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Age-specific use of an artificial feeding site by Eurasian Black Vulture *(Aegypius monachus)* in Dadia-Lefkimi-Soufli National Park.

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A supplementary feeding program has been implemented in the Dadia-Lefkimi-Soufli National Park for more than 20 years as a management measure for the conservation of the Black Vulture population, which is the unique breeding population in Greece and the Balkans. Age–specific variation on the use of the feeding site was studied in order to investigate the seasonal dependence of this population from the artificial food. We studied a sample of the maximum 57 marked Black Vultures with patagial tags for the period 2004-2008. A total of 387 monitoring days was devoted to record weekly the marked birds at the feeding site after the food disposal. Seasonal use of the feeding site was evaluated by one-way ANOVA using percentage of occurrence of different ages per year. During the studied period, a mean of 12,58±8,260 marked individuals was count per monitoring day and the maximum number per age class was 9 juveniles, 15 immature and 18 adults. The maximum annual numbers of marked birds has been recorded at the feeding site during autumn. Juveniles were present during three seasons - autumn to spring - with the higher percentages in winter. Immature occurrence showed a different pattern within the years from a similar annual pattern to a seasonal annual one although spring was always higher. Adults appeared to use the feeding place more intensively in summer and autumn. The species' age occurrence seems to be depended on seasonal natural food availability, breeding activities and erratic movements of the non-breeding individuals.