



Analysis of the materials amassed over 30 years of monitoring enabled tracking changes in the dates of onset and end of migrations of some most common Anseriform species. The onset of spring migration has shifted slightly to earlier dates in Bean Goose and Mallard. The timing of autumn migration in Whooper Swan remained unchanged, whereas in Mallard, Bean Goose and Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) it shifted to later dates.



WATERFOWL AND SHOREBIRD STOPOVERS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF LAKE LADOGA AREA: STATE-OF- THE-ART AND THREATS

T.A. Rymkevich, D.N. Kovalyov, O.P. Smirnov

*Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, St. Petersburg State University, St.
Petersburg, Russia*

The analysis builds on the data gathered over the past decade, including results of fixed-site seasonal observations and short-term observations at various points on the shore and islands of southern Lake Ladoga. Daily monitoring was carried out on the SW shore, near Cape Morjin Nos from April 10 to June 1, 2002, in Petrokrepost' bight close to the Neva River source from September 15 to October 30, 2002, and from March 30 to May 18, 2007, as well as annually from early/mid-April to mid/late October on the SE shore in the Svirskaya Bay (databank of the Ladoga Ornithological Station (LOS)). The results of monitoring at LOS were analysed to select the timing of short-term observations at other sites. Such observations were performed in late April - early May 2004-2009 covering Karedzhi Islands, Zelentsy Islands, Volkhov River mouth, Volkosarskiy Peninsula shore (near the village of Ligovo and Lake Ivanovskoye). Short-term monitoring was carried out every spring, autumn and winter in the SW part of the Petrokrepost' bight.



Using the resultant data we managed to identify the staging areas, species composition and abundance of migrating birds in different water areas along the shore, as well as in nearby wetland areas and fields. The area of highest importance for swans (daily abundance up to 3 000 birds), marine and diving ducks (incl. Goldeneye and Long-tailed Duck with daily abundances of 16 000 and 14 000 birds, respectively) is the SW part of the Petrokrepost' bight, for dabbling ducks (incl. the declining Eurasian Teal and Pintail) – Zelentsy Islands and productive frequently flooded ecosystems on the northern shore of Volkosarskiy Peninsula. The biggest stopover of waders was detected in the fields in the lower course of the Volkhov River, between Staraya Ladoga and Novaya Ladoga (daily abundance of the Curlew up to 2000 birds). The previously planned foundation of a number of protected areas in the southern part of Lake Ladoga is still an acute necessity. Each of the areas is unique in terms of the species composition and importance for conservation of waterfowl and shorebirds. The imminent build-up of Petrokrepost' bight shore and the dramatically intensified nuisance by motor boats at Volkosarskiy Peninsula call for urgent measures to conserve the Ladoga stopovers.



NATURAL AND POST-TRANSLOCATION MOVEMENTS OF BEAVERS

A.P. Saveljev¹, M. Stubbe², A. Stubbe², N.I. Putintsev³, A.Yu. Oleynikov⁴

¹*Russian Research Institute of Game Management and Fur Farming of
Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Kirov, Russia;*

²*Institute of Biology at Martin-Luther University, Halle/Saale, Germany;*

³*State Biosphere Reserve Ubsunurskaya Kotlovina, Kyzyl, Russia;*

⁴*Institute of Water and Ecological Problems, RAS Far East Division,
Khabarovsk, Russia*

Patterns in the migratory activity of autochthonous beavers *Castor fiber tuvinicus* from Upper Yenisei (Tyva Republic, Russia) were