#### European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



## Aquila chrysaetos

Annex I Yes International action plan No

Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, is a species of day-flying bird of prey found in heathland and shrub ecosystems. It has a widespread but discontinuous distribution across much of Europe, not appearing in large parts of Central and Western Europe. It is uncommon to scarce across its large range. The species occupies a wide range of flat or mountainous, largely open habitats, often above the tree line, from sea level to 4,000 m (European Red List 2015).

Aquila chrysaetos has a breeding population size of 4800-5700 pairs and a breeding range size of 1320000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term.

The EU population status of *Aquila chrysaetos* 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).

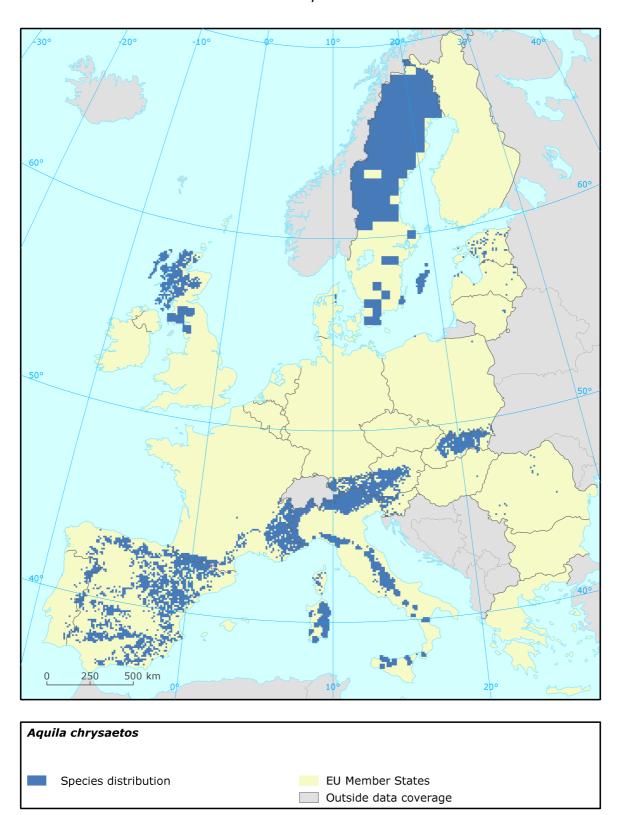
## Aquila chrysaetos

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

# Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding		ding on trend	_ Range _		g range end	Winter	Winter population trend		n Population	
population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	population size	Short term	Long term	status	
4800 - 5700 p	+	+	1320000						Secure	

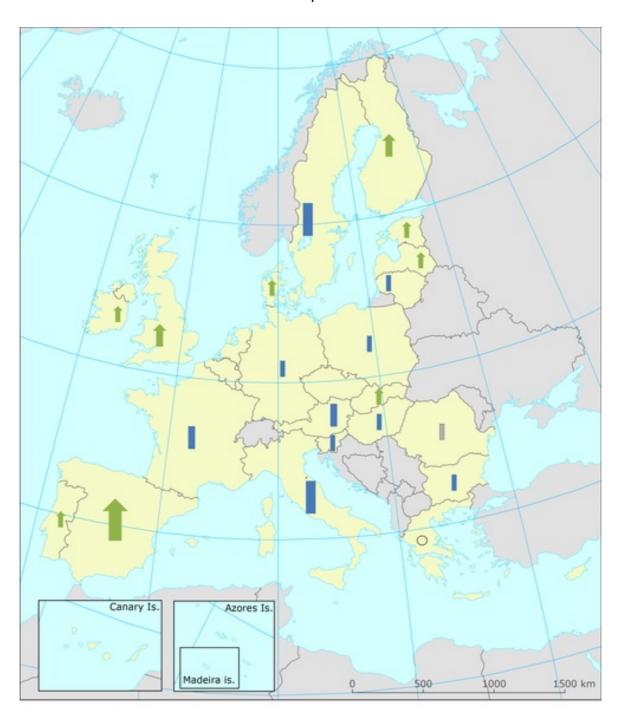
See the endnotes for more information<sup>i</sup>

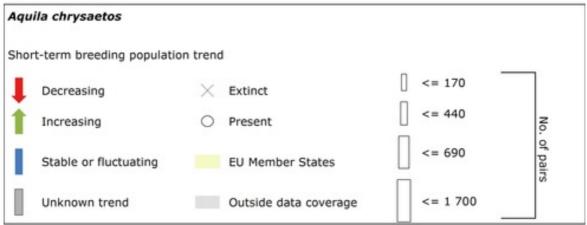


## Trends at the Member State level

MS/Ter.	MS/Tor % in Breeding			ding on trend	Range		g range end	Winter population	Winter po	
wis/Tel.	EU27	population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	size	Short term	Long term
AT	4.3	290 - 390 p	0	+	53068	0	0			
BG	2.2	150 - 180 p	0	0	54300	0	0			
CZ										
DE	0.3	42 - 47 p	0	-	3200	0	0			
DK	0.1	2 - 2 p	+	+	329					
EE	0.7	55 - 65 p	+	+	22200	+	-			
ES	19.1	1563 - 1769 p	+	0	329710	+	0			
FI	6.2	350 - 350 p	+	+	158700	X	+			
FR	5.8	420 - 460 p	0	+	79400	0	+			
GR										
HU	0.1	4 - 5 p	0	+	591	0	+			
ΙE		1 - 2 p	+		300	+				
IT	12.1	492 - 561 p	0	+	138500	+	+			
LT		0 - 2 p	0	0	300	0	0			
LV	0.2	9 - 9 p	+	+	3394	+	+			
PL	0.3	27 - 30 p	0	+	8300	Х	X			
PT	1.1	64 - 80 p	+	+	23600	+	+			
RO	0.2	90 - 150 p	X	X	73200	X	X			
SE	37.2	580 - 800 p	0	+	297800	0	+			
SI	0.7	32 - 38 p	0	0	6042	0	0			
SK	3.0	120 - 150 p	+	+	29096	+	+			
UK	6.5	440 - 440 p	+	0	40500	0	0			

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





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

## 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	29
A04	Grazing by livestock	7
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	7
D02	Utility and service lines/pipelines	7
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	7
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	7
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4

#### 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	YES	23.37
BG	breeding	YES	40
DE	breeding	YES	73.07
DK	breeding	YES	100
EE	breeding	YES	66.88

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
ES	breeding	YES	18.04
FI	breeding	YES	38.33
FR	breeding	YES	35.25
HU	breeding	YES	100
IE	breeding	NO	
IT	breeding	YES	65.94
LT	breeding	NO	
LV	breeding	YES	100
PL	breeding	YES	80.51
PT	breeding	YES	73.74
RO	breeding	YES	40.87
SE	breeding	YES	7.77
SI	breeding	YES	82.72
SK	breeding	YES	59.16
UK	breeding	YES	28.18

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	29
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	24
3.2	Adapt forest management	11
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	11
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	8
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	3
6.5	Adaptation/ abolition of military land use	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.

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More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A091.

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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.

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.