

Asociación Naturalista "Baixo Miño" (ANABAM)

This page is intentionally left blank

Prepared by

Noé Ferreira-Rodríguez

Asociación Naturalista "Baixo Miño"

Apartado 59, 36780 A Guarda (Pontevedra), Spain

noeferreira@uvigo.es

www.anabam.org

Recommended citation

Ferreira-Rodríguez, N. 2019. The Kentish Plover Project. Annual Report 2018. Asociación Naturalista "Baixo Miño"- ANABAM. A Guarda, Spain.

Cover photograph: Luis Dorado Senra (ANABAM).

This page is intentionally left blank

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to everyone who helped with this project in any way including collecting field data, reporting color bands, helping with education outreach activities, etc. We thank our partners (NUCEARTES Vale do Âncora, CMIA Viana do Castelo) and collaborators (Capitania do Porto de Caminha-Comando Local da Policia Marítima de Caminha, Capitania do Porto de Viana do Castelo -Comando Local da Policia Marítima de Viana do Castelo, Câmara Municipal de Caminha, Câmara Municipal de Viana do Castelo) for their contribution to this project. We thank the Weeden Foundation for the financial support.

Preface

This report was prepared in order to inform our funders (Weeden Foundation), collaborators and other interested parties of Kentish Plover Project's achievements and progress. The information provided in this report is provisional and there will be a more detailed publication, including fully validated data.

Field work was mostly developed by Estibaliz Arbaizar with the valuable collaboration of three undergraduate students (lago Vega, César Romero, Jaime Sáiz; University of Vigo). José Arcas and Marta Robles were responsible of banding. Wintering censuses were performed by Jesús Iglesias. Carlos Angilica, Luis Dorado, Agustin Ferreira, Consuelo Gonzalez, and Manuel A. Pombal provided field and logistic support. Sara Ferreiro was the representative in working meetings. Aser Ferreira and E. Daniela Irimia provided administrative assistance. Dana Livingston was responsible for the final proofreading of the report. The Kentish Plover Project was coordinated by Noé Ferreira Rodríguez.

In order to increase the readability of this document, it was divided in nine sections: Introduction, Study area, Project expansion, Habitat improvement, Law enforcement, Clutch protection and symbolic fencing, Population monitoring, Public information and outreach effort activities, and Cost and effort quantification.



Resumo

As praias do Baixo Miño canstitúen o derradeiro e maior reducto coñecido para a reprodución da píllara das dunas (*Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758) no noroeste da Península Ibérica. Esta poboación está ameazada principalmente pola crecente presión humana, a destrución de niños e a depredación de polos. Por estes motivos, ANABAM desenvolve dende o ano 2011 tarefas de protección de niños e o seguimento da poboación.

Grazas aos apoio económico da Weeden Foundation, na tempada 2018 foi posible contratar a unha bióloga para desenvolver os traballos de localización e protección de niños sobre o terreo. Coa colaboración das autoridades locais, un dos maiores logros desta tempada foi a eliminación da limpeza mecánica no tramo de costa máis importante para a especie, a parte central da Praia de Âncora. Ademais, grazas á colaboración de entidades locais (i.e., CMIA Viana do Castelo), o proxecto expandiuse a novas praias ata a desembocadura do Río Ave, 10 km ao sur. Actualmente o Proxecto Píllara-Borrelho abrangue un total de 55 km da costa atlántica do noroeste peninsular.

Os esforzos na localización de niños deron como resultado a protección de 48 niños. Deles naceron un total de 72 polos dos cales 39 foron anelados. Finalmente, o seguimento da poboación (ata decembro de 2018) amosou que as píllaras nadas na presente tempada desprazáronse ao longo nun tramo de costa duns 100 km, dende o Parque Nacional da Illas Atlánticas (España) ata a desembocadura do Río Ave (Portugal). A tempada 2018 contou coa participación de tres estudantes en prácticas da Universidade de Vigo, supuxo a colaboración con entidades locais gobernamentais e non gobernamentais e desenvolvéronse actividades de educación ambiental con escoleres locais.

Na actualidade, as medidas de protección de niños *in situ* parecen ser a opción máis viable para a conservación da especie neste tramo de costa. Sen embargo, é preciso involucrar á poboación e a institucións locais para asegurar a conservación da especies a longo prazo.

6

Abstract

The beaches of Baixo Miño are the last known major breeding site for the Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758) in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. This breeding aggregation is threatened by increasing human pressure, clutch destruction and chick predation. Clutch protection and population monitoring have been carried out as protection measures since 2011 by ANABAM.

