

Imperial Eagle

in Russia and Kazakhstan

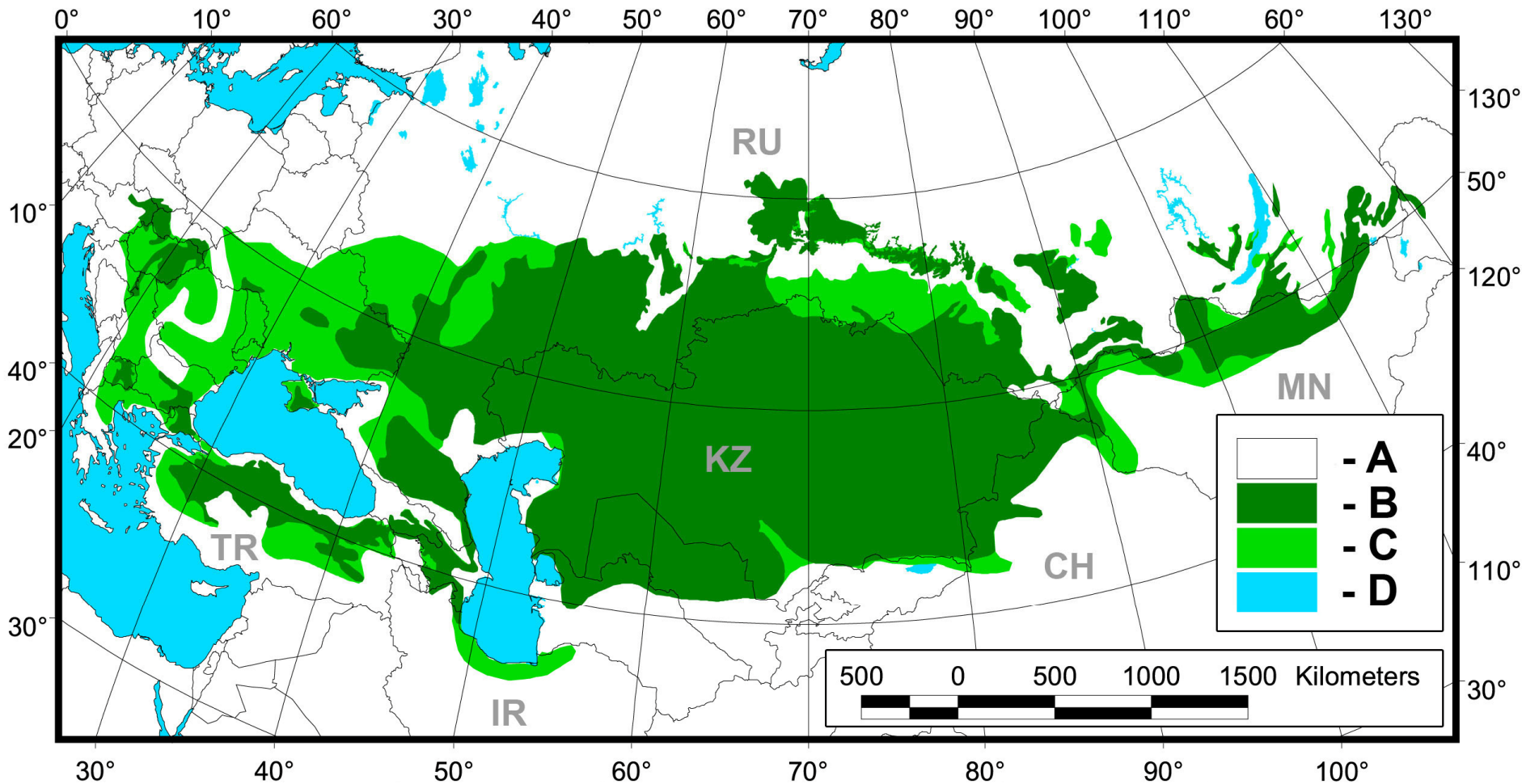
research results 2018-2023



Russian Raptor Research and Conservation Network
Biodiversity Research and Conservation Center Community Trust

