NORDMANN’S GREENSHANK

**TRINGA GUTTIFER (NORDMANN, 1835)**

ENDANGERED SPECIES OF THE Russian Far East and East Asian
The Nordmann’s Greenshank is listed as endangered in the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species because of its small and declining population (BirdLife International 2016). Based on counts at migration sites, the population number is estimated at only 1,000 to 2,000 individuals. No complete, systematic counts have been conducted on the breeding grounds and existing info was not summarized so far.
Nordman’s Greenshank distribution – current knowledge

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk). Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna.
Locations where Nordmann’s Greenshank are known to breed (blue dots, based on recent surveys), where they may be breeding but surveys have not been conducted recently (green dots and lines), and where the species no longer breeds (red line) in the Russian Far East.

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk). Nordmann’s greenshank Tringa guttifer (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna.
The species is known to breed in isolated spots on the Russian mainland along the north and west coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk, in the Nevelski Strait, as well as on the eastern and western coasts of Northern Sakhalin.

The breeding range has contracted throughout the past century. The species no longer breeds near the southern coast of Sakhalin Island at Aniva Bay, or near Nabilsky, Chayvo, and Baikal Bays on the north and eastern sides of that island.

Other areas may have breeding populations but these sites are difficult to access and have not been surveyed.
Nordmann’s greenshank breeding habitats

Vladimir Masterov. Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer (Nordm.)* in the Gulf of Tartary (Sea of Okhotsk)
General scheme of Nordmann’s greenshank habitat

D. Dobrynin. Possibilities for estimating the habitats according to satellite imagery
General scheme of Nordmann’s greenshank habitat

D. Dobrynin. Possibilities for estimating the habitats according to satellite imagery.
The SECOND meeting of Russian Nordmann’s Greenshank Task Force, November, 14, 2018
Zoological museum of Lomonosov Moscow State University
22 participants, 7 presentations, discussion

Task Force under umbrella of BirdsRussia

TF Chair –
Dr. Vladimir Pronkevich
(Khabarovsky);

TF Coordinator –
Dr. Zoya Reviakina
(Sakhalin/Moscow)
Dmitry Dobrynin, “Possibilities for assessing the habitats of Nordmann’s greenshank by satellite imagery”.
Presentation of Vladimir Pronkevich, the Chair of the TF, about Nordmann’s greenshank distribution and biology.
Main recommendations of the workshop

1) to continue studies of the distribution, abundance and biology of the Nordmann’s greenshank in its nesting grounds.

2) In order to identify new nesting habitats of Nordmann’s greenshank on the remote coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk along the borders of the Khabarovsk and Magadan Districts, it is necessary to identify the main markers of nesting habitats and to interpret satellite images. BirdsRussia propose to run such a study to clarify the causes of the disappearance of the nesting grounds of Nordmann’s greenshank on the northeastern coast of Sakhalin and contribute to the development of measures for the species conservation.

3) To lobby for the creation of regional SPAs at key NG locations on the coasts of the Ulbansky, Nikolai, Konstantin and Shast’ya (Happiness) bays to preserve the habitats of a significant part of the nesting population of Nordmann’s greenshank. To address the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the Khabarovsk District.

4) Search for funding for continuation of further support of monitoring project by Vladimir Pronkevich at Schatsya Bay, satellite habitat analysis and work in Sakhalin to monitor and identify key sites;

5) Summarize existing knowledge on breeding distribution of NG in publication in English to make international conservation community about significant and continuous declines of NG in the breeding grounds.
In summer 2018 three teams were working in the Russian breeding grounds of NG:

for the whole summer:

1) Team of Dr. Pronkevich – Schastiya Bay (near Amur estuary)
2) Team Valdimir Zykov & Zoya Reviakina (North Sakhalin)

and

3) one monitoring team at Primorie side of Tatar Straight
Nordmann’s greenshank breeding site in the interfluve of Bolshaya and Polischuk rivers (Sakhalin)

Width 3,5 км

The distance from the bay to the larch woodland is about 1 km

Z. Revyakina. Nordmann’s greenshank in Baikal Bay (Sakhalin Island)
Field working conditions
Field working conditions
Field working conditions
Field working conditions

З. Ревякина.
Охотский улит на заливе Байкал
(о.Сахалин)
5 - 9 of July 2018 in Baikal Bay (Sakhalin Gulf, Sea of Okhotsk)
57 Nordmann’s greenshanks were counted.
4 birds demonstrated disquiet.
Phenological features of biotops of Nordmann’s greenshank

South-West shore of the Sea of Okhotsk
Case study: General scheme of Far Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) habitat according to satellite images

D. Dobrynin. Possibilities for estimating the habitats according to satellite imagery
One of the threats: non-selective hunting

There are thousands of hunters in Kamchatka and Sakhalin, who are shooting shorebirds regularly. Many of them are focused on Curlews and Whimbrels but Godwits and big Tringa species are shot as well.
Nordmann’s greenshank in the Gulf of Tartary (Sea of Okhotsk)

- 2006 – 2 pairs
- 2007 – 2 pairs
- 2008 – 2 pairs
- 2009 – were presented
- 2010 – 1 pair
- 2012 - construction of the Gazprom pipeline
- 2013 – absent
- 2016 – absent
- 2018 - absent

Possible reasons:
disturbance and
HUNTING AT
MUDFLATS
using
motorcycles

Vladimir Masterov. Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordm.) in the Gulf of Tartary (Sea of Okhotsk)
Field working conditions

SHAST’IA (HAPINESS) BAY - VLADIMIR PRONKEVICH TEAM – SPRING IS COMING .... MID OF MAY 2018
Field working conditions
Practicing the tagging method on the Common redshank

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk), Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna
In the study area, the following species of animals were identified as a potential threat to the studied waders:
1. Asian Chipmunk;
2. Fox;
3. Brown Bear;
4. Sable;
5. Kolinsky;
6. American Mink
7. Schrenck’s Bittern;
8. Gray Heron;
9. Black Kite;
10. Northern Goshawk;
11. White-tailed Sea Eagle;
12. Steller’s Sea Eagle;
13. Eurasian Hobby;
14. Water Rail;
15. Black-headed Gull;
16. Staty-backed Gull;
17. Short-eared Owl;
18. Ural Owl;
19. Common Magpie;
20. Large-billed Crow;
21. Oriental Carrion Crow;
22. Common Raven.

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk). Nordmann’s greenshank Tringa guttifer (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna
Chick the Nordmann's Greenshank

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk). Nordmann's greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna
Nordmann's Greenshank capture method

V. Pronkevich (Khabarovsk). Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835) — endangered species of the world avifauna
Food of the Nordmann's Greenshank:

*Pungitius pungitius*

*Hypomesus japonicus*
Thank you for attention!
Vladimir Masterov. Nordmann’s greenshank *Tringa guttifer* (Nordm.) in Gulf of Tartary (Sea of Okhotsk)