

Supporting guidance for Chough Grazing Management

This is an old version of the page

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To see recent changes to this guidance, [check the bottom of this page](#).

Introduction



Choughs are part of the crow family but with much more specialised habitat requirements than their near relations such as carrion crows, rooks and magpies.

To survive and breed successfully, chough need:

- nesting habitat on cliffs and in abandoned buildings
- year-round short vegetation and livestock dung in which to find their insect food
- silage / hay aftermath in which to find their insect food during chick-rearing

The [Chough Grazing Management](#) option provides the short vegetation required for chough feeding by supporting grazing and, if a silage cut is taken, provides silage aftermath for chick-rearing.

Year-round grazing will help prevent a build-up of matted vegetation, allowing chough access to the soil. It also provides plenty of dung!

Choughs prefer short-grazed, free-draining grassland and silage aftermath of between one and 13 centimetres in height, as this allows them access to the soil insects on which they feed. Hay and silage crops are especially beneficial where cutting dates are staggered to extend the period when a freshly-cut crop is available.

This option encourages an early cut, with follow-on grazing to keep the grass short.

To work out the area eligible to claim, eliminate any parts of the field ineligible for the Basic Payment Scheme, and eliminate areas of tall vegetation (other than hay / silage) that won't be grazed short under the adopted grazing regime. Only show your eligible ground on the management map.

Where to locate your chough grazing management

To give best results fields should be close to communal roosts and nest sites traditionally used by family groups and fledglings.

In silage aftermath chough are looking for the leatherjacket larvae – a soil insect. These have been found to be more abundant in fields:

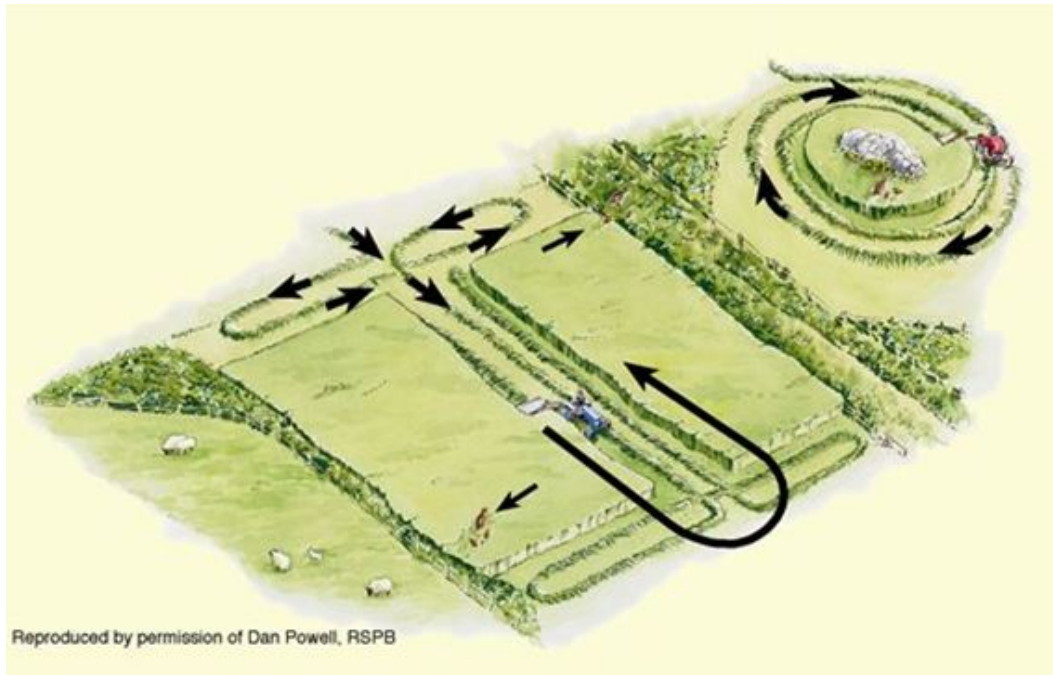
- closer to the sea – west coast Atlantic
- with a south easterly aspect
- that have been cut for silage within the past three years

- have had organic fertiliser applied in the last three years

Wildlife-friendly mowing

There is a chance that chosen fields will also contain ground-nesting birds. Mowing can destroy nests and kill chicks that are unable to fly. Mowing for this option should be carried out in a wildlife-friendly manner.

Unless there is longer vegetation immediately adjacent to the field that you have been mowing towards then, if possible, leave a two metre uncut strip for the birds to escape into.



How to increase the success of this option

This option works best when combined with other options that provide feeding and safe nesting sites for chough. This could include the [Chough Mown Grassland](#) option and the [Creation of Chough Nest Shelter](#) capital item.

It is very important for the effectiveness of this option that Avermectin-based drugs are not used on stock, particularly at chough breeding and chick-rearing times. Chough rely heavily on dung insects for feeding and these drugs reduce the number of insects within the dung. Use of these drugs must be at the recommendation of a vet and with Scottish Natural Heritage approval.

In order to increase food availability for chicks it is also important that there is a presence of dung for as long and sustained a period as possible. This allows new dung to be colonised by insects that are already present in older dung close by.

Further information

Additional information on Avermectin-based drugs is available from Scottish Natural Heritage.

Recent changes

Section	Change	Previous text	New text
Introduction	Addition of information on how to work out the area eligible to claim on.	-	To work out the area eligible to claim, eliminate any parts of the field ineligible for the Basic Payment Scheme, and eliminate areas of tall vegetation (other than hay / silage) that won't be grazed short under the adopted grazing regime. Only show

			your eligible ground on the management map.
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