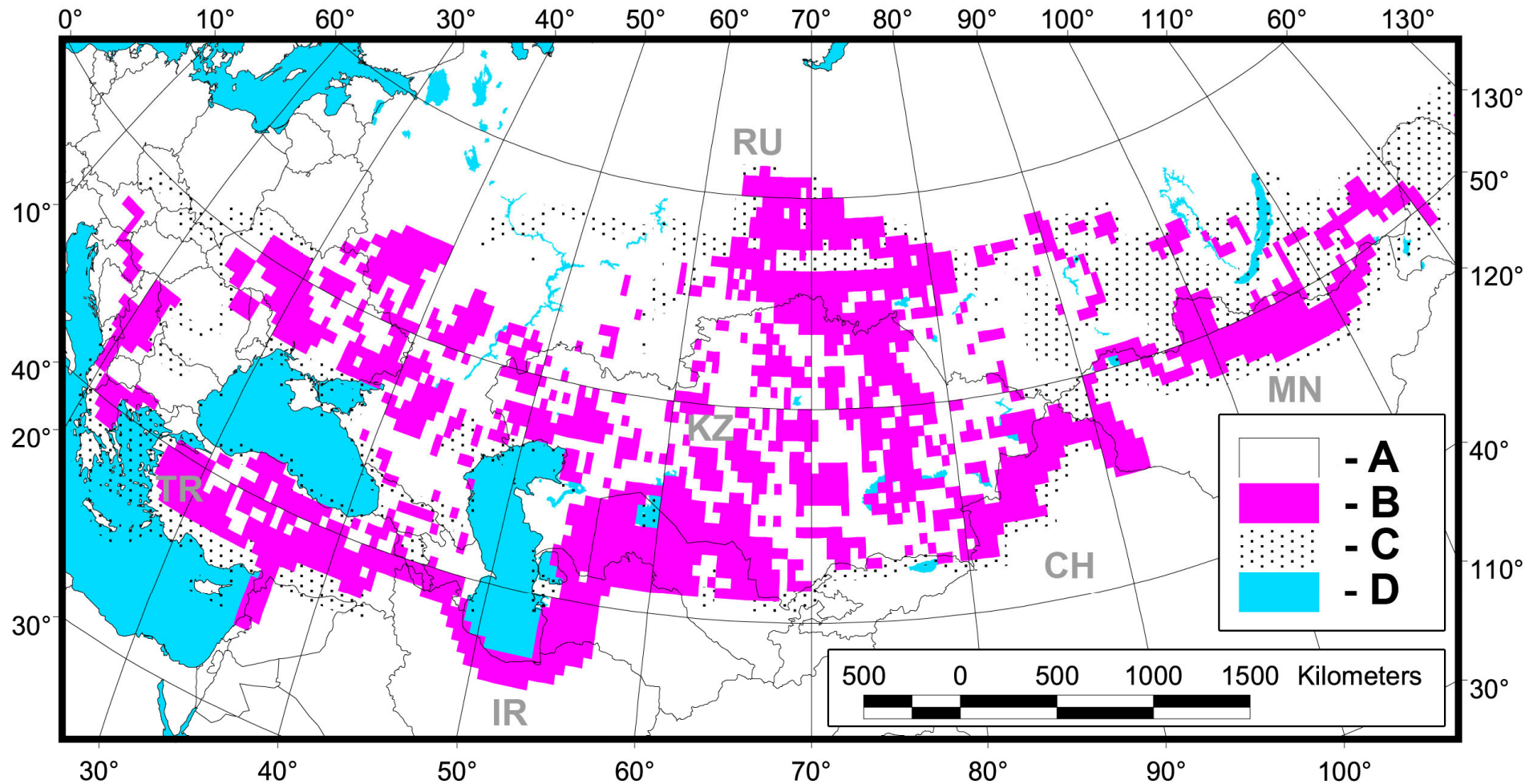
*Igor Karyakin, Elvira Nikolenko, Elena Shnayder, Alyona Kaptyonkina, Genrietta Pulikova,
Nurum Sagaliev*

Range of the Imperial Eagle



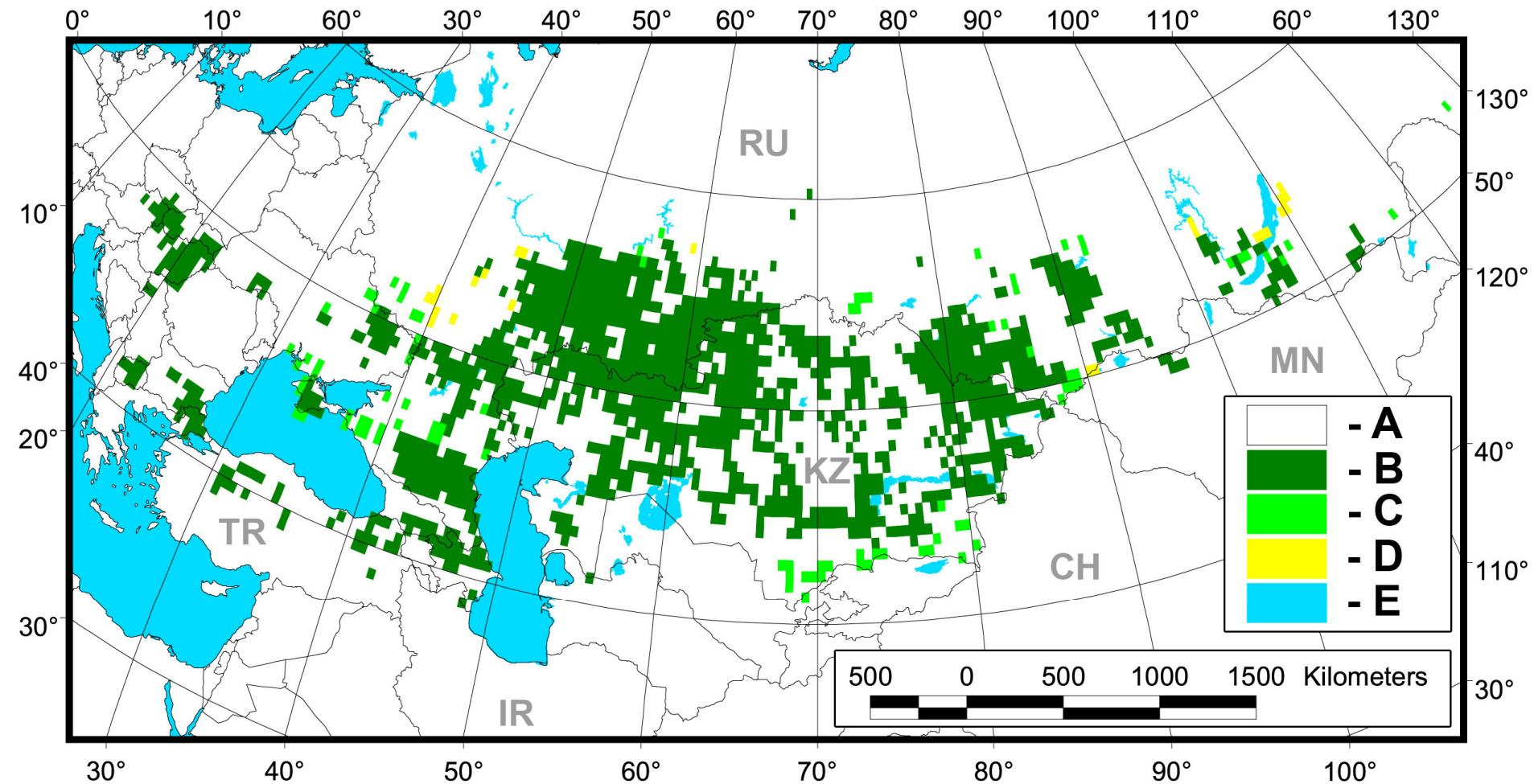
Reconstructed historical breeding range (C) and modern breeding range (B) of the Eastern Imperial Eagle: A – borders of countries, D – large bodies of water, RU – Russia, KZ – Kazakhstan, TR – Turkey, IR – Iran, CH – China, MN – Mongolia.

