



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

> The Netherlands

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

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

> None

2. Institutional Information

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

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

Name and title of the head of institution

> Drs. R. Feringa, Director of the Department of Nature and Biodiversity

P.O.Box

> P.O. Box 20401

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> 2500 EK

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> The Hague

Country

> The Netherlands

Telephone

> +31 70 3785004

E-mail

> -

Website

> <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez>

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Anja Pel-Roest, Senior Policy Officer

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of Economic Affairs ; Department of Nature & Biodiversity

Mailing address - Street and number

> -

P.O.Box

> P.O. Box 20401

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> 2500 EK

City

> The Hague

Country

> The Netherlands

Telephone

> +31 70 3785009

Fax

> -

E-mail

> a.j.pel@minez.nl

Website

> <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ez>

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

Name and title of the TC NFP

> not applicable; vacant

Affiliation (institution, department)

> -

Mailing address - Street and number

> -

P.O.Box

> -

Postal code

> -

City

> -

Country

> -

Telephone

> -

Fax

> -

E-mail

> -

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

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

Another person has been designated as the National Respondent

Name and title of the DNR

> René Henkens

Affiliation (institution, department)

> Alterra

Mailing address - Street and number

> Droevendaalsesteeg 3

P.O.Box

> 47

Postal code

> 6700 AA

City

> Wageningen

Country

> Netherlands

Telephone

> +31 (0)317 484992

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> +31 (0)317 419000

E-mail

> rene.henkens@wur.nl

Website

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

Alterra, Wageningen UR - Website research institute Alterra

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

> SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

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

Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology - Sovon website

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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

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
> no incidentally escapes turn up, 2-4 ex in 2008-2011, only one record since

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

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

[Sacred Ibis \(*Threskiornis aethiopicus*\) - Distribution of Sacred Ibis in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2010-2013

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Boele A., van Bruggen J., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Vergeer J.W. & van der Meij T. 2015. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2013. Sovon-rapport 2015/04. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2001-2009

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 12

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Sovon.

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Boele A., van Bruggen J., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Vergeer J.W. & van der Meij T. 2015. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2013. Sovon-rapport 2015/04. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010-2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 8

Maximum

> 13

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lemaire A.J.J & van Winden E. 2014. Heilige Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*) in Nederland: Verspreiding, aantalsontwikkeling en mogelijke herkomst. Sovon-rapport 2014/25. Sovon

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 50

Maximum

> 50

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> emaire A.J.J & van Winden E. 2014. Heilige Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*) in Nederland: Verspreiding, aantalsontwikkeling en mogelijke herkomst. Sovon-rapport 2014/25. Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Predation of native birds, eggs or young

Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Is predation a regularly observed behavior?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> It is reported from some other countries. It might take place in The Netherlands if the species does establish populations near other colonial nesting species, e.g. terns and Cormorants

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> Not reported in published sources. Smits, R.R., P. van Horssen & J. van der Winden, 2010. A risk analysis of the sacred ibis in The Netherlands. Including biology and management options of this invasive species. Bureau Waardenburg, rapport 10-005. Culemborg.

AEWA Species - *Phoenicopterus roseus* / Greater Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Greater Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant rose



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Greater Flamingo \(*Phoenicopterus roseus*\) - Distribution of Greater Flamingo in the Netherlands](#)

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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2000/2001-2003/2004

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 20

Maximum

> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

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 - *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

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 3

Maximum

> 4

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon

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

> probably partly the same individuals turn up at several wetland sites in the Netherlands.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

AEWA Species - *Dendrocygna bicolor* / Fulvous Whistling Duck

English Common name(s):

Fulvous Tree Duck, Fulvous Whistling Duck

French Common name(s):

Dendrocygne fauve



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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> BOELE A., VAN BRUGGEN J., VAN DIJK A.J., HUSTINGS F., VERGEER J-W. & PLATE C.L. 2012. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2010. SOVON-rapport 2012/01. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

No information

No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

No information

No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

AEWA Species - *Dendrocygna viduata* / White-faced Whistling Duck

English Common name(s):

White-faced Tree Duck, White-faced Whistling Duck

French Common name(s):

Dendrocygne veuf



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

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

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

> Recorded annually between 2005-2012 (www.waarneming.nl). Not recorded since 2013.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

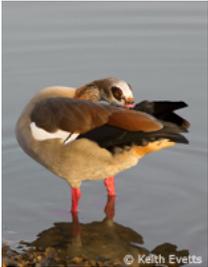
AEWA Species - *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

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

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

[Egyptian Goose \(*Alopochen aegyptiacus*\) - Distribution of Egyptian Goose in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2012

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 7700

Maximum

> 11900

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 4 500

Maximum

> 5 000

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> www.sovon.nl

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 31800

Maximum

> 38000

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Kleefstra R., Klaassen O., van Winden E., SOVON Ganzen- en

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> www.sovon.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Hybridisation with native species

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

Yes

Please provide details and references, where available

> there are reported cases of Egyptian Geese drowning other bird species: Common Shelducks, Magellan geese *Chloephaga picta*, Mallards, a Magpie, a Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*, House Sparrows *Passer domesticus*, Starlings *Sturnus vulgaris* and Blackbirds *Turdus merula* (Eikhoudt 1973 in Gyimesi & Lensink 2010). Gyimesi, A. & R. Lensink, 2010. Risk analysis of the Egyptian Goose in The Netherlands. Report nr. 10-029, Bureau Waardenburg. Culemborg.

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Are hybrids produced?

Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> Hybridisation has been reported with other duck and goose species, although not specifically for The Netherlands. Hybrids are usually infertile. Gyimesi, A. & R. Lensink, 2010. Risk analysis of the Egyptian Goose in The Netherlands. Report nr. 10-029, Bureau Waardenburg. Culemborg.

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

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

[Ruddy Shelduck \(*Tadorna casarca*\) - Distribution of Ruddy Shelduck in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2008-2011

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 11

Maximum

> 30

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> an Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 650

Maximum

> 650

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information
> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Previous population estimate

Year
> 2000/2001-2003/2004

Population unit
 Individuals

Minimum
> 350

Maximum
> 350

Occasional records

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

Population data quality
 Moderate

Source of information
> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend
 Increasing

Trend data quality
 Good

Source of information
> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2013. Watervogels in Nederland in 2010/2011. Sovon-rapport 2013/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 13.01. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?
 No

AEWA Species - *Tadorna cana* / South African Shelduck

English Common name(s):

South African Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne à tête grise



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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 10

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum
> 0

Maximum
> 2

Population trend

Population trend
 Fluctuating

Trend data quality
 Poor

Source of information
> Sovon

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> Casual observations during passage period. SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?
 No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?
 No

AEWA Species - *Anas capensis* / Cape Teal

English Common name(s):

Cape Teal, Cape Wigeon

French Common name(s):

Canard du Cap, Sarcelle du Cap



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Cape teal \(*Anas capensis*\) - Distribution of Cape Teal in the Netherlands.](#)

Native or non-native species

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

Non-native

Species Status

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

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

No information

No information

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl

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

> irregularly reported not annually

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Phoenicopterus ruber* / American Flamingo

English Common name(s):

American Flamingo, Caribbean Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant des Caraïbes, Flamant de Cuba, Flamant rouge



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

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

Non-native

Species Status

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

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2012-2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 1

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

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

[Chilean Flamingo \(*Phoenicopterus chilensis*\) - Distribution of Chilean Flamingo in the Netherlands.](#)

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

> 2012-2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 30

Maximum

> 50

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON

and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 50

Maximum

> 50

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Oxyura jamaicensis* / Ruddy Duck

English Common name(s):

Ruddy Duck

French Common name(s):

Érismature rousse, Érismature rousse, Érismature roux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

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

Non-native

Species Status

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

Both options can be selected

Breeding

Non-breeding/wintering

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

[Ruddy Duck \(*Oxyura jamaicensis*\) - Distribution of Ruddy Duck in the Netherlands](#)

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 9

Maximum

> 15

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Boele A., van Bruggen J., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Vergeer J.W. & van der Meij T. 2015. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2013. Sovon-rapport 2015/04. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 53

Maximum

> 53

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Deuzeman S. & Slaterus R. 2014. Actueel voorkomen van Rosse Stekelstaarten in Nederland. Sovon-rapport 2014/36. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 80

Maximum

> 80

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Deuzeman S. & Slaterus R. 2014. Actueel voorkomen van Rosse Stekelstaarten in Nederland. Sovon-rapport 2014/36. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species

Hybridisation with native species

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Alien Species - *Cygnus atratus* / Black Swan

English Common name(s):

Black Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne noir



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Black Swan \(*Cygnus atratus*\) - Distribution of Black Swan in the Netherlands.](#)

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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 60

Maximum

> 70

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen, Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 60

Maximum

> 70

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen, Sckekkerman H. 2012. Aantalsschattingen van broedende ganzen in Nederland: een evaluatie en kwantificering van de onzekerheidsmarges. Sovon-rapport 2012/34. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2003/2003-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 140

Maximum

> 140

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Kleefstra R., Klaassen O., van Winden E., SOVON Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2012. Watervogels in Nederland in 2009/2010. SOVON-monitoringrapport 2012/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 12.06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2013. Watervogels in Nederland in 2010/2011. Sovon-rapport 2013/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 13.01. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Damage to man-made habitats or crops

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Are hybrids produced?

Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> occasionally hybridises with Mute Swan. (De Boer V. 2014. Zwarte Zwaan. Kijk Op Exoten september 2014: 12.)

What types of habitats or crops have been affected?

> pastures

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

Please provide details and references, where available

> Currently agricultural damage because of grazing on pastures is insignificant. This might change in case of population increase. (Beemster N. & Klop E. 2014. Risk assessment of the Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*) in the Netherlands. A&W-report 1978. Altenburg & Wymenga ecologisch onderzoek, Feanwâlden.)

Alien Species - *Cygnus melanocorypha* / Black-necked Swan

English Common name(s):

Black-necked Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne à cou 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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 9

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Population trend

No information

No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Cygnus buccinator* / Trumpeter Swan

English Common name(s):

Trumpeter Swan

French Common name(s):

Cygne trompette



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

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

Non-native

Species Status

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

Both options can be selected

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

No information

No information

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

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

> Incidental (very rare) observations during passage period.

Source: SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

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

[Swan Goose \(*Anser cygnoides*\) - Distribution of Swan Goose in the Netherlands](#)

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

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 13

Maximum

> 13

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2005

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 150

Maximum

> 150

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 100

Maximum

> 150

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 50

Maximum

> 90

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen. Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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?

> is known to hybridise, in particular with Greylag Goose from studies abroad

Please provide details and references, where available

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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

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

[Bar-headed Goose \(*Anser indicus*\) - Distribution of Bar-headed goose in the Netherlands.](#)

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

> 2012

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 310

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Boele A., van Bruggen J., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Vergeer J.W. & van der Meij T. 2015. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2013. Sovon-rapport 2015/04. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 70

Maximum

> 100

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 150

Maximum

> 200

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 280

Maximum

> 280

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Declining

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2013. Watervogels in Nederland in 2010/2011. Sovon-rapport 2013/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 13.01. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Damage to natural or semi-natural habitats

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Greylag Goose, Barnacle Goose

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Are hybrids produced?

Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

Yes

Is the hybrid population increasing?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

What types of habitats have been affected?

> currently damage to (semi) natural habitats like reed beds in marshes is insignificant. This could change in case of population increase.

Is this widespread or localized?

Localised

Please provide details and references, where available

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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

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

[Snow Goose \(*Chen caerulescens*\) - Distribution of Snow Goose in the Netherlands.](#)

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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 15

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2009

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 35

Maximum

> 35

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2005

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2013. Watervogels in Nederland in 2010/2011. Sovon-rapport 2013/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 13.01. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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?

> some hybrids have been recorded in The Netherlands, eg with Barnacle Goose

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Are hybrids produced?

No

Is the hybrid population increasing?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> www.waarneming.nl

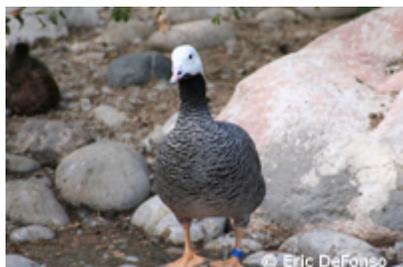
Alien Species - *Chen canagicus* / Emperor Goose

English Common name(s):

Emperor Goose

French Common name(s):

Oie empereur



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Emperor Goose \(*Chen canagicus*\) - Distribution of Emperor Goose in the Netherlands.](#)

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

> 2008

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 3

Maximum

> 3

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVON-informatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2008/2009

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 13

Maximum

> 13

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking:

een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Branta sandvicensis* / Hawaiian Goose

English Common name(s):

Hawaiian Goose, Nene

French Common name(s):

Bernache des Iles , Bernache d'Hawaï, Bernache néné, Oie néné



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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 6

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 6

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

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

[Greater Canada Goose \(*Branta canadensis*\) - Distribution of Greater Canada Goose in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2012

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 5200

Maximum

> 10400

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Sckekkerman H. 2012. Aantalsschattingen van broedende ganzen in Nederland: een evaluatie en kwantificering van de onzekerheidsmarges. Sovon-rapport 2012/34. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 1000

Maximum

> 1400

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> www.sovon.nl

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 31700

Maximum

> 31700

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Kleefstra R., Klaassen O., van Winden E., SOVON Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2012. Watervogels in Nederland in 2009/2010. SOVON-monitoringrapport 2012/02, Waterdienst-rapport BM 12.06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2000/2001-2003/2004

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 6800

Maximum

> 6800

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Kleefstra R., Klaassen O., van Winden E., SOVON Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2012. Watervogels in Nederland in 2009/2010.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Good

Source of information

> www.sovon.nl

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

- Predation of native birds, eggs or young
- Competitive exclusion of native species, or aggressive to native species
- Hybridisation with native species
- Eutrophication or pollution of waterbodies
- Damage to natural or semi-natural habitats
- Damage to man-made habitats or crops

Is predation a regularly observed behavior?

No

Is aggression and exclusion a regularly observed behavior?

No

Which species does it hybridise with?

> Barnacle Goose , although there is discussion in the Netherlands about the status of this species as a breeding bird. At least partly this species has colonised the Netherlands as breeding bird via natural way.

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

Yes

Are hybrids produced?

Yes

Do hybrids reproduce themselves?

Yes

Is the hybrid population increasing?

Yes

Please provide details and references, where available

> About 60% of the population of lesser Canada Goose in Noord-Holland considers hybrids with Barnacle Goose. This population is increasing. Hybrids of Greater Canada Goose (common in large parts of the Netherlands) are uncommon Source: SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVONinformatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Is this widespread or localized?

Widespread

Please provide details and references, where available

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVONinformatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

What types of habitats have been affected?

> not specified, but probably several including cereals, maïze (and grass)

Is this widespread or localized?

Widespread

Please provide details and references, where available

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVONinformatierapport 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

What types of habitats or crops have been affected?

> not specified, but probably several including cereals, maïze (and grass)

Is this widespread or localized?

Widespread

Please provide details and references, where available

> van der Jeugd H.P., Voslamber B, van Turnhout C., Sierdsema, H., Feige, N., Nienhuis, J. & Koffijberg, K. 2006. Overzomerende ganzen in Nederland: grenzen aan de groei? Sovon-onderzoeksrapport, 2006/02. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen.

Alien Species - *Chloephaga picta* / Upland Goose

English Common name(s):

Magellan Goose, Upland Goose

French Common name(s):

Ouette de Magellan



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Upland Goose \(Chloephaga picta\)](#) - Distribution of Upland Goose in the Netherlands.

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

> 2012-2014

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> www.sovon.nl

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1999-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 0

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> OVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland. 2011. Risicoanalyse van geïntroduceerde ganzensoorten in Nederland. SOVONinformatierapport. 2010-06. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2012-2014

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 3

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON

and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 2

Maximum

> 6

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and Waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Tadorna variegata* / Paradise Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Paradise Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne de paradis



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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 4

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Tadorna tadornoides* / Australian Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Australian Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne d'Australie



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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

No information

No information

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

> Irregularly, not annually reported (Sovon and www.waarneming.nl)

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - Tadorna radjah / Radjah Shelduck

English Common name(s):

Radjah Shelduck, White-headed Shelduck

French Common name(s):

Tadorne radjah



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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

No information

No information

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

> Number of incidental escapes turn up, but not recorded annually (sovon and www.waarneming.nl)

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

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

[Muscovy Duck \(*Cairina moschata*\) - Distribution of Muscovy Duck in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 15

Maximum

> 40

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 15

Maximum

> 30

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland 2002, Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000.- Nederlandse Fauna 5. Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 150

Maximum

> 150

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Increasing

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> www.waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Aix sponsa* / Wood Duck

English Common name(s):

Wood Duck

French Common name(s):

Canard branchu, Canard carolin



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

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

[Wood Duck \(*Aix sponsa*\) - Distribution of Wood Duck in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 20

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 6

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Unknown

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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?

> one report of hybrid Wood Duck x Tufted Duck (waarnemingl.nl), origin of this hybrid unclear)

Is hybridisation regularly occurring?

No

Please provide details and references, where available

> www.waarneming.nl

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

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

[Mandarin Duck \(*Aix galericulata*\) - Distribution of Mandarin Duck in the Netherlands](#)

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

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 200

Maximum

> 260

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Lensink R., Ottens G. & Van Der Have T.M. 2013. Vreemde vogels in de Nederlandse vogelbevolking: een verhaal van vestiging en uitbreiding. Rapport nr. 13-025. Bureau Waardenburg, Culemborg.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 1998-2000

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 200

Maximum

> 260

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Good

Source of information

> SOVON VOGELONDERZOEK NEDERLAND 2002. Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels 1998-2000. Nederlandse Fauna 5. Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Naturalis, KNNV Uitgeverij & European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, Leiden.

