



## ***Anser fabalis rossicus***

### **West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe**

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<b>Annex I</b>	No
<b>International action plan</b>	No

Bean Goose, *Anser fabalis*, is a species of goose found in cropland, grassland, wetland and river and lake ecosystems. It breeds in Fennoscandia and northern Russia, and winters patchily in western, central and south-east Europe. The species breeds near lakes, pools, rivers and streams in high Arctic tundra or the taiga forest zone. Taiga nesting populations show a preference for scrubby birch (*Betula spp.*) forest and dense spruce forest with bogs or mires, whereas tundra-based populations nest on damp tundra of moss, grass, sedge or scrub near river flood-plains (but above flood levels) on Arctic islands and in Arctic coastal regions. During the winter and on passage the species inhabits marshes, agricultural land, damp steppe grassland, flood-lands, rivers and coastal shallows in open country. It also roosts on lakes, rivers and flood-lands in Europe during this season (European Red List 2015).

*Anser fabalis* has a breeding population size of 1600-3500 pairs and a breeding range size of 210000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Unknown in the short term and Unknown in the long term. *Anser fabalis* has a winter population size of 622000-826000 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 for *Anser fabalis* is Unknown, as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species.

**This factsheet was produced for *Anser fabalis rossicus* [West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe] population. Also other subspecies/populations of the same species occur within the EU27. The assessment of status at the European level and the introductory text were done at the species level in line with the criteria for assessment of the EU population status.**

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## 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	
1600 - 3500 p	x	x	210000			622000 - 826000 i	+	+	Unknown

See the endnotes for more information<sup>i</sup>

The population status assessment at the EU level was carried out at the species level. The EU status assessment covers following subspecies/populations: *Anser fabalis fabalis* [North-east Europe/North-west Europe], *Anser fabalis rossicus* [West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

The EU trends were assessed at the species or subspecies level following BirdLife International's current taxonomy. The EU trends assessment covers more former subspecies or populations: *Anser fabalis fabalis* [North-east Europe/North-west Europe], *Anser fabalis rossicus* [West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

*Distribution map not available.*

## Trends at the Member State level

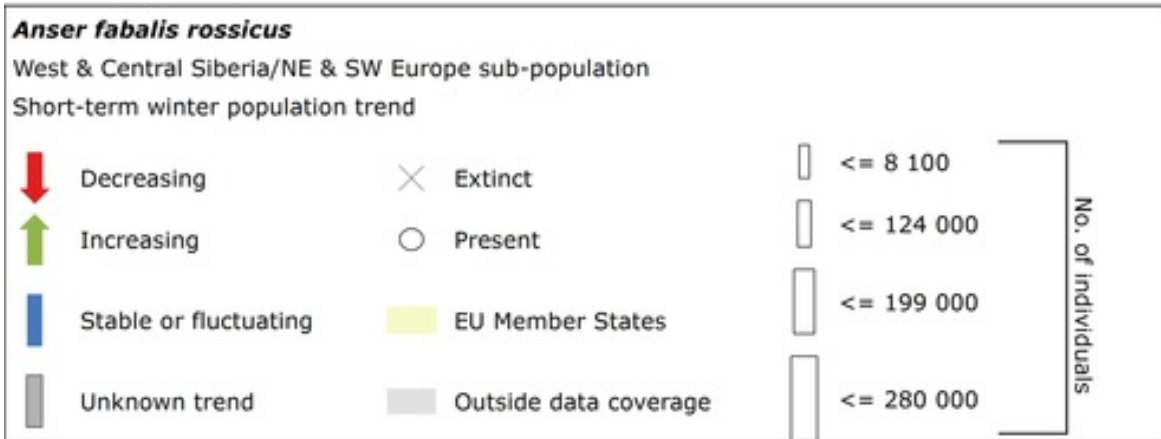
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT								20 - 100 i	-	-
BE								1325 - 9473 i	x	x
BG								0 - 8 i	F	F
CZ								450 - 10500 i	-	-
DE								280000 - 280000 i	0	+
DK								3900 - 3900 i	+	+
FR								2742 - 2742 i	-	-
GR										
HU								5000 - 13000 i	-	-
IT								8 - 30 i	-	-
LT								0 - 5 i	0	x
LU								40 - 200 i	-	-
LV								0 - 50 i	0	+
NL								155288 - 254571 i	+	+
PL								105000 - 145000 i	x	+
RO								20 - 100 i	-	-
SI								80 - 750 i	F	-
SK								1000 - 2000 i	-	-

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

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*Short-term breeding population trend was not reported for this species.*

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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](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	30
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	30
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	10
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	10
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	10
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	10

## 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	YES	100
BE	winter	YES	9.52
BG	winter	YES	86.6
CZ	winter	YES	58.19
DE	winter	YES	55
DK	winter	YES	4.97
FR	winter	YES	22.72
HU	winter	YES	82.28
IT	winter	NO	
LT	winter	NO	
LU	winter	YES	100
LV	winter	NO	
NL	winter	YES	7.63

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<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
PL	winter	YES	90.61
RO	winter	NO	
SI	winter	NO	
SK	winter	NO	

See the endnotes for more information<sup>iii</sup>

## 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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	30
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	17
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	7
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	7
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	3
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	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=A702> .

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<sup>i</sup> **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.

<sup>ii</sup> **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.

<sup>iii</sup> **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.