



Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

Annex 1

Region 9: Europe

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Albania*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	EN	LC	Unknown	Rare wintering, Migrant	Dec-Feb	Bedati; Kopliku	H: Poaching; Disturbance M: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of suitable habitats); Lack of management L: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks)	N/A

*Signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

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Ministry of Environment, Albania. 2004. National Report on Great Bustard – *Otis tarda*. CMS document: CMS/GB.1/Inf.4.2.

COUNTRY: Austria*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	398 – 524 breeding ind. (2024), 728 wintering ind. (entire West Pannonian population, 2025)	Increasing	VU	LC	Protected	Breeding; Wintering	Year-round	Parndorfer Platte-Heideboden; Sandboden und Praterterrasse; Westliches Weinviertel; Waasen-Hanság (West Pannonian population)	H: Climate change; Predation M: Agricultural intensification (Change in cultivation practices, Irrigation, Fertilization); Collision (Overhead cabling)	Continuation of successful habitat management in all bustard areas (including enhancing structural richness through installation of hedges and ponds as important climate change mitigation measure), Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Continuation of underground cabling and power line marking. Further cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

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COUNTRY: Bulgaria*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Probably extinct	N/A	CR	LC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zlatiata; Dobrudja	H: Habitat fragmentation; Agricultural intensification U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Poaching	N/A

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COUNTRY: Croatia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0 – 1 (1 ind. in 2018–2022 period)	N/A	RE	LC	Strictly protected	No breeding since 20th century. Once a rare winter visitor, now absent (due to suitable habitat management in Hungary)	N/A	N/A	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of steppe habitats in the early 20 th century due to agriculture)	N/A

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COUNTRY: Czechia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1 – 3 ind.	N/A	RE	LC	Strictly protected	Straggler	Occasional occurrence, Jan-Nov (2020-2024)	South Moravia	C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Chemical application, Fertilization); Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes and alfalfa to maize, rape and sunflower); Anthropogenic disturbance (Army helicopters) M: Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people) L: Collision (Overhead cabling); Predation (Wild Boar, Red Fox, Eagles)	Approval of Great Bustard Action Plan by MoE and its implementation; Change of agriculture management including growing suitable crops for bustards. Starting a LIFE project for the return of the Great Bustard. Cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

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COUNTRY: France

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	2,397 – 2,508 males (2024)	Stable in last 8 years, Declining in last 16 years	EN	VU (Europe) EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Breeding, wintering	Year-round	Vienne; Deux-Sèvres; Charente; Charente-Maritime; Maine et Loire; Indre et Loire; Alpes de Haute-Provence; Bouche du Rhône; Var; Vaucluse; Aude; Gard; Hérault; Pyrénées-Orientales; Drôme; Rhônes	C: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monocultures, Conversion of fallow land, Speed of mowing, Mechanization) H: Habitat loss and fragmentation (Urbanization, Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure) U: Climate change; Collision (Airplanes)	Promote bustard-friendly farming via subsidies and CAP integration; use GPS-tagged females and drones to locate nests and protect zones before mowing. Build farmer partnerships for nest detection. Limit habitat fragmentation through SPA regulations and expand AEM contracts with delayed mowing. Without AEM, bustards would vanish from intensive farmland. Support population growth via captive breeding, GPS/drone research, and nest protection (delayed mowing, false eggs, fencing). Habitat management.

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COUNTRY: Germany*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	302 ind. (2024)	Increasing	CR; Brandenburg (2019) Cat. 1, Sachsen-Anhalt Cat. 2 (2020)	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Havelländisches Luch; Belziger Landschaftswiesen; Fiener Bruch; Zerbster Land	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of suitable habitats, Wind turbines, Infrastructure, Recreational use); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monocultures); Anthropogenically increased predation (Corvids, Red foxes, Racoons, Raccoon dogs, Avian predators) H: Collision (Overhead cabling); Insect decline	Protection, development and management of the bustard habitats, population stabilizing (rescue of endangered clutches, artificial breeding, hand rearing and release), predation management, reintroduction project, land purchase, monitoring, public relations.

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COUNTRY: Greece*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	15 – 500 ind. (2025)	Unknown	CR	VU (Europe) EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Feb	Evros Delta; Lakes Vistonis; Ismaris - lagoons; Porto Lagos; Salines Ptelea; Xirolimni; Karatza; Kitros Saltpans; Kopaida Plain; Thessaly Plain	Loc: Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands and cereal steppes) U: Illegal trade (Dead birds); Collision (Fencing, Traffic, Other); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids); Anthropogenic disturbance	Development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies.