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> van Kleunen A., van Roomen M., van Winden E., Zoetebier D., Boele A., Sierdsema H., van Turnhout C., Hornman M. & Hustings F. 2013. Toelichting op geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijnrapportage 2008-2012. Sovon-notitie 2013-110. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2003/2004-2007/2008

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 400

Maximum

> 400

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

No information

No information

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> van Kleunen A. & Lemaire A.J.J. 2014. A risk assessment of Mandarin Duck (*Aix Galericulata*) in the Netherlands. Sovon-report 2014/15. Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology, Nijmegen.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

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

Other

Please provide details and references, where available

> van Kleunen A. & Lemaire A.J.J. 2014. A risk assessment of Mandarin Duck (*Aix Galericulata*) in the Netherlands. Sovon-report 2014/15. Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology, Nijmegen.

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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 5

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon and waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

Breeding

Non-breeding/wintering

Species Status - Breeding

Latest population estimate

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

No information

No information

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2008-2010

Population unit

Pairs

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> BOELE A., VAN BRUGGEN J., VAN DIJK A.J., HUSTINGS F., VERGEER J-W. & PLATE C.L. 2012. Broedvogels in Nederland in 2010. SOVON-rapport 2012/01. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

Population trend

No information

No information

Species Status - Non-breeding/wintering

Latest population estimate

Year

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 10

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Anas flavirostris* / Speckled Teal

English Common name(s):

Speckled Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle tachetée



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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

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

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Anas georgica* / Yellow-billed Pintail

English Common name(s):

Yellow-billed Pintail

French Common name(s):

Canard à queue pointue



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

Species Status - Field for additional information (optional)

Optionally you can provide additional information on the status of the species in the country
> Incidental individuals during passage period. SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 5

Maximum

> 10

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 0

Maximum

> 1

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Fluctuating

Trend data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Anas cyanoptera* / Cinnamon Teal

English Common name(s):

Cinnamon Teal

French Common name(s):

Sarcelle cannelle



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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Previous population estimate

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

No information

No information

Population trend

No information

No information

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *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

> 2010/2011-2012/2013

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Poor

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

Previous population estimate

Year

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

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

> Sovon and www.waarneming.nl

Population trend

Population trend

Stable

Trend data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> Sovon

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Lophodytes cucullatus* / Hooded Merganser

English Common name(s):

Hooded Merganser

French Common name(s):

Harle couronné



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

> 2007/2008-2009/2010

Population unit

Individuals

Minimum

> 1

Maximum

> 2

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely natural vagrants

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

Population data quality

Moderate

Source of information

> SOVON and Waarneming.nl: Mix of datasources: SOVON-waterbird counts, casual observations from SOVON and the web-portal Waarneming.nl and/or expert judgement.

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 species is currently treated as partly non-native as the Dutch rarities committee has accepted two records as genuine vagrants.

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Alien Species - *Porphyrio porphyrio* / Purple Swamphen

English Common name(s):

Purple Gallinule, Purple Swamphen

French Common name(s):

Poule sultane, Talève sultane



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

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

No information

No information

Previous population estimate

Occasional records

Both options can be selected

Occasionally recorded, most likely escapes from collections

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

> two records of escaped birds since 2000 (www.waarneming.nl)

Legal Status

Does the species have any legal status?

No

National Red List Status

Does the species have any National Red List Status?

No

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

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

Please select from the list below.

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

Please specify

> All modes of taking are prohibited under the Dutch Flora and Fauna Act, which follows the provisions under the EU Bird Directive. Derogations from the provisions under the EU Bird Directive can be allowed if there is no other satisfactory solution.

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

[EU Bird Directive](#) - EU Bird Directive

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Exemptions_birds_2012-2013.xls](#) - An overview of exemptions during the full 2012-2014 reporting period is not available yet. The exemptions for the years 2012-2013 however are provided in the attached file.

Please provide information on each species for which exemption was granted

Exemption for *Ardea cinerea* / Grey Heron

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Exemptions_birds_2012-2013.xls](#) - An overview on exemptions during the full reporting period can not be provided yet. The exemptions for the years 2012 and 2013 are attached.

Exemption for *Anas penelope* / Eurasian Wigeon

Purpose of exemption (from the AEWA Action Plan)

- (a) To prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries
- (b) In the interests of air safety, public health, public safety, or other imperative reasons of overriding public interests, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment

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

> This questions can not be answered. First of all exemptions for 2014 are not available yet. Secondly, several questions are irrelevant. For instance, the number of individuals is not mentioned in the exemption as this number (causing problems) is not known in advance.

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 Netherlands

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

No NSSAP

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

[Leefgebiedenbenadering \(Habitat Approach\)](#) - De leefgebiedenbenadering (2007) - Een nieuwe Beleidsstrategie voor Soorten

[Soorten van de leefgebiedenbenadering \(Species of the Habitat Approach\)](#) - Soorten van de leefgebiedenbenadering. Soorten met kleurcodes groen, oranje of rood (Species of the Habitat Approach; species with codes green, orange or red).

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach (2007) aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. The Corncrake (*Crex crex*) has species code 'red' meaning that at least three active protection measures are needed. The Corncrake is a species of the EU Bird Directive for which several Natura 2000 sites have been designated in the Netherlands.

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

[Corncrake \(Crex crex\)](#) - Distribution of Corncrake (*Crex crex*) in the Netherlands.

Field for additional information (optional)

> A NSSAP was made for the Corncrake in 2004 (<http://www.vogelbescherming.nl/index.cfm?act=files.download&ui=F28B1549-EF53-6C28-8AF819CE42C7B1D3>). The objectives and methods of an already existing Corncrake project were laid down in this NSSAP. This NSSAP ended in 2008 and was evaluated in 2009. This evaluation showed that one important objective, to stop the decrease, was accomplished. However, a direct causal relationship between numbers and the measures taken was not visible. Currently Corncrakes in the Netherlands are still threatened, and nests are lost by early mowing dates. The activities by country as listed in the ISSAP provide direction for the steps that have to be and are taken in the Netherlands. Birdlife Netherlands is committed to proceed the Protection Campaign as layed down in the NSSAP through various projects (<http://www.redderijkeweide.nl/>).

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

[Red de rijke weide!](#) - Save the rich meadow!

[Beschermingsplan Kwartelkoning \(2004\)](#) - NSSAP Corncrake (2004)

[Kwartelkoningen in Nederland in 2008 en evaluatie van het Beschermingsplan Kwartelkoning](#) - Evaluation NSSAP Corncrake (2008)

National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media*

(Great Snipe)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The Great snipe (*Gallinago media*) is a vagrant species in the Netherlands. It is not listed as one of the 329 species under the Habitat Approach.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca*

(Ferruginous Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*) is a rare species in the Netherlands. It is not listed as one of the 329 species under the Habitat Approach.

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

Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*) - Distribution of Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*) in the Netherlands

National Single Species Action Plan for *Oxyura leucocephala*

(White-headed Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*) is a rare species in the Netherlands. It is not listed as one of the 329 species under the Habitat Approach.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Platalea leucorodia*

(Eurasian Spoonbill)

No NSSAP

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

Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) - Distribution of the Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) in the Netherlands

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. The Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) has the species code 'green' meaning that currently no protection measures are needed. The Eurasian Spoonbill is a species of the Bird Directive for which several Natura 2000 sites have been designated in the Netherlands.

Field for additional information (optional)

> In 1994 a NSSAP for the Eurasian Spoonbill was made (Van Ommering & Walter 1994). The target number of a 1.000 breeding pairs, mentioned in the NSSAP as the criterion for a viable Dutch breeding population was achieved in the late nineties. The breeding population in 2012 was estimated at 2.480-2.540 pairs (Boele et al. 2014). Improvement of water quality, reduction of pollutants, new breeding habitat and a better protection of spoonbills along the Flyway were important causes of the population recovery. The activities by country as listed in the ISSAP provide direction for the steps that have to be and are taken in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands the key legal instrument for the protection of the Eurasian Spoonbill is the EU Birds Directive.

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

http://farmlandbirds.net/sites/default/files/broedende_lepelaars_nederland_1999_2004_limosa_0.pdf

National Single Species Action Plan for *Anser brachyrhynchus*

(Pink-footed Goose)

No NSSAP

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

Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) - Distribution of *Anser brachyrhynchus* (Pink-footed Goose) in the Netherlands

Please explain the reasons

> Nearly all Pink-footed Geese that breed in Spitsbergen do hibernate in The Netherlands. Natura 2000 sites have been designated for the conservation of this species in the Netherlands. The International Species Management Plan for the Svalbard Population of the Pink-footed Goose provides enough detail for the policy, management and protection in the Netherlands.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Anser erythropus*

(Lesser White-fronted Goose)

No NSSAP

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

Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) - Distribution of *Anser erythropus* (Lesser White-fronted Goose) in the Netherlands

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach (2007) aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. The Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) has the species code 'green' meaning that currently no protection measures are needed. The Lesser-White-fronted Goose is a species of the Bird Directive for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated in the Netherlands.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The ISSAP is aimed at the Western Palearctic Population, breeding in Norway and Russia and wintering in East Europe and further East. The Netherlands is the main wintering site for the birds from the Swedish reintroduced breeding population. Currently there is still discussion about the status of this population and whether it should be included in the Action plan.

