

FALCONRY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONSERVATION: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE.



Sheikh Zayed

Robert Kenward, releases 1994

IUCN Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems

IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature

- Was founded in 1948;
- has >1300 member organisations (86 states)
- and an observer seat at the United Nations.
- World Congress every 4 years sets Program,
- for which staff & 20,000 expert volunteers work in 6 Commissions, including:
 - Species Survival (Red List)
 - Economic & Social Policy } sustainable use gp.
 - Ecosystem Management } sustainable use group

Ecosystem Approach includes people too!

IAF is an IUCN member since 1996;

Falconry as UNESCO intangible heritage.

Training raptors requires, *inter alia*:

Equipment, which is a tangible heritage;

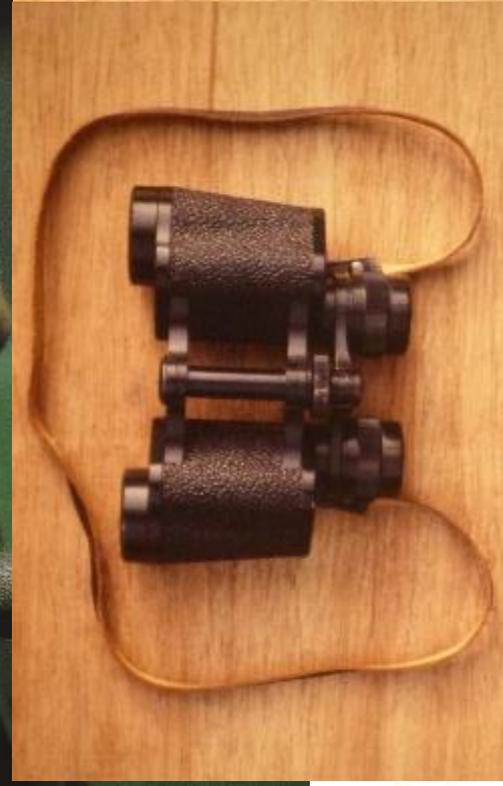
Knowledge - some writable and hence tangible;

Some needing transfer in person, thus intangible
(language is another intangible heritage);

Raptors, and habitats for raptors and prey;

Conceptual + technical innovation to increase skill
(like a researcher: Munir's 'Collective Creativity').

Training raptors requires equipment, ...



...which, since the 1970s ...

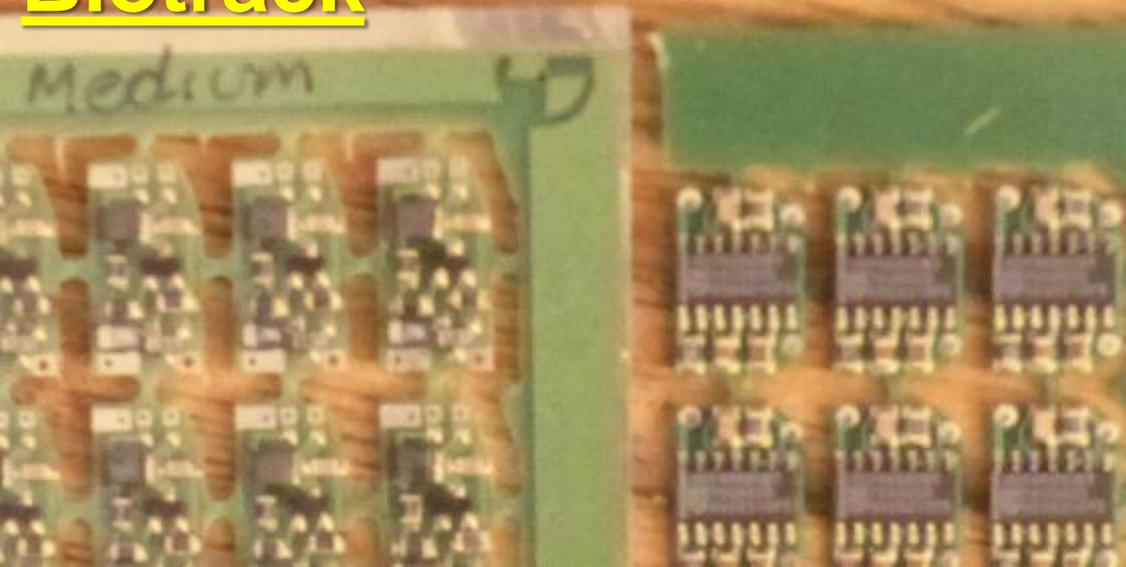
Bill Cochran, Rob Berry





...was driven by falconry to be more sophisticated.

