

Migratory passage of the Aquatic Warbler through North Africa and the southern Iberian Peninsula

Dr. Alejandro Onrubia
Fundación Migres

Webinar. Congreso final LIFE Paludicola

CONSERVACIÓN DEL CARRICERÍN CEJUDO

HUMEDALES COMO ALIADOS

#PALUDICOLA



Migratory passage of the Aquatic Warbler through North Africa and the southern Iberian Peninsula



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5 al 7 de Octubre 2021
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EFALUDICOLA



Introduction

Aquatic Warbler

Global range

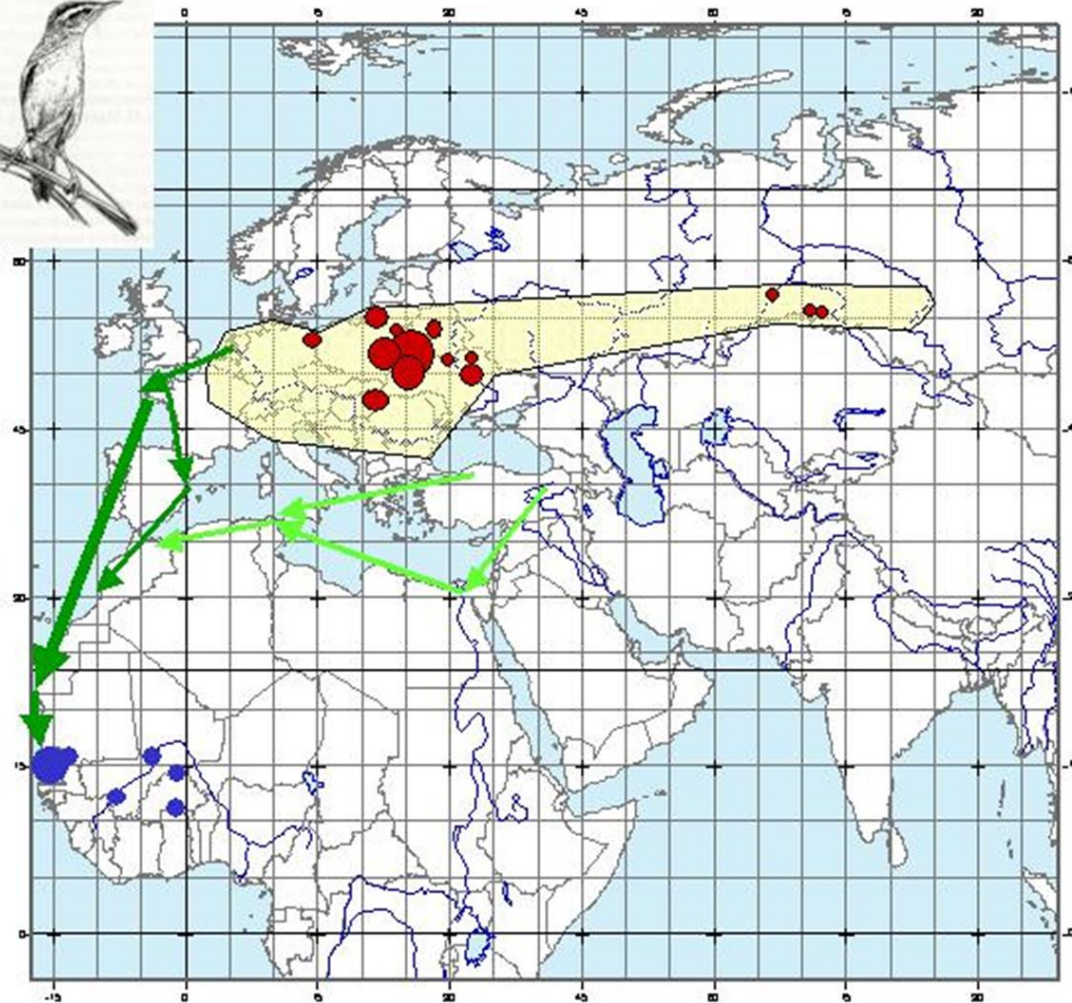
current breeding:

- <50
- 50-200
- 200-1000
- 1000-5000
- >5000

• Winter rec.
(Dec., Jan.)

