

National Summary for Article 12

1. General information

1.1 Number and area of SPAs

The table below provides the total number and total area of sites designated under the Birds Directive (Special Protection Areas, SPAs), terrestrial area of sites and number and area of marine sites (i.e. any site with a marine component).

Empty cells in tables mean that the component requested was not applicable.

All		Terrestrial	Marine	
No.	Area (km ²)	Area (km ²)	No.	Area (km ²)
59	11486,23	9930,77	10	1555,46
Date of database used: 14-12-2012				

1.2 Number of SPAs with comprehensive management plans

Number of SPAs for which comprehensive management plans have been adopted: **6**

Percentage of the network area covered by comprehensive management plans: **11%**

Number of sites for which management plans are under preparation (optional field): **1**

1.3 Research and other work on bird populations

This section provides an indication of whether any of the activities listed in the section 6 of the General report have been carried out during the reporting period (for more details and references see the General report - the link to the report is given after the section 7 of this national summary).

National bird atlas: **yes**

National bird monitoring overview(s): **yes**

National bird red list: **no**

Other publication(s) of EU-wide interest: **yes**

2. Number of bird species/populations

This section provides a summary of the number of bird taxa (species and subspecific populations) for which a species-based report was completed, including a breakdown by season, and by subsets (e.g. Annex I, SPA trigger and non-native species).

Season	All native taxa	Annex I	SPA trigger	Non-native
Breeding	194	62	53	2
Wintering	59	17	24	0
Passage	2	1	1	0
Total	255	80	78	2

Note: These statistics are based on the revised checklists. The harmonisation of the codes used for 'presence status' was needed and the summary of changes in comparison to the reported information by the Member State can be consulted through this link: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting_Tool/Documents/Art_12_checklist_changes.

Occasional or vagrant species, and species that went extinct nationally prior to 1980 (i.e. around the time the Birds Directive came into force), if indicated are excluded.

Number of taxa that went extinct nationally after 1980: **2**

Number of newly arriving taxa: **1**

Number of taxa on checklist for which no reports received: **2**

3. Information on trends

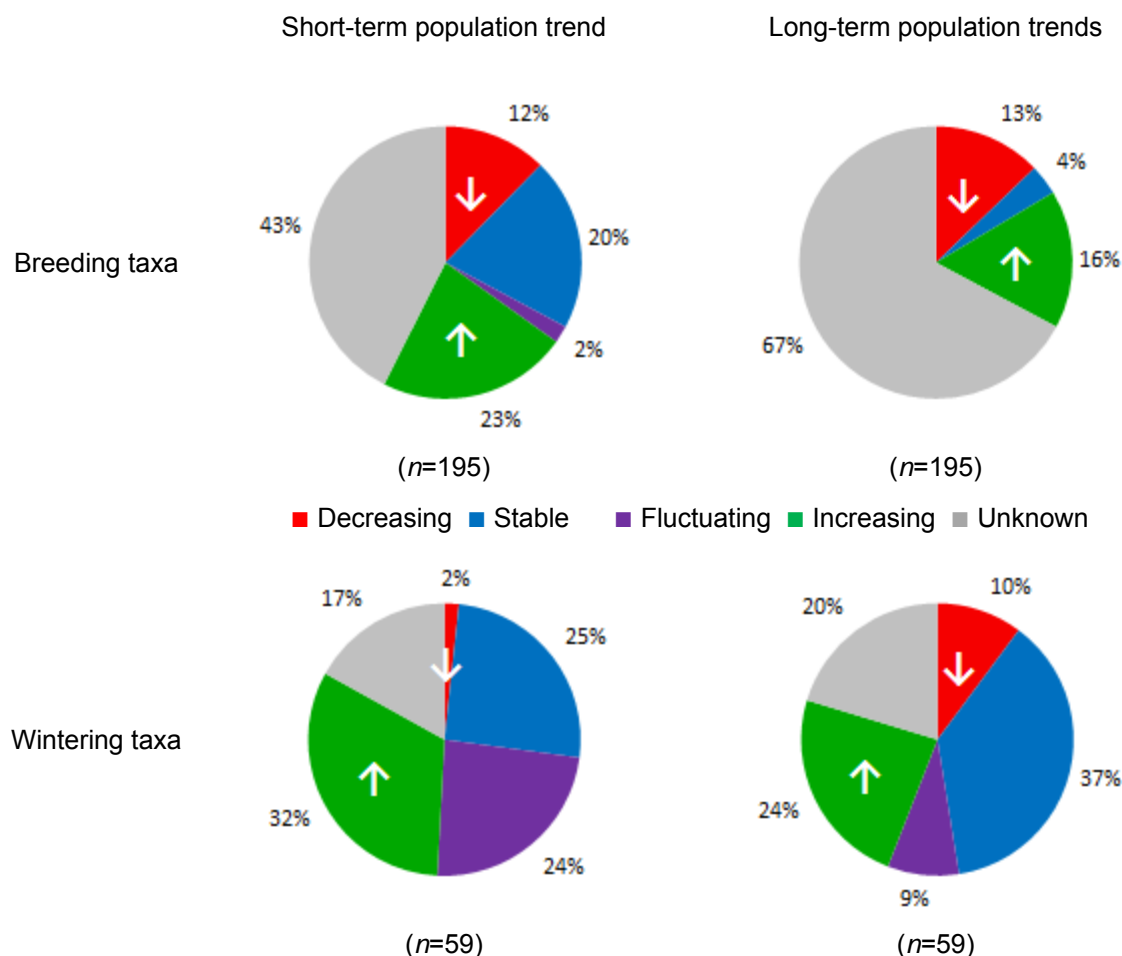
This section provides information about trends of national bird populations.

Note: Article 12 reporting covers only a subset of Wintering taxa occurring in the national territory.

3.1 Population trends

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends. Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The percentages are shown separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Note: The trend category ‘unknown’ may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.



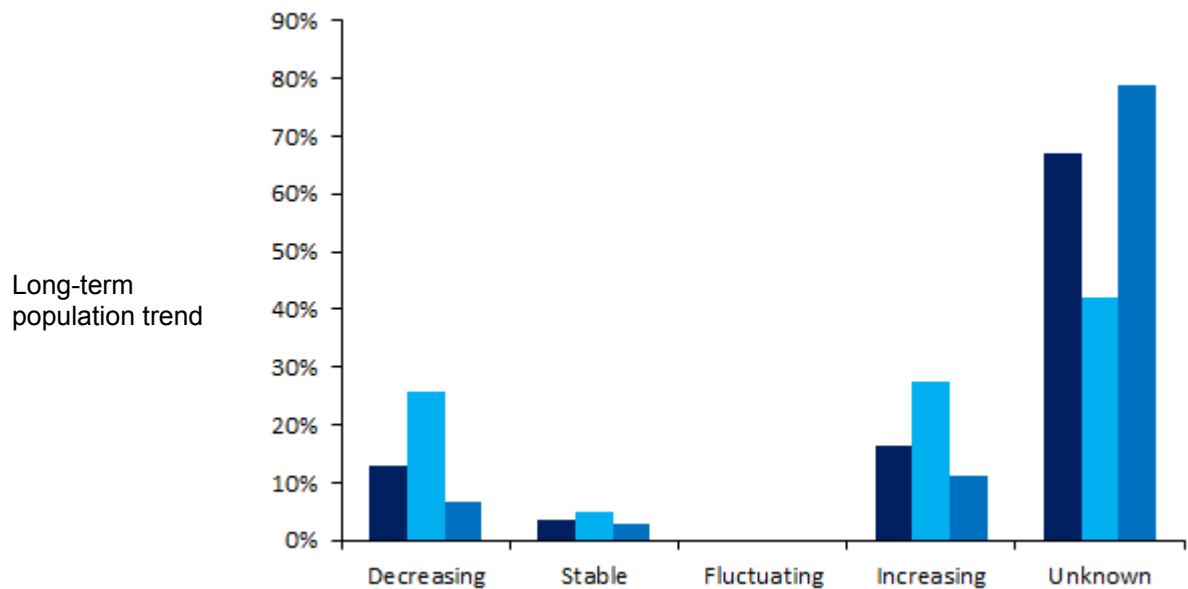
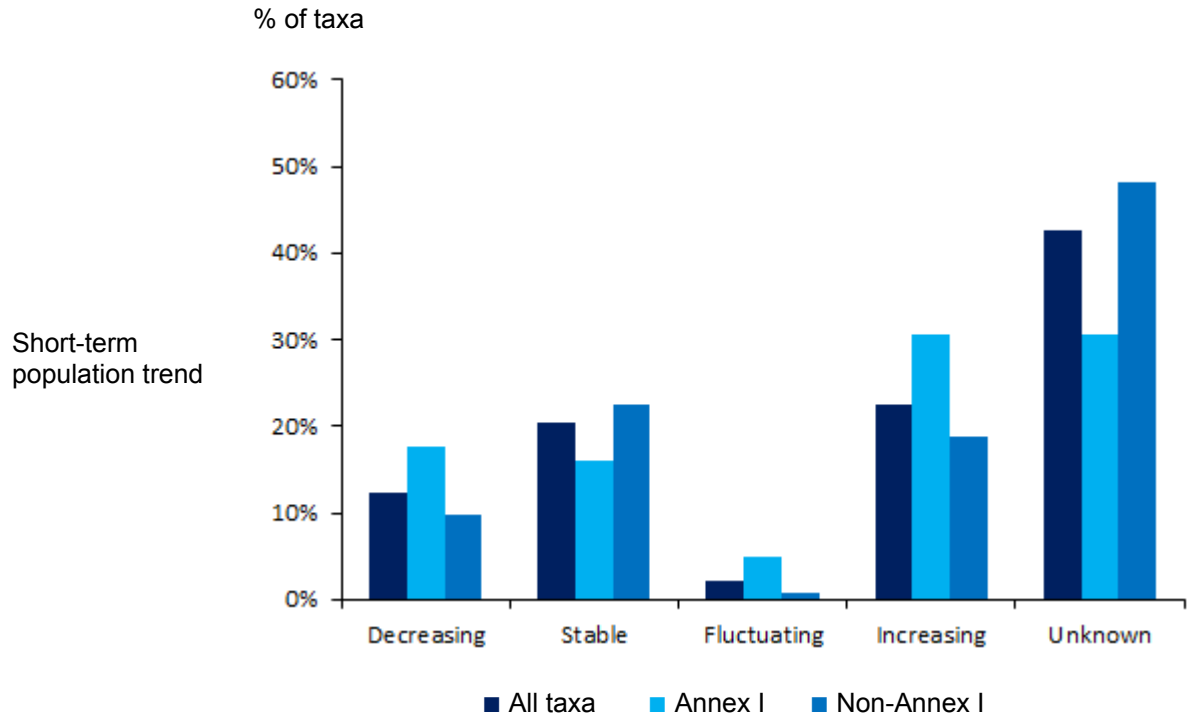
The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends.

Population trend	Breeding taxa		Wintering taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	24	25	1	6
Stable	40	7	15	22
Fluctuating	4		14	5
Increasing	44	32	19	14
Unknown	83	131	10	12

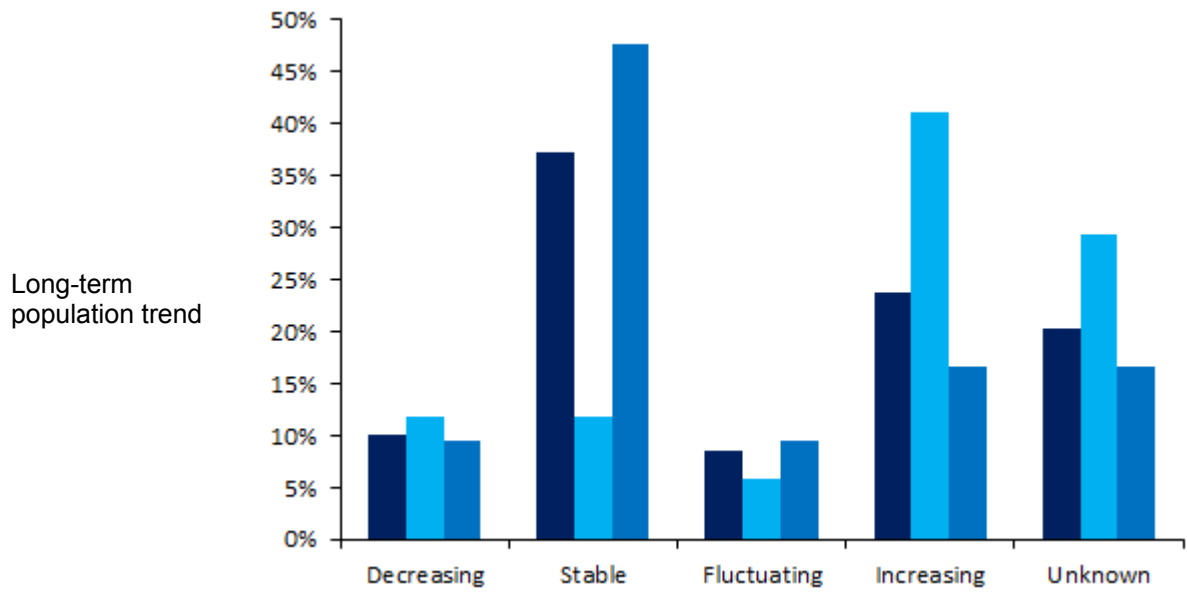
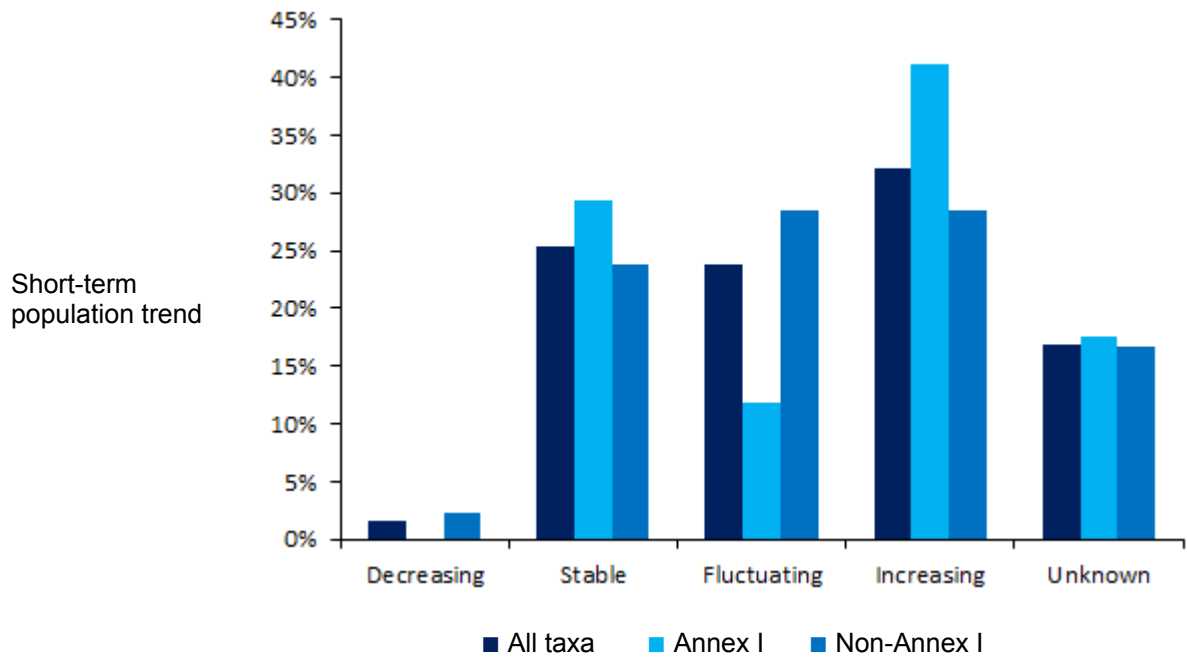
3.2 Comparison of population trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.1). Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The graphs show results separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Breeding taxa



