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EastMed Pipeline Project



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Project Document No:	PERM-GREE-ESIA-A08_0013_0_Annex8H





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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
EC	European Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GBIF	Global Diversity Information Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LF	Landfall
RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas





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ANNEX 8 H BASELINE STUDY ON AVIFAUNA







8 H.1. METHODOLOGY FOR THE TABLES OF SPECIES

Catalogue of species:

The following databases and reports were used:

- 4th National Reporting the conservation of wild birds Directive (2009/147/EC) for the assessment period 2013-2018. Article 17 of Habitat's Directive;
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF);
- Eionet Central Data Repository; and
- Resources from RAC/SPA, IUCN, MAVA Foundation.

Additionally, the ESIA's Appropriate Assessments for the Natura 2000 Areas interfered from the project containing data collected from specific field surveys were used to confirm species' presence in the Study Area.

Protection Status:

For the protection and threat status delineation, the provision of national and EU legislation will be followed. All species will be categorized under protection categories based on their inclusion in: (a) Directive 79/409/EEC & Bird Directive 2009/147/EC, (b) IUCN Red List of Threatened species (Europe list vers. 3-2021), (c) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, (d) Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (e) Presidential Decree 67/1981 and (f) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), (g) Council Directive on Habitat 92/43/EEC.

8 H.2. RESULTS

The following table includes the avifauna species present and expected in the Study Area.



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Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern	Bonn	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EEC	Directive 2009/147/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES	Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5) Patraikos Gulf
Accipiter brevipes	Levant Sparrowhaw k			11			1	LC/NE	11	MIGRATORY It breeds in forests from Greece and the Balkans east to southern Russia. It is migratory, wintering from Egypt across to southwestern Iran. It will migrate in large flocks, unlike the more widespread Eurasian Sparrowhawk. The Levant Sparrowhawk nests in trees. It hunts small birds, insects and lizards in woodland.	Forests The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. Despite intensive searching efforts in north-east Crete, south-west Crete and around the island of Karpathos; it has not been	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	* *

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											observed there.											
Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk			11				LC/NE	11	A widespread species that inhabits the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. They seem to only thrive in areas with mature, old-growth woods and are typically found where human activity is relatively low. During nesting season, they favor tall trees with intermediate canopy coverage and small openings below for hunting. They can be found at almost any altitude. In winter months, the northernmost populations move down to warmer forests with lower elevations.	Deciduous and coniferous forests.	March - June	*	*								
Accipiter nisus	Eurasian sparrowhaw k			11				LC/NE	11	It is one of the most common birds of prey in Europe. This species is common in most woodland types in its range and also in more open country with scattered trees. Eurasian Sparrowhawks prefer to hunt woodland edges, but migrant birds can be seen in any habitat.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*								
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Great reed warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY Breeds in tall, dense and preferably extensive reedbeds, often on edge by	Reedbeds	March - June	*	*								

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										gaps or open water; if necessary makes do with smaller reedbeds, e.g. along canals and dykes. Summer visitor, winters in tropical Africa. Basket-shaped nest woven around several strong reed stems at medium height above water.											
Acrocephalus palustris	Marsh Warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY Breeds in rank herbaceous vegetation, often in damp stands of meadowsweet, nettle, cow parsley etc., often beside damp ditches or soggy wasteland, sometimes on fringe of reedbed if growing on slightly drier ground and mixed with herbage. Summer visitor, winters in tropical Africa. Unobtrusive habits.	Meadows	March - June		*							
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler							LC/NE		It is adapted to cool, cloudy and moist conditions. Though it is often found in wetlands, it can breed 500 metres or more away from water. During the breeding season, this is a species found in reedbeds, often with scrub, ditches and habitats away from water including hedgerows, patches of Stinging Nettles, and arable crops.	Reedbeds	March - June		*							

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Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Common Reed- warbler							LC/NE		This small passerine bird is a species found almost exclusively in reedbeds, usually with some bushes. The 3-5 eggs are laid in a basket nest in reeds.	Reedbeds	March - June	*	*							*	
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper							LC/NE		Widespread and common. It nests on the ground near freshwater. The Common Sandpiper forages by sight on the ground or in shallow water, picking up small food items such as insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates.	Freshwater	March - June	*									

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Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit							LC/NE		A common bird found throughout Europe and Asia. It inhabits deciduous and mixed woodland with a well- developed shrub layer, favouring edge habitats. It can also be found in scrub, heathland with scattered trees, bushes and hedges, in farmland and riverine woodland, parks and gardens. The bird's year-round diet of insects and social foraging bias habitat choice in winter towards deciduous woodland, typically of Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.), Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.) and locally Sycamore species. For nesting, strong preference is shown towards scrub areas. The nest is usually built in thorny bushes less than 3 metres above the ground	Deciduous and mixed woodlands	March - June	*	*								
Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl			11			I	LC/DD	11	Breeds in dense forests with small bogs and glades. Mainly sedentary, but in some autumns many move south, possibly predominantly females and young. Strictly nocturnal, difficult to see other than in vicinity of nest. Food mainly voles. Nests in tree- hole (old nest of Black Woodpecker) or box.	Forests	March - June										

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Alauda arvensis	Eurasian Skylark							LC/NT		Breeds commonly in open, cultivated land, also on meadows and heaths. Mainly resident, but influx in winter from N. Large flocks may congregate on stubble fields and grass steppe in winter.	Meadows and cultivated land.	March - June	*	*								
Alcedo atthis	Common Kingfisher		11				Ι	LC/DD		It is a common breeding species over much of its vast Eurasian range, but in North Africa it is mainly a winter visitor, although it is a scarce breeding resident in coastal Morocco and Tunisia. In temperate regions, this kingfisher inhabits clear, slow-flowing streams and rivers, and lakes with well-vegetated banks. It frequents scrubs and bushes with overhanging branches close to shallow open water in which it hunts. In winter it is more coastal, often feeding in estuaries or harbours and along rocky seashores.	Lakes, rivers, floodplain forests (Riparian forests/Fluvi al forests). The species is present all over the nearshore Study Area.	March - June	*	*							*	
Alectoris chukar	Chukar							LC/NE		Breeds in similar habitats to closely related Rock Partridge, but also descends lower and is found around cultivations, pasture on barren terrain etc.; also in mountain deserts. Has declined in Europe.	Rocks <u>LF3</u> : The species is present all over the nearhsore Study Area.	March - June			*				*			

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Alectoris graeca	Rock Partridge						I	NT/VU		Breeds on rocky alpine slopes generally above treeline (but also in clearings and among scattered trees), mostly at 1000-2000 m, often with grass, scrub and low bushes; avoids N. facing slopes.	Rocks	March - June	*									
Anas clypeata	Northern shoveler			11				LC/NE		This is a bird of open wetlands, such as wet grassland or marshes with some emergent vegetation. The shoveler prefers to nest in grassy areas away from open water. Their nest is a shallow depression on the ground, lined with plant material and down. Hens typically lay about nine eggs.	Marshes	March - June		*								
Anas crecca	Eurasian teal			11				LC/NE		Common and widespread duck which breeds in temperate Eurasia and migrates south in winter.	Lakes	March - June										
Anas penelope	Eurasian wigeon			11			II	LC/NE		Breeds on boreal forest lakes and marshes, tundra pools, also on temperate shallow fresh waters. Migratory in N, wintering largely in marine habitats, also lakes and reservoirs. Gregarious except when nesting. Vegetarian; often grazes on arable fields in winter.	Lakes	March - June		*								

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Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard			11			11	LC/NE		The Mallard is widely distributed across Europe. It is strongly migratory in the northern parts of its breeding range, and winters farther south. The Mallard is found in both fresh- and salt-water wetlands, including parks, small ponds, rivers, lakes and estuaries, as well as shallow inlets and open sea within sight of the coastline. Water depths of less than 1 metre (3.3 ft) are preferred, birds avoiding areas more than a few metres deep. They are attracted to bodies of water with aquatic vegetation.	Lakes	March - June	*	*								
Anas querquedula	Garganey							LC/VU		MIGRATORY It breeds in much of Europe and western Asia, but is strictly migratory, with the entire population moving to southern Africa, India and Australasia in winter, where large flocks can occur. Heir breeding habitat is grassland adjacent to shallow marshes and steppe lakes.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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											The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit						I	LC/LC		Sparse breeder on sand dunes, sandy open ground, at gravel-pits and in clearings; also on barren mountain slopes.	Open ground	March - June	*	*	*							
Anthus spinoletta	Water Pipit							LC/NE		It is a short-distance migrant moving to wet open lowlands such as marshes and flooded fields in winter.	Marshes	March - June										
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit							LC/NE		The breeding habitat is open woodland and scrub. The nest is on the ground. This species is insectivorous, like its relatives, but will also take seeds.	Woodlands	March - June	*									

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Apus apus	Common Swift							LC/NE		Breeds in towns and villages and, rarely, in deserted wooded areas or cliffs. Summer visitor, winters in S Africa. Nests in ventilation shafts, cracks etc. in walls, under convex roof tiles or in church towers, sites used regularly year after year. Pairs stay together throughout their life.	Wide spread	March - June	*	*	*							
Apus pallidus	Pallid Swift		II					LC/NE		Pallid Swifts breed on cliffs and eaves. They are migratory, winter in southern Africa.	Cliffs	March - June	*	*	*							
Ardea alba	Great White egret, Great egret, White heron.			11			Ι	LC/VU		MIGRATORY: Widely-distributed egret. Distributed across most of the tropical and warmer temperate regions of the world, in southern Europe it is rather localized. The Great Egret is partially migratory, with northern hemisphere birds moving south from areas with colder winters. It breeds in colonies in trees close to large lakes with reed beds or other extensive wetlands.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area	March - June						*	*	*	*	*

