



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

> Italy

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.09.2006

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

› Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea - Directorate-general for Nature and Sea Protection

Name and title of the head of institution

› Mrs Maria Carmela Giarratano

Mailing address - Street and number

› Via Cristoforo Colombo 44

Postal code

› 00147

City

› Roma

Country

› Italy

Telephone

› +39 06 5722 3428

Fax

› +39 06 5722 8277

E-mail

› pnm-udg@minambiente.it

Website

› www.minambiente.it

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

› Mr Felice Cappelluti

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Directorate general for Nature and Sea Protection

Mailing address - Street and number

› Via Cristoforo Colombo 44

Postal code

› 00147

City

› Rome

Country

› Italy

Telephone

› +39 06 5722 3416

E-mail

› Cappelluti.Felice@minambiente.it

Website

› www.minambiente.it

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

› Mr Alessandro Andreotti

Affiliation (institution, department)

› Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)

Mailing address - Street and number

› Via Ca' Fornacetta 9

Postal code

› 40064

City

› Ozzano dell'Emilia (BO)

Country

› Italy

Telephone

› +39 051 65 12 225

Fax

› +39 051 79 66 28

E-mail

› alessandro.andreotti@isprambiente.it

Website

› <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it>

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.

☒ The National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this reports

› The report has been prepared by the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)

under coordination of Mr. Alessandro Andreotti and with collaboration of Mrs. Simone Pirrello

Liaison officer for the Ministry: Mr. Marco Valentini (Directorate-general for Nature and Sea Protection)

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 - *Pelecanus rufescens* / Pink-backed Pelican

English Common name(s):

Pink-backed Pelican

French Common name(s):

Pélican gris



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia.

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 - *Geronticus eremita* / Northern Bald Ibis

English Common name(s):

Bald Ibis, Hermit Ibis, Northern Bald Ibis, Waldrapp

French Common name(s):

Ibis chauve



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

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 6

Maximum

> 6

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 0

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> Italy was probably within the historical breeding range of this species; Austrian ornithologists decided to induce captive-bred ibises released in Austria to winter in the "Laguna di Orbetello" WWF nature reserve (southern Toscana), after a human-led migration from Upper Austria (Bald Ibis Project, managed by Waldrappteam -Austria <http://www.waldrappteam.at/waldrappteam/indexl.htm>). The first successful migration started in autumn 2004 with 7 birds; autumn migrations has been carried since 2005.

Presently there is a small population of birds only partially independent from humans, close to the Orbetello lagoon. They are wintering and oversummering (sub-adults).

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

AEWA Species - *Threskiornis aethiopicus* / Sacred Ibis

English Common name(s):

Sacred Ibis

French Common name(s):

Ibis sacré



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

> 2009-2012

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 100

Maximum

> 120

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 25

Maximum

> 28

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.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 39

Maximum

> 39

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 21

Maximum

> 21

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Eurasian Spoonbill

Are hybrids produced?

☒ Yes

Please provide details and references, where available

> Volponi S., Emiliani D. & Sighele M. 2008. Nidificazioni ibride di Spatola africana *Platalea alba* a Valle Mandriole (RA). Quaderni di birdwatching, anno X, 20.

AEWA Species - Platalea alba / African Spoonbill

English Common name(s):

African Spoonbill

French Common name(s):

Spatule d'Afrique



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Eurasian Spoonbill

Are hybrids produced?

☒ Yes

Please provide details and references, where available

> Between 2006-2010, one female mated with European Spoonbill in 2006, and with Sacred Ibis in 2007-2009, producing hybrid chicks.

Volponi S., Emiliani D. & Sighele M. 2008. Nidificazioni ibride di Spatola africana *Platalea alba* a Valle Mandriole (RA). Quaderni di birdwatching, anno X, 20.

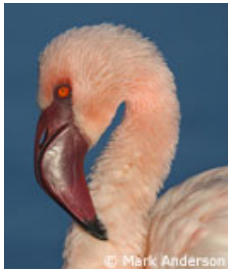
AEWA Species - *Phoeniconaias minor* / Lesser Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Lesser Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant nain



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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

- ☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
- ☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1993-2000

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

- ☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants
- ☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Baccetti N., Dall'Antonia P., Magagnoli P., Melega L., Serra L., Soldatini C., Zenatello M., 2002. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia: distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 1991-2000. Biologia e Conservazione della Fauna, vol. 111, pp. 234.

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 - *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

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

> 2013

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 300

Maximum

> 500

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 300

Maximum

> 300

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

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.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 4098

Maximum

> 4098

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 3254

Maximum

> 3254

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> All populations are non-native, while a few wild individuals occur in some winters.

Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Introduced birds prevent accurate monitoring of numbers of naturally occurring birds of the same species

Does this present an obstacles for the entire naturally-occurring population or only in localized places?

☒ For the entire population

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

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

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 16

Maximum

> 16

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 20

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> The few individuals counted during the IWC surveys could be both escaped from collections and natural vagrant

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Introduced birds prevent accurate monitoring of numbers of naturally occurring birds of the same species

Does this present an obstacles for the entire naturally-occurring population or only in localized places?

☒ For the entire population

Please provide details and references, where available

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

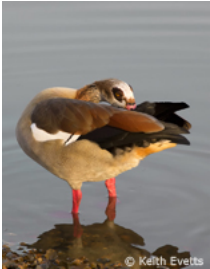
AEWA Species - *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 24

Maximum

> 24

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 17

Maximum

> 17

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

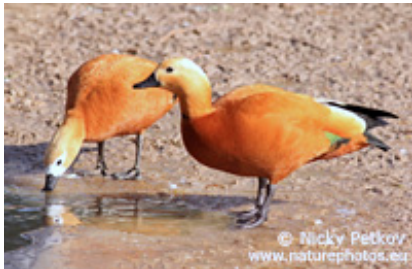
AEWA Species - *Tadorna ferruginea* / Ruddy Shelduck

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 19

Maximum

> 19

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 8

Maximum

> 8

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country

> The few individuals counted during the IWC surveys could be both escaped from collections and natural vagrant

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Introduced birds prevent accurate monitoring of numbers of naturally occurring birds of the same species

Does this present an obstacles for the entire naturally-occurring population or only in localized places?

☒ For the entire population

Please provide details and references, where available

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

AEWA Species - *Balearica regulorum* / Grey Crowned Crane

English Common name(s):

Grey Crowned-Crane, South African Crowned Crane

French Common name(s):

Grue couronnée de Cap, Grue couronnée de l'Afrique du sud et de l'est, Grue royale



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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Baccetti N., Fracasso G., Gotti C., 2014. La lista CISO-COI degli uccelli italiani - Parte seconda: le specie naturalizzate (cat. C) e le categorie "di servizio" (cat. D, E, X). Avocetta 38: 1-21.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *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

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *Dendrocygna autumnalis* / Black-bellied Whistling Duck

English Common name(s):

Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Red-billed Whistling Duck

French Common name(s):

Dendrocygne à bec rouge, Dendrocygne à ventre 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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1993-2000

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Moderate

Source of information

> Baccetti N., Dall'Antonia P., Magagnoli P., Melega L., Serra L., Soldatini C., Zenatello M., 2002. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia: distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 1991-2000. *Biologia e Conservazione della Fauna*, vol. 111, pp. 234.

Brichetti P., Fracasso G. 2003. *Ornitologia Italiana*. 1 Gaviidae-Falconidae. Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna, pp. 463.

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

Risk or potential risk posed by the non-native species

Please select all relevant risks from the list below

☒ Hybridisation with native species

Which species does it hybridise with?

> *Oxyura leucocephala*

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

☒ No

Are hybrids produced?

☒ No

Please provide details and references, where available

> In Italy *Oxyura leucocephala* is extinct and therefore the risk of hybridization is not concrete.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2010

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 3

Population data quality

☒ Poor

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2002-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Maximum

> 5

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

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Poor

Source of information

> Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L., 2015. Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008-2013). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 34

Maximum

> 34

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 29

Maximum

> 29

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia.

Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

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

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 54

Maximum

> 54

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 3

Maximum

> 3

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 3

Maximum

> 3

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 4

Maximum

> 4

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Stable

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> The few individuals counted during the IWC surveys could be both escaped from collections and natural vagrant

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2004-2007

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ 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

Year

> 1996-2002

Population unit

☒ Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

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

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 40

Maximum

> 40

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 25

Maximum

> 25

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Unknown

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 133

Maximum

> 133

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2001-2005

Population unit
☒ Individuals

Minimum
> 19

Maximum
> 19

Occasional records

Both options can be selected
☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality
☒ Moderate

Source of information
> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend
☒ Increasing

Trend data quality
☒ Good

Source of information
> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
☒ No

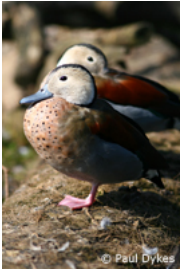
Alien Species - *Callonetta leucophrys* / Ringed Teal

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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

