

KYTHERA ACTION GROUP NEWSLETTER DECEMBER 2009

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THE KYTHERA ACTION GROUP

The Kythera Action Group (KAG) is an informal, ad-hoc pressure group made up of people who have an immediate interest in protecting and preserving the environment of the island of Kythera, whether because they live or work there, own property there, or know and love the island and wish to preserve it from the ravages of uncontrolled development. For organisational purposes, and to comply with legal requirements for pressure groups, the KAG is under the nominal aegis of the Kythera Cultural Association (KCA; in Greek, Politistiki Etaireia Kytheron), a non-profit, limited liability company registered under Greek law.

Currently, the KAG is primarily involved in trying to prevent Kythera from turning into an industrial park for the benefit of a few large companies which regard the island as a promising potential site for the establishment of several large wind turbine parks.

The KAG and the KCA are in close liaison with other bodies involved in this effort, including the Kytherian Foundation for Culture and Development (KIPA), Kythera family network (www.kythera-family.net) and the Concerned Citizens Initiative of Leonidas Kontozis.

LATEST NEWS – TERNA VECTOR RETURN TO KYTHERA!

On 11 November, a team of technicians from Terna Energy SA arrived on the island to investigate whether any of the areas included in their applications to the Energy Regulatory Authority are likely to encounter objections from the forestry or archaeological services (unsurprisingly, the answer was no). This confirms that not only is the issue *not* going away, but it is on the contrary becoming much more urgent, as could be deduced from the Energy Minister's recent comments (see below, "Measures to cut red tape in RES projects"). It has also been finally confirmed that the illusion shared by all too many of the island's residents, namely that a small number of wind turbines sufficient for the island's needs might instead be installed, is now firmly out of the question –the companies concerned, the power company and government sources have all described this course of action as "selfish".

Terna Energy SA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GEK Terna Group, one of the country's largest construction firms; they have filed five of the nine applications registered to date for the construction of wind turbine parks on Kythera. In the words of their own website, "TERNA ENERGY SA is actively involved in the production of energy from Renewable Energy Sources and, in particular, in the construction and operation of Wind Farms [...] undertaking the full spectrum of activities and works required for the materialization of RES installations, from the investigation of the available renewable energy potential, to the design, licensing and construction, as well as operation, maintenance and commercial exploitation of RES units".

BACKGROUND TO THE WIND TURBINE CONTROVERSY

The following is a necessarily brief précis of the current situation.

In order to comply with EU requirements, Greece must urgently develop sources of alternative energy. For a variety of reasons, successive governments have chosen to do so primarily by encouraging the development of large, industrial-scale wind turbine parks; by definition, these have attracted the interest of the largest development and construction firms in the country. The track record of such developments in Greece is poor; their location and placement is almost invariably determined by criteria favouring the developers, with little respect for environmental considerations, and there is evidence that some developers have little or no interest in the maintenance and ongoing productivity of their sites. Wind turbine parks established elsewhere in Greece show a disturbingly high percentage of damaged or inoperative turbines.

The current procedure is for interested parties to submit requests for a license to install wind-turbines to the National Energy Regulatory Authority

or RAE (Rithmistiki Archi Energias – <http://www.rae.gr/en/>). Once a license is granted, a set procedure must be followed, including the commissioning of an environmental impact study. At present, such requests continue to be filed, but have not yet been formally considered.

Nine separate applications have so far been filed for Kythera (see appendix A for full details). Applications are for a total production expressed in megawatts (MW), not for a set number of wind turbines. However, if we divide the total number of MWs for all nine applications, which come to 321 MW, by the capacity of the currently most economical turbines, which are roughly 2MW each, we find that so far there have been applications for a total of over 160 wind turbines, each 135 metres tall (90 metres for the mast plus another 45 metres for the blades). The applications to date are mostly for the northern and central parts of the island, and there is every reason to suppose that there will be more in the pipeline. You can see the locations of some of the applications here: <http://www.kythera-family.net/index.php?nav=211-213>

WHY NOT WIND TURBINE PARKS ON KYTHERA?