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											in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Ardea cinerea	grey heron							LC/NE		Found in woodland with tall trees beside lakes and brackish sea-bays. Waits patiently, stock lakeshores and riversides; rests on one reeds. Nest a flat basket of sticks in tree crown.	Woodlands. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*							*	

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Ardea purpurea	Purple heron		11	11			Ι	LC/EN		MIGRATORY: Breeds in colonies at extensive, shallow swampy lakes with reedbeds. Forages in shallow water in gaps among reeds and along rivers, or more in open in wet meadows. Summer visitor (mostly Apr-Oct), wintering in tropical Africa. Feeds on fish, frogs, insects. Nests in reeds (often Europe) or trees.	Lakes. The species is present all over the nearshore Study Area. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June						*		*	*	*

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Ardeola ralloides	squacco heron		II				1	LC/VU		MIGRATORY: The squacco heron is a migrant, wintering in Africa. It is rare north of its breeding range. The squacco heron's breeding habitat is marshy wetlands in warm countries. The birds nest in small colonies, often with other wading birds, usually on platforms of sticks in trees or shrubs. They feed on fish, frogs and insects.	Marshes. The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June		*				*	*	*	*	*

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Asio otus	Northern Long-eared Owl							LC/NE	11	This bird is partially migratory, moving south in winter from the northern parts of its temperate range. Its habitat is forest close to open country. It nests in trees, often coniferous, using the old stick nests of other birds. It will readily use artificial nesting baskets.	Open ground	March - June	*		*							
Athene noctua	little owl		II					LC/NE	11	This is a sedentary species which is found in open country such as mixed farmland and parkland. It takes prey such as insects, earthworms, amphibians, but also small birds and mammals. It can attack birds of considerable size like game birds. It is partly diurnal and often perches boldly and prominently during the day.	Open ground	March - June	*	*	*							
Aythya ferina	Common Pochard			11			II	LC/LC		MIGRATORY: Their breeding habitat is marshes and lakes with a metre or more water depth. Pochards breed in much of temperate and northern Europe into Asia. They are migratory, and winter in the southern and west of Europe. These are gregarious birds, forming large flocks in winter, often mixed	Marshes, lakes	March - June		*								

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										with other diving ducks such as Tufted Duck, with which they are known to hybridise. These birds feed mainly by diving or dabbling. They eat aquatic plants with some molluscs, aquatic insects and small fish. They often feed at night, and will up-end for food as well as the more characteristic diving.												

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Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck			11			1	NT/VU		MIGRATORY: Their breeding habitat is marshes and lakes with a metre or more water depth. These ducks breed in southern and eastern Europe and southern and western Asia. These are gregarious birds, forming large flocks in winter, often mixed with other diving ducks, such as Tufted Ducks and Pochards. Somewhat migratory, and winter farther south and into north Africa. These birds feed mainly by diving or dabbling. They eat aquatic plants with some molluscs, aquatic insects and small fish. They often feed at night, and will upend (dabble) for food as well as the more characteristic diving.	Marshes, lakes. The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea.	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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Bonasa bonasia	Hazel Grouse						I	LC/DD		It is a sedentary species, breeding across northern Eurasia as far east as Hokkaido, and as far west as central and eastern Europe, in dense, damp, mixed coniferous woodland, preferably with some spruce. This bird feeds on the ground, taking mainly plant food, supplemented by insects when breeding.	Forests	March - June										
Bubo bubo	Eurasian Eagle-owl						I	LC/LC	II	Eagle Owls are distributed sparsely through rocky areas but can potentially inhabit a wide range of habitats. They have been found in habitats as diverse as Northern coniferous forests and the edge of vast deserts. They are often found in the largest numbers in areas where cliffs and ravines are surrounded by a scattering of trees and bushes. Rocky coast lines, steppe and grasslands, may also be visited, largely while hunting in their large territories. Due to their preference for rocky areas, the species is often found in mountainous areas and can be found up to elevations of 2,000 m (6,600 ft) in Europe . However, they can also be found at sea level. Although found in the largest numbers in areas sparsely	Wide-range	March - June	*	*								

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										populated by humans, farmland is sometimes inhabited and they even have been observed living in park-like settings within European cities.											
Bubulcus ibis	western cattle egret							LC/NE		It nests in colonies, usually near bodies of water and often with other wading birds. The nest is a platform of sticks in trees or shrubs. Cattle Egrets exploit drier and open habitats more than other heron species. Their feeding habitats include seasonally inundated grasslands, pastures, farmlands, wetlands and rice paddies. They often accompany cattle or other large mammals, catching insect and small vertebrate prey disturbed by these animals.	Lakes	March - June									

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Burhinus oedicnemus	Eurasian Thick-knee	11	1	LC/NT		MIGRATORY: Breeds on bare or sparsely vegetated open ground (heathland, dry, stony pastures, dried mud, steppe margins, etc.). Summer visitor (Mar-Oct), winters in SW Europe and Africa.Most active dusk to dawn, but daytime activity and calling not unusual. Food mainly insects. Nest is bare scrape.	Meadows. The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June	*	*			* *	*	*	*
Buteo buteo	common buzzard	11		LC/NE	11	Breeds in woodlands, usually on the fringes, but favours hunting over open land. It eats mainly small mammals, and will come to carrion. A great opportunist, it adapts well to a varied diet of pheasant, rabbit, other small mammals to medium mammals, snakes and lizards, and can often be seen walking over recently ploughed fields looking for worms and insects. The birds have incredible strength and are therefore able to pick up food of all weights.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*				*	

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Calandrella brachydactyla	Greater Short-toed Lark		11				I	LC/NE		They prefer crop land and dry pastures with short shrubs. This is a common bird of dry open country and cultivation. It nests on the ground, laying two to three eggs. Its food is seeds and insects, the latter especially in the breeding season.	Agericultura I land	March - June	*	*	*							
Caprimulgus europaeus	European Nightjar						1	LC/LC		It is a late migrant, seldom appearing before the end of April or beginning of May. It occurs throughout northern and central Europe, and winters in Africa, as far south as the Cape. Open heathy wastes, Lowland heath, bracken-covered slopes and open woods are the haunts of the crepuscular Nightjar.	Meadows	March - June	*	×	*							
Carduelis carduelis	Eurasian goldfinch		11					LC/NE		Breeds in low-lying deciduous and mixed woodland, in pine plantations and in orchards and gardens.Often seen in flocks after breeding. Frequently forages on seeding thistles, burdocks etc. Nests in tree crown, often among thinner outer branches.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped swallow		II					LC/NE		Breeds on cliffs in mountain areas and along steep coasts, sometimes also in	The species is present all	March - June	*	*	*						*	

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										cavities on ruins, under bridges etc. Migrant, winters in tropical Africa. Builds a closed nest of mud with entrance tunnel, fixed to roof of cave, recess or similar site. Often hunts insects high up in remote mountain districts.	over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.											
Cercotrichas galactotes	Rufous- tailed Scrub- robin		II					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds in dry, rather open country with dense shrubbery, hedges, fruit orchards; fond of tamarisk, prickly- pear cactus, pistachio trees; often near human habitation. Summer visitor, winters S of Sahara.	Hedges, shrubs, orchards	March - June	*	*	*							
Certhia brachydactyla	Short-toed Treecreeper		11					LC/NE		The Short-toed Treecreeper breeds in temperate woodlands across Europe from Portugal to Turkey and Greece, and in north west Africa. It prefers well-grown trees, especially oak and avoids pure stands of conifers. Where it shares its European range with Common Treecreeper, the latter species tends to be found mainly in coniferous forest and at higher altitudes. It is usually found in the lowlands, but breeds locally at isotherms between 17–18 °C and 26 °C.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							

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Certhia familiaris	Eurasian Treecreeper							LC/NE		Is more likely to be found in coniferous forests or at higher altitudes. It nests in tree crevices or behind bark flakes. The Eurasian Treecreeper is non-migratory in the milder west and south of its breeding range, but some northern birds move south in winter, and individuals breeding on mountains may descend to a lower altitude in winter.	Coniferous forests	March - June		*								
Cettia cetti	Cetti's warbler							LC/NE		Breeds in dense, rather tall and often well-delimited vegetation, preferably near but not in water, e.g. in drier tall reeds with scattered bushes, various thick bushes etc.; sometimes breeds near human habitation, in thickly wooded parkland, beside reservoirs and canals etc. Mainly resident, but migratory. Generally keeps concealed in vegetation, often hops on ground or low down in shrubbery. Nests low down in dense vegetation.	Bushes	March - June	*	*	*							
Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover		11	11			I	LC/LC		This species breeds on sandy coasts and brackish inland lakes, and is uncommon on fresh water. It nests in a ground scrape.	Lakes	March to Octobe r	*	*								

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										Food is insects and other invertebrates, which are obtained by a run-and-pause technique, rather than the steady probing of some other wader groups.												
Charadrius dubius	Little ringed plover		11	11				LC/NE		Migratory Breeds on bare, usually sandy or gravelly terrain near fresh water, e.g. river or lake edges or islands, often at man-made sites such as gravel-pits, reservoirs or saltpans. The European population migrates across the Sahara Desert between late-July and early September (leaving breeding grounds June to mid-July) to reach wintering grounds in tropical Africa from late-August onwards. These populations return to their breeding grounds from mid-March, where they breed April-June (Europe) (Wiersma et al. 2013)	Lakes, rivers.	March – Octobe r	*	*								
Chloris chloris	European greenfinch							NE/NE		This bird is widespread throughout Europe, north Africa and south west Asia. It is maWoodland edges, farmland hedges and gardens with relatively thick vegetation are favoured for breeding. It nests in trees	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							

