European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos

Annex I No International action plan No

Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*, 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 most of Europe. It requires water less than 1 m deep for foraging and shows a preference for freshwater habitats. Habitats commonly frequented include flooded swampy woodlands, seasonal floodlands, wet grassy swamps and meadows, oxbow lakes, open waters with mudflats, banks or spits, irrigation networks, reservoirs, ornamental waters, canals and sewage farms. During the winter the species may also be found in saline habitats along the coast where water is shallow, fairly sheltered and within sight of land (European Red List 2015).

Anas platyrhynchos has a breeding population size of 1700000-2920000 pairs and a breeding range size of 3850000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Stable in the short term and Stable in the long term. Anas platyrhynchos has a winter population size of 3990000-4640000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

The EU population status of *Anas platyrhynchos* 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).

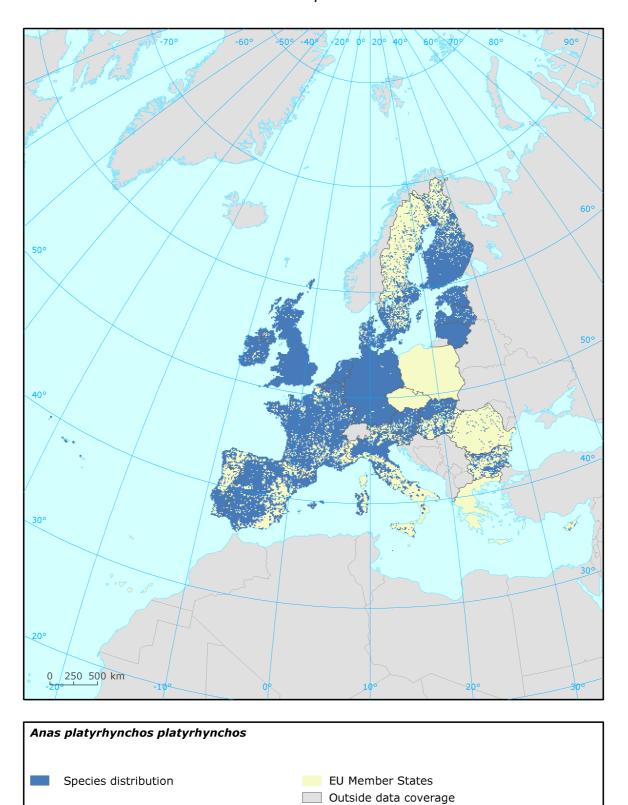
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Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding	Breeding population trend		_ Range _	Breeding range trend		_ Winter population _	Winter population trend		_ Populatio
population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	size	Short term	Long term	status
1700000 - 2920000 p	0	0	3850000			3990000 - 4640000 i	-	-	Secure

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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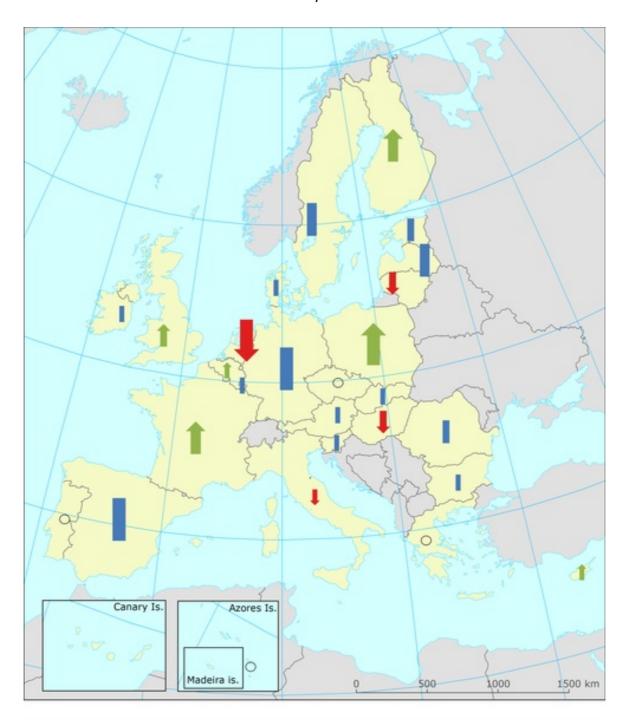
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Trends at the Member State level

