

Central Asian Important Bird Areas Project

Guidelines to Authors & Data Entry Forms



Compiled by Geoff Welch and Sergey Sklyarenko
adapted from
Fishpool, 1997 *Important Bird Areas in Africa Guidelines to Authors &
Data Entry Forms*
and
Lachmann and Bräunlich, 2003 *Guidelines for completing
the IBA Data Form*



Guidelines to Authors and Data Entry Form

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Cover photograph: Bird census in Korgalgin Nature Reserve. © Geoff & Hilary Welch

Section A

Guidelines to Authors

Important Bird Areas in Central Asia

Guidelines to Authors

These notes are intended to provide compilers of national inventories and authors of country accounts of the Important Bird Areas in Central Asia details of content and preferred format, both in hard copy and in electronic form. While the aim of the exercise is not to be rigidly prescriptive some standardisation between country chapters of the eventual directory is obviously required.

Please complete an IBA datasheet or questionnaire for each site as fully as possible. It is recognised that exhaustive information is not going to be readily available for all sites so please supply what you can. These data will eventually be incorporated onto a database. Guidelines for completion of the forms are provided.

For the chapter account, please try to follow broadly the style, format and content of the *Important Bird Areas in the Middle East* by M I Evans (1994) since the Central Asian Inventory is likely to form a companion volume in the same series.

The introduction to the inventory should include sections under the following headings:

General Information. Brief details of size of country, countries bordering, length of coastline, size and growth rate of human population, main internal political/administrative divisions. Information on climate, geology, flora and fauna, levels of endemism, major environmental problems and their causes. These can be broken down under biogeographical regions within the country if appropriate.

Ornithological Importance. Overview of the country's avifauna, number of species, reasons for its diversity (or lack of it), number that breed, number of endemics, importance as a flyway etc. Species of conservation importance especially in relation to those species and populations by which IBAs are identified in-country: species of global conservation concern and restricted range, congregations and biome assemblages. Again, it may be appropriate to consider the avifauna by biogeographic region within the country.

Conservation Infrastructure and Protected-Area System. Summary of the conservation legislation, existing or planned, of the country at national and at federal/state/district/province etc. level. Traditional management practices sympathetic to conservation. Outline of existing and projected Protected Area Network and of the different types of reserve recognised. Degree to which legislation etc. is respected or effective. Main problems with or deficiencies of legal apparatus and/or gaps in coverage of Protected Area network, major environmental threats.

International Measures Relevant to the Conservation of Sites. Which international treaties and conventions has the country signed or ratified or has plans to.

Overview of the Inventory. The number of IBAs, combined surface area covered, also as a percentage of total land area, number of sites fully, partially, and not, protected. Comments on their geographical distribution within the country, if appropriate. Which sort of sites eg wetlands, form a significant proportion of the network. Assessment of the quality of the coverage and selection based upon reliability/completeness/recentness etc. of data available. Point out, with reasons, major gaps in coverage or difficulties in identifying sites in particular habitat types.

Acknowledgements.

Site Inventory. Table showing list of sites and reasons for their qualification as per examples provided but using revised identification criteria and their identifiers (A1, A2, A3, A4i, A4ii, A4iii, A4iv). A short explanatory key specifying reasons for the application of a particular criterion can be added at the foot of the table if necessary.

Map. Following the examples from Evans (1994), please provide an outline map of the country showing the location, using dots, of all sites selected. In addition, where possible - for the larger sites - please also add the boundaries of the site in outline.

Comments on the inventory. Include, as necessary, reasons for/source of the choice of names used and spelling. Indicate which sites are or are being considered for protection under the Ramsar convention in which case the Ramsar site name should be used. Information on maps used and cite sources of data for eg other fauna and flora, if applicable to all or most sites. For particular sites mention specific relevant features such as whether they form part of trans-boundary protected areas or IBAs (where known), taxonomic problems of applying criteria to current species limits to eg counts made that used different species limits, problems of defining boundaries to the site, reasons why particular sites are excluded from the inventory.....

Glossary. List all words used of regional or local origin / usage and their meanings such as “tugai”, “sor” etc.

Site accounts: The title lines/block to include site number (designated by the author), site name, region within country in which it occurs, map reference, protected status and size in hectares (see technical formatting details below). The site is then described in brief terms (representing a much shortened version of the information given on the IBA datasheet) using the following headings:-

Site Description: details of location, topographical features, habitat, dominant vegetation types, human usage.

Birds: Give a few lines of text emphasising for which (group of) birds the site is particularly important and, as appropriate, put the site in context of the country as whole. Mention significant species or populations that occur at the site but for which it does not qualify as an IBA - but keep this to a minimum. Do not include long lists of species here; use the box system (as in the Middle East book) when, for a given category, the number of species for which the site qualifies is limited, eg for category A1 (in most cases). For sites that qualify for many species within a given category, such as for many of the biomes (A3) and, in some cases, waterbirds (A4i, A4iii), it is recommended that data for all sites are grouped together at the end of chapter in tables, by biome or category thus:

Turkey – Congregatory waterbirds (category A4i, A4iii)

Species	Site									
	Meriç Delta	Büyükçekmçe Lake	Uluabat Lake	Kuş Lake	Demirköprü rezervior	Gediz Delta	Kızılırmak Delta	Kulu Lake	Eğrelî Marshes	Etc
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>			X	X		X				
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			X	X					X	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>			X	X		X			X	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			X	X			X		X	
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>						X			X	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	X									
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	X									
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>					X	X		X	X	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	X				X					
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	X	X	X				X			
<i>Fulica atra</i>	X		X				X			
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>		X								
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>			X							
Etc										

In such cases it is then sufficient, in the text, to refer the reader to the table.

Use only scientific names of species in text and tables: appendices to the work give English and Russian names of all species.

Other threatened/endemic wildlife: list key species by scientific name, grouped together by class or phylum with, where possible, an indication of status. If available, specify for Red Data Book species within other groups the category of threat using the following abbreviations: Cr Critical, En Endangered, V Vulnerable, CD Conservation Dependent, NT Near Threatened, DD Data Deficient. For endemics specify where they are endemic to - site, area, country etc. If, however, number of species is long, give total numbers only by group and references. If none are known say so.

Conservation Issues: Mention whether all or part of the site is protected, existing or proposed, type of protection, whether on paper only or respected, main actual and potential threats. Avoid controversial statements or being too outspoken as we do not want to risk alienating governments in this manner.

Further reading: List main references only by author and date in alphabetic order. Details of formatting are given in the guidelines.

Technical formatting details

SITE HEADER

Please type text for each site header in the following sequence:

37°25'N 69°30'E

c.20,000 ha

001[TAB HERE]**Darqad** (Takhar)

[TAB HERE]Unprotected

Site description

Lowland flood-plains of the Amu Darya (Oxus) river, interspersed with . . .

N.B.

Degree symbol: use proper symbol or @, thus 37°20'N or 37@20'N

Site number and name (but not region name) in bold

SPECIES BOXES (See specimen *Important Bird Areas in the Middle East* chapter)

Please type like this:

[TAB HERE]Species name[TAB OR INDENT HERE]One recorded in winter.

[TAB HERE]Species name[TAB OR INDENT HERE]A regular visitor to the plains around the lake in the 1970s, with up to 19 recorded in August, but the birds were not known to breed in the area.

TABLES

Please type tables with a SINGLE tab character between each column - NOT with spaces or with 2 or more tab characters between columns.

ELECTRONIC TEXT

Please supply text electronically if at possible as well as hard copy. In particular, hard copy must be provided for all tables.

Text layout etc. should be as simple as possible. There should be no formatting other than bold, italic, tabs and returns; use left justification (= unjustified) and single line-spacing (eg do not use more than one font, or more than one type size; do not centre anything).

- Microsoft WORD is the ideal programme. If this is not your standard programme -
- ALSO, supply in your own programme's normal format; state programme name AND VERSION NUMBER.
- Apple Mac. Avoid if you can.
- Email. Please send all information to your national coordinator with the data as a Microsoft WORD attachment.

References

It is very important that you enter your reference information in a consistent style so that reference lists can be combined from different compilers with minimum additional effort. See guidelines at the end of Section D – Guidelines for completion of IBA Data Entry Form.

Additional notes for identifying IBAs and compiling inventories from literature

The following are suggestions and guidelines for writing IBA country studies, particularly for work based on desk studies. These do not represent fixed rules or a fixed format.

GATHERING INFORMATION

Identify existing protected areas network. Consult the *World Database on Protected Areas 2005* (IUCN, UNEP) which lists gazetted protected areas, but other sources need to be checked for any proposed protected areas.

Create spreadsheets of IBA species for all categories A1, A2, B1 etc. with species on one axis and sites on the other. This is a useful means of compiling species lists for sites from a variety of sources, can be used for getting unpublished information from birdwatchers (see below), and an edited version can be incorporated into the final country account.

Identify and locate sources of information. Sources of information can be divided into published and unpublished.

- Much information is unpublished and sitting in the notebooks of travelling birdwatchers, who may be known to the BirdLife network, may have published some information on the country, or may be working on a related project in the country. Therefore, send copies of species/sites spreadsheets (with space for new sites) requesting that they fill in any additional ornithological information they have. This probably requires the least effort on the part of the person from whom you are requesting information and you are therefore more likely to get a response. Also request information on any potential sites (boundaries, area, habitats, threats/landuse etc.) and on any large congregations, giving information on the threshold levels of species which may occur in significant numbers. Copies of site questionnaires can be sent once these are finalised. It is likely that some people will take some time to respond, and it is therefore advantageous to identify and contact these sources as early as possible in the process.

- Any ongoing conservation related projects in-country are likely to have access to otherwise inaccessible information (reports etc.), and should be contacted requesting copies of relevant information.

- Sources of published information in the UK include the BirdLife files and library, WCMC files and library, the Alexander Library at the Edward Grey Institute, Oxford, and the British Library, London. The main Russian language sources are regional books such as “Birds of Kazakhstan”, “Birds of Uzbekistan” etc.; many publications of the Soviet era in “Ornithology” (these may be found in the well-established libraries of universities in Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, in scientific libraries of Academies of Sciences (or corresponding agencies) of these countries, as well as in research institutes studying wildlife for example the Institute of Zoology in Almaty. Finally, a number of reports (mainly in English) are available via the Internet at sites such as OSME, birdwatching tour agencies etc.

- Comments from within the country. Particularly if there has been little or no contribution from nationals to the account it is important to send draft copies to nationals (organisations or individuals, eg relevant government departments) for comments. Even if they do not have any ornithological knowledge they may be able to contribute current information on the status of sites and correct some of the mistakes which inevitably occur as a result of a lack of first-hand knowledge of the country. Perhaps more importantly, this brings some element of national ownership to the project.

SELECTING SITES

It should be stressed that meeting the criteria is a minimum qualification for selection of sites. Not all sites that meet the criteria will be selected as IBAs. Additional factors that will be considered when selecting IBAs include the site's importance for other fauna and flora, the likelihood of the site

receiving protection, how well the site fits into a national network (does it increase the geographical spread of coverage within a biome, does it form part of a set of sites which may be interdependent?), does it include important elements of the avifauna that are not covered at other sites? The following guidelines are provided in addition to the notes on categories and criteria.

Choosing threatened species IBAs (category A1). The national network of IBAs should include all threatened species that breed in that country. For migrant threatened species which do not breed within a country a number of factors should be considered when deciding whether to include sites for these species;

- does the species overwinter, or is it merely present on passage.
- does the species regularly use particular sites.
- is the species congregatory when on passage or on the wintering grounds.