The degree of knowledge of the breeding range of the Eastern Imperial Eagle (EIE)



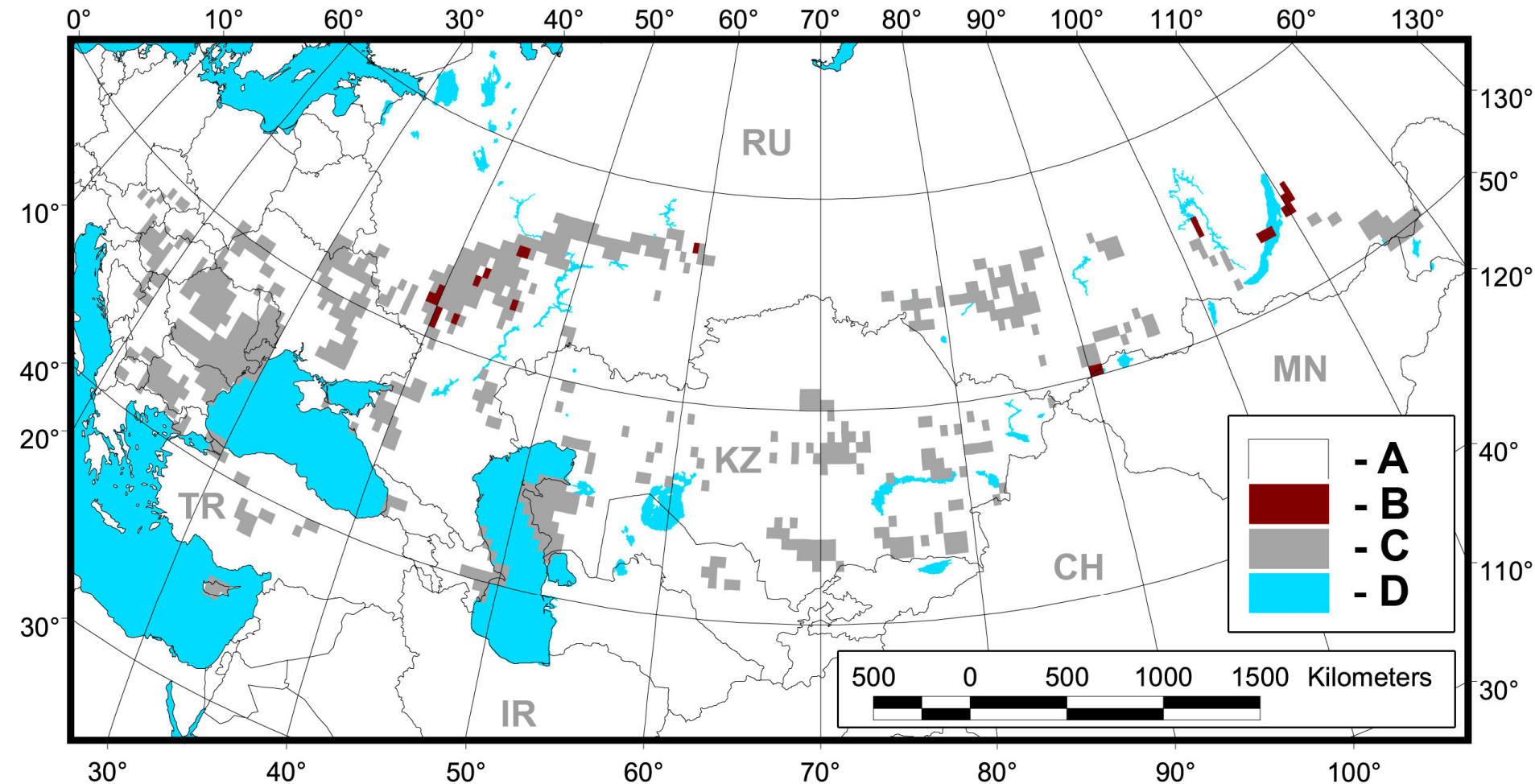
A – borders of countries, B – grid cells for which there is no data on the presence or absence of the EIE, C – grid cells in which no conditions for breeding of the EIE, D – large bodies of water, RU – Russia, KZ – Kazakhstan, TR – Turkey, IR – Iran, CH – China, MN – Mongolia.