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										or bushes, laying 3-8 eggs. Mainly resident, but some northernmost populations migrate further south.												
Ciconia ciconia	European White Stork			11				LC/VU		MIGRATORY: The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, wintering in Africa from tropical Sub-Saharan Africa to as far south as South Africa, or on the Indian subcontinent. The main departure from the European breeding grounds occurs in August with the species travelling in large flocks, generally arriving in Africa by early October. When migrating it avoids crossing the Mediterranean Sea and detours via the Levant in the east or the Strait of Gibraltar in the west, because the air thermals on which it depends do not form over water. The species is carnivorous and has a varied and opportunistic diet. It takes small mammals, large insects, adult and juvenile amphibians, snakes, lizards, earthworms, fish eggs and nestlings of ground-nesting birds, molluscs and crustaceans.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and	March - Octobe r						*	*	*	*	*

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										The nest is constructed of sticks and is commonly positioned up to 30 m above the ground in trees or on the roofs of buildings, as well as on pylons, telegraph poles, stacks of straw and other anthropogenic sites, cliffs and occasionally among rushes on the ground.	Patraikos Gulf.											
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White- throated dipper		11					LC/NE		The White-throated Dipper is closely associated with swiftly running rivers and streams or the lakes into which these fall. It often perches bobbing spasmodically with its short tail uplifted on the rocks round which the water swirls and tumbles. The winter habits of the Dipper vary considerably and apparently individually. When the swift hill streams are frozen it is forced to descend to the lowlands and even visit the coasts, but some will remain if there is any open water. It is composed of moss, dead grass and leaves. This ball, however, is just a shelter. Usually hidden beneath a lip, is the entrance to the real nest within, a cup of grass or sedge, nearly as large as the nest of a Blackbird,		March - June	*	*								

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										lined with leaves of oak, beech or other trees.												
Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Snake-Eagle			II			1	LC/NT	11	MIGRATORY: Spread throughout the Mediterranean basin and into Russia and the Middle East, and into parts of Asia, mainly in the Indian Subcontinent and also further east in some Indonesian islands).found in open cultivated plains, arid stony deciduous scrub areas and foothills and semi-desert areas. It requires trees for nesting.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June	*	*	*				*	*	*	*

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Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier			11			I	LC/VU	11	MIGRATORY: Breeds on shallow freshwater lakes or rivers. Except in south and west migratory, wintering in Africa. Small population in E Britain. Food small mammals, birds, insects. Nests in tall reedbed.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June	*	*				*	*		*	*

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Cisticola juncidis	Zitting cisticola							LC/NE		Breeds in open flat country in warm climates in tall grass or in fields; prefers drier terrain and avoids trees. Resident. Nests low in vegetation.	Meadows	March - June	*	*	*							
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Hawfinch		11					LC/NE		Breeds in deciduous and mixed woods, preferring mature lofty deciduous with plenty of oak, hornbeam, beech, ash and elm. Also attracted to fruit trees, especially cherries, kernels of which it cracks with its powerful bill (can generate over 50 kg force!). Diet also includes insects. Very wary and shy and difficult time up in canopy or seen flying fast high up between woodland Usually nests well up in deciduous tree, against trunk or in fork, in fairly exposed site.	Deciduous and mixed woodlands.	March - June	*	×								
Columba livia	Rock dove						11	LC/NE		Habitats include various open and semi-open environments. Cliffs and rock ledges are used for roosting and breeding in the wild. Originally found wild in Europe, North Africa, and western Asia, feral Pigeon have become established in cities around the world. The species is abundant, with an estimated population of 17 to	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. The bird is possibly present and	March - June	*	*	*		*					

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										28 million feral and wild birds in Europe.	will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea.											

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Columba oenas	Stock Dove			LC/NT	MIGRATORY: Stock Dove is a tree hole nesting species which is in sharp decline, from habitat loss combined with hunting pressure. Before deforestation, the Stock Dove was the most frequent pigeon, nesting mostly in oak or pine wood, but as it usually nests in cavities in trees it was normally only found in old forests. In plantations there are not as many holes to nest in, so it is scarcer. In addition, as the Stock Dove is double brooded, a second hole is required for the second brood. They have even been found to nest in rabbit burrows, ruins with cavities large enough to host nesting and old poplar hedges which have numerous cavities for nesting, and in cracks in crag or cliff faces, in ivy, or in the thick growth round the boles of common lime (linden) trees. It will also use nest boxes. Stock Doves prefer to nest close together. Outside of the breeding season, Stock Doves roost in cavities too. The habitats of the Stock Dove are in more or less open country, for though it often nests in trees it prefers parklands to thick woods. It is also common on coasts where the cliffs provide holes.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June					*	*	*	*	*
Columba palumbus	Common Woodpigeon	111	II	LC/NE	A large species in the dove and pigeon family. It belongs to the Columba genus and, like all pigeons and doves, belongs to the family Columbidae. It is locally known in southeast England as the Culver. It breeds in trees in woods, parks and gardens, laying two white eggs in a simple stick nest which hatch after 17 to 19 days. Wood Pigeons seem to have a preference for trees near roadways and rivers. The nests are vulnerable to attack, particularly by crows, the more so early in the year	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*						

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										when the leaf cover is not fully formed.												
Corvus corax	Common Raven							LC/NE		The Common Raven (Corvus corax), also known as the Northern Raven, is a large, all-black passerine bird. Found across the northern hemisphere, it is the most widely distributed of all corvids. The Common Raven has coexisted with humans for thousands of years and in some areas have been so numerous that they are considered a pest. Part of its success comes from its omnivorous diet; Common Ravens are extremely versatile and opportunistic in finding sources of nutrition, feeding on carrion, insects, cereal grains, berries, fruit, small animals, and food waste. Common Ravens can thrive in varied climates; indeed this species has the largest range of any member of the genus, and one of the largest of any passerine. Most Common Ravens prefer wooded areas, with large expanses of open land nearby, or coastal regions for their nesting sites and feeding grounds.	Present in Study Area. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea.	March - June	*	*	*		*					

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Corvus corone	Carrion Crow		111				II	LC/NE		Species that can be found everyweher. Generally it nests in isolated trees, and crows may feed with rooks; moreover, crows are often sociable in winter roosts.	Present in Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							
Corvus monedula	Eurasian Jackdaw		111					LC/NE		The species can be found everywhere. It inhabits wooded steppes, pastures, cultivated land, coastal cliffs, and towns.	Present in Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							
Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail			II				LC/NE		They inhabit grasslands and farmlands preferring areas with dense, tall vegetation.	Grasslands	March - June	*	*								
Cuculus canorus	Common Cuckoo							LC/NE		They inhabit in forests and woodlands	Woodlands	March - June	*	*								
Cyanistes caeruleus	blue tit		II					LC/NE		The Eurasian blue tit will nest in any suitable hole in a tree, wall, or stump, or an artificial nest box	Present in Study Area	March - June	*	*	*							
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan			11				LC/LC		The species nest on large mounds that they build with waterside vegetation in shallow water on islands in the middle or at the very edge of a lake. They are monogamous and often reuse the same nest each year, restoring or rebuilding it as needed. Male and female swans share the care	Lakes	March - June		*								

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										of the nest, and once the cygnets are fledged it is not uncommon to see whole families looking for food. They feed on a wide range of vegetation, both submerged aquatic plants which they reach with their long necks, and by grazing on land.												
Delichon urbicum	Common house martin		II					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. It preferes forests, savannas, grasslands, rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks) - artificial/terrestrial.	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Dendrocopos leucotos	White- backed Woodpecker						I	LC/NT		In the breeding season it excavates a nest hole about 7 cm wide and 30 cm deep in a decaying tree trunk. It lays three to five white eggs and incubates for 10–11 days. It lives predominantly on wood-boring beetles as well as their larvae, as well as other insects, nuts, seeds and berries.	Forests	March - June	*	*								
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker							LC/NE		It lives predominantly on wood- boring beetles as well as their larvae, as well as other insects, nuts, seeds and berries.	Forests	March - June	*									

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Dendrocopos syriacus	Syrian Woodpecker						I	LC/NE		Breeds in open, cultivated country, in orchards, gardens, parks, lines of trees, vineyards etc.	Meadows	March - June										
Dryobates minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker							LC/NE		When hunting for wood-boring larvae it chips away at the rotten wood, and the litter at the foot of a tree is often the first indication that insects are attacking upper branches. From autumn to spring it hunts mainly on wood-living insect larvae, frequently from thin dead branches in living trees. Through the breeding season, surface-living insects from the foliage and bark of trees make up an increased amount of the diet. Nestlings are mainly fed with surface- living insects, such as aphids and larval insects. At night it roosts in old holes.	Forests	March - June		*								
Dryocopus martius	Black Woodpecker						I	LC/LC		Nests in mature forest, often pine and mixed forest, but also beech. Expanding in NW Europe. Wary but also inquisitive, can be called up by imitating its voice.	Mature forests	March - June		*								
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret		11				I	LC/VU		PARTLY NESTING IN COASTAL ZONES AND MIGRATORY:	The species is present all over the	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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										Its breeding distribution is in wetlands in warm temperate to tropical parts of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. In warmer locations, most birds are permanent residents; northern populations, including many European birds, migrate to Africa and southern Asia. They may also wander north in late summer after the breeding season, which may have assisted its current range expansion. The Little Egret nests in colonies, often with other wading birds, usually on platforms of sticks in trees or shrubs or in a reedbed or bamboo grove. Little Egrets eat fish, insects, amphibians, crustaceans, and reptiles. They stalk their prey in shallow water, often running with raised wings or shuffling its feet to disturb small fish. They may also stand still and wait to ambush prey.	Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area.											