National Single Species Action Plan for *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*

(Bewick's Swan)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach (2007) aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. The Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) has the species code 'green' meaning that currently no protection measures are needed.

The Bewick's Swan is a species of the Bird Directive for which Natura 2000 sites have been designated in the Netherlands.

Field for additional information (optional)

> The ISSAP dates from 2012. A NSSAP has not been realized since then. Currently there is no aim to establish a NSSAP for the Netherlands, and the responsible authority which also participated in the ISSAP was dismantled in 2015. The activities by country as listed in the ISSAP provide direction for the steps that have to be and are taken in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands the key legal instrument for the protection of the Bewick's Swan is the EU Birds Directive.

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

[Bewick's Swan \(*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*\) - Distribution of Bewick's Swan \(*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*\) in the Netherlands](#)

National Single Species Action Plan for *Limosa limosa*

(Black-tailed Godwit)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach (2007) aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. Populations of farmland breeding birds, like the Black-tailed Godwit, have generally decreased substantially past decades. The Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) is therefore listed as code 'red', meaning that at least three active protection measures are needed. The Black-tailed Godwit is a species of the EU Bird Directive for which several Natura 2000 sites have been designated in the Netherlands (however, only for its status as a non-breeding bird).

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

[Black-tailed Godwit - Distribution of Black-tailed Godwit in the Netherlands](#)

Field for additional information (optional)

> Even though no NSSAP for the Black-tailed Godwit was made, over the years a large number of initiatives have been taken in the Netherlands to improve the situation in the breeding areas. The activities by country as listed in the ISSAP provide direction for the steps that have to be and are taken in the Netherlands. Large scale Agri-Environment Schemes have been implemented. Many new initiatives to further assess the causes of decline and improvement of management have been started. Key issues in this respect are optimizing water tables, restoring openness of the landscape, soil conditions and creation of optimal chick habitat through mosaic management of grasslands. These combined measures should be taken in core breeding areas. A current project in which Birdlife Netherlands is committed to protect the Black-tailed Godwit is 'Red de Rijke Weide' (Save the rich meadow). They are campaigning to restore 200.000 hectares of extensive meadows in 2020, which is more than a fifth of the total area of grassland in the Netherlands. Despite all efforts is the Black-tailed Godwit still decreasing in the Netherlands connected to intensive agriculture practice.

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

[Red de rijke Weide! - Save the rich meadow!](#)

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

No

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> The NSSAPs have been replaced by the Habitat Approach.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Single Species Action Plans

> The Netherlands do not develop any national single species action plans anymore. The impact of these plans was assessed as too low. The NSSAP strategy has been replaced by the Habitat Approach (2007) aiming to conserve a list of 329 species. Besides, many Natura 2000 sites in the Netherlands have specifically been designated for the conservation of waterbird species.

4.3 Emergency Measures

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

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

No emergency situation has occurred

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

Yes

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

Measures for Botulism

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> The impact of Botulism on species populations is generally low. Botulism is an annual reoccurring problem in several locations in the Netherlands however. An overview can unfortunately not be given, since there is no central point where this information is registered.

In the event of the discovery of dead animals in the water the municipality or water board concerned need to be contacted. Agreements between these two government bodies exist concerning the removal of cadavers. The municipality removes dead fish and birds that are found in parks, on private land and at the shores, while the water board removes dead birds and fish that are floating on the water.

If botulism is confirmed, the laboratory or doctor concerned notifies the municipal health service (GGD). Waters that have botulism each year can be deepened or regularly flushed which ensures that the water temperature rises less rapidly and the botulism bacteria gets no chance. Additional water can be supplied from adjacent waterways to increase waterflow and oxygen. Excess organic material is removed.

One of the measures to prevent further spread of the botulism bacteria is to prevent the public feeding waterfowl in contaminated water. Feeding always attracts more birds and thus increases the risk of spreading the botulism.

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

[LCI-richtlijn Botulisme](#) - LCI = Landelijke Coördinatie Infectieziektenbestrijding

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Measures for Extreme weather

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Winter 2011/12 started as a mild winter with violent storms in the NE Atlantic (2009/10 was the first cold

season for years). Densities of species that are sensitive to cold weather and storm-driven wrecked seabirds were relatively high. Birds may be taken to one of many Bird Care Centers in the Netherlands.

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

[Vogelasie!](#) - Bird Care Centers in the Netherlands

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Measures for Harmful algal bloom

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> Blooms of poisonous Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae) regularly occur in the Netherlands and the number of blooms is expected to increase due to climate change. In February 2011 a protocol for the management of Cyanobacteria has been implemented by Rijkswaterstaat, which is the executive arm of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[blauwalgenprotocol_2012.pdf](#) - Protocol Blue-green algae (2012)

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Measures for Oil spill

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> (a) Monitoring of beached birds is carried out in the event of real oil spills, not in other periods. Monitoring of oil spills as such is carried out by a government service (Kustwacht).

(b) Oil spills are prohibited under environmental legislation (not the specific Flora and Fauna Act)

(c) preparedness in the form of an emergency plan exists under the coordination of Rijkswaterstaat (under the Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment). In emergency situations the 'Samenwerkingsregeling' (cooperative plan of action) will come into force, under which Rijkswaterstaat, Kustwacht, municipalities, NGOs (Sea bird group and bird sanctuaries that treat oiled birds), and scientists (NIOZ) cooperate.

(e) treatment is done by voluntary sanctuaries, licensed by the government (Bird Care Centers, see weblink attached).

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

[OLIESLACHTOFFERS OP DE NEDERLANDSE KUJST, 2011/2012](#) - OILED SEABIRDS WASHING ASHORE IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2011/2012

[Vogelasie!](#) - Bird Care Centers in the Netherlands

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> In the Netherlands there are guidelines on how to deal with various emergency situations concerning threats to waterbirds. These are in line with the AEWA Guidelines.

Rijkswaterstaat (part of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment) manages the North Sea and the Dutch inland waterways. They are responsible for the prevention of oil spills, and clean-up of oil spills and chemicals. There are contingency plans to prevent oil spills. For the Waddensea an ecological timetable is made for oil pollution.

Rijkswaterstaat continuously measures water quality, among which the presence of cyanobacteria and growth conditions for cyanobacteria.

Beached bird surveys are conducted by volunteers of the Dutch Seabird Group (NZG/NSO), commissioned by Rijkswaterstaat, to get insight in the proportion of dead oiled birds washed ashore in The Netherlands of the total number of birds washing ashore.

The Dutch Wildlife Health Centre (DWHC) monitors and identifies major diseases among wild animals, along with related institutions.

There is a special plan for incident control on the North Sea (see weblink Incident Prevention).

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

[Incidenten bestrijding](#) - Incident prevention

[Dutch Wildlife Health Centre](#)

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)

Yes

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

Herinroductie soorten, 1908-2008 - Herinroductie van soorten in Nederland in de periode 1908-2008.

Please provide details on the register

> Information about the number of re-establishment projects in the Netherlands is publicly available on www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl. This is a website with facts and figures about the environment, nature and land-use in the Netherlands. It is a publication from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) and Wageningen University and Research Centre (Wageningen UR).

The last re-establishment/re-introduction of a species under AEWA was the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in 1969. No recent re-establishments.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The Flora and Fauna Act dictates that we should avoid harming plants and animals, this is also referred to as 'the duty of care'. For the protection of our native plant and animal species, the release of animals in the wild is prohibited under the Flora and Fauna Act (article 14). The Minister of EZ may grant an exemption for the release of protected animals, the breeding of protected animals or catching and translocation of protected animals. Reintroductions are entirely carried out in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines of the IUCN. The guidelines are contained in the Policy Guideline Reintroductions (Parliamentary 31 200 XIV, no. 215).

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

Please explain

> Translocation of waterbirds is no issue in the Netherlands.

4.5 Introductions

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

Yes, and being enforced

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

> The number of alien species in the Netherlands is still increasing. Recognizing the increasingly serious problem of invasive alien species in Europe, in September 2013 the European Commission published a dedicated legislative instrument (regulation) on Invasive Alien Species (IAS). The Netherlands support this initiative as it is a typical cross-border problem.

In October 2007, the Dutch Policy Memorandum Invasive Alien Species was published and sent to Parliament. The policy, with an emphasis on prevention, is in line with agreements made in the framework of the Convention of Biological Diversity (three-stage hierarchical approach). The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) is the central coordinating authority when it comes to the implementation of many elements of the IAS policy in the Netherlands. An annual budget is available to carry out the tasks. The most important task of the NVWA is to advise the competent ministry on the risks of introduction, establishment and spreading of IAS and feasible management options/ tools to be taken against IAS. NVWA is also assigned the following tasks: detection and monitoring, risk assessment, alien hotline, creating public

awareness and coordinating eradication campaigns.

