



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Germany

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

› Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

Name and title of the head of institution

› Bundesumweltministerin Dr. Barbara Hendricks

Mailing address - Street and number

› BMU / Referat N I 3 / Robert-Schuman-Platz 3

Postal code

› 53175

City

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› +49 228 305 2684

E-mail

› gerhard.adams@bmub.bund.de

Website

› http://www.bmu.de/natur_arten/doc/41062.php

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Mr. Oliver Schall

Affiliation (institution, department)

› "Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, N I 3

Mailing address - Street and number

› Robert-Schuman- Platz 3

Postal code

› 53175

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› Bonn

Country

› Germany

Telephone

› +49 1888 3052 632

Fax

› +49 1888 30 52 684

E-mail

› oliver.schall@bmub.bund.de

Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

› Mr. Heiko Haupt

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

Mailing address - Street and number

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Postal code

› 53179

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› Bonn

Country

› Germany

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Fax

› +49 228 84911419

E-mail

› Heiko.Haupt@bfn.de

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

☒ Another person has been designated as the National Respondent

Name and title of the DNR

› Karsten Lutz

Mailing address - Street and number

› Bebelallee 55d

Postal code

› 22297

City

› Hamburg

Country

› Germany

Telephone

› 0405407611

Fax

› 04054766944

E-mail

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Status

3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation.
If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.

☒ Yes

AEWA Species - *Gavia stellata* / Red-throated Diver

English Common name(s):

Red-throated Diver, Red-throated Loon

French Common name(s):

Plongeon catmarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Gavia arctica* / Black-throated Diver

English Common name(s):

Arctic Loon, Black-throated Diver

French Common name(s):

Plongeon arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Gavia immer / Great Northern Diver

English Common name(s):

Common Loon, Great Northern Diver

French Common name(s):

Plongeon huard, Plongeon imbrin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Gavia adamsii* / White-billed Diver

English Common name(s):

White-billed Diver, Yellow-billed Loon

French Common name(s):

Plongeon à bec blanc



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Tachybaptus ruficollis / Little Grebe

English Common name(s):

Little Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps cristatus / Great Crested Grebe

English Common name(s):

Great Crested Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps grisegena / Red-necked Grebe

English Common name(s):

Red-necked Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe jougris



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps auritus / Slavonian Grebe

English Common name(s):

Horned Grebe, Slavonian Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe esclavon



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Podiceps nigricollis / Black-necked Grebe

English Common name(s):

Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grèbe à cou noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Morus bassanus* / Northern Gannet

English Common name(s):

Northern Gannet

French Common name(s):

Fou de Bassan



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Phalacrocorax carbo* / Great Cormorant

English Common name(s):

Great Cormorant

French Common name(s):

Grand Cormoran



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Egretta garzetta / Little Egret

English Common name(s):

Little Egret

French Common name(s):

Aigrette garzette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Ardea cinerea / Grey Heron

English Common name(s):

Grey Heron

French Common name(s):

Héron cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Ardea purpurea* / Purple Heron

English Common name(s):

Purple Heron

French Common name(s):

Héron pourpre, Héron pourpré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Casmerodius albus* / Great Egret

English Common name(s):

Great Egret

French Common name(s):

Grande Aigrette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> International Waterbird Census

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

AEWA Species - Bubulcus ibis / Cattle Egret

English Common name(s):

Buff-backed Heron, Cattle Egret

French Common name(s):

Héron garde-bœufs



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 1987-2007

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 1

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

AEWA Species - Nycticorax nycticorax / Black-crowned Night-Heron

English Common name(s):

Black-crowned Night-Heron, Night Heron

French Common name(s):

Bihoreau gris, Héron bihoreau



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Ixobrychus minutus* / Little Bittern

English Common name(s):

Little Bittern

French Common name(s):

Blongios nain



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Botaurus stellaris / Great Bittern

English Common name(s):

Bittern, Great Bittern

French Common name(s):

Butor étoilé, Grand Butor



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Ciconia nigra* / Black Stork

English Common name(s):

Black Stork

French Common name(s):

Cigogne noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Ciconia ciconia* / White Stork

English Common name(s):

White Stork

French Common name(s):

Cigogne blanche



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Platalea leucorodia / Eurasian Spoonbill

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Spoonbill, Spoonbill, White Spoonbill

French Common name(s):

Spatule blanche



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Phoenicopterus roseus* / Greater Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Greater Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant rose



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2005

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 3

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke, C. Sudfeldt, W. Eikhorst, S. Fischer, M. Flade, S. Frick, I. Geiersberger, B. Koop, M. Kramer, T. Krüger, N. Roth, T. Ryslavy, S. Stübing, S.R. Sudmann, R. Steffens, F. Vökler & K. Witt (2014): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten, Atlas of German Breeding Birds. Münster

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2005

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 5

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> SÜDBECK, P., H.- G. BAUER, M. BOSCHERT, P. BOYE & W. KNIEF (2007): Rote Liste der Brutvögel Deutschlands. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 44:23-81

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Good

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 12

Maximum

> 12

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 12

Maximum

> 12

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

AEWA Species - *Cygnus olor* / Mute Swan

English Common name(s):

Mute Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne muet, Cygne tuberculé



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Cygnus cygnus* / Whooper Swan

English Common name(s):

Whooper Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne chanteur, Cygne sauvage



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Cygnus columbianus* / Bewick's Swan

English Common name(s):

Bewick's Swan, Tundra Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne de Bewick, Cygne siffleur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Anser brachyrhynchus / Pink-footed Goose

English Common name(s):

Pink-footed Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie à bec court



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anser fabalis* / Bean Goose

English Common name(s):

Bean Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie des moissons



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Anser albifrons / Greater White-fronted Goose

English Common name(s):

Greater White-fronted Goose, White-fronted Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie rieuse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anser erythropus* / Lesser White-fronted Goose

English Common name(s):

Lesser White-fronted Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie naine



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Anser anser / Greylag Goose

English Common name(s):

Greylag Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie cendrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Branta leucopsis / Barnacle Goose

English Common name(s):

Barnacle Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache nonnette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Branta bernicla / Brent Goose

English Common name(s):

Brent Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache cravant



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Branta ruficollis* / Red-breasted Goose

English Common name(s):

Red-breasted Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache à cou roux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

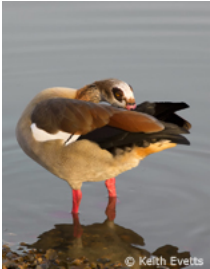
AEWA Species - *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

English Common name(s):

Egyptian Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie d'Égypte, Oulette d'Égypte



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2009

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 5000

Maximum

> 7500

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke, C. Sudfeldt, W. Eikhorst, S. Fischer, M. Flade, S. Frick, I. Geiersberger, B. Koop, M. Kramer, T. Krüger, N. Roth, T. Ryslavy, S. Stübing, S.R. Sudmann, R. Steffens, F. Vökler & K. Witt (2014): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten, Atlas of German Breeding Birds. Münster

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 2300

Maximum

> 2500

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> SÜDBECK, P., H.- G. BAUER, M. BOSCHERT, P. BOYE & W. KNIEF (2007): Rote Liste der Brutvögel Deutschlands. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 44:23-81

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> SÜDBECK, P., H.- G. BAUER, M. BOSCHERT, P. BOYE & W. KNIEF (2007): Rote Liste der Brutvögel Deutschlands. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 44:23-81

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

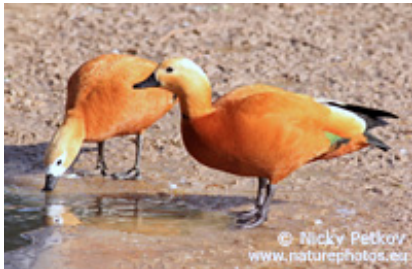
AEWA Species - *Tadorna ferruginea* / Ruddy Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne casarca



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2009

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 160

Maximum

> 200

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke, C. Sudfeldt, W. Eikhorst, S. Fischer, M. Flade, S. Frick, I. Geiersberger, B. Koop, M. Kramer, T. Krüger, N. Roth, T. Ryslavy, S. Stübing, S.R. Sudmann, R. Steffens, F. Vökler & K. Witt (2014): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten, Atlas of German Breeding Birds. Münster

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2005

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 52

Maximum

> 72

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> SÜDBECK, P., H.- G. BAUER, M. BOSCHERT, P. BOYE & W. KNIEF (2007): Rote Liste der Brutvögel Deutschlands. Berichte zum Vogelschutz 44:23-81

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

AEWA Species - Tadorna tadorna / Common Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Common Shelduck, Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne de Belon



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas penelope* / Eurasian Wigeon

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Wigeon, Wigeon

French Common name(s):

Canard siffleur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas strepera* / Gadwall

English Common name(s):

Gadwall

French Common name(s):

Canard chipeau



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas crecca* / Common Teal

English Common name(s):

Teal, Common Teal, Green-winged Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle d'hiver



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas platyrhynchos* / Mallard

English Common name(s):

Common Mallard, Mallard

French Common name(s):

Canard colvert



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas acuta* / Northern Pintail

English Common name(s):

Common Pintail, Northern Pintail, Pintail

French Common name(s):

Canard pilet, Pilet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas querquedula* / Garganey

English Common name(s):

Garganey, Garganey Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle d'été



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Anas clypeata* / Northern Shoveler

English Common name(s):

Northern Shoveler, Shoveler

French Common name(s):

Canard souchet, Souchet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Netta rufina* / Red-crested Pochard

English Common name(s):

