



Anas crecca crecca

Annex I	No
International action plan	No

Northern Shoveler, *Anas clypeata*, is a species of dabbling duck found in wetland, river and lake and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems. It is a widespread breeder across much of Europe (especially in the northeast). The species shows a preference for shallow, permanent waters, especially those in the vicinity of woodlands with fairly dense herbaceous cover available nearby for nesting. Small freshwater lakes and shallow marshes with abundant emergent vegetation are preferred to open water, as are small waterbodies forming part of a larger wetland, lake or river system, especially in the valleys of small forested rivers. Other suitable habitats include small ponds, pools, oxbow lakes, lagoons and slow-flowing streams. During the winter the species also occurs along the coast on saline or brackish lagoons with abundant submergent vegetation, saltmarshes, tidal creeks, intertidal mudflats, river deltas, estuarine waters and even sheltered coastal bays (European Red List 2015).

Anas crecca has a breeding population size of 226000-420000 pairs and a breeding range size of 1520000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term. *Anas crecca* has a winter population size of 812000-1060000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term.

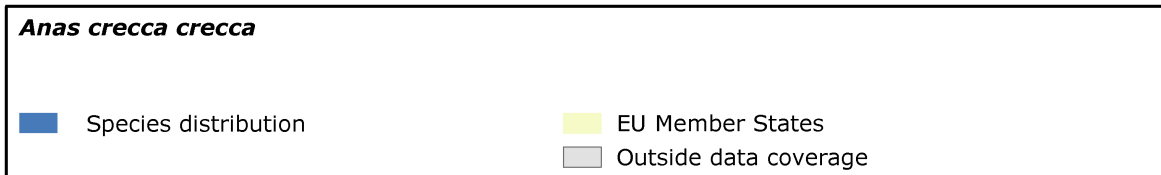
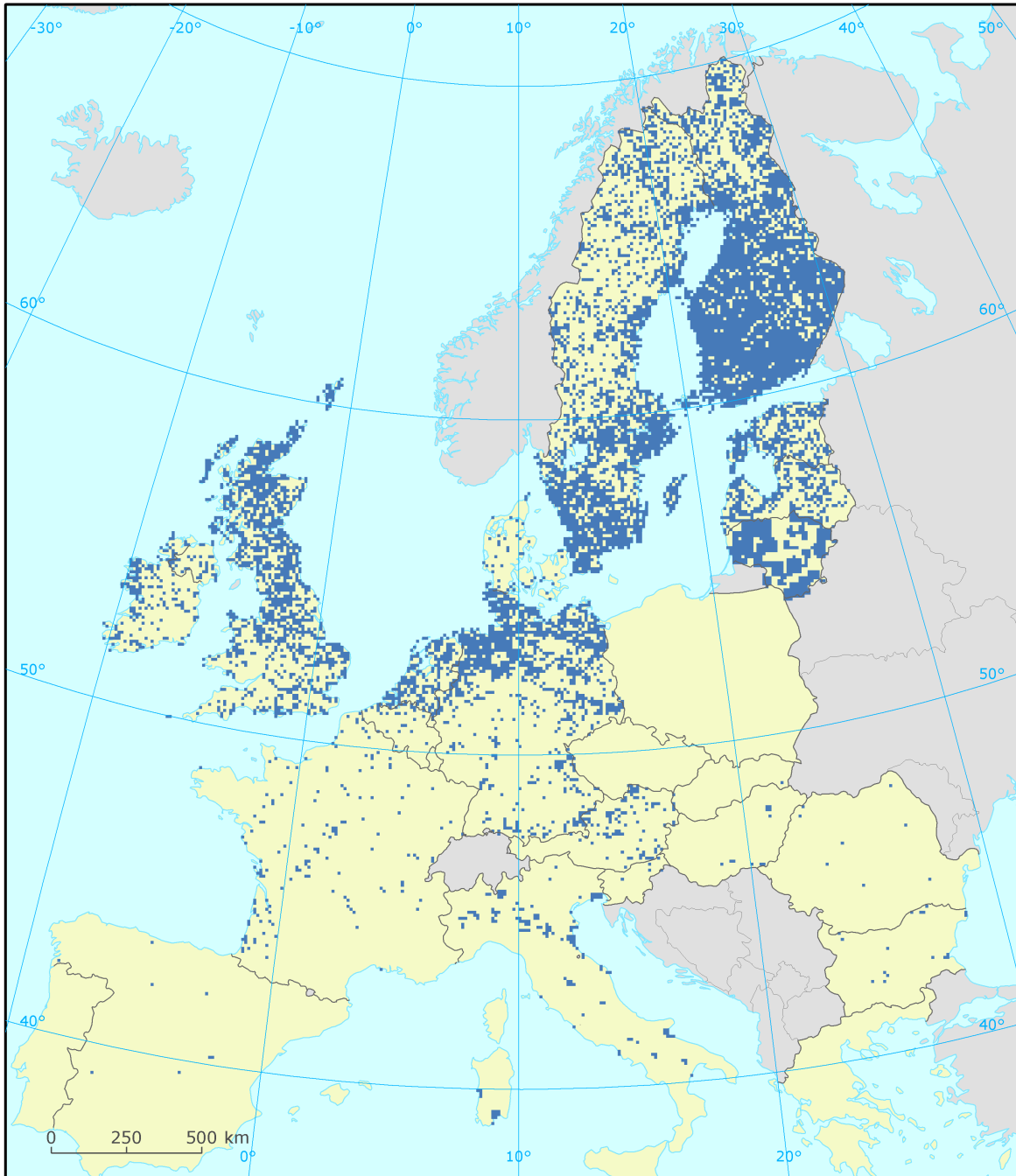
The EU population status of *Anas crecca* was assessed as Secure, because the species does not meet any of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened or Near Threatened, or the criteria for Depleted or Declining (the EU27 population or range has not declined by 20% or more since 1980).

Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend		Population status
	Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term	
226000 - 420000 p	-	-	1520000			812000 - 1060000 i	+	+	Secure

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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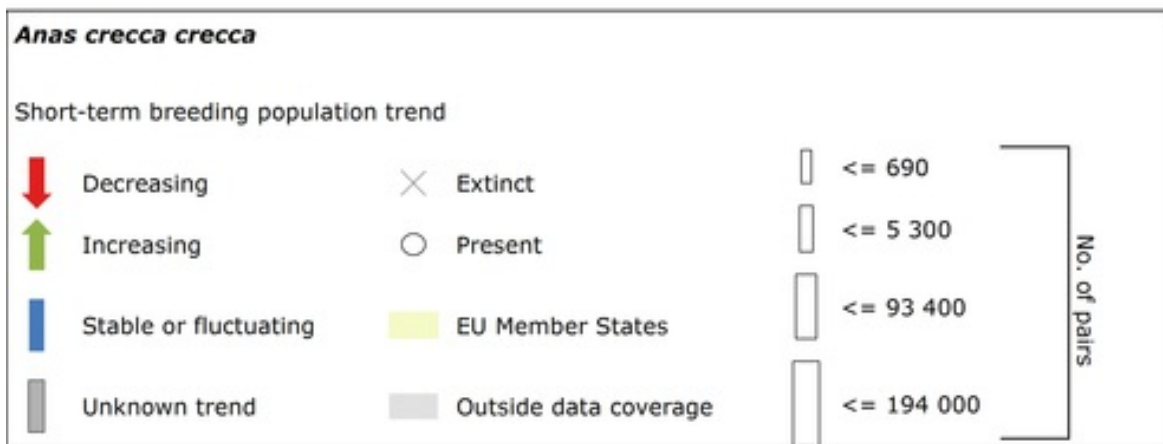
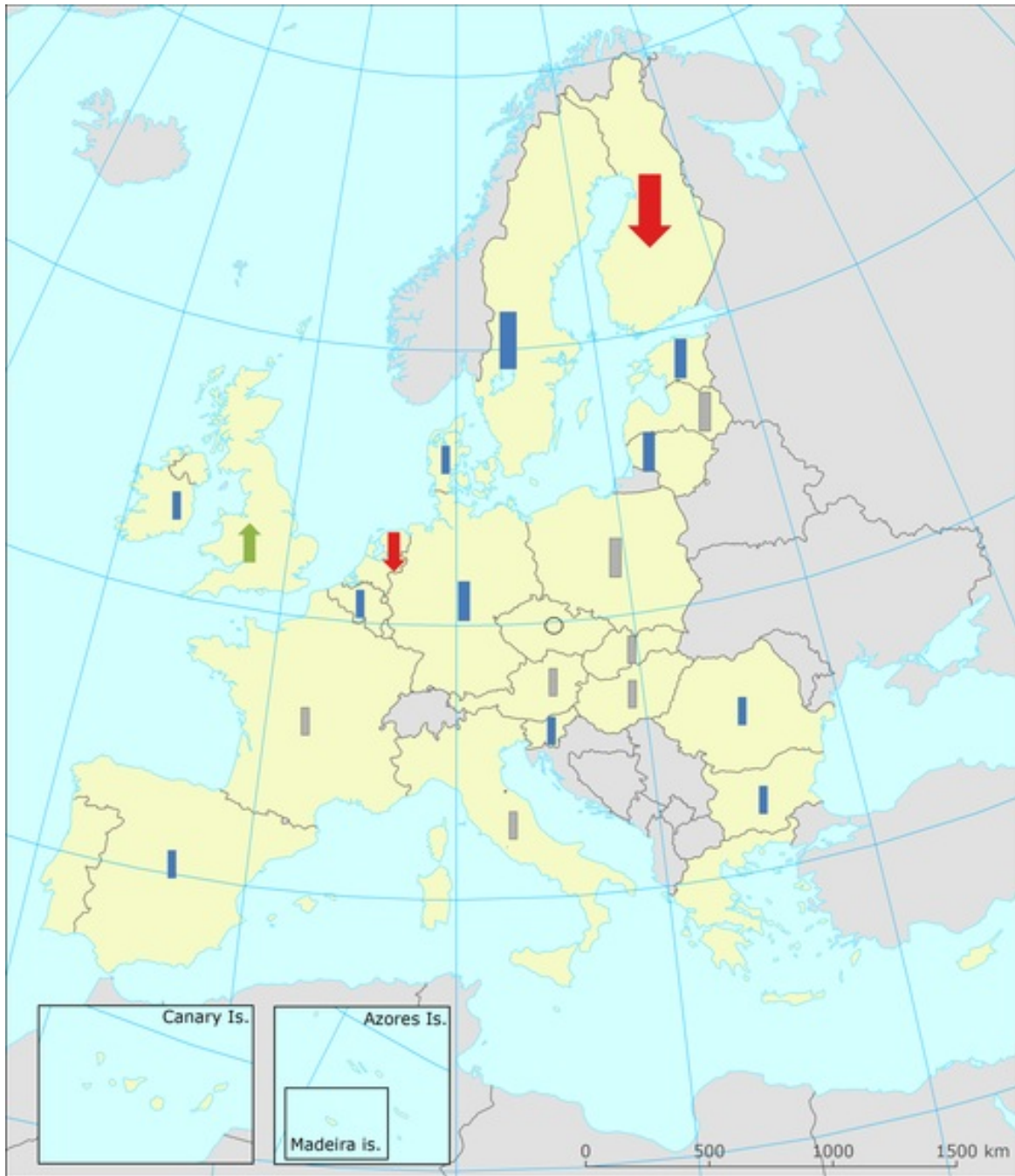
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Trends at the Member State level