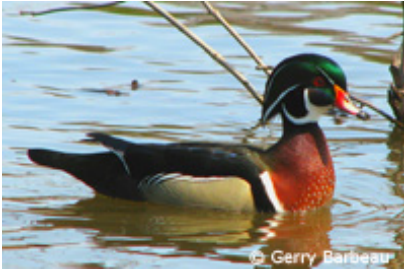
Alien Species - *Aix sponsa* / Wood Duck

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 7

Maximum

> 7

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 4

Maximum

> 4

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Fluctuating

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

☒ Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Baccetti N., Fracasso G., Gotti C., 2014. La lista CISO-COI degli uccelli italiani - Parte seconda: le specie naturalizzate (cat. C) e le categorie "di servizio" (cat. D, E, X). Avocetta 38: 1-21.

Previous population estimate

No information

☒ No information

Population trend

No information

☒ No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2006-2010

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 71

Maximum

> 71

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2005

Population unit

☒ Individuals

Minimum

> 24

Maximum

> 24

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

Population trend

Population trend

☒ Increasing

Trend data quality

☒ Good

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *Chenonetta jubata* / Maned Duck

English Common name(s):

Australian Wood Duck, Maned Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard à crinière



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

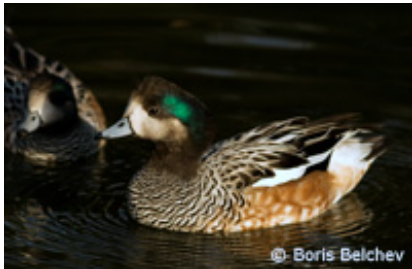
Alien Species - *Anas sibilatrix* / Chiloe Wigeon

English Common name(s):

Chiloe Wigeon

French Common name(s):

Canard de Chiloé



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *Anas falcata* / Falcated Duck

English Common name(s):

Falcated Duck, Falcated Teal

French Common name(s):

Canard à faucilles



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *Anas formosa* / Baikal Teal

English Common name(s):

Baikal Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle élégante, Sarcelle formose



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?

☒ Yes

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

☒ No

Alien Species - *Anas bahamensis* / White-cheeked Pintail

English Common name(s):

White-cheeked Pintail

French Common name(s):

Canard des Bahamas



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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 - *Netta peposaca* / Rosy-billed Pochard

English Common name(s):

Rosy-billed Pochard

French Common name(s):

Nette demi-deuil



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

> 2001-2010

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

☒ Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014.

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

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)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation

> Law no 157/92

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

Please provide information on each species for which exemption was granted

Exemption for *Nycticorax nycticorax* / Black-crowned Night-Heron

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

- ☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 10

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Pavia District

Time span of the exemption

> From 2014-05-01 to 2014-06-30

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pavia.

Exemption for *Platalea leucorodia* / Eurasian Spoonbill

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

- ☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these

purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 90

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Ferrara District

Time span of the exemption

> From 1 Apr to 30 Jun

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2013 to 2015

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pavia and ISPRA.

Exemption for *Anser anser* / Greylag Goose

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 0

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 20

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Udine District, Riserva naturale "Foce dell' Isonzo - Isola della Cona"

Time span of the exemption

> From 18 Apr to 30 Apr

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2013

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Udine.

Exemption for *Anas strepera* / Gadwall

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 90

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Emilia Romagna, Lombardia, Veneto, Toscana, Campania, Basilicata

Time span of the exemption

> The whole year

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2013 to 2015

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pisa.

Exemption for *Anas acuta* / Northern Pintail

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these

purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 290

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Emilia Romagna, Lombardia, Veneto, Toscana, Campania, Basilicata

Time span of the exemption

> the whole year

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2013 to 2015

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pisa.

Exemption for *Anas querquedula* / Garganey

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 200

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Salerno, Caserta and Avellino Districts

Time span of the exemption

> From 2013-12-02 to 2014-04-15

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2013 and 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Avian Flu Surveillance

Exemption for *Aythya ferina* / Common Pochard

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 200

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Salerno, Caserta and Avellino Districts

Time span of the exemption

> From 2013-12-02 to 2014-04-15

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2013 and 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Avian Flu Surveillance

Exemption for *Tringa totanus* / Common Redshank

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 90

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Lucca, Pisa Districts, Parco Naturale di Migliarino San Rossore-Massaciuccoli

Time span of the exemption

> the whole year

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2012 to 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pisa.

Exemption for *Calidris minuta* / Little Stint

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 90

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Lucca, Pisa Districts, Parco Naturale di Migliarino San Rossore-Massaciuccoli

Time span of the exemption

> The whole year

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2012 to 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pisa.

