

НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК БЕЛАРУСИ  
Научно-практический центр по биоресурсам  
Мензбировское орнитологическое общество  
Биологический факультет БГУ  
Зоологический музей МГУ имени М. В. Ломоносова  
Кафедра зоологии позвоночных биологического факультета МГУ  
имени М. В. Ломоносова  
Рабочая группа по гусеобразным Северной Евразии  
Институт проблем экологии и эволюции имени А. Н. Северцова РАН  
Союз охраны птиц России  
Русское общество сохранения и изучения птиц  
имени М. А. Мензбира



# ОРНИТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В СТРАНАХ СЕВЕРНОЙ ЕВРАЗИИ

Тезисы XV Международной  
орнитологической конференции  
Северной Евразии

посвящённой памяти академика М. А. Мензбира  
(165-летию со дня рождения и 85-летию со дня смерти)

Минск  
«Беларуская навука»  
2020

**Орнитологические** исследования в странах Северной Евразии : тезисы XV Междунар. орнитолог. конф. Северной Евразии, посвящённой памяти акад. М. А. Мензбира (165-летию со дня рождения и 85-летию со дня смерти). – Минск : Беларуская навука, 2020. – 538 с. – ISBN 978-985-08-2653-4.

Сборник включает 411 тезисов пленарных, симпозиальных и постерных сообщений, а также материалов круглых столов, представленных на XV Международную орнитологическую конференцию Северной Евразии (Минск, 2020). Рассматриваются общие и частные вопросы орнитологии, разрабатываемые учёными из 23 стран Северной Евразии. Представлены результаты исследований по динамике численности и демографии популяций, изменению ареалов видов, региональным фаунам птиц. Обсуждаются вопросы систематики, морфологии, физиологии, оологии, поведения, палеорнитологии, биоакустики, синантропизации птиц и антропогенного воздействия на них, актуальные проблемы охраны видов и популяций, мониторинга сообществ птиц на ООПТ, а также перспективы использования Атласа птиц европейской части России. Освещены проблемы и достижения в области ресурсной, медицинской и любительской орнитологии. Предназначено для широкого круга специалистов и любителей, занимающихся изучением и охраной птиц и их местообитаний.

У зборнік уключаны 411 тэзісаў пленарных, сімпозіумных і постарных паведамленняў, а таксама матэрыялаў круглых сталаў, якія былі прадстаўлены на XV Міжнародную арніталогічную канферэнцыю Паўночнай Еўразіі (Мінск, 2020). Разглядаюцца агульныя і прыватныя пытанні арніталогіі, якія распрацоўваюцца навукоўцамі з 23 краін Паўночнай Еўразіі. Прадстаўлены вынікі даследаванняў па дынаміцы колькасці і дэмаграфіі папуляцый, змене арэалаў відаў, рэгіянальным фаўнам птушак. Абмяркоўваюцца пытанні сістэматыкі, марфалогіі, фізіялогіі, аалогіі, паводзін, палеарніталогіі, біяакустыкі, сінантрапізацыі птушак і антрапагеннага ўздзеяння на іх, актуальныя праблемы аховы відаў і папуляцый, маніторынгу супольнасцей птушак на ААПТ, а таксама перспектывы выкарыстання Атласа птушак еўрапейскай часткі Расіі. Асветлены праблемы і дасягненні ў галіне рэсурснай, медыцынскай і аматарскай арніталогіі. Прызначана для шырокага кола спецыялістаў і аматараў, якія займаюцца вывучэннем і аховай птушак і іх месцазнаходжання.

The collection includes 411 abstracts of plenary, symposium and poster presentations, and materials of round tables discussions submitted to the 15th International Ornithological Conference of Northern Eurasia (Minsk, 2020). The materials consider general and specific issues of ornithology, developed by scientists from 23 countries of Northern Eurasia. The abstracts contain results of studies in population dynamics, demography, and changes in bird ranges; taxonomy, phylogeny, and systematics; morphology, physiology, oology, behaviour, bioacoustics, paleornithology. The problems of synanthropization of birds and anthropogenic impact on them are analyzed. Urgent tasks in conservation of bird species and populations, the long-term monitoring programs, on especially protected natural territories in particular, and the prospects for the use of the Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia are discussed. Presentations also touch on topical issues of the resource, medical, and amateur ornithology. The book is intended for a wide range of specialists and amateurs related to the study of birds and protection their habitats.

Ответственные редакторы:

М. В. Калякин, А. Б. Поповкина

Редколлегия:

А. В. Белоусова, И. Р. Бёме, Ю. Н. Бубличенко, В. М. Гаврилов, Т. Б. Голубева, В. В. Гричик, Н. В. Зеленков, В. В. Иваницкий, Н. В. Карлионова, В. А. Ковшарь, М. Л. Милютина, К. Е. Михайлов, М. Е. Никифоров, Э. А. Рустамов, И. Э. Самусенко, П. С. Томкович

**ISBN 978-985-08-2653-4**

© Научно-практический центр по биоресурсам  
НАН Беларуси, 2020

© Оформление. РУП «Издательский дом «Беларуская  
навука», 2020

for conservation. We used cumulative habitat suitability as a proxy for apparent population distribution to evaluate existing Natura 2000 sites and to compare them with sites analytically considered as priorities for species conservation – the most important for reserve establishment.