The Dutch Flora and Fauna Act prohibits the release of animal and plant species in the wild as well as prohibiting the possession and trade of certain alien species. The law makes it possible to act if invasive alien species are introduced.

Control and eradication of invasive alien species is much more difficult in the water than on land, which emphasizes the need for prevention. In order to prevent the introduction of marine alien species via the ballast water of ships, in 2010 the Netherlands signed the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM) set up by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The essence of this agreement is that ships must have an approved ballast water treatment plant which removes organisms. The convention will enter into force 12 months after ratification by 30 States, representing 35% of world merchant shipping tonnage. However, the convention was (still) not in force in March 2015.

In 2010, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Safety (currently Economic Affairs), the Association of Regional Water Authorities and organizations representing producers, importers, retailers and garden centres agreed on a code of conduct on ornamental aquatic plants. The code requires that several invasive ornamental aquatic plant species are no longer sold (listed in Annex 1 of the code). Furthermore, the code requires the sale of other aquatic plant species to be accompanied by user recommendations regarding their appropriate use and disposal (Annex 2).

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

Policy note invasive alien species - All relevant legislation concerning the introduction of non-native species is discussed in the 'Beleidsnota Invasieve exoten (Policy note invasive alien species), which was adopted in 2007. All relevant legislation is discussed in this document. The responsibility for preventing and eliminating an invasive species in the environment lays in the first instance with the government. Team Invasive Alien Species (Team Invasieve Exoten, TIE) supports the Minister of Economic Affairs (EZ) with the implementation of the 'Beleidsnota Invasieve exoten'. TIE advises the Minister on if and how should be acted on the occurrence of an exotic species, based on an executed risk analysis (which is carried out by an expert organisation). Aspects that are taken into account are the level of harm that a species can do, the effectiveness of preventive and curative measures and a cost-benefit analysis.

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

Yes, and being enforced

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

> Beleidsnota Invasieve Exoten (see question 15)

Flora and Fauna law (adopted 1st of April 2002) - The objective of the law is to maintain all wild animals and plants. The law includes regulations concerning hunting, damage control, trade and possession. It is forbidden to introduce animals or eggs of animals in the wild. For a number of plants it is forbidden to plant or sow them in the wild. The Flora- and Faunalaw makes it possible to forbid the trade in or the possession of plants and animals. The government adopts and enforces this law.

Het Dierentuinbesluit (adopted 19th of April 2002) - this is the Dutch implementation of the European Zoo Directive. This European directive and the 'Dierentuinbesluit' aims at improvement of the protection of wildlife and the conservation of biodiversity. All Member States should require zoos to have a zoo permit and inspect zoos regularly on compliance of the conditions under which the license was issued. Aspects that are discussed in the 'Dierentuinbesluit' are the requirements of housing and an contingency plan for escapes of animals.

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)?

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> In October 2007 the policy note on invasive alien species was sent to Parliament. The independent Team Invasive Alien Species (TIE) was established in January 2009. This team advises the Department of Nature & Biodiversity of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, either requested or unrequested, on possible alien invasive species and their impacts. It plays a key role in the signalling of alien species, in analysing risks, in monitoring and in education. The team also proposes appropriate measures. A working plan on the subject invasive species was made for the year 2013. An early and rapid response system was described and is nowadays still applied and enforced, coordinated by TIE:

A. early detection (surveillance and monitoring)

B. validation of the observed species and data processing

- C. risk assessment (or quick scan)
- D. advising the authorities
- E. taking measures (elimination / management)

The Dutch Centre of Expertise for Invasive Exotic Species (NEC-E) was launched in 2012 aiming to develop and implement innovative strategies for the management of invasive exotic species. The NEC-E is a cooperation of the knowledge institutes:

- Institute for Water and Wetland Research (Nijmegen University)
- Institute for Science, Innovation and Society;
- Stichting Bargerveen (Foundation Bargerveen)
- RAVON (Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish Research Netherlands),
- SOVON (Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology)
- FLORON (Flora Research Netherlands)
- Zoogdierverseniging (Dutch Mammal Society).

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

Nederlands Expertise Centrum Exoten (NEC-E) - The NEC-E (Dutch Centre of Expertise for Exotic Species) develops and implements innovative strategies to manage invasive exotic species.

Team Invasieve Exoten (TIE - Team Invasive Alien Species) - The TIE supports the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the policy for exotic species.

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)

Yes

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

Eradication programme for *Oxyura jamaicensis* / Ruddy Duck

For *Oxyura jamaicensis* / Ruddy Duck

Control or eradication programme being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Since 2004 the maximum number of Ruddy Ducks counted was between 70 and 100. The number of breeding pairs was between 10 and 20. In January 2014, 53 birds were counted in 2014. The maximum number of birds present in 2014 is estimated at 100.

In 2008, the decision was made to eradicate the Ruddy Duck. The provinces were asked to take the responsibility. Due to different reasons this approach was not implemented. In 2013 the national government started a pilot project. In the pilot project 2 adults and 5 ducklings were culled. Based on this experience, the decision was taken to extend the project to the whole of the Netherlands. The program started November 2014 and the aim is to have the Ruddy Duck eradicated in a few years.

There are different aspects which make the culling of Ruddy Ducks in the Netherlands difficult. Authorisation is needed from the provinces (authorization of the provinces is subject to appeal). The landowner has to give permission. Provincial and regional wildlife management units need to be involved. Culling is done by voluntary hunters.

At the moment there is no active communication to people other than those directly involved in the eradication plans.

200 to 500 birds are kept in captivity. It is prohibited to import or release Ruddy Duck, but under certain conditions it is allowed to trade them.

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

Folder bestrijding Rosse Stekelstaart - Brochure eradication of Ruddy Duck

Invasieve exoten - Bestrijding rosse stekelstaart - Invasive alien species - eradication Ruddy Duck

Eradication programme for *Branta canadensis* / Greater Canada Goose

For *Branta canadensis* / Greater Canada Goose

Control or eradication programme developed, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons

> In 2013 a national agreement was made on the policy regarding the management and protection of geese populations in the Netherlands. This Geese Agreement was made between the provinces and seven nature- and agriculture organizations. The agreement would be implemented on January 1st 2014, however at the end of 2013 the parties could not agree on the subject of the winterrest for geese and the agreement was ended. After this individual provinces agreed that the content of the agreement will remain as much as possible the

starting point for provincial policy. Concerning exotic geese species this means the following:
A zero-line is pursued, non-native geese species may be eradicated with all legal means. Currently there is no national control or eradication programme for the Canada Goose and Egyptian Goose and the provinces are responsible for the policy and management.

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

[Greater Canada Goose \(Branta canadensis\)](#) - Distribution of Greater Canada Goose (Branta canadensis) in the Netherlands

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Eradication programme for *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

For *Alopochen aegyptiacus* / Egyptian Goose

Control or eradication programme developed, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons

> In 2013 a national agreement was made on the policy regarding the management and protection of geese populations in the Netherlands. This Geese Agreement was made between the provinces and seven nature- and agriculture organizations. The agreement would be implemented on January 1st 2014, however at the end of 2013 the parties could not agree on the subject of the winterrest for geese and the agreement was ended. After this individual provinces agreed that the content of the agreement will remain as much as possible the starting point for provincial policy. Concerning exotic geese species this means the following:
A zero-line is pursued, non-native geese species may be eradicated with all legal means. Currently there is no national control or eradication programme for the Canada Goose and Egyptian Goose and the provinces are responsible for the policy and management.

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

[Egyptian Goose \(Alopochen aegyptiacus\)](#) - Distribution of Egyptian Goose (Alopochen aegyptiacus) in the Netherlands

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

Field for additional information (optional)

> -

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

Yes

Please list the species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> Floating Pennywort

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

[Grote waternavel](#) - Floating pennywort

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> A case study was made for the Floating Pennywort (<http://www.invexo.nl/~media/Files/Invexo/Eindrapport%20GWN%20EAIW%202013-03-26.pdf>) in which a transboundary, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible approach was developed on how to prevent and eradicate Floating Pennywort and other similar exotic waterplants. This approach is currently being implemented. Through national legislation the introduction of the Floating Pennywort is prevented as follows:
* In the Netherlands the Floating Pennywort may not be introduced into the wild since 2001 (Flora and Fauna Act, article 14).
* In the Aquatic Plant Covenant (2010) the Dutch Government, water boards and plant breeders and dealers agreed that from 1-1-2011 five types of aquatic plant species among which the Floating Pennywort, could no longer be sold.

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

[Een efficiënte aanpak van invasieve exoten in en rond de waterloop](#) - An efficient approach of invasive species in and around the watercourse

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

No

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

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines (see question 14 and 15).

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

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

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-biodiversiteit/beschermde-natuurgebieden>

<http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabase.aspx?subj=n2k>

<https://www.sovon.nl/nl/gebieden>

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-biodiversiteit/natuurnetwerk-nederland>

Please describe the progress

> All sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbird species/populations in the Netherlands have been identified, are part of the National Nature Network and may have been designated as Natura 2000-site and/or Ramsar site (all Ramsar sites are also designated as a Natura 2000-site).