Exemption for *Calidris alpina* / Dunlin

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 45

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Lucca, Pisa Districts, Parco Naturale di Migliarino San Rossore-Massaciuccoli

Time span of the exemption

> The whole year

Year when the exemption was granted

> From 2012 to 2014

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Research of the University of Pisa.

Exemption for *Sterna sandvicensis* / Sandwich Tern

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

☒ (c) For the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes

Number of individuals for which exemption was granted

> 10

Number of eggs for which exemption was granted

> 0

Territorial coverage of the exemption

> Laguna di Venezia (Venezia District)

Time span of the exemption

> From May 1st till May 31st

Year when the exemption was granted

> 2010

Additional information on this exemption (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

> Capture, ringing and radio-tagging

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 Italy

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Some activities aimed at the conservation of this species (monitoring, habitat management, establishment of protected areas) have been carried out by regional administrations. Currently, the drafting of a NSSAP for this species is not considered as a priority for Italy.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media*

(Great Snipe)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The drafting of a NSSAP for this species is not a priority for Italy. This species occurs in Italy only during migration with low numbers. No specific actions can be promoted for the conservation of *G. media* in Italy, but this species benefits of conservation measures adopted through a range of policy mechanisms.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca*

(Ferruginous Duck)

☒ NSSAP in place, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons

> Only single actions of the NSSAP are implemented at a local scale, without a national coordination.

Field for additional information (optional)

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

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-della-natura/piano-dazione-nazionale-per-la-moretta-tabaccata>

National Single Species Action Plan for *Oxyura leucocephala*

(White-headed Duck)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Currently, the drafting of a NSSAP for this species is not considered as a priority for Italy. Although there is an International SSAP for *O. leucocephala* indicating Italy in the breeding range of this species, *O. leucocephala* is extinct in Italy. A re-introduction program started in 2000 but was unsuccessful, and now this species occurs only occasionally in Italy. As a result, the hybridization problem with the Ruddy Duck is not a problem in Italy because both species occur occasionally .

National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia*

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› This species breeds within protected areas, and there is a monitoring programme with the aim to collect information on the population dynamics, and the main limiting factors affecting the Italian population. NSSAP could be developed when more information will be available.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Limosa limosa*

(Black-tailed Godwit)

☒ No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

› The drafting of a NSSAP for this species is not a priority for Italy. Italy represents the southernmost limit of the breeding range of this species, where only few pairs breed. The number of birds occurring in Italy is higher during migration, but no specific actions have been promoted for the conservation of the migrating population of *L. limosa*. This species benefits of conservation measures adopted through a range of policy mechanisms .

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)

☒ Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

National Single Species Action Plan for *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* / Pygmy Cormorant

For *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* / Pygmy Cormorant

☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide details

› A draft of the Action Plan is already available.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Ciconia nigra* / Black Stork

For *Ciconia nigra* / Black Stork

☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide details

› A draft of the Action Plan is under review.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / Marbled Teal

For *Marmaronetta angustirostris* / Marbled Teal

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

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

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-della-natura/piano-dazione-nazionale-per-lanatra-marmorizzata>

National Single Species Action Plan for *Haematopus ostralegus* / Eurasian Oystercatcher

For *Haematopus ostralegus* / Eurasian Oystercatcher

☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide details

› In 2010 the Ministry for the Environment gave the task to ISPRA to draft a national action plan for the conservation of the waterbirds breeding on seashores. ISPRA is currently collecting all the available information about threats, limiting factors and the actions carried out in the last years to preserve these birds and their habitats. Furthermore ISPRA is promoting research activity on the main target species (i.e. Kentish

Plover, Oystercatcher and Little Tern).

National Single Species Action Plan for *Charadrius alexandrinus* / Kentish Plover

For *Charadrius alexandrinus* / Kentish Plover

☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide details

> In 2010 the Ministry for the Environment gave the task to ISPRA to draft a national action plan for the conservation of the waterbirds breeding on seashores. ISPRA is currently collecting all the available information about threats, limiting factors and the actions carried out in the last years to preserve these birds and their habitats. Furthermore ISPRA is promoting research activity on the main target species (i.e. Kentish Plover, Oystercatcher and Little Tern).

