

Summer staging areas of non-breeding Short-toed Snake Eagles *Circaetus gallicus*

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Capsule Immature Short-toed Snake Eagles hatched in Spain leave their Sahelian wintering grounds to spend the summer in northern Africa.

The importance of data on the non-breeding fraction of a bird population for understanding demography and for determining conservation strategies is well recognized, especially in long-lived species such as raptors (Ferrer & Harte 1997, Kenward et al. 2000, Penteriani et al. 2005, 2011, Soutullo et al. 2008a). Nevertheless, little is known of the behaviour of immature individuals of migratory raptor species during the breeding season (but see Sergio et al. 2009). Knowledge about this phase of a raptor's life cycle could be very important for ensuring a high population level or for ensuring the conservation of high-quality breeding areas that may be occupied at a future time (Newton 1979).

GPS-satellite telemetry is a useful tool for indicating the movement patterns of large birds. To date, most of the studies have focused on analysing the routes of migratory species (Klaassen et al. 2008, Garcia-Ripollés et al. 2010) or on juvenile dispersal of resident species (Soutullo et al. 2008b, Cadahia et al. 2010). In contrast, the ranging behaviour of non-breeding individuals of migratory species has been largely neglected.

Short-toed Snake Eagles *Circaetus gallicus* are migratory raptors that breed in Europe and northern Africa, spending the winter in sub-Saharan Africa (Cramp & Simmons 1980). Many aspects of their biology have already been studied, including reproduction (Bakaloudis et al. 2005), habitat selection

(López-Iborra et al. 2011) and migration (Agostini et al. 2002, Muñoz et al. 2010, Pavón et al. 2010). Nonetheless, knowledge on summer ranging behaviour of non-breeding individuals of this species is lacking, although traditionally it has been supposed that non-breeding birds spend the summer in the same areas where they winter, i.e. south of the Sahara desert (Campora & Cattaneo 2005, Newton 2008). Like other long-lived raptor species, Short-toed Snake Eagles are not able to breed at least until the fourth calendar year (Campora & Cattaneo 2005). In this study, we use satellite telemetry to describe movements and ranging behaviour of immature (second and third calendar-year) Short-toed Snake Eagles.

Nine Short-toed Snake Eagle nestlings were tagged with satellite transmitters a few days before fledging. Six individuals were tagged with Microwave Telemetry 45-g solar/GPS transmitters (see Pavón et al. 2010 for more details) in the province of Alicante (southeastern Spain; 'A' in Fig. 1) in 2008 and 2009. The other three birds were tagged with North Star 30-g solar/GPS transmitters in the province of Cadiz (southern Spain; 'C' in Fig. 1) in 2009. Overall, we recorded data from seven summering events involving six individuals; all birds were tracked during their second calendar-year, with one of them being tracked during two consecutive years (thus, also in its third calendar-year; #80423, see Table 1). For the remaining tagged birds, no data were obtained due to failure of equipment

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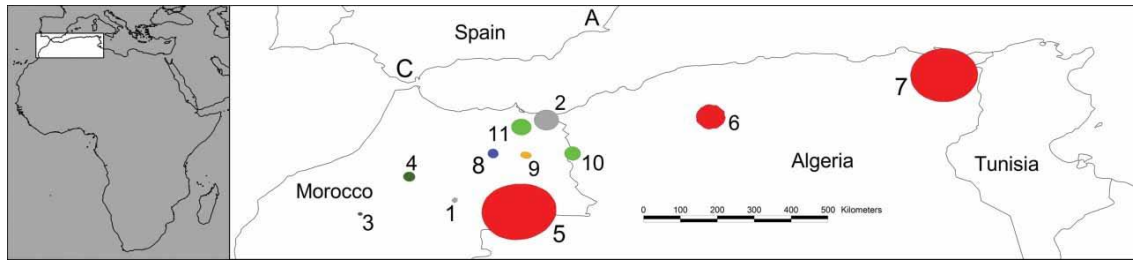


Figure 1. Staging areas of immature Short-toed Snake Eagles during summer. Each number corresponds to a different staging area (cross-referenced in Table 1). 'C' (Cadiz) and 'A' (Alicante) are the nesting areas where the birds were tagged.

(one bird) and because two birds died during their stay in the wintering grounds in the Sahel (see also Pavón et al. 2010).

