Raptors of Oman
An Introductory Booklet
Raptors of Oman
An Introductory Booklet

Booklet Contributors
Maïa Sarrouf Willson
Ivaylo Angelov
Vanya Angelova
Suaad Al Harthi
Michael McGrady

Translation
Bashar Zeitoun

Illustrations
Vanya Angelova

Design
Dogeatcog

Funded by
Donations from the “Wild Oman” art exhibition by Violet Astor in Muscat, November 2019

Produced by
Environment Society of Oman

© 2020

IUCN Status
LEAST CONCERN
Introduction

Raptors are birds that capture live prey or feed on the remains of dead animals. They are generally recognized by their hooked beaks and sharp claws (talons). Some raptors are active mostly during the daytime, the “diurnal raptors” (hawks, falcons, eagles, kites, vultures, etc.), and some are active at night, the “nocturnal raptors” (owls).

Throughout history raptors have fascinated people, and to actually see one has always been special. They appear in many of our myths and legends, and we associate them with power, speed, acuteness of eyesight and wisdom, amongst other things. In reality they are much more than just symbols, providing us with important ecological services at no cost by helping to control populations of pest species, disposing of biological waste and impeding disease transmission, and acting as monitors of general environmental health.

Oman is blessed in being a seasonal and year-round home for many species of raptors, in part because of the diverse habitats that occur in the country. Indeed, Oman is a stronghold for a number of species, some of which, like the Egyptian Vulture, are globally endangered and are declining almost everywhere else in the world. Given Oman’s geographic location, habitat diversity, and stronghold status for many species, opportunities exist for on-the-ground conservation efforts that can benefit raptors that spend the whole year in Oman, and those that come here just to breed or winter. The raptor conservation opportunities that exist in Oman are made all the more feasible by Oman’s relative youth, in that new technologies (e.g. satellite radio tracking) and planning strategies (e.g. integrated waste management and bird-friendly electricity infrastructure) can be employed to realize those opportunities efficiently.

This booklet, made possible from proceeds of the ‘Wild Oman’ art exhibition by Violet Astor, aims to engage the public and bolster Oman’s conservation commitment to the important raptors that live here or visit after migrating from faraway places.

Curious Facts

Look for me to discover some interesting facts about raptors!

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List classifies species at high risk of global extinction.
تمهيد

الجوارح هي الطيور التي تتغذى على الفرائس والطرائد الحية أو على بقايا وجيف الحيوانات الميتة، والتي يُمكن تمييزها بسهولة من خلال مناقيرها المعقوفة ومخالبها الحادة (مخالب)، ومنها ما ينشطُ غالباً في أوقات النهار “الجوارح النهارية” (الباز، الباشق، الصقر، العُقاب، الحدأة، النسر وغيرهم)، بينما ينشطُ البعض الآخر أثناء الليل “الجوارح الليلية” (البوم).

تمتازُ سلطنة عُمان بكونها موطنًا ومولًا لعديدٍ من فصائل وأنواع الجوارح. إضافةً إلى استضافتها لها على مدار العام أو خلال بعض الفصول، وتعدّت ذلك بشكل جميّي إلى تنوع أنواع الجوارح التي تحييها عُمان. وبذلك فإن عُمان تحظى بكثرة العناصر المتنوعة للجوارح، مثل طائر الرسم، التي تُصفُ عُمان كنها موطنًا للكثير من أنواع الجوارح، وتكتسب أهميتها كنها موطنًا للكثير من أنواع الجوارح، حيث يُمكن توصيف عُمان كنها موطنًا للكثير من أنواع الجوارح.

تعتبر سلطنة عُمان موطنًا ومولًا للعديد من أنواع الجوارح، وتُعتبر موطناً للكثير من أنواع الجوارح، فالعديد من أنواع الجوارح، وتُعتبر موطناً للكثير من أنواع الجوارح، حيث يُمكن توصيف عُمان كنها موطنًا للكثير من أنواع الجوارح.

حقائق أخرى

أبحث عن الحقائق الأخرى و اكتشف معلومات ممتعة عن الجوارح.
These illustrations show the various features of raptors, also referred to as their “topography”, that are important for their identification.
**Egyptian Vulture**

*Neophron percnopterus*

**Identification**

- **Wingspan:** 155 - 170 cm
- **Weight:** 1.6 - 2.4 kg

Wedge-shaped tail. Adults (4+ years) have an off-white body, with black flight feathers and a yellow face. 1-year-old is dark brown with a dark face. Immatures have mottled light/dark brown colouration, pale yellowish face.