It seems perverse, in view of the global warming crisis, to come out against the installation of wind turbines on Kythera, and the proponents of these schemes will of course make maximum use of this argument. There are, however, good reasons for objecting to the way matters are developing.

Unfortunately, one of these is that past experience of major construction and investment projects in Greece, particularly those affecting the environment, leaves very little reason to trust either the good intentions or the competence of any of the parties involved, whether government or investors. The fact that some of the earliest companies to be involved here

happily disseminated misinformation and, indeed, outright lies reinforces an instinctive lack of trust; these have included assurances that a wind turbine park would make the island self-sufficient in electricity, and that its presence will attract rather than repel tourists.

The truth is that the current submarine cable between Kythera and the mainland does not have sufficient capacity to carry electricity back from the island; in order to make wind turbines financially viable, a new cable would have to be sunk – a level of investment which could only be offset by installing a very large number of turbines, probably well over the 160 already mooted. At almost half the

height of the island's tallest mountain, and placed by definition along the skyline, these monsters would utterly dominate and transform the landscape. In addition, their installation would require the carving of 12-metre wide access roads along every mountainside.

The results of what would in effect be a transformation of Kythera into an

industrial park are that the landscape would be ruined, the island's only commercial activity, tourism, would go into rapid decline and land values would collapse; by way of compensation, one or two local construction firms would make enormous profits. The number of job opportunities open to Kytherians during construction and thereafter would be negligible.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The new government formed following last autumn's parliamentary elections has no choice but to pursue the energy policies began by their predecessors. In fact, according to a recent statement by the new environment minister (see below), *"the draft law which is about to be submitted for public consultation will reduce the time required for licensing from 3-5 years to 8-10 months"*. Investment companies continue to display an interest in Kythera, and yet another survey team was active on the island during the summer. So far from receding, the danger is in fact very real.

Local response continues to be muted and confused, to a large extent because of soothing statements by the

municipality, which despite repeated assurances has still not taken a firm stance against the installation of extensive wind turbine parks. An interview given by the mayor to James Prineas two months ago included the following reassurance: *"... whatever happens regarding wind-farms on the island will only happen with the consensus of the local people and apart from that, together perhaps with other local institutions, a proper study will have to be undertaken first. There is no danger of building any of these things for at least the next 5 or 6 years"*. Unfortunately this does not agree with our assessment, and the municipality's expressed belief that no construction will take place before an island-wide study is completed appears largely unfounded.

Measures to cut red tape in RES projects

Herald Tribune/Kathimerini, Friday December 4, 2009

Environment and Energy Minister Tina Birbili announced yesterday new measures to reduce the bureaucratic procedures for the licensing of renewable energy source (RES) projects. The draft law which is about to be submitted for public consultation will reduce the time required for licensing from 3-5 years to 8-10 months, the minister said, adding that 'there is tremendous investor interest but too much bureaucracy.' There are hundreds of stranded projects waiting for approval, according to Birbili, adding up to a total of 57,000 megawatts. The present installed capacity, using wind power and solar energy, amounts to about 2 percent of that figure and equals 3 percent of the country's overall energy output.

MIG, Veolia JV to focus on environment, energy

Herald Tribune/Kathimerini, Thursday December 3, 2009

Marfin Investment Group (MIG) is to set up a joint venture with France's Veolia Environnement to pursue environmental, energy and transportation projects in Greece and Cyprus, the Athens-based company said yesterday. MIG said it has signed a memorandum of understanding on the joint venture.

WIND TURBINE PARKS: COLLATERAL DAMAGE

As we have repeatedly emphasised, beyond the intrusive presence in the landscape of the wind turbines themselves, the devastation caused by the access roads and supporting construction is even more destructive. These two aerial photographs of the massive wind parks in southern Evoia show what can be expected on Kythera.



PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Once licenses are granted by RAE, there will be a narrow window of opportunity during which the license can be legally challenged. It is our assessment that a large number of licenses will suddenly be given blanket approval, and that very little time will be made available for the filing of objections. By law, every license will require an environmental impact study (EIS), but it is a foregone conclusion that such studies, commissioned by the investors, will be positive. Objectors can of course commission their own EIS, but it should be kept in mind that any such study would be produced by firms whose principal customers are, precisely, the investors.

On what grounds could a legal challenge be mounted? As long as the minimum distance of 2 kms from any inhabited settlement is respected, there seem at first sight to be very few valid grounds for a challenge. Objections from the forestry or archaeology departments are routinely overridden by administrative fiat, and the regulations governing “traditional settlements” are equally easy to breach.

There is, however, one fact which could prove decisive: Kythera is one of the three principal Mediterranean “choke-points” for the passage of migratory birds to and from Africa. The protection of migratory bird routes is firmly enshrined in EU legislation, and we believe that this could prove the basis for a successful legal challenge, first at administrative level, then to the Greek Supreme Court and, eventually, to the European Court of Justice.

We are therefore proposing to the Kythera Action Group that a formal study of migratory bird routes across Kythera and the possible effect on them of extensive wind turbine parks be undertaken as a matter of urgency, so as to have it ready to hand as soon as the first license is granted. Such a study will of course need to be funded. We are fortunate in that a leading Greek ornithologist, Theodoros Kominos, is a Kytherian familiar with the situation and with the problem. Mr Kominos, whose CV is included here as Appendix B, has offered to produce such a study at a cost of 6,000 euros – well below current market prices. A detailed description of the study, including a breakdown of costs, is included as Appendix C (in Greek only).

URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS

We believe a legal challenge based on the importance of migratory bird movements across Kythera would prove viable, and that it currently offers the best likelihood of success. However, time is pressing, and it is of the utmost importance that the necessary study be completed before the first permits are granted.

We need to pull together now ...

€ 6,000 is required urgently to commission this study.

Please send your donation to:

Politistiki Etaireia Kytheron, National Bank of Greece,

Chora, Kythera 80100

Account no. 380/296024-97

IBAN GR3001103800000038029602497

THANK YOU!

Contributions in excess of this sum will be held in reserve with a view to funding, as and when necessary, the procedural costs of a legal challenge.

APPENDIX A

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH R.A.E. TO DATE (DECEMBER 2009)

10 October 2007		
DIETHNIS AIOLIKI PELOPONNISOU:		
• FINIKIES		30 MW
• MERMINGARIS		30 MW
8 February 2008		
AIOLIKI PANIOU LTD:		
• KROTIRI-KEFALAKIA		42 MW
• KROTIRIA - KEFALOVOUNI - PYRGOS		48 MW
10 February 2009		
TERNA VECTOR AIOLIKI PORFYRIS (JOINT APPLICATION):		
• XEROKAMBIA		48 MW
• KORDELIDESΣ		52 MW
10 April 2009		
TEPNA - VECTOR AIOLIKI KYTHERON:		
• KARVOUNOLAKOS - FINIKIES		32 MW
• MERMINGARIS		18 MW
• KROTIRIA - KEFALOVOUNI		21 MW
	TOTAL TO DATE:	<u>321 MW</u>

APPENDIX B

CV OF THEODOROS KOMINOS

DATE OF BIRTH : 2-12-1967
PLACE OF BIRTH : Potamos, Kythera, Greece
HOME ADDRESS : Zoodochou Pigis GR-10682, Athens, Greece
TEL.: 0030 211 4019865, mobile: 6977467395
Fax: 211 4019865
e-mail : tkominos@hotmail.com, kithironiscus@yahoo.gr

EDUCATION

1987 - 1990 Degree, School of Art Photography (FOCUS), Athens.

1997 - 2000 BSc Hons, Zoology with Animal Ecology, University of Wales, Bangor. Dissertation: "Study of Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*) on the island of Kythera and surrounding islets, SW Greece".