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Emberiza caesia	Cretzschmar' s Bunting		11				I	LC/LC		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*					*			
Emberiza calandra	corn bunting							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*	*							

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Emberiza cia	Rock Bunting		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*	*							
Emberiza cirlus	Cirl Bunting		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore study area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*	*							

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Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhamm er		II					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June		*								
Emberiza hortulana	Ortolan Bunting						I	LC/LC		MIGRATORY: A native of most European countries and western Asia, the Ortolan migrates in autumn to tropical Africa, returning at the end of April or beginning of May. Its distribution throughout its breeding range seems to be very local, and for this no obvious reason can be assigned. Ortolan nests are placed on or near the ground.	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Emberiza melanocephala	black- headed bunting		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore	March - June	*	*	*							

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										Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	Study Area during its migration.											
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga. Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	The species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June		*								
Erithacus rubecula	European robin		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. Prefers forests, shrublands, grasslands - artificial/terrestrial.	Forests, grasslands	March - June	*	*								

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Falco eleonorae	Eleonora's Falcon			11				LC/LC		MIGRATORY: Breeds colonially on mainly Mediterranean islands and coastal cliffs. Breeding postponed until late summer-autumn to coincide with autumn migration of small passerines, which are caught over sea. Food small birds. Nests on cliff- ledge or in rock crevice.	Cliffs. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*		*	*	*					

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Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel			1, 11			I	LC/VU		This species breeds from the Mediterranean across southern central Asia to China and Mongolia. It is a summer migrant, wintering in Africa and Pakistan and sometimes even to India and Iraq. It is rare north of its breeding range, and declining in its European range. The Lesser Kestrel eats insects, but also small birds, reptiles and rodents (especially mice), which are often taken on the ground. It nests colonially on buildings, cliffs, or in tree holes, laying up to 3-6 eggs. No nest structure is built, which is typical for falcons.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June	*					*	*	*	*	*
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon			П			I	LC/LC	II	Breeds on steep coastal cliffs or in mountains, also on cliffs in lowlands and on ground on open bogs in taiga.	The species is possible to be present	March - June	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			

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										Migrant in north and east. Food small or medium-sized birds, caught in the air after quick horizontal pursuit or spectacular stoop from height with closed wings. Nests on cliff-ledge, rarely in old nest in tree or (esp. in northeastern taiga) on ground.	all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It											

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											could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea											
Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby			II				LC/NE	II	It is a bird of open country such as farmland, marshes, taiga and savannah. They are widespread in lowlands with scattered small woods.	Meadows	March - June	*	*								
Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel			II				LC/NE	II	It is a diurnal animal of the lowlands and prefers open habitat such as fields, heaths, shrubland and marshland. It does not require woodland to be present as long as there are alternative perching and nesting sites like rocks or buildings. It	Meadows	March - June	*	*	*							

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										will thrive in treeless steppe where there are abundant herbaceous plants and shrubs to support a population of prey animals. The common kestrel readily adapts to human settlement, as long as sufficient swathes of vegetation are available, and may even be found in wetlands, moorlands and arid savanna.												
Ficedula albicollis	Collared Flycatcher						I	LC/NE		MIGRATORY: It breeds in southeast Europe (isolated populations in the islands of Gotland and Oland in the Baltic Sea, Sweden) and southwest Asia and is migratory, wintering in sub Sahara Africa. It is a rare vagrant in western Europe.	Mediterrane an deciduous forests and mixed forests. The species is present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*								*	

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Ficedula semitorquata	Semi- collared Flycatcher						I	LC/DD		MIGRATORY: Breeds in deciduous or mixed woods in mountains at lower and middle levels, often in copses along rivers. Summer visitor, wintering in Africa.They are birds of deciduous woodlands, parks and gardens, with a preference for old trees with cavities in which it nests. They build an open nest in a tree hole, or man-made nest- boxes.	Mediterrane an deciduous forests and mixed forests. The species is present all over the nearshore Study Area during its migration.	March - June		*								
Fringilla coelebs	common chaffinch							LC/NE		PARTIALLY MIGRATORY. This species inhabits lowland and lower montane deciduous, mixed and conifer woods with a slight preference for beech (Fagus), hornbeam (Carpinus), mature oak (Quercus), spruce (Picea) and pine (Pinus). It also uses forest edges and glades, copses, heaths, edges of tundra and agricultural areas, hedgerows, orchards, parks and gardens. In the Canary Islands it is found in laurel (Lauraceae) forest and areas of dense vegetation.	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*	*						*	

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Fulica atra	Eurasian coot						11	LC/NE		This species builds a nest of dead reeds or grasses, but also pieces of paper or plastic near the water's edge or on underwater obstacles protruding from the water, laying up to 10 eggs, sometimes 2 or 3 times per season. Usually only a few young survive. They are frequent prey for birds such as herons and gulls. Coots can be very brutal to their own young under pressure such as the lack of food. They will bite young that are begging for food and repeatedly do this until it stops begging and starves to death. If the begging continues, they may bite so hard that the chick is killed. The Coot is an omnivore, and will take a variety of small live prey including the eggs of other water birds, as well as algae, vegetation, seeds and fruit. It shows considerable variation in its feeding techniques, grazing on land or in the water. In the water it may upend in the fashion of a Mallard or dive in search of food.	Lakes	March - June	*	*								
Galerida cristata	Crested Lark							LC/NE		This species inhabits dry plains with sparse vegetation cover and dry cultivations. It may originally have	The species is present all	March - June	*	*	*						*	

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										inhabited warm semi-desert and steppe landscapes but it has also adapted to human-modified landscapes, such as open farmed countryside in the northern Mediterranean Basin.	over the Study Area.											
Garrulus glandarius	Eurasian jay						ΙΙ	LC/NE		Breeds in various types of woodland, both coniferous and deciduous, and in larger wooded parks. Prefers areas with acorns (secondarily beech nuts, hornbeam seeds), which are cached in autumn as winter food; shipments high up with crop full of acorns can extend over several kilometres. Mostly resident, but N populations migrate S and SW in some autumns. Vigilant and shy, difficult to approach. Omnivore; summer diet includes a good many eggs and young of small birds. Nests usually in tree.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Gelochelidon nilotica	Gull-billed tern		11	11			I	LC/VU		MARINE AND PARTLY MIGRATORY. This species breeds in colonies on lakes, marshes and coasts. It nests in a ground scrape and lays two to five eggs. While widely distributed in freshwater areas in Eurasia, it is associated almost solely with	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone.	March - June				*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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										saltwater, coastal areas in North America.	The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly											

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											present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Glaucidium passerinum	Eurasian Pygmy-owl						I	LC/NE	II	This is a sedentary species, meaning that adults are resident throughout the year in its range. The exception would be during harsh winters, when the adults may move south. Young of the species usually move in autumn or winter. Eurasian Pygmy Owls nest in tree cavities; many times in old woodpecker holes. The trees are usually coniferous like the forests in which they prefer to live. Although, in some cases they will also nest in birch and beech trees. The owls form mating pairs in autumn and late winter/early spring.	Forests	April – Jule										

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Haematopus ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatch er							NT/NE		Breeds on open, flat coasts. Commonly feeds on tidal flats or fields and other open ground (generally no more than c. 20 km from sea, but locally much further inland); roosts communally in winter. Food mainly cockles, mussels, worms; also crustaceans, insects. Vertically flattened, blade-like blunt-tipped bill specially adapted for hammering and opening cockles, mussels, etc. Nest is bare scrape on ground, preferring pebbly patches, sand or rocky ground to grassy meadows.	Coasts	March - June		*								
Hieraaetus fasciatus	Bonelli's Eagle							LC/ VU		Forests, shrublands, grasslands, wetlands (inland), rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks).	Cliffs	March - June							*			
Himantopus himantopus	Black- winged Stilt		11	11			I	LC/LC		The breeding habitat of all these stilts is marshes, shallow lakes and ponds. Some populations are migratory and move to the ocean coasts in winter; those in warmer regions are generally resident or short-range vagrants. In Europe, the Black-winged Stilt is a regular spring overshoot vagrants north of its normal range, occasionally remaining to breed in northern	Marshes and swamps, shallow lake edges, riverbeds, flooded fields, irrigated areas, sewage	March - June	*	*								

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										European countries, for example in Britain in 1987. These birds pick up their food from sand or water. They mainly eat insects and crustaceans.	ponds and fish-ponds.											
										The nest site is a bare spot on the ground near water. These birds often nest in small groups, sometimes with Avocets.												
Hippolais olivetorum	Olive-tree Warbler						1	LC/NT		MIGRATORY. It breeds in southeast Europe and the near east. It is migratory, wintering in eastern and southern Africa, from Kenya south to South Africa.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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											portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Hirundo rustica	Barn swallow		II					LC/NE		PARTIALLY MIGRATORY. Prefers savannas, shrublands, gsrasslands, wetlands (inland) – artificial/terrestrial, artificial / aquatic & marine areas.	The species is present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone although more unlikely.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Iduna pallida	eastern olivaceous warbler							LC/NE		This small passerine bird is found in dry open country, including cultivation, with bushes or some trees. Like most warblers it is insectivorous.	The species is present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone although	March - June	*	*	*							

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											more unlikely.											
Ixobrychus minutus	Little Bittern		11	II			I	LC/LC		The Little Bittern's breeding habitat is reedbeds. It nests on platforms of reeds in shrubs, These bitterns feed on fish, insects and amphibians.	Reedbeds	March - June	*	*								
Jynx torquilla	Eurasian Wryneck							LC/NE		Areas used for vegetable cultivation provided useful habitat when they include areas of bare ground on which the birds can forage. Territories are not chosen at random as arriving birds favoured certain areas over others with the same territories being colonised first year after year. Orchards in general, and older ones in particular, provide favoured territories, probably because the dense foliage is more likely to support high numbers of aphids and the ground beneath has scant vegetation cover, both of which factors increase the availability of ants, the birds' main prey.	Orchards	March - June		*								
Lanius collurio	Red-backed Shrike						I	LC/NE		MIGRATORY. Breeds in open cultivated country, often heaths and pastures with hawthorn, sloe and dog-rose, also on	Permanent crops, arable land, grasslands.	March - June	*	*							*	

