

Abstract

The north of Algeria is the site of important wetlands and lagoons of high ecological, cultural and economic features, with significant capital to preserve. The country ratified the Ramsar Convention in 1982, including 50 wetlands, occupying more than 2.99 million hectares, or 50% of the estimated total area of wetlands in Algeria, of which 762 are natural and 689 are artificial. Migratory birds are a most important feature and hence the focus on the study of a model that is the **white stork** *Ciconia ciconia*. To explain the link between this species and the wetland, we made a survey of the distribution of nest, using a GPS, from 1996 to 2014. The impact of environmental changes affects the dynamics of the white stork living near the coastal zone in northeastern Algeria. There are several parameters governing the abundance and reproduction of **storks** which are marked by an average fertility compensated by a high proportion of breeding pairs or by changing the behavior migratory of certain sedentary groups.