2000 - 2001 MSc Conservation Biology by Research, Manchester Metropolitan University. Dissertation: "The relationship between forest structure and woodpeckers in a managed Black Pine (*Pinus nigra*) forest in Northern Pindos Mt Range, NW Greece".

April 2006– (present) **PhD candidate in Biology, Department of Biology, University of Athens.** Thesis title: “Study of bioindicators (birds, butterflies, herbal plants) in high-nature-value agricultural and forest ecosystems, in the region of Florina, Northern Greece.”

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

For the last twenty-five years I have been working on the natural environment of Greece, through activities that focused on monitoring and research projects and through informing the public. The institutions I have mainly worked with are the University of Athens and the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS).

1982 – up-to-date

- Active member of the Hellenic Ornithological Society, the official partner of BirdLife International in Greece. Participation in various voluntary projects and activities of HOS, such as midwinter counts of waterfowl (since 1988), expeditions and presentations for public awareness with locals and volunteers all over Greece.
- Active member of the Hellenic Birds Rarities Committee, established in 2005.
- Since 2005, national delegate for Greece in the European Bird Census Council and the scientific coordinator of the Hellenic Common Bird Monitoring (HCBM) scheme for Greece, organized by HOS.
- Since 2002, scientific coordinator and participant as a field ornithologist on the project for the monitoring of raptor migration at the Ornithological Bird Observatory, established on the island of Antikythera and run by HOS.

1985 to date (study on raptor migration)

Individual research on the migration and monitoring of birds in South Greece. The first part of the research focused on the bird migration in the Southern Peloponnese and on the islands of Kythera and Antikythera; it was completed in 1994 and its outcome was published in a book by the Society of Kytherian Studies and HOS, in 1995. Apart from data on the migration, the book contains information about the fauna (mammals, amphibians and reptiles) and flora of the island, based on research carried out by the author and other researchers. The second part of my research started in 1994 and involves ringing method for the study of bird migration and monitoring of raptor migration above the island of Kythera, Antikythera and the South Peloponnese.

1991–2005

Participation in various bird ringing projects, both in Greece and in the UK. I have ringed over 5,000 birds, mainly, waders and passerines, using different ringing methods.

Other projects

April – August 2008 & 2009

Worked as a field ornithologist in a pilot study for the determination of the population status of a globally threatened species, the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), in the regions of Epirus, Western Greece and in Western Macedonia, Greece.

September –October 2008

Worked as a field ornithologist on a project for the monitoring of the migration of a globally threatened bird species, the Red-footed falcon (*Falco vespertinus*), at the Akrotiri region, South Cyprus. The area is considered as one of the most important migratory routes for the species in the eastern Mediterranean during its autumn migration and aim of the study was to assess the significance of the area as a stopover location for the species. The project was undertaken by the Cyprus

Ornithological Society, the Game Office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Cyprus and the British Military Base at the region of Aktortiri.

March– December 2008

Worked as an ornithologist for the monitoring of woodpeckers and the development of guidelines on the pilot project “Monitoring project of the fauna in the National Park of Northern Pindos Mt Range”, carried out by the NGO “CALLISTO”, for the Management Body of the protected area.

July 2004 –October 2006

Worked as a field ornithologist on the project “LIFE–Nature 2003–20: Conservation Measures for the eleonora’s falcon, *Falco eleonora*, in Greece”, in the region of the Kythera and Antikythera islands, carried out by HOS in the Aegean Sea.

June 2003– May 2004

Participation in the project “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development” of the Greek Ministry of Environment, as a scientific coordinator in the “National census of the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) based on the participation of volunteers” undertaken within the framework of the 6th International White Stork Census, carried out by the Hellenic Bird Ringing Centre.