Choosing restricted-range species IBAs (Category A2). Not applicable to Central Asia.

Choosing biome IBAs (category A3). There are no fixed rules as to what proportion of biome characteristic species a site needs to hold to qualify under the biome criteria. The following are guidelines;

- the larger the proportion of biome species found in the country the more biome-representative sites that country is likely to hold.
- the proportion of the total number of biome species and the proportion of the national total should be considered (as a crude rule of thumb, >10% of total and/or 30% of national number of biome species may be appropriate in some cases as guideline minimum figures?)
- the presence of one or a number of species which are found in none or only a few other sites within the country - the network of IBAs should seek to include all biome-restricted species within a country.

Choosing wetland IBAs (category A4i, A4iii). The quality of data for wetland sites will vary from single counts made years ago for which only a single species reaches the 1% criterion to counts available for at least the previous 5 years, in all of which more than one species qualified under the 1% criterion and the total number of waterbirds was greater than 20,000. All of the latter sites should be selected as IBAs. When considering the sites for which there is less strong data the following should be considered;

- for sites only counted years ago, are any changes detrimental to the ecological character of the site known to or likely to have occurred? If so then the site should probably not be included.
- the range of wetland sites already included in the IBA network for that country. If the site is similar in ecological character and/or in proximity to other sites then it may not be worth including. Alternatively, if there are no or few other neighbouring wetland sites then the site might be included.
- by how much does the site exceed the minimum criteria, for individual species and for total number of waterbirds?
- how many species qualify under the 1% criterion, and are there congregations of those species at many other sites?
- what other flora and fauna is the site important for?

How many IBAs? There are no fixed rules as to how many IBAs should be identified for any single country. This will depend on the size of the country, the global significance of its avifauna, and how well it is known. A country which covers only a single biome and has no threatened species or important wetlands would have fewer IBAs than a country of the same size which spanned more than one biome, had a number of threatened species and major wetlands. However, it is useful to have a ball-park figure in mind when making decisions about the inclusion of sites which are on the borderline of qualification. This can perhaps best be illustrated with examples;

Lebanon – a small country but very important for migration, especially of birds of prey and storks, and supporting significant populations of 4 globally threatened species. 4 IBAs but more research required.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – a very large country containing one Endemic Bird Area [EBA] (shared with Yemen) supporting 5 restricted-range species and seven species confined to the south-west of the Arabian peninsula. Also important for 16 globally threatened species, both breeding and on migration, and lies at the junction of three distinct biogeographical realms. 39 IBAs.

Yemen – another large country containing two EBAs (one shared with Saudi Arabia, the other the island of Socotra with six endemic or near-endemic species) and supporting significant populations of 13 globally threatened species. Extremely important for migrating birds of prey. 57 IBAs.

Iraq – a medium-sized country containing one EBA (shared with Iran) supporting two restricted-range species and 11 globally threatened species. Extremely important for wintering waterfowl but there has been extensive loss of habitat. 42 IBAs.

Republic of Afghanistan – a medium-sized country with, as a result of its geographic location, an extremely rich avifauna – Himalayan and Indian subcontinent species in the east, Central Asian species in the north but predominantly Palearctic species over much of the country - including 10 globally threatened species. 17 IBAs but more research required.

DEFINING AREAS.

Where a site has already been defined as an actual or proposed protected area the boundaries already given should be accepted as the boundaries of the IBA. Only in exceptional circumstances should they be modified, for example if they exclude an area of particular importance. Suggesting alternative boundaries for a proposed protected area would present practical problems to the authorities pursuing designation of that site and might even weaken the case for protecting it. Where no boundaries have previously been proposed a number of ecological and political considerations should be taken into account when defining the site;

Ecological considerations

- watersheds may represent an ecological unit (eg within an extensive forest block),
- larger rivers, mountains etc. form natural boundaries,
- the inclusion of a range of geographical and vegetational features is likely to increase the diversity of a site,
- a circular site has lower edge:area ratio than a long, thin site,
- the population of an individual species is more likely to be sustained at a larger than a smaller site and at a site which is closer to an ecologically similar site than at a remote one.

Political considerations

- it may be more difficult to get agreement for designation of a site if it straddles political boundaries, either national or internal,
- it may be easier to get designation for smaller sites than larger sites,
- sites are more likely to be designated in areas that are otherwise unproductive or are sparsely inhabited,
- given the need to demarcate boundaries in order to protect effectively an area, roads provide a pre-existing marked boundary, but also provide access to the protected area.

Where boundaries are proposed without on-the-ground input they should be shown on a map as "dotted lines". It may often not be possible to define an area from limited information in the literature and from a map. In this case a relatively large region can be proposed in which one or more specific IBAs should be identified following further survey work on the ground. Such a region can be shown on a map as an unbounded, shaded area. Leaving such open questions may encourage national involvement as a follow up to the desk study process.

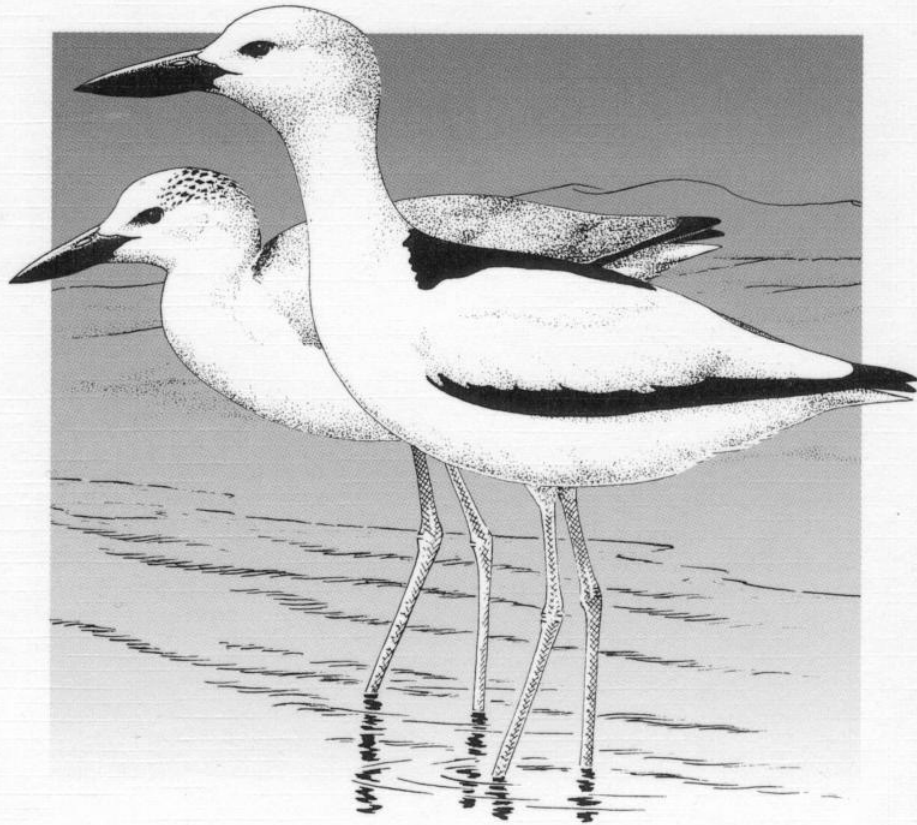
Section B

Example Chapter from Evans (1994)
Important Bird Areas in the Middle East

BirdLife Conservation Series No. 2

IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Compiled by M. I. Evans




BirdLife[®]
INTERNATIONAL

096 Khouran Straits (Bandar Abbas)

formerly known as Clarence Straits
Protected Area (85,686 ha)

26°50'N 55°40'E

100,000 ha

Ramsar Site, Biosphere Reserve

■ Site description

The Khouran Straits lie in the southern Persian Gulf between the region of the Mehran and Kul/Rasul (Gol) deltas and the island of Ghesm (110 km from east to west and up to 20 km across). Within the straits, there are c.100,000 ha of low-lying islands, mangrove, mudflats and creeks which constitute much the largest of the mangrove/mudflat ecosystems in Iran. The mangrove forests reach their greatest development around a group of low-lying muddy islands in a large bay on the north shore of Ghesm Island, but there are also significant stands along the outer margins of the Mehran delta. In these areas and in the Kul/Rasul delta to the east, there are vast intertidal mudflats. Elsewhere along the Ghesm and mainland coasts, the shoreline consists of wide sandy beaches and sandflats. The mangrove forests are monospecific stands of *Avicennia marina*, here at the north-west limit of its distribution. Red and brown algae (Rhodophyceae, Phaeophyceae) are the other dominant vegetation in the shallow coastal waters. The adjacent coastal plains are mainly barren sandflats with scattered *Acacia*, *Prosopis* and other thorn trees. A few small settlements are scattered along the shore, with some small date gardens. Fishing (commercial and subsistence) is an important activity. Land ownership is public.

■ Birds

See box for key species. The mangrove supports substantial breeding populations of egrets and herons as well as some shorebirds (notably *Dromas ardeola* and *Burhinus recurvirostris*) and terns. *Ardea goliath* has its only confirmed breeding site in Iran here, and there is a small colony of *Casmerodius albus modestus* (South Asian race), which probably reaches its western limit in this region. The site holds Iran's largest colony of *Ardeola grayii* (at least 30 pairs), and *Butorides striatus* may breed. The extensive mudflats are an extremely important staging and wintering area for shorebirds and gulls, along with smaller numbers of *Pelecanus crispus*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Phoenicopterus ruber* and many other species. The adjacent desertic plains with scattered thorn trees and date gardens support a typical Baluchi avifauna with several primarily Indo-Malayan species. At least 93 species have been recorded in the reserve.

■ Other threatened/endemic wildlife

None known to BirdLife International.

Globally threatened species

Pelecanus crispus Fairly common in winter (generally c.100 but 210 in January 1975).
Haliaeetus albicilla One record of an immature in January.

1% or more of population

	Breeding (pairs)	Wintering	Passage
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	—	210	—
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	50+	458	—
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	25–30	445	—
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	—	400	—
<i>Ardea goliath</i>	1+	7	—
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	—	442	—
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	—	331	—
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	20+	940	—
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	—	200	—
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	—	2,410	—
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	—	5,850	—
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	—	3,000+	—
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	—	1,000+	—
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	—	20,000	—
<i>Larus cachinnans/L. argentatus</i>	—	3,000	—
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	10–20	355	—

Regionally threatened or declining species

Ardea goliath Scarce resident (max. 7 birds).
Neophron percnopterus Up to 15 present in summer; presumably breeds locally. Fairly common in winter (max. 35).

Species restricted wholly or largely to the Middle East

Burhinus recurvirostris Resident (several pairs).
Dromas ardeola Breeds and winters (see above).
Oenanthe picata Common winter visitor.
Sylvia mystacea Recorded on autumn passage.
Sylvia minula Fairly common winter visitor.

■ Conservation issues

The main area of mangrove and mudflat (82,360 ha) was designated a Protected Region in 1972. This was later increased to 85,686 ha and upgraded to National Park (Hara National Park), but downgraded to Protected Area in the 1980s. The entire area of mangrove, mudflats and creeks in the Khouran Straits (100,000 ha) was designated a Ramsar Site in 1975, and the reserve (85,686 ha) was designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1976. Some illegal cutting of mangrove for fuel and grazing by domestic livestock has been reported. The easternmost part of the site is not included within any legally protected area, and has been subject to logging of mangrove for charcoal production. A part of the area is at risk from the proposed development of a free port and tourist facilities on Ghesm. There may be some pollution from the nearby port of Bandar Abbas, and oil pollution is possible.