**Status in Oman**

Breeding resident.

**Diet**

Scavenge on small remains of meat, rubbish and food scraps, especially at dumpsites, landfills etc., also on dead animals, including fish.

**Curious Facts**

Sacred to ancient Egyptians. Represents the letter “A” in hieroglyphics. Also known as “Pharaoh’s Chicken”. Has been observed using stones to break eggs in other parts of its range.

**Status**

IUCN Status: ENDANGERED

Mهدد بالانقراض

**Photo © Raphaël Sclear**
Lappet-faced Vulture

*Torgos tracheliotos*

*Oman is a relative stronghold for Lappet-faced Vultures, but little is known about them in the Sultanate. They nest in Acacia and Prosopis trees in remote areas, and feed on large carcasses of donkeys, camels, etc. Like almost all Old World vultures they are under severe pressure from a wide variety of threats. Threats in Oman include persecution, nest destruction and killing of nestlings.*

**Identification**

- **Wingspan:** 250 - 290 cm
- **Weight:** 10.5 - 13.9 kg

*Very large soaring bird. Uniformly dark brown-black plumage. Head pink-ish to red and featherless.*

**Status in Oman**

*Breeding resident.*

**Diet**

*Opportunist, carrion and large variety of small mammals (voles, rats, mice), waterfowl, waders, passerines, also nestlings and insects.*

**Curious Facts**

*Largest breeding bird in Oman. Can range over thousands of square kilometres in search of food.*

**IUCN Status**

*Endangered*
Steppe Eagle

Aquila nipalensis

**Identification**
- **Wingspan:** 165 - 214 cm
- **Weight:** 2 - 3.9 kg

Large brown eagle. Visits Oman only during the winter. Light colouring on the head is less obvious than in other eagles such as Imperial or Golden Eagle. Adults are uniformly dark brown. Juveniles are light brown with row of light feathers running through the wing.

**Status in Oman**
Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

**Diet**
Live prey during summer, but mostly scavenges in winter at refuse disposal sites.

**Curious Facts**
I am the eagle on the back of the Omani 100 baiza note. Large numbers (2000+) are sometimes seen at rubbish dumps, particularly in Dhofar.

**IUCN Status**
ENDANGERED

**moqassa-utb**

**Endangered**

**Juvenile**

**Format**

**Endangered**

**Adult**

**IUCN**

**SELECTED FACTS**

1. Steppe Eagles visit Oman in the winter, having migrated from breeding areas, mostly in central Asia. Once the world’s most common large eagle, Steppe Eagles are now globally endangered. Habitat loss on the breeding grounds, poisoning and electrocution are major threats. Satellite tracking of birds wintering in Dhofar has revealed that they spend their summers in Kazakhstan and Russia.
2. Steppe Eagles are large brown eagles. Visits Oman only during the winter. Light colouring on the head is less obvious than in other eagles such as Imperial or Golden Eagle. Adults are uniformly dark brown. Juveniles are light brown with row of light feathers running through the wing.
3. **IUCN Status**
   - **Adult**: Endangered
   - **Juvenile**: Endangered

**Additional Information**

- **Wingspan:** 165 - 214 cm
- **Weight:** 2 - 3.9 kg
- **Identification**: Large brown eagle. Visits Oman only during the winter. Light colouring on the head is less obvious than in other eagles such as Imperial or Golden Eagle. Adults are uniformly dark brown. Juveniles are light brown with row of light feathers running through the wing.
- **Status in Oman**: Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.
- **Diet**: Live prey during summer, but mostly scavenges in winter at refuse disposal sites.
- **Curious Facts**: I am the eagle on the back of the Omani 100 baiza note. Large numbers (2000+) are sometimes seen at rubbish dumps, particularly in Dhofar.
- **IUCN Status**: Endangered

**Selected Facts**

1. Steppe Eagles visit Oman in the winter, having migrated from breeding areas, mostly in central Asia. Once the world’s most common large eagle, Steppe Eagles are now globally endangered. Habitat loss on the breeding grounds, poisoning and electrocution are major threats. Satellite tracking of birds wintering in Dhofar has revealed that they spend their summers in Kazakhstan and Russia.
2. Steppe Eagles are large brown eagles. Visits Oman only during the winter. Light colouring on the head is less obvious than in other eagles such as Imperial or Golden Eagle. Adults are uniformly dark brown. Juveniles are light brown with row of light feathers running through the wing.
3. **IUCN Status**: Endangered
   - **Adult**: Endangered
   - **Juvenile**: Endangered