The degree of knowledge of the breeding range of the Eastern Imperial Eagle (EIE)



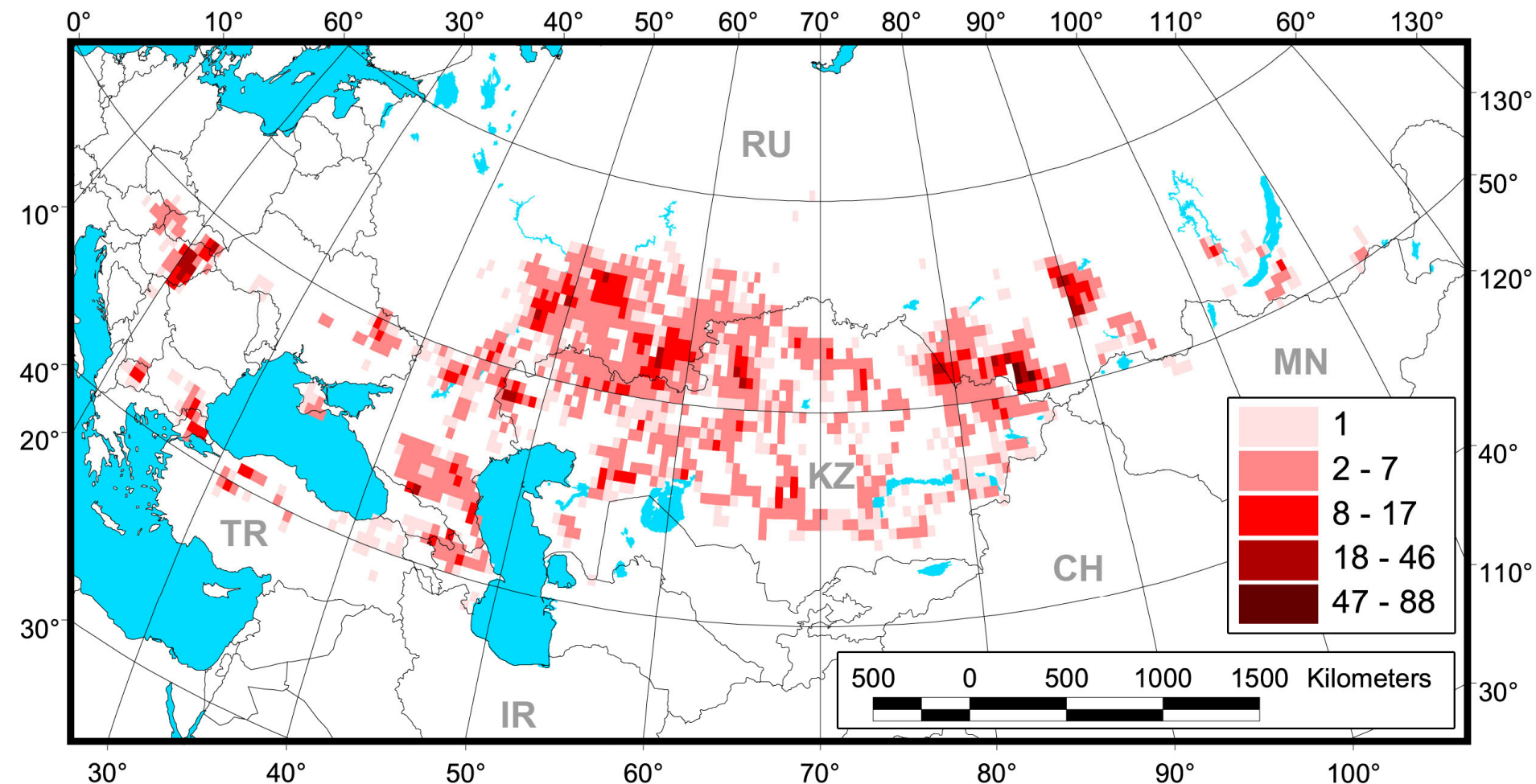
B – grid cells with confirmed breeding of the EIE in 2000–2020 in which the disappearance of the EIE on breeding until 2020 was not observed; C – grid cells for which records in the breeding period are known without confirmation of the fact of nesting; D – grid cells in which the EIE nested until 2001–2010, but after 2010 the breeding stopped

Habitats suitable for nesting of the Eastern Imperial Eagle (EIE), in which the EIE is reliably absent



B – grid cells in which the EIE nested until 2001–2010, but after 2010 the breeding stopped; C – grid cells in which there are habitats for the EIE, but it was not found breeding pairs of the EIE in 2000–2020;