Section C

IBA Data Entry Form

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM

1/8

1 Compiler:				2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:		5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only)::	
GENERAL DATA					
6 National Site Name:					
7 International Site Name:					
8 Country:					
9 Administrative Region (level 1)			10 Administrative Region (level 2)		
11 Area (ha)		12 Area accuracy (A,B,C or U)		13 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon)	
14 Altitude (m) Min: Max:		15 Map (Y,N)	16 Management Plan (Y,N)		17 Ownership (P,S,C,R,I,X,O,U)
18 General Description:					
CRITERIA					
19 EBA code for proposed IBA:		20 Biome code for proposed IBA:		21 Criteria proposed for IBA:	
22 Criteria notes:					

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

3/8

1 Compiler:		2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:	4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):	

HABITATS AND %COVER

Type	33 Presence	34 % Cover
Forest and woodland		
Broadleaved deciduous forest		
Native coniferous forest		
Mixed forest		
Flood plain forest		
Wooded steppe		
Treeline ecotone		
Wooded desert/semi-desert		
Scrub & shrubland		
Scrub		
Low bushes		
Juniper scrub		
Grassland		
Steppe/dry calcareous grassland		
Dry grassland on sandy soils		
Alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland		
Humid grassland		
Mesophile grassland/tall grass steppe		
Mountain tundra		
Desert		
Desert/semi-desert - sandy		
Desert/semi-desert - clay		
Desert/semi-desert - stony		
Desert/semi-desert - salty		
Wetlands		
Mudflat/sandflat		
Saltmarsh		
Sand-dunes/sand beach		
Shingle/stony beach		
Coastal lagoon		
Standing fresh water		
Standing brackish and salt water		
River/stream		
Raised bog		
Water-fringe vegetation		
Fen/transition mire/spring		
Artificial water body		
Temporary water body		
Marine areas		
Open sea		
Sea inlet/coastal feature		
Rocky areas		
Rock stacks/islands		
Scree/boulders/bare rocky areas		
Inland cliffs		
Inland sand dunes		
Caves		

First level to be used at global level for all IBAs. Second level determined regionally.

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

1 Compiler:		2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:	4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):	

HABITATS AND %COVER		
Type	33 Presence	34 % Cover
Artificial landscape		
Highly improved reseeded grassland		
Arable land		
Perennial crops/orchards/groves		
Forestry plantation		
Urban parks/gardens		
Other urban/industrial areas		
Ruderal land		
Introduced/exotic vegetation		
Unknown		

First level to be used at global level for all IBAs. Second level determined regionally

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

5/8

1 Compiler:		2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:	4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):	

LANDUSE AND %COVER

Type	35 Presence	36 % Cover
Agriculture ¹		
Fisheries/aquaculture		
Forestry		
Hunting ²		
Military		
Nature conservation and research		
Tourism/recreation ³		
Urban/industrial/transport ⁴		
Water management (including watershed management)		
Other ⁵		
Not utilized		
Unknown		

- 1 Includes pastoral and arable
- 2 Only include hunting as a landuse if land is officially designated for hunting
- 3 Only record tourism or recreation as a landuse if land is allocated to this i.e if it is possible to map this landuse
- 4 Includes residential areas/mining
- 5 Specify in notes field

THREATS AND IMPORTANCE SCORE

Type (Negative impacts of...)	37 Presence	38 Importance
Abandonment/reduction of land management ¹		
Afforestation		
Agriculture intensification and expansion ²		
Aquaculture and fisheries		
Burning of vegetation ³		
Consequences of animal/plant introductions		
Construction and impact of dykes/dams/barrages		
Deforestation (commercial)		
Disturbance to birds ⁴		
Drainage		
Dredging and canalization		
Extraction industry (mining)		
Filling in of wetlands		
Firewood collection		
Forest grazing		
Groundwater abstraction		
Industrialization/urbanization ⁵		
Infrastructure ⁶		
Intensified forest management		
Natural events ⁷		
Recreation, tourism		
Selective logging/cutting		
Shifting agriculture		
Unsustainable exploitation ⁸		
Other ⁹		
Unknown		

- 1 Including undergrazing
- 2 Including irrigation, high fertilizer input, excessive use of chemicals, changes in crop species or cultivation, loss of habitat, overgrazing and pest control on non target species
- 3 Not caused by natural events
- 4 Limited to direct, often wilful, interference to birds by man and domestic animals, eg dogs
- 5 Includes construction, chemical run off, spillage, sewerage effluent, windfarms, etc
- 6 Includes roads, railways, overhead transmission lines, etc
- 7 Encompassing drought, erosion, storms, etc
- 8 Including hunting, egg collection, etc
- 9 Pollution for which the cause(s) can not be identified should be placed under 'Other' and explained in the notes field

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM

6/8

1 Compiler:		2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:	4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):	
PROTECTED AREAS			
39 Code:	40 Status (Sec use only):		
41 Country:			
42 Name:			
43 Year:			
44 Designation		45 IUCN Category:	
46 Area (ha):		47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon):	
48 Relationship to IBA:		49 Overlap (ha):	
50 Notes:			
INTERVENTIONS			
51 Intervener:		52 Type:	
53 Subject:			
54 To whom:			
55 Date action started	56 Date of last information	57 Correspondence file	
58 Status of intervention:			
59 Notes:			

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM

7/8

1 Compiler:		2 Date:	
3 National IBA Code:	4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**60 General ornithological descriptor:****61 Other Fauna / Flora:****62 Research / Conservation Projects:****63 Habitats / Land Use / Threats:****64 Interventions:**

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM**8/8**

1 Compiler:		2 Date	
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only)::

65 KEY REFERENCES

Section D

Guidelines for completion of Data Entry Form

Guidelines for completing the IBA Data Entry Form

Introduction

The purpose of the data entry form is to gather information on IBAs in a structured manner, in preparation for compiling the IBA texts and tables which will be published in regional and national IBA books. The standardised forms enable easy transfer of the data from paper to BirdLife International's World Bird Data Base. The use of a structured form allows for international comparison of IBA data and also means that the project will result in a database of information on IBAs which can be used as the basis for advocacy and conservation action once the IBA inventory is completed.

The IBA data entry form will be available electronically, so many compilers may find it convenient to use it within a word-processing package. This would also make it easier to copy and exchange completed forms. However, if you complete forms on the computer, please make sure that you make backup copies to prevent the loss of data, and that you always add new information to the *most recent* version of the relevant form (rather than an old copy! - files should be carefully weeded to keep the number of old copies to a minimum, thus preventing use of the wrong document).

If you work on paper printouts of the forms, you may need to continue some sections on additional sheets of paper. In these cases, please mark clearly on all additional sheets (1) the compiler's name, (2) the date, (3) the temporary IBA code, and (4) the number and name of the section of the form which is being continued.

When completing the forms, make use of as many personal contacts and references as possible. The more these sources are consulted and involved in the project, the better the resulting publications and database will be, and the greater their influence on the conservation of Central Asian IBAs.

Please complete one data form for each IBA. The form is made up of 8 pages each with a header (comprising Compiler, Codes and Date). Please complete the header on every page in case pages of the form become separated.

The data entry form is divided into 9 sections: General Data, Criteria, Bird Species and Population data, Habitats and % cover, Land Use and % cover, Threats and Importance score, Protected Areas, Interventions, Additional Information and Key References. Please complete as many sections as possible for each site.

HEADERS

1. Compiler Enter the full name of data compiler. This should be the name of the person completing the data entry form. Wherever possible give initial and surname, eg S. Sklyarenko.

2. Date Enter the date the data entry form was completed. Enter the date in the order day/month/year eg 09/02/06 = 9 February Two Thousand and six.

3. National IBA Code If appropriate enter a code that is used at a national level to identify the IBA. This code may comprise both letters and numbers and may not exceed 6 characters. This is optional and should reflect the national system for numbering IBAs (if different from the international one). Please note data entry forms should only be completed for sites of international importance that fulfil the IBA criteria.

4. Temporary IBA Code Enter a temporary code to identify the site at the international level. The code may comprise both letters and numbers and may not exceed 6 characters. The first two letters must be the ISO code for the country in which the IBA occurs.

The ISO codes of all Central Asian countries are the following:

Kazakhstan KZ

Kyrgyzstan KG
Tajikistan TJ
Turkmenistan TM
Uzbekistan UZ

5. Final IBA Code Leave blank. For BirdLife Secretariat use only.

PLEASE REPEAT THESE DATA ON THE TOP OF EACH PAGE OF THE DATA ENTRY FORM

GENERAL DATA

6. National Site Name Enter the preferred national site name (maximum 40 characters). This may be in the appropriate local language. Please note this should be the name of the site and not a description of the location of the IBA.

7. International Site Name Enter site name, preferably in English where a recognised one exists. Please do not use non-Roman (eg Cyrillic) scripts (maximum 40 characters).

8. Country Enter the full name of the country in which the IBA occurs.

9. Administrative Region (level 1) Enter the administrative region level 1 (major national subdivision eg oblast) in which the IBA occurs. You may list more than one administrative region level 1 if the IBA spans a regional boundary (maximum 40 characters).

10. Administrative Region (level 2) Enter the administrative region level 2 if appropriate eg rayon in which the IBA occurs. The region at level 2 must fall within or overlap with administrative regions given at level 1. You can select more than one administrative region level 2 if the IBA spans a regional (level 2) boundary (maximum 40 characters).

11. Area (ha) Enter the area of the IBA, in hectares. Note that 1 km² equals 100 ha.

12. Area accuracy Enter the accuracy to which the area of the IBA is known. Enter one of the following codes A, B, C, and U:

A – accurate to within 10%
B - accurate to within 50%
C - definitely not accurate to within 50%
U - unknown

13. Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon) Enter the central coordinates of the IBA in degrees, minutes, direction.

14. Altitude (m) Enter the minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) altitude in metres. If the IBA is at sea level enter zero for both minimum and maximum.

15. Map (Y/N) Record whether a map (published or sketched) of the IBA boundaries and features is available. Enter Y (yes) or N (no). Further information should be given in the notes field. This should be placed in *Research/Conservation Projects* (page 7, box 62).

16. Management Plan (Y/N) Indicate whether a management plan has been developed for the IBA. Enter Y (yes) or N (no). Also enter Y if a management plan is currently under development or covers only part of the IBA, and give details in *Research /Conservation Projects* (page 7, box 62).

17. Ownership Enter the code for the dominant type of land ownership of the IBA. Select the ownership type which exceeds 50% of the area of the IBA. Options are:

- P - Private
- S - State (includes national, provincial and local ownership)
- C - Communal (including tribal, indigenous)
- R - Religious group
- I - International waters
- X - Mixed
- O - Other
- U - Unknown

18. General Description Enter free text on the general description of the site. Text may include, where appropriate, further information on the location of the IBA (eg nearest town or village, island name, etc.). This should provide a summary description of the site. If appropriate also include information on the economic, cultural and social values of the site. There is no limit to the amount of text that may be included. Include additional text on a separate sheet if necessary.