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							_			juniper slopes. Sun-loving summer visitor which winters in tropical Africa and returns in May. Insect specialist. Some set up food stores by spearing surplus on bush thorns.	The species is present all over the Study Area during and posible to feed in the beach zone											
Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike			11			I	LC/NT		MIGRATORY. Breeds in open terrain with cultivations, fruit orchards, avenues of poplars and scattered trees and groves (but not in woodland). Warmth-loving, is most at home in lowland. Often seen scanning from roadside telephone wires.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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											Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.			-								
Lanius nubicus	Masked Shrike						I	LC/NT		MIGRATORY. It breeds in southeastern Europe and the eastern end of the Mediterranean, with a separate population in western Iran. It is a common species in Turkey, Cyprus, Israel and Syria. It is migratory, wintering in northeast Africa. Masked Shrike breeds in open woodland and cultivated country. The nest is built in a tree and 4-7 eggs are laid.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore	March - June				*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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											Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South											

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											Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Lanius senator	Woodchat shrike		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species requires shrub-like or arboreal cover, open ground offering rich supply of large insects, and perches with commanding view of area. It is commonly found in semi- open areas with bushes and well- spaced trees, such as open woodland, old orchards, olive (Olea) groves, gardens, and parks or hedgerows with large thorny bushes; in Greece it prefers open pine (Pinus) forest. In many areas it occurs in cultivated country with trees; and in the north of its range it is a typical bird of old traditional orchards, particularly when sheep or cattle present.	The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull		11	11			I	VU/VU		Colonies are located on exposed rocky cliffs and on offshore islands or islets, normally not more than 50 m above sea level. In the Aegean it breeds on uninhabited islands sloping gently to the sea and covered with large stones,	Uninhabited islands, low bushes	March - June				*	*	*	*			

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										eryngo Eryngium, grass and low bushes of Pistacia lentiscus.												
Larus michahellis	Yellow- legged gull						II	LC/NE		Near coasts; frequent inland, too, feeding on fields, rubbish dumps, etc.	The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*	*	*	*					

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Leiopicus medius	Middle Spotted Woodpecker						I	LC/LC		Behaviourally it likes to feed high in the trees, moving constantly and making a good view difficult. In the breeding season it excavates a nest hole about 5 cm wide in a decaying tree trunk or thick branch. It lays four to seven eggs and incubates for 11–14 days.	Forests	March - June	*	*								
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed godwit			11				LC/NE		Their breeding habitat is river valley fens, floods at the edges of large lakes, damp steppes, raised bogs and moorlands. An important proportion of the European population now uses secondary habitats: lowland wet grasslands, coastal grazing marshes, pastures, wet areas near fishponds or sewage works, and saline lagoons.	Lakes	March - June		*								
Linaria cannabina	Common Linnet							LC/NE		Open land with thick bushes is favoured for breeding, including heathland and garden. It builds its nest in a bush, laying four to seven eggs. This species can form large flocks outside the breeding season, sometimes mixed with other finches, such as twite, on coasts and salt marshes.	Bushes	March - June	*	*	*							

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Locustella luscinioides	Savi's Warbler							LC/NE		It is to be found in reed beds, marshes and lagoons with reeds, sedges and other marsh vegetation, perhaps with scattered sallows or bushes.	Marshes, reed beds	March - June		*								
Loxia curvirostra	Red Crossbill		11					LC/NE		Red crossbills breed in a variety of coniferous forests across North America and Eurasia. Its movements and occurrence are linked very closely to the availability of conifer seeds, its primary food source. They typically nest in late summer (June– September) when the seeds of most conifer species mature, but may nest at any time of year if they locate an area with a suitable cone crop. This species is considered nomadic and highly irruptive, as conifer seed production may vary considerably year to year and birds disperse widely to breed and forage when the cone crop in their particular vicinity fails. In many areas of their range they are considered irregular because they may be present in certain years and not in others.	Coniferous forests	March - June	*	*								
Lullula arborea	Woodlark						I	LC/LC		Breeds in open forests, preferring pine on sandy soil, but also in mixed or	Mediterrane an	March - June	*	*	*				*			

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										broadleaved forests with clearings and on heathland with scattered copses. N European birds migrate to S Europe.	coniferous forests, Mediterrane an deciduous forests, mixed forests. The species is present all over the nearshore Study Area.											
Luscinia megarhynchos	Common Nightingale		П					LC/NE		Insectivorous species breeding in forest and scrub.	Forests, grasslands	March - June	*	*	*							
Merops apiaster	European bee-eater		11	11				LC/NE		MIGRATORY. In Europe, this species inhabits broad river valleys, pasture and cultivated land with shelter-belts and scattered trees; sunny hillsides, meadows, clover fields, plains, dissected steppe, shrubby riverbanks in semi-desert, and practically any open and well- timbered country, such as cork-oak woods, olive groves, tamarisks, rice fields, cereal and root crops, and Mediterranean macchia scrub.	The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							

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Microcarbo pygmaeus	Pygmy Cormorant							LC/LC		PARTIALY MIGRATORY: Breeds in southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. It is partially migratory, with northern populations wintering further south, mostly within its breeding range. It is a rare vagrant to western Europe. The Pygmy Cormorants like the pools with plenty of vegetation, lakes and river deltas. They void the mountainous and cold and dry areas. Loves rice fields or other flooded areas where can be found shrubs and tree. During winter habituate also waters with higher salinity, in estuaries or on barrier lakes. There are birds who can live solitary or in groups and they are adapted somehow to human incidence. They build the nest from sticks and reed in dense vegetation, in trees, shrubs, willows but sporadically in reed (on small floating islets). At the end of May, beginning of June, both parents incubate for 27–30 days, and nestlings become independent after 70 days. The young are fed by they parents with small fish and other aquatic animals (Kiss & Rekasi, 2002). Frequently shares the same type of	Lakes	March - June		*								

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										habitat with egrets, herons and the spoonbill.												
Milvus migrans	Black Kite						I	LC/CR	Ι	MIGRATORY Summer visitor, winters in Africa. Breeds in forests near lakes, rivers or wetlands, also close to human settlements. Nests in tree.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover,	March - June				*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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											the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.				-							

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Milvus milvus	Red Kite			11				NT/DD	11	MIGRATORY: Breeds in forests near lakes, interspersed with open fields. Food fish, offal, refuse, insects. Often steals food from other birds. Nests in tall tree.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the	March - June				*	*		*	*	*	*

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											nearshore study area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Monticola saxatilis	Rufous- tailed Rock- thrush		II					LC/NE		This species breeds in open dry hilly areas, usually above 1500 m. It nests in rock cavities, laying 4–5 eggs. It is	Meadows	March - June	*									

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										omnivorous, eating a wide range of insects, berries and small reptiles												
Monticola solitarius	Blue rock thrush		II					LC/NE		Blue rock thrush breeds in open mountainous areas. It nests in rock cavities and walls.	Medows	March - June	*	*	*							
Motacilla alba	White wagtail		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. The species inhabits a very wide variety of non-forested wet and dry habitats, including seashores, rocky or sandy upland rivers and slow-moving lowland rivers, lakeshores, farmland, gardens, parks and short grassland, such as that found in vicinity of factories in towns and cities. It is also often found in towns and villages.	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*							*	
Motacilla cinerea	grey wagtail		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. The species inhabits a very wide variety of non-forested wet and dry habitats, including seashores, rocky or sandy upland rivers and slow-moving lowland rivers, lakeshores, farmland, gardens, parks and short grassland, such as that found in vicinity of	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone,	March - June	*	*	*							

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										factories in towns and cities. It is also often found in towns and villages.	though it is considered very unlikely.											
Motacilla flava	yellow wagtail		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. The species inhabits a very wide variety of non-forested wet and dry habitats, including seashores, rocky or sandy upland rivers and slow-moving lowland rivers, lakeshores, farmland, gardens, parks and short grassland, such as that found in vicinity of factories in towns and cities. It is also often found in towns and villages.	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*								
Muscicapa striata	spotted flycatcher							LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species inhabits almost any open woodland or timbered area with raised perches providing an open view. During the breeding season it favours well-spaced mature trees to younger trees and bushes, and thus has adapted well to avenues, parks, gardens, orchards and other man- made habitats, as well as occupying many types of deciduous or	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered	March - June	*	*	*						*	

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										coniferous woodland. It is also found at woodland edges, in forest glades, clearings and burnt patches, and in trees along streams, rivers and edges of standing water.	very unlikely.											
Nycticorax nycticorax	black- crowned night heron		11				1	LC/NT		PARTLY MARINE AND MIGRATORY. The breeding habitat is fresh and salt- water wetlands throughout much of the world. Black-crowned Night Herons nest in colonies on platforms of sticks in a group of trees, or on the ground in protected locations such as islands or reedbeds.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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Oenanthe hispanica	Black-eared Wheatear		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: In the breeding season the isabelline wheatear is found in open country, barren tracts of land, arid regions, steppes, high plateaux and on the lower slopes of hills. In its winter quarters it occupies similar habitats in semi-arid regions, open country with sparse scrub and the borders of cultivated areas, showing a particular liking for sandy ground.	Meadows	March - June	*	*	*							
Oenanthe oenanthe	wheatear		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY: In the breeding season the isabelline wheatear is found in open country, barren tracts of land, arid regions, steppes, high plateaux and on the lower slopes of hills. In its winter quarters it occupies similar habitats in semi-arid regions, open country with sparse scrub and the borders of cultivated areas, showing a particular liking for sandy ground.	Meadows	March - June	*	*	*							
Oriolus oriolus	Eurasian golden oriole		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. The species is usually found in semi- open, mixed broadleaf woodlands and plantations, riverine forests with tall	The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June		*							*	

