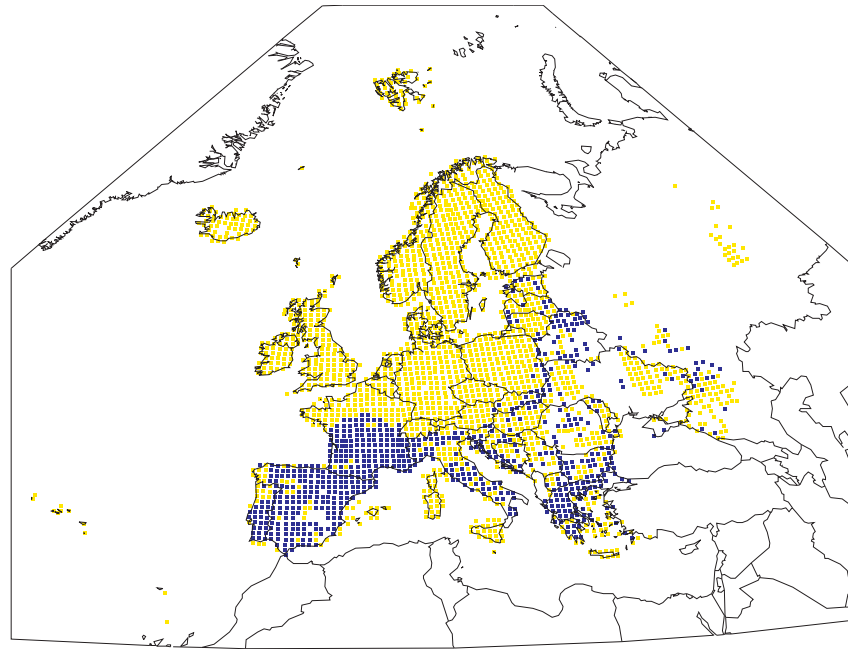
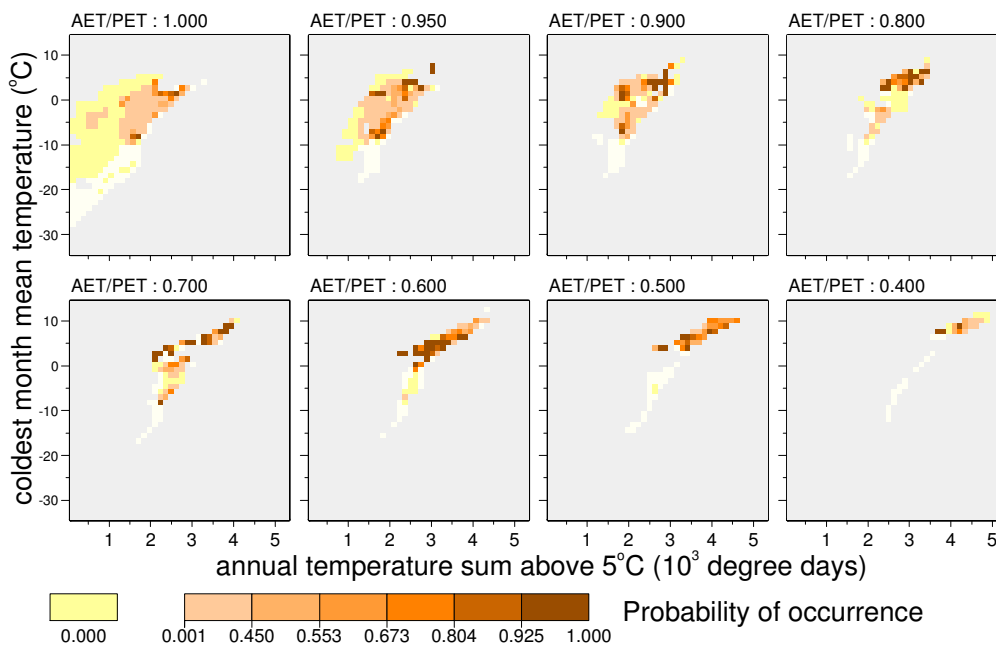