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References:

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COUNTRY: Hungary*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1,600 – 1,700 breeding ind. ~1,900 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	VU	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Mosoni-sík; Hanság (West Pannonian population); Duna-völgyi síkság; Tiszántúl (Dévaványai-sík, Csanádi puszták, Kis-Sárrét, Bihar, Hortobágy); Borsodi Mezőség; Dél-Heves (East Pannonian population)	C: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of grasslands); Agricultural intensification (Irrigation, Mechanization, Loss of small-scale agriculture) H: Collisions (Overhead cabling); Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Canids, Corvids) M: Anthropogenic disturbance; Legal obstacle (Ineffective enforcement of policies) L: Climate change	Continuation of successful habitat management in all bustard areas. Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Continuation of underground cabling and power line marking. Further cooperation with hunting associations to enhance predator control. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

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COUNTRY: Italy

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	~350 males (2023–2025)	Decreasing (Declined by 33% and 27% at Bolotana and Campeda plains in 14 years)	EN	VU (Europe), EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Resident, Extinct on the mainland and Sicily	Year-round	Ozieri; Bolotana-Birori; C and N Campidano; Giave-Torralba-Bonorva; Olbia; Bultei; Plains of Campeda; Nula-Bitti; Assolo-Albagiara Formely breeding in C (Marche) and S Peninsula (Abruzzo, Molise); Apulia; Sicily; irregularly in the N (Po Plain); No breeding records since 1990s	H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization) M: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fencing); Habitat loss and fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Irrigation, Monocultures); Genetic fragmentation and inbreeding; Lack of awareness; Legal obstacles L: Poaching; Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes, Overgrazing, Transportation networks); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Climate change Loc: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Unsustainable fire regimes, Invasive alien plant species); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Corvids, Foxes, Other) U: Anthropogenic disturbance (Photographers); Massive chemical campaigns against <i>Docioastaurus maroccanus</i> have been carried out regularly since 2020 and remain to be monitored	Better protect the existing sites, including IBAs, SPAs and legally protected areas, from downsizing, as occurred in Abbasanta, and expand protection to additional key sites. A new IBA inventory completed by LIPU in Italy (including Sardinia) identified further essential areas for the species (e.g. Piana Usellus-Assolo, Nule-Bitti, Milis-Zerfaliu), which should be proposed for SPA designation. Enforce more stringent EIAs for development in key sites where the species occurs. Study threats, their drivers and how to tackle them. Ensure the maintenance of traditional extensive livestock (mainly sheep) farming.

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COUNTRY: North Macedonia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Extinct	N/A	N/A	LC	N/A	Rare wintering	Dec-Feb	Unknown	Unknown	Carry out a Great Bustard population survey and winter census, and provide wardens to protect the population. Identify and register all Great Bustard habitats and migration routes. Develop projects for habitat conservation in cooperation with international experts. Collaborate with hunting organizations to prevent illegal hunting in the wintering sites in the relevant season. Establish and maintain contact with neighboring countries. Establish and maintain communication and cooperation with international organizations including BirdLife and IUCN SSC Bustard Specialist Group.

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COUNTRY: Portugal

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	939 ind. (2021)	Steep decline (50% in 10 years)	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Alentejo, particularly within Special PAs	C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation); Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Conversion of cereal steppes to permanent pastures for beef production, with increase in early-cut fodder crops); Conversion of annual crops to perennial crops, principally in post-breeding habitat; Collision (Overhead cabling) M: Habitat loss (Infrastructure developments) U: Climate change; Predation	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators). Restore rotational cereal field cultivation.
Little Bustard	8,900 breeding males (2016), 3,944 breeding males (2022)	Steep decline (Crash, 56% in 6 years)	CR	VU (Europe) EN (EU27+UK)	Protected	Resident	Year-round	Special PAs of Alentejo Region	C: Agricultural intensification (Irrigation); Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Conversion of cereal crops to permanent pasutres for beef production with an accompanying increase in fodder (early cut) crops, Conversion from annual crops to perennial crops, principally in post-breeding habitat, Overgrazing); Collision (Overhead cabling) H: Climate change M: Habitat degradation (Energy infrastructure - solar panels leading to reduction of food resources); Poaching U: Predation	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators); restore rotational cereal field cultivation; Strategic planning for power lines

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COUNTRY: Republic of Moldova*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	1 ind. (2024), First observation since 2015	N/A	CR	LC	Protected	Straggler	Aug	Dumbravita	C: Poaching; Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes)	Halting illegal take, Restoring natural habitats