March 2003– April 2004

Participation in the project “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development” of the Greek Ministry of Environment, as a scientific coordinator for the action “Sensitization and involvement of children and the local society of Kythera through public awareness and environmental education in the protection of biodiversity”

March 2003– April 2004

Participation in the project “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development” of the Greek Ministry of Environment, as a scientific coordinator for the determination of the “Status of the lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in the Mt Vorras, N. Greece”, undertaken by the NGO Arcturos.

March 2003– April 2004

Participation in the project “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development” of the Greek Ministry of Environment, as a fieldworker for the “Study of the distribution and conservation of the fauna in two managed wetlands, Lake Iliki and Lake Paralimni in Sterea Hellas, Central Greece”, undertaken by the University of Patras–Department of Zoology, as a researcher for the study of the otter (*Lutra lutra*).

April 2000 – August 2000

Worked as scientific coordinator on the Project “Mikro kai Megalo Libari kai Delta Potamou Xiria – Area Management Plan” carried out by the Department of Agricultural Ecosystems, University of Thessaly.

April 2000 – August 2000

Worked on the Project “Atlas of Breeding Birds of Crete”, as a coordinator and field ornithologist in Dikti Mountains, Central Crete, undertaken by the Museum of Natural History of the University of Crete.

January 1998 – December 1999

Worked on the EU Project Life–Nature “Implementation of management plans for Pylos Lagoon and the Delta of the Evrotas River NATURA 2000 Sites, Greece”, as a field ornithologist in the Evrotas Delta, South Peloponnesus, undertaken by HOS.

March 1997 – September 1999

Worked on the EU Project Life–Nature “Conservation Action for the protection of the Audouin Gull (*Larus audouinii*)”, carried out by HOS, as a field ornithologist in the Kythera island and islets, Southwestern Greece.

June 1997

Participation in the fieldwork in Western Greece in a HOS small project about the determination of the status of the Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), in Greece.

April 1996 – December 1997

Participation as a field ornithologist in the updating of Important Bird Areas in Greece in the mountain ranges of West Greece, the islands of Kythera, Antikythera and Thasos, mountain Paggaios, North Greece, in the peninsula of Mani, west Taygetus Mountain and the Delta of river Evrotas in South Peloponnese. The project was carried out by the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS).

June 1996

Participation in the fieldwork on a HOS project for the census and monitoring of birds on islets in the Aegean Archipelagos, Dodecanese.

January – February 1994

Participation in a research meeting and collaboration with researchers of Biology at the University of Tirana, in Albania, for the determination of the status of the lynx in Albania and its relation with the populations of the neighboring countries.

March 1991 – March 1994

Participation in the Greek Fauna Recording Project (Department of Zoology of the University of Athens) in the fieldwork focused on the monitoring of the lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in Greece, in order to investigate the population status of the species.

March – April 1993

Voluntary participation in fieldwork in projects about the lynx in France (on the Vosges, in the East France), Slovenia (on the Alps) and Switzerland (on the Jura Mountain) organized by the Office National de la Chasse, Forest Institute of Slovenia, and WWF International, respectively.

April 1989

Participation in the project “Greek Fauna Recording” of the Department of Zoology of the University of Athens, in fieldwork for data collection about the Migration Birds of small wetlands on the Central and Western Aegean islands.

1985 – 1987

Participation in the fieldwork in a three year project of the Hellenic Ornithological Society in collaboration with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) for the study and protection of the Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) colonies in the Amvrakikos Gulf, Western Greece.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED PROPOSAL (in Greek only)

Η Περιβαλλοντική Εκτίμηση είναι ένα ουσιώδες εργαλείο που αναγνωρίζει τα αποτελέσματα και τις επιπτώσεις σχεδίων ή προτάσεων έργων στο περιβάλλον και τα πιθανά μετρά προς αποφυγή τους. Η ποιότητα της Εκτίμησης είναι καθοριστική για τη λήψη των ενδεδειγμένων, τεκμηριωμένων και αντικειμενικών αποφάσεων με βάση πάντα τη διαθέσιμη πληροφορία.