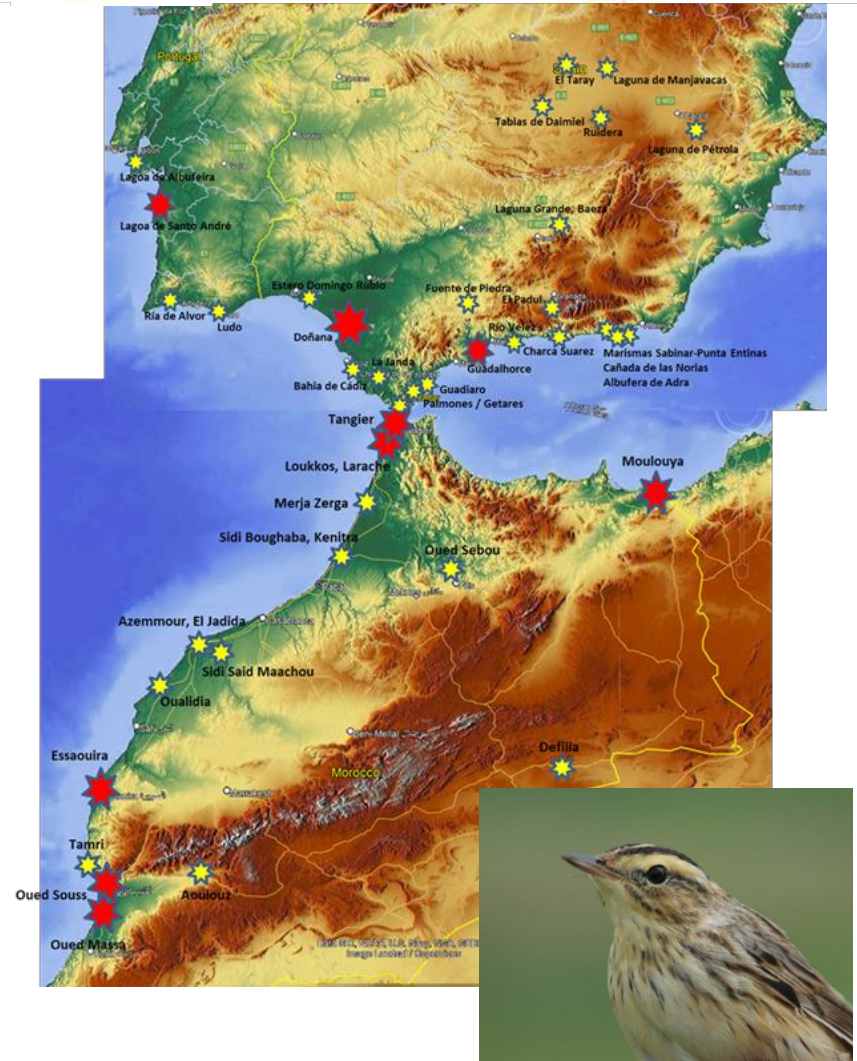
former
range

← migration



Aims

- The role of the North of Africa and the South of Iberian peninsula for Aquatic Warbler migration:
 - Migration routes.
 - Stopover places.
 - Habitat.
 - Phenology.
 - Migration strategy.
 - Threats.



Methods



Review of bibliography (papers, reports....)

Atienza *et al.* 2001
Schaffer *et al.* 2006
Neto *et al.* 2010
Migueluez *et al.* 2019
Jakubas *et al.* 2020
Migueluez *et al.* 2020



DISTRIBUTION, PHENOLOGY AND CONDITION
OF AQUATIC WARBLERS *ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA*
MIGRATING THROUGH PORTUGAL

DISTRIBUCIÓN, FENOLOGÍA Y CONDICIÓN
DEL CARRICERÍN CEJUDO *ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA*
MIGRANDO EN PORTUGAL

Júlio M. NETO* **1, Vitor ENCARNÇÃO*** and Peter FEARON****

SABUCO REVISTA DE ESTUDIOS AZÚCAREROS Número 13 Páginas 87-110 Año 2019

SITUACIÓN DEL CARRICERÍN CEJUDO
ACROCEPHALUS PALUDICOLA EN CASTILLA-LA
MANCHA

Por
David MIGUELÉZ CARBAJO ^{1,*}
Tomás VELASCO TEJADA ²
Carlos ZUMALACÁRREGUI MARTÍNEZ ¹
Luis SÁNCHEZ VÁZQUEZ-PRADA ³
Ester BUENDÍA ROSADO ³

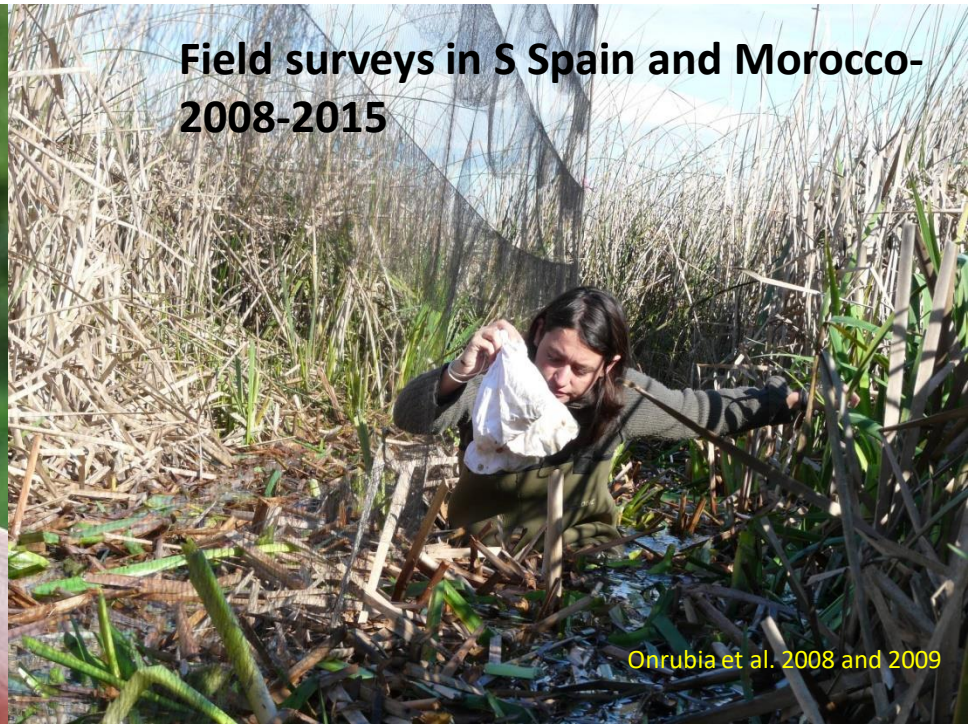
Information from Geolocators



<https://meldine.lt/en/latest-scientific-research-lithuanian-aquatic-warblers-winter-in-mali/>

Salewski *et al.* 2012

Field surveys in S Spain and Morocco- 2008-2015

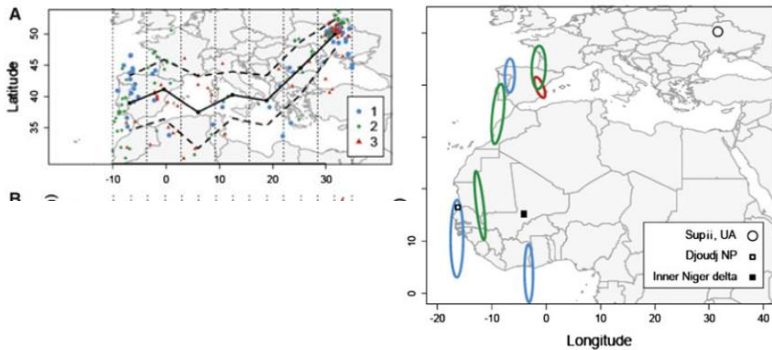


Onrubia *et al.* 2008 and 2009

A short overview of the migration of Aquatic Warbler through North Africa and the southern Iberian Peninsula