Biotrack

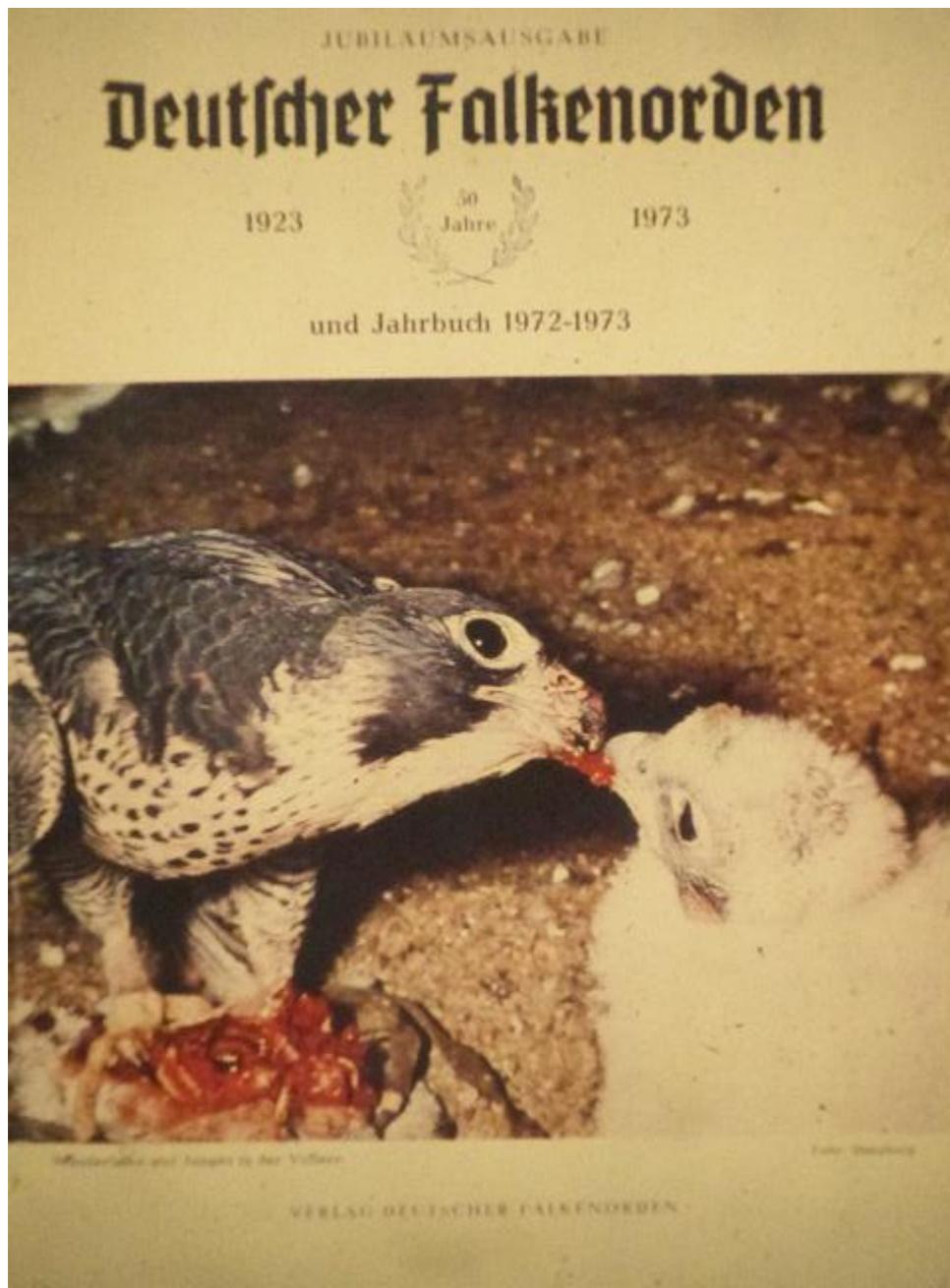


Microwave Telemetry

Early knowledge
from Emperor
Frederick II in
'De Arte Venandi
cum Avibus (1248)
included
hypothesis-test
on Barnacle
Geese; however,
there was earlier
AND quantitative
science.



... so, in the pesticide era, breeding...