Thanks to the economic support provided by the Weeden Foundation, in 2018 breeding season one biologist was hired to carry out clutch location and protection. With the involvement of local authorities, one of the major goals achieved during this season was the elimination of mechanical cleaning in the most important coastal transect for the species (i.e., southern part of Âncora Beach). In addition, the project was expanded 10 km southwards with the involvement of local governmental organizations (CMIA Viana do Castelo). Actually, the coastal transect covered by the Kenstish Plover Project cover 55 km of the Atlantic coast in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula.

Efforts in clutch location led to 48 protected clutches. From them, 72 chicks were born, and 39 of them color banded. Finally, population monitoring showed that Kentish plovers born in this year moved along 100 Km of the Iberian Atlantic coast, from Illas Atlanticas National Park (Spain) to Ave River estuary (Portugal). The 2018 breeding season also included training of university students (University of Vigo), collaboration with local governmental and non-governmental organizations, and outreach effort activities with local scholars.

In situ clutch protection seems the most viable conservation option for clutches on North Portugal beaches. However, further community engagement and enforcement are required to improve long-term conservation.

Introduction

The Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 is categorized as Vulnerable on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. In 2011 we initiated this conservation program, protecting clutches and monitoring Kentish Plover population in the North coast of Portugal. In this coast, the Kentish Plover nests along 12 km of relatively well-preserved beaches which have been identified as the most important nesting site for the species in northwestern Iberian (ca. 50 clutches per year, range 27 – 67 over 6 seasons during 2012–2017; Table 1). Major threats for the species in the area include the disturbance of coastal habitats (e.g. mechanical cleaning and nests trampling), predation, urbanization and a reduction in the beach surface.

Table 1. Summary of clutches located and protected through the activities of the Kentish Plover Projectdeveloped by ANABAM in the North coast of Portugal between 2012 and 2017 breeding seasons.

Municipality	Beach	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	TOTAL
Caminha	A Foz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Camarido	0	7	4	4	1	3	19
	Moledo	8	16	13	7	20	8	72
	Âncora	12	16	17	17	18	11	91
Viana do	Afife	1	8	9	5	11	6	40
Castelo	Arda	1	10	11	7	8	6	43
	Paçô	5	3	2	2	9	8	29
	TOTAL	27	60	56	42	67	42	294

Clutch destruction by predation and increasing human pressure has led to a variety of conservation measures, including clutch protection with cages (predator exclosures), fencing of nesting/breeding areas, symbolic restrictions or closure of breeding areas to the public, developing of public information and outreach, predator monitoring and/or habitat improvement. Among them, in 2018 Kentish Plover breeding season, the following conservation measures have been applied in the North coast of Portugal:

- Law enforcement
- Habitat improvement
- Clutch protection and symbolic fencing
- Population monitoring
- Public information and outreach effort activities

Study area

The North coast of Portugal includes nine sandy beaches covering a length of *ca.* 12 km (A Foz, Camarido, Moledo, Âncora, Gelfa, Ínsua, Afife, Arda, and Paçô). Basic habitat attributes were similar between most of the beaches, being ocean-exposed sandy beaches with accessible foraging habitats composed by moist substrates. The nine sandy beaches are separated by rocky shores and/or short and narrow beaches with non- accessible foraging habitats. Local geomorphology varied, however, along these coasts; e.g., length (0.5 - 2 km) and width (30 - 200 m). According to dune development and degree of alteration, the dune system ranged from well-structured dune systems (embryo dune, mobile dune and fixed dune) to urban beaches without dune systems. The recreational use of the beaches involves the concentration of tourist flows in the summer season. Foraging habitats are commonly occupied by fishers at the sunset. Mechanical beach cleaning is frequent, and beaches are patrolled by patrols in motor vehicles. Occasionally, massive events are developed (e.g., music festivals, surf competitions and other sportive events).

Project expansion

With the increasing social awareness for wildlife protection in the region, the project is receiving the support of local institutions. In this 2018 breeding season we started the third phase in the Kentish Plover Project with the Project's expansion to new beaches.

The role of collaborating organizations is increasing with time. In this regard, the *Centro de Monitorização e Interpretação Ambiental* of Viana do Castelo (CMIA-Viana do Castelo) was the leadership of this expansion which supposed the inclusion of a new coastal transect 10 km southwards, including Cabedelo, Amorosa, Castelo de Neiva, and Rodanho beaches.