Our aim was to analyse these eagles' movements occurring between the end of the spring migration and the beginning of the autumn migration, hereafter called 'summering'. We only considered locations recorded above 31°N, because, above this latitude, birds started to perform non-directional movements, which were interpreted as the end of the northwards spring migration. We checked for the existence of individual staging areas during this period; these staging areas can be defined as individual areas where eagles' movements tend to concentrate and are short and non-directional. To identify the areas, we calculated the 50% fixed kernel density contours (Worton 1989) of all locations obtained for every summering event, using the Animal Movement v2.04 Extension for ARCVIEW 3.2 (Hooge & Eichenlaub 1997). To calculate the actual size of these areas (in km²), we projected the generated kernel contours using the 'Projector!' extension, and an Equal-Area Cylindrical transformation.

Due to differences in the duty cycle and technical performance of the transmitters, there were differences in the frequency of locations recorded (range: 2–7 locations per day, Table 1). Hence, we also performed the same kernel analyses with a reduced data set in which the number of locations per day was similar across the different summering events. We found that the sizes of the areas identified with the reduced data set were 23.7% larger (all areas pooled), but there were no differences in the number of identified staging areas for every summering event and, thus, we here present the results based on the complete data set.

Besides the size of every staging area, we also calculated a 'ranging distance', in order to give a linear measurement to the ranging behaviour for each area previously identified with the kernel analyses (see Haworth et al. 2006). To this end, we calculated the centre of

every staging area as the harmonic mean of all the locations received during the whole period between the first and the last locations encompassed within every individual staging area (Dixon & Chapman 1980, Kenward et al. 2001). Then, we measured the distances between the centre of a given area and the same above-mentioned locations to calculate an average ranging distance for every staging area (Table 1). Additionally, these centres were also used to calculate the distances between the different areas used by the same individual.

Immature Short-toed Snake Eagles started the northwards spring migration mainly in April (mean onset date: 20 April; Table 1). None of the birds returned to European breeding areas of the species during their second calendar year (this also applied to the individual tracked in two consecutive years), but spent the summer in northern Africa. The eagles were mostly located in northeastern Morocco, but also in northern Algeria (Fig. 1). According to the 50% fixed kernel contours, birds had between one and three individual staging areas for every summering event (Fig. 1). Table 1 shows the number of individual areas identified by kernel analyses for every summering event as well as size and ranging distances. Individual summering areas had a mean size of 5153 km² (n = 11; sd = 8652). The birds' overall mean ranging distance within each individual staging area was 13.55 km (n = 11; sd = 23.42). Birds left their staging areas in northern Africa heading back to the Sahel mainly in early September (mean date of autumn migration onset: 8 September). Therefore, immature eagles spent between four and six months at their summering areas (Table 1).

In four summering events Short-toed Snake Eagles stayed in a single staging area (individuals; #80423 for two years, #85674, #96231); one bird (#80421) used two areas; and in two cases eagles used three different areas (individuals; #80424, #96233). The transmitter of bird #96233 worked intermittently during July 2010.

Table 1. Histories of the seven summering events of six Short-toed Snake Eagles. 'Spring' and 'Autumn' are the dates of migration onsets. 'Period', 'Size' and 'Distance' (ranging distance in km) are given for each one of the 11 areas identified with the kernel analyses.

Individual (ID#)	Sex	Nesting area	Year	N locations	Spring	Area	Period (days)	Size (km ²)	Distance (SD)	Autumn
80421	M	Alicante	2010	723	23 April	1	17 May–2 June (17)	148.2	0.85 (0.56)	4 September
						2	24 June–3 September (72)	2860.8	2.05 (2.26)	
80423	F	Alicante	2009	875	9 May	3	20 May–10 September (113)	85.6	3.12 (1.97)	10 September
			2010	930	3 May	4	18 May–6 October (135)	639.6	12.68 (21.97)	6 October
80424	F	Alicante	2010	888	31 March	5	7 April–21 May (44)	24127.4	82.65 (64.51)	5 October
						6	5–27 June (22)	4058	2.85 (1.91)	
						7	4 July–5 October (93)	20689.6	12.87 (19.81)	
						8	27 April–9 September (136)	560.5	12.91 (20.55)	
85674	M	Cadiz	2010	714	4 April	8	27 April–9 September (136)	560.5	12.91 (20.55)	15 September
96231	M	Cadiz	2010	330	28 April	9	15 May–14 August (91)	395.4	6.86 (4.64)	14 August
96233	F	Cadiz	2010	232	13 April	10	26 April–18 May (23)	1263.2	10.32 (15.58)	8 August
						11	20 May–25 June (36)	1855.1	1.90 (2.42)	

This bird left the second area and stayed for about five weeks in a third restricted area (data not depicted in Fig. 1) but, due to irregularity in data reception, the kernel analysis did not identify this area. Hence, we assume that this individual used three areas (although we do not have accurate data to estimate the ranging behaviour in the third area).