A Conference on Bird of Prey Management Techniques

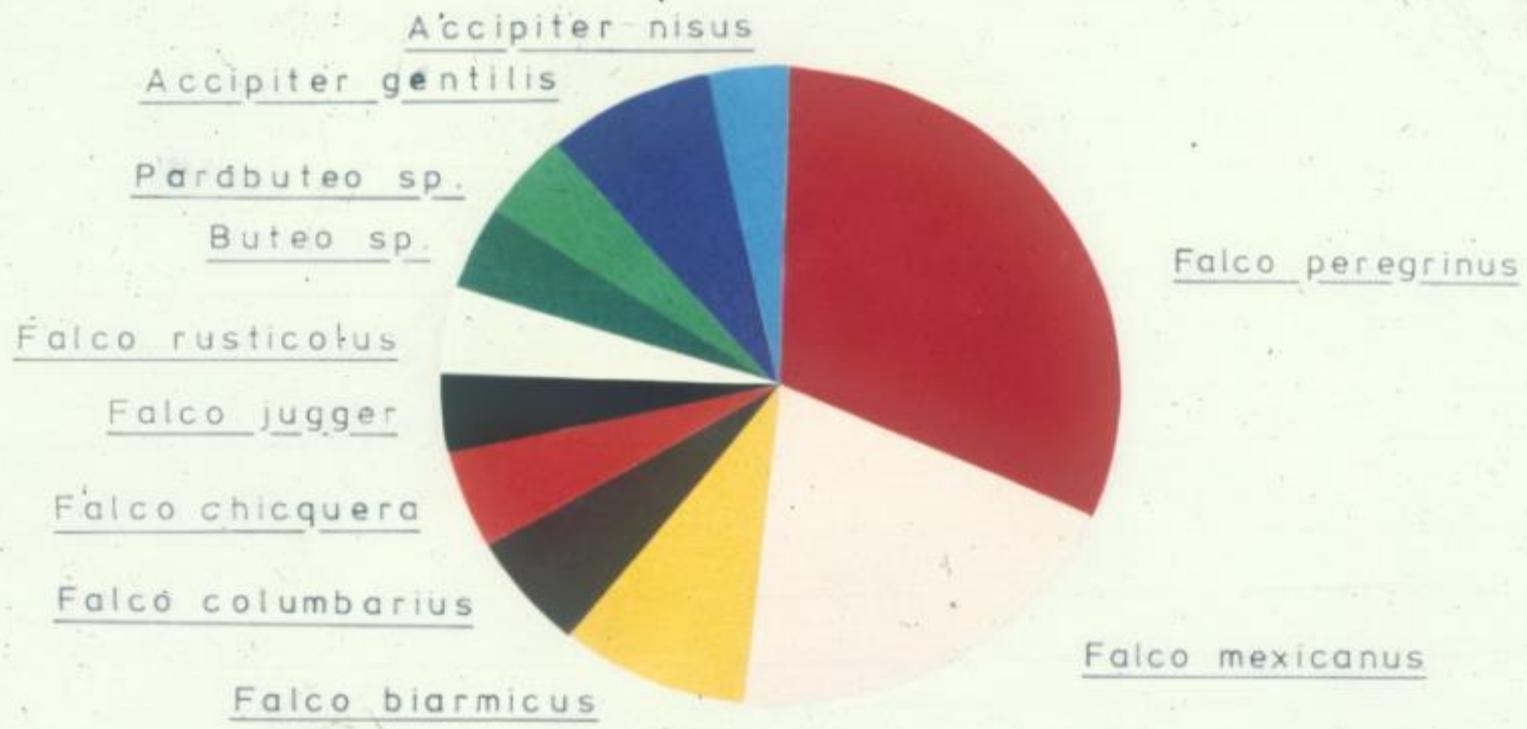


Department of Zoology
& Wadham College, Oxford

October 3rd, 4th & 5th, 1977

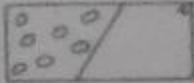
Organised on behalf of the International Association of Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey by the British Falconers' Club.

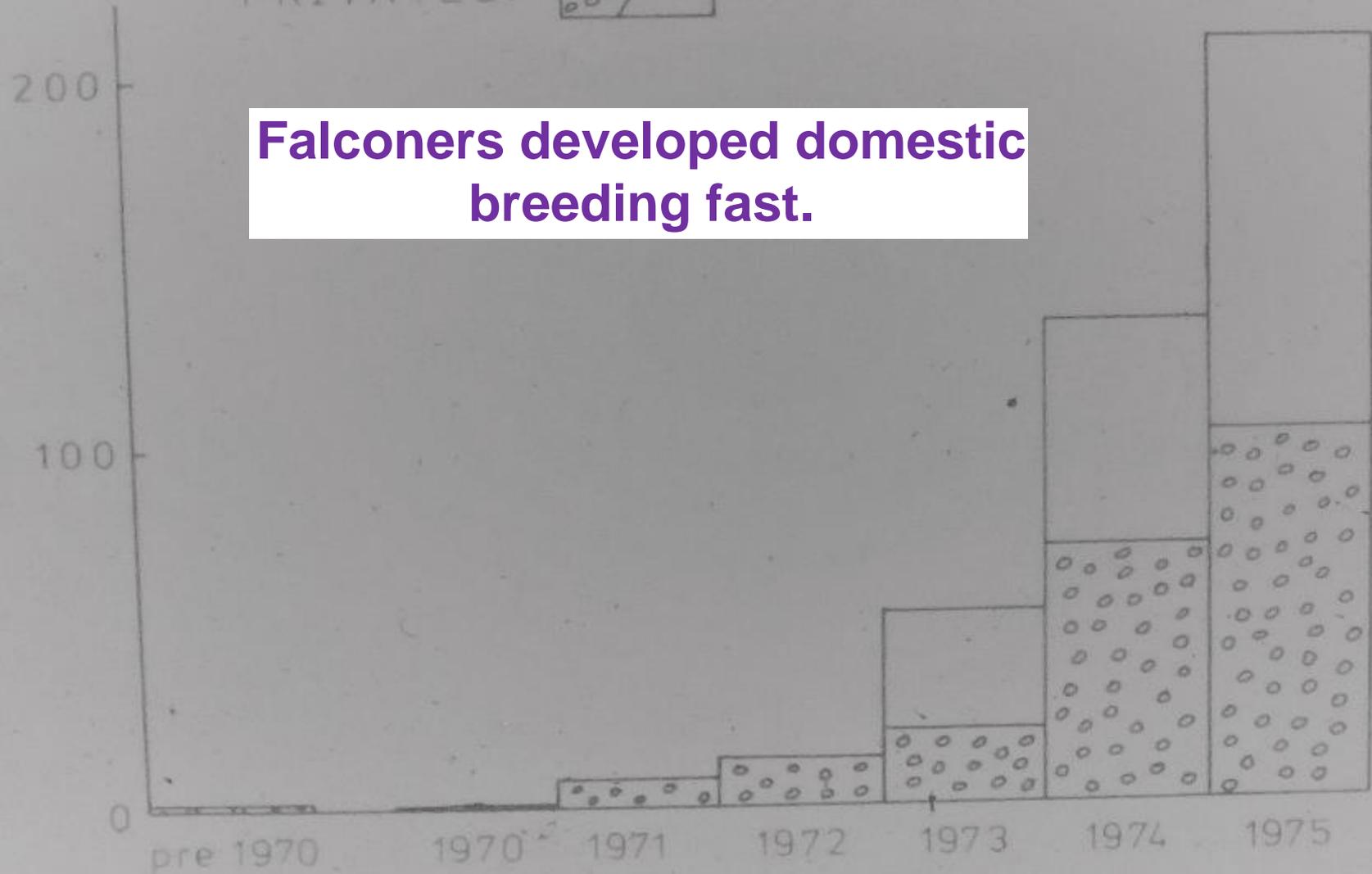
IAF slide used in the 1975 International Council for Bird Preservation conference: (a resolution to ban falconry was avoided).