CRITERIA

19. EBA code for proposed IBA Leave blank [not applicable for Central Asia].

20. Biome code for proposed IBA If you believe the IBA to be qualifying under the biome criterion of category A3 enter the code for the biome in which the IBA occurs. The criterion requires that the site "is known or thought to hold a significant component of a group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined within one biome". You cannot add to the list of biomes. More than one biome may be selected. If, after entering all population data, you decide that the site does not meet this criterion delete the code from this box. If the IBA has a geographical relationship with one of the listed biomes but does not meet the A3 criterion (but is qualifying under other criteria) note this in *Criteria Notes* (page 1, box 22). The codes for Biomes in Central Asia are given below, with detailed information in Section E.

- CA02 Boreal forest (taiga)
- CA04a Eurasian steppe
- CA04b Eurasian desert and semi-desert
- CA05 Eurasian high montane (Alpine and Tibetan)
- CA06 Irano-Turanian mountains
- CA07 Sino-Himalayan temperate forest

21. Criteria Proposed for IBA The criteria code(s) for which you believe the site is qualifying, eg A1. Criteria A2 and A3 do not need to be added here as they are dealt with in boxes 19 and 20. Return to this box once you have added species data and assigned criteria. If you originally believed the site was qualifying under a certain criterion but upon looking at the population threshold data decide it no longer qualifies please delete the relevant code from this box. If you believe the site to be fulfilling a criterion but have no (or incomplete) species data to prove it please enter the appropriate criterion code in this box and explain your judgement in *Criteria Notes* (page 1, box 22).

Criterion codes:

A1 : Globally Threatened Species

A2 : Restricted-range Species

A3 : Biome-restricted assemblage

A4i: $\geq 1\%$ biogeographic population (waterbirds)

A4ii: $\geq 1\%$ global population (non waterbirds)

A4iii: $\geq 20,000$ waterbird/ $\geq 10,000$ pairs of seabirds

A4iv: migratory bottleneck ($\geq 20,000$ raptors or $\geq 20,000$ storks or $\geq 20,000$ cranes)

22. Criteria notes Enter free text on criteria as appropriate, especially regarding any problems you have in assigning criteria to this IBA. Also record where the A4 criterion has been applied to bird species groups, eg >20,000 waterfowl known to occur at the site, but where the exact species composition of the congregation is unknown.

BIRD SPECIES AND POPULATION DATA

Add data on bird species which regularly occur within the IBA. Data on any regularly occurring bird species at the site may be entered but data on species for which the site is qualifying as an IBA (i.e. threatened, restricted-range, biome-restricted or congregatory species) are a priority. Additional data on bird species or species groups (eg waterfowl, terns) in IBAs that you wish to record can be added to *General Ornithological Information* (page 7, box 60). Note that a given species can only be recorded once in a given season in an IBA. Enter the most recent population estimate for each season. For sites with long species lists please complete additional copies of this page of the form.

23. Species Enter the species' scientific name. Please copy the names from the list of species which is provided in Appendix 1.

24. Season Enter the most appropriate season code. Note that a given species can only be recorded for one season in an IBA.

Season codes:

R - Breeding resident
B - Breeding visitor
P - Passage visitor
W - Winter visitor
N - Non-breeding visitor
U - Unknown

J - Judged likely to occur – this could be useful during the data collection phase but should be omitted when the final data is submitted to BirdLife as it is a non-standard code.

Use code R when a species breeds in an IBA and remains there throughout the year, and code B when a species breeds in an IBA but is not present there for part of the year. Code B should also be used for nomadic species which periodically visit and breed in the IBA.

There are three codes (P, W, N) which may be used to record that a species only occurs in an IBA as a non-breeding visitor. Use codes P (passage visitor) and W (winter visitor) for species which breed at temperate and higher latitudes, where most species have clearly defined breeding and wintering seasons: code P is appropriate for species which occur in an IBA during a relatively short period (or periods) of the year on migration, and code W for species which spend a substantial proportion of the winter in an IBA. Use code N for species which breed in the tropics, where breeding seasons may not be so clearly defined and the concept of wintering is not appropriate. Also use code N in cases where there is not enough information to be certain whether a northern or austral (southern) migratory species occurs in an IBA on passage or in winter.

Note that there will often be limited information on the seasonal occurrence of a species within an IBA, but that inference may be made based upon knowledge of the species' migratory movements. For example, a bird which is known to be non-migratory can be assumed to be a resident breeder (code R) even if all records are from one time of the year.

Use code U when there is insufficient information to confidently allocate any of the codes. It is not necessary to record species which are known to only occur as vagrants (rare and irregular visitors) in an IBA. Use J when a species is judged likely to occur in the IBA (because suitable habitat is present), but is not yet definitely recorded there.

25. Year Enter, where appropriate, the year to which the population estimate data relate. If the population estimates represent a 5 year mean enter the year of the most recent estimate eg 1995-2000 enter 2000 and specify the type of estimate and the period in *Notes* (page 2, box 32).

26. Abund. (Abundance) Complete this box only if *population estimates are unavailable*. Enter the code of abundance here, and any more detailed information available in *Notes* (page 2, box 32).
Options are:

- A - Abundant - encountered in large numbers in preferred habitat.
- B - Common - encountered singly or in small numbers in preferred habitat.
- C - Frequent - often, but not always, met with in preferred habitat.
- D - Uncommon - encountered sporadically in preferred habitat.
- E - Rare - rarely seen, often implying less than 10 or so records.
- U - Unknown - not possible to assess abundance on available information.

27. Min and Max (Population Size) Enter estimates of both minimum and maximum population size at the site. If the population size is known accurately, minimum and maximum values may be the same. If the lower range (min) is reasonably well known but the upper range (max) is impossible to estimate, the max field should be zero. If even a wide range estimate is impossible, the abundance box should be completed instead. If data are a 5 year mean, enter this mean value in both minimum and maximum boxes and give details in *Notes* (page 2, box 32). Population figures for breeding birds should be given in pairs. Data for non-breeding birds should be given as individuals. If you deviate from this rule please specify in *Notes* (page 2, box 32).

28. PAcc (Population accuracy) Enter the accuracy code to which the population size can be estimated.
Options are:

- A – Reliable
- B – Incomplete
- C – Poor
- U – Unknown

29. Trend Enter the estimated population size trend code of the species at the IBA over the last 10 years (1995-2005). Options are:

- +2 Large increase
- +1 Small increase
- 0 Stable
- 1 Small decrease
- 2 Large decrease
- F Fluctuating
- N New breeder
- X Extinct
- U Unknown

30. TAcc (Trend accuracy) Enter the accuracy of trend information. For codes see Population Size accuracy above.

31. Criteria Enter the appropriate code(s) by which the species fulfils the IBA criteria. If no criteria are met enter "None". A species may fulfil more than one criterion so more than one code may be entered.

32. Notes Add any further useful summary information on the species in a particular season in the IBA. If you have difficulties assigning quantitative data to the species at the site note this here. Add references to the sources of the data entered here, and any references which give further information which is too detailed to enter on this form. Please ensure that all references cited here are given in full in *Key References* (page 8, box 65).

HABITATS AND % COVER

33. Presence A list of standardized habitat types is given on the form. These are split into 2 levels, level 2 nested within level 1. Level 1 is standard across all regions, level 2 has been adapted for application in Central Asia. An explanation of the secondary habitat classifications is given in Section E. Tick the habitats that occur within the IBA in the presence column. Only mark habitats which cover >5% of the IBA. If it is impossible to classify the habitats at the IBA under the system given make a note in *Habitats / Land Use / Threats* (page 7, box 63) and inform your national coordinator or the BirdLife Secretariat.

34. % Cover Enter estimates of the percentage of the IBA containing each habitat type (for inclusion area coverage must be greater than or equal to 5% of the IBA). *This can only be assigned to Level 1 habitats*. Total percentages may exceed 100% since habitats may overlap with each other.

LAND USE AND % COVER

35. Presence A list of standardised land uses is given. Tick the land use practices carried out within the IBA in the presence column. Only mark the land use types which impact on >5% of the IBA. If it is impossible to classify the forms of land use at the IBA under the system given make a note in *Habitats / Land Use / Threats* (page 7, box 63) and inform your national coordinator or the BirdLife Secretariat.

36. % Cover Enter the percentage of the IBA under each land use type (area coverage must be greater than or equal to 5% of the IBA). Total percentages may exceed 100% since land use types may overlap.

THREATS AND IMPORTANCE SCORE

37. Presence A list of standardised threats is given. Tick all threats that have significant impact on birds and/or habitats in the IBA in the presence column. Contact the Secretariat if you consider any class of threat is missing from this list.

38. Importance Select an importance score for the seriousness of each threat.

- A - High
- B - Medium
- C - Low
- U - Unknown

To calculate the importance score use the following:

For habitat-related threats:

I. Effect of threat on the habitat

- destruction (3)
- rapid deterioration (2)
- slow deterioration (1)

II. Spatial scale of the threat (in relation to the IBA)

- affects the IBA as a whole (3)
- affects a large part of the IBA but not critical sites for threatened species or a relatively small part of the IBA which is important for threatened species (2)
- affects a relatively small part of the IBA with no crucial site for threatened species (1)

III. Realisation of threat

- threat already existing (3)
- threat is planned with realisation expected in short term (2)
- threat is planned with realisation in longer term (1)

Species-related threats:

I. Expected/measured effect on threatened species

- majority of critical species are affected (3)
- some critical species are affected (2)
- only non-critical species are affected (1)

II. same as for habitat-related threats eg

- affects the majority of critical species (3)
- affects some of the critical species (2)
- affects only non-critical species (1)

III. same as for habitat-related threats eg

- threat already existing (3)
- threat is planned with realisation expected in short term (2)
- threat is planned with realisation in longer term (1)

The combined level of the actual threat can be easily calculated by summing up the actual values in I, II and III.

Score (threat) = score (I) + score (II) + score (III)

For our purpose of ranking IBAs the threats can be classified into three groups:

1. Level 'A' threats: scores 8 and 9
2. Level 'B' threats: scores 6 and 7
3. Level 'C' threats: scores 3, 4 and 5

PROTECTED AREAS

Please complete this section of the form only if the IBA (or part of the IBA) lies within a gazetted protected area.

39. Code Unique code assigned automatically by the computer.

40. Status Secretariat use only relating to data exchange with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

41. Country The country the protected area occurs in. If the Protected Area is transboundary make a note in the notes field.

42. Name Enter the name, in Russian and English if possible, of the Protected Area which wholly or partly contains or is contained by the IBA.

43. Year Enter the year of designation of the Protected Area (if known).

44. Designation Enter the type of designation. Select from the list of designations recognised in the country where the IBA occurs.

45. IUCN Category Enter the Protected Area category as assigned by IUCN (if known).

46. Area (ha) Enter the area of the Protected Area in hectares.

47. Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon) Enter the central coordinates of the Protected Area in degrees, minutes and direction.

48. Relationship to IBA Enter the type of relationship between the IBA and the Protected Area. Select from:

- A - Adjacent to - Protected area is adjacent to IBA
- B - Is contained by - Protected area is contained by IBA
- C - Contains - Protected area contains the IBA

49. Overlap (ha) Enter the overlap of the IBA and Protected Area in hectares.

50. Notes Add additional relevant information about the Protected Area.

IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE PROTECTED AREA RELATED TO THE IBA COMPLETE AN ADDITIONAL COPY OF BOXES 41-50 AND ADD TO THE DATA ENTRY FORM

INTERVENTIONS

Members of the BirdLife network (including the Secretariat) may have already lobbied decision making authorities or an international body about this IBA, or campaigned about a specific problem affecting the IBA. If so, please complete this section of the form.