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										willows (Salix) and poplars (Populus), forested steppes, groves, copses, orchards, parks, large gardens, windbreaks, avenue trees, and other tree clumps in cultivated areas. It also occurs in larger and more continuous deciduous, coniferous or mixed forests in eastern Europe												
Otus scops	Eurasian scops owl		II					LC/NE	II	MIGRATORY. Prefers forests, savannas, shrublands, grasslands (artificial and/or terrestrial).	The species is present all over the Study Area during its migration	March - June	*	*							*	
Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Reedling		II					LC/NE		This species is a wetland specialist, breeding colonially in large reed beds by lakes or swamps. It eats reed aphids in summer, and reed seeds in winter, its digestive system changing to cope with the very different seasonal diets	Reedbeds	March - June	*	*								
Parus major	great tit		11					LC/NE		This specis can be found in arid areas, cultivated land.	The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							
Passer domesticus	House sparrow		ш					LC/NE		This specis can be found in arid areas, cultivated land and urban areas.	The species is present all	March - June	*	*								

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											over the Study Area.											
Passer hispaniolensis	Spanish sparrow							LC/NE		This species is found mainly in moist, humid areas near water with trees and shrubs. It is normally associated with cultivation, extending in places into more arid steppe and semi-desert and penetrating urban areas where Passer domesticus is lacking.	The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Passer italiae	Italian Sparrow							VU/NE		A passerine bird of the sparrow family Passeridae, found in Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean region. In appearance, it is intermediate between the House Sparrow, and the Spanish Sparrow, a species of the Mediterranean and Central Asia closely related to the House Sparrow. The Italian Sparrow occurs in northern Italy and neighbouring regions, with intermediates with the House Sparrow in a very narrow contact zone in the Alps, a slow gradation in appearance from the Italian to Spanish Sparrows across central and southern Italy, and more birds of intermediate appearance in Malta, Crete, and other parts of the Mediterranean. The Italian Sparrow is		March - June			*							

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										associated with human habitations, inhabiting towns, cities, and agricultural areas.												
Passer montanus	Eurasian Tree Sparrow							LC/NE		The Eurasian tree sparrow is widespread in the towns and cities of eastern Asia, but in Europe it is a bird of lightly wooded open countryside.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian Pelican		11	11			I	VU/VU	1	PARTLY MARINE AND NESTING IN THE COASTAL ZONE, ALSO MIGRATORY. The Dalmatian pelican is found in lakes, rivers, deltas and estuaries. Compared to the great white pelican, the Dalmatian is not as tied to lowland areas and will nest in suitable wetlands with many elevations. It is less opportunistic in breeding habitat selection than the great white, usually returning to a traditional breeding site year after year unless it becomes completely unsuitable. During the winter, Dalmatian pelicans usually stay on ice-free lakes in Europe or jheels (seasonal lakes) in India. They also visit, typically during winter, inshore areas along sheltered coasts for feeding	Lakes. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.	March - June		*				*	*	*	*	*

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Periparus ater	Coal Tit							LC/NE		It is typically a bird of temperate humid conifer forest, but apart from that shows little habitat specificity.	Coniferous forests	March - June	*	*								
Pernis apivorus	European Honey- Buzzard			11			I	LC/LC	11	MIGRATORY: The honey buzzard breeds in woodland, and is inconspicuous except in the spring, when the mating display includes wing-clapping. Breeding males are fiercely territorial	Woodlands	March - June	*	*								
Petronia petronia	Rock Sparrow		11				1	LC/NE		Breeds in various habitats with bare surfaces: rock faces, ravines, wadis, quarries, rocky desert tracts, open terrain with walls, ruins and even occupied buildings, locally also alpine meadows with boulders, cultivations. Resident. Social, can be seen in large flocks in non-breeding season. Nests in cavity in rocks or in crevice. They also visit, typically during winter, inshore areas along sheletered coasts for feeding.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*								
Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii	European Shag		II				I	LC/NT		MARINE. It breeds around the rocky coasts of western and southern Europe, southwest Asia and north Africa, mainly wintering in its breeding range	The species is possible to be present all	March - June			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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										except for northernmost birds. It feeds in the sea, and, unlike the Great Cormorant, is rare inland. It will winter along any coast that is well-supplied with fish. Shags will travel many kilometres from their roosting sites in order to feed. It breeds on coasts, nesting on rocky ledges or in crevices or small caves. The nests are untidy heaps of rotting seaweed or twigs cemented together by the bird's own guano.	over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is				*	-						

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											considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Phalacrocorax carbo	great cormorant							LC/NE		It feeds on the sea, in estuaries, and on freshwater lakes and rivers. The great cormorant often nests in colonies near wetlands, rivers, and sheltered inshore waters. Pairs will use the same nest site to breed year after year.	Lakes, estuaries	March - June		*								
Phalacrocorax pygmaeus	Pygmy cormorant						I	LC/NE		The Pygmy Cormorant breeds in southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. It is partially migratory, with northern populations wintering further south, mostly within	Lakes	March - June	*	*								

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										its breeding range. It is a rare vagrant to western Europe. The Pygmy Cormorants like the pools with plenty of vegetation, lakes and river deltas. They void the mountainous and cold and dry areas. Loves rice fields or other flooded areas where can be found shrubs and tree. During winter habituate also waters with higher salinity, in estuaries or on barrier lakes. There are birds who can live solitary or in groups and they are adapted somehow to human incidence. They build the nest from sticks and reed in dense vegetation, in trees, shrubs, willows but sporadically in reed (on small floating islets). Frequently shares the same type of habitat with egrets, herons and the spoonbill.												
Phasianus colchicus	Common Pheasant						II	LC/CR		The birds are found in woodland, farmland, scrub, and wetlands. In its natural habitat the Common Pheasant lives in grassland near water with small copses of trees. Extensively cleared farmland is marginal habitat that cannot maintain self-sustaining populations for long. Common Pheasants feed solely on the ground	Woodlands	March - June										

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										but roost in sheltered trees at night. They eat a wide variety of animal and vegetable type-food, like fruit, seeds and leaves as well as a wide range of invertebrates, with small vertebrates like snakes, lizards, small mammals, and birds occasionally taken.												
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff			II				LC/NE		It is a medium-sized wadin bird that breeds in marshes an wet meadows	Marshes	March - June		*								
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black redstart		11					LC/NE		The species originally inhabited stony ground in mountains, particularly cliffs	Cliffs	March - June	*	*								
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Common Redstart		11					LC/NE		The species prefers open mature birch and oak woodland with a high horizontal visibility and low amounts of shrub and understorey especially where the trees are old enough to have holes suitable for its nest	Woodlands	March - June		*								
Phylloscopus collybita	Common Chiffchaff							LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species breeds in lowlands, in moist and shady deciduous woods, typically beech (Fagus), mixed oak (Quercus), hornbeam (Carpinus) and sweet chestnut (Castanea), with closed canopy and sparse undergrowth. It is also found in mixed	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*	*								

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										stands of spruce (Picea), alder (Alnus), birch (Betula), pine (Pinus) or occasionally ash (Fraxinus). The optimal breeding areas are mixed stands with trees of mixed ages spaced well apart.												
Phylloscopus orientalis	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species breeds in lowlands, in moist and shady deciduous woods, typically beech (Fagus), mixed oak (Quercus), hornbeam (Carpinus) and sweet chestnut (Castanea), with closed canopy and sparse undergrowth. It is also found in mixed stands of spruce (Picea), alder (Alnus), birch (Betula), pine (Pinus) or occasionally ash (Fraxinus). The optimal breeding areas are mixed stands with trees of mixed ages spaced well apart.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June		*								
Phylloscopus sibillatrix	wood warbler							NE/NE		MIGRATORY. This species breeds in lowlands, in moist and shady deciduous woods, typically beech (Fagus), mixed oak (Quercus), hornbeam (Carpinus) and sweet chestnut (Castanea), with closed canopy and sparse	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration.	March - June	*								*	

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										undergrowth. It is also found in mixed stands of spruce (Picea), alder (Alnus), birch (Betula), pine (Pinus) or occasionally ash (Fraxinus). The optimal breeding areas are mixed stands with trees of mixed ages spaced well apart.												
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY. During the breeding season this species inhabits deciduous and mixed forests in which birch (Betula) largely predominates, but also birches and willow (Salix) thickets and scrub on arctic tundra. In central areas it is found in temperate heathland, forest clearings, damp areas with alders (Alnus) and willows as well as secondary growth, scrub and shrubby areas away from trees. It generally uses a wide selection of locations, including large overgrown gardens, orchards, hedges, railway embankments, and rough pastures with tussock grassland.	The species present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone although unlikely.	March - June									*	
Pica pica	Eurasian magpie		111				II	LC/NE		Breeds commonly around farms and villages wherever there are a few trees and often also patches of short- cropped grass or bare ground; also	The species present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*								

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										common in urban areas. Thus associated with proximity of man, which gives advantage of ready supply of food and reasonable protection against predators.												
Picus viridis	Eurasian Green Woodpecker							LC/NE		A combination of old deciduous trees for nesting, and nearby feeding grounds with plenty of ants, is essential. This is usually found in semi- open landscapes with small woodlands, hedges, scattered old trees, edges of forests and floodplain forests. Suitable habitats for foraging include grassland, heaths, plantations, orchards and lawns	Deciduous forests	March - June	*	*								
Platalea leucorodia	Spoonbill, Eurasian Spoonbill		11	11			I	LC/LC	II	Breeding from the United Kingdom and Spain in the west through to Japan, and also in North Africa. In Europe, only The Netherlands, Spain, Austria, Hungary and Greece have sizeable populations. Most birds migrate to the tropics in winter, with European breeders mainly going to Africa, but a few remaining in mild winter areas of western Europe south to the United Kingdom. Eurasian Spoonbills show a preference for extensive shallow, wetlands with	Lakes	March - June										