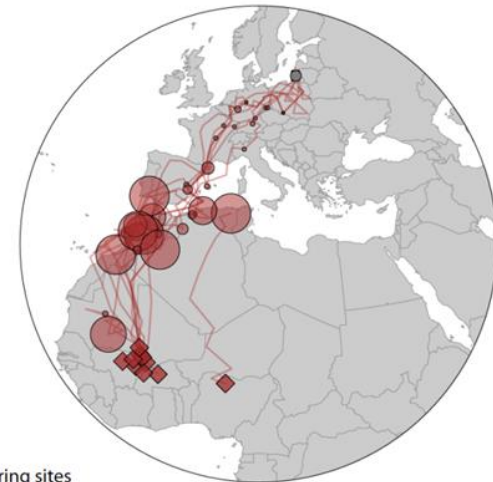
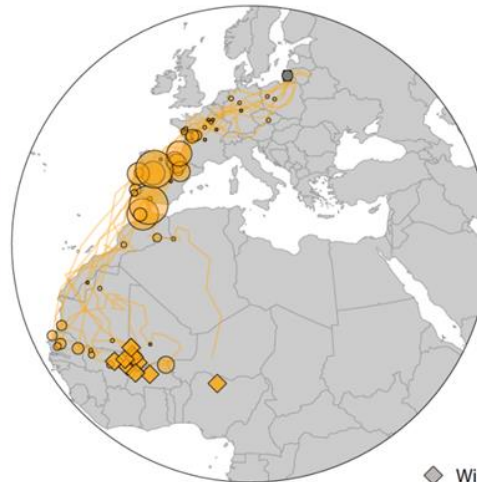
Aquatic Warbler migration routes and stopover sites (geolocators)



Autumn migration

Spring migration

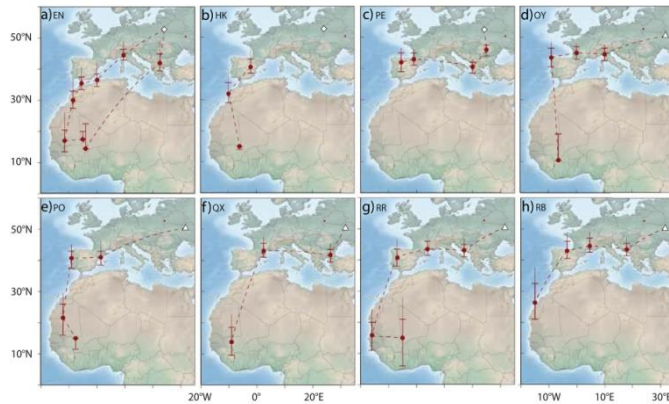
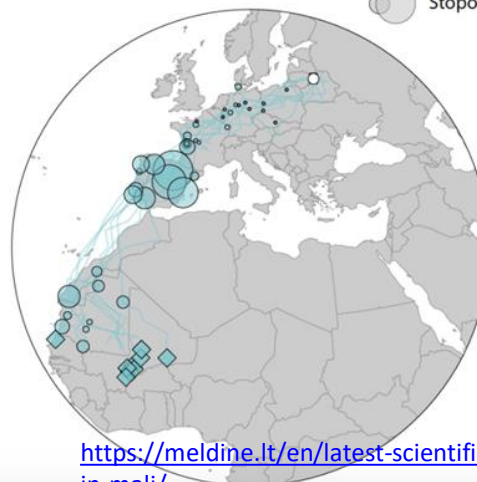
Aka polder, LT



◆ Wintering sites

○ Stopover sites (2 - 20 days)

Servech, BY

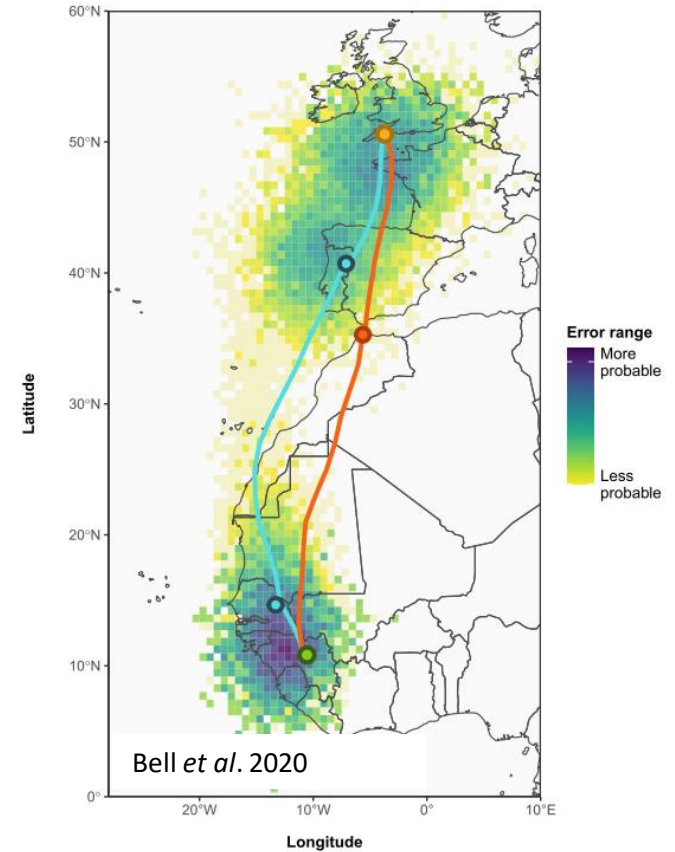
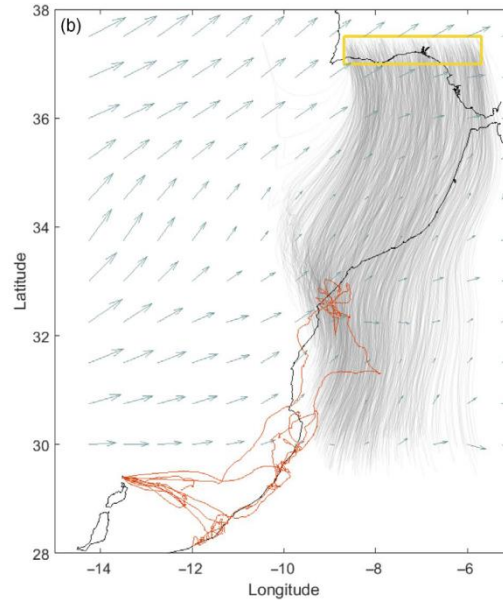
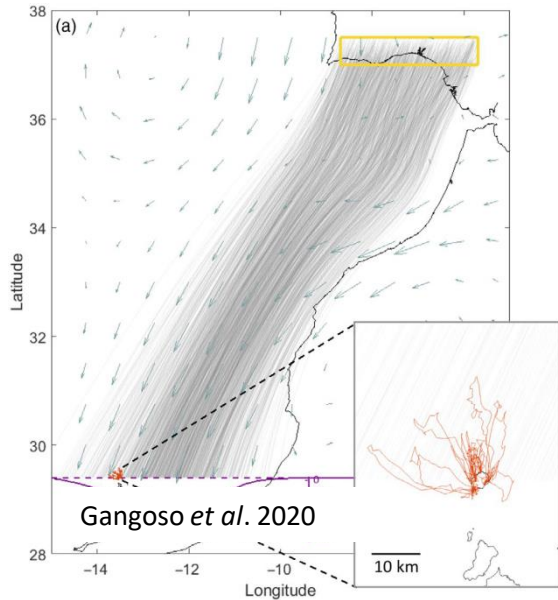
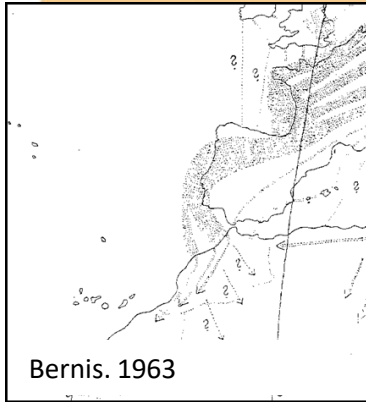