The IBAs, Ramsar sites and Natura 2000-sites however, do not cover most of the foraging areas for water birds on farmland, such as those for Bewicks Swan, Geese, Black-Tailed Godwit (also breeding) and Ruff.

Sites of national importance are not formally identified in the Netherlands but will have large overlap with the internationally selected sites.

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

[Natura 2000-sites in the Netherlands](#)

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?

Not applicable

Please explain

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines on the identification of the network of sites of international and national importance in the Netherlands are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

One of the documents that was used as a basis for the identification of the Natura 2000-areas and describes the procedure and process of the allocation of the areas can be found following the attached weblink.

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

[Inspraakprocedure aanwijzing Natura 2000-gebieden](#) - Public participation designation of Natura 2000 sites

5.2. Conservation of Areas

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

For one or more single sites

Yes

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

> The expected impacts of climate change are integrated in the management plans of the sites concerned. Besides that, a vision for the long term has been developed in the policy document 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters 2050 and beyond' (2014). This is a vision on nature in the large waters of the Netherlands between 2050-2100. It strongly takes into account the effects of climate change. In the vision natural processes have a crucial role in creating new synergies between various urgent tasks as the necessary measures for flood protection, nature conservation and new recreational program. The vision shows a resilient and robust nature: giving more space to the rivers, creating tidal and fresh-salt transitions in the western Delta, intensifying the dynamic coastal management and the construction of more gradual transition from land to water in the IJsselmeer.

See also the weblinks ANT IJsselmeergebied and ANT Oosterschelde.

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

[Natuurambitie Grote Wateren 2050 en verder](#) - Nature Ambition Great Waters 2050 and beyond.

[ANT IJsselmeergebied](#) - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for ten species of waterfowl in the IJsselmeer, Markermeer and IJmeer, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. climate change, and the possible solutions

[ANT Oosterschelde](#) - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. sand demand and climate change, and the possible solutions.

For the national protected area network

Yes

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

> All large water concerned in the policy document 'Nature Ambition of Large Waters 2050 and beyond' are part of the national protected area network.

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)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Explanation on question 23.docx](#) - Explanation on question 23

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 150

Total area (ha)

> >>935749

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 77

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 935749

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

> 77

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

> 935749

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 150

Total area (ha)

> >>935749

Out of the above total: number protected sites

> 77

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 935749

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

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

> 935749

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

Yes

Number of sites that require establishment of buffer zones around them

> 50

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

Yes

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

[National Nature Network](#)

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

> The National Nature Network (NNN) includes all nationally and internationally important sites. The NNN is due to be completed in 2027. The activities on the NNN concern enlarging, connecting and improving the protected areas by nature development and management.

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

Yes

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

> See the weblinks attached.

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

[Nature vision 2014](#) - In the document 'Rijksnatuurvisie 2014 Natuurlijk verder' the government describes its vision on nature in the Netherlands and the associated policy for the next ten years. The essence of the vision is a change in the way of thinking: nature needs a place in the heart of society and not only in protected areas.

[Natuur ambitie Grote Wateren 2050 en verder](#) - The 'Nature Ambition Great Waters in 2050 and beyond' is a policy vision of the Ministry of EZ. With this vision future decision-makers can take better account of nature. The goal of the ambition is to create a robust and future-proof nature in the great waters of the Netherlands. The Netherlands has several great waters: the Wadden Sea, the Western Delta, the IJsselmeer area, the North Sea, the coastal area and the river area. The government wants to secure the future of the nature in these great waters together with other organisations.

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

Not applicable

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

[Handreiking Beheerplannen Natura 2000-gebieden](#) - Guide to the Natura 2000 Management Plans

Please explain

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory birds are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

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

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

> not for data about the Netherlands itself (we hope) as the data in the tool is very outdated for the Netherlands. The tool is used to view the flyway boundaries of a population.

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

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

[Kooikersvereniging](#) - Decoy Association

[Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagersvereniging](#) - Royal Dutch Hunting Association

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

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> Hunters (united in Game Management Units or WBE's) have to report the annual harvest in a database managed by the WBE. The WBE's are united in the Royal Dutch Hunting Association (KNJV). The KNJV registers and reports the hunting data to the Provinces. The Provinces register the derogations which are reported on a national basis to the European Commission and the Bern convention. The number of ducks caught with decoy cages is registered by the Decoy Association (Kooikersvereniging) on a voluntary base since 1988.

The whole territory of your country

> Hunters (united in Game Management Units or WBE's) have to report the annual harvest in a database managed by the WBE. The WBE's are united in the Royal Dutch Hunting Association (KNJV). The KNJV registers and reports the hunting data to the Provinces. The Provinces register the derogations which are reported on a national basis to the European Commission and the Bern convention. The number of ducks caught with decoy cages is registered by the Decoy Association (Kooikersvereniging) on a voluntary base since 1988.

Only part of the territory of your country

Only some harvesting activities

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

Fully

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation?

> The use of lead shot has been banned in The Netherlands since February 1st 1993 (Article 13 of the Flora and Fauna Act). Possession of lead shot in the field is also illegal, though illegal use is sometimes reported. The enforcement of this ban is carried out by the police. A hunter's licence will be suspended in case of an offence. The ban is now generally accepted by the hunting community, since there are good alternatives available at a comparable cost.

Has assessment of compliance with the legislation been undertaken?

Yes

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

[Ammunitions from hunting \(2008\)](#) - Research by Deltares and TNO on ammunitions from hunting.

Please explain how this was assessed.

> Offences recorded confirm that the use of lead shot still exists since the ban in 1993. No data are available however from past triennium.

Please explain what was compliance with legislation found to be:

Good (almost full compliance)

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

> The emission of lead in soil and water is estimated to be only 3.5% (2012) compared to 1990.

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

[Lood en zinkemissies door jacht](#) - Research by Deltares and TNO on lead and sink emissions due to hunting (2014)

Has measurement of impact of the legislation been undertaken i.e. where there was a problem of lead

poisoning in waterbirds, has this been reduced?

No

Please explain the reasons for not doing this

> The use of lead shot was banned early 1993. The emission of lead in soil and water is estimated to be only 3.5% (2012) compared to 1990. lead poisoning of waterbirds is no issue (anymore) in the Netherlands. Publications on this matter date back to 1989 (see attached web-links) which is the period before the bann.

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

[A comparison of two methods to establish the prevalence of lead shot ingestion in mallards \(Anas platyrhynchos\) from The Netherlands \(1989\).](#)

[The prevalence of lead shot ingestion in wild mallards \(Anas platyrhynchos\) in the Netherlands \(1989\).](#)

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

> Hunting is legally highly regulated in the Netherlands by the Flora and Fauna Act and the Law on Weapons and Ammunition (enforced by the Ministry of Security and Justice). If a legal weapon owner is caught poaching, his/her weapon and hunting license will be taken. Poaching can be signalled by hunters, tourists, birdwatchers, farmers, foresters etc. and passed on to the police/wardens who then detect the poachers and give them a fine or warrant.

The Flora and Fauna Act is enforced by wardens (BOA's, special investigators) and the police. These wardens are mainly employed by land managers (TBO's), municipalities, provinces, anglers and partly by the Royal Dutch Hunting Association. BOA's do not only trace poaching, but all violations of the Flora- and Fauna Act. The number of Green Special Investigating Officers ('green BOAs') declined from approx. 1000 in the year 2000, to a current number of approx. 275 (2014). The poaching activities have increased. In 2014 government decided to invest in the education of Green Special Investigating Officers (see weblink).

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

[Kabinet investeert in toezicht in natuurgebieden \(2014\)](#) - Government invests in the education of Green Special Investigating Officers

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

Yes

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

Yes

What do these cover?

Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

Club Affiliation

Game Management Plans

Other (please specify)

> The National legislation is more strict than the European guidelines. All hunters are trained in theory and practise before being allowed to hunt.

The course Hunting and Wildlife Management is the basic training in preparation for the hunting exam for hunting with a rifle. The yacht degree is one of the three requirements for the application of the hunting permit. A hunting permit is required for being able to exercise hunting at all. Hunting is no significant factor in the sustainable conservation of those bird species populations, which are allowed to be hunted in the Netherlands.

Optionally [Please upload links or examples]

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

[Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagersvereniging](#) - Royal Dutch Hunting Association

[Stichting Jachtopleidingen Nederland](#) - Foundation hunting courses Netherlands

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> The Netherlands have more than 300 game management units which develop Wildlife Management Plans, This is coordinated by the Wildlife Management Unit in the provinces. The AEWA guidelines have not specifically been used for this matter, but the Wildlife Management Plans are in line with the AEWA obligations.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

> Hunting on migratory waterbirds is only allowed, in a limited period, for the Mallard (August 15 - January 31), while shooting of some other species (Wigeon, geese) is possible under derogations.

Specific management approaches are implemented for geese species and Wigeons. This includes shooting, disturbance and collection of eggs. (see www.faunabeheereenheid.nl).

