



# 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the European Ornithologist's Union 24-28 August 2015, Badajoz

## Programme and Abstracts





**10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the European  
Ornithologist's Union  
24-28 August 2015, Badajoz**

SPC Conference website: <http://www.eou2015science.org>

Designed by Graham Martin

LOC Conference website: <http://www.eou2015badajoz.com>

Designed by Alberto Reynolds <http://www.albertoreynolds.es>

Cover and poster design: Luna García-Longoria  
[luna.longoria@outlook.es](mailto:luna.longoria@outlook.es)

House martins' paints: Maria Luisa Batanete



111 Alessandro Franzoi

University of Pavia Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra e dell'Ambiente Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences Via Adolfo Ferrata 9 27100 Pavia (Italy); Fondazione E. Mach - Istituto Agrario di San Michele all'Adige Piattaforma Isotopi Stabili e Tracciabilità Dipartimento Qualità Alimentare e Nutrizione via Mach 1 38010 San Michele all'Adige (TN) (Italy); MUSE - Museo delle Scienze Sezione Zoologia dei Vertebrati Corso del Lavoro e della Scienza, 3 38123, Trento (Italy)

[alessandro.franzoi@fmach.it](mailto:alessandro.franzoi@fmach.it)

## Studying birds flight-ways by ringing and stable isotope (d2h): a contribution for the conservation of European birds

### Abstract

During post-breeding migration, for many European intra-Palearctic and trans-Saharan migratory species, Alps may represent an important flight-corridor, followed at different altitude, crossing mountain passes or flying over uplands and valleys. Moreover, the alpine chain has been demonstrated to be set along a migratory divide that separates eastern and western populations of the central and northern population of the Western Palearctic during post-breeding migration. In order to better understand geographic origin and direction of migrators, and to underline the importance of Alps for the conservation of European birds during migration, we analyzed a recovery data set including observations until 2008, referred to 15 species, of which individuals were ringed or recaptured within the alpine region; the aim was to identify their hypothetical breeding origin and wintering destination belts. Then, we analyzed deuterium (d2H) stable isotope ratios in feathers of individuals of the same species, sampled during post-breeding migration in the years 2010-2013 on an alpine pass in central Italian Alps. We used the presumed areal of provenance obtained by recoveries of each species and calibrated deuterium isotopic maps (isoscapes) as suggested by several authors. The aim was to model probability surfaces to determine geographic origin of the sampled individuals.

### Joint authors.

Luana Bontempo, Fondazione E. Mach - Istituto Agrario di San Michele all'Adige, Piattaforma Isotopi Stabili e Tracciabilità, Dipartimento Qualità Alimentare e Nutrizione, via Mach 1, 38010 San Michele all'Adige (TN) (Italy);

Federica Camin, Fondazione E. Mach - Istituto Agrario di San Michele all'Adige, Piattaforma Isotopi Stabili e Tracciabilità, Dipartimento Qualità Alimentare e Nutrizione, via Mach 1, 38010 San Michele all'Adige (TN) (Italy);

Paolo Pedrini, MUSE - Museo delle Scienze, Sezione Zoologia dei Vertebrati, Corso del Lavoro e della Scienza 3, 38123, Trento (Italy)