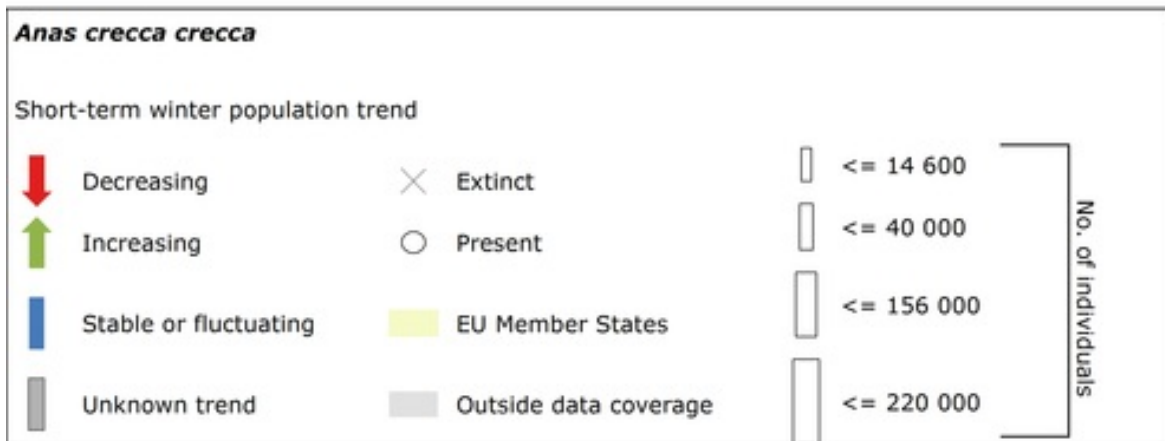
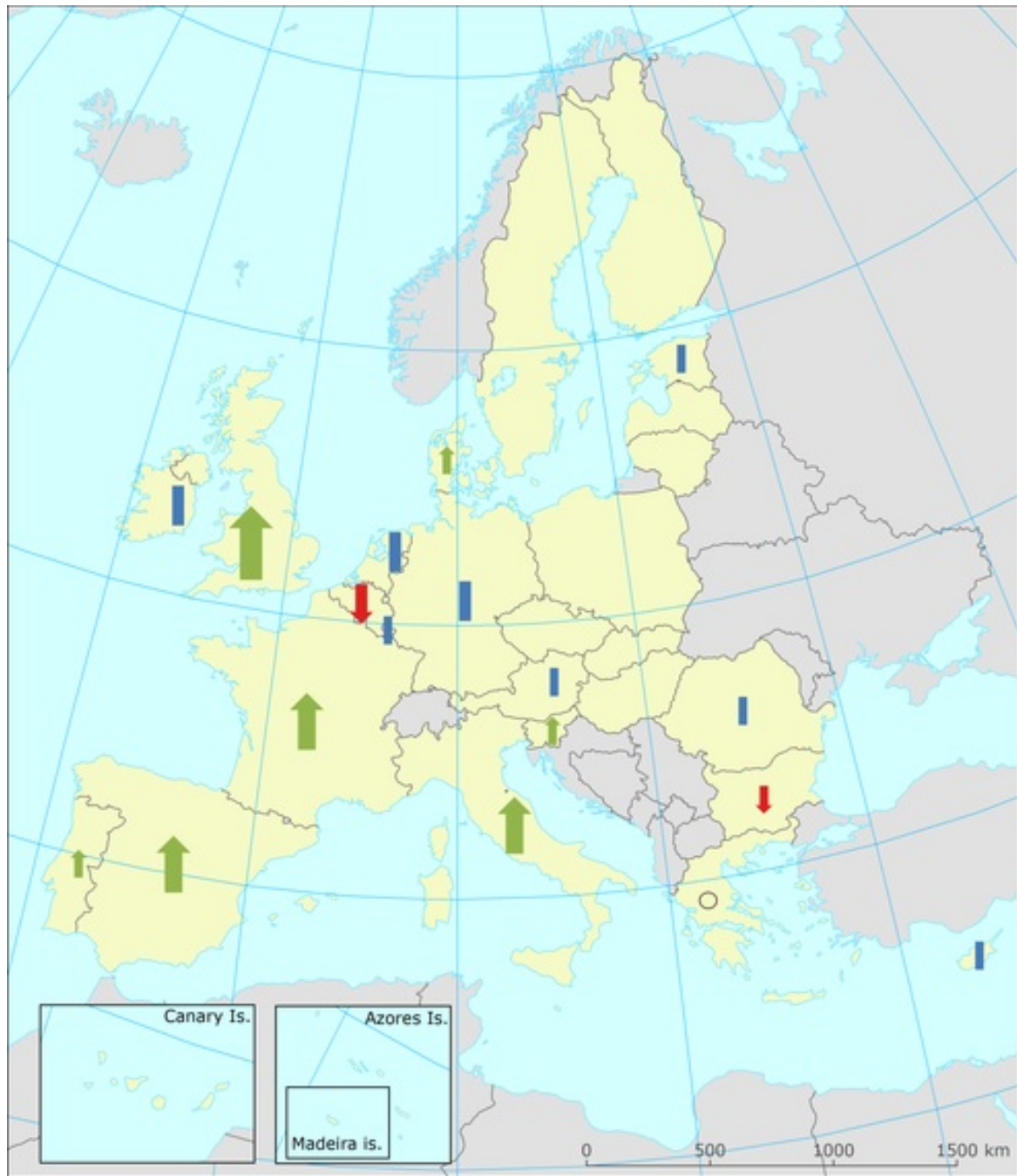
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT	1.1	50 - 100 p	x	x	41078	0	0	1900 - 2200 i	0	-
BE	0.3	500 - 600 p	0	+	2924	-	-	19126 - 24507 i	-	-
BG	0.2	10 - 25 p	F	F	4200	0	F	1500 - 6500 i	-	F
CY								1500 - 3000 i	0	+
CZ										
DE	11.5	4200 - 6500 p	0	0	151837	0	0	40000 - 40000 i	F	F
DK	0.5	50 - p	0	-	18594	-	-	14600 - 14600 i	+	+
EE	3.1	2000 - 3000 p	0	0	54000	0	-	10 - 100 i	0	+
ES	0.1	0 - 14 p	F	+	701	F	+	97163 - 109661 i	+	+
FI	30.4	150000 - 250000 p	-	-	375300	x	+			
FR	1.7	200 - 400 p	x	-	45100	x	-	155450 - 155450 i	+	+
GR										
HU	0.1	0 - 15 p	x	+	1145	F	F			
IE	2.0	531 - 885 p	0	-	34300	+	-	29050 - 29050 i	0	x
IT	1.6	20 - 50 p	x	x	35100	+	+	132404 - 172520 i	+	+
LT	4.9	2000 - 4000 p	0	0	67200	0	0			
LU								220 - 340 i	F	0
LV	2.8	2000 - 3000 p	x	0	55856	x	0			
NL	2.1	850 - 2861 p	-	-	39156	0	0	23419 - 61969 i	F	0
PL		1300 - 1700 p	x	x		x	x			
PT								12368 - 12368 i	+	0
RO	0.1	5 - 30 p	0	0	2100	x	x	5000 - 20000 i	F	x
SE	23.4	61000 - 143000 p	0	0	476100	0	x			
SI	0.1	0 - 10 p	F	0	536	F	-	1500 - 3500 i	+	-
SK		0 - 5 p	x	x	100	x	x			
UK	13.9	1600 - 2800 p	+	-	122100	0	-	220000 - 220000 i	+	+