Ευαισθησία των ειδών

Η Ορνιθολογική έρευνα πεδίου περιλαμβάνει μια πιο λεπτομερή ορνιθολογική

εκτίμηση της σημασίας της περιοχής και του εναέριου χώρου της για τα σημαντικά είδη πτηνών.

Ως σημαντικά είδη θεωρούνται:

- ⇒ Τα είδη που περιλαμβάνονται στο Παράρτημα I της Οδηγίας της ΕΕ για τα πτηνά (Κ.Ο. 79/409).
- ⇒ Τα είδη που περιλαμβάνονται στο Ελληνικό Κόκκινο Βιβλίο.
- ⇒ Μεταναστευτικά είδη με τακτική παρουσία στην ευρύτερη περιοχή, σπάνια/απειλούμενα ή ευάλωτα σε πρόσκρουση ή που απαιτούν ιδιαίτερη προσοχή λόγω της εγγύτητας των μεταναστευτικών τους διαδρόμων ή των περιοχών φωλιάσματος, πτερόρροιας, διαχείμασης ή στάθμευσης κατά τη μετανάστευση, σε σχέση με την προτεινόμενη θέση του ΑΙΟΠΑ. Όπως και για τα είδη του Παραρτήματος I, τα παραπάνω είδη απαιτούν με βάση την Οδηγία για τα πτηνά, ειδικά μέτρα για τη διατήρησή τους.
- ⇒ Τα είδη που απαντώνται στην εξεταζόμενη περιοχή σε μεγάλους πληθυσμούς, περιφερειακής ή εθνικής σημασίας (> 1 % του συνολικού).

Σε αυτές τις περιπτώσεις, τα σημαντικά είδη μπορούν να ταξινομηθούν ανάλογα με το βαθμό ευαισθησίας τους, κάτι το οποίο θα καθορίσει, στη συνέχεια, το κατάλληλο επίπεδο ανάλυσης της Ειδικής Ορνιθολογικής Μελέτης. Περισσότερη λεπτομέρεια απαιτείται για τις περιοχές υψηλής ορνιθολογικής ευαισθησίας, δηλαδή τις περιοχές που φιλοξενούν σπάνια και απειλούμενα είδη, με ιδιαίτερο ενδιαφέρον από άποψης διατήρησης, το μέγεθος του πληθυσμού και η οικολογία των οποίων τα καθιστά ευάλωτα σε πιθανές αρνητικές επιπτώσεις από το ΑΙΟΠΑ.

Για το σχηματισμό μιας πρώτης εικόνας της σύνθεσης ειδών πτηνών και της αφθονίας των πληθυσμών τους σε μία περιοχή και την πιθανή ευαισθησία τους, απαιτείται συνδυασμός των εξής εργασιών:

- I. Ανάλυση υφιστάμενης πληροφορίας για την περιοχή.*
- II. Αξιολόγηση της πιθανής σύνθεσης της ορνιθοπανίδας της περιοχής, με βάση τα ενδιαιτήματά της.*
- III. Ορνιθολογική έρευνα πεδίου.*

Στόχος των παραπάνω εργασιών είναι να παράσχουν μια σαφή εικόνα της ορνιθολογικής σημασίας της περιοχής προκειμένου να καθοριστεί η κατάλληλη μεθοδολογία και ένταση καταγραφών και γενικότερα της έρευνας που θα εκπονηθεί, ώστε να μπορεί να υποστηριχτεί επαρκώς η εκτίμηση των ενδεχόμενων σημαντικών επιπτώσεων του έργου στο περιβάλλον, και ειδικότερα στα πουλιά.

- I. Ανάλυση υφιστάμενης πληροφορίας*

Η πρώτη και ευκολότερη πηγή δεδομένων είναι η υφιστάμενη δημοσιευμένη και αδημοσίευτη πληροφορία για την περιοχή είτε από βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές είτε από ανθρώπους που έχουν στοιχεία για την ορνιθοπανίδα (π.χ. τοπικούς ορνιθοπαρατηρητές, ΜΚΟ, ερευνητές).