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										muddy, clay or fine sandy beds. They may inhabit any type of marsh, river, lake, flooded area and mangrove swamp, whether fresh, brackish or saline, but especially those with islands for nesting or dense emergent vegetation (e.g. reedbeds) and scattered trees or srubs (especially willow Salix spp., oak Quercus spp. or poplar Populus spp.). Eurasian Spoonbills may also frequent sheltered marine habitats during the winter such as deltas, estuaries, tidal creeks and coastal lagoons. The diet consists of adult and larval aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans, worms, leeches, frogs, tadpoles and small fish up to 10–15 cm long. It may also take algae or small fragments of aquatic plants					~							
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy ibis		11	II			I	LC/CR		PARTLY IN COASTAL ZONES ALSO MIGRATORY. This is the most widespread ibis species, breeding in scattered sites in warm regions of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Atlantic and Caribbean region of the Americas. This species is migratory; most European birds winter in Africa.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone.	March - June				*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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										Glossy Ibis feed in very shallow water and nest in freshwater or brackish wetlands with tall dense stands of emergent vegetation such as reeds, papyrus or rushes) and low trees or bushes. They show a preference for marshes at the margins of lakes and rivers but can also be found at lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, paddies and irrigated farmland. It is less commonly found in coastal locations such as estuaries, deltas, salt marshes and coastal lagoons. Preferred roosting sites are normally in large trees which may distant from the feeding areas.	The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Cretan Sea. Moreover, the species is possible to be present all over the nearshore Study Area at LF2 during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly											

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											present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and Patraikos Gulf.											
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe							LC/NE		The great crested grebe breeds in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes	Lakes	March - June		*								
Podiceps nigricollis	Black- necked Grebe		II					LC/NE		The great crested grebe breeds in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes	Lakes	March - June		*								
Poecile lugubris	sombre tit		II					LC/NE		ombre tits occur in low density in thin woodlands at the elevation range between 1000 and 1600 metres above sea level.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Poecile montanus	Willow Tit							LC/NE		The willow tit excavates its own nesting hole, even piercing hard bark; this is usually in a rotten stump or in a tree, more or less decayed. Most nests examined are cups of felted material, such as fur, hair and wood	Woodlands	March - June										

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										chips, but feathers are sometimes used.												
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit							LC/NE		Marsh tits breed mostly in lowland areas, but can reach altitudes of up to 1,300 m. They prefer large areas of moist, broadleaved woodland, often oak or beech, though they can occupy wet alder woodland, riverside trees, parks and gardens or orchards.	Deciduous forests	March - June		*								
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake		11	11			I	LC/DD		Their breeding habitat is marshes and sedge beds across temperate Europe into western Asia. They nest in a dry location in marsh vegetation. This species is migratory, wintering in Africa and Pakistan. These birds probe with their bill in mud or shallow water, also picking up food by sight. They mainly eat insects and aquatic animals.	Marshes	March - June		*								
Prunella collaris	Alpine Accentor							LC/NE		It is found throughout the mountains of southern temperate Europe, Lebanon and Asia at heights above 2,000 m.It is a bird of bare mountain areas with some low vegetation.	Meadows. Probably not present.	March - June	*									
Ptyonoprogne rupestris	Eurasian Crag Martin							LC/NE		Crag martins breed on dry, warm and sheltered cliffs in mountainous areas with crags and gorges.	Cliffs	March - June	*	*	*							

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Puffinus yelkouan	Small shearwater				11			LC (Europe) , VU (Global) / NT		MARINE. A medium-sized shearwater in the seabird family. Yelkouan shearwaters breed on islands and coastal cliffs in the eastern and central Mediterranean. Most winter in that sea, but small numbers enter the Atlantic in late summer. This species nests in burrows which are only visited at night to avoid predation by large gulls.	It can be present all along the offshore pipeline route, though it is more likely close to the coast.	March - June						*	*			
Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail						II	LC/NE		Breeds in well-vegetated wetlands across Europe, Asia and North Africa. The Water Rail breeds in reed beds and other marshy sites with tall, dense vegetation, building its nest a little above the water level from whatever plants are available nearby. This species can breed after its first year, and it normally raises two clutches in each season. Water Rails are omnivorous, although they feed mainly on animals. They are territorial even after breeding, and will aggressively defend feeding areas in winter.	Lakes	March - June	*	*								

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Regulus ignicapilla	Common Firecrest							LC/NE		The common firecrest breeds in lowland broadleaf forest, preferring cork oak and alder where available, otherwise beech and holly. It also uses mixed broadleaf and conifer woodland, and stands of spruce, European silver fir, cedar and pines, often with undergrowth of juniper, ivy and wild rose. In drier Mediterranean habitats it is found in conifers, evergreen oak, and mixed woodlands up to 2,800 m	Deciduous forests	March - June	*	*								
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest							LC/NE		The goldcrest breeds in mature lowland and mountain coniferous woodlands, mainly up to 3,000 m. It uses spruce, larch, Scots pine, silver fir and mountain pine, and in man-made landscapes also introduced conifers such as douglas fir.[Coniferous forests	March - June	*									
Remiz pendulinus	Eurasian penduline tit							LC/NE		A very small inhabitant of the wooded borders of marshes where it builds distinctive pouch-shaped nests, often over water. Sharp and pointed bill, rusty-brown back, and black mask (narrow in the female) make it look like a miniature shrike. Juvenile uniform brown and lacks the mask.	Marshes	March - June	*	*								

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										Often most easily found by listening for its high-pitched whistled call.												
Riparia riparia	sand martin		11					LC/NE		It has been observed that the species favour loess as a particular type of ground to nest in. The species is generally found near larger bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes or even the ocean, throughout the year.	Lakes	March - June		*								
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species breeds in wet meadows, pastures, bogs, upland grassland, bracken-covered hillsides, heath, dry or wet open scrub and the fringes of reedbeds. It generally requires scattered shrubs, bushes, trees or man-made perches for songposts and foraging vantages, and low herb cover and bare ground in which to forage (shrubs and herb layer also needed for nesting).	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.	March - June	*	*							*	
Saxicola torquatus	Common Stonechat		11					LC/NE		MIGRATORY. This species breeds in wet meadows, pastures, bogs, upland grassland, bracken-covered hillsides, heath, dry or wet open scrub and the fringes of	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area	March - June	*	*	*							

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										reedbeds. It generally requires scattered shrubs, bushes, trees or man-made perches for songposts and foraging vantages, and low herb cover and bare ground in which to forage (shrubs and herb layer also needed for nesting).	during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely.											
Serinus serinus	European Serin		11					LC/NE		It breeds across southern and central Europe and North Africa. Southern and Atlantic coast populations are largely resident, but the northern breeders migrate further south in Europe for the winter. Open woodland and cultivation, often with some conifers, is favoured for breeding. It builds its nest in a shrub or tree. It forms flocks outside the breeding season, sometimes mixed with other finches.	Woodlands, cultivations	March - June	*	*	*							
Sitta europaea	Eurasian nuthatch		11					LC/NE		Its preferred habitat is mature deciduous or mixed woodland with large, old trees, preferably oak. Pairs hold permanent territories, and nest in tree holes, usually old woodpecker nests, but sometimes natural cavities. If the entrance to the hole is too large,	Deciduous foress	March - June	*	*								

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										the female plasters it with mud to reduce its size, and often coats the inside of the cavity too. The 6–9 red- speckled white eggs are laid on a deep base of pine or other wood chips.												
Sitta neumayer	western rock nuthatch		11					LC/NE		The western rock nuthatch is a bird associated with habitats with bare rocks, especially in mountainous areas. Those at the highest altitudes may move lower down in winter. It feeds on insects and spiders in summer, supplemented with seeds and snails in winter. It feeds on the ground, and will wedge larger items in rock crevices while it hammers them open with its strong bill. It will also flycatch.	Meadows	March - June	*	×								
Spatula clypeata	Northern Shoveler						11	LC/NE		A common and widespread duck. This is a bird of open wetlands, such as wet grassland or marshes with some emergent vegetation.	Lakes	March - June		*								
Spinus spinus	Eurasian Siskin							LC/NE		ts habitat is forested areas at a particular altitude on a mountain side and they have a certain predilection for humid areas.Coniferous woodland, especially spruce, is	Coniferous forests	March - June		*								

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										favoured for breeding. It builds its nest in a tree, laying 2–6 eggs												
Sterna hirundo	Common tern		II	II			I	LC/LC		Breeds colonially or singly both at coasts and at inland waters (lakes, rivers, etc.). Summer visitor (Apr-Oct), winters in W and S Africa. Food fish. Nest is scrape on ground.	Lakes	March - June	*	*								
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern			II			Ι	LC/NT		ALSO MARINE AND MIGRATORY. Breeds on the coasts and inland waterways of temperate and tropical Europe and Asia. It is strongly migratory, wintering in the subtropical and tropical oceans as far south as South Africa and Australia. At the beginning of the 19th century the Little Tern was a common bird of European shores, rivers and wetlands, but in the 20th century populations of coastal areas decreased because of habitat loss, pollution and human disturbance.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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											Patraikos Gulf.											
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove							LC/NE		This is a very common species, that can be found in urban areas and cultivations	Present within the Study Area	March - June	*	*								
Streptopelia turtur	European turtle dove			11				VU/NE		The European Turtle Dove, one of the latest migrants, rarely appears in Northern Europe before the end of April, returning south again in September. It is a bird of open rather than dense woodlands, and frequently feeds on the ground. It will occasionally nest in large gardens, but is usually extremely timid, probably due to the heavy hunting pressure it faces during migration. The flight is often described as arrowy, but is not remarkably swift.	Agroforestry areas, transitional woodland- shrub, sclerophyllo us vegetation. The species is present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*						*	
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl							LC/NE	11	This species is found in deciduous and mixed forests, and sometimes mature conifer plantations, preferring locations with access to water. Cemeteries, gardens and parks have allowed it to spread into urban areas	Forests	March - June	*	*								

