



BEEs

The LifeWatch ERIC Biodiversity & Ecosystem eScience Conference

Seville
22-24/05/23



Threats and challenges to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation from an eScience perspective



UNIÓN EUROPEA
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CSIC

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

Introduction

Presentation and aim

- PhD student at Doñana Biological Station (CSIC-EBD)
- *“Movement strategies of lesser and common kestrels across the annual cycle”*

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Materials and methods

Study species

Lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*)



Common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)





Materials and methods

Study species

Similarities

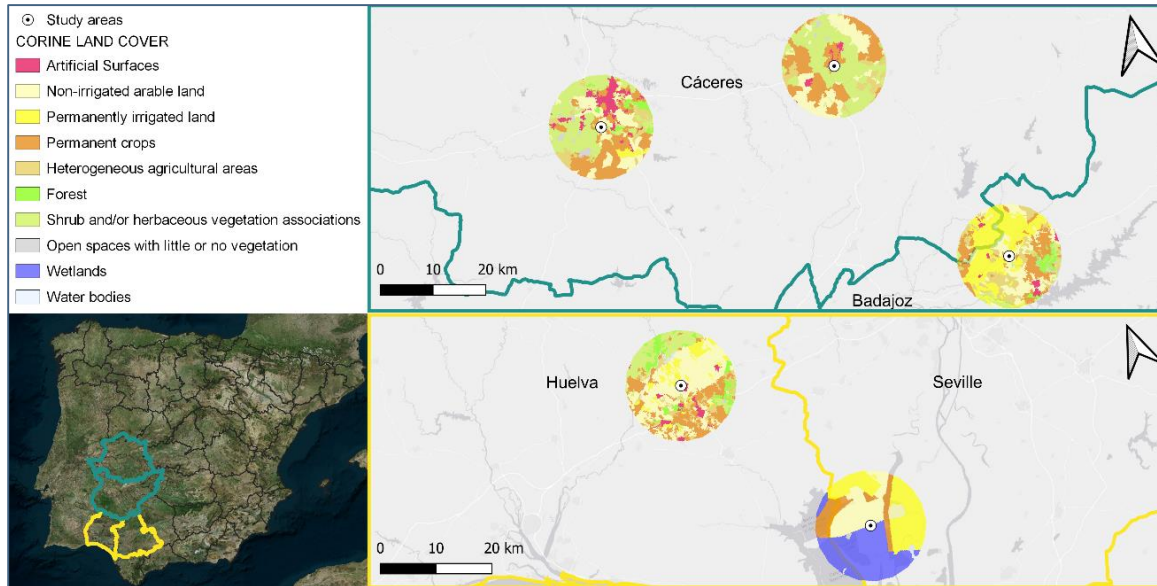
- Sexual dimorphism
- Hunting techniques
- Willingness to occupy nest boxes
- Well studied species

Differences

- Distribution
- Breeding and migratory behaviour
- Habitat use
- Diet

Materials and methods

Study areas



- Trujillo
- Casa de la Enjarada
- Acedera

- Palma del Condado
- Doñana National Park

Materials and methods

Periods of the Annual Cycle

Breeding season (33%)

- **Courtship:** 9 March to 20 April (43 days)
- **Incubation:** 21 April to 23 May (33)
- **Chick rearing and postfledging:** 24 May to 6 July (44)

Nonbreeding season (67%)

- **Postbreeding:** 7 July to 5 October (91 days)
- **Wintering:** 6 October to 8 February (126)
- **Prebreeding:** 9 February to 8 March (28, 29)

Materials and methods

Tracking Dataset

- Resampled to a 1-h interval
- Minimum of diurnal locations:
 - ≥ 8 for breeding periods and postbreeding (i.e., spring and summer)
 - ≥ 6 for wintering and prebreeding periods
- Excluding travelling days:
 - Great daily distances (≥ 50 km between the first and last location of the day)