Salewski *et al.* 2012 and 2018

IMPORTANCE OF SW IBERIA AND NW AFRICA FOR PASSAGE AND STOPOVER OF AQUATIC WARBLERS, SPECIALLY DURING SPRING MIGRATION

<https://meldine.lt/en/latest-scientific-research-lithuanian-aquatic-warblers-winter-in-mali/>

Songbird migration routes NW Africa (modelling)



MODELLING PASSERINE MIGRATION ROUTES IN NW AFRICA ACCORDING TO WIND REGIMES

A detailed illustration of a bird, possibly a species of sparrow or finch, perched on a thin, vertical reed. The bird has a brown head with a white stripe above the eye, a dark beak, and a body with intricate brown and white patterns. The background is a warm, golden-brown color with soft, out-of-focus reeds and foliage, creating a naturalistic setting.



≈ 40 places with AW records

Distribution- Southern Iberia



≈ 25 places with records
All of them protected

The Aquatic Warbler is an species of regular passage in Southern Iberia, occurring mainly in coastal wetlands than in inland ones

Lagoa de Santo André

Brazo del Este, Doñana

Guadalhorce

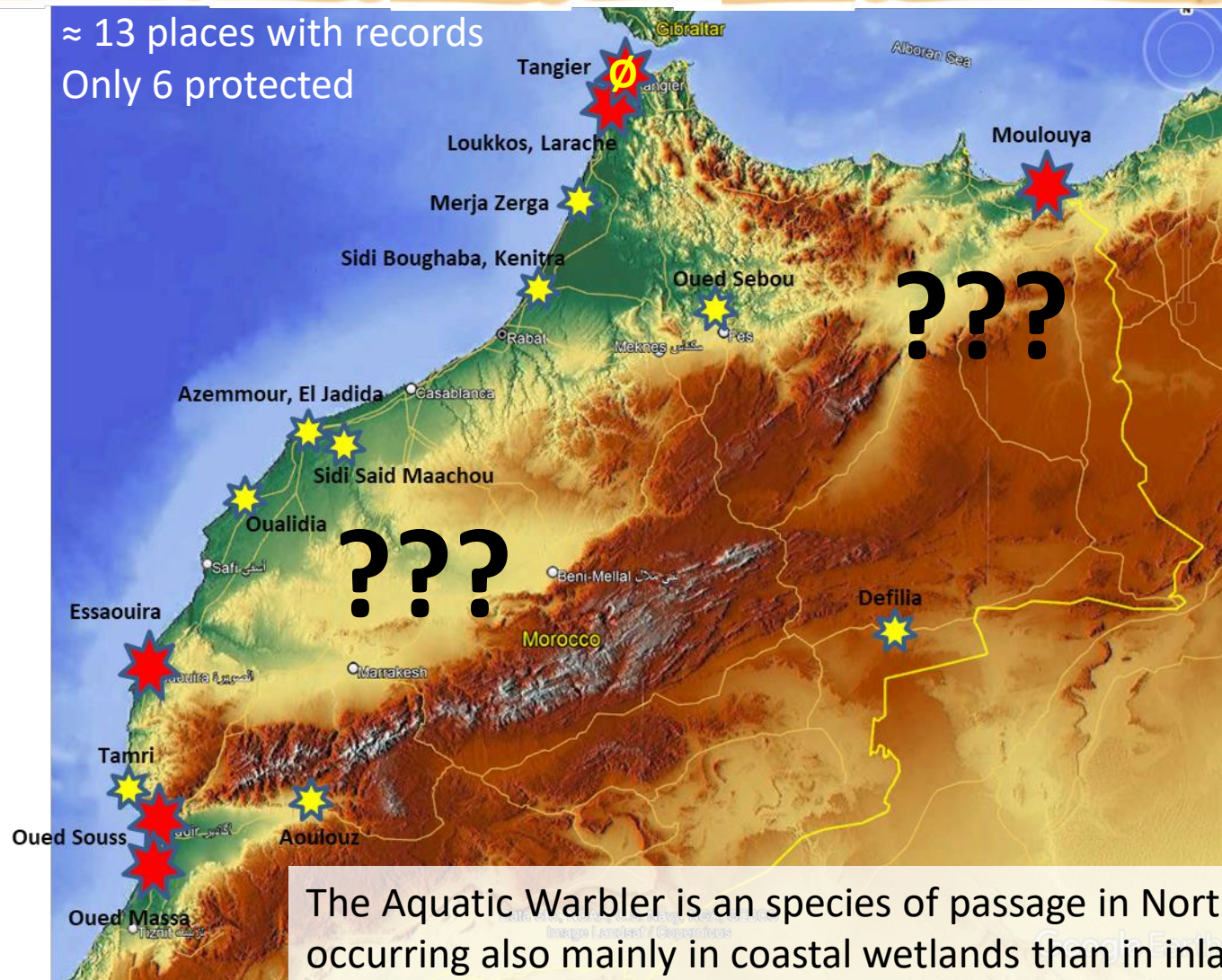


The Aquatic Warbler in Southern Iberia occurs mainly in coastal wetlands than in inland ones

Distribution- NW Africa



≈ 13 places with records
Only 6 protected



The Aquatic Warbler is an species of passage in Northern Africa, occurring also mainly in coastal wetlands than in inland ones

Habitat for stopover- NW Africa



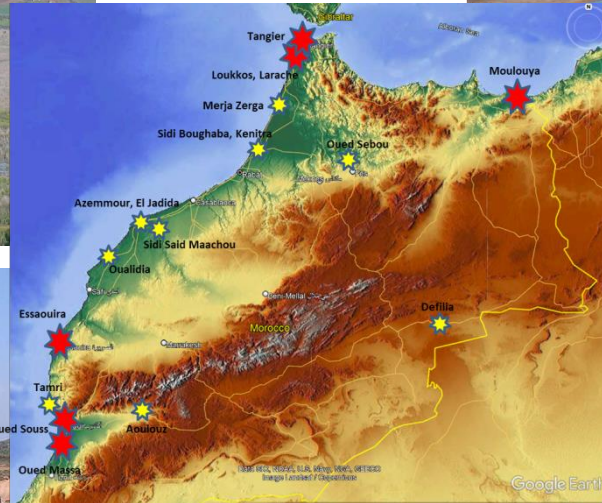
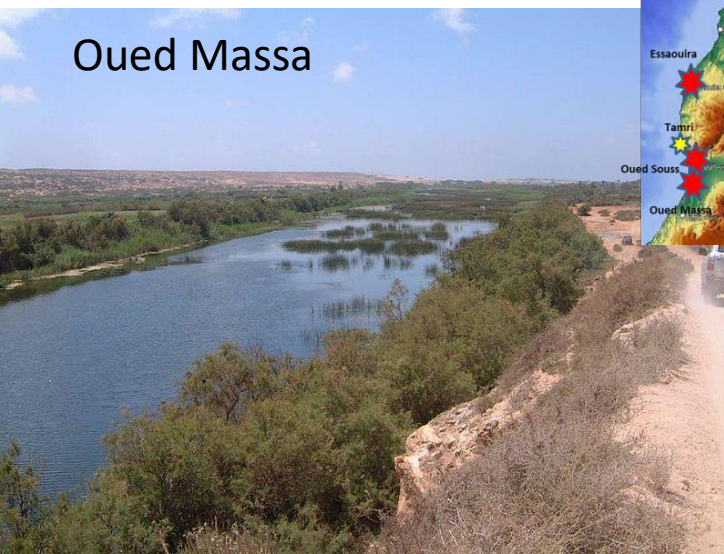
Loukkos marshes



Moulouya marshes



Oued Massa



Oued Souss



Habitat for stopover



Habitat for stopover- the role of irrigated and flooded crops?



Sugarcane crops (Guadalhorce)

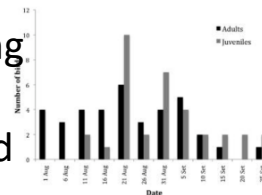


Ricefields (La Janda)

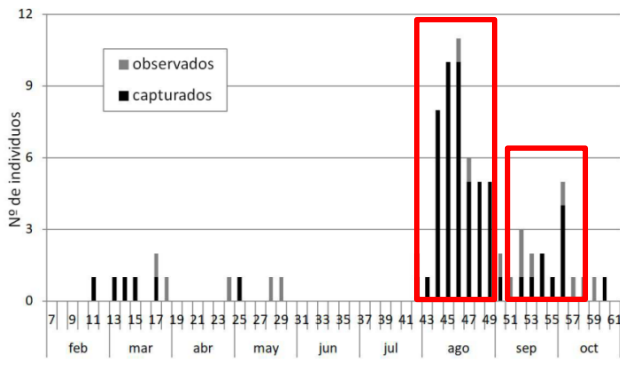
Phenology



SW Iberia-
detected only during
autumn migration
(Aug-Sep, peak- end
of August)

