



Caprimulgus europaeus

Annex I	Yes
International action plan	No

European Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, is a species of nightjar found in heathland and shrub and woodland and forest ecosystems. It is a widespread summer visitor breeding across most of Europe. The species nests on bare or sparsely vegetated ground, often on free-draining soils. It uses mainly dry, open country including lowland heaths with scattered trees and bushes, commons and moorland, forest and woodland (especially glades, clearings and edges), recently felled woodland and young forestry plantations. It also uses chalk downland, industrial waste tips, wooded or scrub-covered steppe, sparsely forested or stony hillsides, oak scrubland, dense coppices, shingle, sand dunes, semi-deserts and deserts (European Red List 2015).

Caprimulgus europaeus has a breeding population size of 141000-280000 calling males and a breeding range size of 2210000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Unknown in the short term and Uncertain in the long term.

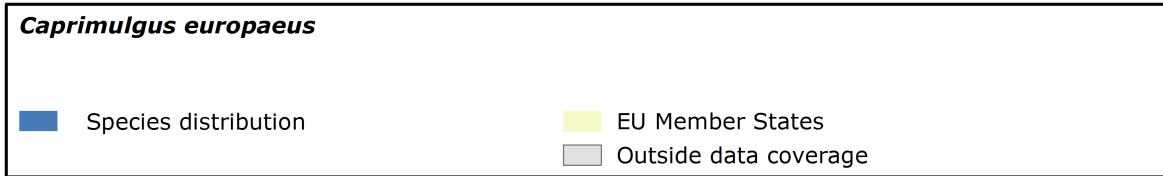
The EU population status for *Caprimulgus europaeus* is Unknown, as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species.

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	
141000 - 280000 cmales	x	u	2210000						Unknown

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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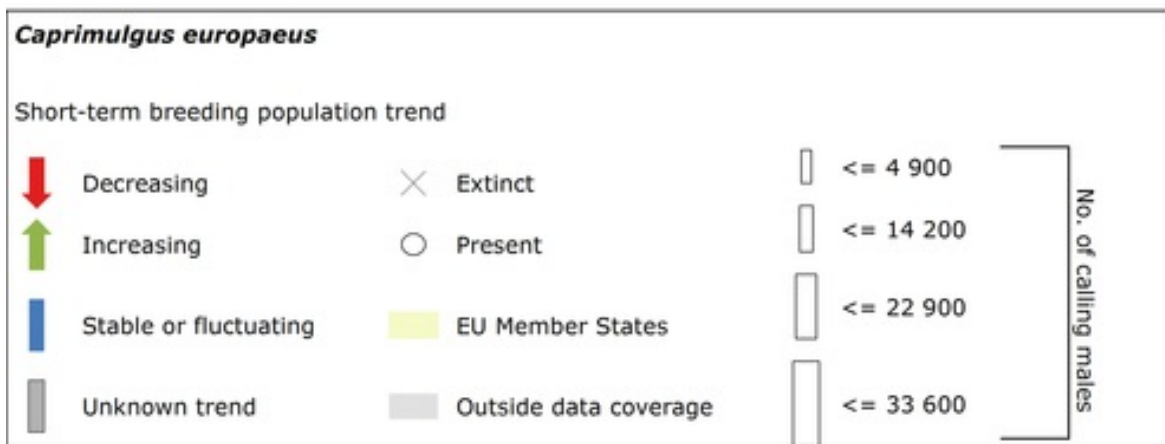
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Trends at the Member State level

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	0.7	270 - 420 cmales	0	x	25488	0	0			
BE	0.4	500 - 600 cmales	0	x	5020	+	-			
BG	6.4	6000 - 20000 cmales	0	0	110000	0	0			
CY	0.4	1500 - 3000 cmales	x	x	5400	x	x			
CZ	1.4	400 - 700 cmales	+	-	56493	0	-			
DE	5.4	6500 - 8500 cmales	0	0	90099	0	-			
DK	0.6	500 - 600 cmales	0	0	19300	0	-			
EE	2.8	10000 - 20000 cmales	-	-	45000	0	-			
ES	20.7	22841 - cmales	0	-	393069	0	-			
FI	4.6	3000 - 5000 cmales	+	+	112700	x	-			
FR	12.3	25000 - 45000 cmales	x	x	343100	x	-			
GR										
HU	2.1	1000 - cmales	-	-	43189	x	x			
IT	19.2	10000 - 30000 cmales	x	-	283100	+	+			
LT	3.6	4000 - 6000 cmales	0	0	68800	0	0			
LU		0 - 2 cmales	F	-	25	x	-			
LV	2.7	16000 - 31000 cmales	x	+	61630	x	0			
NL	1.0	2028 - 2345 cmales	+	+	20861	+	+			
PL		6000 - 10000 cmales	x	x		x	x			
PT	2.4	1500 - 9000 cmales	x	x	71400	0	0			
RO	0.1	3000 - 15000 cmales	x	x	202800	x	x			
SE	7.4	6000 - 9000 cmales	+	+	174900	0	x			
SI	0.5	1000 - 1500 cmales	0	0	5143	0	+			
SK	1.9	1000 - 2000 cmales	-	-	42295	0	0			
UK	3.1	3700 - 5500 cmales	+	+	32300	+	-			

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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
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	17
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	13
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
A04	Grazing by livestock	9
B01	Afforestation	9
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	4
B07	Other forestry activities	4
G04	Military use and civil unrest	4
J01	Fire and fire suppression	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	52.7
BE	breeding	YES	47.4
BG	breeding	YES	70.71
CY	breeding	YES	61.46
CZ	breeding	YES	24.82

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MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
DE	breeding	YES	55.59
DK	breeding	YES	9.08
EE	breeding	YES	30
ES	breeding	YES	5.88
FI	breeding	YES	x
FR	breeding	YES	13.76
HU	breeding	YES	50.2
IT	breeding	YES	x
LT	breeding	YES	13.04
LU	breeding	YES	70.71
LV	breeding	YES	7.37
NL	breeding	YES	68.01
PL	breeding	YES	x
PT	breeding	YES	12.77
RO	breeding	YES	23.57
SE	breeding	YES	1.58
SI	breeding	YES	64.81
SK	breeding	YES	20
UK	breeding	YES	47.08

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	26
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	18
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	11
3.1	Restoring/improving forest habitats	11
3.2	Adapt forest management	8
6.4	Manage landscape features	5
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	5
2.2	Adapting crop production	3
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	3

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Code	Measure	Frequency
4.3	Managing water abstraction	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=A224> .

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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.