FALCONIFORMES BRED PRIVATELY BY FALCONERS
IN 1975 (excluding F. tinunculus & F. sparverius)

NUMBER OF FALCONS (excluding kestrels) BRED PER YEAR BY FALCONERS

PRIVATELY  AT RESEARCH CENTRES



Falconers developed domestic breeding fast.

CAPTIVE BREEDING
OF
DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY

Released by THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
and THE HAWKING CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN

CAPTIVE BREEDING
OF
DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY

Released by THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
in consultation with THE HAWK TRUST
Supported by THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FALCONRY AND CONSERVATION OF
BIRDS OF PREY

**IAF was helped by British Falconers Club, which had produced
“Captive Breeding of Diurnal Birds of Prey” during 1970-5.**

NUMBER 1

1970

NUMBER 4

1973

Released by THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
and THE HAWK TRUST

NUMBER 2

1971

Released by THE BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
in consultation with THE HAWK TRUST
Supported by THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
FALCONRY AND CONSERVATION OF
BIRDS OF PREY

NUMBER 5

1974

Conservation-falconry in late 20thC

Falconry was responsible for:

- Raptor Research Foundation (D. Hunter)
- Peregrine Fund (T. Cade, J. Weaver)
- Hawk (& Owl) Trust (P. Glasier)

Domestic breeding & soft release (hacking) techniques: Berry (1972), Meng (1975), Cade (1986, 2000), Temple (1987), Saar (1988), Jones (1994)

Ran projects for Peregrines (6 of 7 major projects), Mauritius Kestrels, California Condors, now *Gyps* vultures.

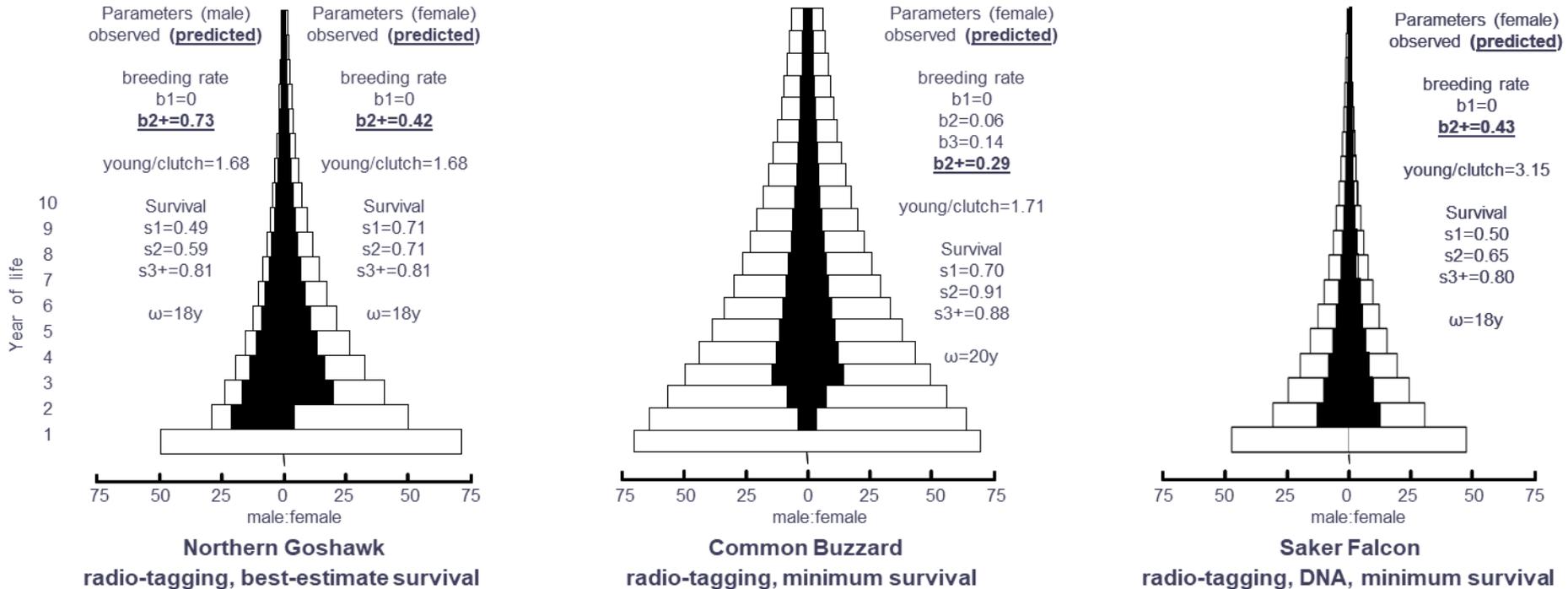
In UK, falconers put goshawks back.



Sustainable trade innovation

1. Yield modelling using radios & genetics

Birds present in spring: survivors in white, breeders in black



2. Mark-recapture population estimation: tested on Goshawk, Saker

Mark-bank proposal: IUCN Resolution 2000

IAF: 2nd World Conservation Congress of IUCN in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:

REQUESTS that Saker range states and falconers work with CITES and other international regulatory authorities to develop an **internationally recognized system, initially for this species but applicable for other wildlife, **that combines wildlife research and modern marking technologies** to:**

- (a) monitor populations, estimate sustainable yields;**
- (b) regulate procurement and international movements with minimal administrative costs; and**
- (c) motivate conservation of the species and its habitats throughout its range.**

UNEP-Convention on Conserving Migratory Species Saker Global Action Plan – projects with IAF & UAE:

- SakerNet multilingual outreach: don't trap adults!
- 100 satellite tags: more about survival & migration.
- 1000 nest boxes (breeding >1000 sakers/year).

