

PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF THE CONVENTION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

A. PROPOSAL: Inclusion of Glareola ocularis in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT: Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1.1. Classis | Aves |
| 1.2. Ordo | Charadriiformes |
| 1.3. Familia | Glareolidae |
| 1.4. Genus/Species/Subspecies | <u>Glareola ocularis</u> Verreaux 1833
Monotypic |
| 1.5. Common names | |
| English: | Madagascar Pratincole |
| Spanish: | - |
| French: | Glareole malgache |

2. Biological data

2.1. Distribution

Confined as a breeding species to Madagascar, but occurs as a regular non-breeding visitor (March-September) to the East African coast between southern Somalia and Mozambique north of the Zambesi River (mainly Kenya and Tanzania). The species occurs widely in Madagascar, but apparently breeds only in the east, in Maroantsetra, Mananara-Nord, Toamasina, Ampasimanolotra, Andasibe, Mangoro River near Moramanga, and Ranomafana; elsewhere it appears to be only a passage migrant (Langrand 1990).

2.2. Population

Only one population is recognized.

- Entire population: In the range 10,000-100,000 (Rose & Scott 1993).

Little information is available on numbers. Reported to be fairly common in Madagascar (Langrand 1990), and frequent to locally abundant in East Africa, especially in coastal Kenya, where flocks of up to 800 are regularly reported. Up to 9,000 have been recorded at Sabaki on the Kenya coast. Occurrence inland somewhat erratic, and usually only in small groups, but up to 1,000 have been recorded at Lake Victoria (Urban et al., 1986). The species has wandered north to Ethiopia. No information is available on population trends.

2.3. Habitat

During the breeding season in Madagascar, frequents the surroundings of lakes and rivers, short grasslands, sand spits in rivers or estuaries, and rocky islets in water courses or near the sea coast. Nests in small groups on rocks in the sea near the coast (Langrand 1990). In East Africa, occurs mainly along the coast and on the edges of lakes and

rivers near the coast (Urban et al. 1986).

2.4. Migrations

Migratory; the entire population apparently deserts the breeding grounds in Madagascar to spend the austral winter (May-August) on the mainland of Africa. The routes to and from the mainland are not well established, although it is thought that the birds arrive and leave via Tanzania (Urban et al. 1991).

3. **Threat data**

3.1. Direct threats to the population

No information.

3.2. Habitat destruction

The widespread loss and degradation of wetland habitats in Madagascar in recent years are doubtless having a negative impact on the population, but details are lacking.

3.3. Indirect threats

Possibly at risk from the contamination of wetlands with pesticides and other chemicals, but details are lacking.

3.4. Threats connected especially with migrations

None known.

3.5. National and international utilization

None known.

4. **Protection status and needs**

4.1. National protection status

Fully protected under national legislation in Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania.

4.2. International protection status

None known.

4.3. Additional protection needs

The species is considered to have a favourable conservation status, and is not in need of any additional special protection measures at the present time.

5. **Range States**

See attached table.

6. Comments from Range States

7. Additional remarks

8. References

Hayman, P., Marchant, J. & Prater, T. (1986). Shorebirds: An identification guide to the waders of the world. Croom Helm, London & Sydney.

Langrand, O. (1990). Birds of Madagascar. Yale University Press, New Haven & London.

Rose, P.M. & Scott, D.A. (1993). Waterfowl Population Estimates. Draft report presented at the Fifth Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, 9-16 June 1993, Kushiro, Japan. IWRB, Slimbridge.

Urban, E.K., Fry, C.H. & Keith, S. (1986). The Birds of Africa. Volume II. Academic Press, London & Orlando.

Taxon: <i>Glareola ocularis</i>		
Population		
(a) Entire population		
State	Pop.	Status
Ethiopia	a	V
Kenya	a	W
Madagascar	a	S
Mozambique	a	W
Somalia	a	W
Tanzania	a	W
Key to Status		
S/s Breeding summer visitor	R/r Resident	
W/w Winter visitor	V Vagrant	
P/p Passage migrant	? Status uncertain	
Upper case = primary status Lower case = secondary status		