

Instructions for photographing dead wild birds

Take a photo of the carcass from all sides (up, down, right, left, and a close shot of the head). Take a photo of the carcass with the surrounding area at a radius of 2 meters and 4-5 meters. Take a photo from a distance (approximately 10 metres, and, if possible, while standing at a higher point). You can use your mobile phone or any type of camera. Photos can be sent by email to: spp@spp.gr

Examples of photographs



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spp archive/ Francisco Marquez/The Living Med

www.prespawaterbirds.gr

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRESPA



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Contribution to the management of incidences of disease outbreaks in waterbirds in the Prespa National Park

What to do in cases of mass mortality of wild birds in Prespa

Texts by: O. Alexandrou, G. Catsadorakis • Graphic editing: E. Savvatopoulou



What should I do if I find dead or obviously sick wild birds?

Finding a dead wild bird is a common occurrence and should not generally raise concerns, since its death is usually due to natural causes (e.g. bad weather conditions, starvation etc.) or an injury. However, if we encounter incidents that seem unnatural (e.g. more than one dead bird in a small radius), then we should report the incident to the competent authorities, as soon as possible. At the same time, we should inform the Management Body for the Prespa National Park or alternatively the Society for the Protection of Prespa.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE LOCAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES

Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine
TEL: 23850 54556, 23850 54558, 23850 54565



NOTIFICATION TO THE MANAGEMENT BODY FOR THE PRESPA NATIONAL PARK

In all cases, and especially during weekends, public holidays or when communication with the local veterinary authorities is not feasible for any reason

TEL: 23850 51870/ 23850 51433
6943881513



NOTIFICATION TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRESPA

During weekends, public holidays or when communication with the local veterinary authorities is not feasible for any reason

TEL: 23850 51211
6986387949/ 6975205994

If, for any reason, we cannot communicate with any of the above agencies, we take some photographs with our mobile phone and determine our position by GPS, if such an application is available on our mobile phone. Then we continue our efforts to contact the above agencies.

WE NEVER TOUCH OR COLLECT DEAD WILD BIRDS

Map of areas where high vigilance is needed



AVIAN FLU: Avian flu usually occurs during the winter months, when temperatures are low; it is transmitted by waterbirds, which are usually carriers of the low pathogenic avian flu viruses that do not make them sick, but can occasionally also be affected by the highly pathogenic avian flu virus strains that can affect domestic poultry, causing high mortality. In the lakeside villages of Agios Achillios and Mikrolimni at Lesser Prespa and Psarades at Great Prespa, there are domestic poultry that move freely next to the wetland. Apart from the fact that this practice is illegal according to the law, it also constitutes a potential risk for outbreaks of cases of avian flu.

AVIAN BOTULISM: Cases of avian botulism usually occur during the summer months, when temperatures are high. Avian botulism is associated with low oxygen levels in the water, high temperatures (above 35°C) and eutrophication, and therefore areas with shallow water and a lot of nutrients, such as Vromolimni and the area with the waterbird colonies at Krina, are considered more vulnerable.