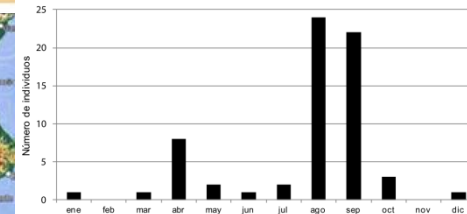
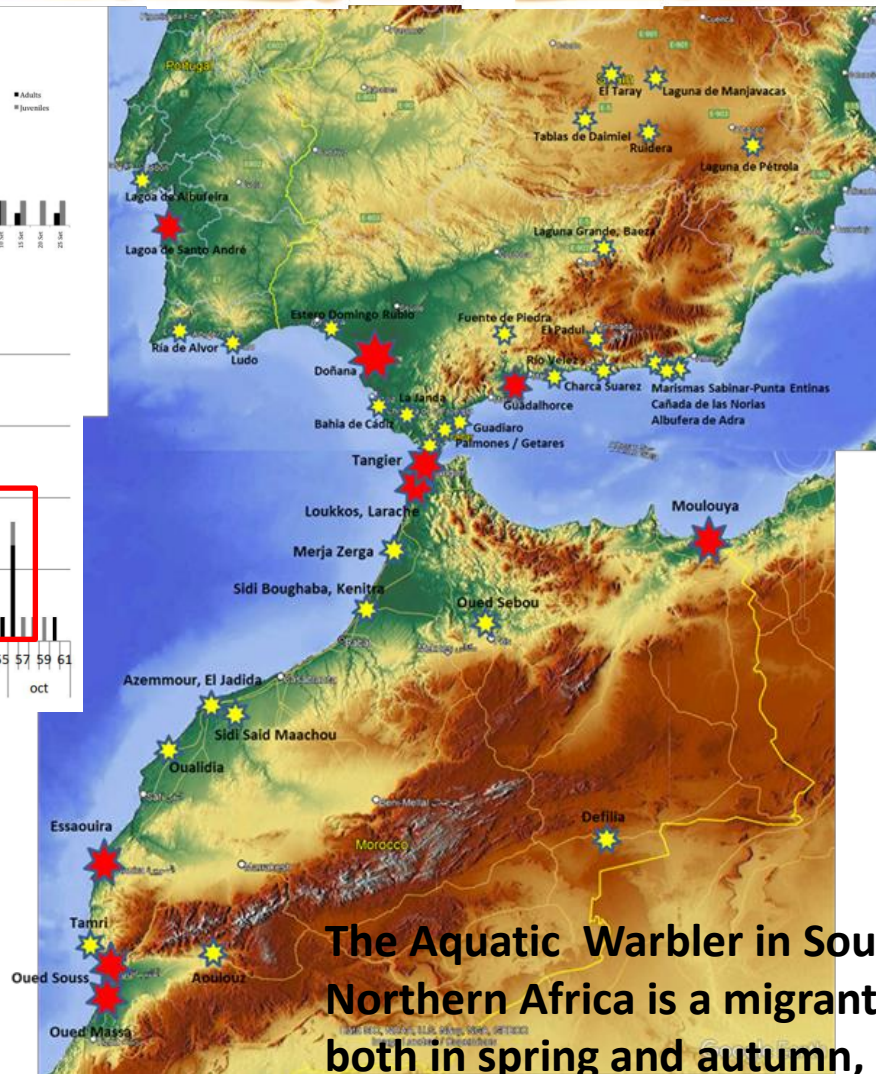


Neto *et al.* 2010



S Iberia-
detected in spring (Feb-
May,) and autumn
migration (end Jul-mid
Oct, peak- end August)

Migueluez *et al.* 2020



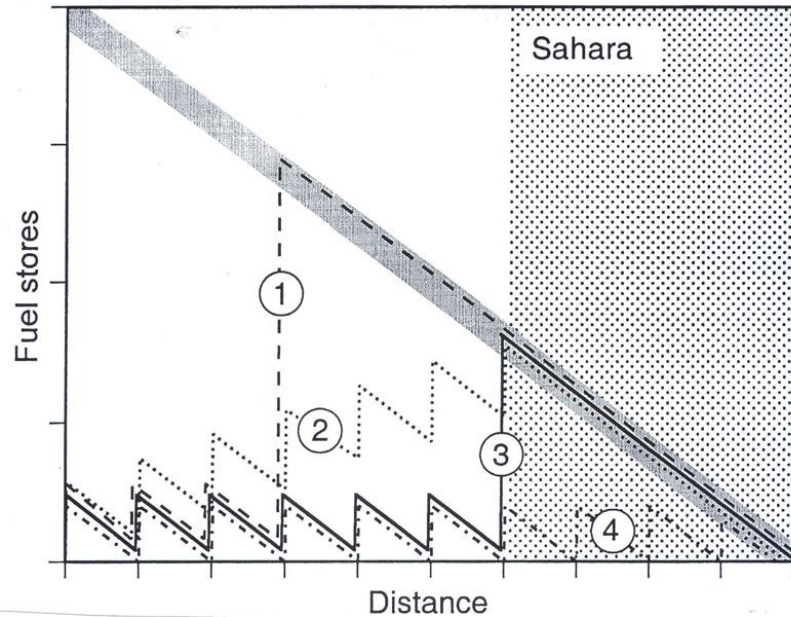
SE Iberia-
detected in spring (Jan-
May,) and autumn
migration (Jul-Dec,
peak- Aug-Sep)

Migueluez *et al.* 2019

NW Morocco-
More common in spring
(end March- early May),
peak in April.