Materials and methods

Tracking Dataset

- Lesser kestrels:
 - 90 individuals (41 females and 49 males)
 - 11584 tracking days
 - 322 combinations (e.g., individual + period + year: lesser kestrel ID 1170 courtship in 2018)
- Common kestrels:
 - 38 individuals (21 females and 17 males)
 - 9786 tracking days
 - 211 combinations

Materials and methods

Movement parameters (daily scale)

Breeding season

- **Maximum distance to the nest (km)**
- **Nest attendance (%)**

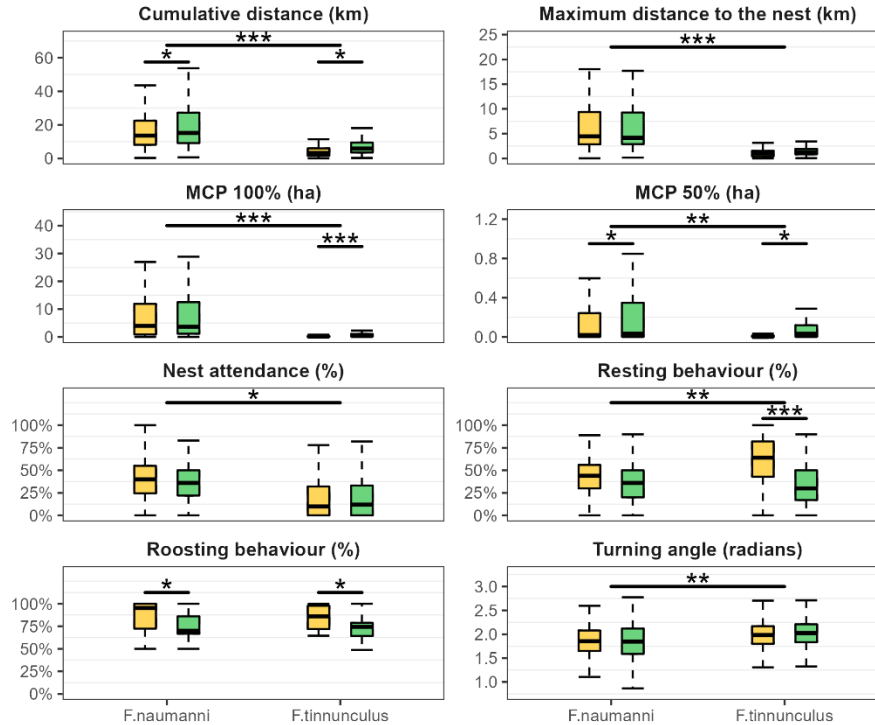
Annual cycle

- **Cumulative distance (km)**
- **Minimum convex polygons (ha): 100% and 50% isopleths**
- **Turning angle (radians)**
- **Stationary behaviour (%)**
- **Roosting behaviour (categorical: 1, 0)***