Wintering tax



The tables show the numbers of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Breeding taxa

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	24	11	13	25	16	9
Stable	40	10	30	7	3	4
Fluctuating	4	3	1			
Increasing	44	19	25	32	17	15
Unknown	83	19	64	131	26	105

Wintering taxa

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	1		1	6	2	4
Stable	15	5	10	22	2	20
Fluctuating	14	2	12	5	1	4
Increasing	19	7	12	14	7	7
Unknown	10	3	7	12	5	7

3.3 Comparison of short- and long-term population trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term population trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in their national status. The tables in this section show the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Breeding taxa

Long-term population trend	Short-term population trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing	14	4	1		6	25
Stable	1	5			1	7
Fluctuating						
Increasing		5	2	18	7	32
Unknown	9	26	1	26	69	131
Total	24	40	4	44	83	195

Wintering taxa

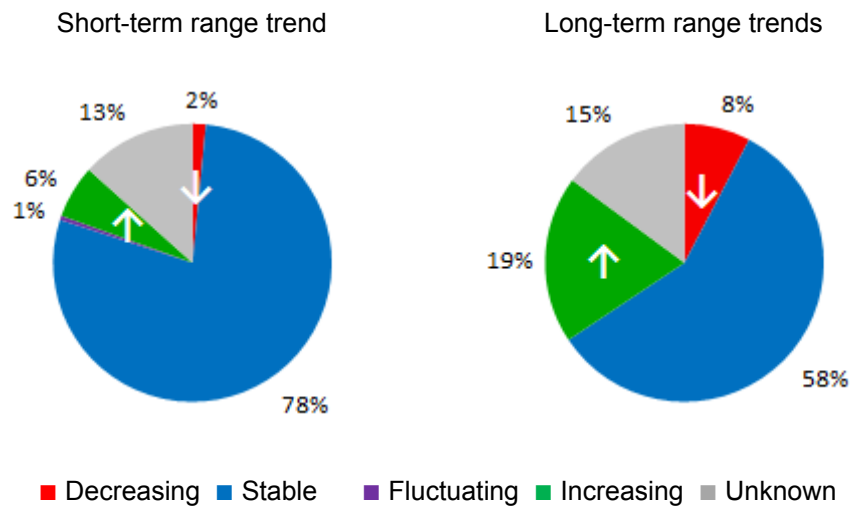
Long-term population trend	Short-term population trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing	1	1	1	3		6
Stable		9	8	5		22
Fluctuating		1	4			5
Increasing		3		11		14
Unknown		1	1		10	12
Total	1	15	14	19	10	59

3.4 Breeding range trends

Summary of the direction of short- and long-term range trends for breeding taxa.

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown breeding range trends. Both short- and long-term trends are included.

Note: The trend category 'unknown' may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.

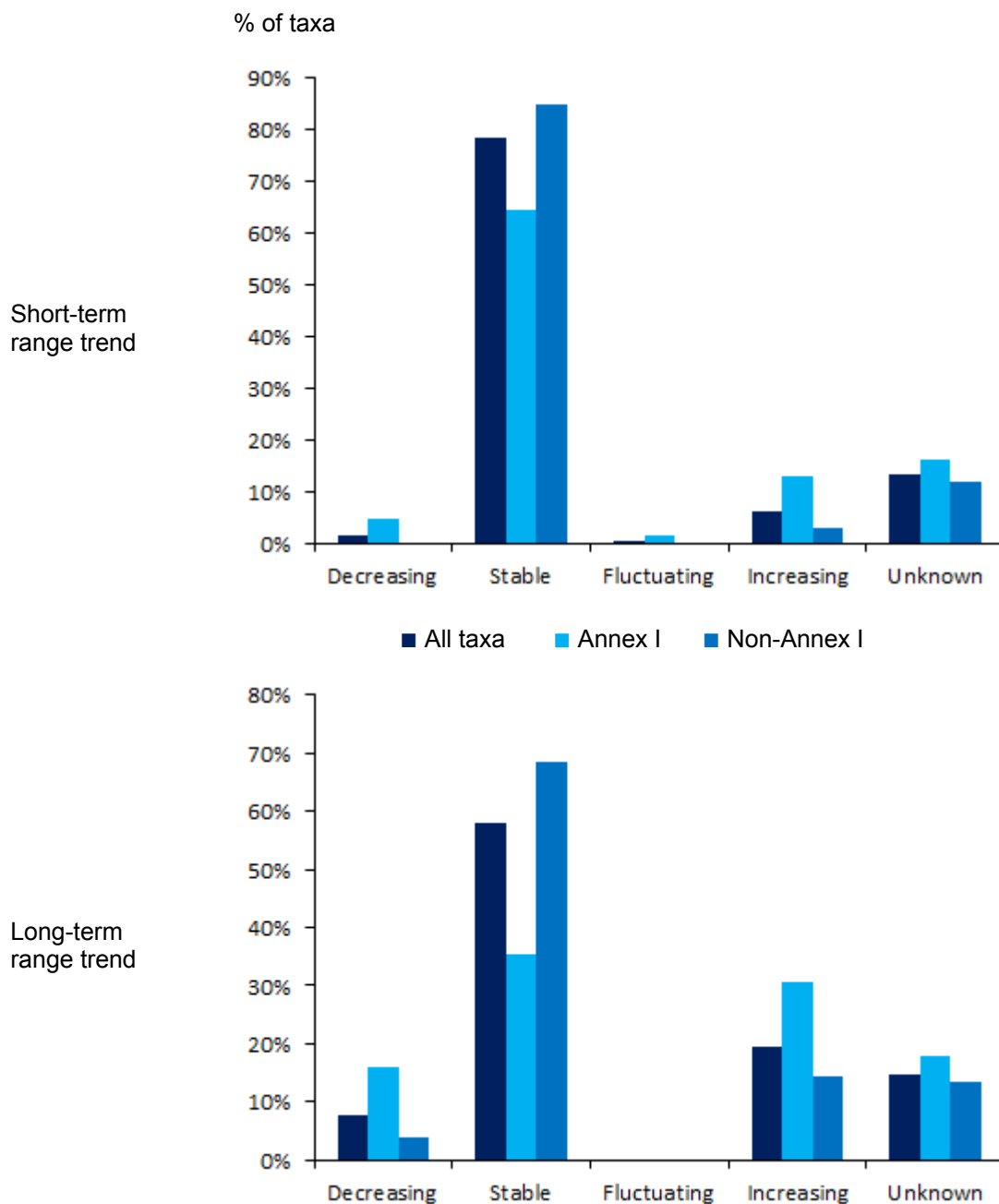


The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown range trends.

Breeding range trend	Breeding taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	3	15
Stable	153	113
Fluctuating	1	
Increasing	12	38
Unknown	26	29

3.5 Comparison of breeding range trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.4). Both short- and long-term population trends are included.



The table shows the numbers of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	3	3		15	10	5
Stable	153	40	113	113	22	91
Fluctuating	1	1				
Increasing	12	8	4	38	19	19
Unknown	26	10	16	29	11	18

3.6 Comparison of short- and long-term range trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term range trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in national status. The table in this section shows the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Long-term range trend	Short-term range trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing	3	11			1	15
Stable		101		1	11	113
Fluctuating						
Increasing		27		7	4	38
Unknown		14	1	4	10	29
Total	3	153	1	12	26	195

4. Implementation of international species plans

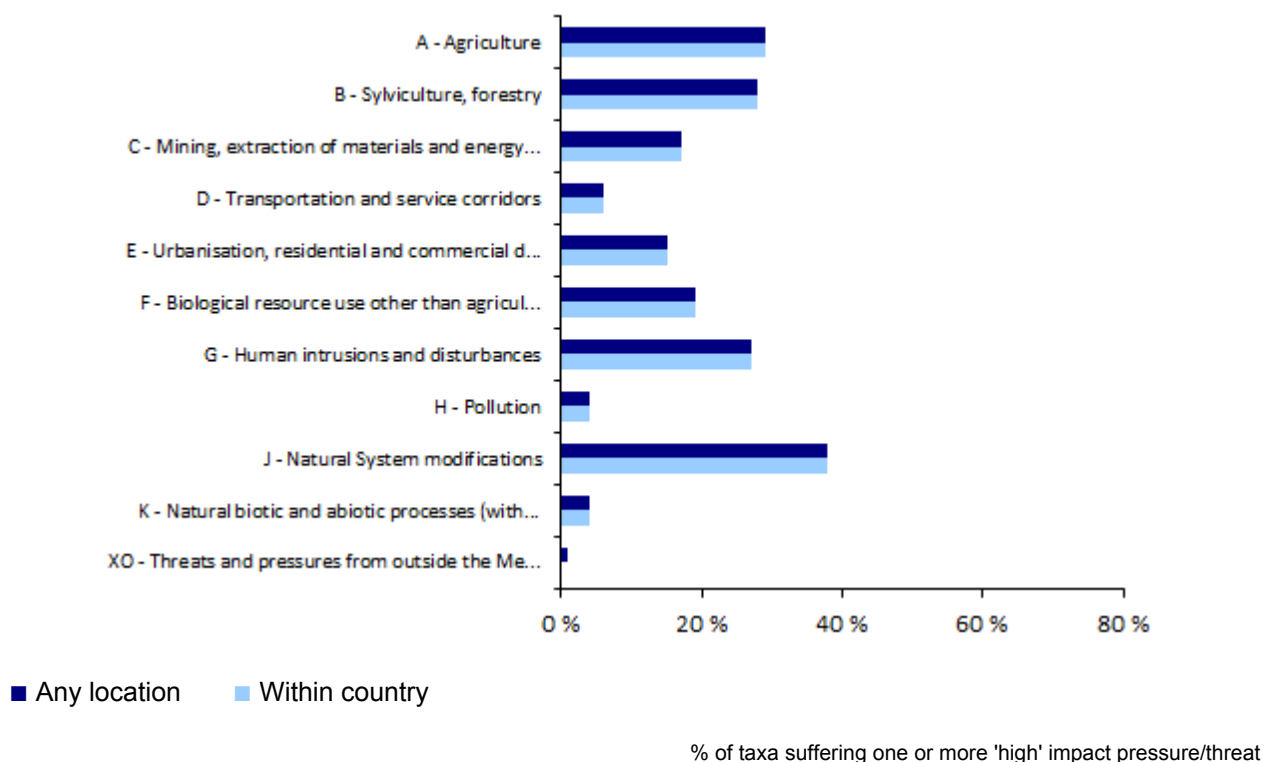
This section provides a summary of national implementation of international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs) containing proposed actions in the Member State. The table shows the number of taxa with international plans and the number with national plans adopted.

Type of plan	No. of taxa with international SAP, MP and BMS	No. of taxa with national plan adopted
Species Action Plan (SAP)	20	
Management Plan (MP)	11	
Brief Management Statement (BMS)		

5. Frequency of main pressures and threats

This section provides a summary of the main pressures/threats reported for taxa triggering SPA classification nationally. Only pressures/threats reported as having 'high' impact are considered in this section (one or more pressures/threats under each of the level 1 categories). For these high-impact pressures/threats a distinction is made in the bar-chart of those pressures/threats reported by the MS as primarily operating inside the Member State, or elsewhere.

Note: The figures under section 5 cover only taxa triggering SPA classifications nationally, i.e. those listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified, as identified in the species checklist.



Note: Threat/pressure categories not reported are omitted.

Total number of taxa considered in the calculation: **78**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat within country (or no pressure/threat reported): **7**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat in any location (or no pressure/threat reported): **7**

Pressure and threat categories	Number of taxa for which this threat/pressure was reported as having a 'high' impact
A - Agriculture	23
B - Sylviculture, forestry	22
C - Mining, extraction of materials and energy production	13
D - Transportation and service corridors	5
E - Urbanisation, residential and commercial development	12
F - Biological resource use other than agriculture & forestry	15
G - Human intrusions and disturbances	21
H - Pollution	3
J - Natural System modifications*	30
K - Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)	3
XO - Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	1

*e.g. fire and fire suppression, dredging, water abstractions from surface waters

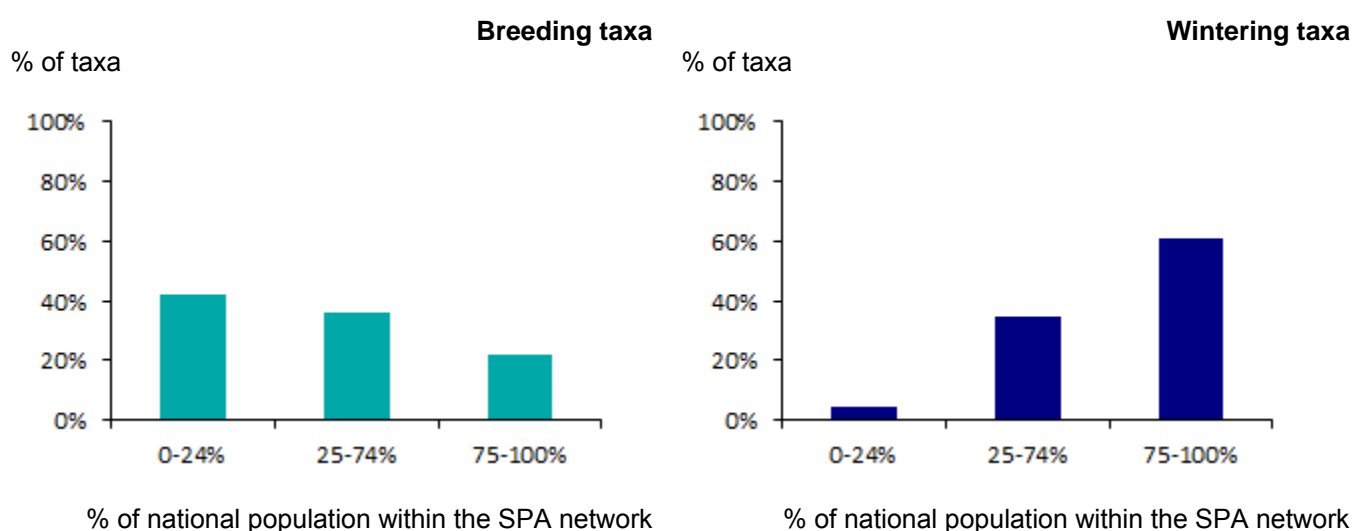
6. SPA coverage and conservation measures

Note: The figures under section 6 cover only taxa listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified nationally, as identified in the species checklist.