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COUNTRY: Romania*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	6 – 7 breeding ind.; 73 – 118 wintering ind. (2024)	Increasing (Wintering), Breeding unknown	CR	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Microregion of Salonta; Oradea Metropolitan Area (East Pannonian population)	H: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization) M: Agricultural intensification (Monocultures); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs); Disturbance; Climate change U: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fences); Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks, Energy infrastructure); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids, Others); Public awareness; Legal obstacles Loc: Poaching (Accidental, due to misidentification)	Identify and apply adequate compulsory restrictions at breeding sites on agricultural practices, inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies; Apply nest-safeguarding and egg-rescue measures; Restrict grazing on key breeding areas; Support extensive agricultural practices; Reduce human disturbance caused by grazing; Reduce collision with power lines; Designate all sites holding populations of Great Bustards; Halt grassland conversion; Reduce predation caused by domestic dogs; Improve water retention and reduce draining.
Little Bustard	0 – 23 ind.	Unknown	RE (breeding) N/A (migrant, wintering)	VU (Europe) EN (EU27+UK)	Not protected	Migrant, Wintering	Nov-Mar	Saele Spit; Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Area Black Sea Coastal Region; Dobrudja; Romanian Plain	H: Legal obstacles (Species is not listed as protected species); Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing) M: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs) Loc: Poaching due to misidentification	Modify national legislation by introducing the species within the list of protected species. Identify and apply adequate compulsory restrictions at potential breeding sites on agricultural practices, inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies; Support extensive agricultural practices; Reduce human disturbance caused by grazing; Halt grassland conversion; Reduce predation caused by domestic dogs.

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COUNTRY: Serbia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10 ind. (9 females, 1 young male) (2025)	Declining	CR	LC	Strictly protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	N Banat (East Pannonian population); Pašnjaci Velike Droplje	H: Habitat degradation (Lack of management); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (of eggs and chicks) M: Agricultural intensification (Loss of small-scale agriculture especially on the wintering site) L: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands, Agricultural expansion)	Establishing an artificial nest incubation and release program; Importing eggs from Hungary from endangered nests and releasing inside the enclosed, fenced area to ensure the successful rearing, on condition that bustard-friendly habitat management is implemented.

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COUNTRY: Slovakia*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10 – 12 breeding ind., 300 – 620 wintering ind.	Declining (fluctuating)	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, wintering	Year-round	SPA Sysľovské polia (99 % of observations); W part of Žitný Ostrov (Tomášov, Lehnice) (West Pannonian population)	U: Agricultural intensification (Lack of management); Anthropogenic disturbance; Habitat loss (Land-use change, Urbanization); Collision (Overhead cabling)	Further development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in CAP; Limiting disturbance by regulating visits and infrastructure development to divert visitors from the core habitat; Resolving land ownership issues and utilizing all state-owned land in the core area for habitat restoration; Initiating habitat restoration measures east of the Danube to secure safe expansion areas for the species.

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COUNTRY: Spain

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	22,000 – 24,000 ind. (2022)	Declining (30% in less than one decade)	VU	LC	Strictly protected; Supplementary protection regimes on subnational level: EN (Andalusía, Aragón, Murcia and Navarra); VU (Castilla La Mancha and Comunidad Valenciana); EX (Catalonia); & Strictly Protected (rest of Spanish autonomous communities)	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	Castilla y León; Castilla La Mancha; Extremadura; Madrid. Smaller populations in Andalusía; Aragón; Navarra	C: Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks, Urbanization); Agricultural intensification H: Collision (Overhead cabling, Fencing) U: Poaching; Predation; Climate change	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).
Little Bustard	39,744 – 86,930 (2018)	Steep decline (Crash, 48% in 11 years)	EN	VU (Europe) EN (EU27+UK)	Stictly protected	Resident	Year-round	Castilla la Mancha; Extremadura; Andalusia; Castilla y León; Aragón; Catalan; Madrid; Valencia; Galicia; La Rioja; Murcia; Navarra	C: Habitat loss (Land-use change, Decrease of fallow land & field margins, Conversion to woody crops); Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Changes in agricultural calendar, Irrigation) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure) L: Habitat degradation (Changes in grazing systems); Collision (Traffic); Predation Loc: Poaching U: Climate change; Anthropogenic disturbance	Conservation of key areas; development and subsidization of bustard-friendly agricultural technologies; inclusion of bustard-friendly measures in national CAP strategies. Designation of new SPAs or extension of existing ones to accommodate a higher percentage of the breeding and post-reproductive areas. Ensure careful and strategic planning for solar farm installations to prevent the loss of valuable habitats. Promote underground cabling and power line marking. Awareness-raising among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators).