In these beaches a total of 18 clutches were located and protected in the 2018 breeding season.

Habitat improvement

Seasonally, the recreational use of the beaches involves the concentration of tourist flows in relatively short periods and becomes particularly important from July to August due to the annual peaking of bathing-tourism activity to enjoy sunlight. During these months, a continuous mechanical cleaning is performed in most of the beaches (excluding Ínsua, parts of Camarido and Paçô), which affects the food supply and the breeding success of the Kentish Plover. Occasionally, direct chick mortality has been registered, being crushed by the cleaning vehicle.

9

After six years of Kentish plover project (2012/2017), Âncora Beach was divided into three areas for conservation purposes. South Area extended from Gelfa Beach 750 m northwards, Central Area (ca. 650 m), and North Area (ca. 400 m) extended from the first pill box to the northern end of Âncora Beach. In addition, an interior area was established in the Âncora River mouth. The central part of Âncora beach concentrates more clutches than any other beach and is less frequented by beach users, therefore, more prone to eliminate mechanical cleaning, and thereby reducing clutch destruction and chick mortality.

On March 22th representatives of ANABAM and Caminha municipality met to address new conservation opportunities. As a result of this meeting, and in response to recommendations of this project that highlighted the deleterious effects of mechanical beach cleaning on Kentish Plover reproduction, mechanical beach cleaning was ceased in the central part of Âncora beach in 2018.



Figure 1. Working meeting between representatives of ANABAM and Caminha municipality for the achievement of new conservation goals, including the cessation of mechanical beach cleaning in the Central part of Âncora Beach.

This measure allowed us to improve the habitat, maintaining algal biomass which supports most of the food web in beach ecosystems, reducing the number of clutches destroyed by cleaning vehicles, and reducing chick mortality rates.

Law enforcement

The increasing uses of coastal ecosystems (including beaches) for a variety of recreational purposes (fishing, sportive events, musical festivals, and so on) increase the need of law enforcement.

Local authorities assisted in the field with clutch location and protection, but also warning beach users about law violations. In this regard, violating the exclosure perimeter, chicks capture or damaging, is penalized fines between 125 and 44,890€.



S. K. R. MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA NACIONAL AUTORIDADE MARÍTIMA NACIONAL DIREÇÃO-GERAL DA AUTORIDADE MARÍTIMA CAPITANIA DO PORTO DE CAMINHA

AVISO N.º 03/2018

O Capitão-tenente Pedro Miguel Cervaens Costa, Capitão do Porto de Caminha, usando das competências que lhe conferem as leis e regulamentos em vigor, torna público o seguinte Aviso:

MEDIDAS DE PROTEÇÃO DE AVES NOS AREAIS DE PRAIAS

No âmbito de ações de proteção da natureza e biodiversidade, encontram-se a ser implementadas medidas para garantir a reprodução de uma espécie de ave, o borrelho-decoleira-interrompida (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), que nidifica nos areais das praias da área de jurisdição da Capitania do Porto de Caminha, entre a foz do rio Minho e o Forte do Cão.

As medidas referidas consistem na colocação de galolas de proteção nos ninhos e a delimitação da área envolvente, com recurso a fita delimitadora, de forma a evitar o seu pisoteio e a perturbação das aves.

Adicionalmente, na proximidade dos ninhos destas aves que se encontram identificados da forma suprarreferida, é possível que existam e se encontrem alguns juvenis destas aves fora do perimetro assinalado. Por este motivo, chama-se a atenção para se usar de cautela quando se andar pelas suas imediações, bem como para a proibição de capturar, abater ou deter os espécimes referidos.

A violação do perimetro de segurança acima referido, bem como a captura, abate ou detenção dos respetivos juvenis, faz incorrer o seu autor em contraordenação punível com coima entre 125€ e 3740€ aplicáveis a pessoas singulares e 3990€ a 44890€ aplicável a pessoas coletivas, nos termos da alínea a) do n.º 2 do artigo 22.º do Decreto-Lei n.º 140/99, de 24 de abril, alterado e republicado pelo Decreto-Lei n.º 49/2005, de 24 de fevereiro.

Caminha, 29 de março de 2018

O CAPITÃO DO PORTO PEDRO MIGUEL CERVAENS COSTA Pedro Miguel Cervaens Costa Capitáo-tenente

Figure 2. Notice issued by local authorities warning about fines related to exclosure perimeter violation and/or chick capture or damaging.