6.1 Coverage of SPA trigger species populations by SPA network

This section provides a summary of the proportions of national populations of SPA trigger taxa occurring within the national SPA network. These graphs (separate graphs for wintering and breeding taxa) show the percentages of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPAs.

The geometric mean is used if Member States have reported minimum and maximum values. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based.

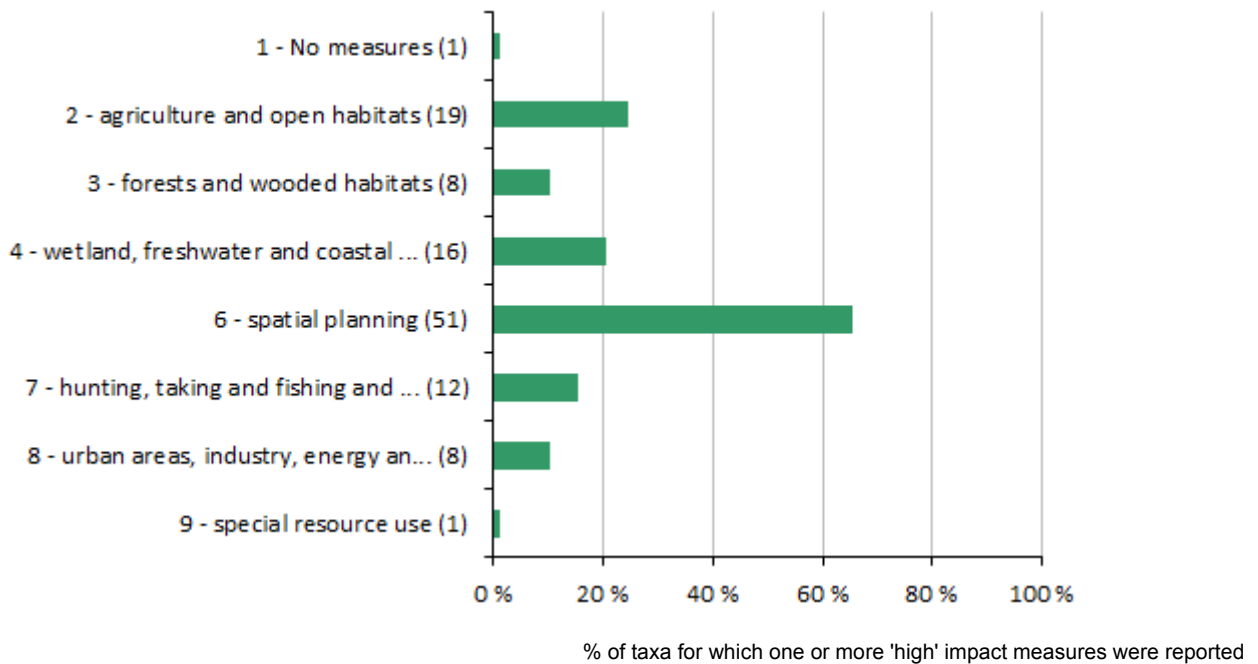


This table shows the number of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPA sites.

Taxa	Number of taxa				Total
	0-24%	25-74%	75-100%	unknown or not relevant	
Breeding taxa	21	18	11	3	53
Wintering taxa	1	8	14	1	24

6.2 Main conservation measures

This section provides information on the relative importance of conservation measures at level 1 implemented during the reporting period for SPA trigger taxa. The graph shows the percentages of taxa for which one or more 'high' importance conservation measure was implemented.



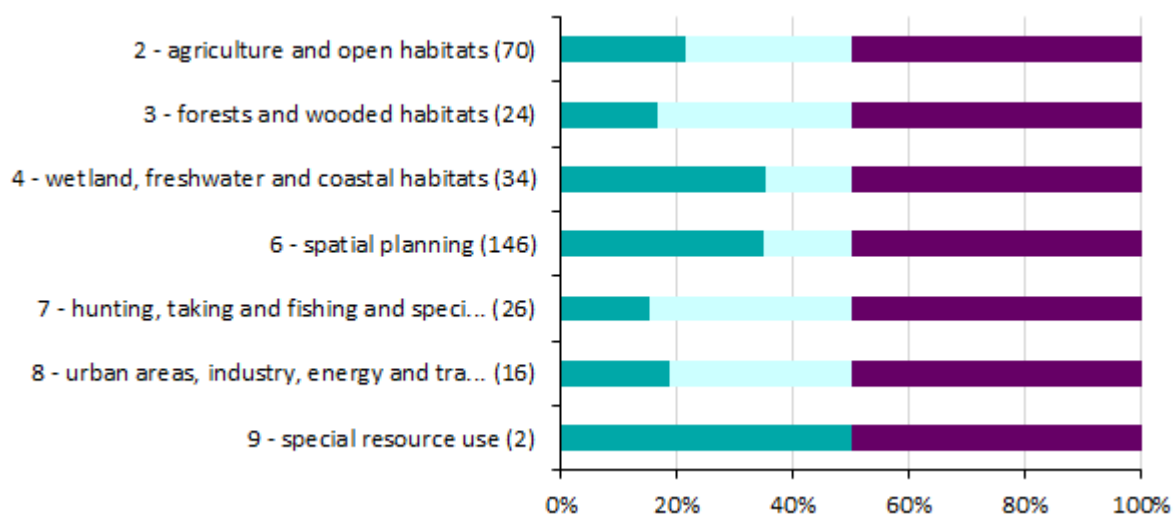
Note: Numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of reports where measure 1, 2, etc. is noted as being of high importance. Measures not reported are omitted.

Total number of assessments considered in the calculation: **78**

Number of assessments with no high ranking conservation measures or no conservation measures at all reported: **12**

6.3 Impact of conservation measures

This section provides information on effects of implemented conservation measures for each level 1 measure category. The figure shows, for each level 1 measure category, the frequency of reported effects. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based (full names of the measures are shown in the table).



% of bird taxa for which a particular effect of a 'high' impact measure was reported

■ maintain ■ enhance ■ longterm ■ no effect ■ unknown or not evaluated

Note: The numbers in brackets correspond to the total number of reported effects for all 'high' importance measures.

Measure	Number of reports				
	maintain	enhance	longterm	no effect	unknown or not evaluated
2 - Measures related to agriculture and open habitats	15	20			35
3 - Measures related to forests and wooded habitats	4	8			12
4 - Measures related to wetland, freshwater and coastal habitats	12	5			17
6 - Measures related to spatial planning	51	22			73
7 - Measures related to hunting, taking and fishing and species management	4	9			13
8 - Measures related to urban areas, industry, energy and transport	3	5			8
9 - Measures related to special resource use	1				1

The following categories were used by the Member States to show effects of implemented conservation measures:

- Maintain** – when the conservation measure is required to maintain the population size on the present level and/or to prevent any declining trend.
- Enhance** – when the conservation measure is required to increase the population size from a currently low level and/or to prevent a further declining trend – alone or in conjunction with other measures.
- Long-term** – measure without short-term effect – one reporting cycle or less – but long-term positive effect in terms of increase of population size and/or turning a declining trend is expected.
- No effect** – measure without effect or that needs adaptation and that is not delivering any conservation benefit; measure failed in achieving its objectives or had adverse effects.
- Unknown effect**.
- Not evaluated** - if the effect of the measure has not been evaluated.

7. Data quality and completeness

7.1 Mandatory information missing or reported as unknown (%)

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of the data gaps in the report; most of these gaps are due to insufficient knowledge. This section does not refer to potential errors or technical problems in the Member State's report and concentrates on what is relevant for evaluating data completeness.

The tables give the percentages of bird taxa with unknown or missing information for components of bird status.

Note: The statistics on missing and unknown information may also include missing and unknown information for recent coloniser, species which are on verge of extinction or species with marginal population in the national territory for which certain fields in the reporting format may not be relevant and therefore corresponding information was not reported.

7.1 a) Mandatory information missing (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	0
	Trend (short)	7
	Trend (long)	21
Population (winter)	Size	0
	Trend (short)	1.7
	Trend (long)	5
Range (breeding)	Area	0
	Trend (short)	5
	Trend (long)	10
Pressures & threats		0
SPA network	Coverage	0
	Measures	0
Maps		0

7.1. b) Mandatory information reported as unknown (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	5
	Trend (short)	43
	Trend (long)	64
Population (winter)	Size	7
	Trend (short)	17
	Trend (long)	20
Range (breeding)	Area	1
	Trend (short)	13
	Trend (long)	11
Pressures & threats		4
SPA network	Coverage	6
	Measures	0
Maps		1.6

7.2 Data quality reported for key population and range parameters (%)

This section presents statistics on the data quality reported by Member States for key parameters of bird status.

Data quality	Breeding population			Breeding range			Wintering population		
	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Area	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)
Good (%)	7	8	2	16	5	2	46	53	24
Moderate (%)	58	36	18	82	68	80	39	29	49
Poor (%)	30	13	12	1	14	3	8	2	7
No data (%)	5	43	67	2	13	15	7	17	20

Source of information:

[Link to the national general report on CDR](#)

[Link to the national report for birds on CDR](#)

8. Bird species/subspecific populations reported

This section provides the list of bird taxa reported by the Member State, and the population size and short-term population trend direction ('+' increasing, '-' decreasing, '0' stable, 'F' fluctuating, 'x' unknown) for breeding and wintering taxa (the order of species follows the alphabetical order). For SPA trigger taxa occurring on passage an indication of presence or the size of the population is also provided.

For breeding taxa, population size is reported as number of breeding pairs, with just a few exceptions (which are indicated in the table), whereas population sizes for all wintering and passage taxa are in individuals.

Taxa listed on Annex I of the Directive are identified with a 'Y' in the 'Annex I' column. If the Member State reported on non-native taxa (other than for the three taxa listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive) the summary on these taxa is given in a separate table.

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A619	<i>Accipiter gentilis gentilis</i>	N	300-500 (x)		
A633	<i>Accipiter nisus nisus</i>	N	500-1500 (x)		P
A298	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	N	1000-5000 (-)		
A294	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Y			P
A297	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	N	2500-10000 (-)		
A168	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	N	500-1000 (x)	108 (F)	
A324	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	N	500000-1000000 (x)		
A079	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Y	5-8 (+)		
A247	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A229	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Y	1000-5000 (x)		
A110	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A054	<i>Anas acuta</i>	N		3255 (F)	
A056	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	N	50-100 (+)	7195 (+)	
A704	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	N		12368 (+)	
A050	<i>Anas penelope</i>	N		8485 (0)	
A705	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	N	(+)	16847 (+)	
A703	<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>	N	500-1000 (+)	2311 (+)	
A043	<i>Anser anser</i>	N		2600 (0)	
A255	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Y	5000-10000 (x)		
A259	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	N	1-50 (x)		
A256	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	N	500-1000 (x)		
A226	<i>Apus apus</i>	N	(x)		
A424	<i>Apus caffer</i>	Y	10-50 (x)		
A227	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	N	(0)		
A405	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Y	11-18 (+)		
A091	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Y	64-80 (+)		
A707	<i>Aquila fasciatus</i>	Y ^b	128-150 (+)		
A699	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>	N	1000-1500 (0)		
A634-A	<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> [West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa]	Y ^a	800-1000 (+)		
A635	<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>	Y ^a	5-15 (0)		
A169	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	N		2912-3010 (F)	
A222	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Y		100-160 (0)	
A221	<i>Asio otus</i>	N	200-1000 (0)		

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A218	<i>Athene noctua</i>	N	58000-137000 (F)		
A059	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	N	7-50 (0)	592 (F)	
A061	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	N		179 (F)	
A060-A	<i>Aythya nyroca</i> [West Mediterranean/North & West Africa]	Y	0-2 (x)		
A688-A	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> [W Europe, NW Africa (bre)]	Y ^a	1-5 cmales (0)		
A215	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Y	380-580 (0)		
A696	<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>	N	15000-25000 (-)		
A133	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Y	1000-5000 (x)		
A087	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A243	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Y	10000-50000 (x)		
A431	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	N	25-50 (-)		
A144	<i>Calidris alba</i>	N		3664-3794 (F)	
A149	<i>Calidris alpina</i> [all non-breeding populations]	N		30004 (0)	
A143	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	N		1122 (0)	
A147	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	N		397 (0)	
A670-A	<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i> [N Europe & W Siberia (bre)]	N		20- (F)	
A145	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	N		422 (0)	
A010	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Y	980-1070 (0)		
A224	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Y	1500-9000 cmales (x)		
A225	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	N	1200-10300 cmales (x)		
A366	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	N	500000-1000000 (x)		
A364	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A745	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A637	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> all others	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A288	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	N	2500-10000 (0)		
A682-A	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> [West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa]	Y ^a	1000-5000 (x)	3500-4000 (0)	
A726	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> [Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa]	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A137	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	N		4000-5500 (+)	
A734	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Y	5-50 (F)		
A667-A	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> [W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa]	Y ^a	10000-12000 (+)		
A030-A	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> [South-west Europe/West Africa]	Y	90-140 (0)		
A264	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A080	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Y	800-1000 (x)		
A081	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Y	100-200 bfemales (+)	250-1000 (+)	
A082	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Y	10-50 bfemales (+)		
A084	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Y	500-1000 bfemales (-)		
A289	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	N	100000-500000 (0)		
A211	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A373	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A206	<i>Columba livia</i> [livia and domestica]	N	(x)		
A207	<i>Columba oenas</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A687	<i>Columba palumbus palumbus</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A231	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Y	64-100 (-)		
A350	<i>Corvus corax</i>	N	500-1000 (-)		