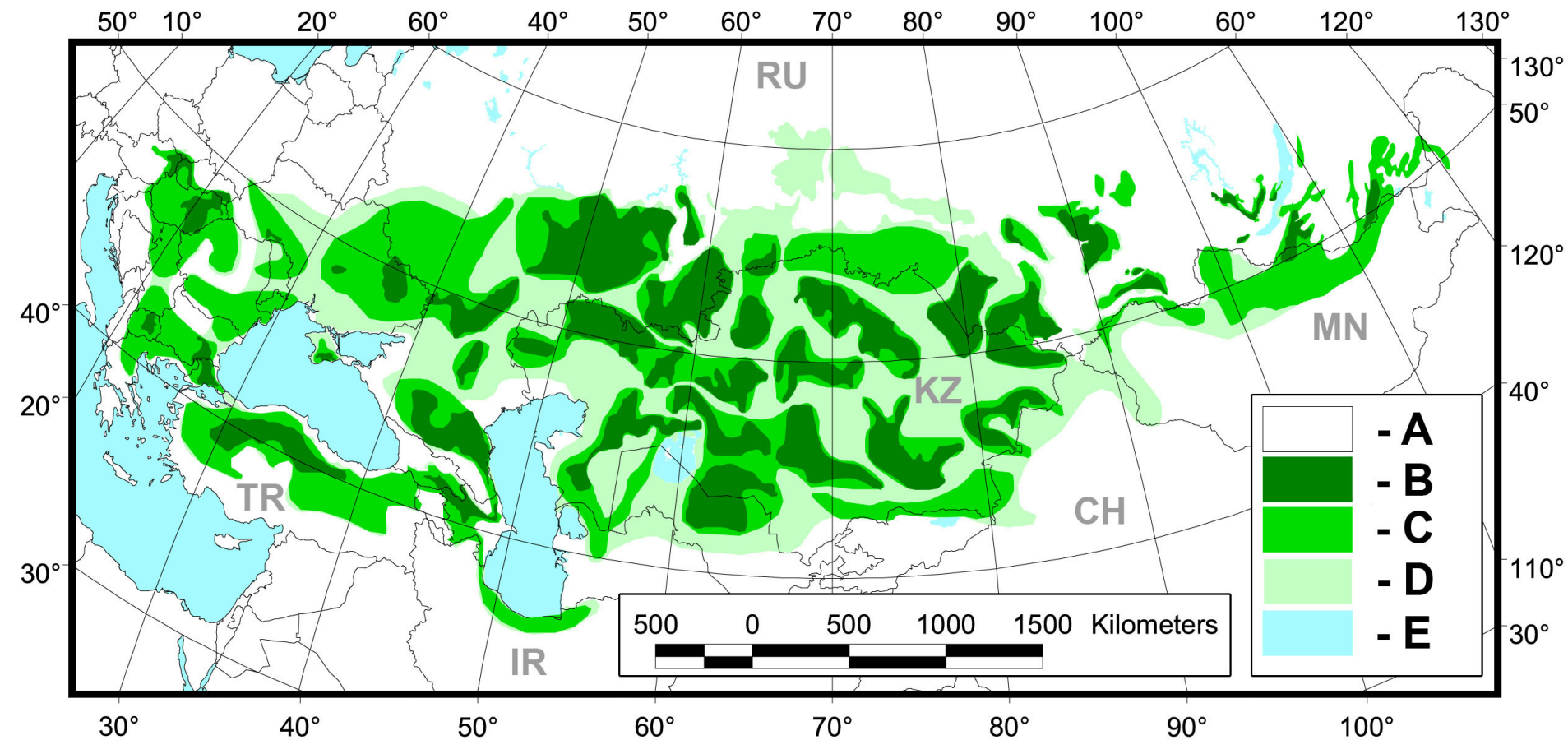
Results of grid mapping of known the Eastern Imperial Eagle breeding territories in 2000–2020 (excluding breeding territories that ceased to exist during this period)

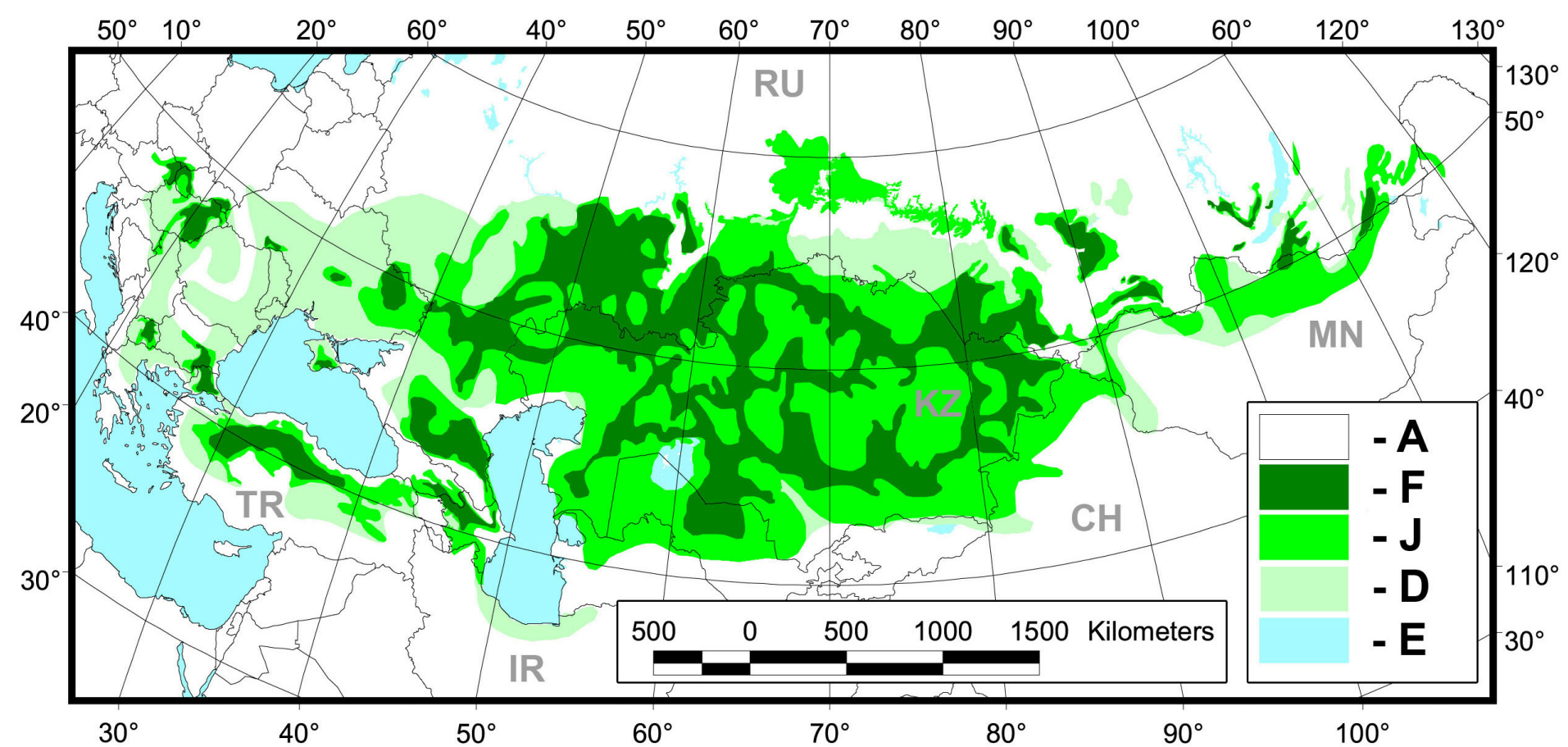


the legend shows the number of breeding territories in the grid cell

The belonging of the modern breeding groups of the Eastern Imperial Eagle to populations within their historical boundaries