Clutch protection and symbolic fencing

Since the beginning of March we carried out preliminary weekly beach surveys to obtain data on Kentish Plover pairing. Based on the observed differences in pairing activity and anthropogenic pressures, we applied different efforts in each beach.

From April 15th to July 15th we carried out daily daytime surveys, 2-3 weekly visits per beach during the busiest part of the breeding season. During surveys, clutches were located directly by

visual observation, or indirectly through the parental behavior (e.g., distractive movements) and plover tracks. As soon as detected, an exclosure (antipredator cage) together with a surrounding fence (to delimitate a security perimeter) were installed in all Kentish Plover clutches. However, only the exclosure was installed in clutches minimally exposed to anthropogenic disturbances (i.e., clutches laid in the dune).

The exclosures were made of a metal mesh cylinder of *ca*. 100 cm in diameter and 50 cm height above the sand (5 x 5 cm wire mesh size) and fitted with a chicken wire roof (2.5 x 2.5 cm mesh size) designed to discourage entry by avian predators. They were supported by several wooden sticks around the metal cylinder buried in the sand. A circular surrounding fence ranging from 12 to 20 m in diameter was erected around the exclosures. It consisted in one strand of white and red colored light-weight string (7 cm width) tied between eight wooden sticks of 150 cm height (Figure 3).

Incubating plovers were minimally disturbed for less than 20 minutes during installation of the protection measures. After protection, clutches were observed until the incubation was resumed. No clutch abandonment was recorded due to protection measures installation.

After protection, clutch coordinates were recorded using GPS. A number of measures were recorded for each clutch, including the distance to the high tide line. With this measure we aim to anticipate which clutches were under higher risk of being washed by spring tide periods. For each clutch we estimated hatchling emergence by adding 31 days to the date of the first laid egg and monitoring efforts were increased in the last days.



Figure 3. Exclosure perimeter erected in Arda Beach (Viana do Castelo).

Forty-eight clutches were located and protected in the 2018 breeding season in the North coast of Portugal by ANABAM and their partners, including NUCEARTES Vale do Âncora, CMIA Viana do Castelo and anonymous collaborators (Figure 4: Annex I). The first clutch was located on April 7th, and the last one on July 9th. Among them, 26 clutches successfully finished the incubation period. Nine clutches were abandoned, and 5 clutches predated. Three clutches were considered inviable because the incubation period extended more than 31 days being subsequently abandoned. We could not determine the causes of disappearance of 5 clutches, probably related to predation, flooding or vandalism.



CC by 4.0 ign.es, INE, Esri, HERE, Garmin | Earthstar Geographics

Figure 4. Kentish Plover clutch distribution along the North coast of Portugal (Caminha and Viana do Castelo municipalities). Brightest areas signal major clutch aggregations in Paço, Âncora, and Moledo beaches (n = 48).

At the end of the incubation period a total 72 chicks were born. It is estimated that up to 20% of the chicks didn't survive the first week of life. The high mortality rates recorded could be mostly attributable to predation, but alto to adverse environmental conditions and mechanical

cleaning. However, as none of these causes could be directly corroborated along 2018 breeding season, mortality factors remain highly speculative.

North Portugal beaches support an increasingly illegal pet presence which constitutes a potential mortality factor by dog predation. The nidifugous character of chicks prevents their protection. Therefore, law enforcement and outreach activities are currently the only viable options for increasing recruitment. In addition, mechanical cleaning has been identified as a chick mortality factor. So, avoiding mechanical cleaning from breeding areas may also increase recruitment.

Population monitoring

Evaluation is necessary to demonstrate that conservation actions actually achieve their objectives. For open-nesting species, banding as many chicks as possible appears as the most effective survey component.

With the aim of detecting the response of Kentish Plover populations to management/conservation actions (i.e., clutch protection and habitat improvement) Kentish Plover chicks were banded by a team of experienced researchers (Figure 5). As soon as possible after hatching, chicks were banded with a combination of colored rings with a simple numeric code, in addition to conventional metal rings (M;AC[alphanumeric code]/0;R[numeric code]). Annex I shows the individual codes for each banded chick. Resightings were obtained without recapturing the birds using binoculars, telescopes and cameras for monitoring breeding success. Monitoring typically consisted in repeated visits to beaches during the breeding season for checking survival of banded chicks. In order to increase the quantity and quality of the information retrieved from Kentish Plover banding, monitoring extended until December.

