European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis

Annex I No International action plan No

Great Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, is a species of coastal seabird found in wetland, unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land, river and lake, marine inlet and transitional water and coastal ecosystems.

Phalacrocorax carbo has a breeding population size of 223000-259000 pairs and a breeding range size of 409000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term. Phalacrocorax carbo has a winter population size of 384000-503000 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 of *Phalacrocorax carbo* 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).

This factsheet was produced for *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*. 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.

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding	Breeding population trend		_ Range		g range end	Winter	Winter population trend		_ Population
population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	population size	Short term	Long term	status
223000 - 259000 p	+	+	409000			384000 - 503000 i	+	+	Secure

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: *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* [Northwest Europe], *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (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: *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis, Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* [North-west Europe] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

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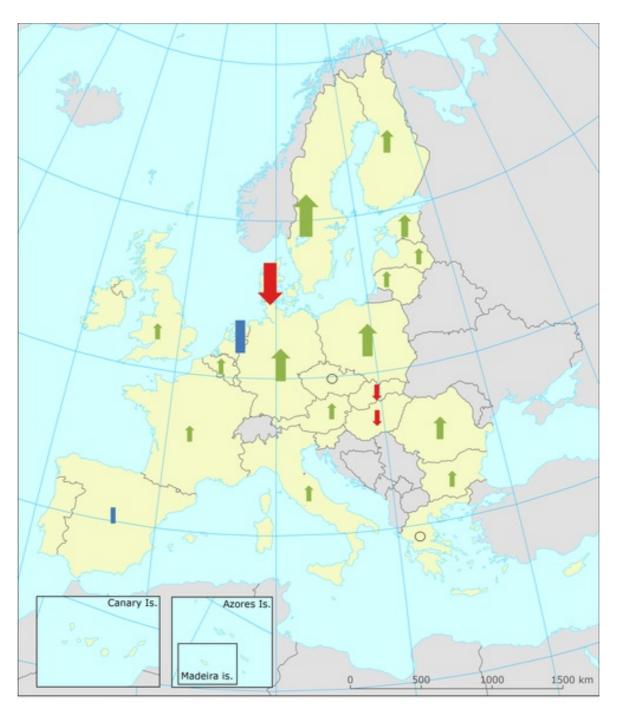
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Trends at the Member State level

MS/Ter.	% in	Breeding	Breeding population trend		Range	Breeding range trend		Winter - population	Winter population trend	
MIS/Ter. EU27		population size	Short term	Long term	area	Short term	Long term	size	Short term	Long term
AT	0.3	85 - 260 p	+	+	500	+	+			
BE	2.8	1554 - 1705 p	+	X	3274	+	X	7138 - 9017 i	+	+
BG	1.5	2600 - 2800 p	+	+	6000	+	+	4700 - 24000 i	+	+
CZ										
DE	18.2	22000 - 26000 p	+	+	31622	+	+	58000 - 58000 i	+	+
DK	5.1	25189 - 39906 p	-	+	15625	0	+	24000 - 24000 i	+	+
EE	3.3	13000 - 14000 p	+	+	10800	0	+	100 - 300 i	0	+
ES	2.3	532 - 532 p	0	+	2742	0	+	49323 - 55927 i	+	+
FI	4.8	17258 - 17258 p	+	+	15600	+	+			
FR	15.9	5124 - 5246 p	+	+	60700	+	+	80000 - 90000 i	F	+
GIB								11 - 50 i	+	+
GR										
HU	3.5	2500 - 2600 p	-	F	3480	0	+			
IT	4.5	3050 - 3220 p	+	+	20100	+	+			
LT	0.8	5000 - 6000 p	+	+	1700	0	+			
LU								350 - 450 i	F	+
LV	3.1	2634 - 3106 p	+	+	12172	0	+			
NL	6.6	20500 - 24750 p	0	+	30489	+	+	27814 - 34172 i	+	+
PL		25800 - 25800 p	+	+		X	X	10000 - 20000 i	0	+
PT								14600 - 14600 i	+	+
RO	2.5	12000 - 20000 p	+	+	5100	+	+	10000 - 30000 i	-	X
SE	24.4	40000 - 40000 p	+	+	111700	+	X			
SI								2500 - 5000 i	_	+
SK	0.4	50 - 100 p	-	-	400	0	+	9000 - 9500 i	+	+
UK		2361 - 2361 p	+	+		-	+	5000 - 10000 i	X	X

