



## ***Recurvirostra avosetta***

### **Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)**

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

Pied Avocet, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, is a species of wader found in wetland, unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land, river and lake and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems.

*Recurvirostra avosetta* has a breeding population size of 51600-59300 pairs and a breeding range size of 217000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Stable in the short term and Increasing in the long term. *Recurvirostra avosetta* has a winter population size of 53000-75200 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 *Recurvirostra avosetta* 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 *Recurvirostra avosetta* [Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)] 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

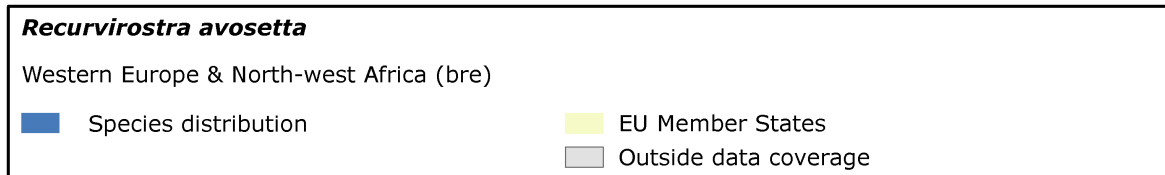
Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend		Population status
	Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term	
51600 - 59300 p	0	+	217000			53000 - 75200 i	+	+	Secure

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: *Recurvirostra avosetta* [Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)], *Recurvirostra avosetta* [South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)] (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: *Recurvirostra avosetta* [South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)], *Recurvirostra avosetta* [Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

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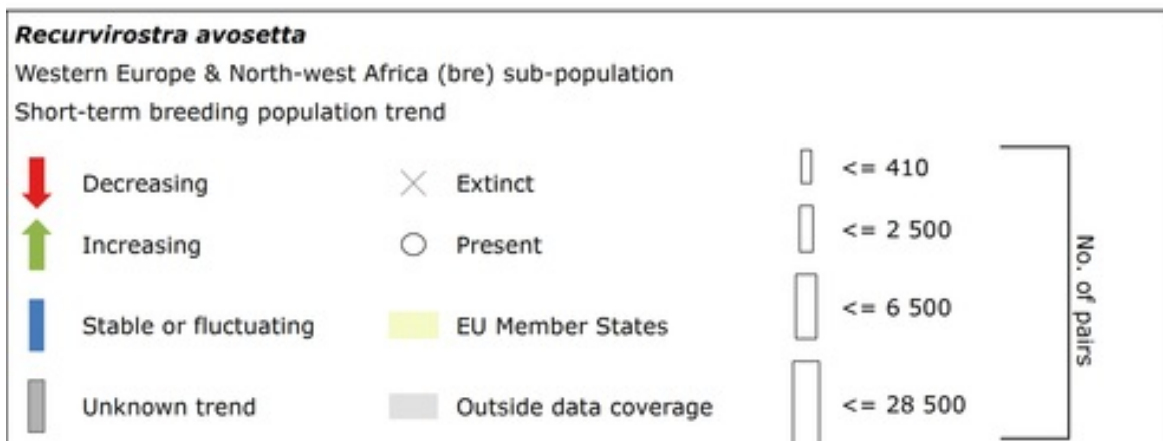
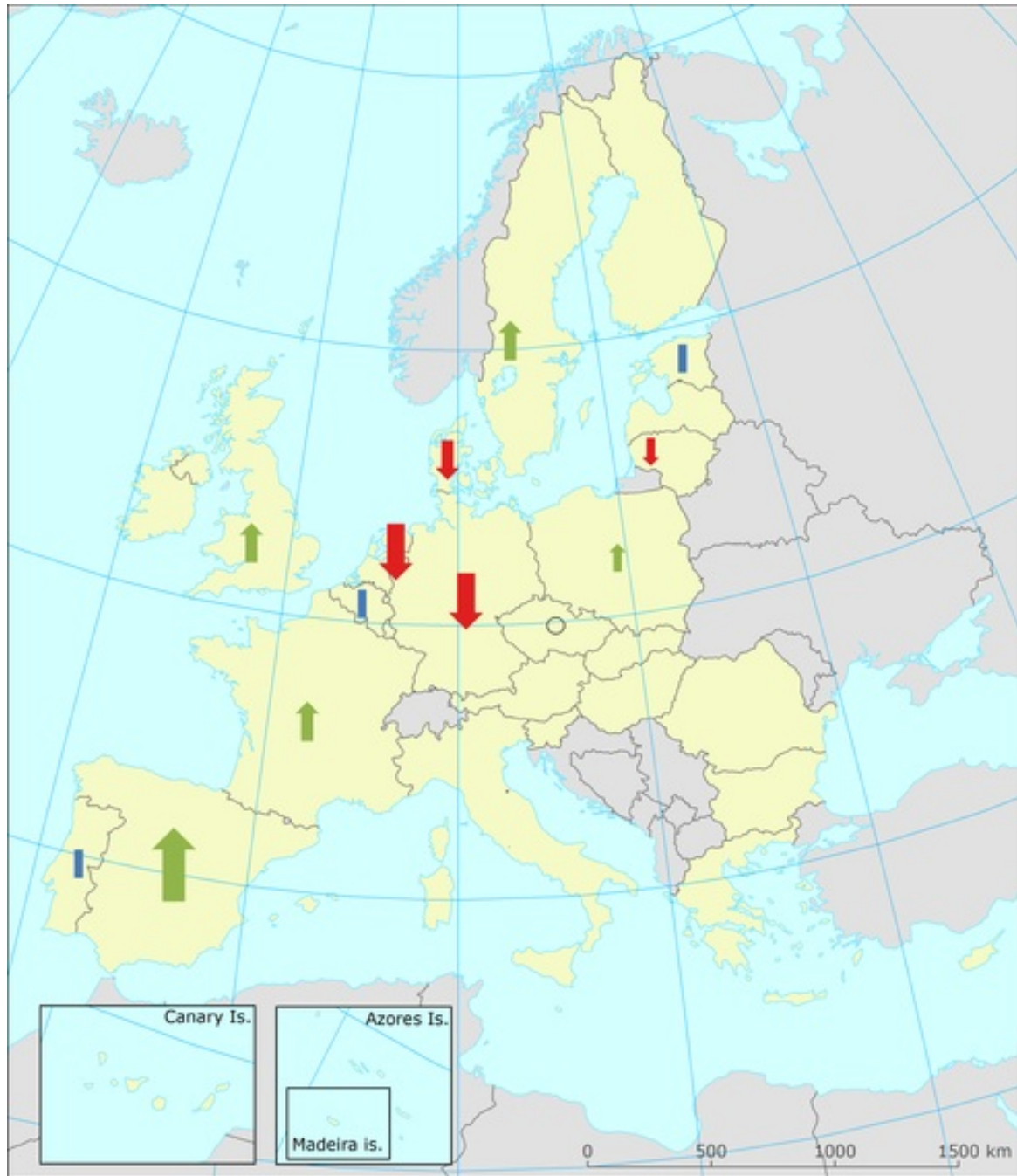
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## Trends at the Member State level