Red-crested Pochard

French Common name(s):

Nette rousse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

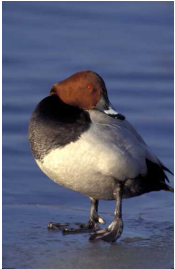
AEWA Species - *Aythya ferina* / Common Pochard

English Common name(s):

Common Pochard, Pochard

French Common name(s):

Fuligule milouin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Aythya nyroca* / Ferruginous Duck

English Common name(s):

Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard, White-eyed Pochard

French Common name(s):

Fuligule nyroca



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Aythya fuligula* / Tufted Duck

English Common name(s):

Tufted Duck

French Common name(s):

Fuligule morillon



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Aythya marila* / Greater Scaup

English Common name(s):

Greater Scaup, Scaup

French Common name(s):

Fuligule milouinan



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

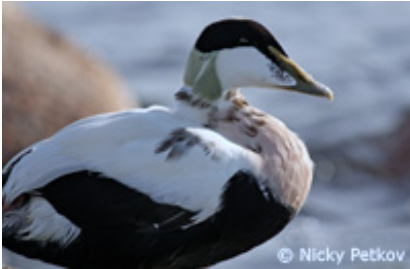
AEWA Species - *Somateria mollissima* / Common Eider

English Common name(s):

Common Eider, Eider

French Common name(s):

Eider à duvet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Clangula hyemalis / Long-tailed Duck

English Common name(s):

Long-tailed Duck, Oldsquaw

French Common name(s):

Harelde boréale, Harelde de Miquelon, Harelde kakawi



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Melanitta nigra* / Common Scoter

English Common name(s):

Black Scoter, Common Scoter

French Common name(s):

Macreuse noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Melanitta fusca* / Velvet Scoter

English Common name(s):

Velvet Scoter, White-winged Scoter

French Common name(s):

Macreuse brune



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Bucephala clangula / Common Goldeneye

English Common name(s):

Common Goldeneye, Goldeneye

French Common name(s):

Garrot à oeil d'or, Garrot sonneur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Mergellus albellus / Smew

English Common name(s):

Smew

French Common name(s):

Harle piette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Mergus serrator / Red-breasted Merganser

English Common name(s):

Red-breasted Merganser

French Common name(s):

Harle huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Mergus merganser / Goosander

English Common name(s):

Common Merganser, Goosander

French Common name(s):

Grand Harle, Harle bièvre



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Grus grus / Common Crane

English Common name(s):

Common Crane, Crane

French Common name(s):

Grue cendrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Rallus aquaticus / Water Rail

English Common name(s):

Water Rail

French Common name(s):

Râle d'eau



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Crex crex* / Corncrake

English Common name(s):

Corn Crane, Corncrake

French Common name(s):

Râle des genêts



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Porzana parva / Little Crane

English Common name(s):

Little Crane

French Common name(s):

Marouette poussin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Porzana pusilla* / Baillon's Crane

English Common name(s):

Baillon's Crane

French Common name(s):

Marouette de Baillon



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Porzana porzana* / Spotted Crane

English Common name(s):

Spotted Crane

French Common name(s):

Marouette ponctuée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Gallinula chloropus / Common Moorhen

English Common name(s):

Common Moorhen, Moorhen

French Common name(s):

Gallinule poule-d'eau, Poule d'eau



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Fulica atra* / Common Coot

English Common name(s):

Common Coot, Coot, Eurasian Coot

French Common name(s):

Foulque macroule



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Haematopus ostralegus / Eurasian Oystercatcher

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Oystercatcher, Oystercatcher

French Common name(s):

Huîtrier pie



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

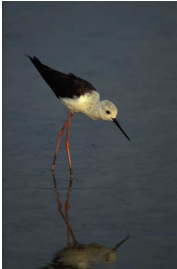
AEWA Species - Himantopus himantopus / Black-winged Stilt

English Common name(s):

Black-winged Stilt

French Common name(s):

Echasse blanche, Échasse blanche



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Pied Avocet

English Common name(s):

Avocet, Pied Avocet

French Common name(s):

Avocette élégante



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Pluvialis apricaria* / Eurasian Golden Plover

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Golden-Plover, European Golden-Plover, Golden Plover

French Common name(s):

Pluvier doré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Pluvialis squatarola* / Grey Plover

English Common name(s):

Black-bellied Plover, Grey Plover

French Common name(s):

Pluvier argenté



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Charadrius hiaticula / Common Ringed Plover

English Common name(s):

Common Ringed Plover, Ringed Plover

French Common name(s):

Grand Gravelot, Grande Gravelot, Pluvier grand-gravelot



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Charadrius dubius / Little Ringed Plover

English Common name(s):

Little Ringed Plover

French Common name(s):

Petit Gravelot, Pluvier petit-gravelot



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Charadrius alexandrinus / Kentish Plover

English Common name(s):

Kentish Plover, Snowy Plover

French Common name(s):

Gravelot à collier interrompu, Pluvier à collier interrompu



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Vanellus vanellus* / Northern Lapwing

English Common name(s):

Lapwing, Northern Lapwing

French Common name(s):

Vanneau huppé



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Scolopax rusticola / Eurasian Woodcock

English Common name(s):

Eurasian Woodcock

French Common name(s):

Bécasse des bois



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Gallinago gallinago / Common Snipe

English Common name(s):

Common Snipe, Snipe

French Common name(s):

Bécassine des marais



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Lymnocyptes minimus* / Jack Snipe

English Common name(s):

Jack Snipe

French Common name(s):

Bécassine sourde



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Limosa limosa* / Black-tailed Godwit

English Common name(s):

Black-tailed Godwit

French Common name(s):

Barge à queue noire, Barge à queue noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Limosa lapponica* / Bar-tailed Godwit

English Common name(s):

Bar-tailed Godwit

French Common name(s):

Barge rousse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Numenius phaeopus* / Whimbrel

English Common name(s):

Whimbrel

French Common name(s):

Courlis corlieu



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

AEWA Species - *Numenius arquata* / Eurasian Curlew

English Common name(s):

Curlew, Eurasian Curlew

French Common name(s):

Courlis cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa erythropus* / Spotted Redshank

English Common name(s):

Spotted Redshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier arlequin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa totanus* / Common Redshank

English Common name(s):

Common Redshank, Redshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier gambette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa nebularia* / Common Greenshank

English Common name(s):

Common Greenshank, Greenshank

French Common name(s):

Chevalier aboyeur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa ochropus* / Green Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Green Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier culblanc, Chevalier cul-blanc



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa glareola* / Wood Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Wood Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier sylvain



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Tringa hypoleucos* / Common Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Common Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Chevalier guignette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Arenaria interpres* / Ruddy Turnstone

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Turnstone, Turnstone

French Common name(s):

Tournepierre à collier



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris canutus* / Red Knot

English Common name(s):

Knot, Red Knot

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau maubèche, Bécasseau maubèche



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris alba* / Sanderling

English Common name(s):

Sanderling

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau sanderling, Bécasseau sanderling



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris maritima* / Purple Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Purple Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau violet



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris alpina* / Dunlin

English Common name(s):

Dunlin

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau variable



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Calidris ferruginea* / Curlew Sandpiper

English Common name(s):

Curlew Sandpiper

French Common name(s):

Bécasseau cocorli



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Philomachus pugnax* / Ruff

English Common name(s):

Ruff

French Common name(s):

Chevalier combattant, Combattant varié



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus canus* / Common Gull

English Common name(s):

Common Gull, Mew Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland cendré



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Larus marinus / Great Black-backed Gull

English Common name(s):

Great Black-backed Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland marin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus hyperboreus* / Glaucous Gull

English Common name(s):

Glaucous Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland bourgmestre



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus glaucooides* / Iceland Gull

English Common name(s):

Iceland Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland à ailes blanches, Goéland arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus argentatus* / Herring Gull

English Common name(s):

Herring Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland argenté



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus cachinnans* / Yellow-legged Gull

English Common name(s):

Caspian Gull, Yellow-legged Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland leucopnée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus fuscus* / Lesser Black-backed Gull

English Common name(s):

Lesser Black-backed Gull

French Common name(s):

Goéland brun



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus ridibundus* / Common Black-headed Gull

English Common name(s):

Black-headed Gull, Common Black-headed Gull

French Common name(s):

Mouette rieuse



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus melanocephalus* / Mediterranean Gull

English Common name(s):

Mediterranean Gull

French Common name(s):

Mouette mélanocéphale



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Larus minutus* / Little Gull

English Common name(s):

Little Gull

French Common name(s):

Mouette pygmée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Rissa tridactyla* / Black-legged Kittiwake

English Common name(s):

Black-legged Kittiwake, Kittiwake

French Common name(s):

Mouette tridactyle



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Sterna nilotica* / Gull-billed Tern

English Common name(s):

Gull-billed Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne hansel



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Sterna caspia / Caspian Tern

English Common name(s):

Caspian Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne caspienne



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Sterna sandvicensis* / Sandwich Tern

English Common name(s):

Sandwich Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne caugek



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Sterna hirundo / Common Tern

English Common name(s):

Common Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne pierregarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Sterna paradisaea* / Arctic Tern

English Common name(s):

Arctic Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne arctique



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Sterna albifrons / Little Tern

English Common name(s):

Little Tern

French Common name(s):

Sterne naine



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Chlidonias hybridus* / Whiskered Tern

English Common name(s):

Whiskered Tern

French Common name(s):

Guifette moustac



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Chlidonias leucopterus* / White-winged Tern

English Common name(s):

