



Anser erythropus

Annex I	Yes
International action plan	SAP

Lesser White-fronted Goose, *Anser erythropus*, is a species of goose found in cropland, grassland, heathland and shrub, wetland and river and lake ecosystems. It breeds mainly in northern Siberia, but its global breeding range also extends into northern European Russia and Fennoscandia. This species breeds in low-lying bogs, scrub-covered tundra and taiga-forest edges close to wetlands, up to 700 m Asl. It can also be found on the slopes by the lower parts of mountain streams, on mountain foothills, mountain lakes and on alpine precipices, often in thawing boggy areas or on stone fields. It often nests on snow-free patches available early in the breeding season (such as rocky outcrops or prominent hummocks) hidden amongst vegetation or in boggy hollows, usually in close proximity to open water or marshy areas (European Red List 2015).

Anser erythropus has a breeding population size of 15-30 pairs and a breeding range size of 3000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Stable in the short term and Increasing in the long term. *Anser erythropus* has a winter population size of 80-280 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Uncertain in the long term.

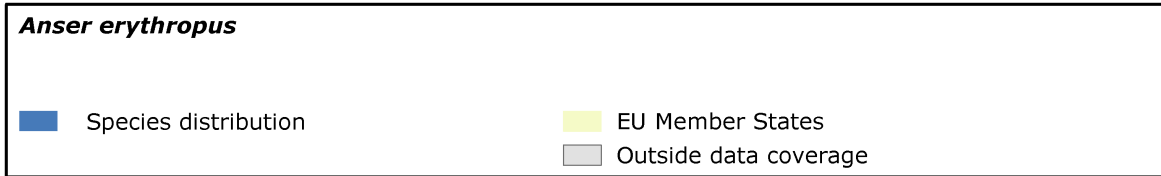
The EU population status of *Anser erythropus* was assessed as Threatened, as the species meets one or more of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened at the EU27 scale.

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	
15 - 30 p	0	+	3000	0	x	80 - 280 i	-	u	Threatened

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

Anser erythropus
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



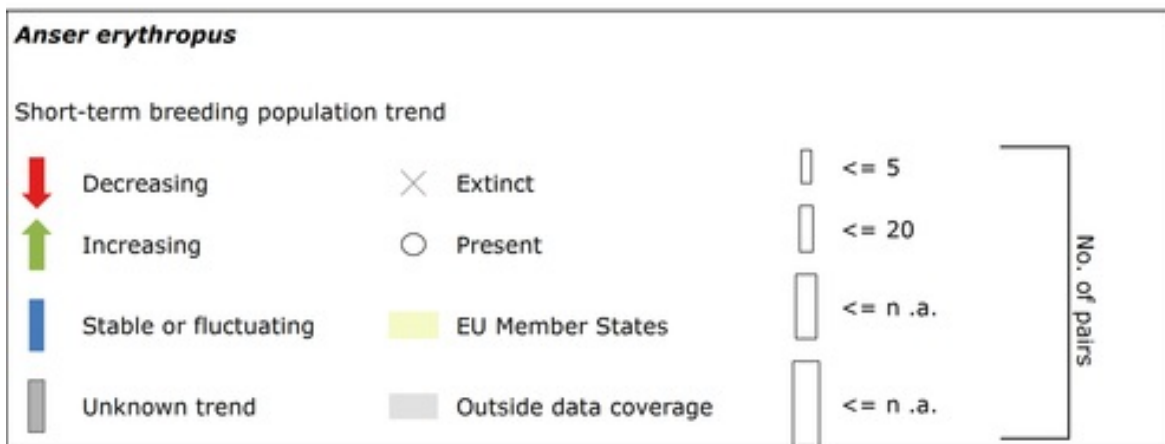
Anser erythropus
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Trends at the Member State level