National Single Species Action Plan for *Numenius tenuirostris* / Slender-billed Curlew

For *Numenius tenuirostris* / Slender-billed Curlew

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

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

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-della-natura/piano-dazione-nazionale-per-il-chiurlottello>

National Single Species Action Plan for *Larus audouinii* / Audouin's Gull

For *Larus audouinii* / Audouin's Gull

☒ NSSAP in place and being implemented

Please provide details

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

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/quaderni/conservazione-della-natura/piano-dazione-nazionale-per-il-gabbiano-corso>

National Single Species Action Plan for *Sterna albifrons* / Little Tern

For *Sterna albifrons* / Little Tern

☒ NSSAP in development

Please provide details

> In 2010 the Ministry for the Environment gave the task to ISPRA to draft a national action plan for the conservation of the waterbirds breeding on seashores. ISPRA is currently collecting all the available information about threats, limiting factors and the actions carried out in the last years to preserve these birds and their habitats. Furthermore ISPRA is promoting research activity on the main target species (i.e. Kentish Plover, Oystercatcher and Little Tern).

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 Italy two SSAP have been drafted before the adoption of the AEWA Guidelines and two thereafter. For the preparation of these latest SSAPs, we followed the criteria reported in the AEWA Guidelines to: 1) identify the species of major concern, 2) produce a status report as a background document for each species, 3) define the required actions. We did not follow the proposed format, in order to maintain the same editorial format of the previous SSAPs.

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?

☒ No

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

> Not yet

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

> No formal register is maintained, but ISPRA hosts documentation on re-establishment programs carried on in Italy.

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

☒ Partial

Please provide details

> Any project for the re-establishment of species listed in the Annex I of the Birds Directive must be authorised by regional administrations (Decree no 357/97, Art. 12).

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?

☒ Not applicable

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, but not being enforced properly or at all

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it, including reasons for non enforcement

> Title of legislation: DPR 120/03 - Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica del 12 marzo 2003 n. 120 - "Regolamento recante modifica ed integrazioni al decreto del presidente della Repubblica 8 settembre 1997 n. 357, concernente attuazione della direttiva 92/42/CEE relativa alla conservazione degli habitat naturali e seminaturali, nonché della flora e della fauna selvatiche."

Year of adoption: 2003

Institution that adopted it: President of the Italian Republic

Institutions that enforces it: Ministry for the Environment and Regional Administrations

Reason for not enforcement: DPR 120/03 introduced a ban for the release of alien species into the wild, with the aim of preventing impacts to species, habitats and biotopes of Community interest. DPR 120/03 does not provide any penalty for the break of the ban that is therefore difficult to be implemented.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Italy implements Zoo Directive, and in this respect all specimens should be kept trying to avoid any accidental escape.

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)?

☒ Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the process

› A NAP for IAS is being drafted and revised, in the framework of implementation of the new Invasive Species Regulation approved in the European Union at the end of 2014. ISPRA has been charged to develop this NAP. Taking into account that any initiative on this has to be agreed with local administration, there is no fixed schedule.

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

› A recent modification of the regulatory framework (Law no 116/2014) has introduced an obligation for the regional administrations to eradicate (if feasible) or control the populations of all non-native bird and mammal species.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Yes at local level. Life project Sos Tuscan Wetland aims to control IAS in Tuscany's wetlands, in order to restore threatened habitats.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The AEWA guidelines have not been formally adopted, but the principles are taken into account when evaluating translocation programs. Furthermore, national guidelines on introduced vertebrates (including birds) have been produced by the Ministry for the Environment. The guidelines include management priorities for all known introduced 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)

☒ Partially

Please describe the progress

> Italy has not developed and published an inventory of important habitats for species listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan.

However, Italian wetlands have been listed in several systematic national site inventories (Hecker & Tomàs Vives, 1995), one of which (compiled by ISPRA) is currently used for the waterbird monitoring.

The IWC surveys allowed to identify the important wintering sites, but an inventory of the important sites for breeding populations is still lacking.

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

> The important wintering sites were identified before the publication of the AEWA Guidelines. However the criteria followed to select the sites of importance for wintering waterbirds were similar to those proposed by AEWA.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Habitat Inventories

> The inventory of important wintering sites is included in the report that can be downloaded from the link below.

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

http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/publications/reports/results-of-the-census-of-migratory-waterbirds-in-italy?set_language=en

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

☒ No

For the national protected area network

☒ No

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 designation and management of nationally 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)

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 24

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 21

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 144

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> There are no provisions in our legislation that oblige to set buffer zones around waterbird sites.