White-winged Tern

French Common name(s):

Guifette leucoptère



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Chlidonias niger* / Black Tern

English Common name(s):

Black Tern

French Common name(s):

Guifette noire



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

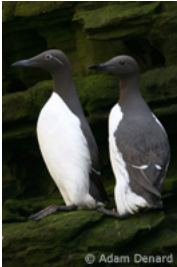
AEWA Species - *Uria aalge* / Common Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Common Guillemot, Common Murre, Guillemot

French Common name(s):

Guillemot de troïl, Guillemot marmette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Uria lomvia* / Brunnich's Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Brünnich's Guillemot, Thick-billed Murre

French Common name(s):

Guillemot de Brünnich



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - Alca torda / Razorbill

English Common name(s):

Razorbill, Razor-billed Auk

French Common name(s):

Petit Pingouin, Pingouin torda



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

AEWA Species - *Cepphus grylle* / Black Guillemot

English Common name(s):

Black Guillemot

French Common name(s):

Guillemot à miroir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

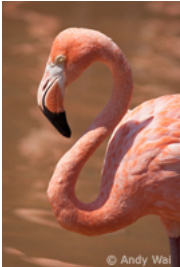
Alien Species - *Phoenicopterus ruber* / American Flamingo

English Common name(s):

American Flamingo, Caribbean Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant des Caraïbes, Flamant de Cuba, Flamant rouge



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 1

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 1

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Phoenicopterus chilensis* / Chilean Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Chilean Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant du Chili



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 8

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 6

Maximum

> 6

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 35

Maximum

> 35

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 21

Maximum

> 21

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfish, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Oxyura jamaicensis* / Ruddy Duck

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Duck

French Common name(s):

Erismature rousse, Érismature rousse, Érismature roux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

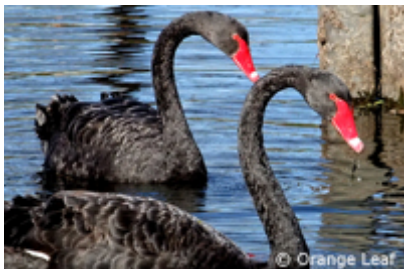
Alien Species - *Cygnus atratus* / Black Swan

English Common name(s):

Black Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 15

Maximum

> 15

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Anser cygnoides* / Swan Goose

English Common name(s):

Swan Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie cygnoïde



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 100

Maximum

> 150

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Anser indicus* / Bar-headed Goose

English Common name(s):

Bar-headed Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie à tête barrée



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 10

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 5

Maximum
> 10

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Chen caerulescens* / Snow Goose

English Common name(s):

Snow Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie des neiges



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 5

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Branta canadensis* / Greater Canada Goose

English Common name(s):

Canada Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache du Canada



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1 400

Maximum

> 1 500

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 500

Maximum
> 1 000

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Branta hutchinsii* / Cackling Goose

English Common name(s):

Cackling Goose

French Common name(s):

Bernache de Hutchins



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1 400

Maximum

> 1 500

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 500

Maximum
> 1 000

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Cairina moschata* / Muscovy Duck

English Common name(s):

Muscovy Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard de Barbarie, Canard musqué



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 20

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 10

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

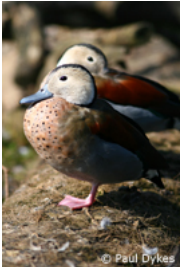
Alien Species - *Callonetta leucophrys* / Ringed Teal

English Common name(s):

Ringed Teal

French Common name(s):

Canard à collier noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 1987-2007

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

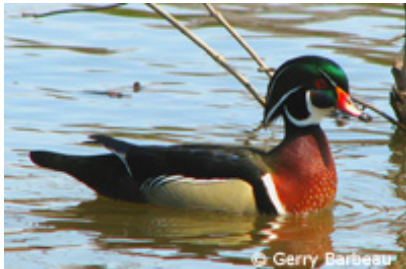
Alien Species - *Aix sponsa* / Wood Duck

English Common name(s):

Wood Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard branchu, Canard carolin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 30

Maximum

> 30

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Aix galericulata* / Mandarin Duck

English Common name(s):

Mandarin, Mandarin Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard mandarin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

☒ The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is non-native to your country

☒ Non-native

Species Status

Please select whether status will be reported for breeding or non-breeding/wintering population

Both options can be selected

☒ Breeding

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 350

Maximum

> 350

Source of information

> Banks, A.N., Wright, L.J., Maclean, I.M.D., Hann, C. & Rehfish, M.M. 2008. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement: 2007 Update. AEWA Technical Series No.32. Bonn, Germany.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum
> 100

Maximum
> 200

Source of information

> Blair, M.J., McKay, H., Musgrove, A.J. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2002. Review of the Status of Introduced Non-Native Waterbird Species in the Agreement Area of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. AEWA Technical Series No.25. Bonn, Germany

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

- ☒ Snares
- ☒ Limes
- ☒ Hooks
- ☒ Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- ☒ Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- ☒ Electrocuting devices
- ☒ Artificial light sources
- ☒ Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- ☒ Devices for illuminating targets
- ☒ Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- ☒ Explosives
- ☒ Nets
- ☒ Traps
- ☒ Poison
- ☒ Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- ☒ Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- ☒ Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)
- ☒ Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> Only shotguns are allowed to take Birds out of their habitat in the case of legal hunting. Exemptions are made only for individual reasons eg. research.

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation

> Bundesjagdgesetz - Federal Hunting Law. § 19 "Sachliche Verbote" Prohibitions of Taking

2. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate

livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

- ☒ No

3. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

- ☒ Yes

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

> Germany - as other EU states - is obliged to report about exemptions to the European Union. The EU reports back to the Berne Convention. Therefore cf. the respective reports.

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

4. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on each relevant ISSAP for Germany

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

- ☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> The German Länder have their own concepts for the protection of *Crex crex* and are in Germany responsible for the implementation of Nature Protection.

A few years ago the Federal Agency for nature protection has developed an NSSAP and financed before the

following study:

MAMMEN et al. (2005): "Grundlagen und Maßnahmen für die Erhaltung des Wachtelkönigs und anderer Wiesenvögel in Feuchtgrünlandgebieten"

The need of a creation of NSSAPs in Germany on a federal level is still under discussion with the German Länder.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media*

(Great Snipe)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› no permanent population in Germany

National Single Species Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca*

(Ferruginous Duck)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› In Germany there is only a small breeding population of this species in Baden-Württemberg. This population is considered as stable.

The protection of the breeding population falls therefore under the regional competence of the respective Bundes-Land.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Oxyura leucocephala*

(White-headed Duck)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› No breeding sites and an extremely rare visitor. NSSAP appears therefore not necessary.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia*

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› Favourable conservation status of the species in Germany.

A few decennies ago there were not any breeding sites in Germany, meanwhile the Spoonbill has permanently established in Germany and the population is well growing.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Anser erythropus*

(Lesser White-fronted Goose)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› The lesser White fronted Goose is in Germany a very rare guest during wintering a migration period.

A project for the most important site in West-Germany "Unterer Niederrhein" is under consideration / preparation.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*

(Bewick's Swan)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› unknown.

Field for additional information (optional)

› The population shows even without an NSSAP a well increase.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Limosa limosa*

(Black-tailed Godwit)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The species is covered with the action-plans of the European-Bird-directive, Life-Limosa

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Life-Limosa

National Single Species Action Plan for Glareola nordmanni

(Black-winged Pratincole)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> No regular occurrence in Germany

5. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

☒ No

6. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> In Germany the Federal States (Bundesländer) are responsible for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans. In 2009 a new paragraph (§ 38 (2)) was integrated into the Federal Nature Protection Act (BNatSchG) concerning i.a. the creation of NSSAPs.

Germany has already elaborated several NSSAPs for a range of species, such as White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Corncrake (*Crex crex*), Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) and Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) according to the AEWA guidelines.

4.3 Emergency Measures

7. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

☒ No emergency situation has occurred

8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

☒ Yes

Please provide information on each emergency situation for which measures have been developed and are in place

Measures for Botulism

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> In the past Botulism has occurred in some areas, but there has been no outbreak in the last triennium. Managers of protected areas are aware of this problem and are prepared to collect dead birds and to impose area restrictions.

Measures for Chemical pollution

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Every company, factory or transport that deals with hazardous substances has to obey strict rules to protect the people, the employees and the environment.

Measures for Infectious disease

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Beside Avian Influenza (see chapter 10) there have been no problems with other infectious disease for waterbirds in Germany.

Measures for Introduction of alien species

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> § 40 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) regulates the handling of invasive alien species. The Federal States of Germany are obligated to develop measures to protect ecosystems, habitats and species against non-native or invasive species and to monitor potential invasive species. Adequate measures to abolish or to inhibit the spread of the invasive species have to be actioned immediately. For the release of alien species into the wild, authorization by the responsible administration is required. In recent decades the predatory mammals Mink (*Neovison vison*), Raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) and Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) have extended their ranges in Germany and increased the problem of predation of nesting sites, in particular for ground breeding waterbirds. Measures have been taken locally (see chapter: "predation").

Measures for Lead poisoning

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> The essential Federal States in Germany have banned the use of lead shot for hunting at water bodies (see chapter 6 "Management of human activities" question 29).

Measures for Oil spill

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> - NETHGER-Plan: "Netherlands-German Joint Maritime Contingency Plan on Combating Oil and other Harmful Substances"

- Bonn Agreement (Articles 3, 4, 7): collective protection of the North Sea. Parties are Germany and the bordering countries of the North Sea Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK.