- II. Αξιολόγηση της πιθανής σύνθεσης της ορνιθοπανίδας της περιοχής, με βάση τα ενδιαιτήματά της*

Τα ενδιαιτήματά της υπό μελέτης περιοχής μπορούν να παράσχουν ικανές ενδείξεις για τα είδη πουλιών που ενδέχεται να απαντώνται εκεί. Η

πληροφορία αυτή είναι χρήσιμη προκειμένου να εκτιμηθεί αν τα προτεινόμενα ΑΙΟΠΑ θα επηρεάσουν είδη στόχους.

III. Ορνιθολογική έρευνα πεδίου

Η ορνιθολογική έρευνα πεδίου απαιτείται για να σχηματιστεί μια γενική εικόνα της περιοχής όσον αφορά στην τοπογραφία, τους οικοτόπους, τα ενδιαίτηματα και τη χρήση αυτών από τα πουλιά, καθώς και για τα είδη που μπορεί να χρησιμοποιούν την περιοχή. Στις πιθανές χρήσεις των ενδιαιτημάτων συγκαταλέγονται δραστηριότητες όπως αναπαραγωγή/φώλιασμα, χρήση ως μεταναστευτικού διαδρόμου η/και σταθμού, διαχείμαση, διανυκτέρευση/ξεκούραση και τροφοληψία. Σημάδια αξιολόγησης χρήσης της περιοχής από τα πουλιά, χρήσης από προστατευόμενα είδη ή ευάλωτα σε πρόσκρουση είδη, αποτελούν ικανές ενδείξεις που μπορούν να οδηγήσουν σε πρόσθετη ορνιθολογική διερεύνηση ή και πρόταση για εγκατάλειψη των σχεδίων δημιουργίας των ΑΙΟΠΑ στο χώρο των Κυθήρων.

Μεθοδολογία

Γρήγορες μέθοδοι ορνιθολογικής επισκόπησης, όπως η σάρωση της περιοχής με επιλεγμένες διαδρομές (walkover), μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν για να δώσουν μια ιδέα για το ορνιθολογικό ενδιαφέρον μίας περιοχής. Τέτοιες μέθοδοι έχουν ως σκοπό τη γρήγορη καταγραφή της παρουσίας και της δραστηριότητας των πουλιών σε μεγάλες εκτάσεις. Η μέθοδος θα μπορούσε να συνδυαστεί με τη χρήση συντετμημένων χρονικά (π.χ. 1 ώρας) σαρώσεων από εποπτικά σημεία (Vantage Point watches).

Η περίπτωση της ορνιθοπανίδας των Κυθήρων κατά την παρούσα φάση

Στην παρούσα φάση από την στιγμή που δεν έχει επιλεγεί κάποια συγκεκριμένη περιοχή για εγκατάσταση ΑΙΟΠΑ, η έρευνα καλύπτει όλη την επικράτεια του νησιού και ιδιαίτερα τις περιοχές όπου παρουσιάζουν κάποιο ιδιαίτερο χαρακτηριστικό σε σχέση με τα είδη προτεραιότητας (αναπαραγωγή, διαχείμαση, μετανάστευση).

Η έρευνα έχει διεξαχθεί κατά τη διάρκεια του φθινόπωρου που πέρασε, ενώ στοιχεία έχουν συλλεχθεί και κατά την ανοιξιάτικη μετανάστευση. Εκτός των άλλων, η ορνιθοπανίδα του νησιού βρίσκεται εδώ και 24 χρόνια σε μια συνεχή παρακολούθηση της εξέλιξης της και της κατάστασης των πληθυσμών της.