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A743	<i>Corvus corone corone</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A347	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A113	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	N	100000-500000 cmales (0)		
A212	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	N	50000-100000 cmales (0)		
A454	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	N	100000-500000 (0)		
A738	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	N	500000-1000000 (+)		
A658	<i>Dendrocopos major</i> all others	N	100000-500000 (0)		
A240	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A697	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>	Y ^a	1000-2000 (-)		
A399	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Y	500-1500 (F)		
A378	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A377	<i>Emberiza cirius</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A376	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	N	100-500 (x)		
A379	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Y	1000-5000 (x)		
A381	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	N	100-500 (x)		
A269	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A739	<i>Erythropygia galactotes</i>	N	500-1000 (x)		
A098	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Y		100-500 (x)	
A095	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Y	480-484 (+)		
A709	<i>Falco peregrinus brookei</i>	Y ^a	80-100 (+)		
A099	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	N	250-500 (x)		
A096	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	N	1500-2500 (x)		
A657	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> all others	N	1000000-5000000 (0)		
A723	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	N	(+)	15461 (+)	
A126	<i>Fulica cristata</i> [Spain & Morocco]	Y		1-10 (0)	
A244	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A245	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Y	100000-500000 (x)		
A153	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N	3-10 (-)	20000- (x)	
A721	<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> [Europe & North Africa]	N	(+)		
A342	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A625-A	<i>Glaucopis pratensis pratensis</i> [Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa]	Y ^a	500-1000 (+)		
A639-B	<i>Grus grus grus</i> [other populations]	Y ^a		8485 (+)	
A078	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Y	500-1000 (+)		
A130	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	N		800-1000 (0)	
A092	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Y	1600-4000 (x)		
A131	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Y	1000-5000 (+)	900-1200 (+)	
A300	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A252	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A737	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A251	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A617-A	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> [W Europe, NW Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa]	Y ^a	100-500 (-)		
A233	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A338	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Y	100-500 (x)		
A655	<i>Lanius excubitor meridionalis</i> [[including koenigi]]	N	10000-50000 (-)		
A341	<i>Lanius senator</i>	N	10000-50000 (-)		

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A181	<i>Larus audouinii</i> [Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa]	Y	400-460 (+)		
A664	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> [Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa]	N	10-25 (x)	(x)	
A176	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Y		7000-8000 (0)	
A604	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	N	15000-40000 (x)	(x)	
A179	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	N	1-10 (x)	(x)	
A157	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Y		2513 (F)	
A614-A	<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> [Western Europe/NW & West Africa]	N		13400 (0)	
A292	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	N	1000-5000 (0)		
A369	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	N	100-500 (x)		
A246	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Y	100000-500000 (0)		
A271	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (0)		
A612	<i>Luscinia svecica cyanecula</i>	Y ^a		500-1000 (x)	
A152	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> [Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa]	N		(x)	
A706	<i>Melanitta nigra nigra</i> [W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa]	N		5900-20170 (0)	
A242	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Y	5000-10000 (-)		
A069	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	N		90 (-)	
A230	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	N	(-)		
A746	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A073	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Y	1000-2000 (x)		
A074	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Y	50-100 (-)	2000-5000 (+)	
A280	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	N	100-500 (x)		
A281	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A016	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	N		71000-115000 (x)	
A262	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A261	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A260	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	N	1000-5000 (+)		
A319	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	N	500-1000 (x)		
A077	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Y	50-100 (-)		
A058-A	<i>Netta rufina</i> [South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean]	N	100-500 (x)	169 (+)	
A768	<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> [Europe/Europe, North & West Africa]	N		1218 (F)	
A158	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	N		440-444 (F)	
A610-B	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> [W Europe, NW Africa (bre)]	Y ^a	160-200 (-)		
A390	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Y	102-210 (-)		
A278	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A279	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	Y	100-500 (x)		
A277	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A337	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	N	100000-500000 (0)		
A129	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Y	701 males (+)		
A214	<i>Otus scops</i>	N	3500-7700 (0)		
A094	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Y	0 (-)	50-100 (+)	
A656	<i>Parus ater</i> all others	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A329	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (+)		
A327	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A330	<i>Parus major</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (0)		
A620	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (0)		

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A771	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> all others	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A356	<i>Passer montanus</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A072	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Y	200-300 (x)		
A357	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	N	50000-100000 (-)		
A684	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i>	N	132-142 (0)		
A391	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	N		14600 (+)	
A115-X	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N	0-50 (x)		
A151	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Y		47 (0)	
A663-A	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> [West Mediterranean]	N		5133 (+)	
A273	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)		
A274	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	N	1000-5000 (+)		
A313	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A618	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)		
A343	<i>Pica pica</i>	N	100000-500000 (+)		
A235	<i>Picus viridis</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A607-A	<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i> [West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa]	Y ^a	150-200 (+)	1200 (+)	
A140	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Y		50000-453000 (F)	
A141	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa]	N		6500-9000 (+)	
A691	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>	N	300-1000 (+)		
A692	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> [Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa]	N		100-200 (+)	
A722	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Y ^a	120-200 (+)		
A720	<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i> [Europe (bre)]	Y ^a	1-10 cmales (x)		
A266	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	N	50000-100000 (x)		
A205	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Y	7-12 (0)		
A420	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Y	113-183 (0)		
A693	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Y		6000-18000 (x)	
A346	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Y	120-300 (0)		
A372	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)		
A718	<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i> [Europe & North Africa]	N	(x)		
A132-A	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> [Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)]	Y	170-500 (F)	8469 (+)	
A318	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)		
A249	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	N	10000-50000 (x)		
A188	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	N		500-1000 (x)	
A275	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	N	50-100 (x)		
A276	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A361	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (-)		
A332	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A631-A	<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i> [Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)]	Y ^a	350-750 (0)		
A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Y	1-10 (x)		
A731-A	<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> [Western Europe/West Africa]	Y ^a	1000-2000 (+)		
A209	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N	10000-50000 (+)		
A210	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	N	10000-50000 (-)		
A219	<i>Strix aluco</i>	N	8000-15000 (0)		
A352	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	N	500000-1000000 (x)		
A311	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (+)		

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding	Wintering	Passage
A310	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	N	100-500 (+)		
A770	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i> all others	N	100000-500000 (x)		
A309	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	N	50000-100000 (x)		
A303	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A306	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)		
A305	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	N	1000000-5000000 (-)		
A769	<i>Sylvia undata</i> all others	Y ^a	100000-500000 (+)		
A690	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i> [Europe & North-west Africa]	N	1000-5000 (+)		
A228	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	N	(x)		
A048	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	N	9-19 (+)	200 (+)	
A725-A	<i>Tetrax tetrax tetrax</i> [Mediterranean (sedentary)]	Y ^a	13250-21771 males (x)		
A161	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	N		80 (F)	
A164	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	N		276 (F)	
A165	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	N		25 (0)	
A162	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	N	1-50 (x)	3321 (F)	
A676	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> all others	N	1000000-5000000 (0)		
A283	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N	500000-1000000 (0)		
A285	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	N	5000-10000 (+)		
A287	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	N	10000-100000 (x)		
A213	<i>Tyto alba</i>	N	5700-7900 (0)		
A232	<i>Upupa epops</i>	N	100000-500000 (0)		
A419	<i>Uria aalge ibericus</i>	Y	1 i (-)		
A142	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> [Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia]	N	10-100 (x)		

Note: The abbreviation Y^a is used for taxa (typically subspecies) listed in the Annex I at higher taxonomical level. The code Y^b indicates that the Annex I contains a synonym of the name used in the checklist.

Non native taxa

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding
A765-X	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	N	100-1000 (+)

Sections 2 to 8 for Portugal – Azores (PT)

For Member States which had to provide reports for sub-national units, the sections 2 to 8 are provided separately for each sub-national unit.

2. Number of bird species/populations

This section provides a summary of the number of bird taxa (species and subspecific populations) for which a species-based report was completed, including a breakdown by season, and by subsets (e.g. Annex I, SPA trigger and non-native species).

Season	All native taxa	Annex I	SPA trigger	Non-native
Breeding	34	9	9	0
Wintering	0	0	0	0
Passage	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	9	0

Note: These statistics are based on the revised checklists. The harmonisation of the codes used for 'presence status' was needed and the summary of changes in comparison to the reported information by the Member State can be consulted through this link: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting_Tool/Documents/Art_12_checklist_changes.

Occasional or vagrant species, and species that went extinct nationally prior to 1980 (i.e. around the time the Birds Directive came into force), if indicated are excluded.

Number of taxa that went extinct nationally after 1980: **none**

Number of newly arriving taxa: **none**

Number of taxa on checklist for which no reports received: **none**

3. Information on trends

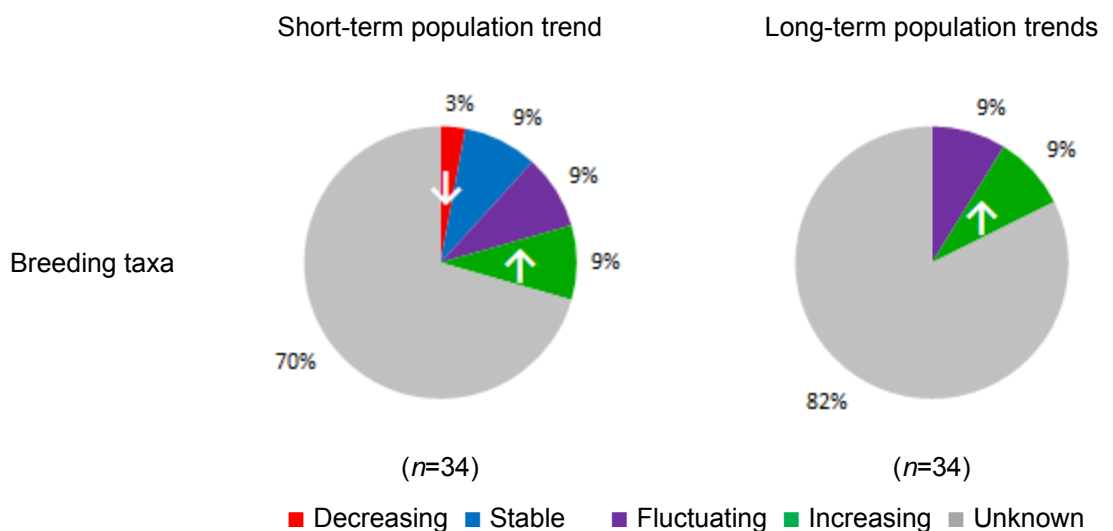
This section provides information about trends of national bird populations.

Note: Article 12 reporting covers only a subset of Wintering taxa occurring in the national territory.

3.1 Population trends

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends. Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The percentages are shown separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Note: The trend category ‘unknown’ may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.



Wintering taxa

NO DATA FOR THAT GRAPH

NO DATA FOR THAT GRAPH

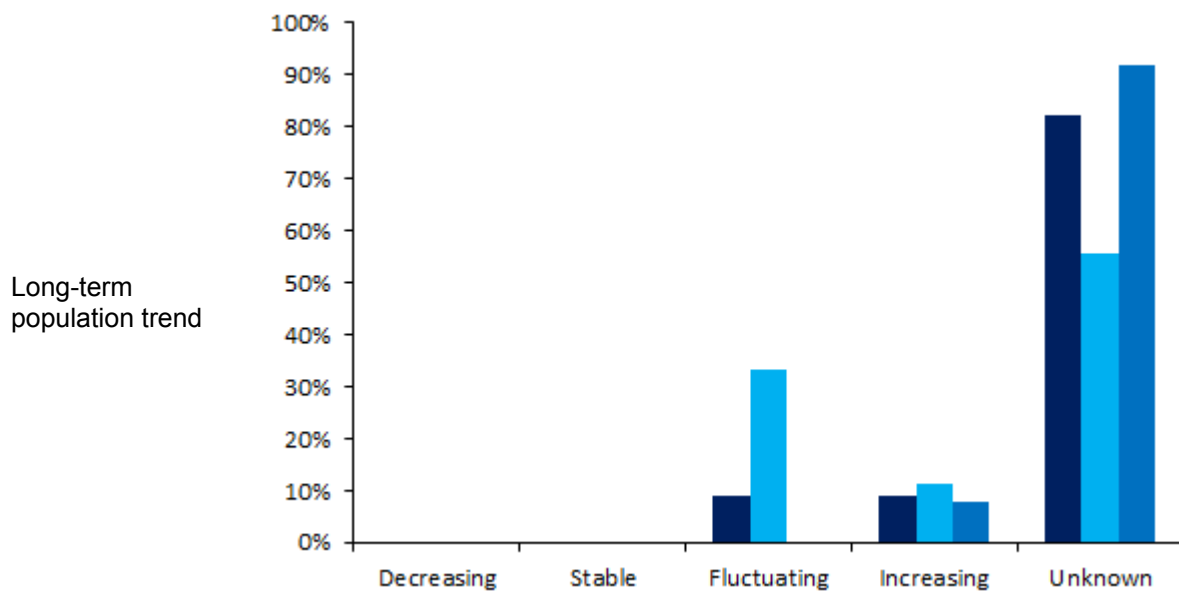
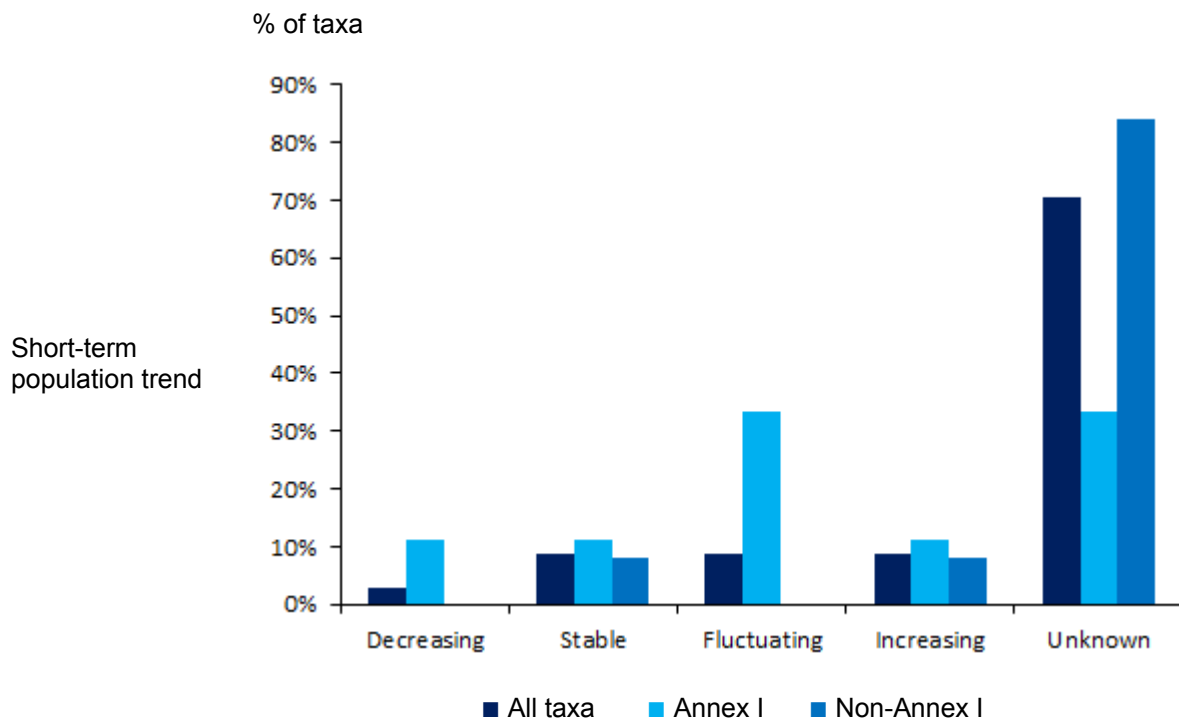
The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends.