Sakers and Falconry English العربية الفارسية ینتر русский Register Donate Contact Editor Login



Wild Sakers

Why do we ring Saker falcons and where do they travel to?

[Learn more](#)

● ○ ○

Get update alerts

We will send you news of when we update the site with new information about Sakers, falconry and conservation. Your registration will be separated from the survey, so that survey information is anonymous.

[Register here](#)

Do the survey

Please help us by completing the survey. Information that you give in the survey is important for management to maintain Saker numbers in the wild, and thus will help both trappers and falconers to sustain their activities.

[Do the survey](#)

See the survey results

Results of the survey will be presented as simple diagrams. The first diagrams from a previous survey done two years ago will be replaced as your information is added.

[Survey results](#)



UNEP-Convention on Conserving Migratory Species Saker Global Action Plan – projects with IAF & UAE:

- 1 million power-poles to be checked & made safe.



Left:
Not
just
Sakers



Right:
Goes
on in
2018!



... working with BirdLife International & IUCN.



Saker Net

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Saker Conservation and Falconry

This is web-site for the Saker Task Force ([STF](#)) set up under the Raptors MOU of the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species ([CMS](#)). The site is run by the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey ([IAF](#)), working together with CMS, [Birdlife International](#) and [IUCN](#).



During 2012-14, the CMS-STF worked with researchers, falconers and other conservationists to draft a Saker Falcon Global Action Plan ([SakerGAP](#)), which was adopted by the CMS conference of parties at Quito, Ecuador in November 2014. The SakerGAP proposed flagship projects for managing and monitoring the species. This site, which provides information in English for researchers, veterinarians and other practitioners, is part of the first project. It [links here](#) in English to another part of this portal project, which is in Arabic, Pashto, Persian and Russian, for falconers, trappers and local land managers in Saker breeding areas. That site will carry the results of a survey which has now started to embrace in management and monitoring all those whose passion and livelihoods involve the Saker Falcon.

The site is also a resource for those wishing for links to Saker project information, to partners in this project and to reports and scientific articles on the Saker Falcon, including a [bibliography of 844 papers](#). There is also a [2-page factsheet](#) that gives a useful overview of the SakerGAP.

News

09 Oct 2016 **Middle East & North African IAF Members at ADIHEX**

01 Sep 2016 **Year 2 Survey is Live**

17 Apr 2016 **Portals Year 1 Report Published**

[Read more](#)

Those responsible are not exceptional

Wildlife conservation education & breeding

Hours/falconer/year (UK): **35 h**

Percent falconers involved (USA): **47%**

Days spent on passion each year (USA):

Hunters (18), Anglers (16), Watchers (6),

Falconers (36)

% in USA with tertiary education:

Hunters (48%), Anglers (53%), Watchers(57%)

Falconers (83%)

	Falconers	Public
<u>Attend public meetings:</u>	40%	19%
<u>Prioritise environment:</u>	80%	42%
<u>Sort for recycling:</u>	66%	24%

Falconry is a low-impact way to sustain important biotopes such as grouse moors



Harvest parameters	Shooting (driven grouse)	Shooting (walking-up)	<u>Falconry</u>
Grouse/hunter/day	ca. 25	ca. 10	<u>e.g. 0.3</u>
Total value/grouse killed	est. € 100-200	est. € 27-40	<u>e.g. € 325</u>

Falconers not only have low impact on prey, but started studies of wild raptor predation (Brüll, Craigheads)

and are now pioneering stakeholder networking to conserve ecosystems.



IAF joins IUCN to start bottom-up conservation



European Sustainable Use Group

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Development of our portals

ESUG portals originated in the project to design a Transactional Environmental Support System. TESS ([summary here](#), or [more detail](#)) found that local communities especially needed information in the context of socio-economics, for planning development and managing ecosystem services. There was much information in English, but often little in local languages. The [naturalliance portal](#) was therefore built in 23 languages for countryside interests managing land and species at local level.



This page can take you straight to the updated [Naturalliance](#) which went live at the start of July 2015. Have a look at the first topic to discover more about the [System for Community Liaison](#) (SYCL, which includes this site) and to [join the network with your own community site](#) for just €99.

A dedicated team of Country Coordinators translated the three new Naturalliance topics on, 'A system for local communication', 'Restoring nature' and 'Managing alien species' in just 4 weeks, which was a brilliant effort. The community sites are available now with instructions in Bulgarian, English, Estonian, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian, with some Greek and agreements in place for Czech, Lithuanian, & Portuguese. A first site of instructions for sites is [online for UK](#), with [translation instructions](#) issued to coordinators.

A second stage of this work is the System for Community Liaison, which is intended to help any local community to manage its affairs but also be linked for projects on conservation (and in due course health, etc, too). Examples are already on line for [Arne Parish Council](#) and [East Stoke Community](#) in Dorset and a [tourist business](#) at local level. Thanks to the [IAF](#), [CMS](#) and [GWCT](#), we now have multilingual networking projects for [Saker Falcon interests](#) and [Grey Partridge habitats](#) too.

Portals using these templates are beginning to offer internet support for local conservation projects that engage different countryside interests on:

- [Managing large mammals, especially around human settlements](#)
- [Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators](#)
- Assessing and improving freshwater habitats through angling
- Community recording and removal of invasive alien species
- Mapping and restoring local ecosystem services

Cooperating governments, groups and individuals are also very welcome to get in touch to help plan and support projects, especially those bulleted in the center column.