MS/Ter. % in		Breeding	Breeding population trend		Range	Breeding range trend		Winter	Winter population trend	
W3/161.	EU27	population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	population size	Short term	Long term
AT	2.4	12000 - 18000 p	0	X	92648	0	0	38000 - 46000 i	0	0
BE	1.1	10000 - 50000 p	+	0	29592	0	0	109311 - 143281 i		+
BG	1.9	2500 - 4500 p	0	0	108600	0	F	30000 - 80000 i	-	F
CY	0.1	30 - 100 p	+	+	3100	0	+	800 - 1400 i	0	+
CZ										
DE	13.7	205000 - 380000 p	0	F	357393	0	0	900000 - 900000 i	-	-
DK	1.9	20000 - 20000 p	0	0	43000	0	0	135000 - 135000 i	0	0
EE	1.9	30000 - 50000 p	0	-	58000	0	0	10000 - 20000 i	+	0
ES	13.2	262000 - 262000 p	0	+	501588	0	+	225046 - 274046 i	0	+
FI	10.1	200000 - 220000 p	+	+	376000	X	+	18000 - 26000 i	0	+
FR	16.5	100000 - 250000 p	+	0	568400	0	+	300156 - 300156 i	+	+
GR										
HU	1.6	50000 - p	-	X	93011	X	X			
ΙE	2.8	15400 - 15400 p	0	0	84400	+	0	20050 - 20050 i	F	X
IT	5.3	10000 - 20000 p	-	X	264700	+	+	235953 - 245026 i	+	+
LT	2.6	50000 - 70000 p	-	-	73500	0	0	15500 - 39400 i	0	X
LU	0.1	1000 - 1500 p	0	+	2594	0	0	2500 - 4000 i	0	0
LV	2.3	103110 - 209725 p	0	+	64480	X	0	10000 - 30000 i	0	0
MT								1 - 50 i	X	X
NL	1.5	302040 - 431485 p	-	-	42494	0	0	566175 - 646872 i	-	-
PL		180000 - 320000 p	+	0		X	X	170000 - 220000 i	X	F
PT	2.0		+	X	95000	0	0	16847 - 16847 i	+	0
PTAC	0.1		X	X	2800	X	X			
RO	0.4	61666 - 75075 p	F	X	235500	X	X	100000 - 250000 i	+	X
SE	6.0	160000 - 239000 p	0	+	403000	0	x	110000 - 170000 i	0	+
SI	0.5	3000 - 9000 p	0	0	16503	0	0	22000 - 40000 i	0	-
SK	1.8	13000 - 20000 p	0	0	54495	0	0	80000 - 110000 i	0	-
UK	10.2	61000 - 146000 p	+	+	279700	0	0	710000 - 710000 i	-	-

