

## SUMMARY

### **Waders *Charadrii* of the Dobczyce reservoir – passage dynamics, species composition and numbers in relation to water level**

The birds counting was carried out in 1997-2004 on the submountain, eutrophic Dobczyce Reservoir. Changes of water level during a year and between years are characteristic of the reservoir. The number of recorded waders species was quite big (32 species), but the numbers was small (max. 258 ind.) comparing to other reservoirs. Eleven species of waders were recorded in each year. The most numerous were Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* and Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, consisting more than 50% of waders community. Relative numerous were Dunlin *Calidris alpina*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, and Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* as well. Lapwing and Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* were the most frequent recorded in the wader assemblages. Rare species, such as Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* and Great Snipe *Gallinago media* were recorded on this reservoir. Nine recorded species require special protection in Europe (Appendix I of Birds Directive EU) and 10 belong to threatened ones, included in the *Polish Red Data Book of Animals*. Results show that many species of waders migrate in southern Poland. The number of species and numbers are related to water level. Twenty six species with median of numbers 51 ind. was recorded in low water level and only 14 species with median of numbers 11 ind. in high water level. Dobczyce Reservoir can play an important role for waders during migration.