B – breeding groups with artificial gaps between them, C – populations within their supposed historical borders, D – reconstructed historical breeding range of the EIE

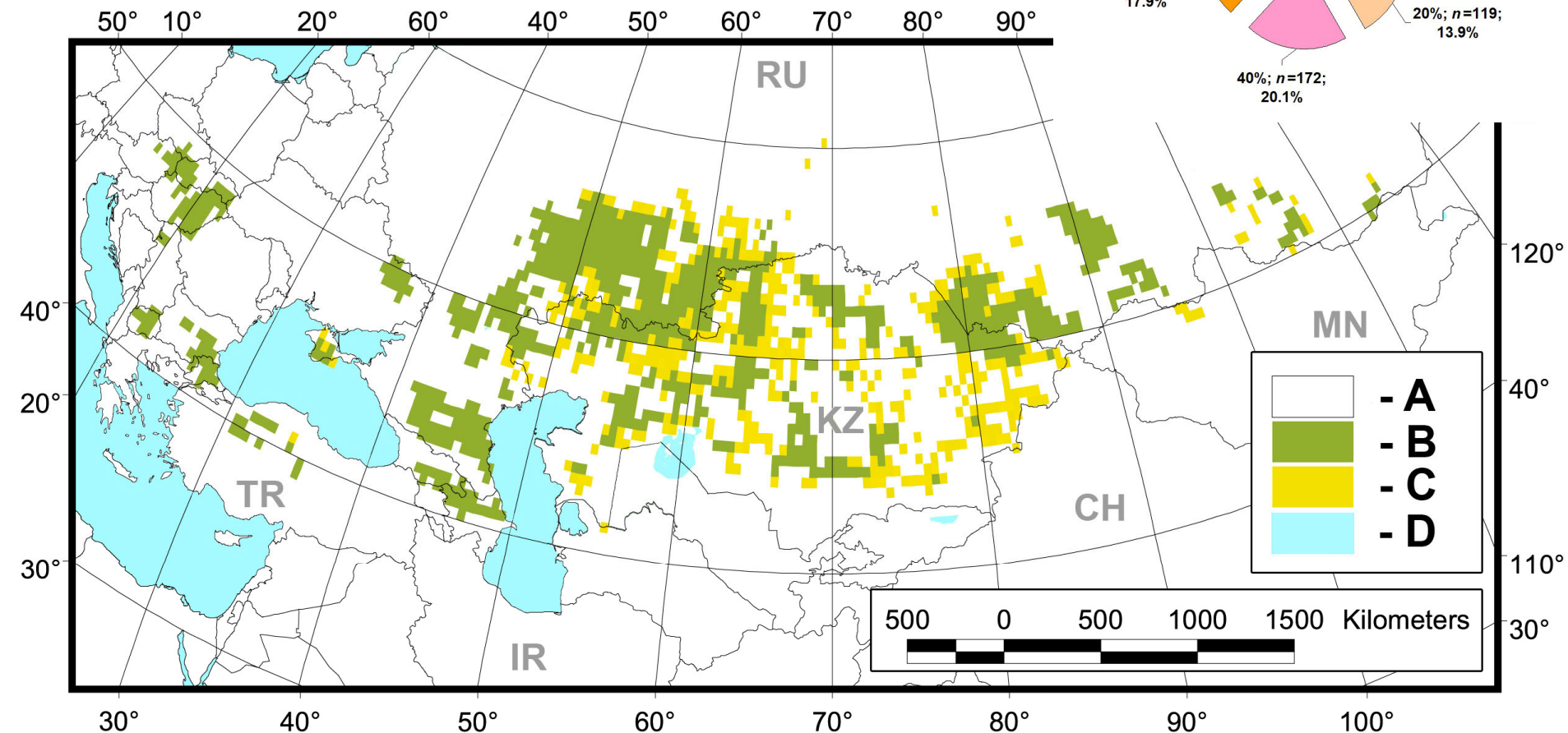




The structure of the nesting groups of the Eastern Imperial Eagle (EIE) without artificial breaks between them within the modern boundaries of the EIEs' breeding range