- HELCOM: "Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area". Parties are all the countries bordering the Baltic Sea.

- Helsinki Convention (Art. 13): contains obligations similar to those of the Bonn Agreement for the North Sea.

- VPS.system: project by the German coastal states and the German federal government to fulfil the demands of a sustainable contingency planning system for pollution incidents along the sea coasts.

Commissions for trans-boundary European rivers:

- International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe (IKSE).

- International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (IKSR).

- International Commission for the Protection of the Danube (IKSD).

- International Commission for the Protection of the Odra (IKSO).

- International Commission for the Protection of the Moselle and the Saar (IKSMS).

- International Meuse Commission (IMC).

Measures for Predation

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Predation is part of the natural dynamics of ecosystems. Predation can become a problem in areas where the quality of natural habitats is affected (for example land consumption). Protection measures in case of predation are only implemented to protect nesting-sites of waterbirds in areas of high importance for local waterbird populations. Today only terrestrial mammals (mostly fox) can pose a local threat to nesting sites on inland waters, the Baltic Sea and areas of the North Sea coast. Particular measures are implemented in affected areas: selective hunting of predatory mammals or electric fences.

9. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The procedure of Germany is consistent with the AEWA Guideline to indentify and tackle emergency situations for migratory waterbirds.

The Federal Republic of Germany is obligated by several Agreements to cooperate in emergency measures responding to threatening incidents for flora and fauna in the North Sea, the Baltic Sea and in trans-boundary rivers. These emergency measures also apply to situations that threaten populations of AEWA species (pursuant to 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan).

4.4 Re-establishments

10. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> At present the re-establishment of the Ferruginous Duck at the "Steinhuder Meer", which was initiated by Lower Saxony in 2010, is the only project in Germany. Since 2012, 163 individuals have been released and it will be monitored whether they will be able to successfully breed in this area.
Further projects for the Bald Ibis and the Lesser White Fronted Goose are under consideration/preparation.

11. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The re-establishment of species is defined in § 37 of the Federal Nature Protection Law / Bundesnaturschutzgesetz as a special task of species protection.

12. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

☒ No

13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes is regulated by the BNatSchG § 40 para 4 and § 45 para 7 in Germany. The articles of the BNatSchG were implemented prior to the draft of the AEWA-Guidelines and comply fully with their criteria.

4.5 Introductions

14. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> Legal provisions and guidelines to prevent threats to native wild plant and animal species by introduction of non-native species:

CMS (Art. III 4. c)) and AEWA (Art. III 2. (g)), the Bern Convention (Art II (2) b)) and the CBD

EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)

§ 40 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) regulates the introduction of alien species that potentially have negative impacts on native flora and fauna.

15. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

☒ Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it

> The BNatSchG in combination with the BArtSchV prohibits the ownership and trade of species which may negatively affect or endanger Germany's native flora and fauna.

The Protection of Animals Act (Tierschutzgesetz TSchG) § 3 no. 3 and 4 prohibits the release of non-native animal species into the wild.

The ban of wing clipping according to §6 of the Protection of Animals Act counteracts the prevention of neo-zoologic confinement escapes particularly with regard to fancy fowl. The commitment for precaution of escapes in zoological gardens is thoroughly effective (Hubo, C, E. Jumpertz, M. Krott, L. Nockemann, .A. Steinmann & I. Bräuer (2008): Grundlagen für die Entwicklung einer nationalen Strategie gegen invasive gebietsfremde Arten. BfN-Skripten 213).

16. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› In accordance with the CBD there is a three-stage approach for dealing with invasive species. The focal points are preventive measures rather than management measures. In case of the introductions of alien species could not be prevented by precautionary measures, the Federal Agency of Nature Conservation (BfN) recommends following procedures:

- Already established species should be considered neutrally or should be accepted unless there is evidence for being invasive.
- Measures to control or to reduce identified invasive species should be assessed on a case-by-case basis (species specific and habitat depending).
- Species whose behaviour is not yet sufficiently studied should remain under continuous observation in order to be able to make assessments of status.

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› At present, the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) is the only invasive bird species in Europe that successfully breeds in Germany. According to international statutory guidelines,

The Ruddy Duck is the only currently listed species on a black list („Schwarze Liste – Aktionsliste“, date 24.11.2010) in Germany. However, several early warning black lists are planned, one of which will list the Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*)

Experts currently develop profiles for relevant bird species that should be listed (including a measure of their invasiveness in Germany (BfN project)).

18. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

☒ Yes

Please list the species for which relevant action has been undertaken

› Germany as an EU state is under the obligation of the "Acquis communautaire": In particular under the Regulation 1143/2014 on invasive alien species. This regulation was published in the Official Journal on 4 November 2014. It has entered into force on 1 January 2015. This Regulation seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner so as to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.

The implementation of this regulation is currently under preparation.

Furthermore the German federal legislation (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz / § 40) contains already obligations to reduce risks of invasive alien species.

As far as invasive alien waterplants in Germany are concerned:

There are some non-native aquatic weeds that might in the future impact migratory waterbirds in Germany: floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), Lagarosiphon major, parrotfeather watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) and broadleaf watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*).

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

› The species mentioned above are listed on a black list in Germany („Schwarze Liste – Aktionsliste“) and can be considered invasive, because they are likely to change the vegetation structure of the fresh water ecosystem by forming dense populations that affect nutrient dynamics and trophic relations. They negatively affect the aquatic ecosystem and thus potentially have a negative impact on waterbirds. Accordingly, these invasive plants should be removed in order to prevent the loss of biodiversity (§ 40 Abs. 3 Satz 1 BNatSchG). Immediate measures include mechanical, chemical and biological control.

19. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The AEWA-Guidelines describe the approach of Germany to avoid the introduction of non-native waterbird species.

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

20. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

> SUDFELDT, C., D. DOER, H. HÖTKER, C. MAYR, C. UNSELT, A.V. LINDEINER & H.-G. BAUER (2002a): Important Bird Areas (Bedeutende Vogelschutzgebiete) in Deutschland – überarbeitete und aktualisierte Gesamtliste (Stand 01.07.2002). – Berichte zum Vogelschutz 38: 17-109
SUDFELDT, C., D. DOER & J. WAHL (2002b): Important Bird Areas und potenzielle Ramsar-Gebiete in Deutschland. Ber. Vogelschutz 39: 119-132

21. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, have you used the AEWA Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The identification of important Bird Areas was part of the process of designation and protection of Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the Birds Directive and within the in the Natura 2000 - Process. This process refers to the steps of the AEWA guidelines.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

22. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

☒ Yes

For the national protected area network

☒ Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Since more than three decennies the effects of climate change - including effects for Nature and species - are seen as a concern in Germany.

There are several projects dealing with direct and indirect impacts of climate change on protected areas and sites important for waterbirds. They are facing the need to monitor changes, adapt management strategies and consider flexible responses to climate change.

Selected examples of projects:

- HABIT-CHANGE adaptive management for protected areas (see link below)

One aim of the HABIT-CHANGE project is to adapt management strategies on the basis of different habitat change scenarios. Additional funding was provided by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG).

Selected publication: Sven Rannow, Nicholas A. Macgregor, Juliane Albrecht, Humphrey Q. P. Crick, Michael Förster, Stefan Heiland, Georg Janauer, Mike D. Morecroft, Marco Neubert, Anca Sarbu, Jadwiga Sienkiewicz (2014) Managing Protected Areas Under Climate Change: Challenges and Priorities - Environmental Management - DOI 10.1007/s00267-014-0271-5

- “Protected areas in Germany under Climate Change - Risks and options for policy and management” (2006 – 2009, funding: Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN))

The aim of the project was to assess the risk of climate change for Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 areas) in Germany. It was recommended to adapt conservation strategies in order to maintain the protective purpose of these areas.

Selected publication: Franz-W. Badeck, Katrin Böhning-Gaese, Wolfgang Cramer, Pierre L. Ibisch, Stefan Klotz, Stefan Kreft, Ingolf Kühn, Katrin Vohland und Ute Zander (2007) Schutzgebiete Deutschlands im klimawandel – Risiken und Handlungsoptionen – Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Bd. 46 S 151-167 Herausgeber Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Selected example of a workshop:

• International workshop “Natura 2000 and Climate Change - a Challenge”, May 2010 at the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. Results presented 2012 in Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 118: “Natura 2000 and Climate Change - a Challenge” published by Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Selected example of conferences:

• IMPACT - International Conference on Managing Protected Areas under Climate Change in 2012 in Dresden - sharing knowledge and experiences

Example for a “F+E Vorhaben” (research and development project):

• Reich, M.; Rüter, S.; Prasse, R.; Matthies, S.; Wix, N. & Ullrich, K. (2012): Biotopverbund als Anpassungsstrategie für den Klimawandel. - Bundesamt für Naturschutz (Hrsg.), Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, Bd. 122, Bonn - Bad Godesberg, 232 S.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

HABIT-CHANGE - website of the project

23. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

☒ Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

☒ Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

SPA in germany - map of SPA in germany

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 207

Total area (ha)

> 4031523

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 207

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 4031523

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 207

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 4031523

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

☒ No

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> The waterbird and wetland site of the most outstanding importance is in the middle of Europe the trilateral Dutch-Danish.-German Waddensea. Since the 80ies the Waddensea states cooperate on the basis of a Trilateral Ministerial Declaration and are therefore certainly an outstanding example of cooperation for an important waterbird site and meanwhile a UNESCO World Heritage site too.

24. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> As part of the Birds Directive, Germany selected the most suitable sites for wild birds and designated them as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These sites then automatically became part of the Natura 2000 network. The identification and delimitation of SPAs is entirely based on scientific criteria, such as '1% of the population of listed vulnerable species' or 'wetlands of international importance for migratory waterfowl'. According to the EU Resolution of Oct. 29th 2009, Germany fully applied the criteria of the Birds Directive, ensuring that all 'most suitable territories', both in number and surface area, are designated. Germany has thus completed the reporting procedures according to the Birds Directive. In December 2013, 11,27 % of the German land area were covered by SPAs, divided into terrestrial (40,224.35 km² (728 sites)) and marine sites (19,727.77 km² (28 sites)). In case of any changes there will be compensatory measures.

25. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

☒ Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> Details of a strategic plan, which was approved by the Federal Cabinet on Dec. 17th 2008, can be found in the following document: "Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel" (see link below). The development and realisation of adaptation measures is mainly compiled by the Federal Department for Nature Conservation (BfN). An adaptive and dynamic management is planned for protected areas in Germany. The impact of management decisions will be monitored and unpredictable developments as well as new knowledge will be taken into account. Also see answer 22 for projects dealing with the impact of climate change on protected areas and sites.

Publications:

- Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 137 (2014): Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf Fauna, Flora und Lebensräume sowie Anpassungsstrategien des Naturschutzes.
- "Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change" (BfN, 2013) (see link below)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Deutsche Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel](#) - This document contains a strategic plan with the topic 'Climate Change and Biodiversity' listing procedures for proactive adaptations to climate change.

[Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change](#)

26. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The AEWA Guidelines describe the "up to date" status for thorough planning of site management. All works are carried out to best suit the local conditions.

27. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

☒ Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> The Critical Site Network tool is supported with data from the German important bird areas.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

28. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

☒ Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

☒ All AEWA species occurring in your country

> which are allowed to be hunted

☒ The whole territory of your country

☒ All harvesting activities

29. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

☒ Partially

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[federal states regulation lead shot.pdf](#) - Lead shot in the federal states

When was lead shot use in wetlands partially banned? What legislation is in place? Who enforces this legislation? What proportion of the country's territory (or wetlands) is covered by the ban?

> The prohibition of lead shot in Germany is almost fully regulated by hunting legislation of the the German Länder / The Federal State Authorities. The Federal States of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, as well as Thuringia have implemented a ban on lead shot for waterbird hunting. In most cases this is confined to hunting on inland water bodies. In Saxony, a similar law is under preparation.

94,5% of Germany's total area is covered by the ban. Only two city-states (Hamburg, Bremen) have yet to revise their hunting law. However, due to their urban character wetland hunting is only possible in relatively small areas.

Due to the decision of the CMS Conference of parties end of 2014 in Quito and a respective decision from a German Ministerial conference of the German Ministers in charge of hunting to refrain from lead ammunition a discussion in Germany has started, how and in which time frame this goal can be realised.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Nearly all Federal States of Germany have prohibited the use of lead shot at water bodies. Due to the decision of the last CMS CoP (November 2014) to prohibit lead shot in general the discussion is now embracing the terrestrial areas in Germany too.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ Yes

Please explain how this was assessed.

> Overall the Hunting law complies with the requirements of AEWA.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

☒ Good (almost full compliance)

Please indicate any known reasons for good compliance or any barriers to compliance. Please attach any published or unpublished references

> Hunting laws still allows regular hunting for two populations put in column A of the AEWA Action Plan.

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> It appears sufficiently selfevident that the lead risks diminish, if a prohibition of lead ammunition contributes to an avoidance of lead. Therefore this issue is not seen as an urgency. However, further scientific research concerning this issue is welcome.

30. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

☒ Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

☒ High

Please provide details

> Violations of hunting restrictions are strictly prosecuted.

Poaching is a criminal act according to German legislation (§ 292 Strafgesetzbuch) and can be punished until 3 years (in major cases even 5 years).

Hunters too are obliged to respect the hunting regulations (like closed season or hunting interdictions of protected game species), otherwise they lose their hunting license and risk further punishments.

Illegal waterfowl hunting is therefore not a major problem in Germany

31. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

☒ Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

☒ Yes

What do these cover?

☒ Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

☒ Club Affiliation

☒ Game Management Plans

☒ Other (please specify)

> Closed hunting seasons

32. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> AEWA Guidelines are taken into account through the consideration of hunting and closed seasons in the federal hunting law and in the hunting laws of the federal states.

6.2. Other human activities

33. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)

☒ No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> Lead fishing weights are often covered with a protective layer to prevent lead erosion. Fishing weights without such protective layers form insoluble layers when coming into contact with water. For these reasons, it is assumed that the amount of lead brought into the environment is marginal. However, waterbirds may ingest lead fishing weights. Members of the European Anglers Alliance (EAA) discussed the topic at a meeting on the 2nd and 3rd December 2014 in Rome and agreed on a voluntary renunciation of lead fishing weights. The German Anglers Alliance (Deutscher Angelfischerverband (DAFV)) is a member of the EAA, which means that the topic will be further debated in Germany.

34. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1)

☒ Yes and being implemented

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> following the german legislation on SEA/EIA (Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung (UVP))

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> following the german legislation on SEA/EIA (Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung (UVP))

35. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

☒ Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> Offshore wind parks

In past years, many offshore wind parks were built in the AWZ (EEZ) of the North and Baltic Sea. Currently, the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency authorized the offshore wind energy park "Albatros" in the North Sea. Within an area of 39 km², 79 wind energy installations can be constructed. For the authorisation of such a project, comprehensive assessments of potential environmental impact are required. They include consequences for vegetation and fauna as well as for water, air and climate. The Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie BSH) authorizes wind energy sites in the German North and Baltic Sea. It is responsible for the application procedure within the AWZ (Exclusive economic zone). During the authorisation procedure, the BSH assesses the potential level of risk to protected marine elements (e.g. birds, fishes, marine mammals, benthos, soil, water). For wind energy projects with more than 20 installations it is also necessary to conduct a Environmental Impact Assessment pursuant to Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungsgesetz (UVP). For this purpose the applicant has to analyse the marine environment in the intended area and to forecast the consequences of the project.

According to §56 Abs. 1 BNatSchG, species and habitat protection also applies in the AWZ and is executed by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (§58 Abs. 1 BNatSchG). The agency assesses whether the project contravenes species or habitat protection commitments and decides whether exceptional case authorization is permissible. Under §15 BNatSchG, the Intervention into nature and landscape Regulation (Eingriffe in Natur und Landschaft) may also be operative.

Fehmarnbeltquerung

The plan to build a crossing from Germany to Scandinavia – the "Fehmarnbeltquerung" – is a major project to achieve the dream of a direct connection between central Europe and Scandinavia. Such a project requires authorisation from a multiplicity public authorities from Germany and Denmark. Besides them, the public of both countries will also have opportunities to comment at official inquiries into the environmental aspects of the undertaking.

The executive company Femern A/S has identified seven topics to be analysed under the environmental impact assessment. Presently surveys are being conducted on hydrology, marine biology, fishes and fisheries, marine mammals and birds. In the case of the latter, aspects to be examined include the most-used air lanes and altitudes along the known flyways in the areas of construction, as well as the abundance of bird species there.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> Cf. e.g. above the discussion about the Fehmarn belt crossing.

In its origin a bridge was intended, however due to expected negative impacts (on migratory birds too) now a tunnel solution is in the focus of the considerations.

36. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> This is regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung), the nature protection law (BNatSchG §14 and §15) and the Habitat directive impact assessment (FFH-

Verträglichkeitsprüfung) in Germany (also see question 34). These laws were implemented prior to the draft of the AEWA-Guidelines and comply with their criteria.

37. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

37.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Relevant stakeholders are regularly consulted in order to jointly monitor the impacts of power lines. For example, several expert groups of the "Forum Netztechnik/Netzbetrieb im VDE (FNN)" jointly work on technical solutions and concepts to minimize the hazard of power lines for birds. The FNN is the responsible committee for the development of technical information for the safe operation of power lines and is also a non-profit expert panel supporting experience exchange. This facilitates the implementation of innovative technologies and accelerates adaptations to European standards. Stakeholders also meet and discuss topics at conferences. For example, the BfN organized a conference with the topic "electricity network expansion and nature – discussing solutions for the energy system transformation" ("Netzausbau mit der Natur - Lösungen für die Energiewende im Dialog") on the 15th May 2013 in Berlin. Representatives of public authorities, municipalities, consulting agencies and organizations discussed their experience on electricity network expansion.

37.2. Have a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision; and, if such studies identify any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› It is common practice to assess these data in the process of planning a power line project according to the Environmental Impact Assessment (Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung UVP)). These assessments are project-related but also include the extensive knowledge about migration patterns as well as resting and breeding areas of waterbirds in Germany to mitigate or avoid negative impacts like electrocution or collision. Currently a Strategic Environmental Assessment (Strategische Umweltprüfung (SUP)) of the planned power grid extension in Germany is carried out. The aim of such a SUP is to incorporate environmental aspects into the process of planning even long before an authorisation has been given. Due to the SUP, an early environmental report has currently been presented (as a draft in February 2015, see link below). This report highlights measures to avoid or mitigate detrimental environmental impacts as well as compensatory measures. The implementation of these measures during the process of the power network development will ensure that the BNatSchG will be adhered. Important criteria in this case are the Natura 2000 areas, Important Bird Areas (IBA) as well as Ramsar sites.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Entwurf Umweltbericht zum Netzausbau - early environmental report on planned power grid extension

37.3. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps; and has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The planned energy system transformation in Germany requires an electricity network expansion. However, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways or conservation areas is avoided whenever possible (also see Question 37.2). The needs to construct new power lines will be coordinated with the needs to preserve biodiversity as part of a regional planning procedure. This is assured with the UVP (see Question 37.2).