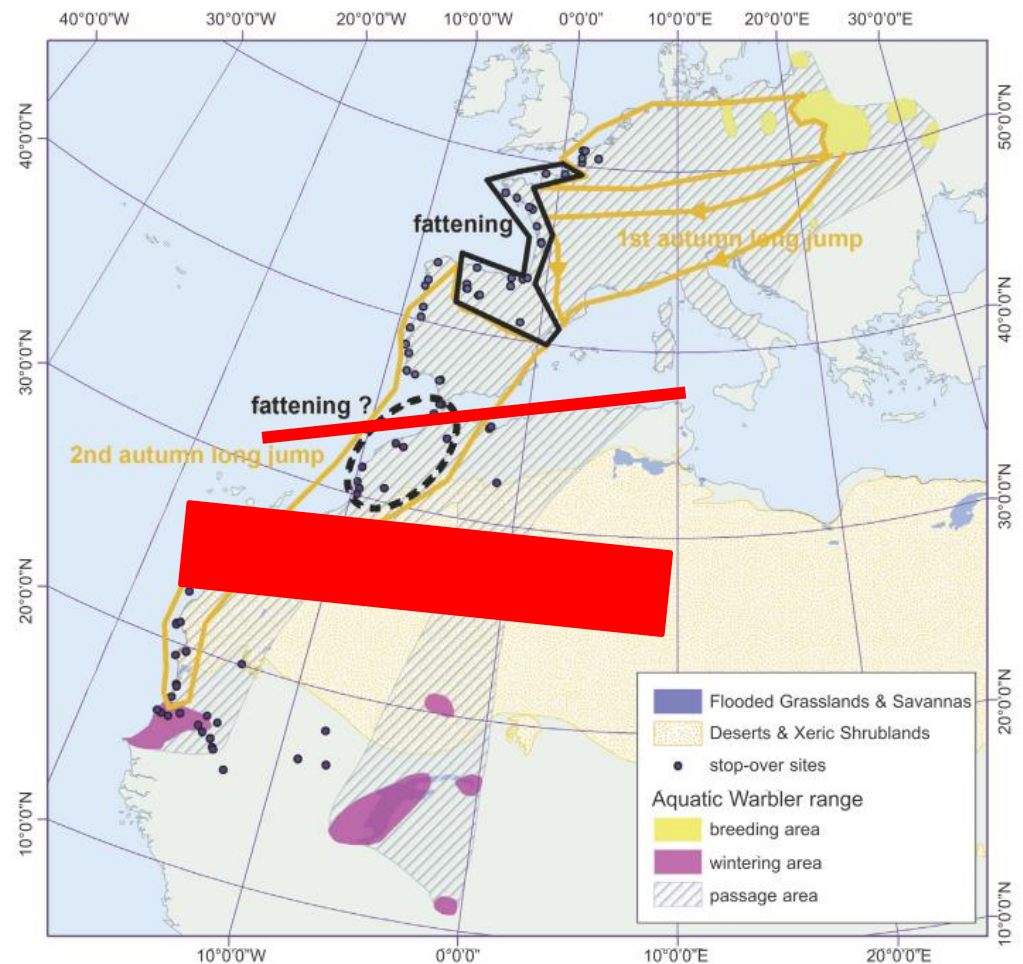
The Aquatic Warbler in Southern Iberia and Northern Africa is a migrant of regular passage, both in spring and autumn, although scarce

Fat load- migration strategies



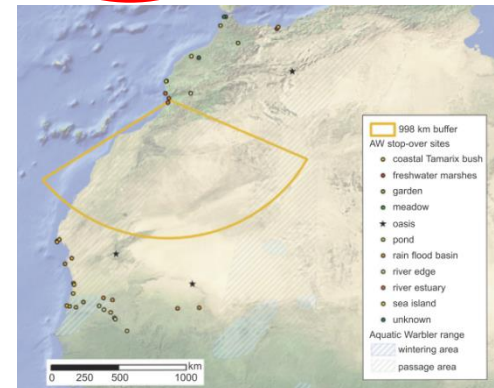
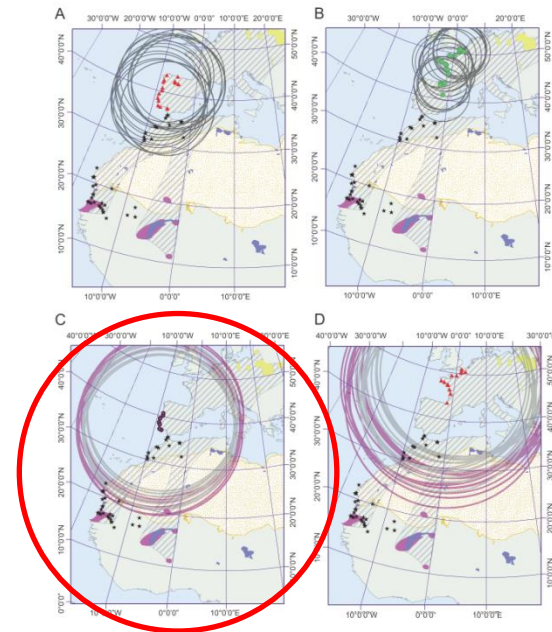
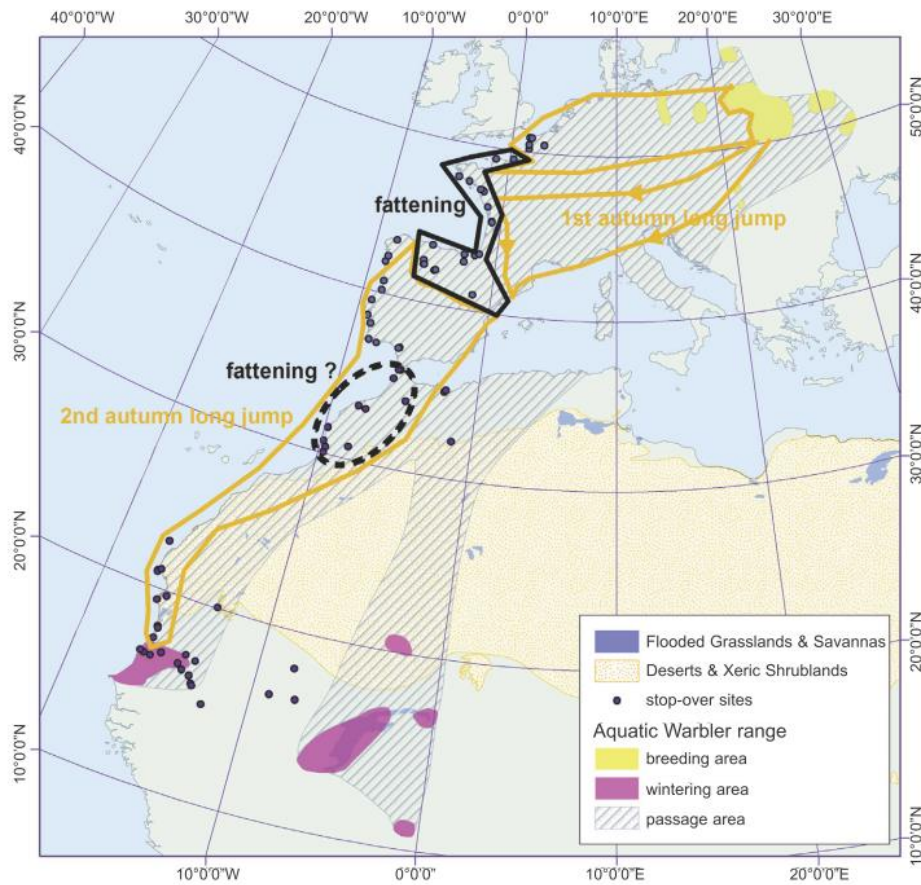
Schaub & Jenni, 2000