Population trend	Breeding taxa		Wintering taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	1			
Stable	3			
Fluctuating	3	3		
Increasing	3	3		
Unknown	24	28		

3.2 Comparison of population trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.1). Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The graphs show results separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Breeding taxa



Wintering taxa

Short-term population trend

NO DATA FOR SHORT TERM GRAPH.

Long-term population trend

NO DATA FOR LONG TERM GRAPH.

The tables show the numbers of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Breeding taxa

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	1	1				
Stable	3	1	2			
Fluctuating	3	3		3	3	
Increasing	3	1	2	3	1	2
Unknown	24	3	21	28	5	23

Wintering taxa

NO DATA FOR THAT TABLE.

3.3 Comparison of short- and long-term population trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term population trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in their national status. The tables in this section show the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Breeding taxa

Long-term population trend	Short-term population trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing						
Stable						
Fluctuating			3			3
Increasing				3		3
Unknown	1	3			24	28
Total	1	3	3	3	24	34

Wintering taxa

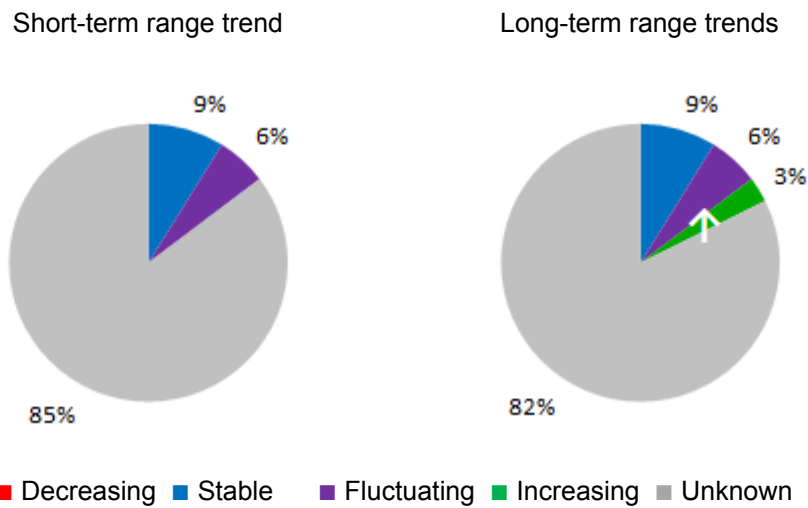
NO DATA FOR THAT TABLE.

3.4 Breeding range trends

Summary of the direction of short- and long-term range trends for breeding taxa.

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown breeding range trends. Both short- and long-term trends are included.

Note: The trend category 'unknown' may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.

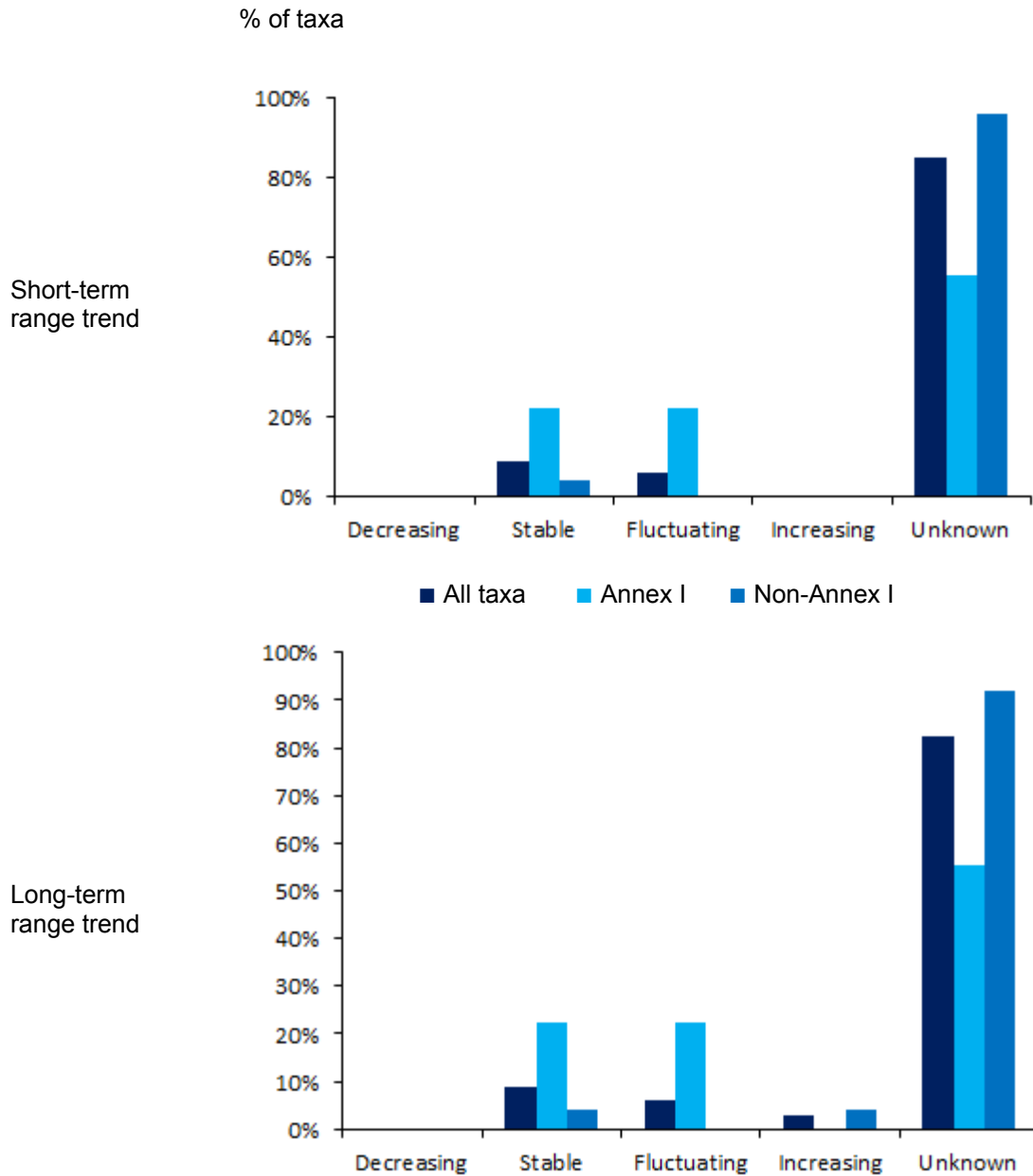


The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown range trends.

Breeding range trend	Breeding taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing		
Stable	3	3
Fluctuating	2	2
Increasing		1
Unknown	29	28

3.5 Comparison of breeding range trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.4). Both short- and long-term population trends are included.



The table shows the numbers of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing						
Stable	3	2	1	3	2	1
Fluctuating	2	2		2	2	
Increasing				1		1
Unknown	29	5	24	28	5	23

3.6 Comparison of short- and long-term range trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term range trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in national status. The table in this section shows the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Long-term range trend	Short-term range trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing						
Stable		3				3
Fluctuating			2			2
Increasing					1	1
Unknown					28	28
Total		3	2		29	34

4. Implementation of international species plans

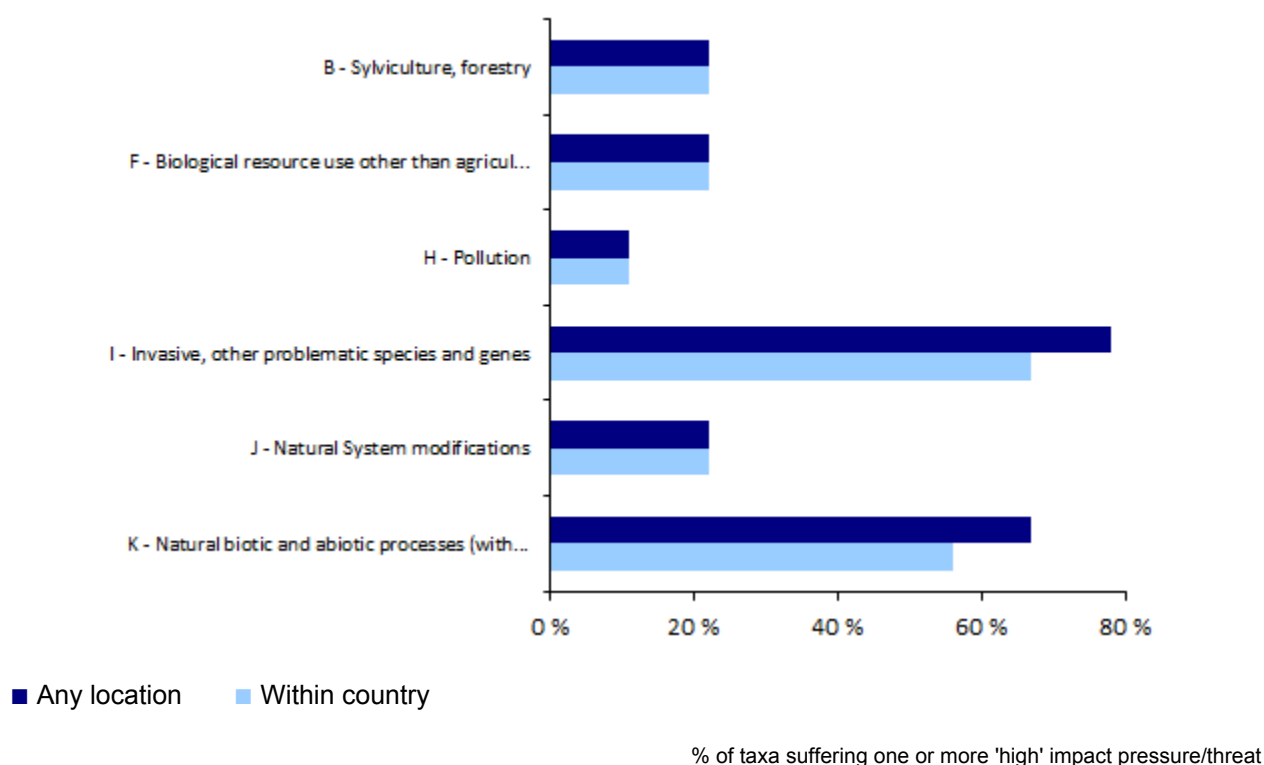
This section provides a summary of national implementation of international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs) containing proposed actions in the Member State. The table shows the number of taxa with international plans and the number with national plans adopted.

Type of plan	No. of taxa with international SAP, MP and BMS	No. of taxa with national plan adopted
Species Action Plan (SAP)	2	
Management Plan (MP)	1	
Brief Management Statement (BMS)		

5. Frequency of main pressures and threats

This section provides a summary of the main pressures/threats reported for taxa triggering SPA classification nationally. Only pressures/threats reported as having 'high' impact are considered in this section (one or more pressures/threats under each of the level 1 categories). For these high-impact pressures/threats a distinction is made in the bar-chart of those pressures/threats reported by the MS as primarily operating inside the Member State, or elsewhere.

Note: The figures under section 5 cover only taxa triggering SPA classifications nationally, i.e. those listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified, as identified in the species checklist.



Note: Threat/pressure categories not reported are omitted.

Total number of taxa considered in the calculation: **9**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat within country (or no pressure/threat reported): **1**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat in any location (or no pressure/threat reported): **none**

Pressure and threat categories	Number of taxa for which this threat/pressure was reported as having a 'high' impact
B - Sylviculture, forestry	2
F - Biological resource use other than agriculture & forestry	2
H - Pollution	1
I - Invasive, other problematic species and genes	7
J - Natural System modifications*	2
K - Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)	6

*e.g. fire and fire suppression, dredging, water abstractions from surface waters

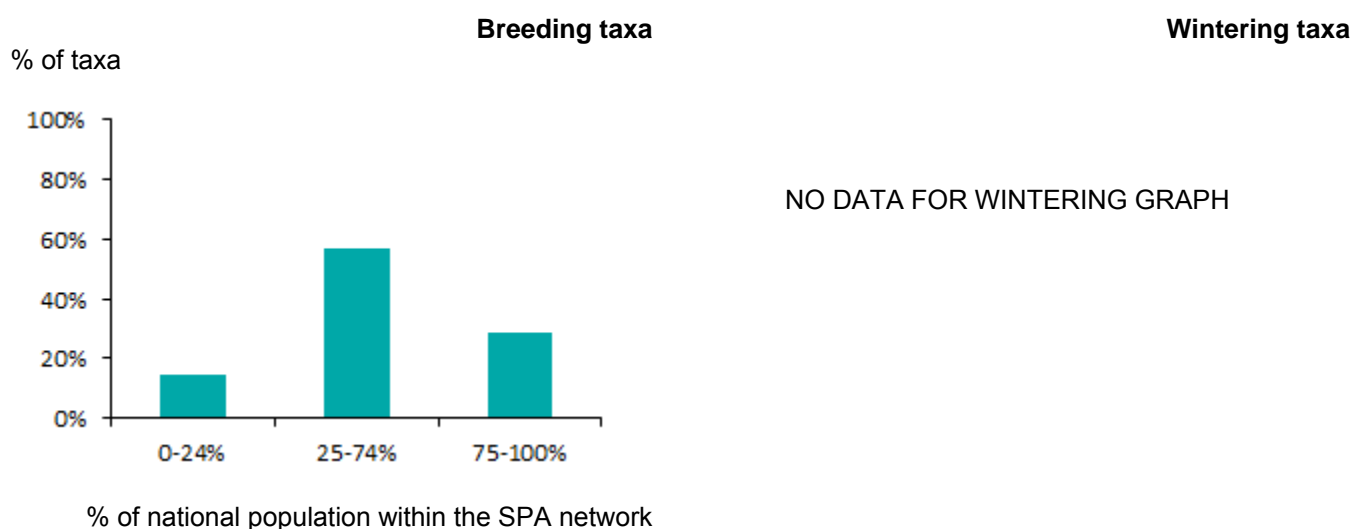
6. SPA coverage and conservation measures

Note: The figures under section 6 cover only taxa listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified nationally, as identified in the species checklist.

6.1 Coverage of SPA trigger species populations by SPA network

This section provides a summary of the proportions of national populations of SPA trigger taxa occurring within the national SPA network. These graphs (separate graphs for wintering and breeding taxa) show the percentages of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPAs.

The geometric mean is used if Member States have reported minimum and maximum values. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based.

