

CRANE MIGRATION IN TRANSCARPATHIA, UKRAINE

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The crane (*Grus grus*) was input into the last edition of the Red Book of Ukraine. It is important to protect this species not only on the breeding territories but on the whole way of migrations as well. The last data on the nesting of cranes in Transcarpathian is from the beginning of the XX c. (Molnar, 1933 in Fauna CSSR, 19 ; Grabar, 1931). Nowadays the cranes are typical transcarpathian migrants. During seasonal migrations in Transcarpathia we had observe crane flocks of 20-100 individuals (table).

Data	No. of birds/flock
02.10.81	30
07.10.83	21
17.10.84	40
23.10.91	50
29.09.92	84
10.10.92	160, 100
17.09.93	53, 30
29.09.93	7
18.10.93	150, 100
15.01.94	70
06.02.94	80
20.10.94	100, 120
10.03.95	30

According to A. Randik (1987), 2/3 of cranes which are gathering in East Slovakian Lowland during the spring, continue their route along the Uzh River in the Transcarpathian Ukraine. The collected data show us that the main flyways of the cranes are the Uzh and Turja River valleys, later they cross the East Carpathians through the Beskid ridge which is between the Uzh and Latorica rivers. The autumn migrations of cranes in Transcarpathia is more wide and they go through the whole territory of the East Carpathian mountains. The data obtained from the Svidovec mountain ridge evidence that during the autumn migrations some little flyways are exist which all together makes the total transcarpathian migration route.