Regarding the distances between the different staging areas from the same individual during the same summering event, the two areas used by #80421 were 337 km apart, whereas for #80424 there were 498 km between the first and the second staging areas and 538 km between the second and the third. The first two areas used by #96233 were 142 km apart, with July's locations concentrated in a third area located close to the Mediterranean coast in northern Morocco, at about 80 km from the second area. The only bird tracked for two consecutive years (#80423) did not show site fidelity to summering areas, having a single but different staging area in each year and these were 165 km apart.

Immature Short-toed Snake Eagles left their wintering Sahelian grounds by mid-April, which is rather late in the season compared to adults (which arrive in their European breeding grounds in early March; Cramp & Simmons 1980). After crossing the Sahara Desert, birds settled in Morocco and Algeria, thus not returning to Europe either in their second or third summer. This delayed migration and the sojourn in these areas may be due to the fact that immature eagles are not motivated to return to European breeding areas because they are not able to breed during the second or the third calendar-year. For this reason, and because of their behaviour during this period (using different roosting sites and sometimes also several staging areas), we discount the possibility that these birds bred in northern Africa during the period considered here. Immature Short-toed Snake Eagles may have found suitable foraging areas along the migration route and in these regions intraspecific competition was probably lower than at European breeding grounds. Furthermore, these eagles avoided crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, which is likely to represent a highly energy-demanding challenge for a soaring raptor (Bildstein 2006). These summering areas are within the breeding range of the species (Thevenot et al. 2003) and future settling of these individuals as breeders, when they reach sexual maturity, cannot be excluded. Nevertheless breeding density is probably lower than in Europe because of the scarcity of woodlands that the species needs for nesting (López-Iborra et al. 2011).

There was individual variation regarding the use of summer staging areas, with some individuals settling in a single small area and others using multiple areas, including one bird (#80424) which travelled more than 1000 km across three different areas (Fig. 1). This could be related to spatial and temporal variation in food abundance and local conditions, but specific studies are needed to determine this.

Data concerning the return rate of immature Short-toed Snake Eagles to breeding areas in Europe are scarce. In Spain and Italy, a few immature Short-toed Snake Eagles (second and third calendar-year) are observed migrating every spring, mainly late in the season, between April and July (Fundación Migres, unpub. data, Finlayson 1992, Garcia & Bensusan 2006, Premuda et al. 2010). In Italy, a small but regular summer communal roost, containing mainly non-breeding immature birds, has been reported (Premuda 2010). On the other hand, a juvenile tracked from France spent the summer in Mali, south of the Sahara (Cavallin et al. 2007). Given that all individuals tracked in this study showed the same strategy (i.e. leaving their wintering grounds but not reaching European breeding areas), we may argue that this is a conservative behavioural strategy that may act to maintain a high survival rate, probably avoiding intraspecific competition with breeding adults. In this case, a higher return rate would be expected in Short-toed Snake Eagles hatched in lower-density populations in comparison with the Spanish one, such as the Italian population (Agostini & Mellone 2008).

In other migratory long-lived raptor species, such as Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus*, Egyptian Vultures *Neophron percnopterus* and Honey Buzzards *Pernis apivorus*, immature birds stay in their wintering grounds after their first winter, returning to the natal areas only once they are sexually mature (Hake et al. 2001, Meyburg et al. 2004, Panuccio & Agostini 2006). Short-toed Snake Eagles tagged in southern Spain chose not visit their natal area and moved to regions that, despite being within the breeding range of the species, probably hold a low population density. Their behaviour is probably more dictated by survival in the short term, rather than by the need to explore potential breeding sites. According to Newton (2008), some individuals of long-distance migratory bird species only cover a part of their complete journey between their wintering and breeding areas, spending the summer at en-route sites. Probably Short-toed Snake Eagles moved northwards, like the majority of Palaearctic migrants and since they found en-route sites with a high density of food they

stopped there. Short-toed Snake Eagles are specialist predators of reptiles (Gil-Sánchez & Pleguezuelos 2001) and northern Africa is an area with one of the highest reptile abundances within the Mediterranean region (Cox et al. 2006).

Our study indicates that conservation strategies for migratory long-lived species should not be solely focused on breeding and wintering grounds (Martin et al. 2007), but should consider also those events occurring in non-breeding summering areas, which could have important consequences at the population level (Penteriani et al. 2005, Soutullo et al. 2008a). Further research should investigate the importance of this summering behaviour in immature Short-toed Snake Eagles, especially its influence on lifetime reproductive success.

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