51. Intervener (Person / organisation running campaign) Enter the name of the party which carried out the lobbying or organised the campaign.

52. Type Enter the type of intervention from the pre-defined list below. Select from the following:

- Ramsar
- Bern
- National authority
- Regional authority
- Other (please specify)

53. Subject (Details of campaign) Describe the subject of the lobbying or campaign.

54. To whom (Person / organisation being lobbied) Enter the name of the organisation/institution/individual to whom the intervention was directed.

55. Date action started Enter the date (day/month/year) the intervention started.

56. Date of last information Enter the date of the latest information or correspondence (day/month/year).

57. Correspondence file For Secretariat use only.

58. Status of intervention (Results of lobbying or campaign) Record the status of the intervention. Select from:

- A - Successfully completed
- B - Unsuccessfully completed
- C - Ongoing

59. Notes Enter information about the intervention, such as further information about the subject; reasons for intervention; other organisations involved; and current state of affairs.

IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE SUCH ACTION RELATED TO THE IBA COMPLETE AN ADDITIONAL COPY OF BOXES 51-59 AND ATTACH TO DATA ENTRY FORM.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Where appropriate enter text information in these boxes relevant to the IBA at the international level not covered in other parts of the data entry form.

60. General ornithological descriptor (Additional information on birds) Add free text on further significant ornithological data not already included on the data entry form.

61. Other Fauna / Flora Add free text on other fauna/flora in the IBA, especially rare or endemic taxa.

62. Research / Conservation Projects Add free text information about projects running on the IBA eg management plan, proposal for designation, management action, campaign, organisation responsible for project, funder(s). Also include information on past, planned or proposed projects, and new ideas for projects which may benefit the conservation of the IBA in the future, to counteract the threats listed in boxes 37-38 and described in box 63 below. Add information on maps in this box.

63. Habitats / Land Use / Threats Add relevant textual information on habitats, land uses or threats to support data presented elsewhere on the data entry form. In particular, specify which habitats are being affected by which threats, and the relationships between the land uses and threats. Indicate the time scale of particular threats (are they past, present or predicted?). If necessary, attach sketch maps to illustrate these relationships, and to show which parts of the IBA are under the most serious threat.

64. Intervention (Lobbying or campaigning for legislation) Add additional information on interventions, supporting data given elsewhere on the data entry form. In particular, please give details of new ideas for such actions which may benefit the conservation of the IBA in the future.

KEY REFERENCES

65. Key References Add details of the most important references used to complete this data entry form. It is important that you enter your reference information in a consistent style, so that reference lists can be combined from different compilers with minimum additional effort. First decide what type of reference you have (article, book, chapter, unpublished, thesis) and then refer to the following notes for guidance on the layout of these different types of reference.

The following coding will help you understand the layout of the reference:

{ } = optional information (if this information is not available for your reference, ignore)

= space required

!! = coding to surround information which would normally be in italics.

If titles are translations from the original language they should be in square brackets. If this is the only title information available, include the language of the original reference at the end.

If there is more than one author for the reference they should appear as follows:

Author and Author

Author, Author and Author

Use upper case for proper nouns only in titles.

Article

Surname,#Initial.#{Initial.#}(Year)#Title.#!!Journal Abbreviation!!#{(Journal series)#} Volume{(issue)} {(Supplement)} {,#Day&Month}: From page-through page. {(In language.)}

Example:

Berezovikov, N. N. and Samusev, I. F. (1998) [Swans in eastern Kazakhstan]. !!Casarca!! 4: 350-359. (In Russian with English summary.)

Book

Surname,#Initial.#{Initial.#} {,#ed./eds.#}(Year)#!!Title!! {,#Volume}. {#Edition.}#City of publication {,#Country of publication if city is obscure or could belong to more than one country}:#Publisher {#(Abbreviated Series Title#Place in series)}. {(In language.)}

Example:

Smith, A. B., Jones, C. and Black, D. E., eds. (1990) [!!Inventory of Important Bird Areas in eastern Europe. 2: key sites for conservation!!]. Third edition. Cambridge, U.K.: BirdLife International (New Res. Publ. 5). (In Romanian)

Chapter

Surname,#Initial.#{Initial.#}(Year)#Chapter Title.#Pp.From page-through page#in#Initial.#{Initial.#}Surname,#ed./eds.#!!Book title!! {,#Volume}. {#Edition.}#City of publication {,#Country of publication if city obscure or could belong to more than one country}:#Publisher {#(Series Title#Place in series)}. {(In language.)}

Example:

Kozulin, A. (2000) !!Belarus!! Pp.91-102 in M. F. Heath and M. I. Evans, eds. !!Important Bird Areas in Europe: Priority sites for conservation. 1: Northern Europe!! Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8).

Unpublished

Surname,#Initial.#{Initial.#}(Year)#Title.#Rest of reference.

Unpublished references can vary a lot. Try to mirror the book style for "rest of reference" if possible but ending with "(unpublished)". If there is no other information just put "Unpublished" at the end.

Example:

Smith, A. B. (1985) Draft proposal for inventory of Important Bird Areas in eastern Europe. Report to BirdLife International (unpublished).

Thesis

Surname,#Initial.#{Initial.#}(Year)#Title.#City of institution {,#Country of institution of city obscure or could belong to more than one country}:#Institution#(Degree#Document type).

Example:

Kasybekov, E. Sh. (1990) [The birds of the eastern part of the Issyk-Kul basin]. Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State University (PhD. Thesis).

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

Section E

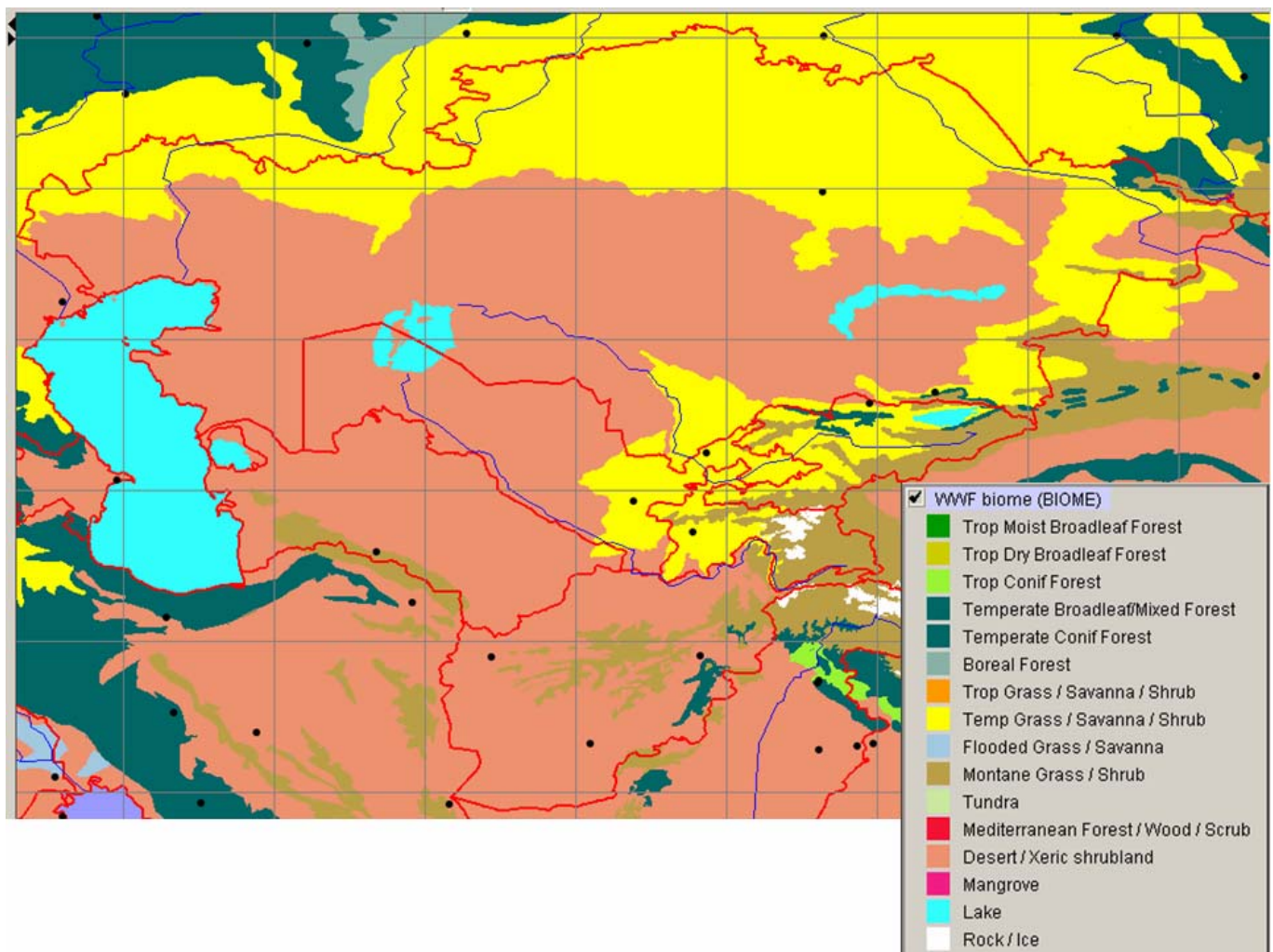
Biome and Habitat Definitions

Biomes occurring in Central Asia

Code	Name
CA 02	Boreal forest (taiga)
CA4a	Eurasian steppe
CA 04b	Eurasian desert and sem-idestert
CA 05	Eurasian high montane (Alpine and Tibetan)
CA 06	Irano-Turanian mountains
CA 07	Sino-Himalayan temperate forest

Approximate indication of the distribution of the biomes in Central Asia, based on the WWF Ecoregions scheme.

For the purposes of the Central Asian IBA Project, the Eurasian High Montane biome is WWF's 'Montane Grass / Scrub', and the Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest is an amalgamation of WWF's 'Temperate Broadleaf/Mixed Forest' and 'Temperate Coniferous Forest'. The Irano-Turanian Mountains biome does not map simply to the WWF scheme - it is a combination of some of WWF's 'Temperate Grass /Shrub' and 'Montane Grass / Shrub' ecoregions in Central Asia, plus also some ecoregions of 'Temperate Broadleaf Forest' in Middle East and Turkey. The map does not show any Boreal Forest within Kazakhstan, but this is one of the problems with simplified, coarse-resolution biome mapping. The map should be treated as something which gives an approximate indication, not as something which drives the A3-selection process.



Biome-restricted species assemblages

KZ – Kazakhstan


KG – Kyrgyzstan

UZ – Uzbekistan

TJ – Tajikistan

TU - Turkmenistan

NOTES:

- The tables below include all species restricted to the named biomes and regularly breeding in Central Asia, excluding those usually living only beyond the borders of the countries or the region.
- species breeding in the country – x, non-breeding – blank cell, status is not clear - ?, vagrants -V
- a biome absent in the country – grey-marked column 

BIOME CA 02: BOREAL FOREST (TAIGA)

LOCATION: northernmost Kazakhstan, forest steppe Russia, northern Mongolia, north-eastern China and northern Japan (extends eastward through Russia to northern Europe, also North America).