**Additional Information**

- **Wingspan:** 165 - 214 cm
- **Weight:** 2 - 3.9 kg
- **Identification**: Large brown eagle. Visits Oman only during the winter. Light colouring on the head is less obvious than in other eagles such as Imperial or Golden Eagle. Adults are uniformly dark brown. Juveniles are light brown with row of light feathers running through the wing.
- **Status in Oman**: Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.
- **Diet**: Live prey during summer, but mostly scavenges in winter at refuse disposal sites.
- **Curious Facts**: I am the eagle on the back of the Omani 100 baiza note. Large numbers (2000+) are sometimes seen at rubbish dumps, particularly in Dhofar.
**Sooty Falcon**

*Falco concolor*

**Identification**
- Wingspan: 75 - 88 cm
- Weight: 250 - 350 g

Small, with long pointed wings. Adults are uniformly dark. Juveniles are brown above, and have light brown-cream coloured chest. Visits Oman only in summer.

**Diet**
In Oman mostly small, migratory birds, but also insects. In Madagascar mostly insects.

**Curious Facts**
- Winters in Madagascar. Breeds in high summer on islands and coast of north Oman. Oman has led the world in research on Sooty Falcon.
- قواقيح الشتاء في مدغشقر، ويتكاثر في موسم الصيف في الجزر وسواحل شمال عمان. وممّا عُمان هي الرائدة في العالم في الأبحاث والدراسات الجارية عن الصقر الأسحم.

**IUCN Status**
VULNERABLE

**Status in Oman**
Breeding migrant.

**Photo** © Sreenivasan TP
Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Ospreys are found across much of the globe and feed exclusively on fish. When nesting away from the coast, they can carry their prey many kilometres back to their nests. In Oman their nests are near the coast, and are on the ground or on cliffs, and they use their next year after year.

Curious Facts

Cosmopolitan, living in many parts of the world. Dives under water to catch fish. Nests are used year after year, sometimes reaching 2 m tall. Feet have reversible toes to better grasp fish while flying.

Identification

- **Wingspan:** 127 - 174 cm
- **Weight:** 1 - 1.2 kg

Only seen near the coast. Mostly white on the underside. Black stripe across the eye. Juveniles differ from adults in that they have light coloured borders to the body feathers on the upper side of the body.

Diet

Only fish. Sometimes up to 1.2 kilograms!

Status in Oman

Breeding resident.

IUCN Status

LEAST CONCERN

المواصفات

- **عماد التناجين:** 127 - 174 سم
- **الوزن:** 1 - 1.2 كج

الطيور عالمية، تتواجد في معظم مناطق العالم، وتغذى بشكل حصري على الأسماك، لذا فهي تفضل إستغلال الماء لصيد الأسماك. في عمان، تتواجد أعشاشها قرب الساحل، وتستخدم نفس العش بعد كل عام. أصابع القدم قابلة للدوران كي تتمكن من إستغلال الأسماك أثناء الطيران.

الحمية

الأسمال فقط، يتناولها ما مقداره 1.2 كج.

الموضع في عمان

مستوطن للتكاثر.

IUCN Status

أقل تهديداً
Golden Eagle

Aquila chrysaetos

Status in Oman
Breeding resident.

Diet
Medium sized prey. In Oman this includes Desert Hare, Dhub, foxes, and sometimes gazelles. Also scavenges.

Identification

- **Wingspan**: 180 - 234 cm
- **Weight**: 2.8 - 7 kg

Large brown eagle with blonde or golden back of head and nape. Wings are narrower near the body and the tail appears relatively long. Juveniles have white at base of tail and wrists.

Curious Facts

The most cosmopolitan of all eagles, living in many parts of the world. In other parts of the range it drops tortoises and hedgehogs from high in the air to enable feeding. Occurs on the national flags of Mexico, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Germany and Moldova.

Enthusiasts

- **Wingspan**: 180 - 234 cm
- **Weight**: 2.8 - 7 kg

Large brown eagle with blonde or golden back of head and nape. Wings are narrower near the body and the tail appears relatively long. Juveniles have white at base of tail and wrists.