Wintering censuses were performed until December 2018. These monitoring efforts reported up to 79 wintering plovers in the area, which concentrates in Moledo and Âncora beaches. In addition, resightings were reported in Azurara Beach (September), *ca*. 50 Km southwards (Azurara, Portugal).



Figure 5. A two-day old Kentish Plover chick banded in Paçô Beach, North coast of Portugal, on May 17th, 2018.

Public information and outreach effort activities

Educational outreach is designed to increase social awareness about Kentish Plover conservation. Our educational efforts focus on both direct (face-to-face outreach activities) and indirect information via social and mass media. On April 7th, as part of the yearly outreach program performed in collaboration with local governmental organizations, a number of schoolchildren, their parents and professors were summoned (Figure 6). The aim was to inform participants not only about Kentish Plover but also about the environment in which they are found and the conflicts surrounding their conservation. In addition, direct outreach was performed along the breeding season with beach users.



Figure 6. Outreach activity performed in collaboration with local partners at Cabedelo Beach on April 7th, 2018.

Cost and effort quantification

We quantified field effort and cost of protecting a single clutch based on the mean cost of protecting 48 clutches in the 2018 breeding season.

Clutches were mostly protected with existing equipment. So, our cost estimates don't include exclosures (only including consumables). We assessed the effort as the mean number of working hours per clutch and the cost as the sum of material cost and wages for each clutch. We included working hours for post-processing (i.e., downloading and writing the information) into each estimate, which averaged 0.5h for each field working day. In addition transportation cost was standardized as 12€ for each field working day. Volunteer-based work, training personnel and supplementary materials (e.g. binocular, traps) were not included.

The field effort for location, protecting and monitoring 48 clutches in the 2018 breeding season was 842 hours, an estimate of 18 hour per clutch. In addition, average costs for protecting 48 clutches were 5,522.70€ (Table 2). Hence, the estimated cost of protecting and monitoring a single clutch is estimated in 115€.

Concept	Description	€
Contract Management Agency	Employee contract management	265.20
Social Security	Social Security employment taxes	929.12
Employee wage	Monthly wage for salaried employee	2,383.00
Transportation	Kilometer reimbursement for particular vehicles	1089.86
Merchandizing	Project's dissemination T-shits	468.87
Protection material	Clutch protection materials (consumables)	134.50
Rings	Color and metallic rings for individual chick identification	66.90
Transportation (other)	Ferry boat, bus, taxi, train	110.80
Diets	Volunteering expenses (e.g., food)	74.45
TOTAL		5,522.70

 Table 2. Summary of the Kentish Plover Project costs in the 2018 breeding season.

ANNEX I

ID	Beach	Х	Y	Date	Eggs	Fate	Banding date	Banding codes
1	Camarido	511072	4634345	18/06/2018	3	Abandoned		
2	Moledo	510681	4632365	23/04/2018	3	ND		
3	Moledo	511106	4633201	23/04/2018	2	Born		
4	Moledo	510540	4632225	28/04/2018	2	ND		
5	Moledo	510443	4631941	25/04/2018	3	ND		
6	Moledo	510769	4632438	07/05/2018	2	Abandoned		
7	Moledo	511109	4633277	06/05/2018		ND		
8	Moledo	511047	4632736	09/05/2018	2	Born	23/06/2018	M[D57916]; AC[23]/0; R
								M[D57917]; AC[24]/0; R
9	Moledo	510988	4632664	11/05/2018	3	Inviable		
10	Moledo	511108	4633441	12/05/2018	3	Born		
11	Moledo	510957	4632587	21/05/2018	3	Born		
12	Moledo	511049	4633878	23/05/2018	2	Born		
13	Moledo	510467	4632030	05/06/2018	3	Born	13/07/2018	M[D57926]; AC[35]/0; R
								M[D57927]; AC[36]/0; R
14	Moledo	510748	4632425	06/06/2018	2	Predation		
15	Moledo	ND	ND	08/06/2018	NS	Born	11/06/2018	M[D57927]; AC[20]/0; R
16	Moledo	510920	4632528	08/06/2018	3	Born	08/07/2018	M[D57920]; AC[28]/0; R

Table S1. Kentish Plover clutch locations (coordinates and date) in the North coast of Portugal between April 7th and July 9th, 2018. Individual codes for chicks banded with a combination of colored rings with a simple numeric code, in addition to conventional metal rings (M;AC[number]/0;R).

