

Monitoring and research
26/07/2005 - v2

② **To monitor and assess the impact of mortality and disturbance caused by hunting, including the hunting of White-fronted Geese**

① **To monitor annually population size and structure**

- Develop and implement a common monitoring and research strategy for the entire flyway
- Use satellite telemetry to identify unknown sites
- Workplan, timetable

To conduct research relevant to the conservation of the species

- ③ The relationship between spring fattening and breeding success
 - Factors determining breeding success and survival rates
- ③ Feeding and behavioural ecology during migration and in winter
- ③ Feeding ecology of breeding females
- Site preference (roosting and feeding areas) understood
 - ☺ For Romania it is known
- Phenology and its relations to weather conditions
- Ecological impacts of water level, climate, agriculture, etc.
- Food availability
- Movements are known
 - ? How?
 - ? Why?
 - Individual examples available
 - See causes above
 - Capacity
 - Lack of plan
 - Limited access to technology

① **To monitor changes in land use in the winter quarters**

To assess the current status of areas reported to be important for Red-breasted Geese but for which there is little or no information

- ① Current status of spring and autumn staging areas
 - Standardise monitoring methods including threat monitoring
 - Integrate with IBA Monitoring and Caretaker Network development
 - Collaborate with other institutions
- ② Current status of traditional wintering sites
- ③ Current status of traditional breeding sites

③ **To monitor the possible impacts on the Red-breasted Goose of the use of rodenticides**