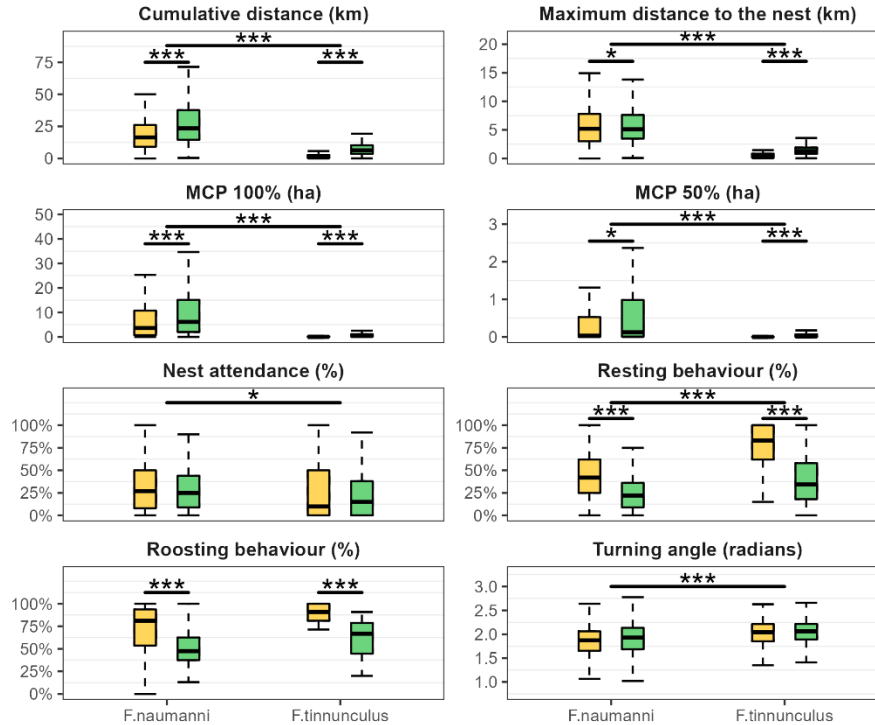
Results

Periods of the Annual Cycle

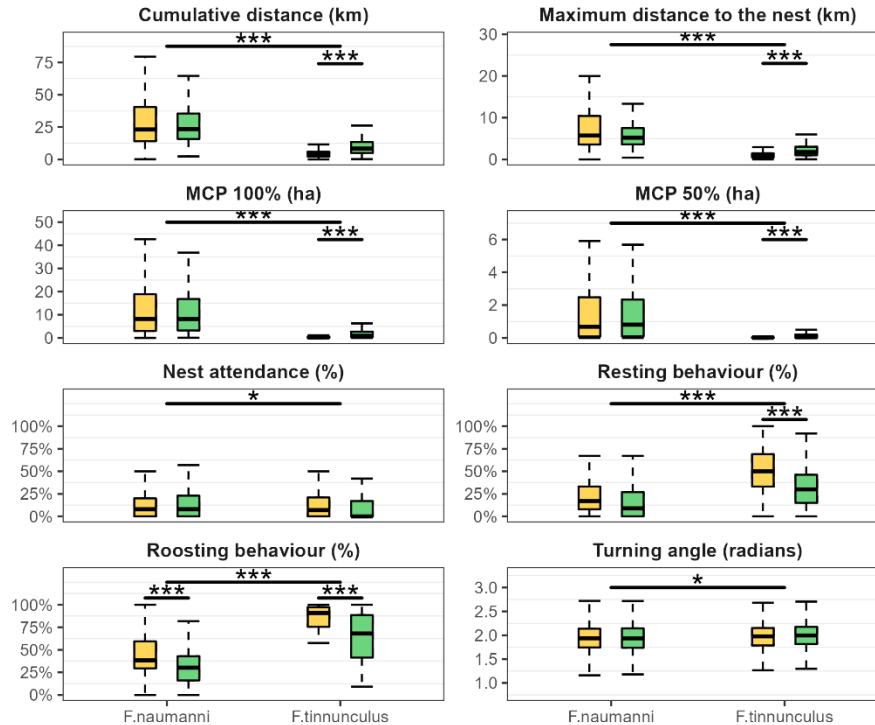
Courtship



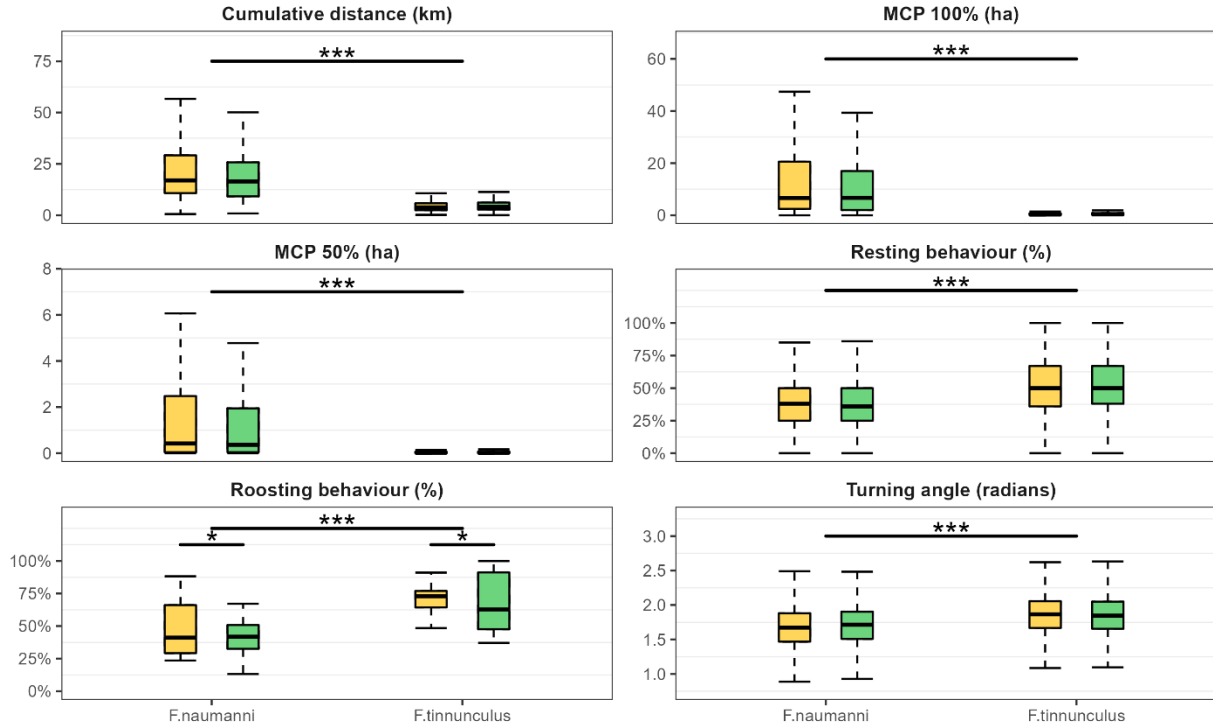
Incubation



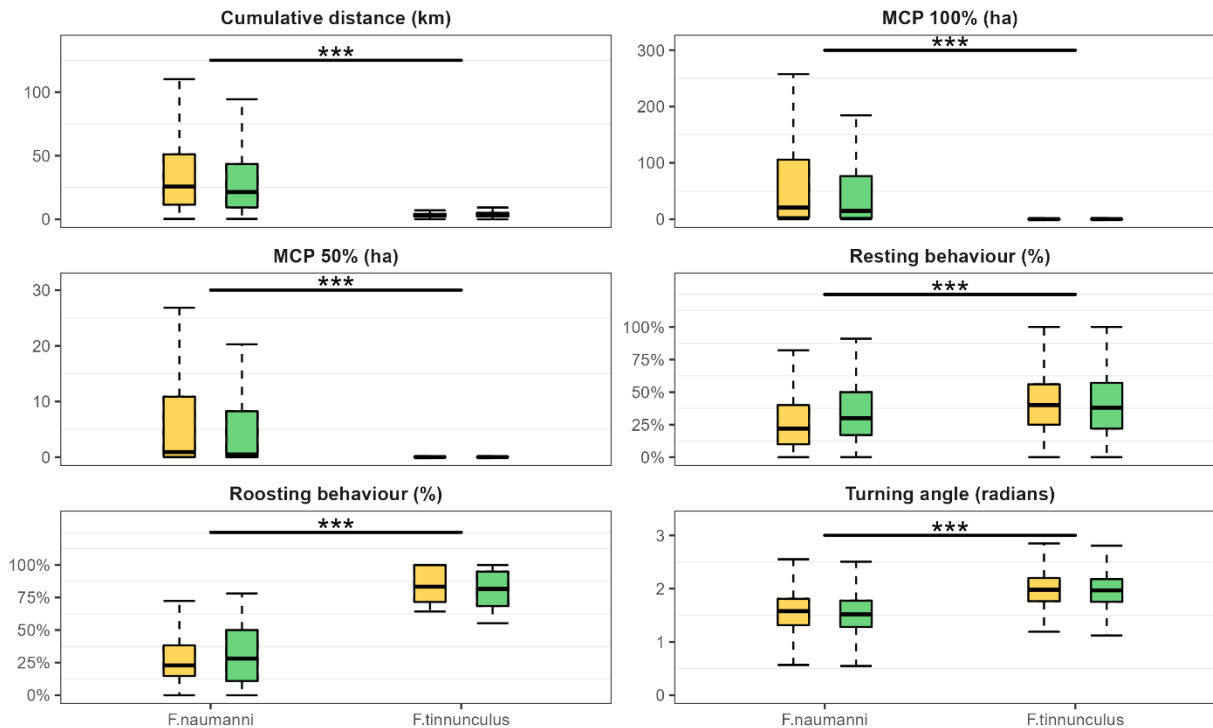
Chick-rearing and postfledging



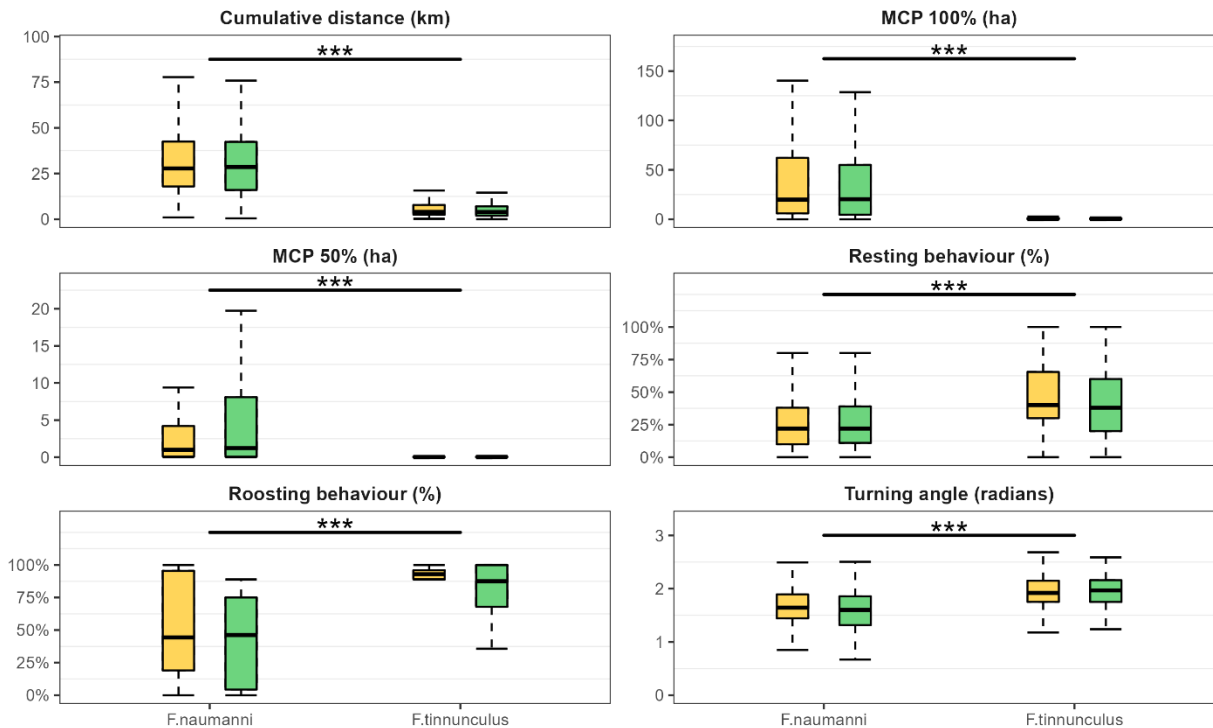
Postbreeding



Wintering



Prebreeding



Conclusions

1. Lesser and common kestrels differed in all parameters throughout the annual cycle (× roosting behaviour – courtship and incubation)
2. The most important differences occurred during the wintering and prebreeding periods (itinerant lifestyle vs. sedentary)
3. Males and females only differed during the breeding periods (× roosting behaviour – postbreeding)
4. Reproductive role specialization is stronger in common kestrels



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Thank you!

www.lifewatch.eu/bees-2023