The first project portal for restoring habitats for small game and pollinators is being

- [Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators](#)

In 2017 IAF launched www.Perdixnet.org ...



Restoring and Enriching Nature

The Aim

We would like this network to inspire you to restore nature and to inform you how to do it. To achieve this aim, we will work with governments that want you to enhance nature and not merely to leave it alone. We will help land-using business that seeks to conserve as well as to control nature. We will encourage volunteer effort and nature-based livelihoods to benefit wild resources. Our ethos is based in charters from the Bern Convention, for activities that support the riches of nature. We favour enjoying nature in as many ways as possible, because "what pays, stays".

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[About](#)

[Restoration](#)

[Revitalising Habitat](#)

[Re-establishing Pa](#)

... now in 20 languages ...

Rewitalizacja siedlisk

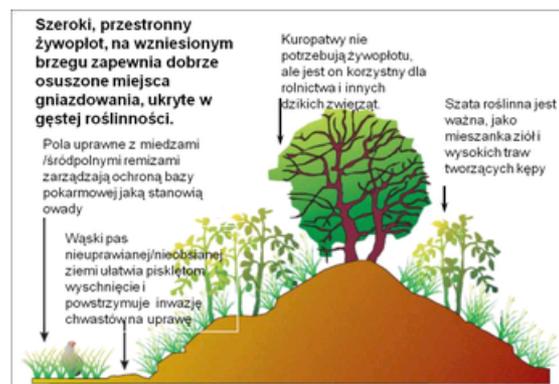
Kuropatwa składa podczas lęgu od 10 do 20 jaj. Przy dobrym zaopatrzeniu w naturalne pożywienie, wliczając w to całoroczny dostęp do nasion roślin i do owadów, gdy młode szybko rosną, populacja kuropatwy może się zwiększyć w mgnieniu oka. Mimo to, jako gatunek, który może występować licznie, gniazdujący na ziemi i charakteryzujący się budową najlepiej oddawaną przez słowa "pulchna" i "krągła", kuropatwa stanowi atrakcyjne źródło pożywienia dla wielu drapieżników. W związku z tym ptaki te prosperują najlepiej na terenach z dobrym schronieniem ziemnym przed ssakami w czasie znoszenia i wysiadywania tak dużej ilości jaj. Zaleca się również obecność niewielkiej liczby drzew będących siedziskami dla myszołówów, jastrzębi i krukowatych (patrz: link w Menu dla "Drapieżnictwo"). Tam, gdzie rolnictwo pozostawia niewiele ziaren zbóż po żniwach, inne odpowiednie uprawy (lub dokarmianie) nabierają znaczenia. Zróżnicowanie dzikich roślin jest wysoce pożądane, aby zapewnić nasiona w ciągu roku i wesprzeć owady, niezbędne do karmienia piskląt kuropatw i innych gatunków ptaków polnych.

Wymagania siedliska kuropatwy zwyczajnej różnią się w ciągu roku co odzwierciedlają cykle ich życia. Zapotrzebowanie na pokarm, ochrona przed drapieżnikami i przed złą pogodą różni się podczas gniazdowania, odchowywania młodych i po letnich żniwach. Na każdym etapie rozwoju potrzebne jest odpowiednie środowisko. Zanikanie i niszczenie środowisk na każdym z etapów różni się w zależności od danego kraju i danego obszaru. Zakres odnowy dzikich roślin inny jest dla terenów prywatnych, publicznych, rolnych, w parkach czy na poboczach dróg.

Środowisko gniazdowania i chowu młodych

Kuropatwy spędzają w gnieździe 5 do 6 tygodni podczas składania i wysiadywania swoich dużych lęgów. Stanowi to potrzebie dodatkowej ochrony przed wykryciem przez ssaki i ptaki szponiaste (które mogą zabić samicę) jak i przed krukowatymi (żywiącymi się jajami), dodatkowo ważny jest dobry drenaż podczas deszczu. Diagram przedstawia podniesioną miedzę lub granicę pola z żywopłotem między polami. Wysokie kępy traw i gęsta roślinność osłaniają gniazdo. Przy braku zarośniętych granic, "banki chrząszczy" - pasy wysokich traw na polach, mogą pomóc uzyskać niezbędną ilość owadów, żywiących się szkodnikami upraw, jak i zapewnić miejsce na gniazda.

Aby środowisko było odpowiednio przystosowane dla lęgu kuropatw, musi oferować im osłonę przed drapieżnikami oraz pożywienie. Wysokie uprawy zapewniają dobre schronienie przed ptakami szponiastymi. Kuropatwy jednak poza nasionami, którymi żywią się cały rok, w swojej diecie



Profil granicy pól ze środowiskiem odpowiednim dla gniazd kuropatwy. (© GWCT)

[Strona startowa](#)

[O nas](#)

[Odbudowa](#)

[Rewitalizacja siedlisk](#)

