

HOW CAN I ENCOURAGE CRANES?

BREEDING HABITAT

- Provide suitable nesting sites: open pools of various sizes (minimum of 100m²) and water depths (5-50cms) with emergent vegetation such as reed, sedge or rush.
- Maintain consistent water-levels throughout the incubation period to stop nest sites either drying out or becoming flooded.
- Deep perimeter ditches, over one and a half metres in depth, and/or full height reed fringes over five metres wide should surround nest sites to discourage mammalian predators.
- Shallow open pools should be available throughout the breeding season to provide secure roost sites.

FORAGING HABITAT

- The nest-site should be within 500m of insect-rich habitat. In lowland Britain, this may be five to ten hectares of hay-meadow, rough grassland, fen or grazing-marsh. In upland regions, larger areas of moorland or bog may be required.
- Cranes tend to avoid cattle during the breeding season, so livestock should either be excluded from favoured nesting and foraging areas or managed in rotation until young have fledged.
- The use of stock-netting should be avoided as it can act as a barrier to un-fledged young.

HUMAN DISTURBANCE

- Cranes are prone to human disturbance year round, but this can be particularly critical while they are selecting nest sites, during incubation and once they have unfledged young. Avoid human activity in nesting, foraging and roosting areas from mid-February.
- If summer management is carried out (eg sedge-cutting), or if visitors have access to the site, at least 200m should be left around nesting and foraging areas in tall-vegetation habitats (eg reed) and at least 500m in short-vegetation habitats (eg sedge or rush).

- Establish 'disturbance free zones' in existing wetlands and future creation schemes.

AVOIDING COLLISIONS

- Cranes can be prone to collision with power-lines. The collision risk can be reduced through fitting markers or removing the earth wires.
- Any habitat created for Cranes should be away from areas with a high density of flight hazards.

WINTER FOOD

- Artificial feeding, either through sacrificial maize and potatoes crops, or feeding stations, have been successful in bolstering crane populations on the continent.

PREDATOR CONTROL

- Predation of nests and chicks by fox is a significant issue for cranes. Preference should be given to mitigating these impacts through habitat manipulation, but if predation remains a serious issue, consideration should be given to controlling foxes. The most efficient strategy for reducing fox numbers during the breeding season is to use a concentrated period of control from January to March.

VIEWING CRANES

- Large concentrations of migrating and wintering cranes create impressive wildlife spectacles. Elsewhere these have helped capture the public's imagination and attract large numbers of visitors. The Common Crane can be a useful 'flagship' species to raise public awareness and support for wetland conservation.
- Any events showing cranes to the public should be done outside the breeding season (March to August). Breeding crane can be very secretive and don't lend themselves to public viewing at this time of year.

KEY POINTS

CRANES REQUIRE:

- Seclusion during the breeding season, so limit human disturbance and establish 'disturbance free zones' in wetlands.
- Shallow pools with emergent vegetation for nesting. Mitigate predator impacts through maintaining consistent water-levels, wet fences and the provision of shallow roost pools throughout the breeding season. Undertake fox control if necessary.
- Semi-natural foraging habitat, that provide ideal structure for high numbers of large invertebrates, within close proximity to nest sites.

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UK Crane Working Group



the Great Crane Project