37.4. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to

reduce electrocution and collisions been used in your country?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> A reduction of electrocution is legally consolidated in Germany (BNatSchG § 41). Even existing medium-voltage power lines needed to be modified until 2012. The VDE-Application Rule (VDE-Anwendungsregel) "VDE-ARN 4210-11" provides details for the technical implementation of bird-safe power lines according to BNatSchG § 41. Measures to mitigate the risk of collision are not regulated by law yet, but there is a technical note of the FNN (Forum Netztechnik/Netzbetrieb im VDE) describing technical requirements for bird-protection-markings. A regulation by law is envisaged.

An early environmental report has been presented for the planned an electricity network expansion in Germany (as a draft in February 2015, see link below). Measures to protect birds from collision are explained in this report. Depending on the local conditions, bird-safe mast construction such as single-level power lines (conducting wires are arranged on one level) and bird-protection markings should be used. Research on the development of new mast constructions is being conducted.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Entwurf Umweltbericht zum Netzausbau - early environmental report on planned power grid extension

37.5. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified and modified as a matter of priority?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There is currently no systematic and comprehensive search for highly problematic power lines in Germany. However, there are several individual assessments that have identified areas with a high risk of collision. As a result, some of these power lines have been modified. In addition, some operators of power lines have voluntarily marked highly problematic sections with bird-protection markings. The risk of electrocution due to medium-voltage power lines is generally low for birds in Germany since the reduction of electrocution is legally consolidated in Germany (BNatSchG § 41). High-voltage power lines do not represent a significant risk for birds.

37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There are several research projects dealing with the impact of power lines on birds as well as the effectiveness of bird-protection markings and other measures to protect birds.

Examples:

o Bernshausen F. et al., (2014) Wirksamkeit von Vogelabweisern an Hochspannungsfreileitungen - Natur und Landschaftsplanung 46 (4), 2014, 107-115

o RegioKonzept (2013): Vogelmonitoring an Hochspannungsfreileitungen im Bereich der Lippeaue zwischen Schmehausen und Hangfort - Endbericht. Unveröff. Gutachten i.A. der RWE Power AG. Wölfersheim

o BfN, BMU & UBA (2009): Publikationen zu besseren Bauweisen: Naturschutzfachliche Analyse von küstennahen Stromleitungen - FuE-Vorhaben FKZ 806 82 070

o Fangrath, M. (2004): Umsetzung der Markierungsarbeiten an einer 110 kV-Freileitung im Queichtal (Rheinland-Pfalz) - Ökologie der Vögel 26, 295-300

37.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> All measures contained in resolution 5.11 are already implemented in the German National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and in relevant legislation (such as Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) and Environmental Impact Assessment (UVPG), which are consequently implemented).

38. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The implementation of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG) avoid or at least mitigate the negative impact of power lines on migratory birds in

39. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

39.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> Spatial management is a crucial component to avoid or mitigate conflicts between the development of renewable energy and the protection of important areas for birds in Germany. Spatial management is a matter of regional planning and the federal states have developed different strategies and planning approaches. Most federal states have their own state planning act. In addition, they issue decrees and guidelines on renewable energy development.

Suitable areas for the development of renewable energy and/or areas that need to be excluded are designated in the regional plans of the federal states. The demands that the main bird migration corridors need to be kept clear and a certain distance from breeding and resting areas of birds need to be kept when planning sites for renewable energy is part of decrees and guidelines of the federal states.

Workshop dealing with this subject:

Planerische Steuerung der Nutzung Erneuerbarer Energien - Möglichkeiten und Grenzen (2010) Reinhausen near Göttingen

Regionale Steuerungsmöglichkeiten bei Erneuerbaren Energien (2009) Vilm

39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.

> The European guideline for renewable energies (EU-Guideline 2009/28/EG) is part of the European Climate Change and Energy Package. Germany has presented a national action plan for renewable energies according to this guideline. In addition, the Bird Directive, the FFH Directive as well as the Ramsar Convention are being considered in the renewable energy development in order to protect waterbirds.

39.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

☒ Yes

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

☒ Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

> Post-construction monitoring is not mandatory for every construction project. However, they are mandatory for many renewable energy installations because most of them require an SUP. For this projects a post-construction monitoring is being undertaken in order to assess the implications on the environment. It is investigated whether the objectives have been achieved with the measures. Improvements are required if the aims have not been achieved. Another aim of the post-construction monitoring is to collect data on environmental impacts in order to improve the effectiveness of measures to avoid negative impact of renewable energies for future operations.

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring and mitigation measures.

> Information on conflicts between renewable energy and nature conservation as well as mitigation measures can be found in the attached document and under the attached links:

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[H ttker et al 2005 Regenerative Energien und V gel.pdf](#) - Regenerative Energien und Vögel

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[wind turbines and bird](#) - Effects of wind turbines on migrating birds on a German island

[strategy for the use of wind energy](#) - The development of a strategy for the use of wind energy on and offshore under environmental aspects

[Light emission wind turbines](#) - Development of a concept for minimizing light emission at wind turbines in respect of nature conservation

39.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There is a compensation rule (Eingriffs-Ausgleich-Regelung) in Germany. According to the Federal Nature Protection Law (§ 14 und § 15 BNatSchG), avoidable damage of nature and landscape has to be refrained from. If damage cannot be avoided, there is a legal obligation for compensation measures. The damage needs to be compensated with nature- and landscape conservation measures (Ausgleichs- und Ersatzmaßnahme). The procedure is defined by law (§ 17 BNatSchG). Impaired function of the ecosystem should be improved promptly and locally through appropriate measures.

39.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

- ☒ operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms
- ☒ dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient
- ☒ focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts

39.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There are many research projects that assess potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats (funded by BMU and BfN). These projects have not only identified potential impacts, they also recommended actions to avoid negative impacts. Competition for land is a major aspect that has been identified. The avoidance or mitigation of habitat loss can be achieved by creating compensation areas.

Examples for Projects:

- Biomassenutzung - Erprobung integrativer Handlungsempfehlungen zum Erhalt einer artenreichen Agrarlandschaft unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vögel. Financed by Federal ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
publication: Dziwiaty, K. & P. Bernardy (2010): Brutvögel und Energiepflanzen. Umwelt und Raum, Band 1: 115-126. Institut für Umweltplanung, Hannover.
- Auswirkungen zunehmender Biomassenutzung (EEG) auf die Artenvielfalt - Erarbeitung von Handlungsempfehlungen für den Schutz der Vögel der Agrarlandschaft. Financed by Federal ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
- Luick, R., Schümann, K., Wagner, F., Engel, J., und Frank, K. (2009): Naturschutzstandards für den Biomasseanbau. final report. Financed by Federal ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

39.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> All measures contained in resolution 5.11 are regulated by law in the German National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (such as Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) and Environmental Impact Assessment Law (UVPG), which are consequently implemented).

40. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> The final report of a funded research and development project (F+E Vorhaben) "Analysis and assessment of by-catch of seabirds by passive marine fishing in the Baltic Sea" published in 2011, illustrates the situation in Germany. A total of 526 by-caught birds were recorded in this study. Sea ducks and diving ducks feeding on benthic invertebrates accounted for more than 50 % of by-caught birds in all types of gear and during catches of all target species. Diving ducks (e.g. Greater Scaup, Tufted Duck, Pochard) formed 65 % of by-catches in coastal lagoons, while seaducks (e.g. Common Eider, Long-tailed Duck, Common scoter) were dominating the by-catch in waters of the outer coast and the EEZ (47 %). A similar species composition of by-caught seabirds was found in gillnets off Usedom and can be assessed as representative for bird by-catches in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania during 2006-2009.

By-catch of seabirds occurred in all types of fishing gear and in the fishery of all target species studied. By-

catch rates in gillnet and longline fisheries depended on target species, season and fishing area. The highest average by-catch rate recorded was 0.61 birds/1000 NMD (birds per 1000 meters of net length per day = birds/1000 NMD) in the gillnet fishery targeting pike perch, pike and perch. The lowest by-catch rate occurred in the turbot gill net fishery with 0.01 birds / 1000 NMD. The average by-catch rate in the longline fishery targeting eel was 0.031 birds / 1000 hooks day. Seasonally, the highest by-catch rates for bottom-set gillnets targeting cod, flounder, salmon, pike perch, pike and perch were recorded during winter, from December to April. In the pelagic gillnet fisheries, targeting herring and garfish, high by-catch rates occurred between January and May.

The results of the study showed that highest by-catch rates occurred in coastal lagoons and the 3 – nautical mile zone. In the German EEZ east of Rügen including the SPA “Pomeranian Bay”, sampling of gillnet and longline fisheries, which are active mainly between May and September, was confined to German fishermen. The average by-catch-rates in this area were comparatively low (0.006 birds / 1000 NMD).

In the flyway populations of Long-tailed Duck and Scaup, mortality from by-catch and other human activities reach a level which may not be sustainable, and this may contribute to the currently observed decrease in the two species. Therefore, management measures to reduce seabird by-catch mortality in the Baltic gillnet fisheries including those in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, are imperative. Possible mitigation measures include seasonal and spatial closures in areas with concentrations of sea-birds as well as replacement of gillnets by alternative gear such as baited pots and in some cases bottom set longlines.

41. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)

☒ Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> Germany's coastal areas and the exclusive economic zone (Ausschließliche Wirtschaftszone (AWZ) of the Baltic Sea are internationally significant resting areas for numerous seabirds (e.g. sea and diving duck, grebe, mergus) and are particularly important for overwintering. Under the EU-Bird Directive 2009/147/EC, bird protection areas (special protection areas) are designated within coastal waters as well as in the AWZ. Beside the commitment to implementing protection measures for seabirds, the EU Commission is committed to reducing by-catch of seabirds through its EU Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Fishing Gear. This makes it necessary to calculate the by-catch rate as CPUE (catch per unit effort). Additionally, monitoring is required to assess the impact of by-catch prevention measures. By-catch avoidance is also part of the certification for ecological fisheries (e.g. MSC Executive 2002).

The Ministry of Environment and Fisheries in Schleswig-Holstein, the Fisheries Association (Landesfischereiverband) and the Fishery Protection Union (Fischereischutzverband) signed a voluntary agreement on 17th Dec. 2013. A major issue is a significant reduction of gillnet areas (60 – 85% of the EU-authorized area) during the summer months July and August. In order to protect diving ducks, they agreed on avoiding gillnets during winter in important resting areas and where birds actively dive for food. In addition, the Ministry of Environment agreed on funding a monitoring programme on by-catch. The agreement expires by the end of 2017. The contracting parties will regularly meet before the agreement expires and make changes if necessary.

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

43. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

☒ Yes

Covering the breeding period

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> - Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Wadden Sea (TMAP): Monitoring of breeding bird populations: Breeding populations of coastal birds on the North Sea coast / Breeding populations of coastal birds on the Baltic Sea coast, within protected areas / Monitoring of breeding success: Hatching and breeding success as well as rate of increase of young birds of selected species of coastal birds on the North Sea coast.
- Swan census: Resting population, arctic breeding success (number of young birds)
- DDA monitoring programme for selected threatened bird species;
"Indicator programme": Breeding population data of selected species (36 species since 1990, since 1995 expanded to include all species with less than 1,000 BP in Germany):
Meadow Birds, "Indicators for meadows as well as pastures", partly also "for oligotrophic grassland" (Breeding populations of meadow birds as indicators of habitat quality)
Monitoring of protected areas (Populations of breeding and resting birds in protected areas, large-scale protected areas and Special Protection Areas)
Census of large birds (Threatened species of large birds, e.g. Black Stork, Colonies, e.g. Grey Heron)
Black Stork Breeding population, partly breeding success, recording of food habitats)
White Stork (Breeding population, partly breeding success, recording of food habitats)
Common Crane (Breeding population, breeding success)
Cormorant census: Breeding population
Black Tern census : Breeding population, breeding success

Covering the passage/migration period

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> - International Waterbird Census: Waterbird Census at inland sites and Baltic Sea coast: Divers and grebes; Great Cormorant; swans; geese, ducks; mergansers and Smew; Coot; gulls
- Gull census: Roost counts
- Golden Plover: Resting population on a international scale
- Seaducks: Resting populations in selected areas of the Baltic Sea coast
- Swan census: Resting population, arctic breeding success.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Partially

Please provide details

> - International Waterbird Census.
- Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme for the Wadden Sea (TMAP):
Monitoring of migratory bird populations: Distribution and change of resting, moulting and wintering populations of waterbirds at the North Sea coast, arctic breeding success of selected species (number of young birds).
- Integrated monitoring of coastal waterbird populations along the East Atlantic Flyway: a framework and programme outline for Wadden Sea populations (2013): Developed under the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative, in cooperation with: BirdLife International, Wetlands International & The African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership.
- Seabirds at Sea (SAS): Seabird-Monitoring in coastal waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of North Sea and Baltic Sea, based by aeroplane and ship.
-Gull census: Roost counts (winter).

44. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

☒ Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> Several West-African states in the framework of the Waddensea Flyway initiative sharing with the

Waddensea the East Atlantic Flyway populations of waterbirds.

Please provide details

> This project is a follow up project after the wings over wetlands Initiative.
The project is still ongoing and was recently prolonged until the end of 2015.

45. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> In many cases the monitoring programme procedures of Germany were developed before the AEWA - Guidelines but are conform with their criteria.

46. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

☒ Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) supports research programmes (F+E Vorhaben) to address waterbird priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies. In Germany, research on waders such as Black-tailed Godwit, Lapwing, Snipe, Curlew and Redshank is of high priority, especially on those species breeding in wetlands.

Examples for projects:

The LIFE-project 'grasslands for meadow birds' aims to maintain, stabilise and if possible increase the numbers of the last occurring meadow birds. The project is financed by the EU and additionally by some federal states of Germany.

Another project explored the main habitat of waders („Erforschung der Jahreslebensräume von Limikolen“): In 2011, resting waders were equipped with satellite transmitters to study breeding grounds, wintering areas and main migration routes. Klaus-Michael Exo et al., funding: BfN, Niedersächsische Wattenmeerstiftung, Vogelschutz Komitee (VsK) e.V. and Staatliche Vogelschutzwarte im NLWKN.

47. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> Exo, K. -M., Hillig, F., Nikolaus, G. & Bairlein, F. (2014): Zugstrategien im niedersächsischen Wattenmeer rastender Kiebitzregenpfeifer. – Jber. Institut Vogelforschung 11: 5.

Hillig, F., Exo, K. -M., Nikolaus, G. & Bairlein, F. (2014): Erste Ergebnisse satellitentelemetrischer Studien zur Lage der Brut- und Winterquartiere im niedersächsischen Wattenmeer rastender Watvögel. – Corax 22 (Sonderheft 1): 14.

Hüppo, O., Bauer, H.-G., Haupt, H., Ryslavy, T., Südbek, P. & Wahl, J. (2014): Eine erste Rote Liste wandernder Vogelarten. – Jber. Institut Vogelforschung 11: 15 - 16.

Winkel, P., Stahl, J., Kruckenberg, H. & Exo, K.-M. (2014): Winterkondition von Blessgänsen in nordwestniedersächsischen Rastgebieten. – Jber. Institut Vogelforschung 11: 13.

Markones, N., Guse, N., Borkenhagen, K., Schwemmer, H., Garthe, S. (2014): Seevogel-Monitoring 2012 / 2013 in der deutschen AWZ von Nord- und Ostsee – im Auftrag des BfN

Nehring, S. (2013): Invasive Vogelarten erfordern pragmatisches Handeln: Vorsorge ist der beste Schutz. – Berichte zum Vogelschutz 49/50: 184-186.

Workshop Report (2013) Breeding Birds in Trouble – Preparation of an action plan for proper management of threatened breeding birds in the Wadden Sea – Joint Monitoring Breeding Bird Group (JMBB)

Kempf N & Kleefstra (2013) Moulting Shelduck in the Wadden Sea 2010 – 2012 - Evaluation of three years of counts and recommendations for future monitoring – Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Group of Migratory Birds in the Wadden Sea

Blew, J., Günther, K., Hälterlein, B., Kleefstra, R., Laursen, K., Scheiffarth, G. 2013. Trends of Migratory and Wintering Waterbirds in the Wadden Sea 1987/1988 - 2010/2011. Wadden Sea Ecosystem No. 31. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Joint Monitoring Group of Migratory Birds in the Wadden Sea, Wilhelmshaven, Germany

Dittmann T, Becker PH (2012) Umweltqualitätsziele für die Kontamination von Eiern mariner Vogelarten der Nordsee mit Quecksilber und Organochlorverbindungen. Gefahrstoffe - Reinhaltung der Luft 72: 139-144

Exo K-M, Hillig F, Bairlein F, Kondratyev A, Kruckenberg H (2012) Erforschung der Jahreslebensräume von Limikolen. In: Wahl J. Dröschmeister R, Langgemach T, Sudfeldt C (Hrsg): Vögel in Deutschland - 2011. DDA, BfN, LAG VSW, Münster, 36-37

Hüppop O, Hüppop K, Dierschke J, Hill R (2012) Vom Winde verweht: Vogelschlag an Offshore-Bauwerken. Vogelwarte 50: 238-239

Dierschke V, Exo K-M, Mendel B & Garthe S (2012) „Gefährdung von Sterntaucher Gavia stellata und Prachtaucher G. arctica in Brut-, Zug- und Überwinterungsgebieten – eine Übersicht mit Schwerpunkt auf den

48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

☒ Yes

Nationally

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The governments of the states support their regional NGOs

Internationally

☒ No

49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)

☒ No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

☒ No

Please provide reason(s)

› There are currently no plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in Germany. In the past, the impact of lead used by anglers on fresh water ecosystems has been regarded as marginal. However, the European Anglers Alliance (EAA) agreed upon a resolution in December 2014 to resign from the usage of lead on a voluntary basis. As the German association of Anglers (DAFV) is a member of the EAA this may cause a paradigm shift in Germany in the near future.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

50. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

- > - Since 1998, numerous training courses leading to qualification as a "certified nature and landscape manager".
- Training programmes are available from state-supported providers of environmental and conservation training. Such providers are organised within the "Federal Working Group of State-Supported Educational Institutions for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection".
- As part of their environmental education programmes, large protected areas such as national parks and biosphere reserves, as well as large NSGs and nature parks, carry out measures to inform visitors and sensitise them to the natural environment and to promote public awareness.
- Germany's national parks, biosphere reserves and nature parks operate hundreds of nature and information centres, offering nature walks and tours.
- The "Multimar Wattforum" is one of Germany's newest and most modern information centres and presents the Waddensea habitat
- The Federal State of Hesse is especially active in protecting the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) for which numerous public awareness raising activities are taking place. The main focus is on educational activities, in particular a dialogue with forest owners.
- In May 2005, a large travelling exhibition entitled "In the Realm of the Black Stork" was developed.
- Another focus of public information and outreach activities is the production and distribution of brochures. The State Agency for the Environment, Measurement and Nature Conservation of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg (Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg - LUBW), acting on behalf of the Ministry for Food and Rural Areas (Ministerium für Ernährung und Ländlichen Raum), has produced free brochures which also contain information on species listed in AEWA.
- The DDA's Birdrace is an example of how monitoring, awareness raising and fundraising can be successfully combined.