Strategies about where and how much to fuel up:
 (1) start of non-refuelling migration well before the Sahara;
 (2) steadily increasing fuel load along the migration route;
 (3) large fuel deposition just before the Sahara;
 (4) refuelling in the Sahara (stripped area)



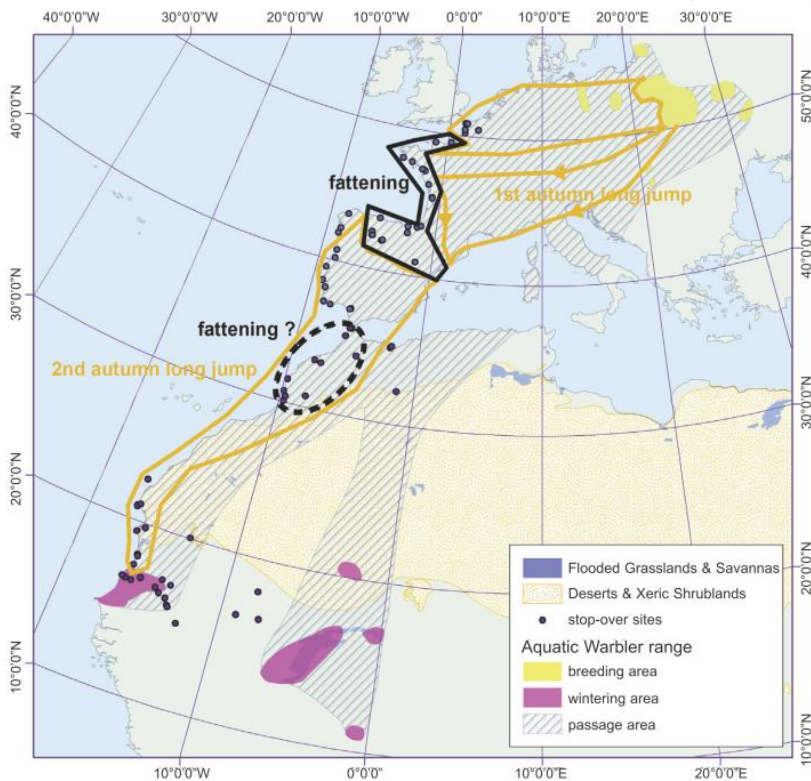
Jakubas *et al.* 2020

Fat load and flight ranges - migration strategies



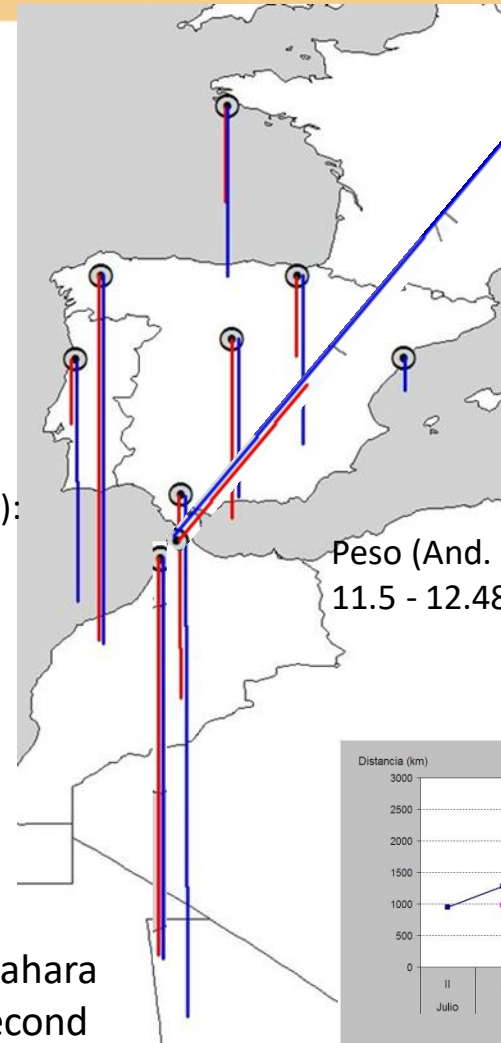
Fat load and flight ranges

- migration strategies



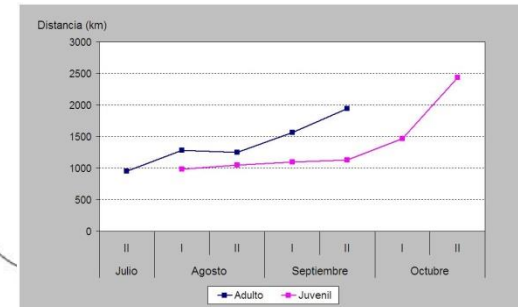
Peso Portugal:
11.8 - 12.6 gr

Peso (And Occ):
10.1 - 11.4 gr



Peso (And. Or):
11.5 - 12.48 (17) gr

Autumn migration: steadily increasing fuel load along the migration route and large fuel deposition just before the Sahara
Spring migration: Refuelling well before the Sahara and second refuelling after crossing (NW Africa-SW Iberia)??



Threats



Many natural wetlands, specially in NW Africa, transformed to irrigated croplands, grazing areas, urbanization and industrial uses.

Most of these southern wetlands are threatened by hidrological limitations, affected by droughts, precipitation reduction or overexploitation of aquifers

Concluding remarks



- The Aquatic Warbler is an species of regular passage in S Iberia and N Africa, both in spring and autumn, occurring mainly in coastal wetlands than in inland ones.
- The North of Africa and the South of the Iberian peninsula plays a key role for Aquatic Warbler migration, specially for stopover and fattening, before (SW Iberia) and after (NW Africa) the Sahara crossing.
- There are still important gaps in knowledge about stopover ecology (places, habitat, phenology, fattening...), specially in W Iberia and NW Africa, and specially for spring migration.
- Many important places in SW Iberia and specially in Morocco are not yet protected and have been transformed dramatically.

Acknowledgements

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Thank for your attention!!

