

TO STUDY THE METHOD OF TRACKING FLYING BIRDS OF PREY EVERY FIFTEEN SECOND

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ABSTRACT: *This article makes study of the method of tracking flying birds of prey every fifteen second. On this case, both methodological and theoretical aspects of the tracking flying birds of prey. In conclusion, outcomes and shortcomings were stated to make further development.*

Keywords: Flying birds, methods, methodology, research, analyses, Uzbekistan.

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I. Introduction

Since March 2020, bird observations start on the area of the proposed wind farm in the Navoi region near the city of Zarafshan. The purpose of ornithological monitoring is to conduct systematic field studies at ornithological monitoring points to assess the species composition, number, territorial distribution, nature of stay, and daily activity of birds during spring migration and the beginning of nesting to predict the possibility of collision of birds with the blades of wind turbines.

In the future it is planned to conduct regular monitoring, which allows you to take into account the risks from the wind farm for birds in the project area.

This report presents the primary materials of field studies in this territory from March 15 to March 30, 2020.

II. Research Methods

The research methods were based on international best practice recommendations, in particular those set forth in the Scottish Natural Heritage: recommended bird survey methods to justify the

assessment of the impact of surface wind farms. The detection and identification range of large species as golden eagles was up to 2 km, and of small passerines 50 m. Directions and flight altitude were taken into account.

During observations, photographing and short video shooting of birds were carried out, which is used to confirm the correct determination of species and obtain additional data on the number of individuals. There are used binoculars (10 times), the photocamera (24 and 50 times), respectively, with a focal length of 550 mm, and 1200 mm

III. Vantage Points

Points and numbering for stationary monitoring in the project area are agreed with the Client. Points are located so as to cover the territory as fully as possible. The duration of observations at each point (point) was at least 3 hours. Observations were carried out at 14 stationary points and during movement within the territory. At each point, one observation was made. The total duration of surveys was **108** hours.

VantagePoints	Coordinates
1	41.582349° 64.319863°
2	41.585587° 64.354108°
3	41.598941° 64.372037°
4	41.583273° 64.396787°
5	41.572261° 64.411438°
6	41.558646° 64.423624°
7	41.545439° 64.443781°
8	41.572008° 64.448397°
9	41.611622° 64.478777°
10	41.559152° 64.476963°
11	41.587621° 64.477994°
12	41.577904° 64.498747°
13	41.584269° 64.537449°
14	41.569329° 64.576066°

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-1 The coordinates of the Vantage points of Zarafshan Wind Farm

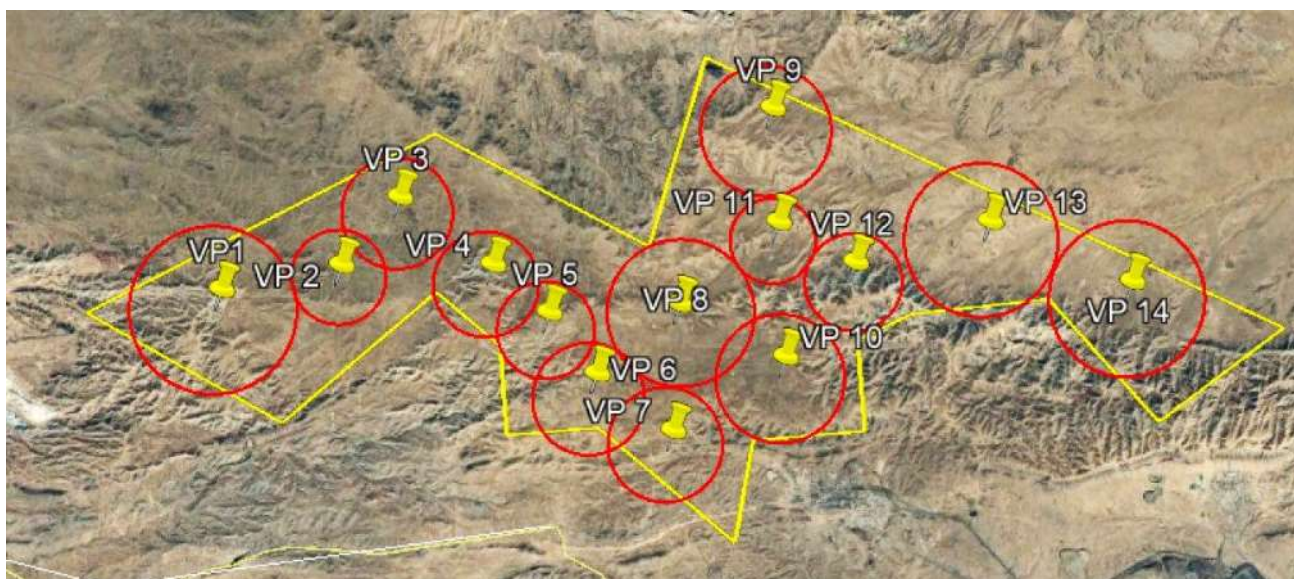


Fig. 1 Vantage Point locations

1. Vantage Points data log

VP.1

Date: 11.03.2020 Start and end time: 8:52 – 11:52

Weather:

The air temperature around 24-26°C sunny, hot.

Wind speed approx. (6-8 ms) No precipitation

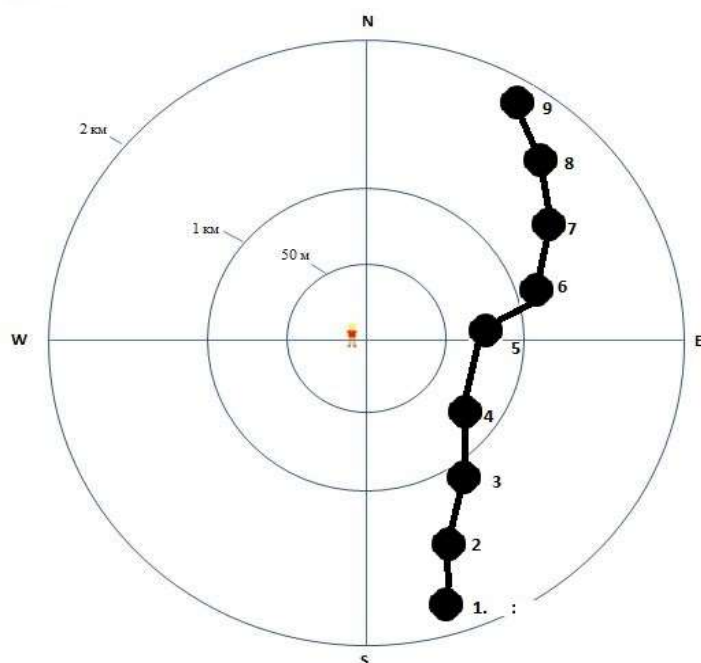


Fig. 2 Flight path VP1, 11.03.2020

●	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	1 50 m	2 50 m	3 55 m	4 55 m	5 55 m	6 50 m	7 50 m	8 50 m	9 50 m
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Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-2 Target species log VP 1, 11.03.2020

No.	Latin names	English names	Amount
1.	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen (Northern) Harrier	2
2.	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar Partridge	2
3.	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	5
4.	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	3
5.	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	12
6.	<i>Melanocoryphabimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark	6

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-3 Secondary species log VP 1, 11.03.2020

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