

Resolutions

RESOLUTION 1

RECOGNISING the co-operation existing between the World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls (WWGBP) and the Raptor Research Foundation (RRF)

REQUESTS the resolutions committee of RRF to submit these resolutions to participating members at the 1998 Fall Meeting in Ogden, Utah, for endorsement and joint submission with WWGBP.

RESOLUTION 2

RECOGNISING that the survival of the globally threatened Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* is only possible in the last unfragmented and undisturbed areas of Central Europe, and that 80% of the remaining German population of this eagle is concentrated in small parts of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

REQUESTS the government in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern to protect the areas with a high breeding concentration of Lesser Spotted Eagles from growing fragmentation and disturbance, and

URGES the authorities not to permit the proposed Oltschott wind-farm to be constructed in the most important breeding area for Lesser Spotted Eagles in Germany, and

RECOMMENDS the implementation of the EU Action Plan for this species.

RESOLUTION 3

RECOGNISING that the Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* is the rarest and most threatened species of eagle that breeds regularly in Germany, and

RECOGNISING that despite intensive protection during the last 40 years the population of this species is not increasing

URGES the authorities of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern to take great care, during the privatisation of the state forests, that the forest ecology necessary for Lesser Spotted Eagles is not prejudiced by insensitive introduction of intensive forestry techniques, and thus that the environment necessary for this and other threatened German raptors is preserved.

RESOLUTION 4

RECOGNISING that recent studies clearly show that the European Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* makes very long movements in their Mediterranean area and that there is a high exchange of individuals between different and distant colonies, and

RECOGNISING that the European Griffon Vulture is particularly threatened by poisoning, electrocution, direct killing and disturbance at the nesting colonies

URGES the Mediterranean countries involved to protect carefully the existing colonies and suitable buffer zones in order to prevent disturbance and habitat deterioration, to enforce legislation forbidding poisoning and to re-introduce Griffon Vultures where appropriate.

RESOLUTION 5

RECOGNISING that anti-poaching patrols by the National Forest Service guards in the Strait of Messina, Italy, and particularly on the Calabrian side, from the end of April to the beginning of June have reduced illegal killing of migrating raptors by about 90% in the last 10 years,

COMPLIMENTS the Italian government and the National Forest Service for the very efficient action taken against poaching and

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that this action will continue in the same way in the future.

RESOLUTION 6

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the recent massive poisoning of Griffon Vultures *Gyps fulvus* in Israel,

SUPPORTS the very important decision of the Israeli Minister of the Environment to nominate a committee to investigate the incident and

STRONGLY URGES the Israeli Minister of the Environment to implement all recommendations of the committee at the earliest.

RESOLUTION 7

NOTES that the activities of the South African Poison Working Group of the Endangered Wildlife Trust have reduced the poisoning of raptors, and

NOTES the importance of focussing attention on education, and co-operation with agrochemicals manufacturers and government departments, and

URGES the European countries and other nations to follow this model by establishing similar Working Groups with assistance from the EWT.

RESOLUTION 8 (from The Workshop on Co-operative Management of Raptor Electrocutions)

RECOGNISING that negative interaction between birds and electricity structures remains a problem, URGES

1. Electricity utility companies to form co-operative management partnerships with recognised ornithological bodies,
2. That all new electricity structures be designed to be safe for raptors and other birds, and
3. That all existing structures be assessed by these partnerships to develop a timetable for the mitigation of those structures causing negative impacts on bird populations.

RESOLUTION 9

RECOGNISING that raptors can drown in farm dams

URGES the organised agricultural sector in countries where this is a problem to alert its members to this situation, and

URGES the members to effect the necessary measures to mitigate raptor mortality in their farm dams.

RESOLUTION 10 (from session on Raptor Predation and Feeding Ecology)

RECOGNISING that predation by raptors can create conflicts between owners of livestock, conservers of game and other interests, and

RECOGNISING that human resources, including skills and other contributions, are needed from all possible quarters to conserve wildlife, and

RECOGNISING that conflicts divert attention and resources from issues on which all interests can agree, especially the absolute priority of maintaining health of habitats and raptor prey populations

URGES governments, authorities, NGOs and other interest groups to seek all possible solutions to such conflicts, including if absolutely necessary the selective removal of identified problem raptors, if possible for other conservation programmes.

RESOLUTION 11 (from the 3rd International Raptor Biomedicine Conference)

RECOGNISING that scientific and veterinary studies on birds of prey play a vital part in the conservation of these birds and that such work often requires the international movement of samples (derivatives) taken from species subject to controls under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), and

NOTING that diagnostic and other samples usually need to be examined promptly if meaningful results are to be obtained, and

NOTING that CITES controls on the movement of such derivatives can cause delay in delivery of