Our analysis suggests Eurasian Pygmy Owl, Tengmalm's Owl, Ural Owl, White-backed Woodpecker, and Three-toed Woodpecker to be old-growth forest specialists in both landscape and local scales, that can be the best protected with large-sized reserves. As most of the apparent populations are located outside existing Natura 2000 sites, new reserves need to be established in sites that are prioritized for those species. This will provide nature conservation umbrella also for many other forest dwelling species.

N. Y. Bondarenko, E. A. Cherepanin

### **BIOTOPIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMON WOOD PIGEON IN THE ZHURAVLEVSKY WATER PARK, KHARKIV, UKRAINE**

Н. Ю. Бондаренко, Е. А. Черепанин

### **БИОТОПИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИУРОЧЕННОСТЬ ГНЕЗДОВИЙ ВЯХИРЯ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЖУРАВЛЁВСКОГО ГИДРОПАРКА г. ХАРЬКОВА**

*H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University,  
Alchevskiyh (Artema) Str., 29, Kharkiv, Ukraine; nadiya.shaptalova@gmail.com*

In Western European countries, the Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) has become an urbanized species since the mid-19th century. In Ukraine, breeding of this pigeon in the western and central regions is studied better than in the east. Currently the territory of the region is almost completely transformed by human economic activity and everywhere has features of a typical anthropogenic landscape.

The main breeding grounds of the Common Wood Pigeon are field shelters and roadsides, forest clearings, forest parks, gardens, floodplain forests. In the recent years, the level of synanthropization of the Wood Pigeon increased. One of the conditions favouring urbanization is the location of small towns in river valleys with fertile soils.

The purpose of the study was to study the biotopic distribution of the Common Wood Pigeon in Zhuravlevsky Water Park.

The studies were conducted from April through September 2018. The Zhuravlevsky Water Park is a striking example of the mosaic wooded area with the prevalence of *Betula pendula*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Acer platanoides*. Shrubs are represented by *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Salix alba*, and *Thuja occidentalis*.

Pigeon nests were found on such trees as *Juniperus communis*, *Picea glauca*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Populus tremula*, *Salix alba*, *Tilia cordata*.

We recorded one pair of common wood pigeons near the Rowing Canal of Kharkiv. We noticed two more pairs on the island part of Zhuravlevsky Water Park. Another nest

was placed parallel to the ground on the lateral branch of the *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. four meters above the ground. One pair nested on the territory of perennials, 5–6 m high on *Acer platanoides*.

In the Kharkiv Region, biotopic location of the populations of *Columba palumbus* has been poorly studied. There have been sporadic cases of unusual collective night roosting of birds in Kharkiv. The wood pigeon is a common nesting species in the Dvurichansky National Park, the Kharkiv Region.

P. Busse

## THE MIGRATION PATTERNS OF PASSERINES – IS IT POSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THEM AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL?

П. Буссе

## МОЖНО ЛИ ОЦЕНИТЬ ХАРАКТЕР МИГРАЦИЙ ВОРОБЬЕОБРАЗНЫХ В МАСШТАБАХ КОНТИНЕНТА?

*Bird Migration Research Foundation, Przebendowo 3, 84-210 Choczewo, Poland;  
busse@wbwp-fund.eu*

The general migration pattern of passerine species could be theoretically estimated using different methods. A number of partial analyses presenting ringing data were published. Very few large-scale presentations were offered, as for passerines such studies require extremely long periods of ringing activity and high numbers of ringed individuals. This is especially true for areas where recovery rates are very low, as a huge area of northeastern and eastern Europe, northern Asia and the Middle East/Africa. Similarly, the radar and moon-watching studies are of limited value for drawing general migration patterns within wider areas. The radar studies need good coverage by the radar systems, while weather radar distribution density is very unbalanced. Modern logger and satellite tracking is better applicable for non-passerines and still can help detail studies of limited numbers of individuals, but not population studies. In the end of the 20th century, a very simple tool was introduced for field studies on preferred headings of individual birds caught for ringing, the use of flat orientation cages. This method has been used as a standard within the SEEN (SE European Bird Migration Network) since 1995. The area covered by the project contains the eastern part of Central Europe, eastern Mediterranean area and northern Africa. Single study sites were located in Russia and western Armenia. The database used contains more than 45,000 orientation tests performed at 40 ringing sites. The presentation contains preliminary large-scale evaluation of the data collected in the framework of this project. Eight streams of migration were identified in this area, which creates fairly complicated pattern of movements. A few species-specific patterns suggest that “species solutions” are much differentiated as to migration headings and they need to be studied in detail. There is a painful lack of data from a huge area of the northern and central parts of Asia.