Η τελική μελέτη θα περιλαμβάνει

- 1. Τα αποτελέσματα των φετινών μετρήσεων**
- 2. Παλιότερες μετρήσεις και στοιχεία σχετικά με την ορνιθοπανίδα του νησιού**
- 3. Κατάλογο με τα είδη προτεραιότητας που αναπαράγονται και αξιολόγηση**
- 4. Κατάλογο με τα είδη προτεραιότητας που ξεχειμωνιάζουν και αξιολόγηση**
- 5. Κατάλογο με τα είδη προτεραιότητας που μεταναστεύουν και αξιολόγηση**
- 6. Εκτενής αναφορά στα είδη προτεραιότητας**
- 7. Αναφορά στις σημαντικές περιοχές για τα είδη προτεραιότητας των Κυθήρων**

8. Βιβλιογραφική αναφορά
9. Νομικό καθεστώς – Διεθνές και Εθνικό – προστατευομένων περιοχών των Κυθήρων (ΣΠΠΕ, NATURA 2000, ΖΕΠ, Καταφύγια Άγριας Ζωής, κ.α.)

Χάρτες

1. Σημαντικές περιοχές αναπαραγωγής των ειδών προτεραιότητας
2. Σημαντικές περιοχές διαχείμασης των ειδών προτεραιότητας
3. Σημαντικές περιοχές μετανάστευσης των ειδών προτεραιότητας
4. Όλα τα παραπάνω σε συνδυασμό με της προτεινόμενες περιοχές ΑΙΟΠΑ

Φωτογραφίες

▣ Περιοχών - Ειδών Προτεραιότητας



Οικονομική Προσφορά

Συλλέχθηκαν δεδομένα κατά τη διάρκεια της ανοιξιάτικης και φθινοπωρινής μετανάστευσης του 2009 και κατά τη διάρκεια της αναπαραγωγική περιόδου. (Η συγκεκριμένη έρευνα διεξάγεται από εμένα κάθε 2-3 χρόνια στα πλαίσια της παρακολούθησης της κατάστασης των πληθυσμών της ορνιθοπανίδας των Κυθήρων - μόνιμων και μεταναστευτικών- τα τελευταία 24 χρόνια)

Συνολικά οι μέρες πεδίου ήταν 60, κατανομημένες ως εξής : 15 ημέρες την άνοιξη (Απρίλιος-Μάιος), 10 ημέρες τέλος Ιουλίου (αναπαραγωγική περίοδος) και 35 ημέρες, το φθινόπωρο (Αύγουστος-Οκτώβριος).

Η καταγραφή γινόταν σε καθημερινή βάση (εκτός από τις ημέρες που επικρατούσε κακοκαιρία) από τις 9-12π.μ και από τις 2-7μ.μ., το φθινόπωρο στις δυτικές ακτές του νησιού, στις βορειοδυτικές και στις βορειοανατολικές, την άνοιξη στα νότια, νοτιοανατολικά και νοτιοδυτικά και τον Ιούλιο σε όλο το νησί.

40 ημ. X 100 € = 4000 € (Ημερ. αμοιβή 100 €)

600 € (Έξοδα μετακίνησης (Βενζίνη))

700 € (Χαρτογράφηση)

700 € (Συγγραφή και Παρουσίαση τελικής Μελέτης)

Σύνολο 6000 €

Σημείωση

Οι παραπάνω τιμές είναι το minimum για την μελέτη που θα παραδοθεί. Θα πρέπει να σημειωθεί εδώ ότι οι παραπάνω οικονομική προσφορά είναι πολύ κάτω από την αμοιβή μου σε άλλες μελέτες, ενώ δεν περιλαμβάνω σε αυτήν

και 20 ημέρες από το σύνολο των ημερών πεδίου. Επίσης κατά την έρευνα στο πεδίο εργάστηκαν δύο άτομα για κάποιο χρονικό διάστημα. Το δεύτερο άτομο δεν επιβαρύνει οικονομικά την μελέτη.

Για όλα τα παραπάνω είμαι στη διάθεσής σας να τα συζητήσουμε.

Θεόδωρος Κομηνός