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## Symposia

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The lesser white-fronted goose *Anser erythropus* is a globally threatened species, which has been rapidly declining since the middle of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main breeding range is in the subarctic zone of northern Russia and consists of separated breeding grounds from Malozemelskaya tundra (European Russia) to Chukotka. General data about nesting habitats based on observations of broods or pairs with breeding behavior are known from most of the breeding range, but only very few reports of nest sites and associations with other species have been published. Along the Erkuta River in southern Yamal, the first broods were recorded in 1999 and the first nest was found in 2006. In 2006-2014 up to 2 nests per season were found. In 2015-2018, we found 17 nests with a maximum of 7 nests in 2016. Before 2018, all nests were found close to breeding pairs of Peregrine Falcon and only in 2018 we found 2 nests without Peregrines as neighbors, but also close to their former breeding territory. An association of lesser white-fronted goose with peregrine falcon or other predator species (gyrfalcon, rough-legged buzzard and some gull species) has only rarely been observed. Almost every year, we also recorded egg dumping among breeding lesser white-fronted geese. Regular egg dumping suggests a local increase of the breeding population and the presence of young unexperienced pairs together with a limited availability of safe nesting sites close to peregrines. Altogether, our results indicate that the population at Erkuta may be growing.

11:15	WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 2019	NIGHTJAR	S6-3
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## Spatially referenced database on avifauna of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Russian European Arctic)

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Birds are the main component of the Arctic ecosystems. Under implementing of UNDP/GEF/Russian Ministry of Nature project "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Russia's Energy Sector Policies and Operations", an avifauna database was developed for the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (NAO) located within Russian European Arctic. The database comprises spatially referenced observations of bird species according to the literature data published since 1876 till present time. For this moment, the database contains more than 10000 records from more than 750 literature sources. Avifauna of NAO includes 234 bird species from 18 orders, from which 149 species are nesting. The most diverse groups are Passeriformes (76 species), Charadriiformes (61 species) and Anseriformes (38 species). Seven orders (Podicipediformes, Procelleriiformes, Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Upupiformes and Apodiformes) are presented by vagrant species only. The most numerous species complex of the avifauna in the region is arctic (often circumpolar) species (29%). This category includes typical tundra- and open-nesting species. 24% of birds are comprised of Siberian species, 14% –European species and 26% are widely distributed species. Avifauna of Bolshezemelskaya tundra, Malozemelskaya tundra and the Pechora Delta is the best studied within the mainland part of NAO. In the last decade, Kolguev, Vaygach and Dolgy Islands were actively studied. Nevertheless, ornithological studies even in these areas are very local due to logistic problems. Based on the database, the territory of NAO was ranked according to the importance of the habitats for birds. The most significant areas are coastal zones and island ecosystems.

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