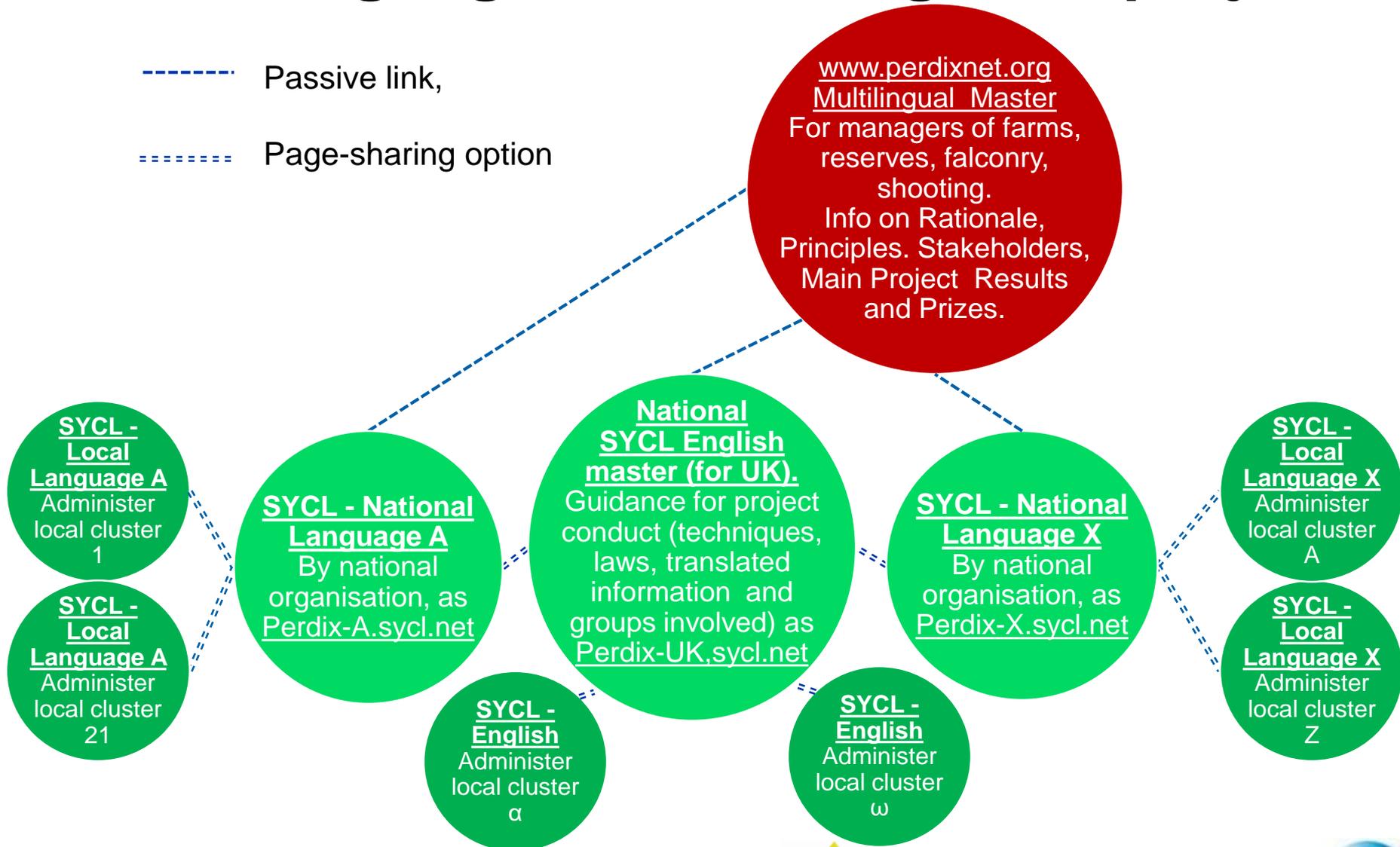
[Przywracanie kuropatw](#)

[Drapieżniki a kuropatwy](#)

[Dokumentacja sukcesów](#)

Multilingual master site links to SYCL sites in national languages for running local projects.

- Passive link,
- Page-sharing option





with help from



Perdix-UK

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Restoring and Enriching Nature



Welcome to our Perdix portal for restoring and enriching nature. As [wildlife biologists](#) and [falconers](#), working with farmers, hunters and the vast diversity of conservation interests in the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#), we believe that food production can coexist with flowers and fauna to enrich our lives and livelihoods. Fifty years of research on the Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) have shown this to be possible. We want to bring you the knowledge that is starting to be used to restore nature across Europe by engaging [all the activities that benefit from nature](#). More of this is explained, in a growing number of languages, on the main site of our [Perdix international system](#).

We need help from all of you to build the understanding for enriching both nature and livelihoods. Please spread the word about this site and others we mention here, all of which are developing projects to benefit local communities and land-managers. Thus, you can link here to [Farmer Clusters](#) working to enrich large areas, to [Wildlife Estates](#) that certify the efforts of landowners and to the extensive network of [Green Shoots](#). Our aim is to complement their efforts with information on restoring the wildflowers and insects that they support, and the Grey Partridge as a flagship that depends on them all.

After all, the Grey Partridge can be restored. A highly successful study [project in Sussex](#) has shown the way.

To enlarge any image on this site, just click on it, and use ← to return to whole page. Clicking on links will open them in a new window so that you can easily return to the same place on this site.

Some links may be to downloads which open in this window. After reading or saving them you can again use ← to return to page with the link.

If you have trouble seeing downloaded documents, hold down Ctrl and press J. Alternatively, at the top right of your browser, for:

Explorer:

click the cog, then 'Downloads'

Chrome:

click the ≡, then 'Downloads'

Firefox:

click the ↓ arrow

News

19 Aug 2016 [Perdixnet Pan-Europe is ready for translation](#)

[Read more](#)

Each national site has its own editors, but all sites network to the master site.