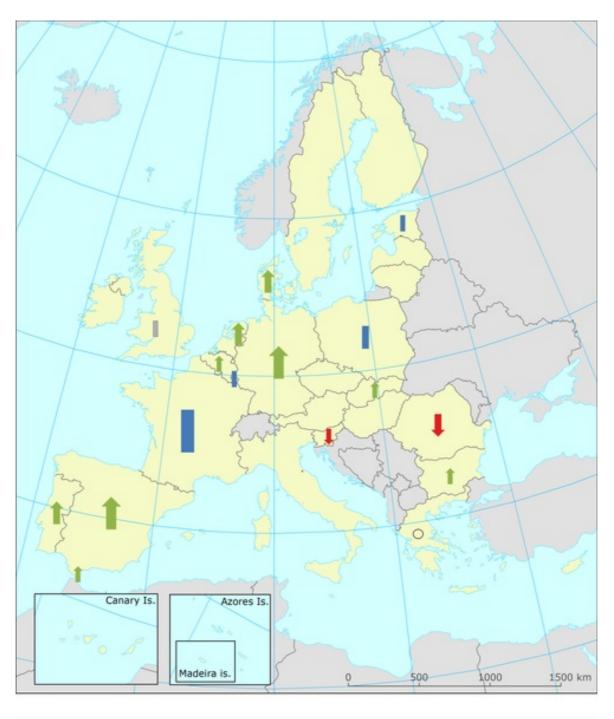
See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

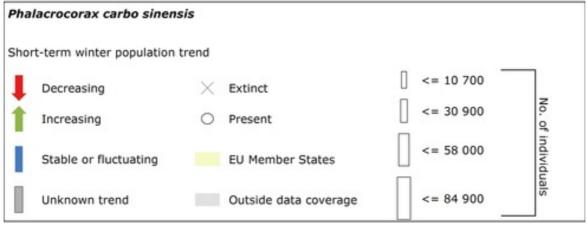
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive





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Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

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
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	16
F05	Illegal taking of marine fauna	13
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	13
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	9
K01	Abiotic natural processes	9
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	9
C01	Mining and quarrying	6
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	6
H03	Pollution to marine waters	6
F06	Other hunting, fishing and collection activities	3

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	NO	
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	NO	
BG	breeding	YES	73.75
BG	winter	YES	56.49
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	NO	
DK	breeding	YES	87.52
DK	winter	YES	60.38

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
EE	breeding	YES	85.16
EE	winter	YES	81.65
ES	breeding	YES	Х
ES	winter	YES	X
FI	breeding	NO	
FR	breeding	YES	30.5
FR	winter	YES	X
GIB	winter	YES	100
HU	breeding	NO	
IT	breeding	YES	87.39
LT	breeding	NO	
LU	winter	NO	
LV	breeding	NO	
NL	breeding	YES	84.11
NL	winter	YES	41.62
PL	breeding	YES	55.13
PL	winter	YES	47.99
PT	winter	YES	69.09
RO	breeding	NO	
RO	winter	YES	100
SE	breeding	YES	24.97
SI	winter	YES	43.27
SK	breeding	NO	
SK	winter	NO	
UK	breeding	YES	52.73
UK	winter	YES	90.18

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	28
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	22

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Code	Measure	Frequency
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	11
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	8
4.3	Managing water abstraction	8
9.2	Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	6
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
5.0	Other marine-related measures	3
6.0	Other spatial measures	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=A391.

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

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.