SUBSIDIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CORNCRAKE

Subsidies can be used for the management of sites where corncrake occurs:

1) Agri-environmental-climatic measures (Common Agricultural Policy)

- Extensive grassland management

2) Landscape-related programmes of the Ministry of Environment (e.g., Landscape Management Programme)

For more information on suitable subsidy programmes, please contact the relevant regional office of the Nature Conservation Agency (NCA) of the Czech Republic, regional authority or national park administration.

More detailed information can be found here:

Subsidies **About species** **NCA CR Standards**

Spolufinancováno Evropskou unií

NATURA 2000

JEDNA PŘÍRODA

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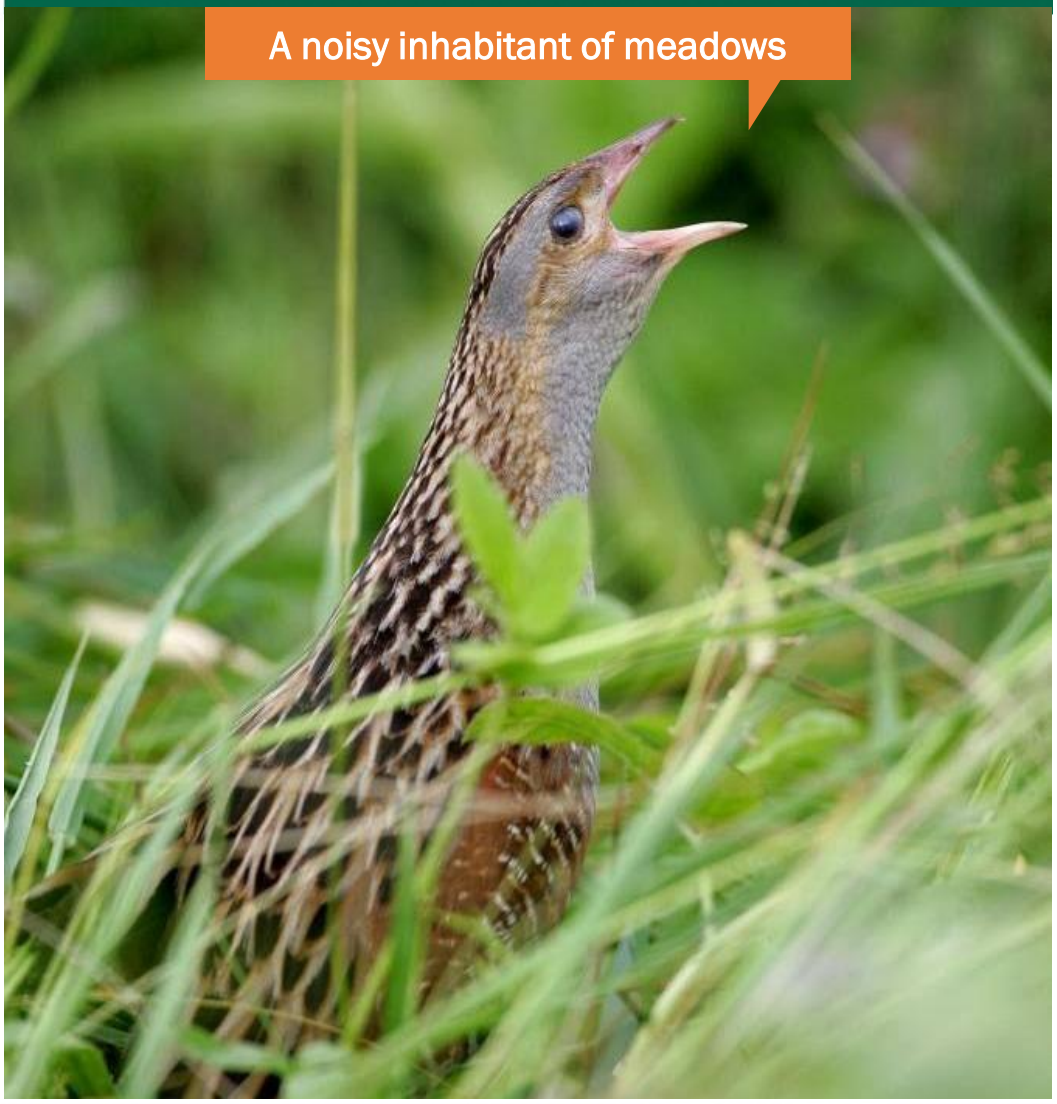
CORNCRAKE

A noisy inhabitant of meadows



AGENTURA OCHRANY PŘÍRODY A KRAJINY ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

PŘÍRODA JE NAŠE DĚDICTVÍ I BUDOUCNOST

BASIC INFORMATION

The corncrake is an endangered bird species that is protected by both national and European legislation. In 1989, only about 400 calling males were recorded in the Czech Republic. Its population has since increased to more than 1,500 calling males thanks to protection.

Corncrakes begin flying to the Czech Republic from their wintering grounds in southern Africa in the second half of April. They settle in wet meadows and pastures with tall grasses in which they live in hiding. The males only alert to their presence by loud, raspy calls during courtship. Such calls may be repeated throughout the night and sometimes during the day.

Corncrakes are endangered by mowing of the site during the breeding season in June-July and then in August during moulting when they are unable to fly. Corncrakes fly back to Africa at the end of August.

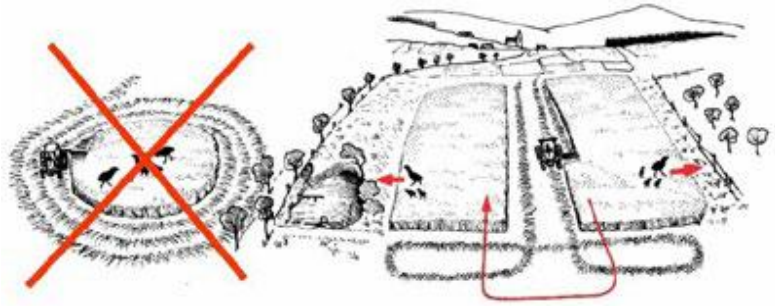
You are unlikely to see a corncrake in the vegetation.

His menu consists of insects, snails and other invertebrates

CAUSES OF THE ENDANGERMENT

- Intensive area-wide grazing without leaving tall grass
- Area-wide mowing during breeding and moulting
- High travel speed during mowing in August
- Meadow mowing from the edges to the centre in a spiral pattern

A corncrake´s egg weighs barely a third of a hen´s egg.

HOW TO PROTECT THE CORNCRAKE?

- to leave at least 1 ha of uncut area around the calling male's habitat
- to make the first mowing after mid-August
- when mowing, to travel no faster than the walking speed of an adult
- to use no more than one mower per site
- to mow from one end of the meadow to the other or from the centre to the edges as shown in the picture below