KEY HABITATS: Coniferous, mixed broadleaf-coniferous and broadleaf deciduous forest; Forest tundra; Forest steppe; Wetlands (various types).

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	x				
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	x				
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	x				
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	x				
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	x				
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	x				
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Western Capercaillie	x				
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse	x				
<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe	x				
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	x				
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl	x				
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl	x				
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl	x				
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Eurasian Pygmy-owl	x				
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	x				
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker	x				
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	x				
<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	x				
<i>Parus cinctus</i>	Siberian Tit	x				
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	x				
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	x				
<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	Pallas's Rosefinch	x				
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	x				
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	x				
<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>	Siberian Jay	x				

BIOME CA 04a: EURASIAN STEPPE

LOCATION: Centred on southern Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, extending east into Mongolia and north-eastern China, west to eastern Europe, and south into the foothills of the Central Asian mountains, and into the 'Fertile Crescent' of the Middle East.

KEY HABITATS: steppe; forest steppe; freshwater and saline lakes and marshes

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	x				
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	x				
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	x				
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Perdix dauurica</i>	Daurian Partridge	x	x	x	x	
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	x	?	?		
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	x				
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	x				
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	x				
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great black-headed Gull	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	x				
<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	White-winged Lark	x				
<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Black Lark	x				

BIOME CA 04b: EURASIAN DESERT AND SEMI-DESERT

LOCATION: Centred on southern Mongolia, northern China, southern Kazakhstan and the other Central Asian republics, and extending west to the Caspian Sea lowlands (Russia, Azerbaijan) and south to Iran.

KEY HABITATS: desert dunes; gravel and sand plains; stone desert; oases; semi-desert scrub, tugai forest

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	?	?			x
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	x	x		x	x
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	x	x			x
<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Pallas's Sandgrouse	x	x	x		x
<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	Pale-backed Pigeon	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Nightjar	x	x		x	x
<i>Otus brucei</i>	Pallid Scops-owl	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dendrocopos leucopterus</i>	White-winged Woodpecker	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>	Desert Lark		x		x	x
<i>Calandrella cheleensis</i>	Salt-marsh Lark	x				
<i>Hippolais rama</i>	Sykes's Warbler	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Desert Warbler	x	x		x	x
<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	Streaked Scrub-Warbler	x	x		x	x
<i>Podoces panderi</i>	Pander's Ground-jay	x	x			x
<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>	Brown-necked Raven	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Parus bokharensis</i>	Turkestan Tit	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	Desert Finch	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Passer ammodendri</i>	Saxaul Sparrow	x	x		x	x
<i>Passer simplex</i>	Desert Sparrow		x			x
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	x	x	x	x	x

BIOME CA 05: EURASIAN HIGH MONTANE (ALPINE AND TIBETAN)

LOCATION: The Altay-Sayan mountains in south-eastern Russia, western Mongolia and north-western China, the Tien Shan and Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau in China, and northern (Trans-Himalayan) Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar (extends westward into the Central Asian republics, the Middle East and Europe). Open habitats at and above the tree-line, in Central Asia mainly above c.2,500-2,800 m.

KEY HABITATS: Scrub and open habitats at and above the tree-line, including alpine and subalpine scrub and grassland; inland cliffs and rocky slopes; scree and boulders; montane wetlands; gravel and sand plains.

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	?	?	x	x	
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon	x	x	x	x	
<i>Tetraogallus altaicus</i>	Altai Snowcock	x				
<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Snowcock	x	x	x	x	
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibet Snowcock				x	
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe	x	x	x	x	V
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Ibisbill	x		x	x	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover	?		x	x	
<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull		?		x	
<i>Syrrhaptes tibetana</i>	Tibet Sandgrouse				x	
<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	x		x	x	
<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Lark	x	x	?	x	
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor	x	x	x	x	
<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	Rufous-streaked Accentor	x	x	x	x	
<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	Brown Accentor	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	White-winged Redstart	x	x	x	x	
<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	x	x	x	x	
<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	White-browed Tit-warbler	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler		x	V	x	
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fire-fronted Serin	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Plain Mountain-finch	x	x	x	x	
<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	Black-headed Mountain-finch	x	x	x	x	
<i>Rhodopechys sanguinea</i>	Crimson-winged Finch	x	x	x	x	V
<i>Carpodacus rhodochlamys</i>	Red-mantled Rosefinch	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Great Rosefinch	x	x	x	x	
<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>	Red-fronted Rosefinch	x	x	x	x	
<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	White-winged Snowfinch	x	x	x	x	
<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	White-winged Grosbeak	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Yellow-billed Chough	x	x	x	x	

BIOME CA 06: IRANO-TURANIAN MOUNTAINS

LOCATION: Arid and semi-arid mountains of northern and western Pakistan and extreme north-western India (extends westward into the Central Asian republics and the Middle East), in Kazakhstan eg the Karatau-Mountains and the Ust-Yurt-Plateau

KEY HABITATS: Scrub and woodland in the mountains and foothills; inland cliffs and rocky slopes; screes and boulders.

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	See-see Partridge	?	x		x	x
<i>Irania guttaralis</i>	White-throated Robin	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear	?	x	x	x	x
<i>Oenanthe xanthoprigna</i>	Rufous-tailed Wheatear				x	?
<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	Plain Leaf-warbler		x	V	x	x
<i>Sitta tephronota</i>	Eastern Rock-nuthatch	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	White-capped Bunting	x	x	x	x	x

BIOME CA 07: SINO-HIMALAYAN TEMPERATE FOREST

LOCATION: The mountains bordering the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau in southern and western China, northern Pakistan and India, Nepal and Bhutan, the mountains of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Taiwan, northern Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, and the Altay-Sayan and Tien Shan ranges in southern Siberia and Central Asia, western Mongolia and north-western China (extends westward into Afghanistan). In Central Asia mainly between c.1,500 and 2,700 m.

KEY HABITATS: Broadleaf evergreen forest; Broadleaf deciduous, mixed broadleaf-coniferous and coniferous forest; Montane grassland.

SPECIES	ENGLISH	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i>	Rufous-backed Redstart	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>	Blue-capped Redstart	x	x	x	x	
<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	?	x	?	x	x
<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Warbler	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Parus songarus</i>	Songar Tit	x		x		
<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	Black-breasted Tit	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Parus flavipectus</i>	Yellow-breasted Tit	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	Bar-tailed Tree-creeper	x	x	x	x	x

Habitats Definitions

LEVEL 1 (bold) and LEVEL 2

Forest and woodland

Forest – a continuous stand of trees at least 10 metres tall, their crowns interlocking.

Woodland – an open stand of trees at least 8 metres tall with a canopy cover of 40% or more.

Broadleaved deciduous forest

Native coniferous forest – *including taiga, mountain coniferous forest and long-boled juniper woodland*

Mixed forest

Flood plain forest – *different types, including tugai forest*

Wooded steppe

Treeline ecotone – *those habitats, usually montane, where forest gives way gradually to sub-alpine/alpine meadows or other open landscapes*

Wooded desert/semi-desert – *saxaul and Asiatic poplar (turanga) woodland*

Scrub & shrubland

An open or closed stand of shrubs up to 3 metres tall. Bushes as formation.

Scrub – *predominantly deciduous species, e.g. tall Berberis, Rosa, Halimodendron etc., taller than head height*

Low bushes - *predominantly deciduous species, e.g. Spirea, Caragana etc, not hiding a man, i.e. waist to shoulder height.*

Juniper scrub – *prostrate juniper bushes, as a distinct evergreen formation.*

Grassland

Grassland – land covered with grasses and other herbs, either without woody plants or the latter not covering more than 10% of the ground.

Steppe/dry calcareous grassland – *steppe and dry grassland on “grey” soils (different types of dry steppe). “Grassland” here and below means open grassy landscape with predominance of perennial herbage in contrast to desert/semi-desert with many ephemerals.*

Dry grassland on sandy soils

Alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland

Humid grassland

Mesophile grassland/tall grass steppe – *moist (but not flooded) tall-grass meadows and classic steppe on chestnut soils and black earth.*

Mountain tundra

Desert

Desert – arid landscapes with a sparse plant cover, except in depressions where water accumulates. The sandy, stony or rocky substrate contributes more to the appearance of the landscape than does the vegetation.

Desert/semi-desert - sandy

Desert/semi-desert - clay

Desert/semi-desert - stony

Desert/semi-desert - salty

Wetlands

Wetland – areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, and which may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands.

Mudflat/sandflat

Saltmarsh

Sand dunes/sand beach

Shingle/stony beach

Coastal lagoon

Standing fresh water – *lakes and ponds*

Standing brackish and salt water – *lakes and ponds*

River/stream – *all natural areas of flowing water*

Raised bog

Water-fringe vegetation – *reedbeds, sedge or rush beds, wet grassland*

Fen/transition mire/spring

Artificial water body – *reservoirs, canals*

Temporary water body – *seasonal or sporadic areas of open water in desert/semi-desert*

Marine areas

Self-explanatory.

Open sea

Sea inlet/coastal feature

Rocky areas

All areas dominated by bare, rocky open ground where vegetation is sparse or absent.

Rock stacks/islands – *these can be coastal or inland*

Scree/boulders/bare rocky areas – *predominantly vegetation-free areas, usually in mountains, including moraines, "corums", opened stony slopes.*

Inland cliffs – *includes rocky outcrops and cliff faces in mountains or along river valleys; also sand cliffs, chinks. The main feature is not the ground, but the volumetric structure, i.e. sharp vertical splitting of relief.*

Inland sand dunes – *dunes not associated with a wetland*

Caves

Artificial landscape

All terrestrial habitats predominantly created or managed by human activities.

Highly improved, re-seeded grassland – *grassland with heavy inputs of fertiliser and/or where the native species have been replaced by commercial varieties for intensive hay or silage production*

Arable land – *all areas where annual crops are grown*

Perennial crops/orchards/groves – *vineyards, fruit and nut orchards etc.*

Forestry plantation – *including plantations for reforestation, growing of commercial wood, forest shelter-belts.*

Urban parks/gardens

Other urban/industrial areas

Ruderal land – *disturbed waste ground*

Introduced/exotic vegetation

Introduced/exotic vegetation – includes only non-cultivated species or those that have escaped from cultivation. *Please, describe briefly!*

Unknown

Only use if it is impossible to describe the area using any of the above categories.