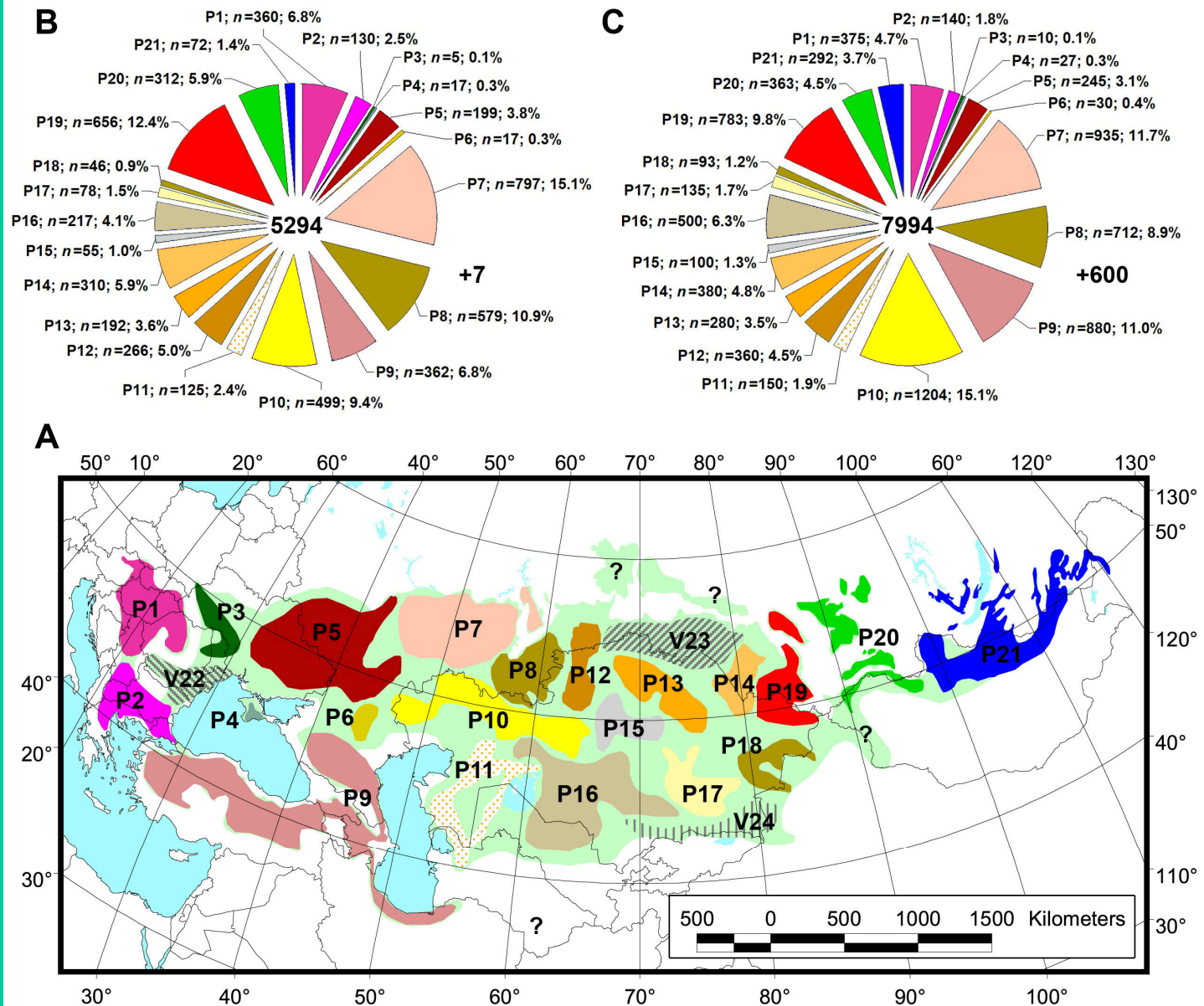
B – breeding groups with artificial gaps between them, C – populations within their supposed historical borders, D – reconstructed historical breeding range of the EIE

Results of grid mapping of account of the Eastern Imperial Eagle breeding territories in 2000–2020