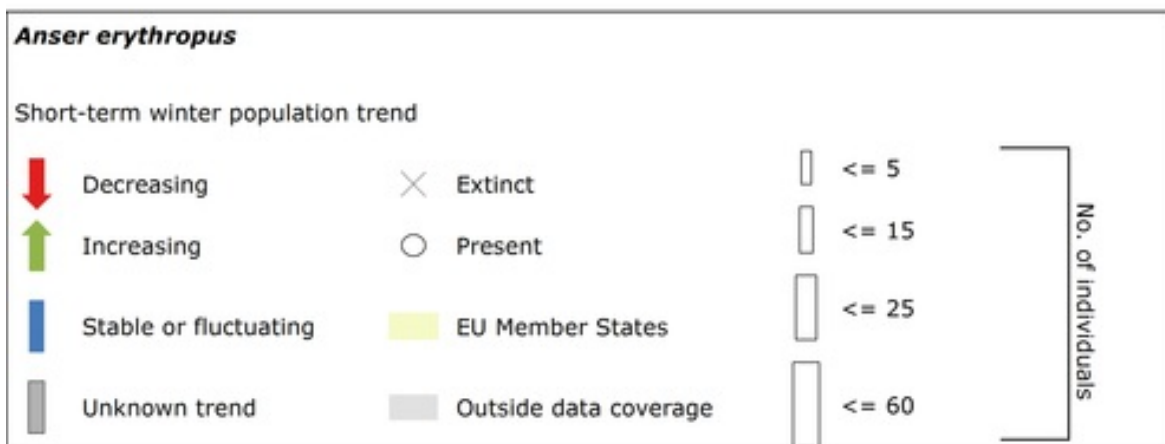
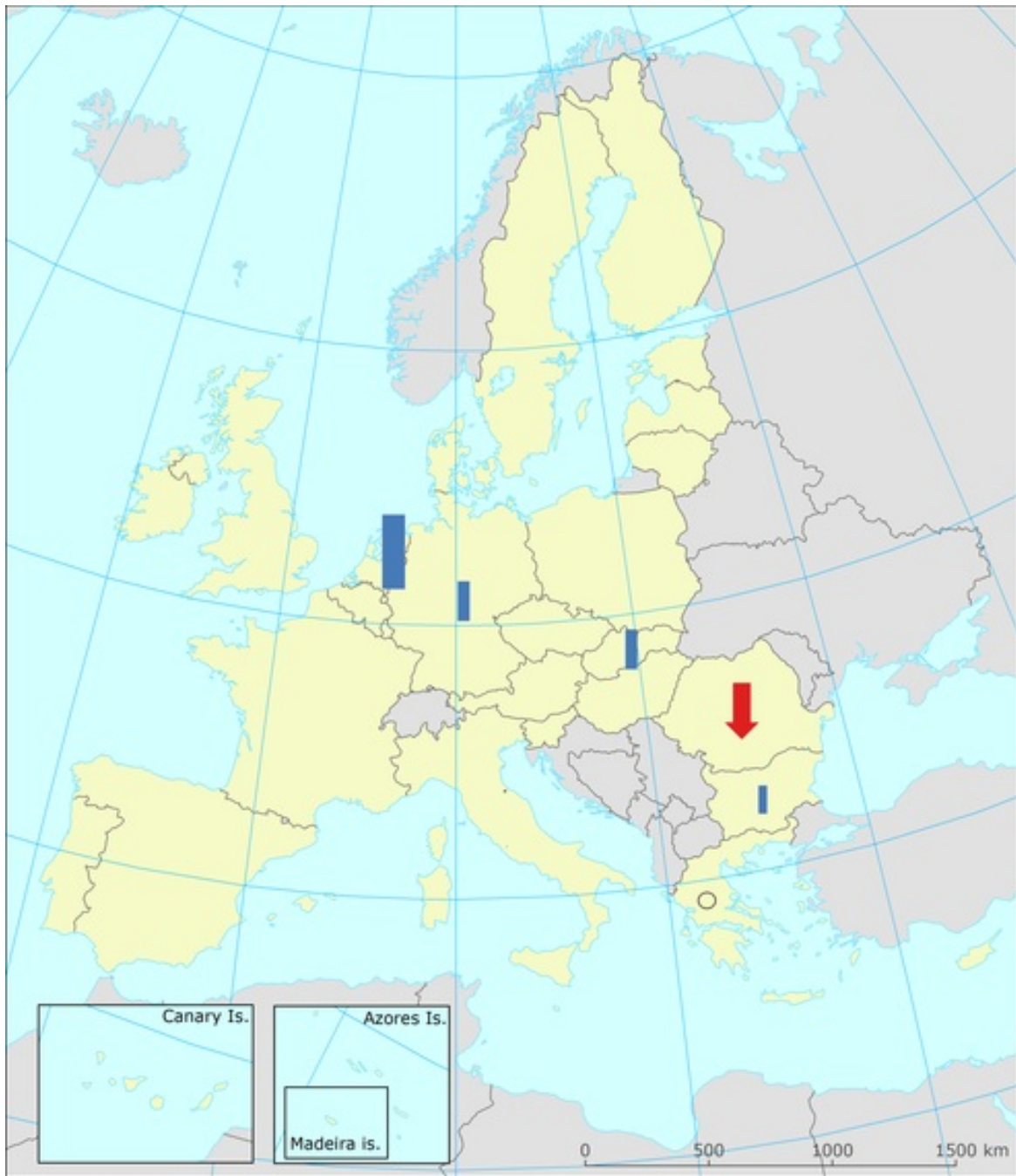
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
BG								1 - 20 i	F	F
DE								10 - 20 i	0	0
FI		0 - 5 p	0	-	0	x	-			
GR										
NL								23 - 114 i	F	+
RO								20 - 30 i	-	x
SE	100.0	15 - 25 p	0	+	3000	0	x			
SK								0 - 15 i	0	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	32
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	21
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	5
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	5
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	5
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	5
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	5
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	5
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	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
BG	winter	YES	50
DE	winter	YES	57.01
FI	breeding	NO	
NL	winter	YES	22.77
RO	winter	YES	100
SE	breeding	YES	100
SK	winter	NO	

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	24
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	19
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	14
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	14
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	10
2.2	Adapting crop production	5
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	5

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=A042> .

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.