Contact to all professional Academies:
Bundesweiter Arbeitskreises der staatlich getragenen
Bildungsstätten im Natur- und Umweltschutz (BANU)
c/o Naturschutz-Akademie Hessen (NAH)
Friedenstraße 26
35578 Wetzlar
Telefon 06441/92480-0
Telefax 06441/92480-48
info@na-hessen.de

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

☒ Yes

51. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

☒ Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy and/or supported the revision process for the Communication Strategy?

☒ No

Please explain reasons

- > There are too many more burning issues.

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points

be described?

☒ There is some cooperation

52. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to “Education and Information” in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› In the framework of the Waddensea Flyway initiative a project is giving African states help - however this project is still going on.

53. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

› Since several years Germany is giving a financial contribution to realize the World migratory bird day and is supporting the respective AEWA webpage with contributions.

Furthermore there is a variety of events celebrating the World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) every year in Germany. The events offered by NGOs and National Park administrations range from excursions, presentations, exhibitions to festival and concerts. A “Migratory Bird Day Aviathlon” was announced for the first time in 2013. In this contest islands and regions on the main land rallied for the highest number of species observed during the bird migratory days. Already since several years, the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony has established a webpage for the WMBD (see link below). Here, programmes of the events, short documentaries and a lot more can be found on past and future WMBDs.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Internetseite Zugvogeltage - Webpage for the World Migratory Bird Day provided by the Wadden Sea National Park of Lower Saxony

54. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

☒ Yes

54.1 Has this funding or support been on the national or international level?

Please provide details in the corresponding box below

☒ National Level Funding and Support

› The Federal Environment Ministry funds nature conservation experiment and development projects (Erprobungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben) which include promoting the acceptance of nature conservation by communication, information and participation.

54.2 Has your country provided any funding or support towards the implementation of priority communication activities listed in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009 – 2017 (Resolution 5.5)?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Communication is supported by other funds or through legal requirements.

54.3 Has your country provided any funding or support to the revision process of Communication Strategy?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› see above

55. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

☒ Yes, considered and is interested

Please provide details on the answer given above

> The Federal Agency of Nature Conservation funds a congress facility on the island of Vilm near Rügen (Internationale Naturschutzakademie INA) for international exchange.

Various scientific meetings and workshops take place there to examine different nature conservation topics. The exchange centre provides education and advanced training to fulfil commitments under the convention of biodiversity and other international obligations such as AEWA.

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

57. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

☒ Yes

Please list all non-contracting parties, which were approached, and describe each case, including achieved progress

> Poland was in the close bilateral cooperation several meetings invited to join AEWA and during the last meeting (October 2011 in Warszawa) explained the intention to become a AEWA member state. In a discussion with Poland in 2012 it became clear that the preparation of the accession takes time and is not in a short term possible.

58. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 5.3)

☒ Yes

Please list the IIT projects (see the full roster here) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> - Research + Development Project "Population Changes of migratory birds of the Wadden Sea, North and Baltic Seas", 2011-2013.

- The second edition of the "Helgoländer Papier" (containing recommendations for distances between wind power stations and breeding/roosting sites of sensitive bird species and their protected habitats has been prepared by the Federal State Institutions for Bird Conservation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://www.vogelschutzwarten.de>

59. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Germany is offering each year 25.600,- € voluntary contribution to AEWA.

Furthermore for the AEWA MoP 2015 an even higher extraordinary support (more than 70.000,-) is foreseen. Should there be any unspent granted money left, this might be used for the Small Grants Fund (after German approval of a request by the AEWA secretariat).

60. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

☒ Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> cf. answer given above

61. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

☒ Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> The National Strategy on Biological diversity and the related coordination mechanisms help to implement AEWA too. Furthermore the national implementation of the EC Habitats- Directive and the EC Bird Directive serve AEWA too. Both directives are transposed in national legislation, legally binding and obligatory instruments of nature conservation authorities in Germany.

As a coordination body between the Federal government and the German Länder the so called LANA = Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Naturschutz (and its working group are an essential coordination mechanism.

62. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, site twinning schemes with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

☒ Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

› In 2014 a Memorandum of Understanding between the Waddensea states and Mauritania was signed during a Ministerial conference which is the basis of a site twinning cooperation.

63. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› Germany has agreed on the National Strategy to implement the CBD requirements - this strategy includes respective benefits for AEWA issues too. Furthermore the German AEWA officer was involved in liaising the AichiTargets under the strategic plan of CMS - the mother convention of AEWA.

64. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

› The UNEP Group of Executive Secretaries of the Nature Protection MEAs is already a good forum for a linking between respective MEAs under the UNEP umbrella. This group might dedicate attention to the subject too, how to involve other nature protection MEAs not falling under the UNEP umbrella to make the joint work for all concerned more efficient and effective.

German wellcomes the activities of the respective secretariats liaising services of CMS and AEWA for a mutual benefit.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

65. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Weidauer, A., Schulz, A., Kulemeyer, C., Schleicher, K., Röhrbein, V., Coppack, T. (2011): Die Eisente als Modell der ökologischen Klimafolgenforschung: projizierte Winterquartiere in der Ostsee in Abhängigkeit von Eisbedeckung und Wassertiefe. - Vogelwarte Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft (DO-G) (Hrsg.), Band 49, Heft 4. S. 241 f.

Bairlein F., Exo K-M (2007) Climate change and migratory waterbirds in the Wadden Sea – wadden sea ecosystems No 23 S. 43-52

In Germany, there are only limited numbers of research project dealing explicitly with the impact of climate change on individual waterbird species. In contrast, research focuses on the investigation of the impacts of climate change on important habitats, ecosystems and conservation areas. Insights gained in these studies enable the conservation of species by protecting their habitats.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Bonn A., Macgregor N., Stadler J., Korn H., Stiffel S., Wolf K. & van Dijk N. (2014) Helping ecosystems in Europe to adapt to climate change – publisher by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

Narberhaus I., Krause J. & Bernitt U. (2012) Bedrohte Biodiversität in der deutschen Nord- und Ostsee – Empfindlichkeit gegenüber anthropogenen Nutzungen und den Effekten des Klimawandels. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 116 Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

Schuchardt B., Wittig S. & Schirmer M. (2010) Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf Wattenmeer und Ästuare: Konsequenzen für den Naturschutz. - Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 91, Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN): 227-244.

Philippart K. & Epping E. (2009) Climate change and ecology. In: Marencic, H. & Vlas, J. de (Eds) Quality Status Report 2009. Wadden Sea Ecosystem No. 25. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Group, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Rabitsch et al. (2011) carried out a comprehensive investigation of the vulnerability of animals to climate change in Germany. In total 515 species were selected, thereof 143 bird species. Based on defined criteria a climate sensitivity analysis was conducted.

Rabitsch W., Winter M., Kühn E., Kühn I., Götzl M., Essl F. & Gruttke H. (2011) Auswirkungen des rezenten Klimawandels auf die Fauna in Deutschland. Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt Heft 98 published by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> Project title: "Impacts of Climate Change on fauna, flora and habitats, as well as adaptation strategies"

Project manager: Beierkuhnlein C., Jentsch A., Reineking B.

Coworkers: Jaeschke A., Reitz E., Bittner T., Dempe H., Singer A.

The overall aims of the project initiated by the BfN (Bundesamt für Naturschutz / Federal Agency for Nature

Conservation) was first the synthesis of available data and current knowledge on the effects of climate change on species and their habitats, and second the delineation of specific adaptation strategies for nature conservation.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

☒ Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> There is no special action plan dealing explicitly with the adaptation of waterbirds to climate change. As already mentioned in the answer to question 65a the conservation of species in Germany is centered on the conservation of the habitat and the preservation of ecosystem functions.

The national strategy on biological diversity ("Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt", see link below) contains a subsection with the topic 'Biodiversity and Climate Change' listing procedures for proactive adaptations to climate change.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt](#) - The national strategy on biological diversity contains a subsection with the topic 'Biodiversity and Climate Change'.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

☒ No

66. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> All efforts which are made in order to help ecosystems and habitats of waterbird to adapt to climate change comply with the criteria of the AEWA Guidelines.

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

67. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

67.1 List challenges

> The first case of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N8) was documented in a Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) in November 2014 in Western Pomerania. In the following months, the virus was moreover documented in 4 Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) in Saxony and Thuringia as well as in a Great Black-Backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) in Lower-Saxony. The highly pathogenic H5N8 virus seems to be the result of a reassortment of the highly pathogenic H5N1 with other subtypes of the virus.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> No further guidance or information needed

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Risikobewertung H5N1 Virus in deutschen Gefl gelbest nden vom 17.02.2011.pdf - Risk assessment

67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> In Germany discussions on the pathways of spread of bird flue are ongoing. The role of wild birds as pathogens is under discussion.

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

☒ I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> June 2015