European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity

Tetrao tetrix tetrix

Annex I	Yes
International action plan	No

Black Grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, is a species of gamebird found in heathland and shrub, woodland and forest and unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land ecosystems.

Tetrao tetrix britannicus, the subspecies endemic to Britain, has a breeding population size of 5100 calling males and a breeding range size of 43300 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term. *Tetrao tetrix tetrix*, the continental subspecies, has a breeding population size of 792000-1030000 calling males and a breeding range size of 1120000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

The EU population status was assessed at the species level, *Tetrao tetrix*. *Tetrao tetrix* has a breeding population size of 797000-1030000 calling males in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

The EU population status of *Tetrao tetrix* was assessed as Depleted, because the EU27 population or range declined by at least 20% since 1980, but has no longer been declining since 2001.

This factsheet was produced for *Tetrao tetrix tetrix* . 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

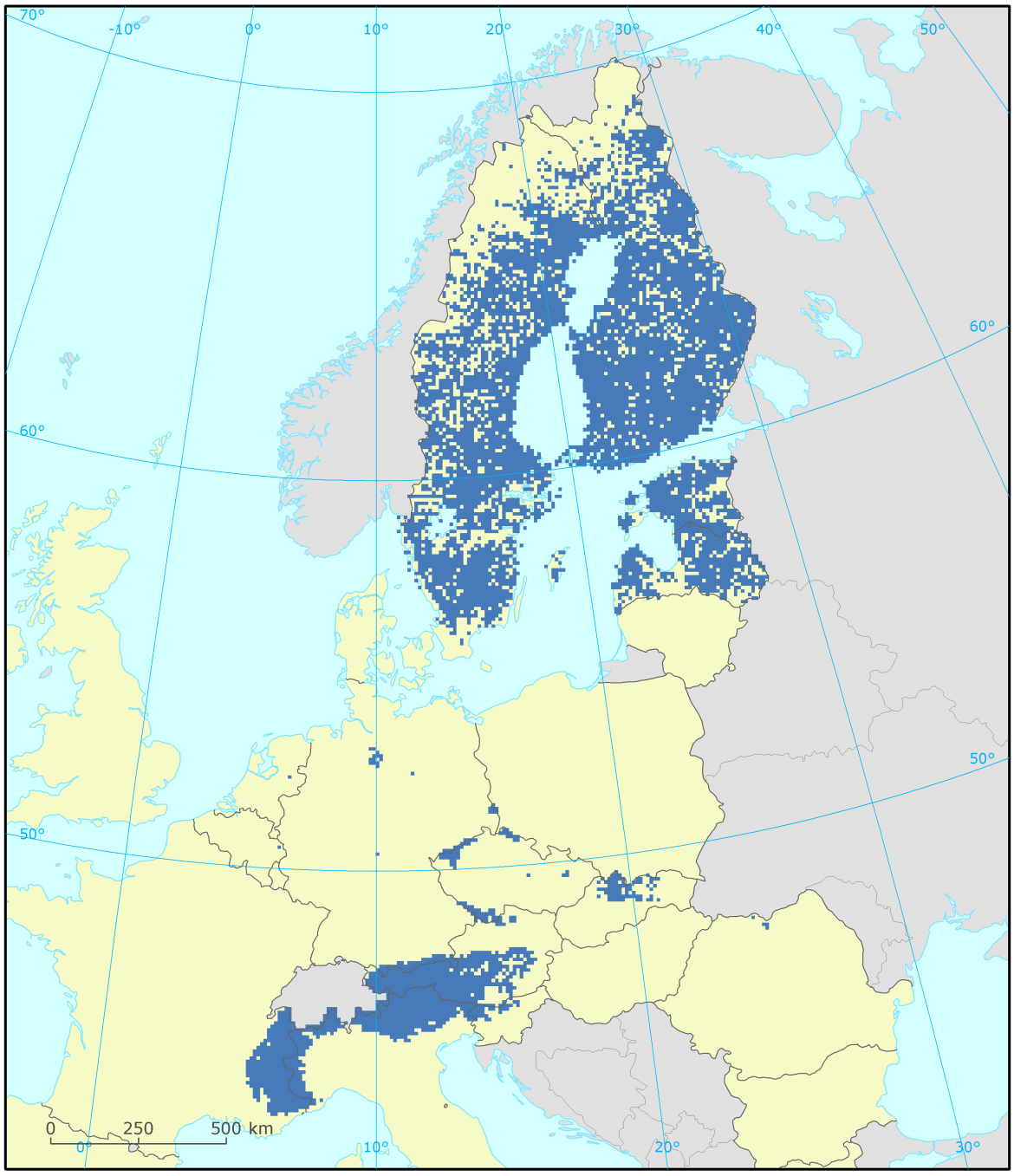
Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend		Population status
	Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term	
792000 - 1030000 cmales	+	-	1120000						Depleted

See the endnotes for more information[i]

The population status assessment at the EU level was carried out at the species level. The EU status assessment covers following subspecies/populations: *Tetrao tetrix britannicus, Tetrao tetrix tetrix* (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

Additional assessment at the subspecies 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	
									Depleted



Tetrao tetrix tetrix

Species distribution

EU Member States

Outside data coverage

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	5.2	22000 - 29000 cmales	0	x	54667	0	0			
BE		8 - 21 cmales	-	-	100	-	-			
CZ	0.9	526 - 526 cmales	-	-	9700	-	-			
DE	0.9	850 - 1400 cmales	0	0	7854	-	-			
DK		0 - 0 cmales	-	-	0	-	-			
EE	4.5	4000 - 6000 cmales	-	-	44900	0	-			
FI	33.7	600000 - 710000 p	+	0	348800	x	-			
FR	3.7	6700 - 9830 cmales	-	-	33700	-	-			
IT	5.6	20000 - 24000 cmales	x	-	54600	+	-			
LT	3.3	1500 - 3000 cmales	-	-	63300	0	0			
LV	5.6	5885 - 15196 cmales	-	+	61835	x	0			
NL		4 - 12 cmales	-	-	100	-	-			
PL		250 - 300 cmales	-	-		x	x			
RO	0.1	30 - 40 cmales	x	x	5900	x	x			
SE	35.1	129000 - 222000 cmales	+	-	424100	0	x			
SI	0.4	1500 - 2000 cmales	0	+	3009	0	0			
SK	1.0	150 - 250 cmales	0	-	12599	-	-			

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

Tetrao tetrix tetrix

Short-term breeding population trend

Decreasing
Increasing
Stable or fluctuating
Unknown trend
Extinct
Present
EU Member States
Outside data coverage
<= 2 200
<= 9 500
<= 25 300
<= 170 000
No. of calling males

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
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	14
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	8
B02	Forest and plantation management & use	5
G02	Sport and leisure infrastructures	5
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	5
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	5

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	9.7
BE	breeding	YES	100
CZ	breeding	YES	88.4
DE	breeding	YES	63.11
DK	breeding	NO	

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
EE	breeding	YES	45.64
FI	breeding	YES	1.55
FR	breeding	YES	x
IT	breeding	YES	70.42
LT	breeding	YES	5.85
LV	breeding	YES	x
NL	breeding	YES	100
PL	breeding	YES	100
RO	breeding	YES	100
SE	breeding	YES	2.29
SI	breeding	YES	76.59
SK	breeding	YES	100

See the endnotes for more information[iii]

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
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	19
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	15
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	15
6.4	Manage landscape features	12
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	8
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	8
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	8
3.2	Adapt forest management	4
6.0	Other spatial measures	4
7.0	Other species management measures	4

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=A409 .

[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.