Curious Facts

The most cosmopolitan of all eagles, living in many parts of the world. In other parts of the range it drops tortoises and hedgehogs from high in the air to enable feeding. Occurs on the national flags of Mexico, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Germany and Moldova.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident.

Diet
Medium sized prey. In Oman this includes Desert Hare, Dhub, foxes, and sometimes gazelles. Also scavenges.

Identification

- **Wingspan**: 180 - 234 cm
- **Weight**: 2.8 - 7 kg

Large brown eagle with blonde or golden back of head and nape. Wings are narrower near the body and the tail appears relatively long. Juveniles have white at base of tail and wrists.

Curious Facts

The most cosmopolitan of all eagles, living in many parts of the world. In other parts of the range it drops tortoises and hedgehogs from high in the air to enable feeding. Occurs on the national flags of Mexico, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Germany and Moldova.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident.

Diet
Medium sized prey. In Oman this includes Desert Hare, Dhub, foxes, and sometimes gazelles. Also scavenges.

Identification

- **Wingspan**: 180 - 234 cm
- **Weight**: 2.8 - 7 kg

Large brown eagle with blonde or golden back of head and nape. Wings are narrower near the body and the tail appears relatively long. Juveniles have white at base of tail and wrists.

Curious Facts

The most cosmopolitan of all eagles, living in many parts of the world. In other parts of the range it drops tortoises and hedgehogs from high in the air to enable feeding. Occurs on the national flags of Mexico, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Germany and Moldova.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident.

Diet
Medium sized prey. In Oman this includes Desert Hare, Dhub, foxes, and sometimes gazelles. Also scavenges.

Identification

- **Wingspan**: 180 - 234 cm
- **Weight**: 2.8 - 7 kg

Large brown eagle with blonde or golden back of head and nape. Wings are narrower near the body and the tail appears relatively long. Juveniles have white at base of tail and wrists.

Curious Facts

The most cosmopolitan of all eagles, living in many parts of the world. In other parts of the range it drops tortoises and hedgehogs from high in the air to enable feeding. Occurs on the national flags of Mexico, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Germany and Moldova.
Bonelli’s Eagle

Aquila fasciata

Bonelli’s Eagle is probably the most common resident eagle in Oman, but is often difficult to see. It is smaller and more agile than the Golden Eagle, and can hunt a wide variety of prey, including birds. Bonelli’s Eagle is more likely found in the Hajar and Dhofar Mountains and other hilly landscapes because they nest on cliffs.

**IUCN Status**
LEAST CONCERN

**Identification**
- **Wingspan:** 142 - 175 cm
- **Weight:** 1.5 - 2.5 kg

Rather long tail. Wing broadest at the wrist. Distinctive plumage and pale body, especially as adult. More active in flight than Golden Eagle.

**Status in Oman**
Breeding resident.

**Juvenile**

**Curious Facts**
Most common eagle resident in Oman, but often difficult to see. Named after an Italian ornithologist, Franco Andrea Bonelli, who collected the first specimen. Often harassed by ravens.

**Diet**
A versatile hunter, it takes a wide range of small mammals, birds and possibly large reptiles.

**IUCN Status**
LEAST CONCERN

**Adult**

Bonelli’s Eagle

على الرغم من أن العقاب البونلية هي الأكثر شيوعاً في عُمان لكن من الصعب جداً رؤيتها، فهي أصغر حجماً من العقاب المذهبة وأكثر رشاقه، وتقتات على أنواع متنوعة من الثدييات والطيور والزواحف الكبيرة.

حقائق أخرى
على الرغم من أن العقاب البونلية هي الأكثر شيوعاً في عمان، إلا أنه نادر ما يُشاهد، وهو يفضل استخدام الطيور البالغة فرانكو آندريا بونيلي الذي كان أول من أسس عبئته من، ويعتبر الغربان السوداء في ظفار من أهم المنافسين له.

الحمية
طرائد متنوعة جداً، ابتداءاً من الثدييات الصغيرة ومروراً بالطيور والزواحف الكبيرة.

**IUCN Status**
LEAST CONCERN

أقل تهديداً
Verreaux’s Eagle

Uncommonly thought of as an African species. In Oman it is a rare resident breeder occurring only in Dhofar. It feeds almost exclusively on Rock Hyrax, and can be seen patrolling the edge of the escarpment in Dhofar in search of their prey.

Diet

Almost exclusively Rock Hyrax.

