European Environment Agency *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



Aythya nyroca

Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa

Annex I Yes International action plan SAP

Ferruginous Duck, *Aythya nyroca*, is a species of diving duck found in wetland, river and lake and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems. It is breeding across the Southern, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. The species shows a strong preference for fresh standing water. It frequents shallow pools and marshes with abundant emergent, floating and shoreline vegetation such as reeds, willows and alders. In the breeding season, it also frequents saline, brackish or alkaline lakes in some areas, e.g. in Hungary, also well-managed fishponds are important summer habitat locally. Outside breeding season, it may frequent larger lakes, including inland seas, reservoirs, lagoons and coastal marshes (European Red List 2015).

Aythya nyroca has a breeding population size of 13100-20700 pairs and a breeding range size of 182000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Unknown in the short term and Unknown in the long term. Aythya nyroca has a winter population size of 570-1800 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 *Aythya nyroca* is Unknown, as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species.

This factsheet was produced for *Aythya nyroca* [Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa] 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.

Assessment of status at the European level

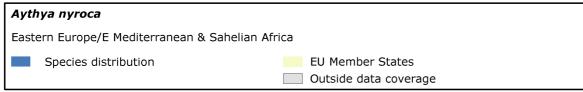
Breeding population size	Breeding population trend Ra		_ Range _	Breeding range trend		Winter	Winter population trend		_Population
	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	population size	Short term	Long term	status
13100 - 20700 p	X	X	182000			570 - 1800 i	+	+	Unknown

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

The population status assessment at the EU level was carried out at the species level. The EU status assessment covers following subspecies/populations: *Aythya nyroca* [West Mediterranean/North & West Africa], *Aythya nyroca* [Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa] (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: *Aythya nyroca* [West Mediterranean/North & West Africa], *Aythya nyroca* [Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

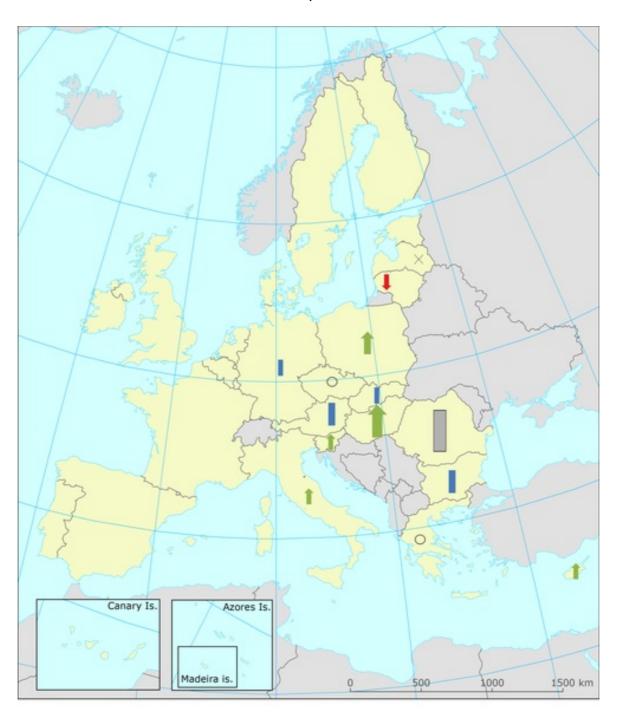


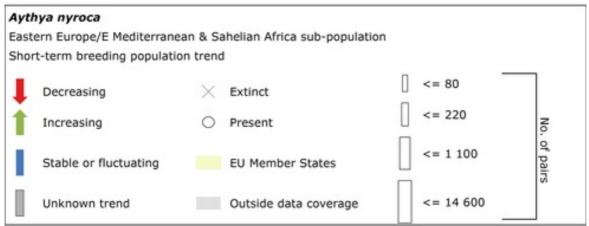


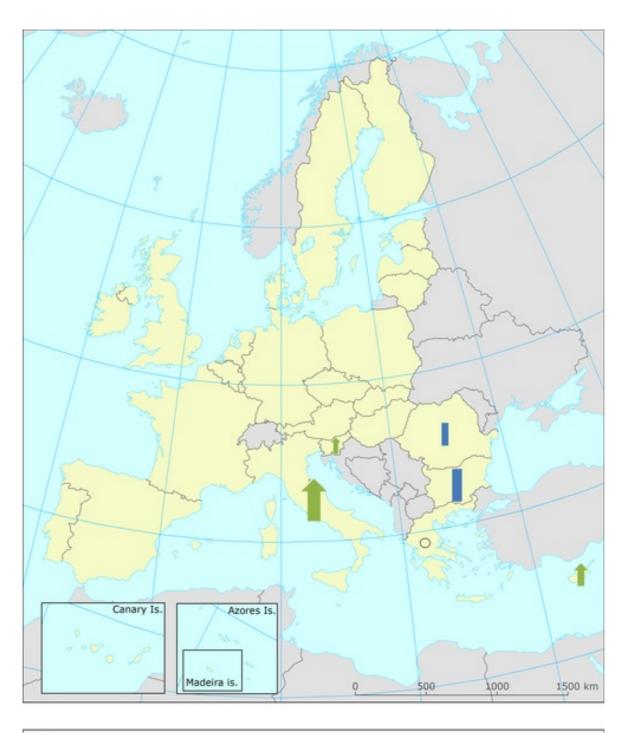
Trends at the Member State level

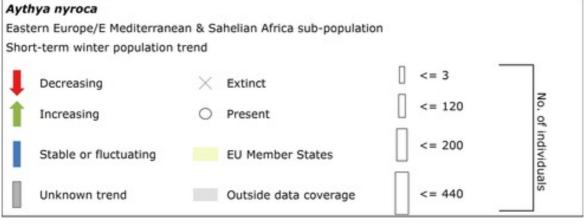
MS/Ter. % in EU27		Breeding	Breeding population trend		Range _	Breeding range trend		Winter population	Winter population trend	
		population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	size	Short term	Long term
AT	2.6	100 - 150 p	F	X	2099	0	0			
BG	15.5	120 - 400 p	F	-	22100	F	F	0 - 200 i	F	+
CY	0.7	1 - 6 p	+	+	300	+	+	45 - 75 i	+	+
CZ										
DE	1.5	2 - 9 p	0	0	731	0	0			
GR										
HU	48.3	800 - 1500 p	+	+	20988	0	0			
IT	12.9	62 - 89 p	+	+	14700	-	+	369 - 506 i	+	+
LT	0.9	5 - 10 p	-	-	400	_	X			
LV		0 - 0 p	0	-	0	X	X			
PL	7.6	100 - 130 p	+	-	7600	X	X			
RO	6.6	11761 - 18018 p	X	X	110900	X	X	50 - 250 i	F	X
SI	1.1	15 - 30 p	+	+	374	+	F	1 - 6 i	+	+
SK	2.4	5 - 10 p	0	-	1600	0	-			

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ









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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	28
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	16
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	16
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	12
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	4
H01	Pollution to surface waters	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	4
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	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	100
BG	breeding	YES	73.6
BG	winter	YES	70.71
CY	breeding	YES	91.29
CY	winter	NO	
DE	breeding	YES	100
HU	breeding	YES	92.81
IT	breeding	YES	85.14
IT	winter	YES	65.46

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
LT	breeding	YES	34.64
LV	breeding	NO	
PL	breeding	YES	100
RO	breeding	YES	38.91
RO	winter	YES	76.16
SI	breeding	YES	17.64
SI	winter	NO	
SK	breeding	YES	31.62

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	33
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	27
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	15
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	12
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	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=A060-B.

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.

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.