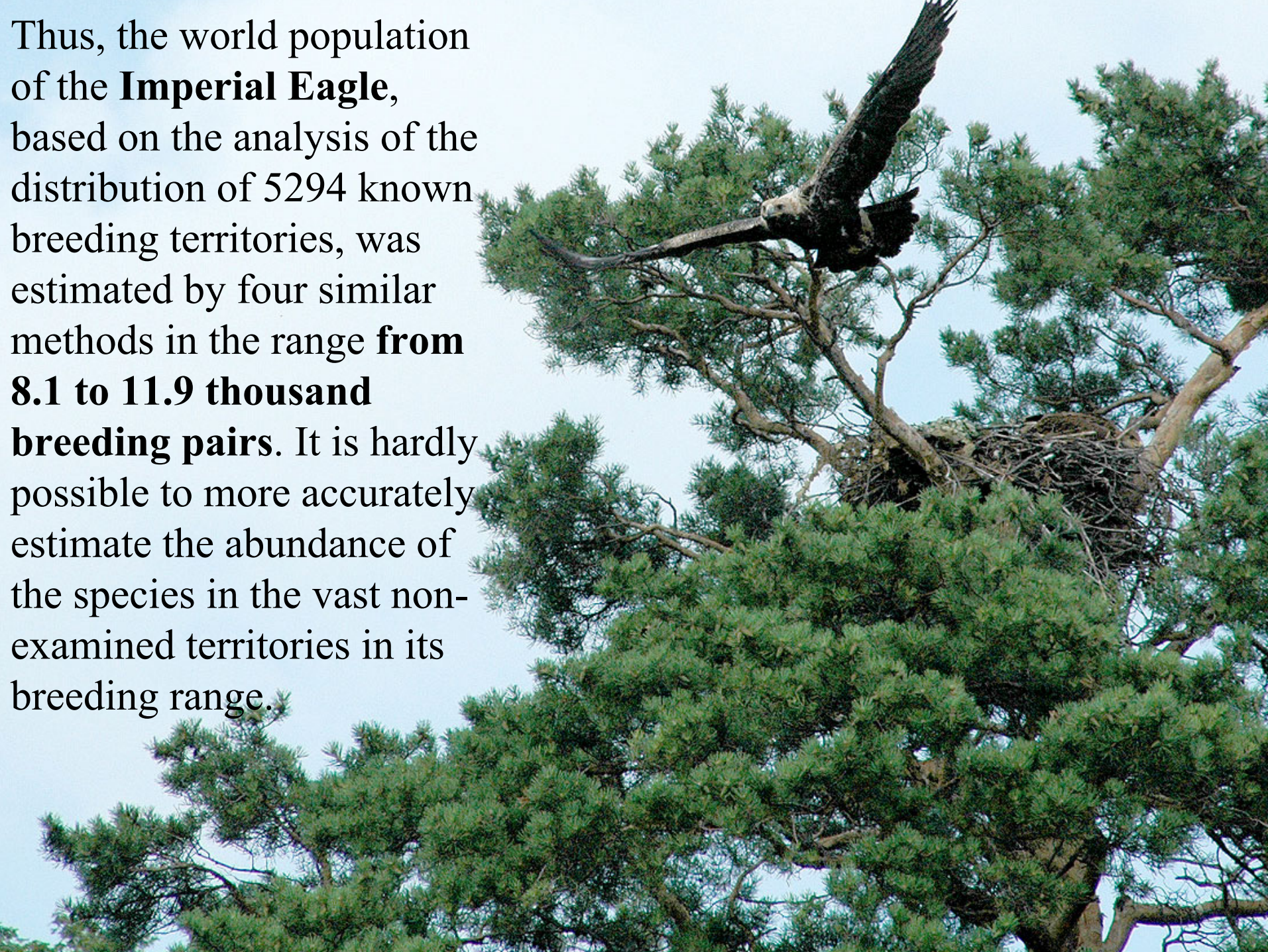


B – cells in which counts of nesting EIEs were carried out, C – grid cells in which nesting of EIEs was recorded, but no counts were carried out

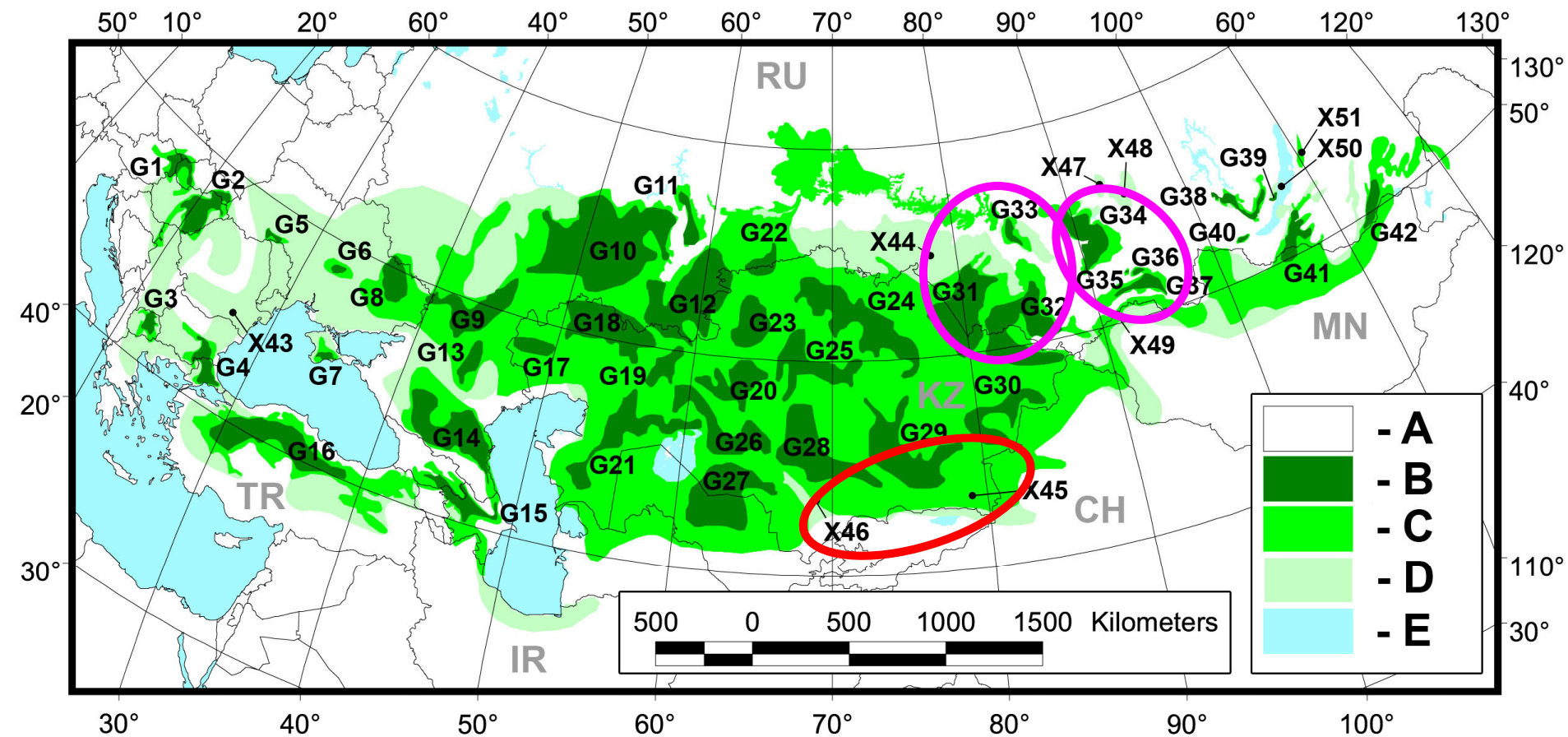
Map of the Eastern Imperial Eagle populations (A), number of known breeding territories (B) and estimates population numbers (C)



Thus, the world population of the **Imperial Eagle**, based on the analysis of the distribution of 5294 known breeding territories, was estimated by four similar methods in the range **from 8.1 to 11.9 thousand breeding pairs**. It is hardly possible to more accurately estimate the abundance of the species in the vast non-examined territories in its breeding range.



Activities to monitor and study the distribution and abundance of the Imperial Eagle in 2019 - 2023





The most northeastern nest in Western Siberia is the northeast of the Novosibirsk region near the Tomsk region

South of the Barabinskaya Plain





Kulunda





Tuva, until 2002 - nests on poplars in floodplains







Фото О. Андреенкова









Steppe Eagle



Golden Eagle



Nest of the Golden Eagle