Identification

- Wingspan: 181 - 219 cm
- Weight: 3 - 5.8 kg

Adult bird is all black except for large white patches on the upper body (wing, rump and back). Juvenile plumage very different from that of adult. In flight juveniles show a dark throat and a lighter body. Light “windows” can be seen near the end of the wings for juveniles. Soar with wings held high. Often seen soaring or flying along the edge of the escarpment, making best use of up draughts.

Curious Facts

Found only in Dhofar, reflecting that region’s link to African habitats. Named after Jules Pierre Verreaux, French botanist and ornithologist. When successful, the pair raises one chick.

Status in Oman

Breeding resident.

IUCN Status

Least Concern

 أقل تهديداً
Western Marsh Harrier

Circus aeruginosus

Identification
- Wingspan: 115 - 145 cm
- Weight: 0.4 - 0.9 kg

Medium-sized brown bird; often juveniles and adult females have a noticeable blonde forehead. Adult males have grey upper-wings and white under-wings with black tipped primaries. Yellow eye is sometimes very obvious against a rather dark head. Often seen flying slowly, especially over wetlands and coastal vegetation.

Diet
Opportunist, large variety of small mammals (voles, rats, mice), waterfowl, waders, passerines, also nestlings and insects.

Curious Facts
Harrier jets are named after this group of birds because they can take off and land almost vertically. It often nests in reedbeds.

Status in Oman
Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Photo © H & J Eriksen

Western Marsh Harrier is a rather common species that migrates to Oman in the winter. It feeds on mammals and birds and hunts for these over wetlands and rather open agricultural areas. Good places to see them include the Al Ansab wetlands, Qurm mangroves, Barr al Hikman, and Batinah and Dhofar coastal areas.

Diet
Opportunist, large variety of small mammals (voles, rats, mice), waterfowl, waders, passerines, also nestlings and insects.

Curious Facts
Harrier jets are named after this group of birds because they can take off and land almost vertically. It often nests in reedbeds.

Status in Oman
Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Photo © H & J Eriksen

Western Marsh Harrier is a rather common species that migrates to Oman in the winter. It feeds on mammals and birds and hunts for these over wetlands and rather open agricultural areas. Good places to see them include the Al Ansab wetlands, Qurm mangroves, Barr al Hikman, and Batinah and Dhofar coastal areas.

Diet
Opportunist, large variety of small mammals (voles, rats, mice), waterfowl, waders, passerines, also nestlings and insects.

Curious Facts
Harrier jets are named after this group of birds because they can take off and land almost vertically. It often nests in reedbeds.

Status in Oman
Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Photo © H & J Eriksen
Common Kestrel

Falco tinnunculus

Curious Facts
While hunting, it can hover at one spot in mid-air. Recent genetic studies indicate falcons are more closely related to parrots than to other birds of prey.

Common Kestrels breed in Oman, but some also migrate to the Sultanate in winter (September-April). It is often seen in good numbers in the Dhofar Mountains. When searching for prey it alternates between slow gliding, soaring and hovering flight.

Diet
Invertebrates (insects), but also small mammals, snakes, lizards and small birds.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident and visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Identification
- Wingspan: 57-79 cm
- Weight: 140 - 250 g

Like all falcons, has pointed wings, large brown eyes, a notched beak (for killing prey) and a round nostril. The adult male has black spots on back and wing-coverts, and the adult female has dark bars on red-brown upperparts.

Common Kestrel�ًوسِقْ عِوٌيْسِقْ

IUCN Status
LEAST CONCERN
 أقل تهديداً

Common Kestrels breed in Oman, but some also migrate to the Sultanate in winter (September-April). It is often seen in good numbers in the Dhofar Mountains. When searching for prey it alternates between slow gliding, soaring and hovering flight.

Diet
Invertebrates (insects), but also small mammals, snakes, lizards and small birds.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident and visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Identification
- Wingspan: 57-79 cm
- Weight: 140 - 250 g

Like all falcons, has pointed wings, large brown eyes, a notched beak (for killing prey) and a round nostril. The adult male has black spots on back and wing-coverts, and the adult female has dark bars on red-brown upperparts.

Common Kestrel�ًوسِقْ عِوٌيْسِقْ

IUCN Status
LEAST CONCERN
 أقل تهديداً

Common Kestrels breed in Oman, but some also migrate to the Sultanate in winter (September-April). It is often seen in good numbers in the Dhofar Mountains. When searching for prey it alternates between slow gliding, soaring and hovering flight.

