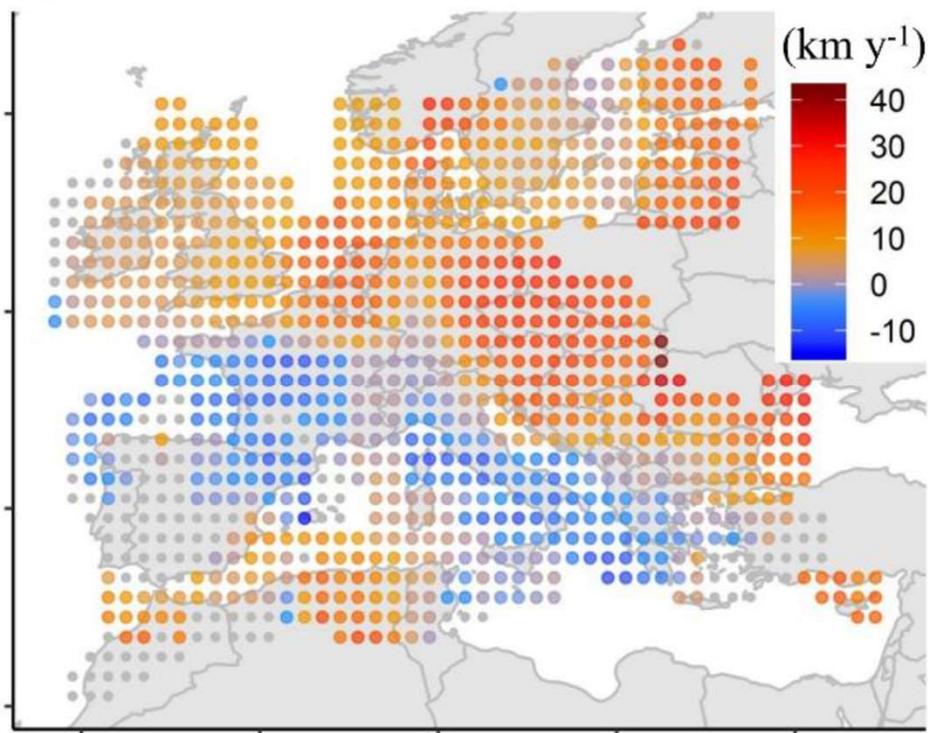
- More species
- Higher colonisation
- Lower *extinction*
- Lower climatic debt



Gaget et al. 2021. *Conservation Biology*, 35, 3, 834–845.

Consequences for conservation strategy

- Many (**mobile!**) waterbird species are lagging behind changes in temperature



Climatic debt still present

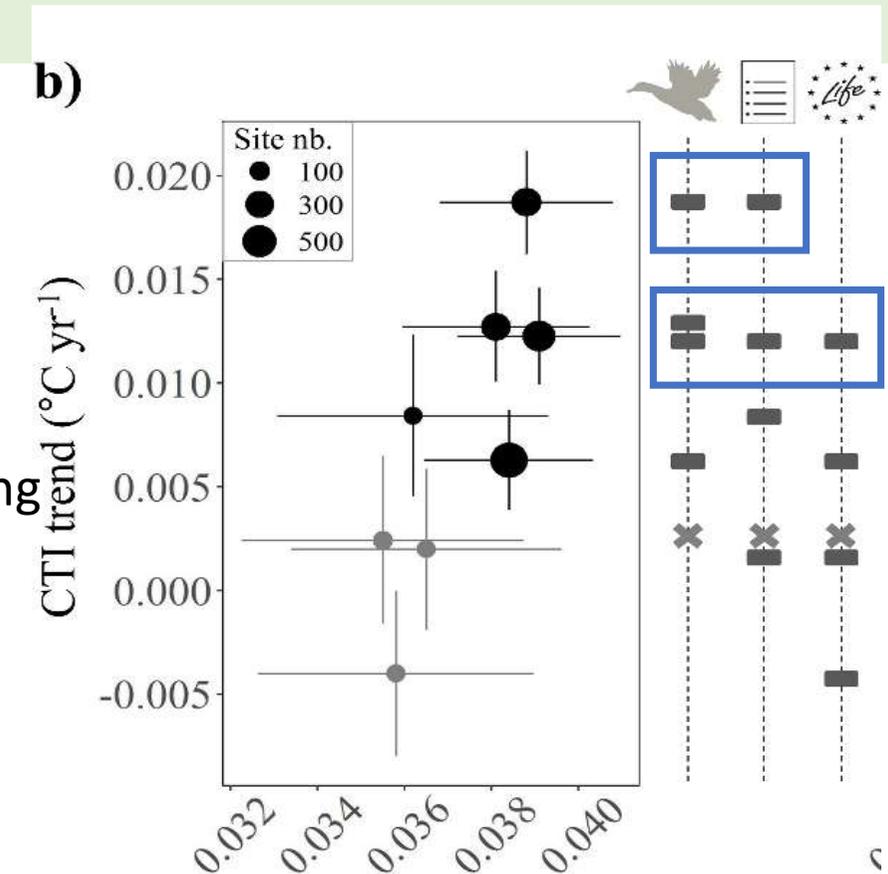
Changes in temperature vs changes in CTI

Facilitating climate warming adaptation cannot be based only on habitat connectivity

Consequences for conservation strategy

- Which site features help waterbirds?