Circaetus gallicus



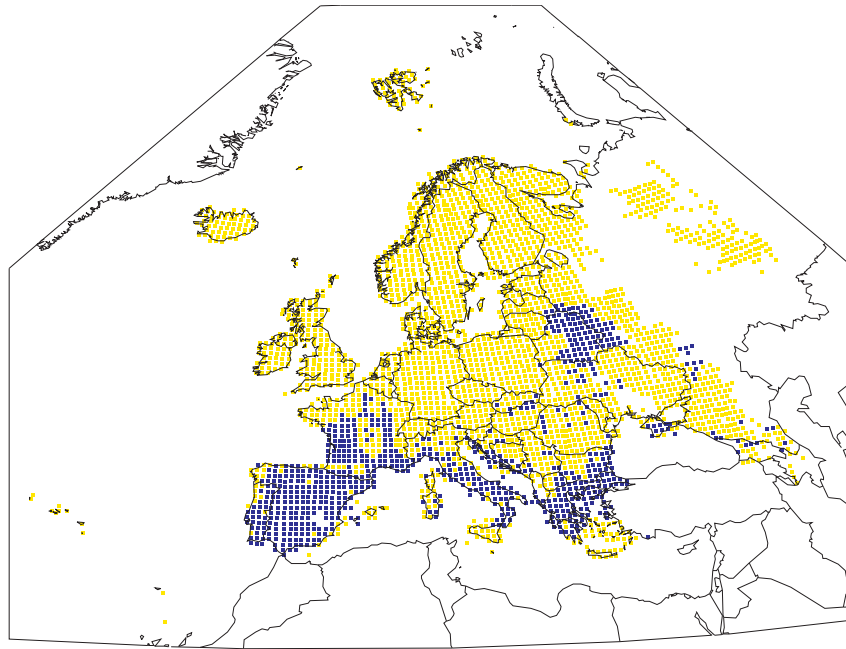
Present recorded distribution



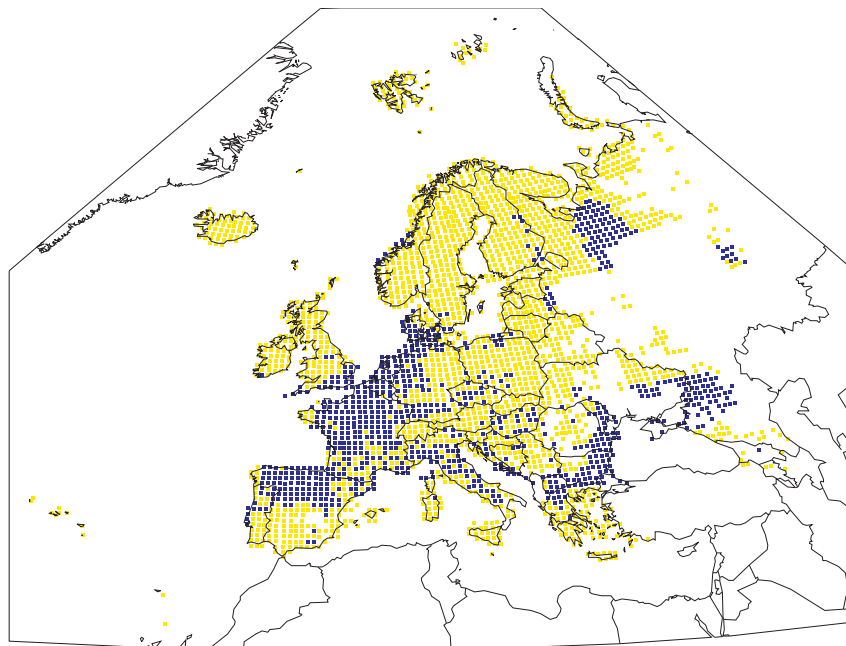
Climate response surface

The Short-toed Eagle breeds in much of southern and eastern Europe, extending from Portugal and southern France in the west, eastwards to the Balkans, northwards to Estonia, and across Belarus, Ukraine and southern Russia. Some gaps in the present distribution in northern and central Europe may reflect persecution; it thus may not reach its climatic limits in all areas. Beyond Europe its distribution extends east across central Asia to Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan, south to Iran, southern India and the Lesser Sundas, and to north-west Africa. It occupies mainly warm dry climates where there is an abundance of reptilian prey, its diet comprising principally snakes and lizards; in the north its range extends to cooler moister areas where *Natrix natrix* (Grass Snake) and other suitable prey occur. It usually nests in the top of a low tree in mature woodland with open habitats suitable for foraging nearby. Most European birds winter in the northern tropics of sub-Saharan Africa, favouring the zone of *Acacia* scrub and moist savanna south of the Sahel; birds from eastern Europe, however, probably winter in the Indian sub-continent.

Short-toed Eagle



Simulated present distribution (AUC = 0.935; κ = 0.700)



Simulated late 21st century distribution (R = 1.14; O = 0.38)

This species breeds in Europe mostly where annual temperature sum exceeds *ca.* 1500 degree days above 5°C and coldest month mean temperature is above *ca.* -10°C. Although it tolerates the full range of moisture conditions found in Europe, it breeds more sporadically where AET/PET > 0.9.

The response surface model has a 'very good' fit. Its principal deficiency is its inability to simulate precisely the locations of scattered breeding localities; it also fails to simulate breeding far enough eastwards across Russia or extensively enough in Transcaucasia to correspond with the breeding distribution as mapped by BWP. The simulated future potential distribution is shifted northwards, with areas as far north as the White Sea simulated as suitable, whereas southern parts of its present range, especially in southern Iberia, Italy and Greece, are simulated as no longer suitable.