Diet
Invertebrates (insects), but also small mammals, snakes, lizards and small birds.

Status in Oman
Breeding resident and visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

Identification
- Wingspan: 57-79 cm
- Weight: 140 - 250 g

Like all falcons, has pointed wings, large brown eyes, a notched beak (for killing prey) and a round nostril. The adult male has black spots on back and wing-coverts, and the adult female has dark bars on red-brown upperparts.
Eastern Imperial Eagle

**Aquila heliaca**

Eastern Imperial Eagles winter in Oman (October-March) and are mostly seen scavenging at rubbish dumps and landfills. They are most easily confused with Steppe Eagle or Golden Eagle because they are large and from a distance appear similarly coloured (dark brown). Some Eastern Imperial Eagles colour marked as nestlings in Russia have been seen in winter in northern Oman and Dhofar.

**Identification**
- Wingspan: 176 - 216 cm
- Weight: 2.4 - 4.5 g

Straw-coloured head for adults. Adults have white epaulet-like spots on their backs. Juveniles are pale brown, with streaked breast and have curved wings. They have a pale lower back and rump.

**Diet**
Adults hunt small to medium-sized prey and scavenge. Juveniles are not masterful hunters, and pirate from other birds.

**Status in Oman**
Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.

**Curious Facts**
Most Eastern Imperial Eagles seen in Oman are juvenile birds. Can often be confused with Steppe Eagles, look for brown-coloured breast with heavy vertical streaking for distinction.

**IUCN Status**
VULNERABLE

**IUCN Status List**

- **Eastern Imperial Eagle**: Vulnerable
- **Photo**: © Waheed Al Fazari

**Eastern Imperial Eagle in Oman**

- **Visitor to Oman in winter and during migration.**
- **Juvenile**: Pale brown with streaked breast.
- **Adult**: Dark brown wings and head.

**Photo**: © Waheed Al Fazari
Raptors of Oman

الطيور الجارحة في عمان

**Golden Eagle**
- جارحة ذهبية
- Aquila chrysaetos

**Western Marsh Harrier**
- مرزة مستنقعية
- Circus aeruginosus

**Eastern Imperial Eagle**
- عقاب ملكية شرقية
- Aquila heliaca

**Lappet-faced Vulture**
- نَسٌْ آذَنٌ
- Torgos tracheliotos

**Common Kestrel**
- عُوَيْسِقٌ
- Falco tinnunculus

**Bonelli’s Eagle**
- عُقَابٌ نُسّاريَّة
- Aquila fasciata

**Osprey**
- عُقَابٌ نُسُارِيَّة
- Pandion haliaetus

**Verreaux’s Eagle**
- عُقَابٌ خُدَارِيَّة
- Aquila verreauxii

**Steppe Eagle**
- عُقَابٌ سَهْبِيَّة
- Aquila nipalensis

**Egyptian Vulture**
- رَخَمَةٌ
- Neophron percnopterus

**Sooty Falcon**
- صَقْرٌ أَسْحَمٌ
- Falco concolor

**Red List IUCN Conservation Status**
- القائمة الحمراء للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة

- Endangered
- مهدد بالانقراض

- Vulnerable
- معرض للانقراض

- Least Concern
- أقل تهديداً

**Primary Threats**
- Global threats to raptors are varied, and include habitat loss and degradation, changes in food availability, human disturbance and persecution, and illegal trafficking. Climate change is likely to affect raptors, too. In Oman, disturbance, persecution, electrocution, decline in prey populations and food availability, and inadvertent poisoning are the main threats.