Perdix-DE

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[Rebhühner fördern](#)
[Aufwertung von Lebensräumen](#)
[Wiederansiedlung](#)
[Fördermöglichkeiten](#)
[Forschungs- und Schutzprojekte](#)

Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Rebhuhnschutzprojekt



Als Hauptursache für die erheblichen Bestandseinbrüche des Rebhuhns wird die Verschlechterung, Zerstörung und Fragmentierung von geeigneten Lebensräumen angesehen. In aktuellen Rebhuhnschutzprojekten in England, Frankreich und Deutschland zielen Schutzmaßnahmen deshalb in erster Linie auf die Verbesserung der Lebensräume ab. Wir haben der Beschreibung geeigneter Maßnahmen zur [Aufwertung von Lebensräumen](#) ein eigenes Kapitel gewidmet. Hier möchten wir Ihnen Empfehlungen an die Hand geben, wie Sie generell am besten vorgehen, wenn Sie ein Rebhuhnschutzprojekt initiieren möchten. In diese Empfehlungen fließen die Erfahrungen aus dem seit 2004 bestehenden [Rebhuhnschutzprojekt im Landkreis Göttingen](#) in Niedersachsen ein.

• [Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Projekt:](#)

1. **Bestehende Rebhuhnvorkommen fördern**
2. **Aussetzen der Bejagung von Rebhühnern**
3. **Prädatorenkontrolle**
4. **Auswahl des Projektgebiets: Großflächig, nachhaltig und im Verbund**
5. **Gleichgesinnte finden und Netzwerke schaffen**
6. **Maßnahmen planen**
7. **Geeignete Förderung finden**
8. **Erfolge dokumentieren**

- Diese Seite zum [Download als PDF](#)
- [Anleitung zum Kartieren von Rebhühnern](#)

With a multilingual mapping tool (here for grouse habitat mapped over an aerial photograph) ...

Anatrack Mapper for TESS - LangholmTest - 15 Oct 2014 10:08:04

File Edit Help

The screenshot displays the Anatrack Mapper software interface. The main window shows an aerial photograph with a central area overlaid with a map of grouse habitat. The habitat is divided into several colored polygons: red, yellow, green, blue, and purple. A green line, possibly a stream or path, runs horizontally across the lower part of the map. The interface includes a toolbar with navigation and editing tools, a 'Mapping Type' list on the right, a 'Mapped Objects' list, and an 'Area Details' panel with a list of coordinates. The status bar at the bottom shows the current point coordinates and the name of the selected habitat shape.

Mapping Type

- Habitat A
- Habitat B
- Habitat C
- Habitat D
- Habitat E
- Habitat F
- Habitat G
- Habitat H

Mapped Objects

- 55. -hole
- 56. -hole
- 57. -hole
- 58. -hole
- 59. -hole
- 60. Habitat A
- 61. Habitat B
- 62. Habitat G

Area Details

Area Points

- 2427.257, 1756.374
- 2417.5, 1763.47
- 2405.969, 1775.001
- 2403.309, 1781.21
- 2399.761, 1788.305
- 2387.343, 1784.758
- 2378.473, 1777.662
- 2362.507, 1774.114
- 2361.62, 1763.47

-187.003, 55.12966 No GPS device Moved point 27 in shape 60. Habitat A Add, edit or delete mapped objects

11:37 25/10/2014

... to be assessed with software to provide decision support for enhancing game habitats

Ranges 9 v0.10. For the Analysis of Tracking and Location Data, Anatrack Ltd.

[About](#)
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[Interaction](#)
[Habitat](#)
[Modelling](#)
[Statistics](#)
[Log](#)
[Help](#)

Data: [open](#) [new](#) [import](#) [modify](#) [export](#) [save](#)
 C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.edg

Background: [full](#) [clipped](#) [open](#) [close](#)
 C:\Archive\Temp\ToDo\TTrans\STAG\Mapping\LangholmTest\ves

Edge Shapes

Ran...	ID	Age	Sex	Month	Year	Core
1	0	X	X	1	0	0%

Edge Vertices

No.	E	N
1	484.527	482.33624
2	484.527	1000
3	837.92426	1000
4	837.92426	482.33624
5	484.527	482.33624

Ranges Analysis Log

```

Log rank chi-square values with 1 d.f.: 0.144389, 0.12116 and 0.118949
Z for difference between 0.173714 and 0.20187: -0.22692 (Greenwood) and -0.3047

Analysis completed successfully on Fri Oct 24 15:35:44 BST 2014

-----
Analysis started on Sat Oct 25 11:15:56 BST 2014

Initialising analysis ... please wait ...

Map category areas in m2
filed in : C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.csv
Road          2326.5      1.3%
OldHeather    35648       19.5%
Grass         20248       11.1%
YoungHeather  15402       8.4%
Heather       30978       16.9%
Grass/Heather 56682       31.0%
Heather/Grass 21943       12.0%

Extents edge filed in
C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.edg

Analysis completed successfully on Sat Oct 25 11:15:57 BST 2014
  
```

Ranges Statistics

[open](#) C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.csv

row	W-edge	E-edge	S-edge	N-edge	TotalAre...	Road	OldHe...	Grass	Young...	Heather	Grass...	Heath...
1	484.527	837.92...	482.33...	1000.0	182940.95	1.3	19.5	11.1	8.4	16.9	31.0	12.0

include range centres selection

200m

Windows taskbar: 11:22 25/10/2014

Conclusions:

- IUCN works with UN for socio-environmental thinking;
- Ecosystem approach: no habitats for prey, no falconry;
- Falconry pioneered raptor veterinary & ecology work;
- Developed conservation breeding and release;
- New techniques for sustainable harvest management;
- Multilingual networking of stakeholders for raptors;
- Multilingual networking of ecosystem stakeholders;
- Potential future genetics applications.



**Thank you
for listening**

**www.sakerfalcon.org www.sakernet.org
www.perdixnet.org <http://sume.sycl.net>**

**RRF 2018 Annual Conference, Kruger NP,
South Africa, 14 November 2018.**



**SUME: Sustainable Use and
Management of Ecosystems**