African Houbara	85 – 109 ind. on Fuerteventura (2021), 440 – 452 ind. on Lanzarote (2018), 11 – 16 ind. on La Graciosa (2020)	Declining (50% in the last 15 years)	EN	VU	Strictly protected	Resident	Year-round	Lanzarote: El Jable; Famara; Zonzamas; Plains of La Corona; Plains of Mareta-Hoya de la Yegua Fuerteventura: Llano Laguna; Taca; Time; Majanicho; Tindaya Plains; Corralejo; Matas Blancas; Isthmus of Jandía Sandy Plain; Lajares Sandy Plain-Cotillo-Ezquinzo; Morro Tabaiba-Morro de los Rincones-Vallebrón Mountains; Los Molinos Gully-Plain of La Laguna; Cuchillete de Buenavista-Gully of La Torre-Los Alares; Cabras gully; Llano Grande - Malpaís; Grande - Malpaís Chico	C: Habitat loss (Destruction of <i>Launaea</i> shrubland, Sand extraction); Collisions (Overhead cabling); Habitat fragmentation (Tourism development, Urban sprawl) H: Collisions (Traffic); Habitat loss (Abandonment of traditional agriculture “gavias”, Energy developments (Wind and solar farms)) M: Climate change; Habitat degradation (Agricultural intensification); Predation (Cats); Anthropogenic disturbance (Tourism) L: Collisions (Fences) Loc: Disturbance (Truffle collectors) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids)	Enforce prohibitions on the extraction of sand in areas of the Natura Network 2000, and specifically in El Jable. Locate dangerous points of mortality due to collisions with power lines and telephone lines and proceed to bury them. Implementation of corrective measures in sections of roads with a higher probability of collisions. Designation of new SPAs or extension of existing ones to accommodate a higher percentage of the breeding and post-reproductive areas. Maintain traditional low-intensity agricultural areas (gavias) or alfalfa plots for food availability during summer. Improve public environmental protection services and ensure proper monitoring of the habitat, especially during the breeding season. Develop a feral cat population control plan and remove cats from breeding areas. Regulate urbanisation and tourism in a sustainable way with the conservation of biodiversity.
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COUNTRY: Ukraine*

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	500 – 650 breeding ind., incl. 120 – 150 females (2014) 1,500 – 2,000 wintering ind. (2014–2018)	Declining	EN	LC	Protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round	Crimea (All year in the steppe parts); Kherson Region (All year in S part); Zaporizhzhia Region (Migrates and winters in C and S parts); Donetsk Region (Migrates in the S)	H: Habitat loss; Anthropogenic disturbance (Military activity); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Irrigation) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Eggs and chicks); Poaching	Assessment of the population status, threats and conservation needs in Crimea, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions after cessation of hostilities in the species range. Enforcement of poaching control at key wintering sites.
Little Bustard	30 – 50 breeding ind., 70 – 80 wintering ind. (2014)	Declining	EN	VU	Strictly protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round	Crimea (Migrates and winters in the steppe part); Kerch Peninsula; Kherson and Zaporizhzhia Regions (Migrates and winters in S parts); Donetsk Region (Migrates in the S)	M: Habitat loss and degradation (Lack of management and overgrowth of pastures with high, dense grass, Overgrazing) Loc: Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Anthropogenic disturbance (Military activity); Poaching	New protected areas should be created (southern part of the Kerch Peninsula), to strengthen control over hunting in the species' habitats (North-Western Azov Sea, Prysyvash, Kerch Peninsula), and prevent the removal of clutches and broods, relevant enforcement measures. Assessment of the population status, threats and conservation needs in Crimea, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions after cessation of hostilities in the species range. Enforcement of poaching control at key wintering sites.

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COUNTRY: United Kingdom

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	50 – 60 ind. (2024)	Slight increase	N/A (National) CR (Wiltshire County)	LC	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Year-round	S Wiltshire, Salisbury Plain	H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization) M: Collision (Power lines); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids) L: Habitat degradation (Monocultures); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Disturbance Loc: Collision (Fences) U: Habitat fragmentation; Climate change; Legal obstacles	Continue providing financial incentives for farmers to implement bustard-friendly land management. Survey silage fields to prevent nest destruction. Rescue endangered clutches and hand-rear chicks for release. Raise awareness among stakeholders (e.g. farmers, hunters, policy makers, energy operators), Control foxes via legal methods (especially night shooting), negotiate large no-mow zone.

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