



## ***Melanitta fusca fusca***

### Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe

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

Velvet Scoter, *Melanitta fusca*, is a species of seaduck found in unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land, river and lake, coastal and shelf ecosystems.

*Melanitta fusca* has a breeding population size of 11700-24100 pairs and a breeding range size of 185000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term. *Melanitta fusca* has a winter population size of 301000-519000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Fluctuating in the short term and Unknown in the long term.

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

**This factsheet was produced for *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW 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	
11700 - 24100 p	-	-	185000			301000 - 519000 i	F	x	Threatened

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: *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe], *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Black Sea & Caspian] (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: *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Black Sea & Caspian], *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

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 Species distribution	 EU Member States
	 Outside data coverage

# *Melanitta fusca fusca* [Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe]

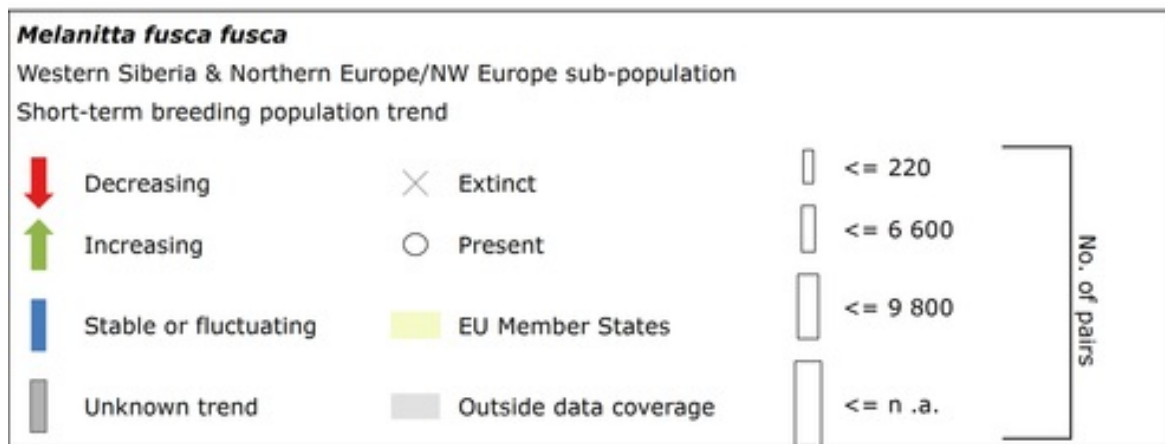
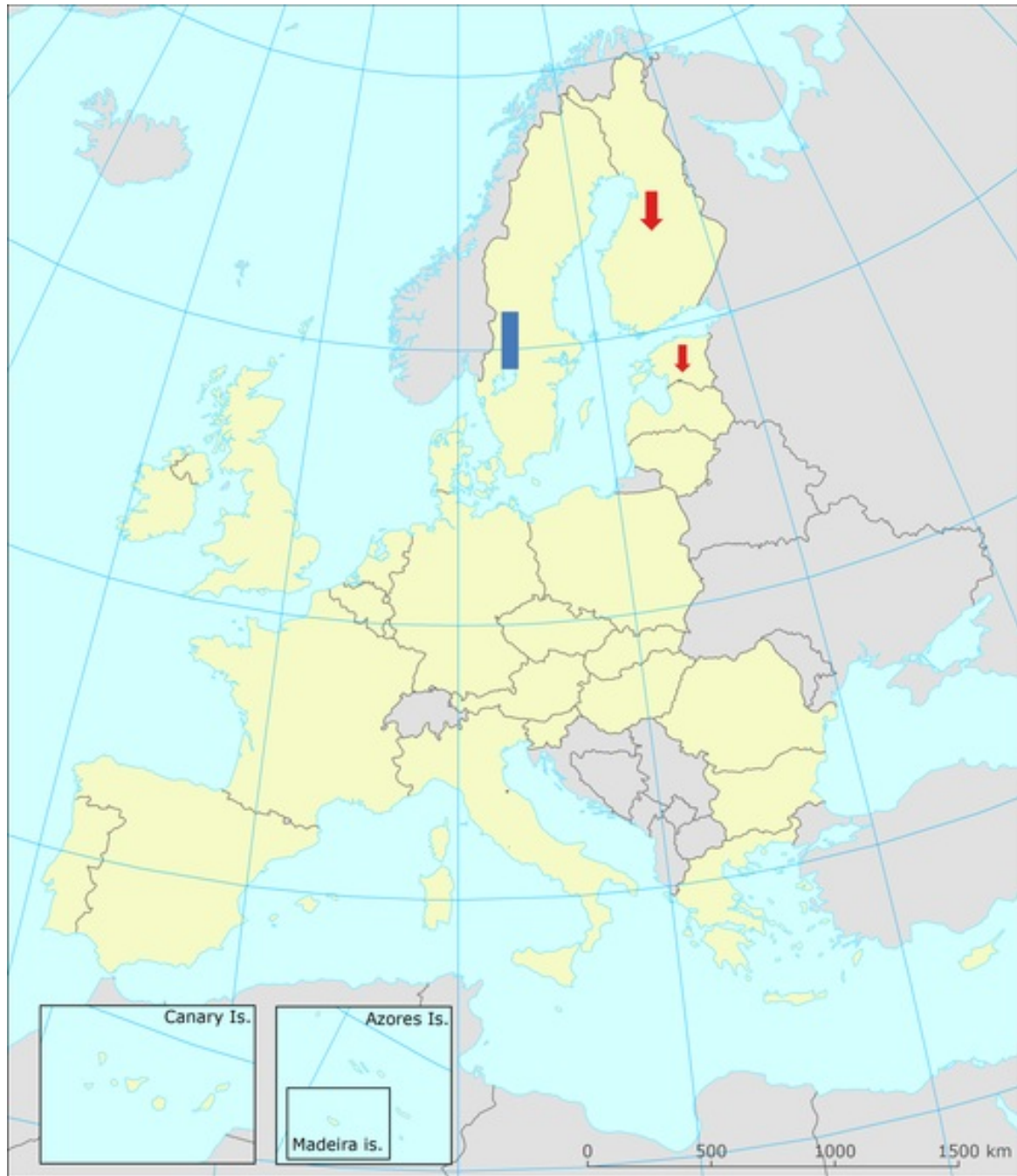
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## Trends at the Member State level