The traditional collection of eggs of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) in the province of Fryslân/Friesland between March 1 and April 1 was allowed past triennium. In January 2015, it has been forbidden though by the Council of State. Reason is that species numbers are declining, while the impact of egg collection on the species population is unclear.

6.2. Other human activities

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

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> Lead poisoning is recognized as a problem in the Netherlands, but so far no restrictions on the use of lead fishing weights are made through legislation. The European Parliament aspires to ban the use of lead in 2015. If Parliament and the Council of Ministers approves the proposal for the Commission, this will mean that the EU Member States will phase out the use of lead fishing weights.

Besides that, government subsidises innovative research aiming to develop alternatives for lead fishing weights. The Royal Dutch Angling Association introduced a lead code, aiming at the wise use and disposal of lead.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[1208176-000-ZWS-0006-r-](#)

[Emissie van vislood naar de Nederlandse zoete en zoute wateren door verlies van vislood in de sportvisserij-DEF.pdf](#) - Emissie van vislood naar de Nederlandse zoete en zoute wateren door verlies van vislood in de sportvisserij (Deltares (2013) - Emissions of plummet to the Dutch fresh and salt water systems due to loss of lead fishing weights during angling.

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

[Subsidie voor ontwikkeling loodalternatieven](#) - Grant for development of lead fishing weight alternatives

[Loodvrij vissen is de toekomst! Milieuvriendelijke alternatieven voor vislood en lijnen in de Zee sportvisserij \(brochure\)](#) - Lead-free fishing is the future! Environmentally friendly alternatives for lead fishing weights and lines in sea angling.

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 EU Birds Directive is the key legal instrument for the protection of the habitat of waterbirds in the Netherlands. It is the main instrument to give practical effect to the objectives of AEWA in the EU. Based on the list of species of Annex I and other migratory species of the Birds Directive, important habitats are designated as Special Protected Area (Natura 2000). The Directive requires that any plan or project shall undergo an appropriate environmental impact assessment (EIA) to determine its implications for the site concerned and to be approved only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned. In exceptional circumstances, a plan or project may still be allowed to go ahead, in spite of a negative assessment, provided there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project is considered to be of overriding public interest. In such cases the EU Member State must take appropriate compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Nature 2000 network is protected. EIA for plans or projects of some size with expected effects on the environment outside Nature 2000 sites are also compulsory. The Dutch EIA is part of the Environmental Law, which implements EU directive 97/11/EC. The same goes for SEA, based on EU directive 2001/42/EC

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> The draft EIA report is published for public consultation. The term to react is usually six weeks. The national EIA commission takes the results of the consultation process into consideration in its subsequent advice. Public participation also applies to SEA. EIA applies to projects, SEA to plans. When the final decision is made the competent authority has to explain how citizens and civil society organisations were involved in the preparation of the plan.

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

[Uitgebreide MER procedure](#) - Procedure 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

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

[Afgesloten MER adviezen](#) - A list of completed EIA in 2013/14

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

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> When there is a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, the first measure that is considered is avoidance of the protected area and look for alternative locations. Exemptions under the Flora and Fauna Act are always accompanied by mitigation or compensation measures, aiming to keep the impacts on habitats and species populations within acceptable (non-significant) limits.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Power lines are preferably placed on existing traces.

There are different documents and guidelines available on how to mitigate effects of renewable energy (wind energy) offshore and on land, that are used in EIAs (see weblinks).

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

[Rijksstructuurvisie windenergie op zee](#) - Structure vision windenergie at sea

[Structuurvisie windenergie op land](#) - Structure vision windenergie on land

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

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?

No

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

> Compared to renewable energy projects the investigation of the impact of power lines gets little attention in the Netherlands. All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country. The EU Bird Directive requires that any plan or project, including new power lines, shall undergo an appropriate assessment to determine its

implications for the site concerned. There is no national monitoring program in which the impact of existing power lines on waterbirds is assessed. Existing power lines locations with high risks for waterbirds are investigated and mitigated separately.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The planning of any new power line project requires an appropriate assessment (EIA) to determine its implications for the site concerned, including waterbird populations. In this assessment all available knowledge and data is used, including the waterbird monitoring data (see also question 43). If data is insufficient to make a good assessment of the impact, additional counts and research is carried out. Baseline studies on waterbird distribution are carried out each month in important sites by the Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology (SOVON). These data are stored in databases and can be used for Ecological Impact Assessments (EIAs). EIA are obligatory for infrastructural developments like the construction of power lines.

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

[Watervogeltelling \(counting waterbirds\)](#) - Monitoring of waterbirds by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology
[Project Randstad380](#) - Monitoring the movement of birds around power line routes.

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 EU Bird Directive requires that any plan or project, including new power lines, shall undergo an appropriate assessment to determine its implications for the site concerned and to be approved only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned or have a significant effect on the populations of the bird species for which the Nature 2000 area is designated (all Ramsar sites are also designated as Natura 2000-sites). In this assessment all available knowledge on bird distribution, key habitats for waterbirds and migration routes is used. If there is insufficient knowledge additional field work will be executed to be able to make the assessment.

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

> All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country. TenneT (an electricity transmission system operator) works closely with their stakeholders to balance environmental concerns with a secure and stable energy supply. In coming years, TeneT expects to realise another 10 km underground 380 kV cables, further reducing the impact on local ecology and landscape. In addition, the overhead lines will be realised with the Wintrack pylon. The benefits to landscape and ecology of this relatively new type of pylon is that instead of two overhead lines crossing the landscape and forming a danger to birds, only one line will remain. Bird flight diverters will be placed in bird habitat areas. Research is also carried out on the effectiveness of so-called 'bird flaps' that are aimed at minimising the collision with power lines. For the connection of offshore wind farms in the Dutch part of the North Sea, TenneT had signed a partnership with the NGO 'Natuur and Milieu', jointly working to minimise the impact of future offshore wind farm connections on the environment.

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

[Voorstudie aanvaringsrisico's van vogels tegen hoogspanningslijnen bij Den Hoorn, Bath en Nesselande](#) - Voorstudie aanvaringsrisico's van vogels tegen hoogspanningslijnen bij Den Hoorn, Bath en Nesselande
[Migratory birds and electricity power grids in the AEWA region](#) - Review of the conflict between migratory birds and

electricity power grids in the African-Eurasian Region

Tennet and the environment

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

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

Bird Flight Diverters - Innovative mitigation measure to minimise bird collisions with power lines.

Research into the effectiveness of 'bird flaps' - Research on mitigation measures aiming to minimise the collision with power lines.

Please provide details

> TenneT has placed bird markers on locations with relatively high numbers of collision. All low utility and medium voltage distribution lines have been placed underground in the Netherlands. The electrocution problem is therefore absent in our country.

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?

> Regular monitoring of waterbirds exists. Research on mitigation measures to minimise the collision with power lines also exists. However, studies on impact of power lines on waterbird populations are executed only locally, and not on a national level. Studies will only be carried out in situations where problems occur, with high numbers of collision or new initiatives for power lines.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> See answers above.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> In the case of new connections the AEWA guidelines are used. EIA are applied, mitigating measures are incorporated in the permit conditions, assessments are made with sufficient research and post-monitoring of collision victims takes place. TenneT has signed the European Grid Declaration in which grid operators and environmental organisations team up to promote sustainable modernisation of electricity grids.

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

European grid declaration - Grid operators and environmental organisations team up to promote sustainable modernisation of electricity grids.

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

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

Yes

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

De nationale windmolenrisicokaart voor vogels - The national wind turbines riskmap for birds (Netherlands society for the protection of birds).

Please provide details

> A 'National wind turbines risk map for birds' has been developed, which serves as a tool for assessing potential locations for new wind park constructions. The maps show where certain risks may occur, and thus need further research. This map is still used nowadays in EIA.

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.

> Different documents are available (see weblinks attached) which describe guidelines, recommendations and criteria used in the Netherlands for EIAs on renewable energy.

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

Ecologische en natuurbeschermingsrechtelijke aspecten van windturbines op land - Ecological and nature conservation law aspects of wind turbines on land.

Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - Windturbines en Vogels - Netherlands Enterprise Agency - Windturbines and Birds

Development of a framework for appropriate assessment of Dutch offshore wind farm

A methodological update of the Framework for the Appropriate Assessment of the ecological effects of Offshore Windfarms at the Dutch Continental Shelf

Windenergy developments and Natura 2000

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

Yes

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

Yes

Are mitigation measures being implemented?

> All exemptions always include mitigation measures.

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

> Currently a study is being executed on developing a first approach on how to deal with cumulative effects on birds of offshore wind farms in the Southern North Sea (see the attached weblinks for more details).

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

Windfarm at sea - In this dossier one can find news, backgrounds and results of Imares research on the effects on nature of wind energy with windmills at sea.

Wind and other forms of renewable energy - What is the influence of underwater noise on marine ecosystems when constructing an offshore wind farms? What opportunities does the hard structure of the windmill poles have to facilitate biodiversity? Together with businesses, IMARES studies the possibilities to combine large-scale offshore wind farms and aquaculture.