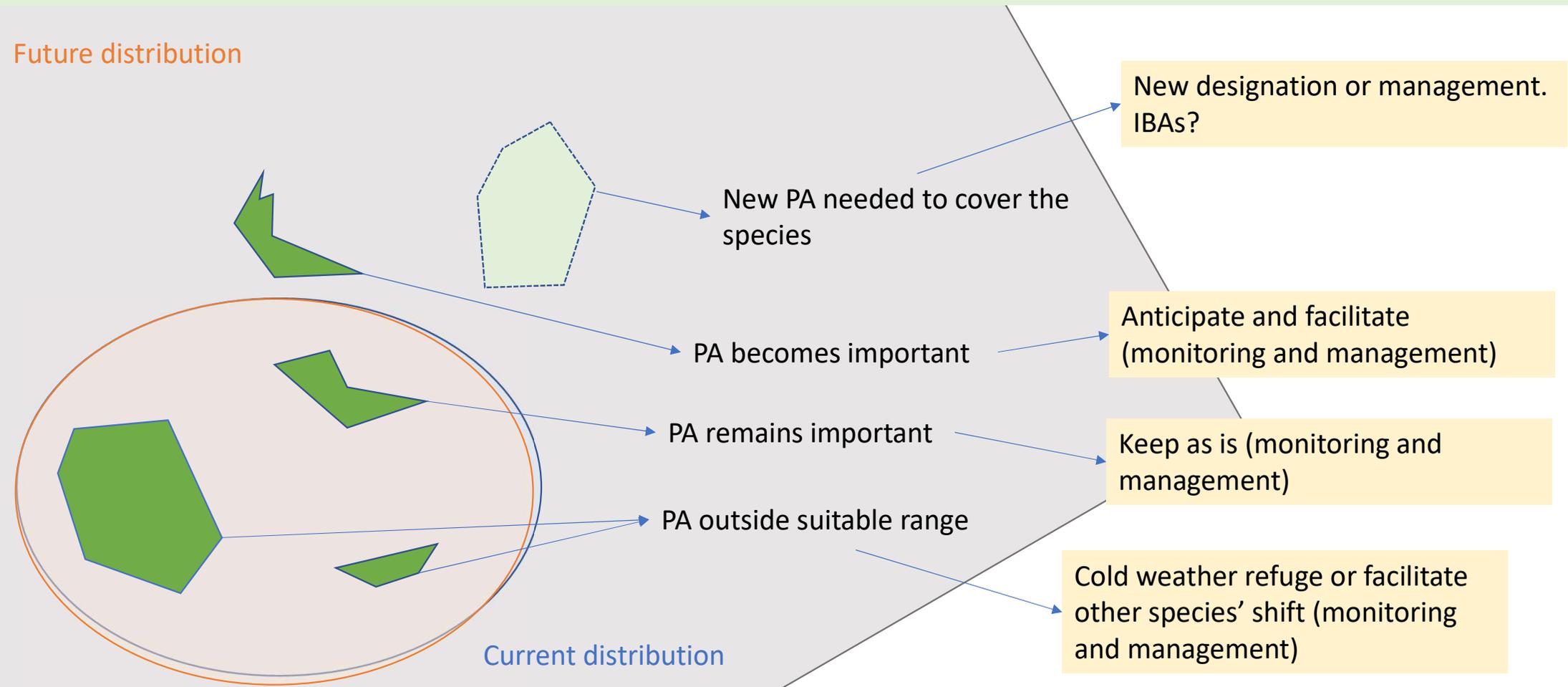
- Waterbird site facilitating species/group? (Habitat vs Birds Directive)
- Sites designated under Birds Directive with management plan yielded best results facilitating
- climate change adaptation
- Is it included in a LIFE project?



So...

- General trend of abundance **shift** towards northern and eastern Europe
 - Implications at local scale?
- Protected areas **can accommodate** changes in distribution and abundance
 - Wintering numbers increased in protected areas (especially those that were listed as IBA)
 - Good performance of Birds and Habitats Directives (in general)
- Faster community change (lower debt) inside protected areas
- Good coverage of sites (Guillemain & Hearn 2017 Biodiv. Conserv. 26:2347–2360) but Large numbers winter **outside** the network of protected areas
 - Especially northern and eastern Europe - Newly available sites
- Designation of **non-protected IBAs** can contribute to EU protected area target (30%) and climate change adaptation of waterbird populations – International coordination
- Need to keep in mind both year-to-year and long-term changes
 - Important to **keep cold-weather refugia**

Consequences for conservation strategy



Next steps

- increase knowledge of species responses and uncertainty of future distributions
 - Is the current PA network good enough?
 - New target: 30%
- Better understanding on management actions
 - Are management plans implemented? Funding issues? Stakeholder disagreements?
 - What is implemented at site level – revise evidence
 - Rationale. Why do site managers do what they do?
 - What works where (species vs habitat; passive vs. active management)
- Management of game species (25 waterbird species in Birds Directive's Annex II)
 - Changes in distribution, (local) abundance and phenology
 - Transparent reporting of numbers

Thank you very much

