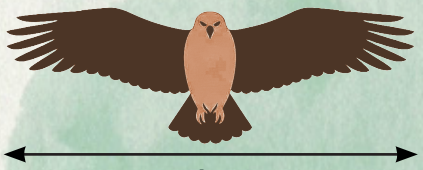


Body length
59–71 cm



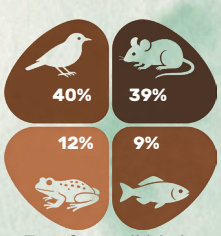
Wingspan
155–185 cm



Body mass
♂ 1500–1950 g
♀ 1800–2600 g



Usually 2 eggs, laid in April and incubated for about **42 days**



Food: small birds, rodents, amphibians and fish



Siblicide. A natural process in which the older chick kills its younger sibling. Food shortages can contribute to this behaviour.



Habitat
Wetlands, marshes and wet forests



Lifespan
Up to 35 years



In Poland: a small population in the Biebrza Marshes. Occasional breeding sites elsewhere mainly involve mixed pairs.



Worldwide: breeds in Europe and northern Asia; winters in warmer parts of Europe and Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Hybridisation

Interbreeding between the Greater Spotted Eagle and the closely related Lesser Spotted Eagle *Clanga pomarina*



In Poland, only **10–13 genetically pure breeding pairs** of Greater Spotted Eagles and at least **10 mixed pairs**



Seven finger-like outer primaries

Pale shafts on four or five of these feathers

Barring on flight feathers and tail usually indistinct

Distinctly yellow **cere and gape** (bare skin around the base of the bill)

White patch on the uppertail-coverts

Adult Greater Spotted Eagle

Usually at least two rows of large pale spots on the upperwings.

Brownish-black upperparts

Brownish-black head contrasting strongly with the yellow skin around the bill



Barring on the dark, usually greyish-black flight feathers is faint and fades towards the wingtip.

Heavy, slate-black bill with a bright yellow cere and gape

Dark tail without regular, broad barring

Juvenile Greater Spotted Eagle



AIM?

The project aims to improve breeding habitats and increase the Greater Spotted Eagle population in the European Union, while reducing threats along migration routes and at stopover and wintering sites.

WHY?

The Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*) is Critically Endangered in the European Union and among Poland's rarest breeding raptors. A priority species for LIFE funding, it requires active conservation.

HOW?

Project activities:

- Increasing the number of young eagles.
- Protecting, restoring and improving habitats.
- Protecting individual birds using GPS/GSM tracking.
- Tackling illegal shooting and poisoning.
- Establishing safe supplementary feeding sites on wintering grounds.
- Education and sharing good conservation practices.



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BIEBRZAŃSKI PARK NARODOWY

DOĞA araştırmaları

BSPB

Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds



LIFE Above the Borders

Conservation of
Greater Spotted Eagles
Clanga clanga
at breeding and wintering areas, and on their flyway

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