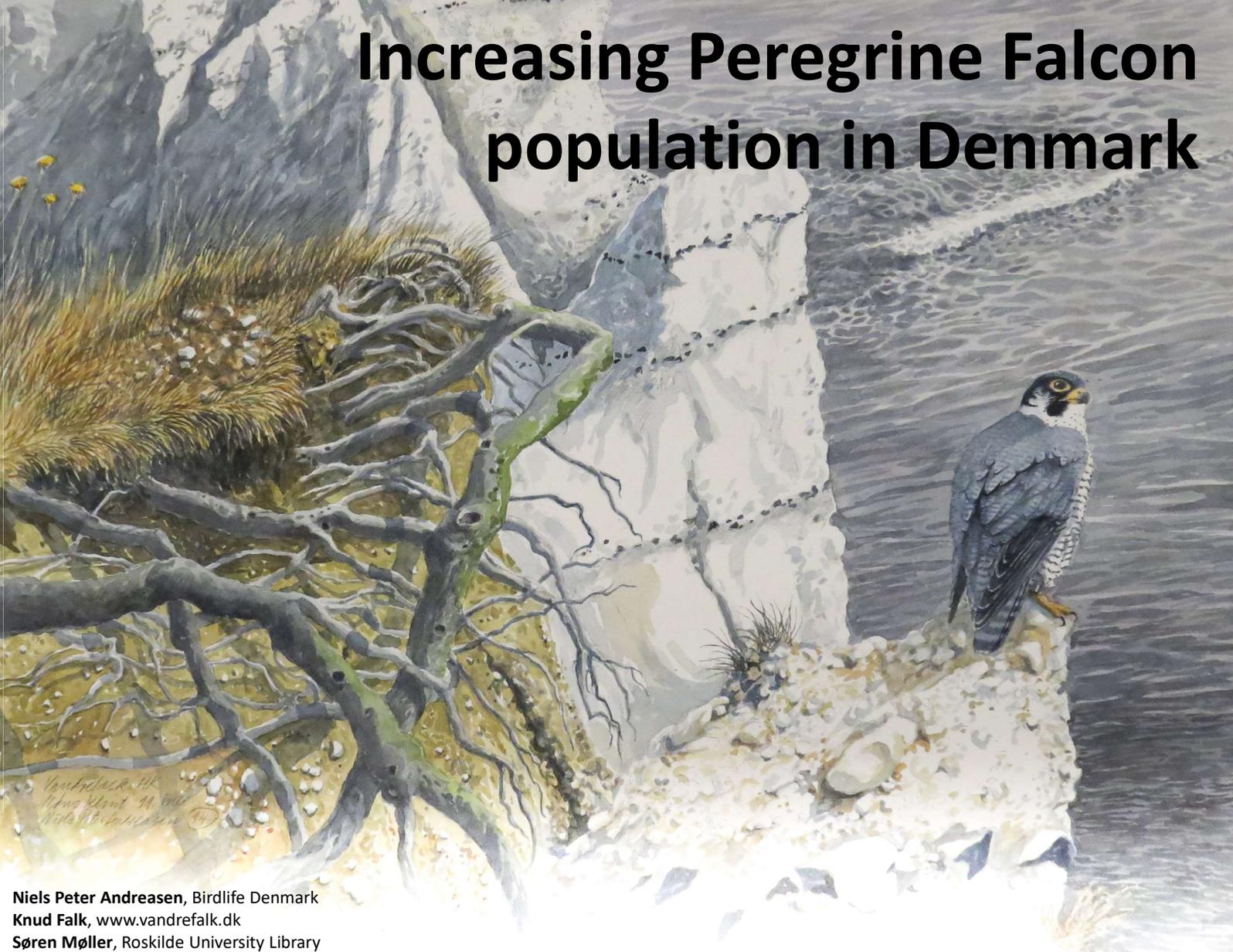
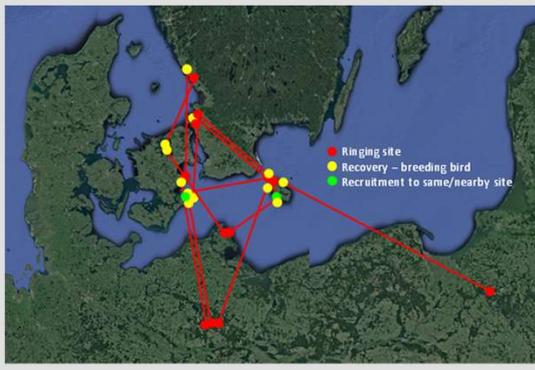


Increasing Peregrine Falcon population in Denmark



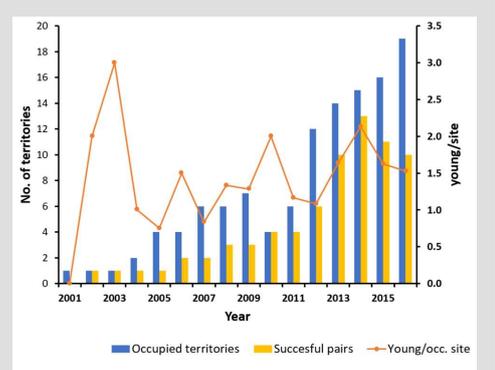
Niels Peter Andreasen, Birdlife Denmark
 Knud Falk, www.vandrefalk.dk
 Søren Møller, Roskilde University Library



Observations of ringed Peregrines at breeding sites reveal significant connectivity with neighbouring countries as well as emergence of local recruitment.

A volunteer network coordinated by Birdlife Denmark are surveying classical and new, potential breeding sites annually to report occupancy, breeding success and identify ringed adults. About half the young are ringed each year by Copenhagen Bird Ringing Centre, Natural History Museum of Denmark.

After a long absence (from 1972) the first pair attempted breeding in 2001 and since then the population has grown – most rapidly from 2012 – to 19 known territorial pairs in 2016.



Population recovery and productivity of since the re-establishment in 2001; the high productivity in early years biased by small sample size.

Most pairs breed on coastal cliffs and in stone quarries while a few nest on man-made structures, including nest boxes at bridges and power plants.



Measurements of the eggshell fragments (2009-10) show that the thickness is "normal" (0.342 mm) when compared to pre-DDT eggs (0.336 mm) held at Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, indicating that the load of eggshell thinning pollutants, especially DDT and its degradation products, in the Danish Peregrines is low and no longer of concern.