



Anas penelope

Annex I	No
International action plan	No

Eurasian Wigeon, *Anas penelope*, is a species of dabbling duck found in wetland, river and lake and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems. It breeds in northern Europe, and winters in coastal areas of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and north-west Europe. This species breeds in lowland freshwater marshes, slow-flowing large rivers and shallow lakes and lagoons with ample submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. Ideal wetland habitats for this species are those surrounded by sparse open forest, woodland and especially agricultural land, in the boreal and subarctic zone. It tolerates saline or alkaline steppe lakes and wetlands. In the non-breeding season it shows a preference for coastal salt-marshes, freshwater, brackish and saline lagoons, flooded grasslands, estuaries, intertidal mudflats, and other sheltered marine habitats (European Red List 2015).

Anas penelope has a breeding population size of 79500-124000 pairs and a breeding range size of 707000 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 penelope* has a winter population size of 1900000-2270000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Fluctuating in the short term and Increasing in the long term.

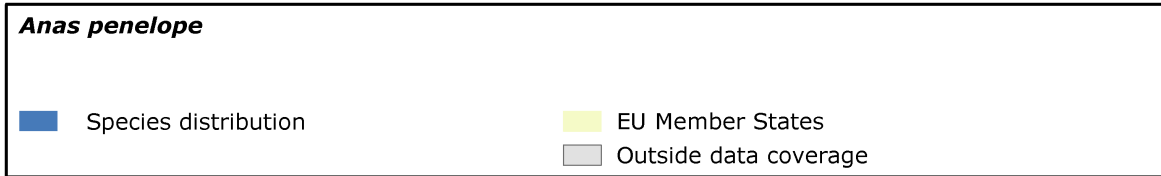
The EU population status of *Anas penelope* was assessed as Threatened, as the species meets one or more of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened at the EU27 scale.

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	
79500 - 124000 p	-	-	707000			1900000 - 2270000 i	F	+	Threatened

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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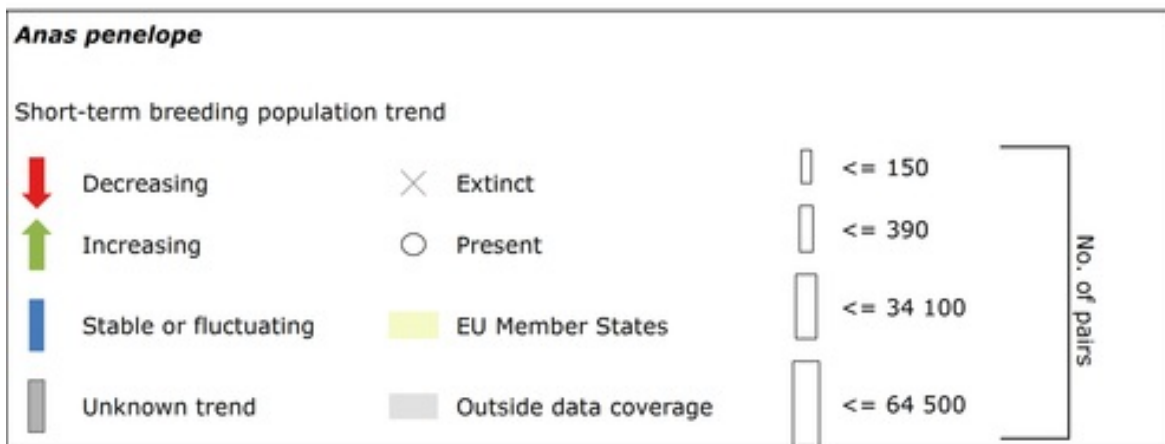
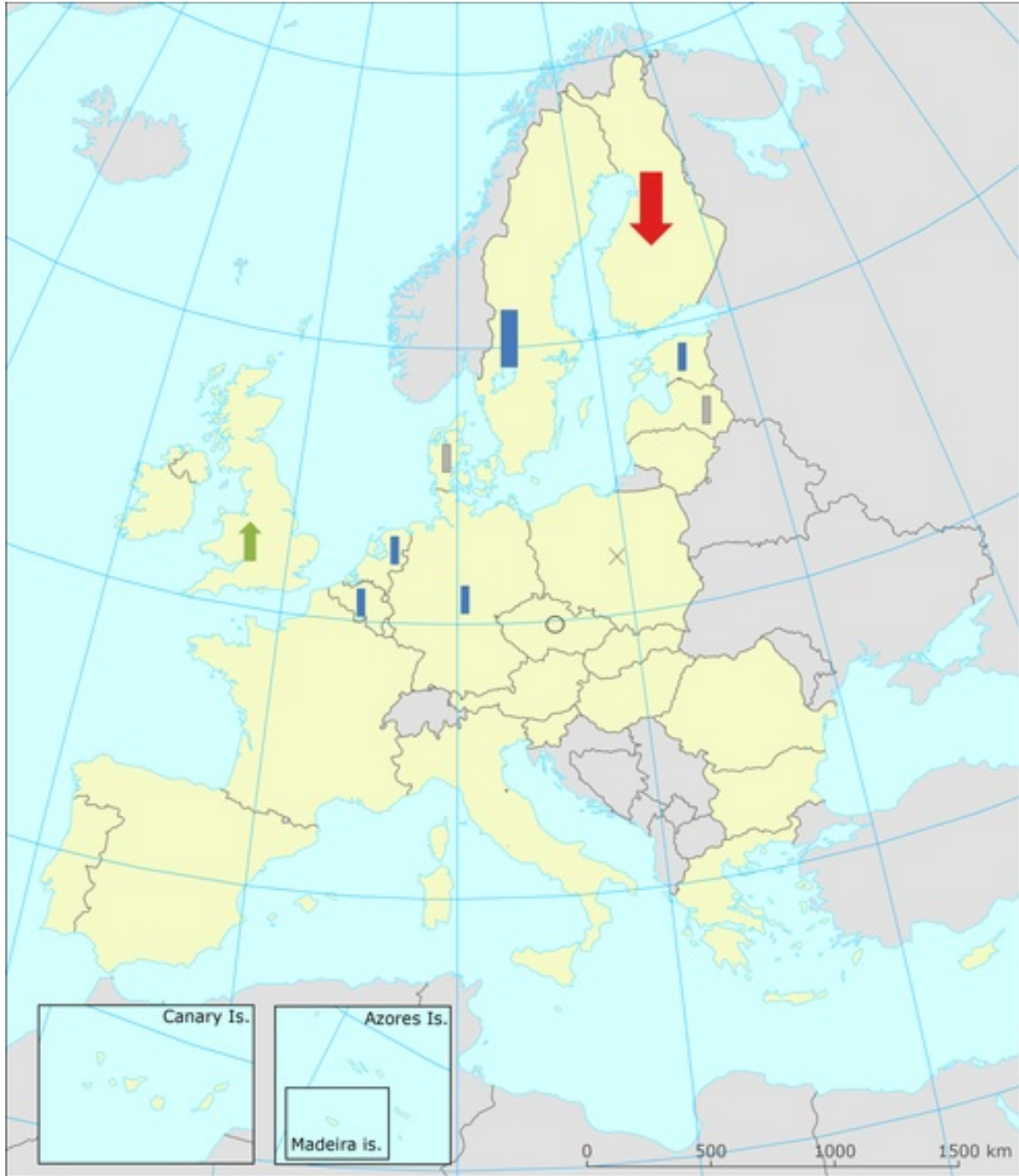
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Trends at the Member State level