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 protected area "Riserva Naturale Orientata Biviere di Gela" (south east Sicily) can be considered as an example of best practice. This Natural Reserve includes a Ramsar site, the Lake of Gela, which represents a very important stopover and wintering site for many species migrating across Europe and Africa. Since its institution in the late 90s, the Natural Reserve has been promoting many activities of relevant importance for the conservation of this wetland, including water level management, habitat restoration, and soil cleaning up from pollution. Furthermore many efforts have been devoted to raise awareness among people about the importance of nature preservation, fostering many initiatives addressed to schools and more in general the local community. Now the Reserve is an important point of reference for many initiatives and conservation projects also in the surroundings (the whole IBA of the Gela plain). All this in spite of a critical environmental and human context. Biviere di Gela is in fact located in a very polluted industrial area (oil refineries), largely influenced by the organized criminality.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Development of filling gaps NAP is not among national priorities considering that Natura 2000 sites already cover an high percentage of wetlands.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Development of this NAP is not among national priorities considering that Natura 2000 sites already cover an high percentage of wetlands, and Natura 2000 sites, although not specifically involved in this topic, implement a general management.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

> The EU Directives (92/43 Habitat and 09/147 Birds) and the national relevant legislation (Decree 17 October 2007) already provide enough guidance that substantially fulfils the aims of the AEWA Guidelines

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> In the past triennium we did not develop any activities that required the use of the CSN Tool.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas

> Currently, there are no information on the areas of protected sites (both of national and international importance), and on the areas covered by management plans.

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
- ☒ The whole territory of your country
- ☒ All harvesting activities

Field for additional information (optional)

> Hunters must fill in a personal card at the end of the hunting day, marking the number of harvested birds for each species. The information required in the personal cards change in accordance with regional regulations (in some cases data are grouped for similar species, for example ducks, rails, etc.).

Regional Authorities are not obliged to collect, analyse, and disseminate bag data recorded on the hunting cards, therefore the knowledge of the amount of harvested bird is fragmentary. Furthermore, controls of hunters is generally inadequate, and then the hunting bags obtained from the cards can be unreliable and underestimated.

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

☒ Partially

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?

> Decree 17 October 2007 contemplates hunting limitations within SPAs, in particular, the ban of the use of lead shot inside wetlands and within 150 m from their shores, since the 2008/09 hunting season. This ban covers about 45% of the overall wetland surface. However, the detention of lead ammunition inside the SPA wetlands is still allowed, making problematic the enforcement of the ban.

The use of lead shot is still allowed in wetlands outside SPAs.

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

> Decree 17 October 2007 contemplates the ban of the use of lead shot also inside the wetlands included in SACs (Special Areas of Conservation designed by the European Commission) and within 150 m from their shores. When the Italian SCIs (Sites of Community Importance) will be converted in SACs, the ban will be extended to a larger number of wetlands, and thereby reducing significantly this source of environmental pollution.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> Is our opinion that surveillance in wetlands where hunting activities are taking place is sufficient to guarantee the enforcement of the ban.

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

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Ministry for the Environment supported the publication of a technical report on lead ammunition (see link below) to be disseminated among hunters and wildlife managers. This report addresses all the main issues related to the use of lead shot and bullets (human health, bird conservation and soil pollution), to stimulate a self-imposed ban of lead ammunition.

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

[Lead in ammunition: problems and possible solutions](#)

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?

☒ Moderate

Please provide details

› Surveillance for illegal taking is carried out by the State Forestry Corps. The penalties are listed in the Law no 157/92. The effectiveness of the measures is low moderate because of the lack of adequate financial resources locally, that would allow to increase the surveillance on the ground

Field for additional information (optional)

› Italy is planning a series of activities in order to implement the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Our legislation is not funded on best practices approach.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› The Italian hunting law follows the prescriptions of the EU Birds Directive (no 2009/147/CE) and the "Guide to sustainable hunting under the Birds Directive" of the European Union.

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.

› There is no legislation in place on this issue for the time being

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

› The Decree no 152/06 ratified the Directives 85/337/EEC (on Environmental Impact Assessment), and 01/42/EC (on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment). The Decree no 357/97, as modified and integrated by Decree 120/03, defined more constraints in the EIA procedures for plans and projects significantly affecting all Natura 2000 sites.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

☒ Yes

Please provide details

› The Decree no 152/06, by which Italy ratified the Directives 85/337/EEC (on Environmental Impact Assessment), and 01/42/EC (on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment), contemplates the public participation. It provides for the involvement of public administrations and large public in collecting and assessing data useful to issue the SEA/EIA.

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

> One of the most outstanding cases is related to the proposal of the bridge on the Messina Strait, a bottleneck for many AEWA species during migration. The SEA/EIA processes have been carried out from June 2011 to January 2013.

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?

☒ Partially

Please describe the measures put in place

> SEA/EIA recommend to avoid (if possible) protected areas and other sites of importance in any project, but this suggestion is not always followed.