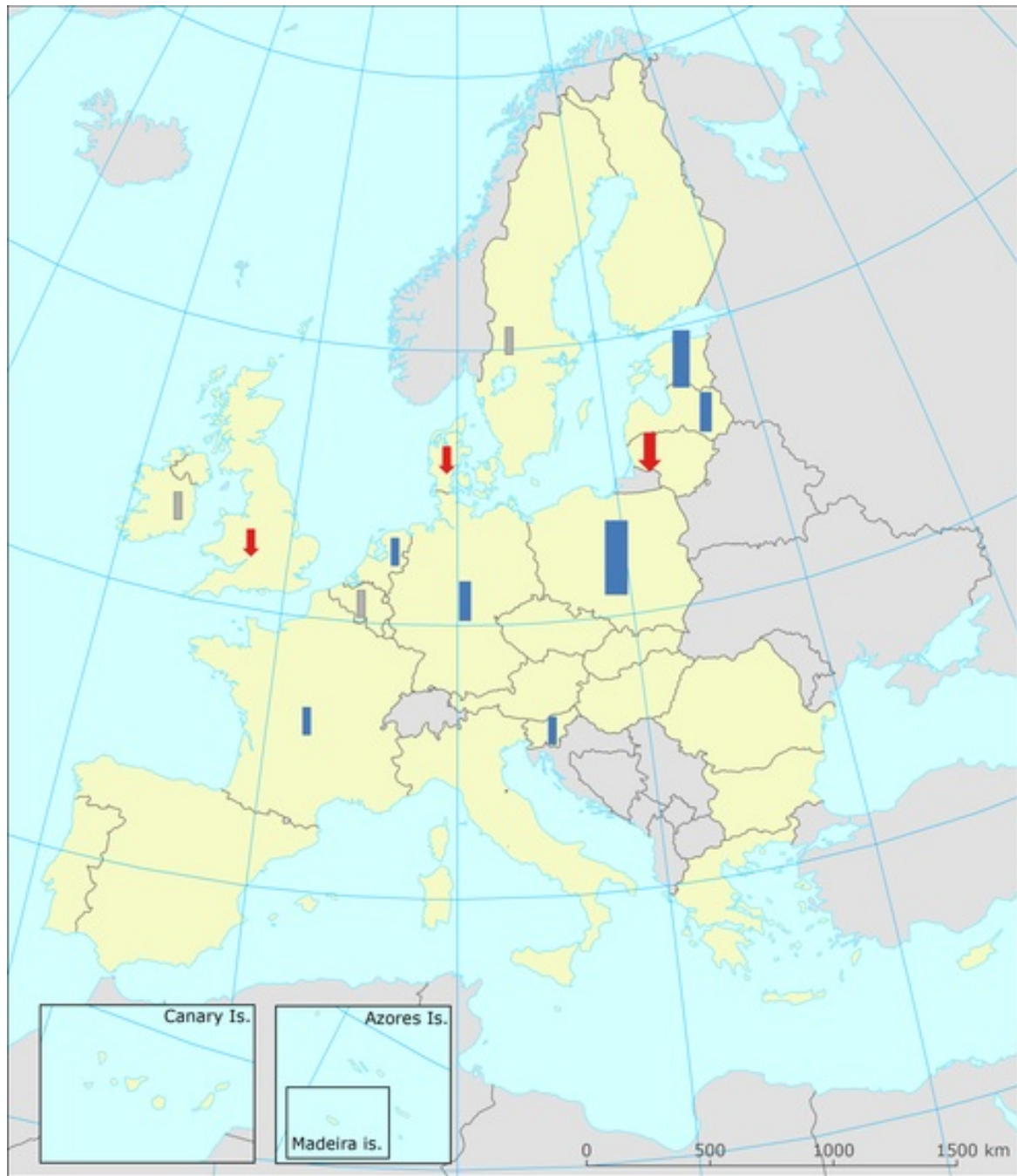
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
BE								50 - 250 i	x	x
DE								39000 - 39000 i	F	-
DK								600 - 600 i	-	-
EE	7.3	150 - 300 p	-	-	12300	-	-	20000 - 200000 i	0	0
FI	46.4	3600 - 11800 p	-	-	73600	x	-			
FR								115 - 1515 i	F	-
IE								40 - 40 i	x	x
LT								16800 - 16800 i	-	-
LV								20000 - 20000 i	0	-
NL								5 - 278 i	F	F
PL								200000 - 230000 i	F	x
SE	46.3	8000 - 12000 p	0	-	99600	0	x	2500 - 7000 i	x	x
SI								5 - 30 i	F	F
UK								2500 - 2500 i	-	+

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

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**Melanitta fusca fusca** [Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe]  
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**Melanitta fusca fusca**  
 Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe sub-population  
 Short-term winter population trend

	Decreasing		Extinct		<= 4 200	No. of individuals
	Increasing		Present		<= 39 000	
	Stable or fluctuating		EU Member States		<= 63 300	
	Unknown trend		Outside data coverage		<= 215 000	

## 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
H03	Pollution to marine waters	36
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	21
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	14
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	7
I03	Introduced species/genes	7
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	7
L07	Storm, cyclone	7

## 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
BE	winter	NO	
DE	winter	YES	80
DK	winter	YES	70.71
EE	breeding	NO	
EE	winter	YES	86.6
FI	breeding	YES	82.1
FR	winter	NO	
IE	winter	NO	
LT	winter	YES	29.16
LV	winter	YES	100
NL	winter	NO	
PL	winter	YES	65.11

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<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
SE	breeding	NO	
SE	winter	YES	2.84
SI	winter	NO	
UK	winter	YES	24.28

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>
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	45
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	27
5.0	Other marine-related measures	9
6.0	Other spatial measures	9
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	9

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=A685-B> .



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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.