- التهديدات الرئيسية
  - تواجه الجوارح العديد من المخاطر حول العالم، بما في ذلك، انحسار الموائل الطبيعية أو تدميرها، وتفاوت وفرة الطعام، والانتهاكات والإزعاجات البشرية، والتجارة الغير مشروعة. كما يمكن أيضاً أن يتأثر الجوارح بклиم المناخ. أما في عمان، فإن الانتهاكات والإزعاجات البشرية، والصعق الكهربائي، وانخفاض عدد الفرائس وقلة الطعام، والتسمم العرضي، فإنها هي المخاطر الرئيسية.
The raptors in the table below are some that live in or visit Oman, and are typically more difficult to see.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>IUCN conservation status*</th>
<th>Status in Oman**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> European Honey Buzzard</td>
<td><em>Pernis apivorus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Crested/Oriental Honey Buzzard</td>
<td><em>Pernis ptilorhynchus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Black Kite</td>
<td><em>Milvus migrans</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> Griffon Vulture</td>
<td><em>Gyps fulvus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong> Short-toed Snake Eagle</td>
<td><em>Circaetus gallicus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> Hen Harrier</td>
<td><em>Circus cyaneus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> Pallid Harrier</td>
<td><em>Circus macrourus</em></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Montagu's Harrier</td>
<td><em>Circus pygargus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9</strong> Eurasian Sparrowhawk</td>
<td><em>Accipiter nisus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong> Common Buzzard</td>
<td><em>Buteo buteo</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong> Long-legged Buzzard</td>
<td><em>Buteo rufinus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R, M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12</strong> Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td><em>Clanga clanga</em></td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13</strong> Booted Eagle</td>
<td><em>Hieraaetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong> Lesser Kestrel</td>
<td><em>Falco naumanni</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15</strong> Amur Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco amurensis</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16</strong> Eurasian Hobby</td>
<td><em>Falco subbuteo</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17</strong> Lanner Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco biarmicus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18</strong> Saker Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco cherrug</em></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19</strong> Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20</strong> Barbast Eagle</td>
<td><em>Falco olympicus</em></td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
<td>M, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21</strong> Barn Owl</td>
<td><em>Tyto alba</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22</strong> African Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus senegalensis</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23</strong> Pallid Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus brucei</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24</strong> Eurasian Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus scops</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25</strong> Pharaoh Eagle Owl</td>
<td><em>Bubo ascalaphus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26</strong> Spotted Eagle Owl</td>
<td><em>Bubo africanus</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27</strong> Little Owl</td>
<td><em>Athene noctua</em></td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28</strong> Omani Owl</td>
<td><em>Strix butleri</em></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, DD = Data Deficient
**M = Passage Migrant, W = Winter Visitor, R = Resident Breeder
أنواع أخرى من الطيور الجارحة في عُمان

الجوارح الواردة في الجدول أدناه هي الطيور التي تزور السلطنة أو تستوطن بها، والتي من الصعب دائماً رؤيتها أو ملاحظتها.

**الاسم الشائع بالعربي** | **الاسم العلمي** | **التصنيف** | **النوعية** |
--- | --- | --- | --- |
خفيفي العسل أوربيّة | Pernis apivorus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
خفيفي العسل شرقيّة | Pernis ptilorhynchus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
حِدَأَةٌ سَوْدَاءُ | Milvus migrans | LC | أقل تهديداً |
نَسرٌ أَوْرَاسٌِ | Gyps fulvus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
صارِةٌ | Circaetus gallicus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
مُرْزَةٌ الدَجَاج | Circus pygargus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
بَاشَقٌ أوْرَاسٌِ | Accipiter nisus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
عُقَيّبٌ شَائِعَةٌ | Buteo buteo | LC | أقل تهديداً |
سَقَاوَةٌ | Buteo rufinus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
عُقَابٌ رَقْطَاءٌ كُبرَْى | Clanga clanga | VU | مُعرض للانقراض |
عُقَابٌ مُسَيرّةٌ | Hieraaetus pennatus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
عُقَابٌ عُمانِيّة | Falco amurensis | LC | أقل تهديداً |
ضَفَّرتُيّة | Falco subbuteo | LC | أقل تهديداً |
صَقْرٌ وَكْرِيٌ | Falco biarmicus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
صَقْرٌ حُرٌ | Falco cherrug | EN | مهدد بالانقراض |
كَوبِجٌ | Falco peregrinus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
فَوْقٌ | Falco pelegrinoides | LC | أقل تهديداً |
هَامَةٌ | Tyto alba | LC | أقل تهديداً |
ثَبَجٌ عَرَبِيٌِ | Otus senegalensis | LC | أقل تهديداً |
ثَبَجٌ فَاتِحٌ | Otus brucei | LC | أقل تهديداً |
ثَبَجٌ أَوْرَاسٌِ | Otus scops | LC | أقل تهديداً |
بُوهَةٌ صَحْراوِيّةٌ | Bubo ascalaphus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
بُوهَةٌ رَقْطَاءٌ عَرَبِيّةٌ | Bubo africanus | LC | أقل تهديداً |
صِنِّي | Athene noctua | LC | أقل تهديداً |
بُوهَةٌ عُمانِيةٌ | Strix butleri | DD | غير متوفر |
References