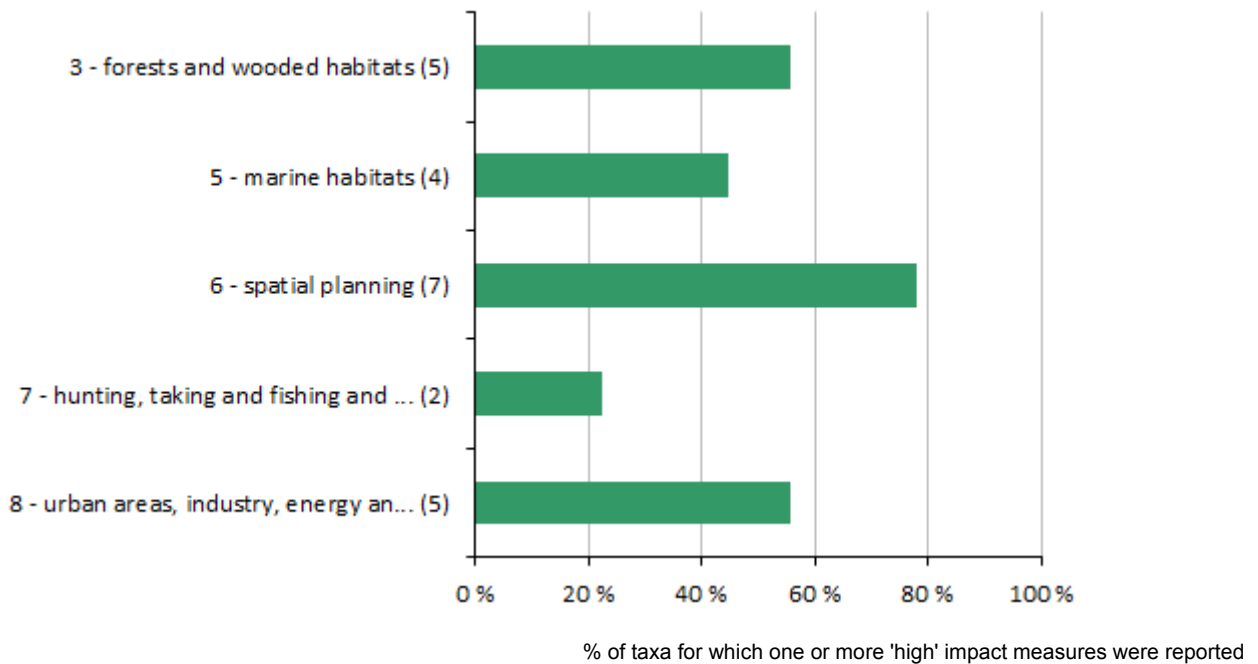


This table shows the number of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPA sites.

Taxa	Number of taxa				Total
	0-24%	25-74%	75-100%	unknown or not relevant	
Breeding taxa	1	4	2	2	9
Wintering taxa					

6.2 Main conservation measures

This section provides information on the relative importance of conservation measures at level 1 implemented during the reporting period for SPA trigger taxa. The graph shows the percentages of taxa for which one or more 'high' importance conservation measure was implemented.



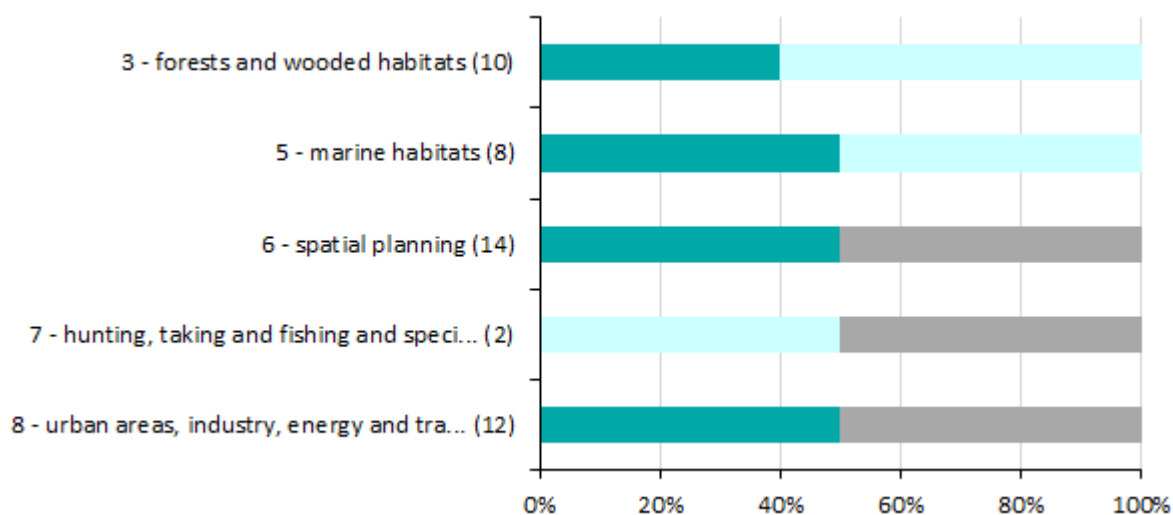
Note: Numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of reports where measure 1, 2, etc. is noted as being of high importance. Measures not reported are omitted.

Total number of assessments considered in the calculation: **9**

Number of assessments with no high ranking conservation measures or no conservation measures at all reported: **none**

6.3 Impact of conservation measures

This section provides information on effects of implemented conservation measures for each level 1 measure category. The figure shows, for each level 1 measure category, the frequency of reported effects. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based (full names of the measures are shown in the table).



% of bird taxa for which a particular effect of a 'high' impact measure was reported

■ maintain ■ enhance ■ longterm ■ no effect ■ unknown or not evaluated

Note: The numbers in brackets correspond to the total number of reported effects for all 'high' importance measures.

Measure	Number of reports				
	maintain	enhance	longterm	no effect	unknown or not evaluated
3 - Measures related to forests and wooded habitats	4	6			
5 - Measures related to marine habitats	4	4			
6 - Measures related to spatial planning	7		7		
7 - Measures related to hunting, taking and fishing and species management		1	1		
8 - Measures related to urban areas, industry, energy and transport	6		6		

The following categories were used by the Member States to show effects of implemented conservation measures:

- Maintain** – when the conservation measure is required to maintain the population size on the present level and/or to prevent any declining trend.
- Enhance** – when the conservation measure is required to increase the population size from a currently low level and/or to prevent a further declining trend – alone or in conjunction with other measures.
- Long-term** – measure without short-term effect – one reporting cycle or less – but long-term positive effect in terms of increase of population size and/or turning a declining trend is expected.
- No effect** – measure without effect or that needs adaptation and that is not delivering any conservation benefit; measure failed in achieving its objectives or had adverse effects.
- Unknown effect**.
- Not evaluated** - if the effect of the measure has not been evaluated.

7. Data quality and completeness

7.1 Mandatory information missing or reported as unknown (%)

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of the data gaps in the report; most of these gaps are due to insufficient knowledge. This section does not refer to potential errors or technical problems in the Member State's report and concentrates on what is relevant for evaluating data completeness.

The tables give the percentages of bird taxa with unknown or missing information for components of bird status.

Note: The statistics on missing and unknown information may also include missing and unknown information for recent coloniser, species which are on verge of extinction or species with marginal population in the national territory for which certain fields in the reporting format may not be relevant and therefore corresponding information was not reported.

7.1 a) Mandatory information missing (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	0
	Trend (short)	0
	Trend (long)	0
Population (winter)	Size	
	Trend (short)	
	Trend (long)	
Range (breeding)	Area	0
	Trend (short)	0
	Trend (long)	0
Pressures & threats		0
SPA network	Coverage	0
	Measures	0
Maps		0

7.1. b) Mandatory information reported as unknown (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	21
	Trend (short)	71
	Trend (long)	82
Population (winter)	Size	
	Trend (short)	
	Trend (long)	
Range (breeding)	Area	6
	Trend (short)	85
	Trend (long)	82
Pressures & threats		0
SPA network	Coverage	22
	Measures	0
Maps		6

7.2 Data quality reported for key population and range parameters (%)

This section presents statistics on the data quality reported by Member States for key parameters of bird status.

Data quality	Breeding population			Breeding range			Wintering population		
	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Area	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)
Good (%)	18	9	9	79	12	12			
Moderate (%)	26	18	6	15	3	6			
Poor (%)	35	3	3	0	0	0			
No data (%)	21	71	82	6	85	82			

Source of information:

[Link to the national general report on CDR](#)

[Link to the national report for birds on CDR](#)

8. Bird species/subspecific populations reported

This section provides the list of bird taxa reported by the Member State, and the population size and short-term population trend direction ('+' increasing, '-' decreasing, '0' stable, 'F' fluctuating, 'x' unknown) for breeding and wintering taxa (the order of species follows the alphabetical order). For SPA trigger taxa occurring on passage an indication of presence or the size of the population is also provided.

For breeding taxa, population size is reported as number of breeding pairs, with just a few exceptions (which are indicated in the table), whereas population sizes for all wintering and passage taxa are in individuals.

Taxa listed on Annex I of the Directive are identified with a 'Y' in the 'Annex I' column. If the Member State reported on non-native taxa (other than for the three taxa listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive) the summary on these taxa is given in a separate table.

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding
A110	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N	(x)
A705	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	N	(x)
A221	<i>Asio otus</i>	N	(x)
A387	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Y	50-70 (F)
A087	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N	508 (x)
A010	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Y	188000 (-)
A364	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N	0-127273 (x)
A745	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	N	(x)
A682-A	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> [West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa]	Y ^a	(x)
A206	<i>Columba livia</i> [livia and domestica]	N	32580-382963 (x)
A421	<i>Columba palumbus azorica</i>	Y	2-5 (x)
A113	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	N	11000-21000 cmales (0)
A269	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N	256184-509673 (x)
A657	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> all others	N	1894766-2582210 (x)
A153	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N	370-450 (x)
A721	<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> [Europe & North Africa]	N	(x)
A604	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	N	2705-4249 (+)
A261	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	N	65052-338434 (x)
A390	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Y	915-1040 (+)
A630	<i>Oceanodroma monteiroi</i>	N	250-300 (+)
A620	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	N	1545340-2882502 (x)
A504	<i>Puffinus assimilis baroli</i>	Y ^a	895-1741 (x)
A013	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	N	195-410 (x)
A453	<i>Pyrrhula murina</i>	Y	227-761 (0)
A317	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	N	11121-199600 (x)
A155	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> [Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa]	N	1900-3800 cmales (0)
A450	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	N	1469299-2374241 (x)
A733	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> [Europe (bre)]	Y ^a	839-1353 (F)
A564	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	N	0-1 (x)
A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Y	2087-3192 (F)
A209	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N	(x)
A351	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	N	135544-693311 (x)
A311	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	N	253816-623537 (x)
A283	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N	1140477-1654510 (x)

Note: The abbreviation Y^a is used for taxa (typically subspecies) listed in the Annex I at higher taxonomical level. The code Y^b indicates that the Annex I contains a synonym of the name used in the checklist.

Sections 2 to 8 for Portugal – Madeira (PT)

For Member States which had to provide reports for sub-national units, the sections 2 to 8 are provided separately for each sub-national unit.

2. Number of bird species/populations

This section provides a summary of the number of bird taxa (species and subspecific populations) for which a species-based report was completed, including a breakdown by season, and by subsets (e.g. Annex I, SPA trigger and non-native species).

Season	All native taxa	Annex I	SPA trigger	Non-native
Breeding	42	12	14	0
Wintering	0	0	0	0
Passage	0	0	0	0
Total	42	12	14	0

Note: These statistics are based on the revised checklists. The harmonisation of the codes used for 'presence status' was needed and the summary of changes in comparison to the reported information by the Member State can be consulted through this link: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting_Tool/Documents/Art_12_checklist_changes.

Occasional or vagrant species, and species that went extinct nationally prior to 1980 (i.e. around the time the Birds Directive came into force), if indicated are excluded.

Number of taxa that went extinct nationally after 1980: **none**

Number of newly arriving taxa: **none**

Number of taxa on checklist for which no reports received: **none**

3. Information on trends

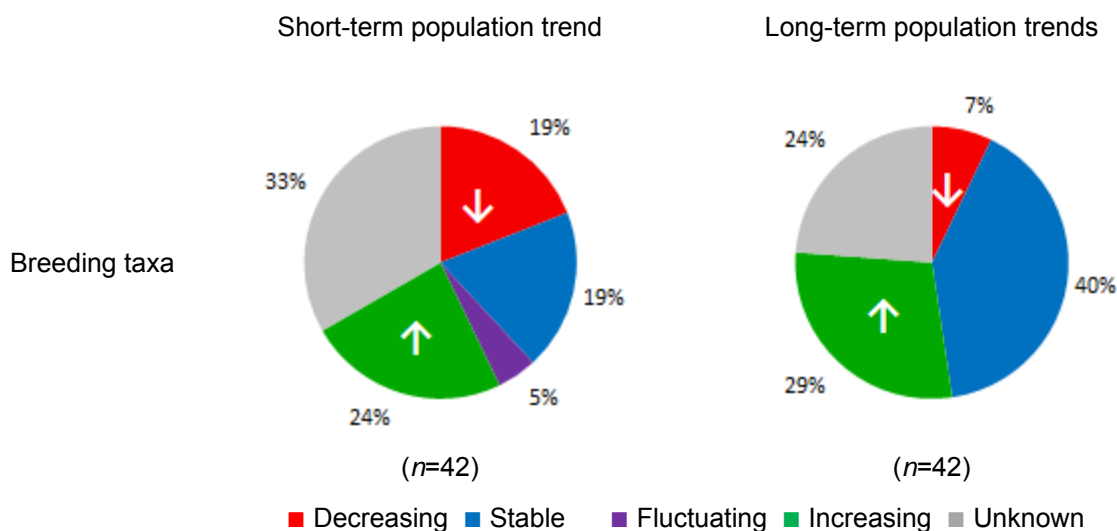
This section provides information about trends of national bird populations.

Note: Article 12 reporting covers only a subset of Wintering taxa occurring in the national territory.

3.1 Population trends

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends. Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The percentages are shown separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Note: The trend category ‘unknown’ may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.