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

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

> In 2011, ISPRA published the guidelines on the development of linear infrastructures, dealing with the fragmentation of the territory deriving from the linear infrastructures address and best practices for the impacts prevention and reduction.

The private company "Terna" was involved in several activities to safeguarding biodiversity. In particular, Terna's commitment for the protection of biodiversity is divided into three aspects:

- Design and construction of electricity lines
- Mitigation of the impact of existing lines
- Alternative uses of electricity lines: the Initiative "Nidi sui tralicci" ("Nests on Pylons")

In December 2008, Terna signed an agreement with LIPU - Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli, Italian partner of BirdLife International with the aim of investigating the interaction between the high voltage power lines and birdlife to verify the real impact the National Transmission Grid (NTG) might have on sedentary or migratory birds and also to investigate possible mitigation actions.

In January 2009, Terna signed a three year memorandum of understanding with WWF for a sustainable development of the electricity grid.

Terna's long-standing partnership with Ornithologia Italiana, a scientific bird life association, whose volunteers monitor the "Bird's Nests on Electricity Pylons" project. In collaboration with Ornithologia Italiana, 550 nest boxes suitable for bird nesting were placed on Terna's pylons in the past few years (over 300 nest boxes were placed in Lazio, 120 in Emilia Romagna, 80 in Lombardy, 30 in Puglia and 14 in Umbria).

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

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/manuali-lineeguida/mlg76-1-2011.pdf>

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> This is not always done because of the lack of funding.

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 guidelines published by ISPRA on the development of linear infrastructures take into account for this issue. For example, it is recommended to build new power lines as far as possible from wetlands.

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

› The guidelines published by ISPRA recommend the use of high voltage isolators designed to reduce the risk of electrocution. This isolators can be used in the new power infrastructures, but there is not a legal constraint.

Among the mitigation measures, dissuaders are devices that due to their size and the noise generated when touched by wind, render the power lines more easily perceived by birds in flight.

In 2014, 13397 dissuaders were installed.

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

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› This is not done at a national scale because of the lack of funding.

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

› The main measures contained in Resolution 5.11 were already implemented by the relevant Italian legislation.

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

› The national guidelines have been published in 2008

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

http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/biodiversita/linee_guida_linee_elettriche_avifauna_new.pdf

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> There is not a zoning mapping aimed at finding the areas where the renewable energy developments could cause an adverse impact on migratory waterbirds. However, the Decree 17 October 2007 of the Ministry of the Environment states that is prohibited to construct new windfarms within the SPAs.

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.

- > - White paper of EU for renewable energy
- Directive 96/92/EC
- Directive 2001/77/EC
- Kyoto Protocol
- Directive 2003/87/EC

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> This provision is not included in national legislation; monitoring is however included in the Environmental impact assessment process

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

☒ Not applicable

Please explain

> There are no data on the negative impacts of the renewable energy installations on migratory waterbirds.

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:

☒ Other - Please specify

> This provisions are not included in national legislation, but may be taken in to account in specific Environmental impact assessment.

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?

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> This is not among national priorities, also taking into account the limited production of renewable energy from biofuel

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

> The main measures contained in Resolution 5.11 were implemented by the relevant Italian legislation.

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

☒ Yes

Please provide details

> There are evidences that bycatch represents a threat for some waterbirds (in particular herons, cormorants and grebes), but quantitative data are not available.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> As quantitative data about bycatch are not available, Italy did not undertake any step towards adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds.

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

› Monitored breeding populations of: *Phalacrocorax carbo* 2011-2014, *Platalea leucorodia* 1989-2014, *Larus audouinii* 1997-2014, *Ardeidae* (northern Italy) 1981-2014, *Charadrius alexandrinus* 2010-2014, *Haematopus ostralegus* 1990-2014, *Phoenicopiterus roseus* 1994-2014.

Covering the passage/migration period

☒ Partially

Please provide details

› Some sites are covered with monthly counts by qualified counters, within local projects.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

☒ Fully

Please provide details

› Mid-winter bird counts (IWC) are regularly carried out in the Italian wetlands through a network of qualified counters, coordinated by ISPRA. A national database collects the data that are periodically processed. The last report at a national level has been published in 2014 (see link below).

Field for additional information (optional)

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

http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/publications/reports/results-of-the-census-of-migratory-waterbirds-in-italy?set_language=en

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)

☒ No

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

› Monitoring protocols were set before the publication of the AEWA Guidelines. However the criteria that were used to establish the monitoring protocols are similar to those proposed by AEWA.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons.