17	Moledo	511021	4632721	06/06/2018	3	Born	08/07/2017	M[D57923]; AC[32]/0; R
18	Moledo	511114	4633238	08/06/2018	3	Born		
19	Moledo	511028	4633990	18/06/2018	3	Abandoned		
20	Ancora	510921	4627792	05/04/2018	3	Abandoned		
21	Ancora	510848	4627719	03/04/2018	3	Born		
22	Ancora	511351	4628482	04/05/2018	3	Abandoned		
23	Ancora	511275	4628611	04/05/2018	3	Predation		
								M[D57918]; AC[25]/0; R
24	Ancora	511215	4628405	15/05/2018	3	Born	01/07/2018	M[D57919]; AC[27]/0; R
25	Ancora	511165	4628211	22/05/2018	3	Born		
								M[D57927]; AC[20]/0; R
								M[D57904]; AC[06]/0; R
								M[D57905]; AC[07]/0; R
26	Ancora	-	-	26/05/2018	NS	Born	02/06/2018	M[D57906]; AC[13]/0; R
27	Ancora	511296	4629514	28/05/2018	3	Born		
								M[D57932]; AC[41]/0; R
								M[D57933]; AC[42]/0; R
28	Ancora	511188	4628333	04/06/2018	3	Born	13/07/2018	M[D57934]; AC[45]/0; R
								M[D57928]; AC[37]/0; R
29	Ancora	511152	4628297	14/06/2018	3	Born	13/07/2018	M[D57929]; AC[38]/0; R

30	Ancora	511239	4628421	16/06/2018	3	Born	17/07/2018	M[D57931]; AC[40]/0; R
31	Ancora	510928	4627780		3	Born	27/07/2018	
32	Ancora	511177	4628274	01/07/2018	2	Inviable		
33	Ancora	511126	4628244	05/07/2018	3	Born	27/07/2018	
34	Gelfa	510780	4627662	11/06/2018	3	Predation		
								M[D57914]; AC[21]/0; R
35	Afife	510724	4625892	20/05/2018	3	Born	23/06/2018	M[D57915]; AC[22]/0; R
								M[D57924]; AC[33]/0; R
36	Afife	510739	4626139	08/06/2018	3	Born	08/07/2018	M[D57925]; AC[34]/0; R
37	Arda	510454	4624083	19/04/2018	3	ND		
38	Arda	50577	4624487	20/04/2018	1	Predation		
39	Arda	510501	4624512	20/04/2018	1	Predation		
40	Arda	510558	4624443	12/06/2018	3	Abandoned		
								M[D57901]; AC[01]/0; R
								M[D57902]; AC[03]/0; R
41	Раçо	510233	4623035	17/04/2018	3	Born	17/05/2018	M[D57903]; AC[04]/0; R
42	Раçо	510280	4622933	18/04/2018	1	Abandoned		
43	Раçо	510220	4623090	03/05/2018	3	Abandoned		
								M[D57910]; AC[17]/0; R
								M[D57911]; AC[18]/0; R
44	Раçо	510256	4622930	07/05/2018	3	Born	11/06/2018	M[D57912]; AC[19]/0; R

Раçо	510245	4623727	10/05/2018	3	Inviable		
							M[D57907]; AC[14]/0; R
							M[D57908]; AC[15]/0; R
Раçо	510236	4623017	12/05/2018	3	Born	11/06/2018	M[D57909]; AC[16]/0; R
Раçо	510231	4623025	28/06/2018	3	Abandoned		
Раçо	510219	4623739	17/06/2018	3	Born		
F	'aço 'aço 'aço	'aço 510245 'aço 510236 'aço 510231 'aço 510219	Yaço5102454623727Yaço5102364623017Yaço5102314623025Yaço5102194623739	Yaço510245462372710/05/2018Yaço510236462301712/05/2018Yaço510231462302528/06/2018Yaço510219462373917/06/2018	Yaço510245462372710/05/20183Yaço510236462301712/05/20183Yaço510231462302528/06/20183Yaço510219462373917/06/20183	Yaço510245462372710/05/20183InviableYaço510236462301712/05/20183BornYaço510231462302528/06/20183AbandonedYaço510219462373917/06/20183Born	Yaço510245462372710/05/20183InviableYaço510236462301712/05/20183Born11/06/2018Yaço510231462302528/06/20183AbandonedYaço510219462373917/06/20183Born