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Sturnus vulgaris	European starling		111				11	LC/NE		The Wood Sandpiper breeds in subarctic wetlands from the Scottish Highlands across Europe and Asia. They migrate to Africa, Southern Asia, particularly India, and Australia.This bird is usually found on freshwater during migration and wintering. They forage by probing in shallow water or on wet mud, and mainly eat insects and similar small prey. It nests on the ground or uses an abandoned old tree nest of another bird, such as the Fieldfare (Turdus pilaris). Four pale green eggs are laid between March and May.	Present within the Study Area	March - June	*	*								
Sylvia atricapilla	Eurasian blackcap							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*								
Sylvia borin	Garden Warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*								

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Sylvia cantillans	Eastern subalpine warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Sylvia communis	common whitethroat							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Sylvia crassirostris	Eastern Orphean Warbler							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							
Sylvia curruca	Lesser Whitethroat							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June		*								
Sylvia melanocephala	Sylvia melanoceph ala							LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland,	Woodlands	March - June	*	*	*							

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										scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.												
Sylvia nisoria	Barred Warbler						I	LC/NT		MIGRATORY. Breeds in tall bushes with scattered trees in open country, but also in bushy glades in open forest; shares habitat, and often territory, with Red- backed Shrike. Summer visitor, migration as Garden Warbler; passage migrant in Britain, mainly on E coast (Aug-mid Oct, rare in spring). Skulking, but occasionally seen flying between bushes, and in spring in near-level song-flight.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area during its migration. It could also feed on the beach zone, though it is considered very unlikely. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and	March - June						*	*	*	*	*

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											Patraikos Gulf.											
Sylvia ruppeli	Rüppell's Warbler						I	LC/NE		MIGRATORY: They are active warblers usually associated with open woodland, scrub, hedges or shrubs. Their diet is largely insectivorous.	Woodlands	March - June	*						*			
Tachybaptus ruficollis	little grebe							LC/VU		ALSO MARINE. This bird breeds in small colonies in heavily vegetated areas of freshwater lakes across Europe, much of Asia down to New Guinea, and most of Africa. Most birds move to more open or coastal waters in winter, but it is only migratory in those parts of its range where the waters freeze. Outside of breeding season, it moves into more open water, occasionally even appearing on the coast in small bays. It is commonly found in open bodies of water across most of its range. Like all grebes, it nests at the water's edge, since its legs are set very far back and it cannot walk well.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone. The bird is possibly present and will fly-over over a portion of the offshore Study Area in South Aegean Sea and	March - June	*	*				*	*	*	*	*

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											Patraikos Gulf.											
Tachymarptis melba	Alpine Swift							LC/NE		MARINE: It is commonly found in open bodies of water across most of its range. Like all grebes, it nests at the water's edge	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area. It could also feed on the beach zone.	March - June	*	*	*							
Tichodroma muraria	Wallcreeper							LC/NE		A bird of the high mountains, the wallcreeper breeds at elevations ranging between 1,000 and 3,000 metres	Meadows	March - June	*									
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper		II	II			I	LC/LC		MIGRATORY: This bird is usually found on freshwater during migration and wintering. They forage by probing in shallow water or on wet mud, and mainly eat insects and similar small prey. T. glareola nests on the ground or uses an abandoned old tree nest of another bird.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*									
Tringa ochropus	Green sandpiper		II	II				LC/NE		MIGRATORY:	The species is possible to be present	March - June			*							

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Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern	Bonn	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EEC	Directive 2009/147/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES	Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)
										This bird is usually found on freshwater during migration and wintering. They forage by probing in shallow water or on wet mud, and mainly eat insects and similar small prey	all over the Study Area.				
Tringa totanus	Common Redshank			II				LC/NE		MIGRATORY: This bird is usually found on freshwater during migration and wintering. They forage by probing in shallow water or on wet mud, and mainly eat insects and similar small prey	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	
Troglodytes troglodytes	Northern Wren		11					LC/NE		It occupies a great variety of habitats, typically any kind of cultivated or uncultivated area with bushes and low ground cover; gardens, hedgerows, thickets, plantations, woodland and reed beds. It inhabits more open locations with clumps of brambles or gorse, rough pasture, moorland, boulder-strewn slopes, rocky coasts and sea cliffs	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*
Turdus merula	Common blackbird							LC/NE		The Common Blackbird breeds in temperate Eurasia, North Africa, the Canary Islands, and South	The species is possible to be present	March - June	*	*	*

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F	Project'	s areas				
Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)	Patraikos Gulf





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Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern	Bonn	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EEC	Directive 2009/147/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES	Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)	Patraikos Gulf
										Asia.Common over most of its range in woodland, the Common Blackbird has a preference for deciduous trees with dense undergrowth. However, gardens provide the best breeding habitat with up to 7.3 pairs per hectare (nearly three pairs per acre), with woodland typically holding about a tenth of that density, and open and very built-up habitats even less.	all over the Study Area.											
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush						II	LC/NE		Breeds in lush woodland, parks and wellvegetated gardens. N populations migratory, winter in W and S Europe. Often rather tame. Food snails, insects, worms. Nest, often well concealed in e.g. ivy, hedge, on bank, a moss-clad bowl with smooth grey interior (of clay and decayed wood).	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*								
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush							LC/NE		The species is found in a wide range of habitats containing trees, including forests, plantations, hedges and town parks. In the south and east of its range, it inhabits upland coniferous woodland and the range extends above the main tree line where dwarf juniper is present.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*								

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Scientific Name	Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern	Bonn	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EEC	Directive 2009/147/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES	Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)	Patraikos Gulf
Tyto alba	Common Barn-owl							LC/NE	II	Like most owls, the barn owl is nocturnal, relying on its acute sense of hearing when hunting in complete darkness. It often becomes active shortly before dusk but can sometimes be seen during the day when relocating from one roosting site to another.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							
Upupa epops	hoopoe							LC/NE		The hoopoe has two basic requirements of its habitat: bare or lightly vegetated ground on which to forage and vertical surfaces with cavities (such as trees, cliffs or even walls, nestboxes, haystacks, and abandoned burrows) in which to nest. These requirements can be provided in a wide range of ecosystems, and as a consequence the hoopoe inhabits a wide range of habitats such as heathland, wooded steppes, savannas and grasslands, as well as forest glades.	The species is possible to be present all over the Study Area.	March - June	*	*	*							
Zapornia pusilla	Baillon's Crake			II			I	LC/NE		MIGRATORY: Their breeding habitat is sedge beds in Europe, mainly in the east, and across Asia. They nest in a dry location in wet sedge bogs. This species is migratory,	Lakes, reed beds	March - June										

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Scientific Name Common Name	PD 67/1981	Bern	Bonn	Barcelona Convention	Directive 92/43/EEC	Directive 2009/147/EC	IUCN/Greek Red Data Book	CITES	Ecology	Presence within the Study Area	Sensitive Ecological Period	Peloponnesse (Onshore Zone)	West Continental Greece (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Onshore Zone)	Crete (Nearshore Zone & LF2)	South Cretan Sea	South Aegean Sea	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF3)	Peloponnesse (Nearshore Zone & LF4)	West Continental Greece (Nearshore Zone & LF5)	Patraikos Gulf
									wintering in east Africa and south												
									Asia.												

Legend

• N/A: Non-applicable, non-available information

PD 67/1981: Presidential Decree on the protection of native Greek Flora as well as Greek Wild Fauna. •

- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats: Annex I – Strictly protected flora species | Annex II – Strictly protected fauna species | Annex III – Protected fauna species.
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: Appendix I Endangered migratory species | Appendix II Migratory species conserved through Agreements. • Barcelona Convention: The area to which this Protocol applies shall be the area of the Mediterranean Sea as delimited in Article 1 of the Convention. Among others the convention aims to (a) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable • and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; (b) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and faunaCITES -Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: Appendix I – All species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances | Appendix II – (a) All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so, unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control | Appendix III – All species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of
- preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade. Directive 92/43/EEC: Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: Annex I – Habitat Types of Community Interest / (*) Priority habitats | Annex II – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose Conservation requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation / (*) Priority species | Annex IV – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest in need of Strict Protection | Annex V – Animal and Plant Species of Community Interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.
- Directive 79/409/EEC: Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds: Annex I – Species subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution" Annex II – Species that may be hunted under national legislation. Member states shall ensure that the hunting of these species does not jeopardize conservation efforts in their distribution area. Annex III – Species which sale, transportation for sale, keeping for sale and offering for sale of live or dead birds and of any readily recognizable parts or derivatives is not prohibited provided that the birds have been legally killed or captured or otherwise legally acquired.
- IUCN/Red Data Book: International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species / The Red Data Book of Threatened Animals of Greece (2009): CR: Critically endangered | EN: Endangered | VU: Vulnerable | NT: Near Threatened | LR: Lower Risk | LC: Least Concerned | DD: Data Deficient | NE: Not Estimated.

Prepared by: ASPROFOS and ECOMED, 2022

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