Wintering taxa

NO DATA FOR THAT GRAPH

NO DATA FOR THAT GRAPH

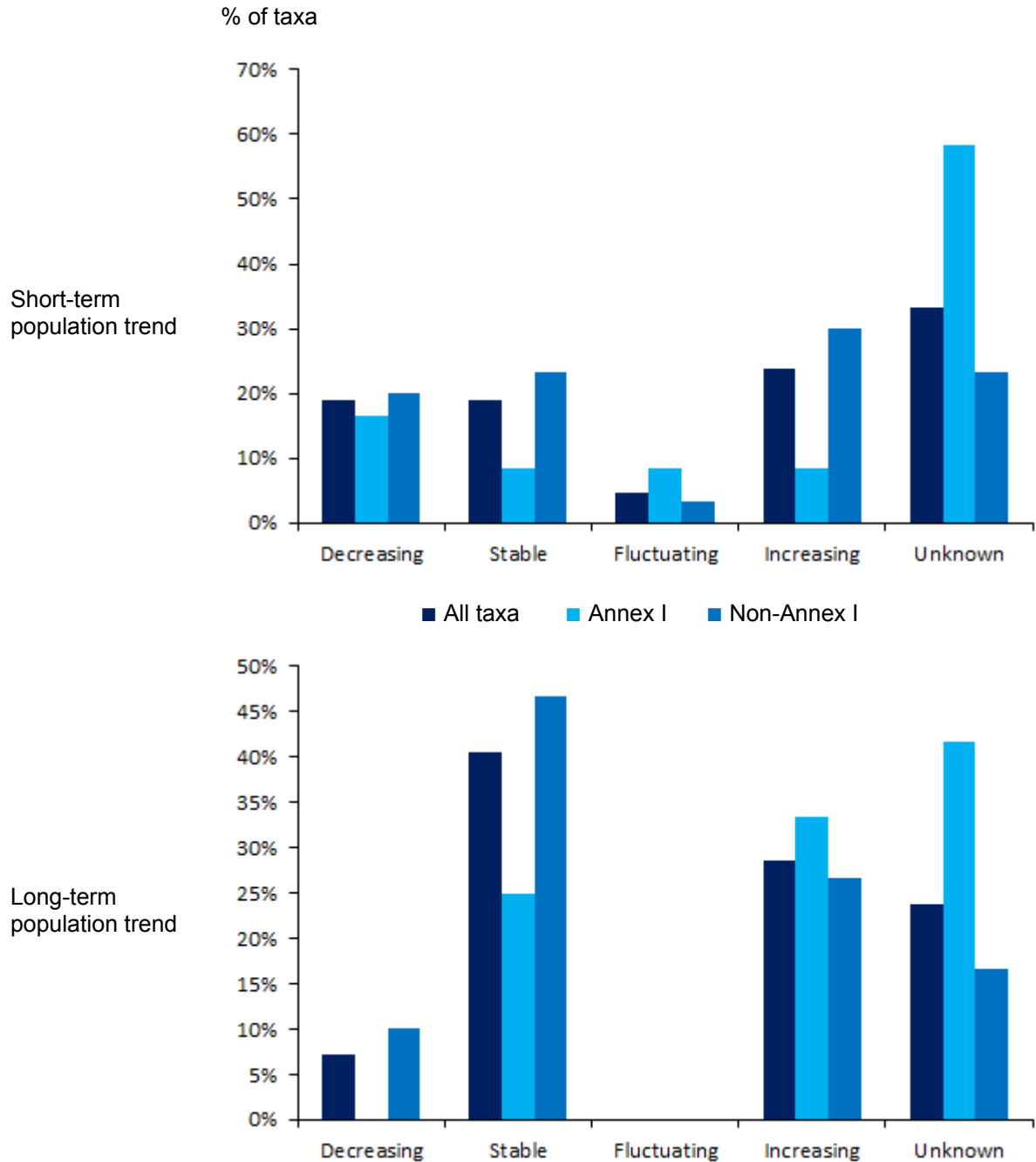
The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown population trends.

Population trend	Breeding taxa		Wintering taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	8	3		
Stable	8	17		
Fluctuating	2			
Increasing	10	12		
Unknown	14	10		

3.2 Comparison of population trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.1). Both short- and long-term population trends are included. The graphs show results separately for breeding and wintering taxa.

Breeding taxa



Wintering taxa

Short-term population trend

NO DATA FOR SHORT TERM GRAPH.

Long-term population trend

NO DATA FOR LONG TERM GRAPH.

The tables show the numbers of taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Breeding taxa

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	8	2	6	3		3
Stable	8	1	7	17	3	14
Fluctuating	2	1	1			
Increasing	10	1	9	12	4	8
Unknown	14	7	7	10	5	5

Wintering taxa

NO DATA FOR THAT TABLE.

3.3 Comparison of short- and long-term population trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term population trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in their national status. The tables in this section show the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Breeding taxa

Long-term population trend	Short-term population trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing	1	1			1	3
Stable	3	5	1	4	4	17
Fluctuating						
Increasing	2	1	1	6	2	12
Unknown	2	1			7	10
Total	8	8	2	10	14	42

Wintering taxa

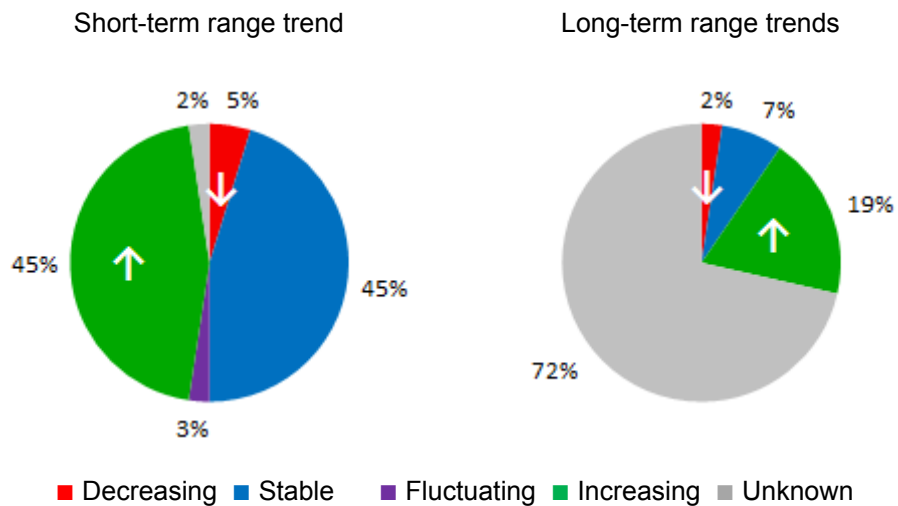
NO DATA FOR THAT TABLE.

3.4 Breeding range trends

Summary of the direction of short- and long-term range trends for breeding taxa.

The graphs show the percentages of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown breeding range trends. Both short- and long-term trends are included.

Note: The trend category 'unknown' may include also taxa on the checklist for which no trend information was provided.

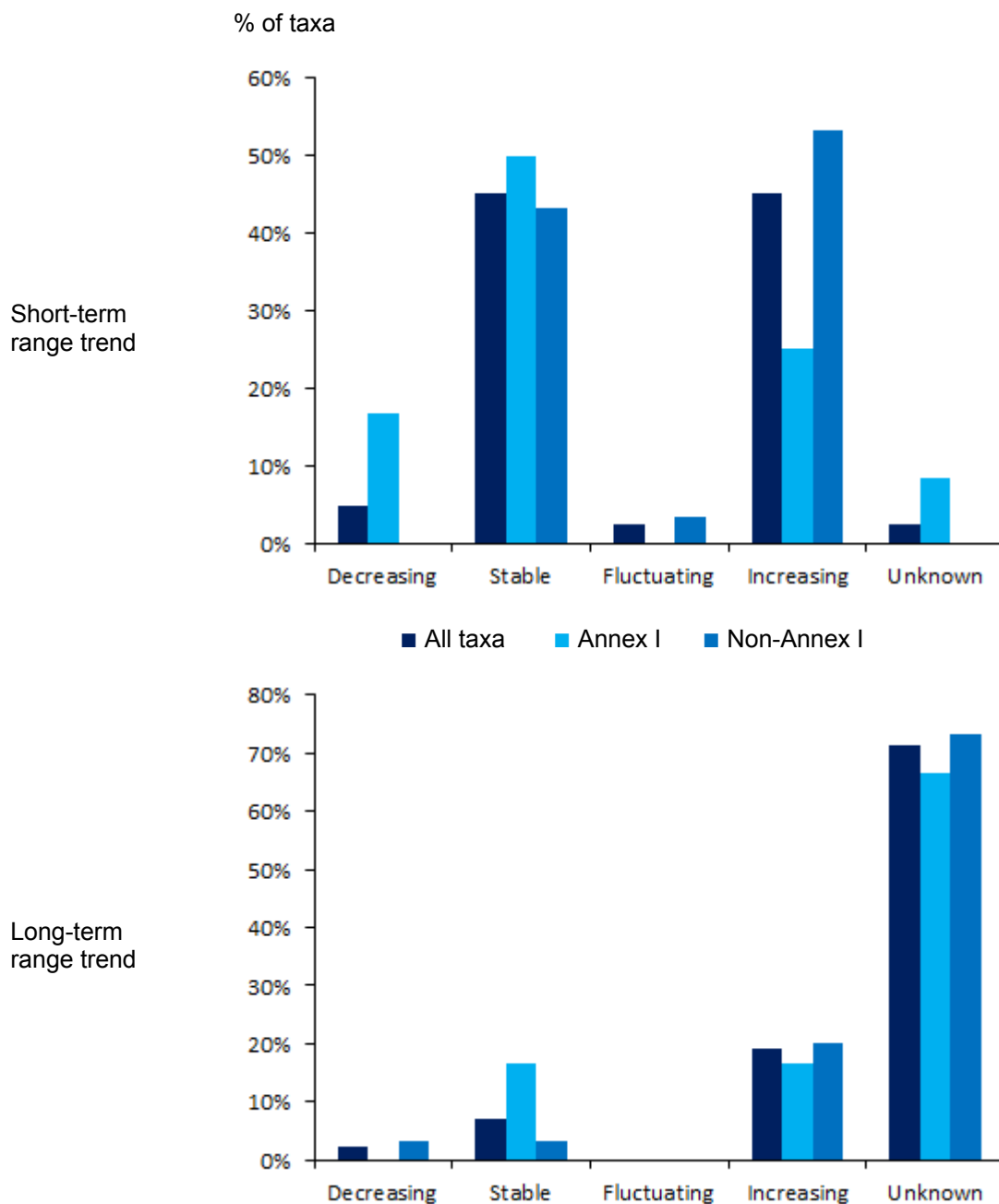


The table shows the numbers of taxa reported as having decreasing, stable, fluctuating, increasing or unknown range trends.

Breeding range trend	Breeding taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	2	1
Stable	19	3
Fluctuating	1	
Increasing	19	8
Unknown	1	30

3.5 Comparison of breeding range trends for subsets of taxa

The graphs show the percentages of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories (see section 3.4). Both short- and long-term population trends are included.



The table shows the numbers of bird taxa (all, Annex I and non-Annex I) within the different trend categories.

Population trend	Short-term			Long-term		
	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I	All taxa	Annex I	Non-Annex I
Decreasing	2	2		1		1
Stable	19	6	13	3	2	1
Fluctuating	1		1			
Increasing	19	3	16	8	2	6
Unknown	1	1		30	8	22

3.6 Comparison of short- and long-term range trends

This section provides a comparison of short- and long-term range trends for taxa, highlighting combinations that represent potential improvements (in green) and deteriorations (in red) in national status. The table in this section shows the numbers of taxa for each combination of short- and long-term trends.

Long-term range trend	Short-term range trend					Total
	Decreasing	Stable	Fluctuating	Increasing	Unknown	
Decreasing				1		1
Stable		2	1			3
Fluctuating						
Increasing		1		7		8
Unknown	2	16		11	1	30
Total	2	19	1	19	1	42

4. Implementation of international species plans

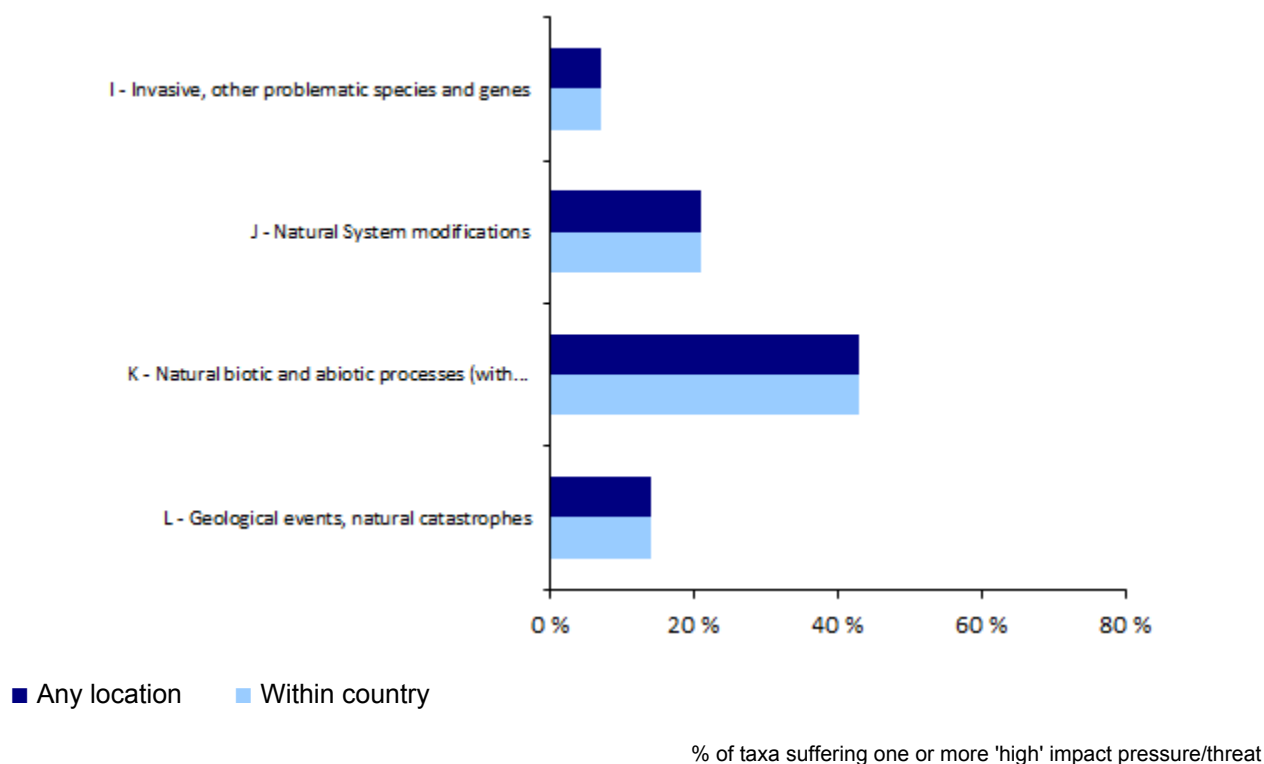
This section provides a summary of national implementation of international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) and Brief Management Statements (BMSs) containing proposed actions in the Member State. The table shows the number of taxa with international plans and the number with national plans adopted.

Type of plan	No. of taxa with international SAP, MP and BMS	No. of taxa with national plan adopted
Species Action Plan (SAP)	4	4
Management Plan (MP)		
Brief Management Statement (BMS)	1	1

5. Frequency of main pressures and threats

This section provides a summary of the main pressures/threats reported for taxa triggering SPA classification nationally. Only pressures/threats reported as having 'high' impact are considered in this section (one or more pressures/threats under each of the level 1 categories). For these high-impact pressures/threats a distinction is made in the bar-chart of those pressures/threats reported by the MS as primarily operating inside the Member State, or elsewhere.

Note: The figures under section 5 cover only taxa triggering SPA classifications nationally, i.e. those listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified, as identified in the species checklist.