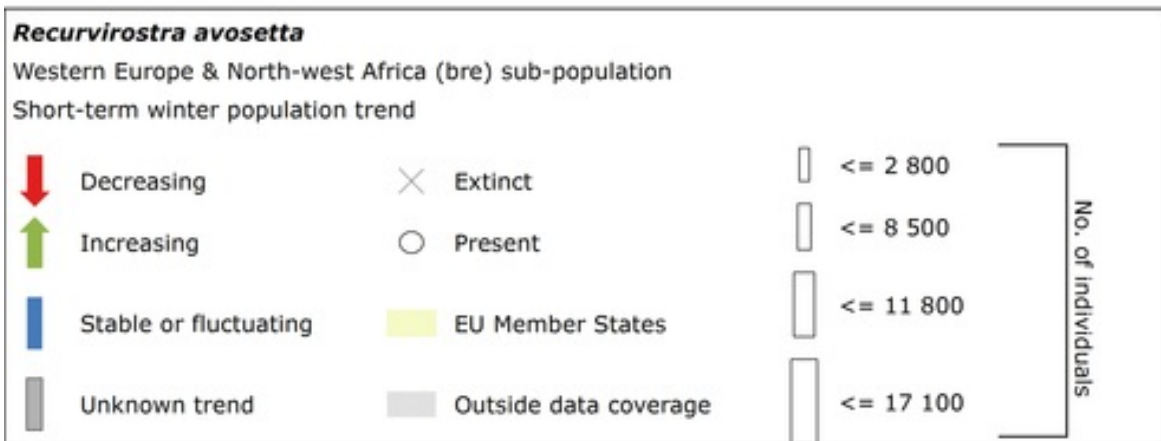
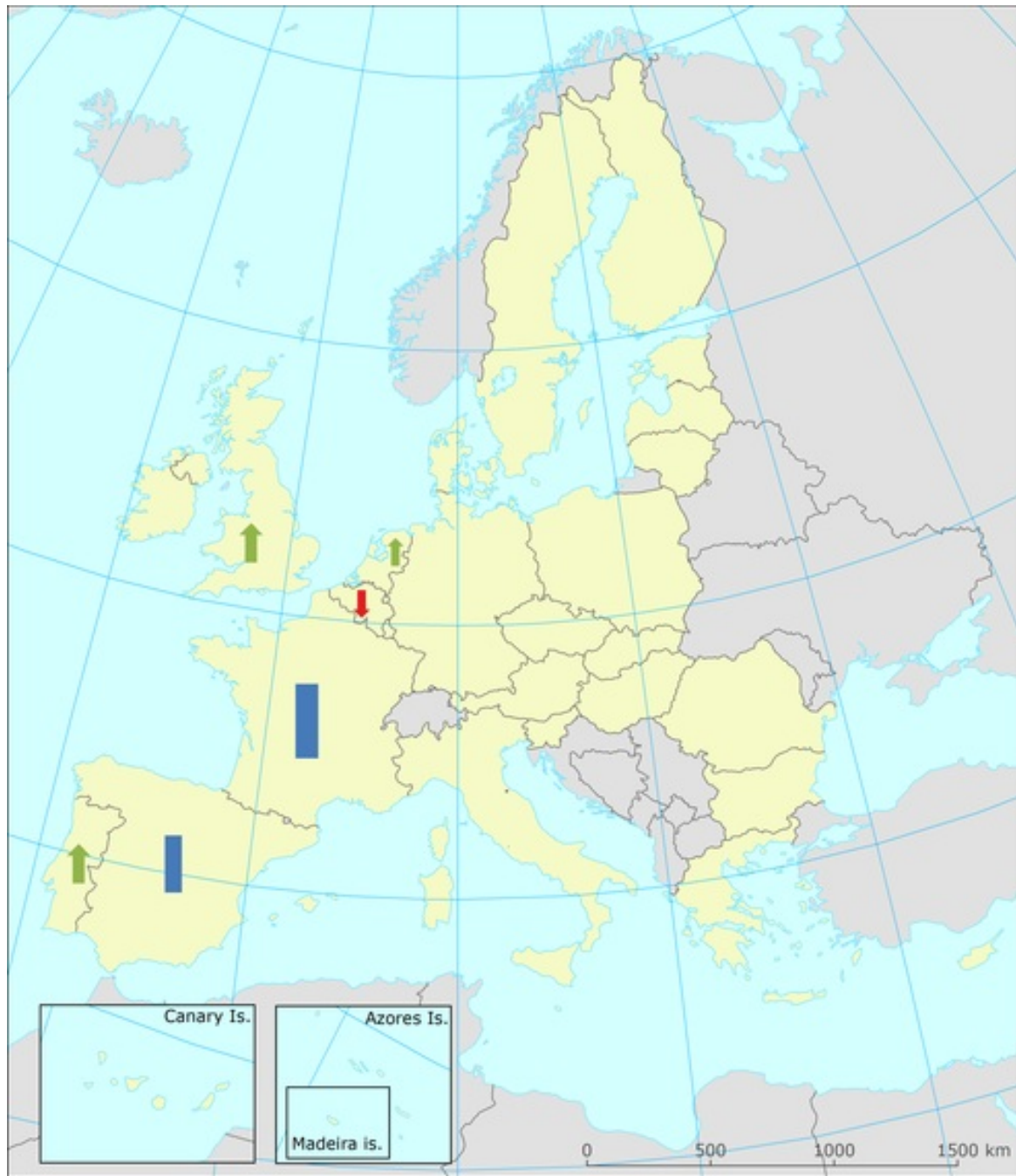
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
BE	2.1	340 - 475 p	0	+	2085	-	+	182 - 207 i	-	x
CZ										
DE	13.8	6000 - 7000 p	-	+	11688	0	0			
DK	10.1	2400 - 2400 p	-	-	19500	0	0			
EE	3.4	150 - 300 p	0	+	7500	0	+			
ES	19.5	28450 - 28450 p	+	+	43378	+	+	7938 - 17515 i	F	+
FR	9.4	2200 - 2800 p	+	+	21200	+	+	17030 - 17030 i	0	+
LT	0.3	5 - 10 p	-	F	300	0	0			
NL	17.8	4400 - 5700 p	-	-	31373	0	+	1208 - 6253 i	+	+
PL		0 - 9 p	+	+		x	x			
PT	0.9	170 - 500 p	F	+	1800	0	+	8469 - 8469 i	+	-
SE	8.0	1400 - 2200 p	+	+	16800	0	x			
UK	14.7	1500 - 1500 p	+	+	14100	+	+	7500 - 7500 i	+	+

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

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## 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
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	10
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	10
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
E04	Scattered structures and buildings	7
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	7
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	7
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	7
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	7
D03	Shipping lanes and ports	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
BE	breeding	YES	71.08
BE	winter	YES	98.97
DE	breeding	YES	98.68
DK	breeding	YES	93.73
EE	breeding	YES	100
ES	breeding	YES	4.91
ES	winter	YES	67.32
FR	breeding	YES	56.41
FR	winter	YES	83.87

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<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
LT	breeding	YES	44.72
NL	breeding	YES	70.5
NL	winter	YES	91.65
PL	breeding	YES	100
PT	breeding	YES	9.39
PT	winter	YES	94.46
SE	breeding	YES	85.28
UK	breeding	YES	59
UK	winter	YES	85.28

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	35
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
4.4	Restoring coastal areas	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
6.0	Other spatial measures	5
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	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=A132-A> .



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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.