› Lack of funding.

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)

› With the financial support of the Ministry of the Environment, ISPRA is carrying out a study to better define the geographical population limits of the AEWA species occurring in Italy. This study is based on the use of colored rings and/or GPS dataloggers. Main target species are: Eurasian Spoonbill, Ringed Plover, Kentish Plover, Common Redshank, Grey Plover, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Ruff, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, and Yellow-legged gulls.

In the period 2012-2014, the University of Pisa aimed at investigating the migration routes of some AEWA

species with the use of GPS dataloggers. In particular, the study was carried out on Whimbrel, Eurasian Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Curlew Sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Common Redshank, and Northern Lapwing. In 2013, the University of Pisa also marked 12 Common Teals with solar powered PPTs within the AnaSat Project (see the link below).

In the same contest, ISPRA has strengthen ringing efforts on ducks, also to guarantee AIV HPAI surveillance.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Publications on waterbirds in Italy 2012-2014.docx](#) - Publications on waterbirds in Italy 2012-2014

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

[AnaSat Project](#)

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 Ministry for the Environment is supporting ISPRA, the institution in charge of the national coordination of IWC counts.

Internationally

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funding.

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)

> No, this action is not among national priorities.

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)

☒ Other

Please explain

> No national campaign was promoted in order to inform the public opinion about AEWA. However, MATTM published on its website a detailed report that explains contents and provisions of the AEWA Agreement. Parks, local Administrations and NGOs are carrying out a vast array of educational and informative activities concerning wetlands and their birds. Initiatives have been undertaken also in the framework of the World Migratory Bird Day promoted by UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and CMS.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

> As for other MEAs, we deem no necessary to charge this task to specific person.

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)

☒ Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

☒ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

☒ Moderate

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

☒ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

☒ Moderate

☒ Other

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

☒ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

☒ Moderate

☒ Other

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

☒ Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

☒ Moderate

Please provide details

> A national monitoring of the populations of Kentish plover has been carried out, along with captures and markings with coloured rings. Many local NGOs have been involved in these activities.

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.

› NGOs and Natural Reserves jointly organized various activities in the last triennium during the WMBD. The links below are some examples.

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

http://www.lesentinelle.org/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=200:oasi-dei-variconi-world-migratory-bird-day-2013&catid=1:news&Itemid=50

<http://www.oasighirardi.org/2014/05/world-migratory-bird-day-ai-ghirardi.html>

<http://www.parchidelducato.it/page.asp?IDCategoria=286&IDSezione=1556&ID=513199>

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Italy hasn't so far provided any funding nor support because of the lack of the appropriate financial resources.

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)

☒ Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

› This is not among national priorities

56. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (for Eastern and Southern African countries in Naivasha, Kenya, May 2013, and for Lusophone African countries in Luanda, Angola, January 2014)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› This is not among national priorities

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› A proper strategy on this issue hasn't been developed.

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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

› Lack of appropriate financial resources.

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

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of appropriate financial resources.

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

› A coordination is guaranteed with Ministry of the Environment as competent national authority for most of the MEAs

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)

☒ No

Please explain the reasons

› No, this is not among national priorities

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

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?

› We don't have any specific suggestions.

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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)

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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).

☒ No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

› Lack of funding.

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?

☒ Not applicable

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

> After the occurrence of H5N1 HPAI Asian Lineage the level of surveillance decreased. Up to now the EC and the Italian Government fund only passive surveillance (dead birds belonging to a limited number of species at risk that are tested in order to exclude the presence of HPAI). During the past year a new HPAI (H5N8) has been detected in several wild species and countries. It appears that HPAI are not always pathogenic in some wild bird species. So that we do not have anymore the possibility (mainly capacity) to obtain a reasonable sampling (intensity, species etc.) on wild birds and thus it is not assessable nor the prevalence of HPAI behaving as LPAI in wild birds nor the possible effects that some HPAI (i.e. H5N8) could exert on the population dynamic of waterfowl.

Regarding specifically H5N1 HPAI, Asian Lineage, in practice there is no more surveillance in place despite the fact that the virus has been detected in several Mediterranean areas and in wild birds also.

Such viruses are not anymore considered a risk for poultry and they were never considered a risk for waterfowl by the Italian environmental competent authorities.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> Epidemiological studies on live birds (risk species) should be promoted in poultry densely populated areas. Main aims: quantifying the presence of HPAI AIV in wintering/resident waterfowl species; determining which habitat and space utilization by waterfowl pose the main health risk for poultry together with the assessment of the conservation risk poses by such viruses when in the wild bird populations.

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

> 11.05.2015