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Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the 20 most important pressures and threats using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/reference_portal). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. The table below only contains information from Member States, where a species triggers SPA classification. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance', the table below only shows pressures and threats classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten pressures and threats reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures and threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	24
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	10
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	10
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	10
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	5
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	5

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the size of a species population occurring within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
AT	breeding	NO	
AT	winter	NO	
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	YES	44.73
BG	breeding	YES	44.72
BG	winter	YES	71.61
CY	winter	YES	83.33
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	YES	60
DK	breeding	NO	

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MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
DK	winter	YES	77.73
EE	breeding	NO	
EE	winter	NO	
ES	breeding	YES	x
ES	winter	YES	94.13
FI	breeding	NO	
FR	breeding	NO	
FR	winter	YES	56.8
HU	breeding	NO	
IE	breeding	NO	
IE	winter	YES	77.45
IT	breeding	NO	
IT	winter	YES	41.85
LT	breeding	NO	
LU	winter	NO	
LV	breeding	NO	
NL	breeding	NO	
NL	winter	YES	38.82
PL	breeding	YES	21.15
PT	winter	YES	91
RO	breeding	NO	
RO	winter	YES	94.87
SE	breeding	NO	
SI	breeding	NO	
SI	winter	NO	
SK	breeding	NO	
UK	breeding	NO	
UK	winter	YES	35.31

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

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Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	31
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	27
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	4
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	2
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	2
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	2
4.3	Managing water abstraction	2
6.0	Other spatial measures	2

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2008-2012.

More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A704> .

ⁱ **Assessment of status at the European level:** The EU assessments of birds population status was made by the European Red List of Birds Consortium (under contract with the European Commission)

The EU27 population trends were assessed using these categories: '+' Increasing, '0' Stable, 'F' Fluctuating, '-' Decreasing, 'xu' Uncertain and 'x' Unknown. The breeding population size is estimated in majority of the cases as 'p' number of pairs. Alternative population units used are: 'males' number of males, 'i' number of individuals, 'cmales' number of calling males and 'bfem' number of breeding females. The winter population size is estimated as number of individuals.

ⁱⁱ **Species trends at the Member State level:** The percentage of the EU27 species population occurring in the Member States (% in EU27) is calculated based on the population size reported by the Member States.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece and for non-Annex I species in the Czech Republic.