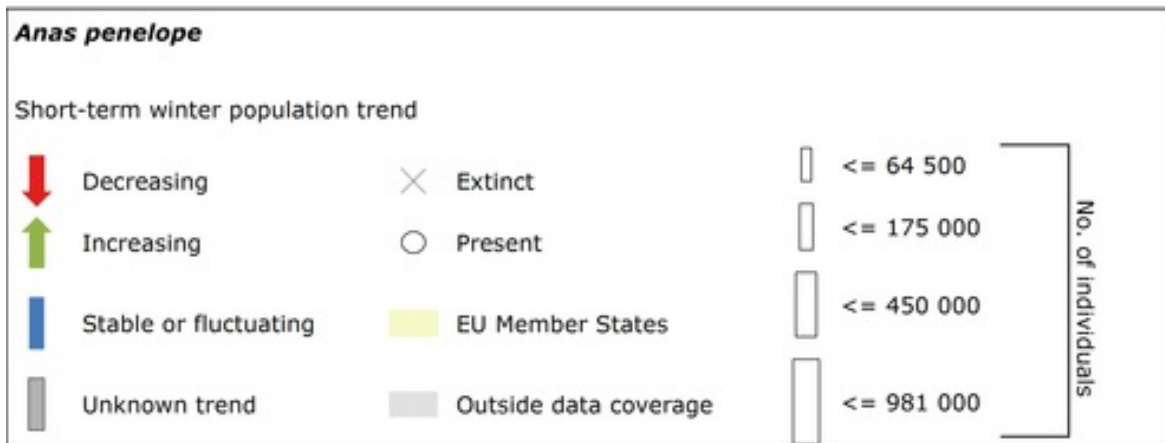
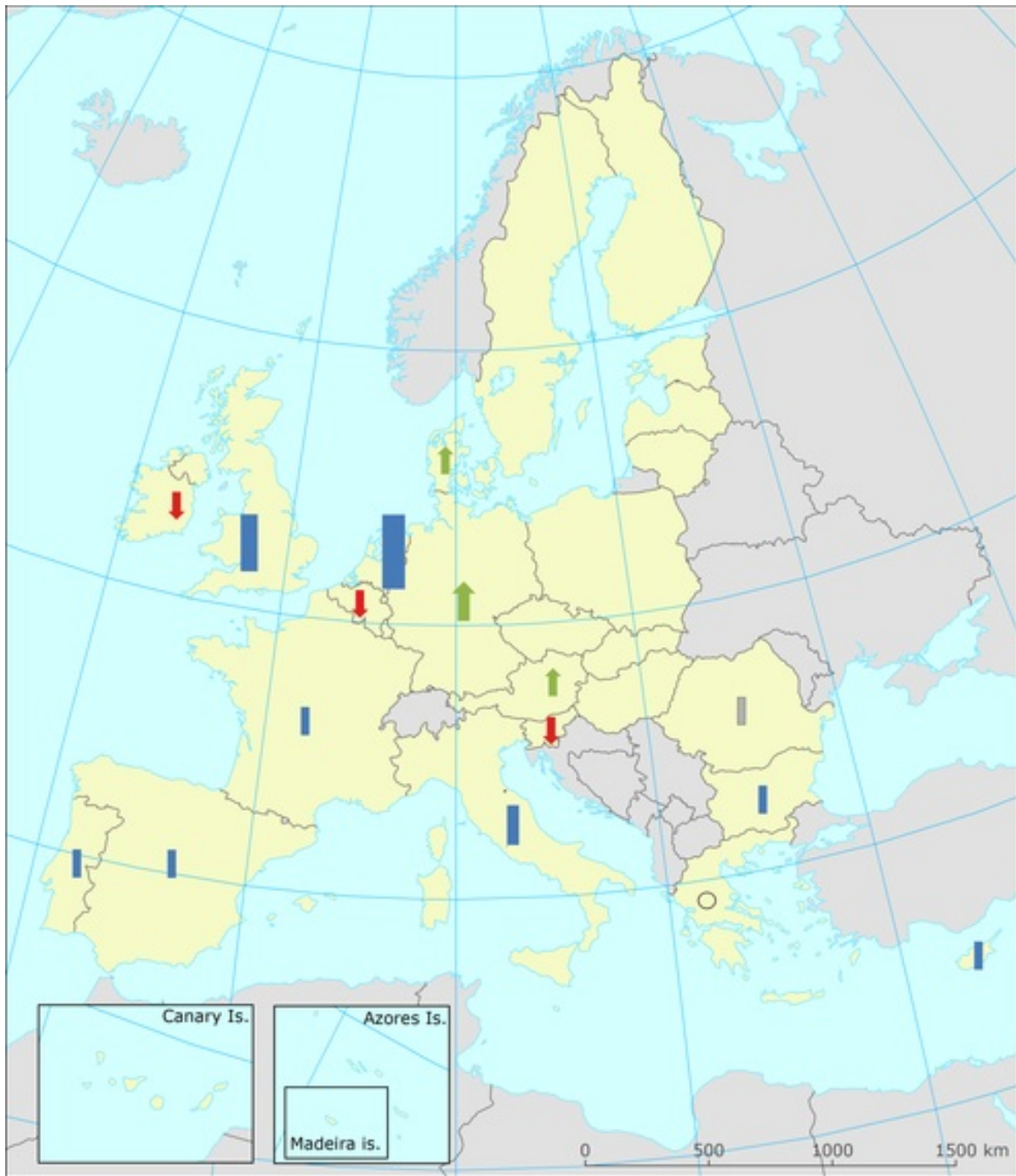
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT								900 - 2200 i	+	+
BE	0.2	0 - 1 p	0	x	564	+	x	53971 - 77065 i	-	+
BG								660 - 2900 i	0	F
CY								150 - 900 i	0	+
CZ										
DE	0.7	40 - 45 p	0	+	2220	0	+	175000 - 175000 i	+	+
DK	0.2	0 - 0 p	x	x	0	-	+	62000 - 62000 i	+	+
EE	2.3	50 - 100 p	0	+	13100	0	+			
ES								31089 - 41573 i	0	-
FI	57.6	50000 - 83000 p	-	-	353200	x	-			
FR								34062 - 79020 i	0	F
GR										
IE								56350 - 56350 i	-	-
IT								106885 - 127726 i	0	+
LV	1.3	100 - 200 p	x	+	17163	x	0			
NL	2.1	12 - 18 p	F	x	23955	+	+	884363 - 1086651 i	F	+
PL		0 - 1 p	-	-		x	x			
PT								8485 - 8485 i	0	0
RO								1000 - 6000 i	x	x
SE	23.4	29000 - 40000 p	0	x	260400	0	x			
SI								200 - 500 i	-	-
UK	12.2	300 - 500 p	+	x	36600	0	+	450000 - 450000 i	0	+

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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	31
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	8
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
H01	Pollution to surface waters	8
H03	Pollution to marine waters	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8

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	winter	NO	
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	YES	62.65
BG	winter	YES	58.01
CY	winter	NO	
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	YES	90
DK	breeding	NO	
DK	winter	YES	73.38

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
EE	breeding	NO	
ES	winter	YES	86.48
FI	breeding	NO	
FR	winter	YES	74.73
IE	winter	YES	77.63
IT	winter	YES	73.37
LV	breeding	NO	
NL	breeding	NO	
NL	winter	YES	41.36
PL	breeding	NO	
PT	winter	YES	100
RO	winter	YES	91.29
SE	breeding	NO	
SI	winter	NO	
UK	breeding	YES	15.49
UK	winter	YES	53.31

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

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	29
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	24
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	18
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	9
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	3
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

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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=A050> .

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.