Note: Threat/pressure categories not reported are omitted.

Total number of taxa considered in the calculation: **14**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat within country (or no pressure/threat reported): **6**

Number of taxa with no high ranking pressure/threat in any location (or no pressure/threat reported): **6**

Pressure and threat categories	Number of taxa for which this threat/pressure was reported as having a 'high' impact
I - Invasive, other problematic species and genes	1
J - Natural System modifications*	3
K - Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes)	6
L - Geological events, natural catastrophes	2

*e.g. fire and fire suppression, dredging, water abstractions from surface waters

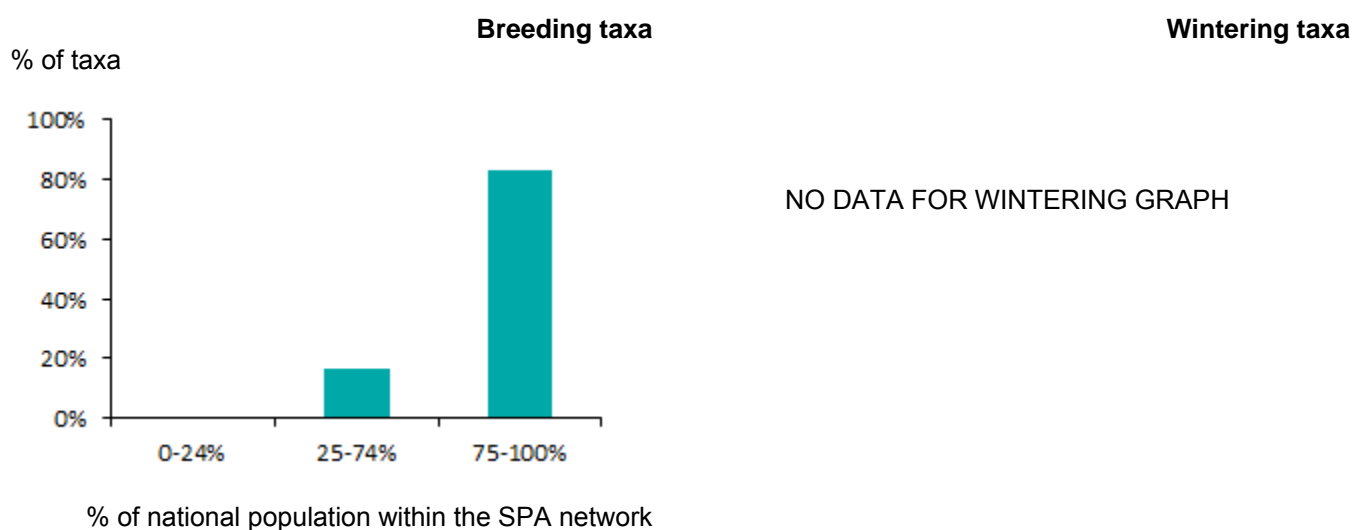
6. SPA coverage and conservation measures

Note: The figures under section 6 cover only taxa listed in Annex I, plus a selection of key migratory taxa for which SPAs have been classified nationally, as identified in the species checklist.

6.1 Coverage of SPA trigger species populations by SPA network

This section provides a summary of the proportions of national populations of SPA trigger taxa occurring within the national SPA network. These graphs (separate graphs for wintering and breeding taxa) show the percentages of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPAs.

The geometric mean is used if Member States have reported minimum and maximum values. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based.

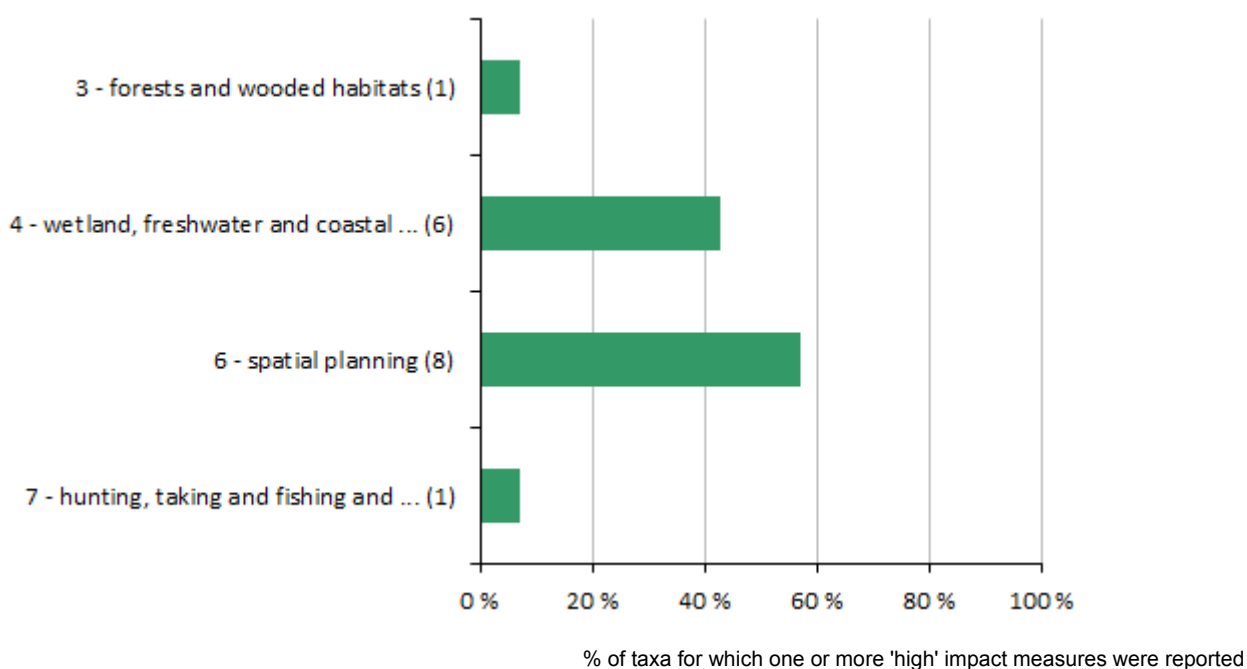


This table shows the number of reported SPA trigger taxa in three classes based on their coverage by SPA sites.

Taxa	Number of taxa				Total
	0-24%	25-74%	75-100%	unknown or not relevant	
Breeding taxa		1	5	8	14
Wintering taxa					

6.2 Main conservation measures

This section provides information on the relative importance of conservation measures at level 1 implemented during the reporting period for SPA trigger taxa. The graph shows the percentages of taxa for which one or more 'high' importance conservation measure was implemented.



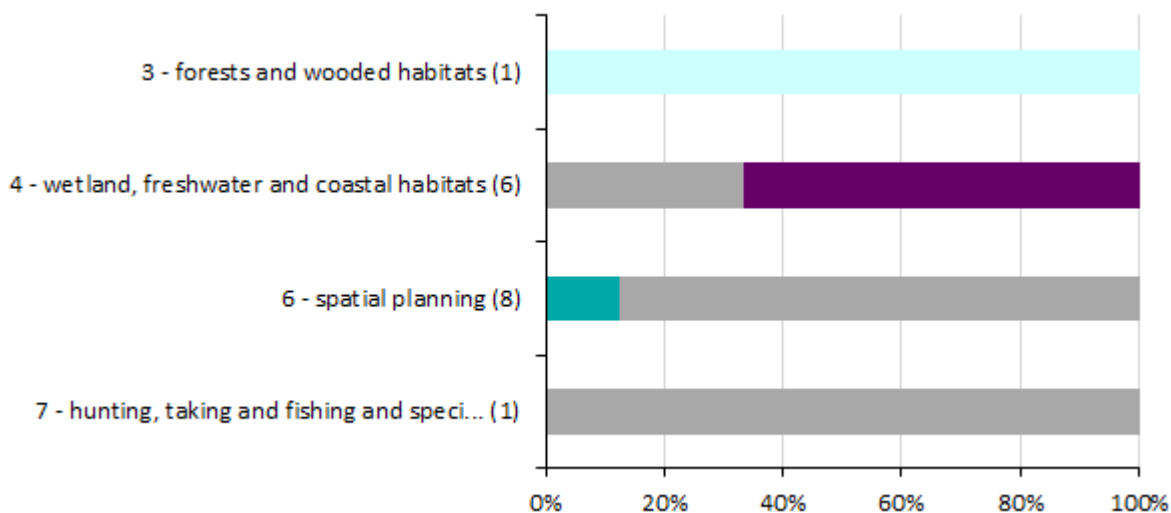
Note: Numbers in brackets correspond to the numbers of reports where measure 1, 2, etc. is noted as being of high importance. Measures not reported are omitted.

Total number of assessments considered in the calculation: **14**

Number of assessments with no high ranking conservation measures or no conservation measures at all reported: **4**

6.3 Impact of conservation measures

This section provides information on effects of implemented conservation measures for each level 1 measure category. The figure shows, for each level 1 measure category, the frequency of reported effects. The table below shows the figures on which the calculations are based (full names of the measures are shown in the table).



% of bird taxa for which a particular effect of a 'high' impact measure was reported

■ maintain ■ enhance ■ longterm ■ no effect ■ unknown or not evaluated

Note: The numbers in brackets correspond to the total number of reported effects for all 'high' importance measures.

Measure	Number of reports				
	maintain	enhance	longterm	no effect	unknown or not evaluated
3 - Measures related to forests and wooded habitats		1			
4 - Measures related to wetland, freshwater and coastal habitats			2		4
6 - Measures related to spatial planning	1		7		
7 - Measures related to hunting, taking and fishing and species management			1		

The following categories were used by the Member States to show effects of implemented conservation measures:

- Maintain** – when the conservation measure is required to maintain the population size on the present level and/or to prevent any declining trend.
- Enhance** – when the conservation measure is required to increase the population size from a currently low level and/or to prevent a further declining trend – alone or in conjunction with other measures.
- Long-term** – measure without short-term effect – one reporting cycle or less – but long-term positive effect in terms of increase of population size and/or turning a declining trend is expected.
- No effect** – measure without effect or that needs adaptation and that is not delivering any conservation benefit; measure failed in achieving its objectives or had adverse effects.
- Unknown effect**.
- Not evaluated** - if the effect of the measure has not been evaluated.

7. Data quality and completeness

7.1 Mandatory information missing or reported as unknown (%)

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of the data gaps in the report; most of these gaps are due to insufficient knowledge. This section does not refer to potential errors or technical problems in the Member State's report and concentrates on what is relevant for evaluating data completeness.

The tables give the percentages of bird taxa with unknown or missing information for components of bird status.

Note: The statistics on missing and unknown information may also include missing and unknown information for recent coloniser, species which are on verge of extinction or species with marginal population in the national territory for which certain fields in the reporting format may not be relevant and therefore corresponding information was not reported.

7.1 a) Mandatory information missing (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	0
	Trend (short)	19
	Trend (long)	36
Population (winter)	Size	
	Trend (short)	
	Trend (long)	
Range (breeding)	Area	0
	Trend (short)	50
	Trend (long)	19
Pressures & threats		0
SPA network	Coverage	0
	Measures	0
Maps		0

7.1. b) Mandatory information reported as unknown (%)

Population (breeding)	Size	0
	Trend (short)	33
	Trend (long)	24
Population (winter)	Size	
	Trend (short)	
	Trend (long)	
Range (breeding)	Area	0
	Trend (short)	2
	Trend (long)	71
Pressures & threats		0
SPA network	Coverage	57
	Measures	14
Maps		0

7.2 Data quality reported for key population and range parameters (%)

This section presents statistics on the data quality reported by Member States for key parameters of bird status.

Data quality	Breeding population			Breeding range			Wintering population		
	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Area	Trend (short)	Trend (long)	Size	Trend (short)	Trend (long)
Good (%)	10	21	5	57	10	0			
Moderate (%)	67	38	24	29	79	19			
Poor (%)	24	7	48	14	10	10			
No data (%)	0	33	24	0	2	71			

Source of information:

[Link to the national general report on CDR](#)

[Link to the national report for birds on CDR](#)

8. Bird species/subspecific populations reported

This section provides the list of bird taxa reported by the Member State, and the population size and short-term population trend direction ('+' increasing, '-' decreasing, '0' stable, 'F' fluctuating, 'x' unknown) for breeding and wintering taxa (the order of species follows the alphabetical order). For SPA trigger taxa occurring on passage an indication of presence or the size of the population is also provided.

For breeding taxa, population size is reported as number of breeding pairs, with just a few exceptions (which are indicated in the table), whereas population sizes for all wintering and passage taxa are in individuals.

Taxa listed on Annex I of the Directive are identified with a 'Y' in the 'Annex I' column. If the Member State reported on non-native taxa (other than for the three taxa listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive) the summary on these taxa is given in a separate table.

Code	Species/subspecific population	Annex I	Breeding
A401	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>	Y	100-500 (x)
A110	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)
A432	<i>Anthus berthelotii</i>	N	10000-50000 (-)
A227	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)
A425	<i>Apus unicolor</i>	N	5000-10000 (x)
A387	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Y	5000- (x)
A087	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N	100-500 (0)
A010	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Y	32864-33664 (x)
A366	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	N	500-1000 (x)
A364	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N	1000-5000 (0)
A745	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	N	1000-5000 (-)
A365	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	N	1000-5000 (+)
A682-A	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> [West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa]	Y ^a	0-50 (x)
A206	<i>Columba livia</i> [livia and domestica]	N	10000-50000 (x)
A455	<i>Columba trocaz</i>	Y	10000-14000 i (F)
A113	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	N	500-1000 (0)
A269	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N	10000-50000 (+)
A096	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	N	1000-5000 (-)
A657	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> all others	N	50000-100000 (+)
A723	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	N	0-50 (+)
A721	<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> [Europe & North Africa]	N	50-100 (+)
A604	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	N	3732-4000 (-)
A261	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	N	1000-5000 (0)
A390	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Y	5000- (x)
A771	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> all others	N	1000-5000 (0)
A389	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Y	77770-110565 (-)
A357	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)
A386	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	Y	160-180 (0)
A385	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	Y	65-80 (+)
A504	<i>Puffinus assimilis baroli</i>	Y ^a	1642- (-)
A013	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	N	1250-5000 (-)
A652	<i>Regulus madeirensis</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)
A155	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> [Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa]	N	-162 cmales (-)
A450	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	N	10000-50000 (0)
A733	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> [Europe (bre)]	Y ^a	0-50 (x)
A193	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Y	500-1000 (x)
A209	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N	100-500 (+)
A311	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)
A303	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	N	1000-5000 (x)
A283	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N	50000-100000 (+)
A213	<i>Tyto alba</i>	N	500-1000 (F)
A232	<i>Upupa epops</i>	N	500-1000 (0)

Note: The abbreviation Y^a is used for taxa (typically subspecies) listed in the Annex I at higher taxonomical level. The code Y^b indicates that the Annex I contains a synonym of the name used in the checklist.