MIGRATLANE

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Monitoring of birds in the French Atlantic arc using **telemetry**

The **MIGRATLANE** program (2023-2027) aims at acquiring knowledge on avifauna in the French Atlantic arc (English Channel/Southern North Sea, Atlantic) in a context of interactions with human activities, especially as offshore wind farm projects are set to be largely developed in this area. Telemetry is one of the methods used for avifauna monitoring.

Telemetry, biologging?

To study animal movements with tracking technology, tags are set directly on individuals and includes different types of sensors (pressure, temperature, acceleration, etc.)

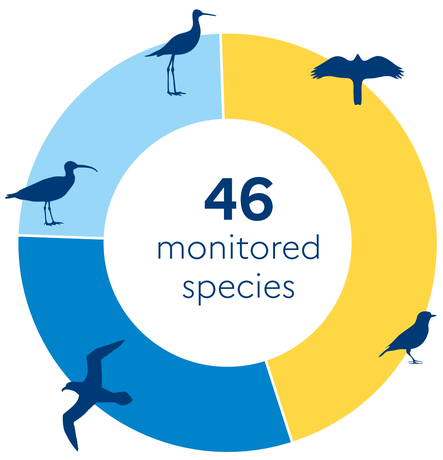
Connected GPS

- Meter accuracy
- From 3.5 g to 25 g
- For birds weighing more than 90 g
- Data transmission through the GSM network (2-3-4G)

GLS Photometer

- Light measurement allowing to infer latitude/longitude twice a day
- Low accuracy (from 80 to 150 km) but very light (less than 0.5 g)
- Adapted to small species such as passerines
- Recapture of the animal is needed to retrieve data

Monitored species



11 esp.
coastal migratory birds and wetland birds

21 esp.
migratory landbirds

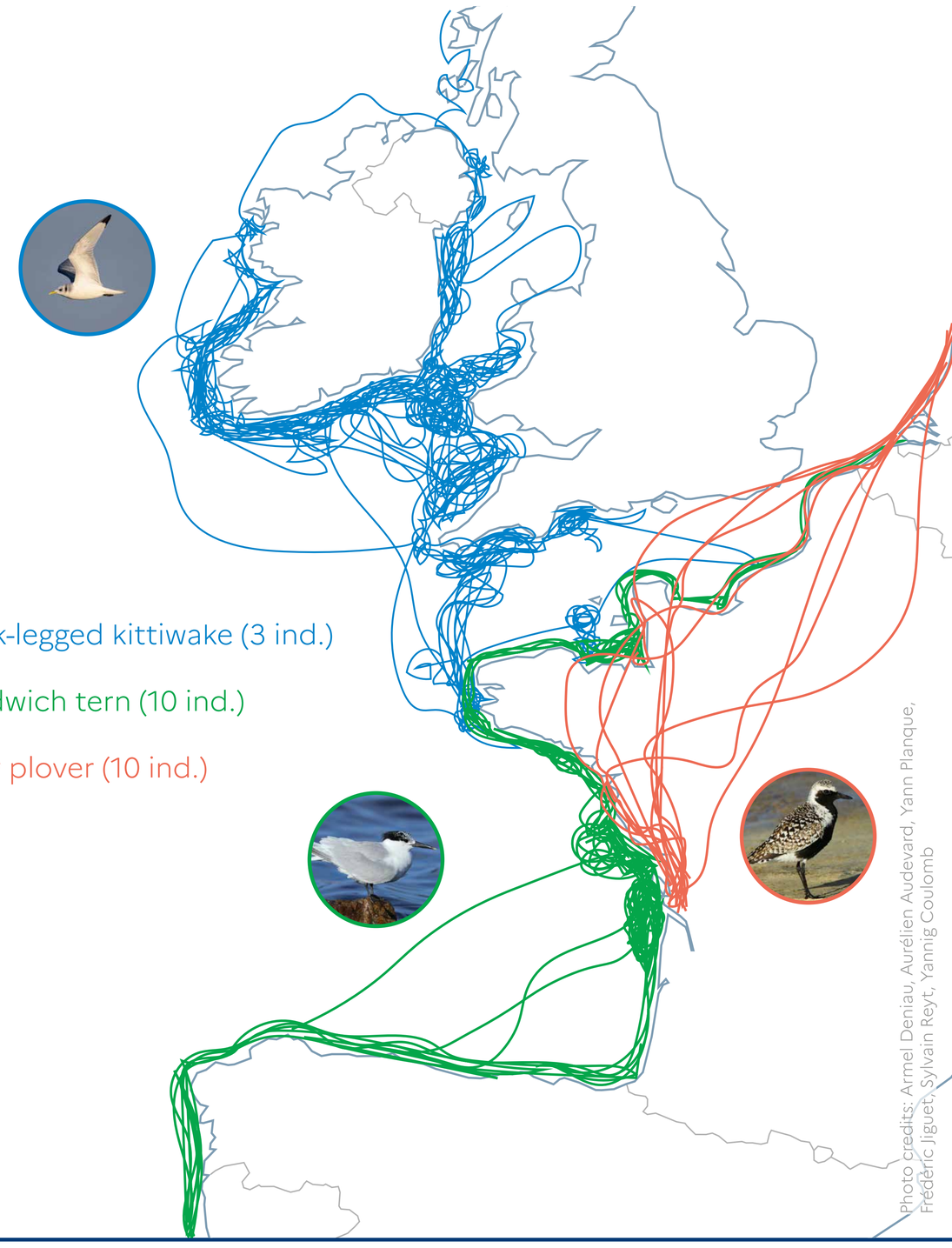
14 esp.
seabirds

- Cortege of typical species of the study area
- 20 to 30 individuals per species (in France and Northern Europe)

MIGRATLANE uses GPS tags and photometric geolocators to track **seabirds** and **migratory landbirds** and to increase knowledge on:

- Individual movements
- Migration paths and strategies
- Flying behaviours (altitude, speed, direction)
- Feeding, resting and reproduction areas of seabirds

Examples of individual paths obtained from GPS tags fitted on three species:



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Research program financed by the French National Observatory of offshore wind energy.

Steering committee

Coordination

Scientific partners

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