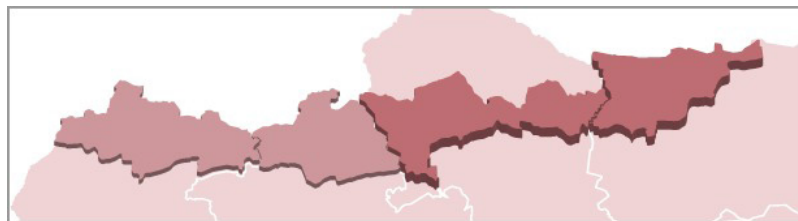


White-Rumped

Apus caffer



SEASONAL BEHAVIOUR

Seen from April to October.

DISTRIBUTION

Breeding has been proven in all four provinces though it tends to favour the eastern zone. Its preferred areas include Peñas de Aroche, the valley of the River Jarrama, around Almonaster, Buervas valley and Rivera de Alcalaboza in Huelva; Cerro del Hierro, Viar valley and Guadalbacar canyon in Sevilla; Sierra de Hornachuelos and Guadalbarbo valley in Córdoba; and Yeguas valley, Minas de La Carolina, Los Órganos in Despeñaperros and La Cimbarra waterfall in Jaén.

COMMENTS

This recent coloniser arrived in the Iberian Peninsula in 1962 and was first recorded here in 1975 (Hornachuelos). When it takes over a Red-Rumped Swallow's nest it usually sticks some white feathers at the entrance like "victory pennants".

THREATS

This species is a very edgy breeder and will leave the nest at the least disturbance. We know of nests that have been abandoned due to human nuisance, particularly accessible nests under river bridges.

THREAT CATEGORY

CNEA	CAEA	LRAE	LRVA
-	-	VU	VU

WHERE TO SEE IT

HUELVA	SEVILLA	CÓRDOBA	JAÉN
H-1	SE-1	CO-1	J-1
H-2	SE-2	CO-2	J-2
H-3	SE-3	CO-3	J-3
H-4	SE-4	CO-4	J-4
H-5	SE-5	CO-5	J-5
H-6	SE-6	CO-6	J-6
H-7	SE-7	CO-7	J-7
H-8	SE-8	CO-8	J-8
H-9	SE-9	CO-9	J-9
H-10	SE-10	CO-10	J-10
H-11	SE-11	CO-11	J-11
H-12	SE-12	CO-12	J-12
H-13	SE-13	CO-13	J-13
H-14	SE-14	CO-14	J-14
H-15	SE-15	CO-15	J-15
H-16			
H-17			

STATUS

Summer visitor and migrant.

ABUNDANCE

Scarce (we estimate a minimum of 25 pairs).

HABITAT

This species tends to stick close to its nest sites of cliffs and crags or river bridges; some pairs nest on old mining buildings. They depend on the presence of Red-Rumped Swallow, the species they nest parasite.