Section F

Data Entry Form – completed example

Zhusandala, south-east Kazakhstan

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM
1/8

1 Compiler:		Sergey Sklyarenko			2 Date 01.08.2005	
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:		5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only)::		
		KZ 018				
GENERAL DATA						
6 National Site Name:		Zhusandala				
7 International Site Name:		Zhusandala				
8 Country:		Kazakhstan				
9 Administrative Region (level 1)				10 Administrative Region (level 2)		
Almaty region				Zhambylsky district		
11 Area (ha)		12 Area accuracy (A,B,C or U)		13 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon)		
80000		B		44⁰30' N 75⁰00' E		
14 Altitude (m)		15 Map (Y,N)		16 Management Plan (Y,N)		17 Ownership (P,S,C,R,I,X,O,U)
Min:		Yes		No		X
360		400				
18 General Description:						
Zhusandala plain and edge of sand dunes between Almaty-Karaganda route and main Taukum desert						
CRITERIA						
19 EBA code for proposed IBA:			20 Biome code for proposed IBA:		21 Criteria proposed for IBA:	
					A1, A3	
22 Criteria notes:						
<p>The site supports a high density, stable breeding population of Houbara Bustard as it provides optimum conditions for the species. It is also used as a stopover for migrating Houbara from other regions. These factors fulfil the A1 criteria. The site is also a typical example of the northern desert, with a wide range of biome restricted species fulfilling the A3 criteria.</p>						

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

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1 Compiler:	Sergey Sklyarenko		2 Date	01.08.2005
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:	KZ 018	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):

HABITATS AND %COVER		
Type	33 Presence	34 % Cover
Forest and woodland	X	5
Broadleaved deciduous forest		
Native coniferous forest		
Mixed forest		
Flood plain forest		
Wooded steppe		
Treeline ecotone		
Wooded desert/semi-desert	X	
Scrub & shrubland		
Scrub		
Low bushes		
Juniper scrub		
Grassland		
Steppe/dry calcareous grassland		
Dry grassland on sandy soils		
Alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland		
Humid grassland		
Mesophile grassland/tall grass steppe		
Mountain tundra		
Desert	X	95
Desert/semi-desert - sandy	X	
Desert/semi-desert - clay	X	
Desert/semi-desert - stony		
Desert/semi-desert - salty		
Wetlands		
Mudflat/sandflat		
Saltmarsh		
Sand-dunes/sand beach		
Shingle/stony beach		
Coastal lagoon		
Standing fresh water		
Standing brackish and salt water		
River/stream		
Water-fringe vegetation		
Raised bog		
Fen/transition mire/spring		
Artificial water body		
Temporary water body		
Marine areas		
Open sea		
Sea inlet/coastal feature		
Rocky areas		
Rock stacks/islands		
Sea cliff/rocky shore		
Scree/boulders/bare rocky areas		
Inland cliffs		
Caves		

First level to be used at global level for all IBAs. Second level determined regionally.

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

1 Compiler:	Sergey Sklyarenko			2 Date
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:	KZ 018	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only): 01.08.2005

HABITATS AND %COVER

Type	33 Presence	34 % Cover
Artificial landscape		
Highly improved reseeded grassland		
Arable land		
Perennial crops/orchards/groves		
Forestry plantation		
Urban parks/gardens		
Other urban/industrial areas		
Ruderal land		
Introduced/exotic vegetation		
Unknown		

First level to be used at global level for all IBAs. Second level determined regionally

BirdLife International IBA DATA FORM

5/8

1 Compiler:	Sergey Sklyarenko		2 Date	01.08.2005
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:	KZ 018	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):

LANDUSE AND %COVER

Type	35 Presence	36 % Cover
Agriculture ¹	X	100 (domestic animals pasture with low intensity)
Fisheries/aquaculture		
Forestry		
Hunting ²		
Military		
Nature conservation and research	X	100 (the territory is in "zapovedny zone" with sanctuary regime)
Tourism/recreation ³		
Urban/industrial/transport ⁴		
Water management (including watershed management)		
Other ⁵		
Not utilized		
Unknown		

- 1 Includes pastoral and arable
- 2 Only include hunting as a landuse if land is officially designated for hunting
- 3 Only record tourism or recreation as a landuse if land is allocated to this i.e if it is possible to map this landuse
- 4 Includes residential areas/mining
- 5 Specify in notes field

THREATS AND IMPORTANCE SCORE

Type (Negative impacts of....)	37 Presence	38 Importance
Abandonment/reduction of land management ¹	X	U
Afforestation		
Agriculture intensification and expansion ²	X	C (overgrazing at some plots, and land use intensification is possible)
Aquaculture and fisheries		
Burning of vegetation ³		
Consequences of animal/plant introductions		
Construction and impact of dykes/dams/barrages		
Deforestation (commercial)		
Disturbance to birds ⁴	X	C
Drainage		
Dredging and canalization		
Extraction industry (mining)		
Filling in of wetlands		
Firewood collection	X	C
Forest grazing		
Groundwater abstraction		
Industrialization/urbanization ⁵		
Infrastructure ⁶		
Intensified forest management		
Natural events ⁷		
Recreation, tourism		
Selective logging/cutting		
Shifting agriculture		
Unsustainable exploitation ⁸	X	C (illegal hunting)
Other ⁹		
Unknown		

- 1 Including undergrazing
- 2 Including irrigation, high fertilizer input, excessive use of chemicals, changes in crop species or cultivation, loss of habitat, overgrazing and pest control on non target species
- 3 Not caused by natural events
- 4 Limited to direct, often wilful, interference to birds by man and domestic animals, e.g. dogs
- 5 Includes construction, chemical run off, spillage, sewerage effluent, windfarms, etc
- 6 Includes roads, railways, overhead transmission lines, etc
- 7 Encompassing drought, erosion, storms, etc
- 8 Including hunting, egg collection, etc
- 9 Pollution for which the cause(s) can not be identified should be placed under 'Other' and explained in the notes field

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM

6/8

1 Compiler: Sergey Sklyarenko		2 Date 01.08.2005	
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code: KZ 018	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):
PROTECTED AREAS			
39 Code:		40 Status (Sec use only):	
41 Country: Kazakhstan		42 Name: Zhasandala state nature reserved zone of republican importance	
43 Year: 2002		44 Designation: state nature reserved zone of republican importance	
46 Area (ha): 2 757 500		45 IUCN Category:	
48 Relationship to IBA: IBA included in the SPA		47 Central Coordinates (Lat/Lon): 44⁰ 20' N, 74⁰ 30' E	
		49 Overlap (ha): 80000	
50 Notes: The reserved zone was created by the decision of the Government of Kazakhstan in 2002, but in 2005, details of the borders and land ownership had not be confirmed. The territory is protected by inspectors (game-keepers) of "Okhotzooptom" company (a division of the Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Ministry of Agriculture)			
INTERVENTIONS no			
51 Intervener:		52 Type:	
53 Subject:			
54 To whom:			
55 Date action started		56 Date of last information	
		57 Correspondence file	
58 Status of intervention:			
59 Notes:			

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM
7/8

1 Compiler:	Sergey Sklyarenko			2 Date: 01.08.2005
3 National IBA Code:		4 Temporary IBA Code:	KZ 018	5 Final IBA Code (secretariat use only):
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
60 General ornithological descriptor:				
<p>Ornithofauna includes about 200 species (Berezovikov et al., 1999), including 83 breeding, more than 100 migrating through. Breeding species represent the typical complex of northern Eurasian desert with such species as <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>, <i>Aquila heliaca</i>, <i>Falco naumanni</i>, <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>, <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>, <i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>, <i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>, <i>Pterocles orientalis</i>, <i>Calandrella rufescens</i>, <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>, <i>Hippolais rama</i>, <i>Sylvia nana</i>, <i>Oenanthe deserti</i>, <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>, <i>Lanius pallidirostris (excubitor)</i>, <i>Corvus ruficollis</i>, <i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>, <i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>.</p>				
61 Other Fauna / Flora:				
<p>Fauna of the area includes 2 species of amphibians, 15 species of reptiles, 40 species of mammals. Mammals represent a typical desert complex: wolf, fox, desert fox, <i>Rhombomys opimus</i> and <i>Rh. meridionalis</i>, jerboas, a number of species of <i>Muridae</i>, long-eared hedgehog, desert hare etc.; of ungulates, goitered gazelle is common, but not numerous. Typical reptiles are steppe agama, steppe tortoise, several species of <i>Phrynocephalus</i> and <i>Eremias</i> genus, sand-boa, arrow-snake, <i>Agkistrodon halis</i> and <i>Elaphe dione</i>.</p> <p>Flora is represented with typical <i>salsola-arthemisia</i>, <i>nanophyton-arthemisia</i>, ephemera-gramineous associations, with plots of saxaul and tamarix, and with saxaul, <i>Calligonum</i>, <i>Salsola Richteri</i> on sand dunes. In total, the flora consist of about 200 species of flowering plants, 5% of them are endemics to Kazakhstan (Osmanova et al., 1988).</p>				
62 Research / Conservation Projects:				
<p>In 1995-1996, the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Science of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the National Avian Research Centre of UAE, studied the breeding biology of Houbara Bustard, and incidentally - ornithofauna of the area (Berezovikov et al., 1999). In 2001-2005, annual surveys of Houbara were conducted.</p>				
63 Habitats / Land Use / Threats:				
<p>Main habitats are grey-soiled arthemisia-nanophyton plain with gramineous herbs association, separate plots of saxaul and tamarix, and the margin sand dunes of the Taukum desert (fixed sands with saxaul, <i>Calligonum</i> etc.). The land is used for pasture with relatively low intensity, ten times less than in the Soviet period (20 years ago). But the number of domestic animals is increasing gradually, and a threat of overgrazing appears at some plots. Next threat is illegal hunting, especially of gazelles, and over-exploitation of the Houbara population during short (about 2 weeks) falconry hunts, which are conducted here annually by permits from the Government of Kazakhstan.</p>				
64 Interventions:				
<p>No</p>				

BirdLife International IBA DATABASE DATA ENTRY FORM

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65 KEY REFERENCES

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Appendix 1

Central Asian species list, threshold values for congregatory birds and summary table

Appendix 1. Threshold values for congregatory birds and summary table

The following table includes the threshold values for congregatory waterbirds and terrestrial species according to criteria A4i respectively A4ii. Additionally it sums up the information given in the other tables in appendices 1-3 allowing to determine the relevance of each bird species occurring in Central Asia (543 species, following regionally check-lists and books) for the identification of IBAs.

Notations in country columns: *x*- the species regularly occurring in the country; blank cell - not registered in the country; *V* – vagrant, only single observations; *?* – the status is not clear.

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	x	V			x				250		x	
Arctic Loon	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	x	x	V		x				1 250		x	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				350		x	
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps griseigena</i>	x	x	x		x				275		x	
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	x	x	x		x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	250		x	
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	x	x	x	x	x				250		x	
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	V											
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	V											
Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				500		x	
Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>	V											
White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	x	x	V	x	x				230		x	
Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	x	x	V	x	x	VU	30		110		x	
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	x	x			x				1 000		x	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	x	V		V	V				100		x	
Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	x	x	x	x	x				250		x	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	x	x			x				1 000		x	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	x	x	?	x	x				250		x	
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	x	x		x	x				230		x	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	x	x	V?	x	x				250		x	
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	x	x	x	x	x				45		x	
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	x	x	x	x	x				50		x	x
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	x	x	V	V	x				2 900		x	
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 500		x	

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus (bewickii)</i>	x	V	V		V				100		x	
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	370		x	
Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	x	x	x	V					3 475		x	
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	x	x	V	V					5 575		x	
Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	x	x			x	VU	15		110		x	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 650		x	
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	?	V	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)	560		x	
Swan Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	x	V				EN	1		550		x	
Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	V											
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	x								2 200		x	
Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	x	x			x	VU	60		880		x	
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	x	x	x	x	x				500		x	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	x	x	x	x	x				800		x	
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	5 500		x	
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 800		x	
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	x	x	x	x	x				11 500		x	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	x	x	x	x	x				8 750		x	
Spotbill Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>		V										
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	x	x	x	x	x				11 800		x	
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	x	x	x	x	x				6 750		x	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	x	x	x	x	x				5 800		x	
Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	V	V	V									
Falcatid Duck	<i>Anas falcata</i>	V	V			V							
Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	x	x		x	x	VU	30		100		x	
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 500		x	
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	x	x	x	x	x				8 500		x	
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	x	x	x	x	x	NT	30		1 000		x	
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	x	x	x	x	x				7 000		x	
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	x	V	V		x				1 810		x	
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	x	V	V		V				20 000		x	
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	x	V			V				12 000		x	
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	x	V	?	x	x				8 400		x	
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	x											
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	270		x	
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	V											
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	300		x	
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	x	V	x		x				100		x	
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	x	x	x	x	x				200		x	
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	x	x	?	x	x	EN	1		76		x	