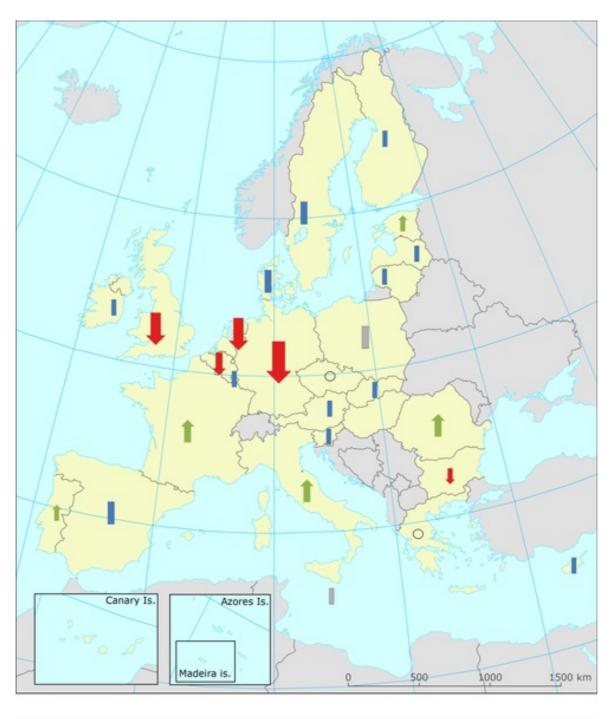
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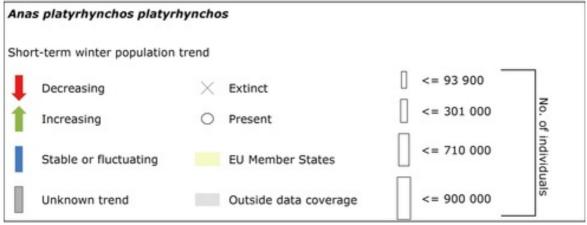
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Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

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
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	15
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	15
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	15
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	8
103	Introduced species/genes	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8
M02	Biotic 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	breeding	NO	
AT	winter	NO	
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	NO	
BG	breeding	NO	
BG	winter	YES	72.11
CY	breeding	NO	
CY	winter	YES	59.76
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	NO	

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DK breeding NO DK winter NO EE breeding NO EE winter NO ES breeding YES 11.53 ES winter YES 61.09 FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42 HU breeding NO	MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
EE breeding NO EE winter NO ES breeding YES 11.53 ES winter YES 61.09 FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	DK	breeding	NO	
EE winter NO ES breeding YES 11.53 ES winter YES 61.09 FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	DK	winter	NO	
ES breeding YES 11.53 ES winter YES 61.09 FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	EE	breeding	NO	
ES winter YES 61.09 FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	EE	winter	NO	
FI breeding NO FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	ES	breeding	YES	11.53
FI winter NO FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	ES	winter	YES	61.09
FR breeding NO FR winter YES 40.42	FI	breeding	NO	
FR winter YES 40.42	FI	winter	NO	
	FR	breeding	NO	
HU breeding NO	FR	winter	YES	40.42
	HU	breeding	NO	
IE breeding NO	IE	breeding	NO	
IE winter YES 61.64	IE	winter	YES	61.64
IT breeding NO	IT	breeding	NO	
IT winter YES 50.94	IT	winter	YES	50.94
LT breeding NO	LT	breeding	NO	
LT winter NO	LT	winter	NO	
LU breeding NO	LU	breeding	NO	
LU winter NO	LU	winter	NO	
LV breeding NO	LV	breeding	NO	
LV winter NO	LV	winter	NO	
MT winter NO	MT	winter	NO	
NL breeding NO	NL	breeding	NO	
NL winter YES 18.49	NL	winter	YES	18.49
PL breeding NO	PL	breeding	NO	
PL winter YES 63.33	PL	winter	YES	63.33
PT breeding NO	PT	breeding	NO	
PT winter NO	PT	winter	NO	
PTAC breeding NO	PTAC	breeding	NO	
RO breeding NO	RO	breeding	NO	
RO winter YES 76.22	RO	winter	YES	76.22
SE breeding NO	SE	breeding	NO	
SE winter YES 14.92	SE	winter	YES	14.92
SI breeding NO	SI	breeding	NO	
SI winter YES 53.3	SI	winter	YES	53.3
SK breeding NO	SK	breeding	NO	
SK winter YES 20.78	SK	winter	YES	20.78
UK breeding NO	UK	breeding	NO	
UK winter YES 3.11	UK	winter	YES	3.11

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See the endnotes for more information iii

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	26
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	23
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
7.0	Other species management measures	3

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=A705.

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¹ 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.

ⁱⁱSpecies 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.

iiiPercentage 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.