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinoides</i>	x	x	x	x	x							x
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							x
Laggar	<i>Falco jugger</i>	V	V	?		V	NT						
Hazel Grouse	<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	x											
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	x											
Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	x		x									
Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Altai Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus altaicus</i>	x							Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Tibet Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>				x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Caspian Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>					x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	x	x	?									
Daurian Partridge	<i>Perdix dauurica</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian Steppe				
See-see Partridge	<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	V	x		x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Francoline	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>					x							
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				500		x	
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	x	x	?	x	x						x	
Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>	x	x	?	x	x				500		x	
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	x	x	?	x	x				500		x	
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	x	x	x	x	x	NT	60				x	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	x				x						x	
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	x	x	x	x	x				20 000		x	
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				700		x	x
Siberian Crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	x	x			x	CR	1		1		x	x
Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Steppe	1 000		x	x
White-naped Crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	V											
Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	V											
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	x	x	x	x	V	NT	30	Eurasian Steppe				
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	x	x	V	x	V	VU	15	Eurasian Steppe				
Houbara Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	x	x	?	x	x	VU	30	Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	x	x	x	x	x						x	
Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	x	V			x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	x	x	V	x	x				1 500		x	
Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	x	?	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)			x	

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				350		x	
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avocetta</i>	x	x	x	x	x				375		x	
Common Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	x	x	?		V	DD	30	Eurasian Steppe	310		x	
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	?	V										
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	x	x	x	x	x				500		x	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	x	x			x				2 100		x	
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert	380		x	
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	x	x	?		x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert	250		x	
Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	V		x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	V	V										
Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	x	x	V		V?				1 000		x	
Eurasian Golden-plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	x	x	V		V				4 375		x	
Pacific Golden-plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	x	x	x	x	V				750		x	
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	x	x	V	V	V				2 500		x	
White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Chettusia leucura</i>	x	x	?	x	x				250		x	
Sociable Lapwing	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	x	x	V	x	x	CR	1	Eurasian Steppe	10		x	
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		V			x							
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				20 000		x	
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	V											
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	x	x	x	V	x				2 600		x	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	x	x	x	x	x				11 000		x	
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	x	x	?	x	x				10 000		x	
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	x	x	?	x					1 000		x	
Rufous-nacked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	x											
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 700		x	
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	x	x	x	x	x				13 300		x	
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	V											
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	x											
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	x	x	x	V	x				630		x	
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	x	x	x	x	x				15 000		x	
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				500		x	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	x	x	x	x	x				15 000		x	
Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	x	x	x		x	NT	60		5 000		x	
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	x	V							1 000		x	
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	x	V						Boreal Forest (Taiga)	1 000		x	
Solitary Snipe	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	x	x	x	x	V			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)	250		x	
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	x	x				NT	6	Eurasian Steppe	10		x	

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	x	x	x	x	x				5 000		x	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	x	x	V	x	x				1 000		x	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	x	x	V		V				5 200		x	
Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	V											
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	x	x	x	V	x				10 000		x	
Slender-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	x	x			V?	CR	1	Boreal Forest (Taiga)	1		x	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 250		x	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 700		x	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 750		x	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	x	x		x	x				5 125		x	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)	10 000		x	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	x	x		x	x				1 000		x	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	x	V		V	V				5 000		x	
Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	V	V										
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	V	V			V							
Great Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ichthyæetus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Steppe	1 000		x	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	?V											
Relict Gull	<i>Larus relictus</i>	x					VU	30	Eurasian Steppe	120		x	
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	x	V	x		x				1 000		x	
Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				2 500		x	
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	x	x	?	x	x				1 500		x	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	V	V			V							
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	x	x	x	x	x				10 000		x	
Heuglin's Gull	<i>Larus heuglini</i>	x								5 000		x	
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	V											
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	V											
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>		V		x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)	1 000			
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	V		?									
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	x	x	?	x	x				250		x	
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	x				x				1 100		x	
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	x	x	?		x				250		x	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	x	x	x	x	x				1 000		x	
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	x	x	x	x	x				250		x	

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	x	x	?	x	x				1 000		x	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	x	x	V	x	x				4 000		x	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	x	x	?	x	V				20 000		x	
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	x	x	V	x	x							
Pallas's Sandgrouse	<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Tibet Sandgrouse	<i>Syrrhaptes tibetanana</i>				x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>	x	x	x	x								
Pale-backed Pigeon	<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	x	x	x	x	x	VU	30	Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	x	x	x	x	V							
Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>	V?		x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Common Wood-pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
European Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Oriental Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	x	x	?	V	V							
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>		V										
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>					V							
Common Scops-owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pallid Scops-owl	<i>Otus brucei</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Eurasian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	x		V		V							
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	x		x					Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Eurasian Pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>					V							
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	x	V	x	V				Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Eurasian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	x	x		x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	?	V										
House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>		x		x	x							

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	x	V										
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	x	x	x	x	x					40 000		
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	NT	60					
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Grey-faced Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	x											
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>					x							
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	x											
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	x		x		V							
White-winged Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucopterus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
White-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	x											
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	x											
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	x		x					Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>		x		x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-winged Lark	<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	x	x	x		x			Eurasian Steppe				
Black Lark	<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	x	x	V		V			Eurasian Steppe				
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Salt-marsh Lark	<i>Calandrella cheleensis</i>	x	x	?		V			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Hume's Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	x	x	?	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	x				x							
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	x	x	x	?	x					250 000		
Pale Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	x	?	?	x								
Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>		x		x								
Eurasian Crag-martin	<i>Riparia rupestris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>		x		x	V							
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x	x	x	x					800 000		
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Northern House-martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	x	x	x	x	x							

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	x	x	V		V							
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	x											
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Petchora Pipit	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>		x										
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	x	x	x	V	x							
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	x	x		V	x							
Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	x	x			V							
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	x	x	x	x	x					225 000		
Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla feldegg</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Yellow-backed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla lutea</i>	x	x		x	x							
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla personata</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Grey Hypocolius	<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>					x							
White-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>		V		V								
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	x	x	x	x								
Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	x	x	x	x								
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	x	x	x	x								
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	x	x			V							
Siberian Accentor	<i>Prunella montanella</i>	V	x										
Radde's Accentor	<i>Prunella ocularis</i>					x							
Brown Accentor	<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Black-throated Accentor	<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Rufous-streaked Accentor	<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	x	x	x	V	x							
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	x	x	?		x							
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	x											
White-tailed Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Orange-flanked Bush-robin	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	x	V										
White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Blue-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>	x	x	x	x				Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Rufous-backed Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-winged Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>		V										
White-capped River Chat	<i>Chaimarromis leucocephala</i>		x		x								
Plumbeous Water-redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>				V								
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	x	V			V							
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-throated Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	V					VU		Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	x	x	V	x	x							
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	x	x			x							
Variable Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	x	x	?	x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	x	x		x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	x	x	V	x	x							
Rufous-tailed Weatear	<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>				x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Rufous Bush Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	x	x		x	x							
Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	x	x										
Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Red-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	x	x	V		V							
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	x	x			x							
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	x	x	?									
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	V											
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	V				x							
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	x	x	x	x								
Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	x	x		x								
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	x		?									
Common Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	x											
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	x	x	V	x	x							

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Streaked Scrub-Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	x	x		x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
White-browed Tit-Warbler	<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Tersiphone paradisi</i>	x	x	x	x								
Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	x											
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Rufous-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	?	x	?	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>		x		V								
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	x	x	?	x	x							
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	x	x		V								
Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	V				V							
Streaked Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>		x		x	x							
Bearded Parrotbill	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	x		x		x							
Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	x											
Willow Tit	<i>Parus montanus</i>	x											
Songar Tit	<i>Parus songarus</i>	x		x					Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Siberian Tit	<i>Parus cinctus</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	x		x		x							
Rufous-naped (Dark-grey) Tit	<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	x				x							
Yellow-breasted Tit	<i>Parus flavipectus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Azure Tit	<i>Parus cyanus</i>	x		x									
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	x		x									
Turkestan Tit	<i>Parus bokharensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Grey Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>					x							
Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	x											
Eastern Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta tephronota</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Eurasian Tree-creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	x	V	x									
Bar-tailed Tree-creeper	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	V	x	x	x	x			Sino-Himalayan Temperate Forest				
Eurasian Penduline-tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-crowned Penduline-tit	<i>Remiz coronatus</i>	x	x		x	x							
Black-headed Penduline-tit	<i>Remiz macronyx</i>	x	x		x	x							
Eurasian Golden-oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	x	V										
Turkestan Red-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Rufous-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	x	x	x	x								
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	x	x	?	x	x							

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>					x							
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	x	x	x	x	V							
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Northern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>					x							
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	x											
Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pander's Ground Jay	<i>Podoces panderi</i>	x	x			x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Henderson's Ground Jay	<i>Podoces hendersoni</i>	V											
Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	x		x									
Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus dauuricus</i>	x	V										
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>	x	x		x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>					V							
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Common Mynah	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
#	<i>Passer indicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Saxaul Sparrow	<i>Passer ammodendri</i>	x	x		x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>		x			x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pale Rock Sparrow	<i>Carospiza brachydactyla</i>					x							
Afghan Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla theresae</i>					V							
White-winged Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Fire-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	x	x	x		x							

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Grey-headed Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis caniceps</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Eurasian Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	x	x	x	x	V							
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	x	x	x		V							
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	V											
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	x	V	x	x	V			Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Plain Mountain-finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Black-headed Mountain-finch	<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Asian Rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	x											
Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys sanguinea</i>	x	x	x	x	V			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Mongolian Finch	<i>Bucanetes mongolicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Trumperter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	x	x			x							
Desert Finch	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pallas's Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Red-mantled Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rhodochlamys</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Scarlet Rosefinch (<u>ssp. of Red-mantled R.</u>)	<i>Carpodacus grandis</i> (<u>C. rh. grandis</u>)	x	x	?	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Great Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	x	x	x	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Red-fronted Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>	x	x	?	x				Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	x							Boreal Forest (Taiga)				
Long-tailed Rosefinch	<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	x	V	x									
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	x	x	?		V							
Grey Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula cineracea</i>	x	x	?									
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian High Montane (Alpine and Tibetan)				
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	x											
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	x	V	?									
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephala</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
White-capped Bunting	<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Godlewski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>	x	x										
Meadow Bunting	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	x	x	x									
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	x	x		x	x							
Grey-necked Bunting	<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Irano-Turanian Mountains				
Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	x	V	V		V			Boreal Forest (Taiga)				

English name	Scientific name	KZ	UZ	KG	TJ	TU	Threat Status	A1 ¹	A3	A4i ¹	A4ii ¹	A4iii	A4iv
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	x	V	?	V								
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	x					NT	60					
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	x	x	x	x	x							
Pallas's Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	x											
Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	x	x										
Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	x											
Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	x	x	x	x	x			Eurasian Desert and Semi-desert				
Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>		x										

¹All thresholds are given as number of individuals (to calculate numbers of breeding pairs divide by three).

²All 1% criteria and populations delimitation of waterbirds mentioned in the notes column are from Delany & Scott (2002) with some corrections after discussion with BirdLife and RBCU (for West Siberia Criteria).