Shortlist Ecologische Monitoring Effecten Wind op Zee - In the project 'Shortlist Ecological Monitoring Windfarms at Sea' research is executed to fill a number of gaps in our knowledge that are essential for being able to monitor the effects of windfarms at sea properly. One of the aspects that they looked at was the foraging and migration routes of seabirds.

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> In general it can be said that the policy is to change the project to avoid or mitigate damage to biodiversity. So compensation is not applicable in these cases.

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

operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms

dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient

focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts

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

No

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

> The production of biofuels may lead to changes in landuse, which can have an affect on biodiversity. So far no assessment

has been made on the potential negative impact of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Netherlands. Compared to other negative impacts on migratory waterbirds this subject is currently low on the agenda, as biofuel production is relatively limited in the Netherlands.

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

[Nieuwe EU-regels voor biobrandstoffen](#) - New EU-rules for biofuels

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?

No

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

> Resolution 5.11 concerns Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds. As stated above the impact of power lines on migratory birds is limited in the Netherlands.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Waterbirds are caught as bycatch in gillnet fisheries, Sites where this is for instance a problem is lake IJsselmeer. Different assessments have been made about the magnitude and importance with different results ranging from large impact to relatively small impact.

Mitigation measures are implemented.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[beantwoording-kamervragen-over-natuurbeschermingswetvergunning-voor-staand-want-visserij-op-markermeer.pdf](#) - Parliamentary questions concerning by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear (2012)

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

[Kans dat vogel in netten verdrinkt klein.](#) - The chance of waterbirds drowning in nets is small.

[Vogelbescherming en Stichting Het Blauwe Hart vechten vergunning visserij IJsselmeer aan](#) - The Dutch Birding Association and the Blue Hart Foundation dispute the permit for fishing with nets.

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

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> Incidental catch of seabirds is relatively uncommon in the Netherlands with no large scale longline fishing present. All fishing practices in the Netherlands are regulated through the law of Fisheries including the prevention of illegal or unregulated fisheries.

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

Fully

Please provide details

> Breeding bird populations are surveyed by two schemes in the Netherlands, one for abundant breeding birds (BMP) and one for rare and colonial breeders (LSB). These schemes are part of a governmental ecological surveillance program (NEM). Updates of trends and for the rare species also population estimates are published annually by SOVON (e.g. Boele et al. 2015, see weblink).

In 1998-2000 the most recent nation wide survey of all breeding bird species was carried out. For all species population estimates were calculated. These were published in SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland (2002; see we).

(See references attached).

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

[Broedvogels in Nederland in 2013](#) - Publication by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology on breeding birds in 2013.

[Atlas van de Nederlandse Broedvogels](#) - Atlas of Dutch Breeding Birds (2002)

Covering the passage/migration period

Fully

Please provide details

> In general the passage period is defined as the non-wintering period for non-breeding birds in July-November and March- June. Species that predominantly winter in the Netherlands in substantial numbers and relatively few occur outside the December-February period are not regarded as passage birds. Systematic waterbird surveys are carried out in the Netherlands as part of a national governmental ecological surveillance scheme in which Sovon operates as national coordinator, in close collaboration with several governmental bodies and Statistics Netherlands. The main aims are to (a) assess national and site-based trends in waterbird numbers at key-sites, including all Natura 2000-sites, and (b) assess the total size of waterbird populations in the Netherlands. For a minority of passage populations no numbers are available. These are mainly rare species or non-native ones.

Reference:

* Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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

[Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013](#) - Waterbirds in the Netherlands in 2012/2013

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Please provide details

> In general wintering period is defined as period December-February. Species is considered occurring in wintering period in the Netherlands if the species was recorded in the periods the population estimates are based on.

Systematic waterbird surveys are carried out in the Netherlands as part of a national governmental ecological surveillance scheme in which Sovon operates as national coordinator, in close collaboration with several governmental bodies and Statistics Netherlands. The main aims are to (a) assess national and site-based trends in waterbird numbers at key-sites, including all Natura 2000-sites, and (b) assess the total size of waterbird populations in the Netherlands. For a minority of wintering populations no numbers are available.

This are mainly rare species

or non-native ones.

Reference:

* Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., Kleefstra R., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2015. Watervogels in Nederland in 2012/2013. Sovon rapport 2015/01, RWS-rapport BM 14.27. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

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

Field for additional information (optional)

> The Netherlands have participated in the International Waterbird Census for decades.

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

Yes

Which country(ies) were supported?

> Countries in Western Africa (Mauritania - Sierra Leone in 2013 and 2014, and Liberia - Angola in 2014) all along the East Atlantic Flyway

Please provide details

> See weblink.

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

Waddensea Flyway Initiative (WSFI) - In 2012 the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI) launched two projects with focus on monitoring and capacity building in close cooperation with the Conservation of Migratory Birds (CMB) project. Since then several courses on capacity building and monitoring in West Africa have been realised.

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

Not applicable

Please explain

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national guidelines are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines. The waterbird monitoring guidelines used in the Netherlands can be found in the two provided weblinks.

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

Handleiding Sovon Watervogel- en Slaapplaattellingen - Manual for waterbird and roost location countings, by SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

Watervogeltelling - Guidelines waterbird counting by SOVON, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology.

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

Yes

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

> White-fronted geese project - With more than half of the North Sea flyway of the White-fronted Goose wintering in the Netherlands we have a high international responsibility for these migratory birds. However, recent years annually between 2,5 end 4 million euros has been given to farmers for agricultural damage caused by White-fronted Geese. This project focuses on effective and responsible management options that reduce the damage without affecting the favorable conservation status of the White-fronted Geese population.

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

Metawad - This project increases knowledge about wader species and their populations, flyways ant threats as a basis for conservation action. The main question it addresses is: Where do wading birds find their limitation: in the breeding areas, the stop over sites or the wintering areas?

Oystercatcher Research - In 20 years the number of breeding Oystercatchers in the Netherlands is more than halved, and the decline seems far from over. In various projects intensive research is executed by all kinds of institutions, working groups and many volunteers to get insight on the reasons of the decline and to be able to take adequate conservation actions.

Integrated Population Monitoring (IPM) - This project shows that Integrated Population Monitoring is a useful tool to evaluate and foecast status and trends of bird populations of the Wadden Sea. It shows that IPM can serve as an important tool in management and conservation.

ANT Oosterschelde - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. sand demand and climate change, and the possilble solutions.

ANT IJsselmeergebied - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for ten species of waterfowl in the IJsselmeer, Markermeer and Ijmeer, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. climate change, and the possible solutions.

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)

> See weblinks.

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

Scholeksters en de toekomstige erosie van slikken in de Oosterschelde - Oystercatchers and the future erosion of mud flats in the Oosterschelde

Metawad - This project increases knowledge about wader species and their populations, flyways and threats as a basis for conservation action. The main question it addresses is: Where do wading birds find their limitation: in the breeding areas, the stop over sites or the wintering areas?

Geïntegreerde monitoring van vogels van de Nederlandse Waddenzee - Integrated monitoring of birds from the Dutch Wadden Sea

ANT Oosterschelde - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. sand demand and climate change, and the possible solutions.

Vogels langs de randen van het wad - Birds along the edges of the mud flats - Research carried out under the nature rehabilitation programme 'Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man' ('Naar een rijke Waddenzee').

Het effect van bodemdaling op overwinterende scholeksters in de Waddenzee; Een modelstudie met WEBTICS - The effect of subsidence on wintering oystercatchers in the Wadden Sea; A model study WEBTICS

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 systematic waterbird surveys in the Netherlands are part of a national governmental ecological surveillance scheme ('Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring').

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

> The Waddensea Flyway Initiative is partly funded by the Dutch Government through the program 'Towards a healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for nature and man' ('Naar een rijke Waddenzee'). The Dutch contribution is especially focusing on the improvement of the IWC in West Africa.

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

No

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

Loodonderzoek - Research on the impacts of lead fishing weights

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

No

Please provide reason(s)

> Research shows that 94% of the anglers are aware of the negative impact of lead on the environment, while 95% is willing to use alternatives. Alternatives are currently being developed and offered on the market.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

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

Yes, being implemented

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

> * In the project 'Rust voor Vogels, Ruimte voor Mensen' (Peace for birds, space for people), Birdlife Netherlands, along with other nature- and landscape organizations, will improve the conditions for breeding, resting and foraging birds in the Wadden Seda area for the next four years. On the other hand the project aims to let visitors enjoy the birds of the Wadden Sea more by bringing the nature experience closer. This is done by creating new bird watching areas, handing out free bird recognition cards, a free downloadable bird recognition app, educative posters, short animation movies, and creating new bike- and walkingroutes. The philosophy is that the more people enjoy birds and nature, the greater the support for conservation and restoration.

* A primary school curriculum about beach, sea, dunes, salt marches and mudflats is available and often implemented. Topics that are covered are the animals (among which waterbirds) inhabit these areas, how the foodweb works and why protection of these areas is important.

* Staatsbosbeheer (SBB, commissioned by the Dutch government and manages a sizeable amount of the nature reserves in the Netherlands) and Wetlands International started a cooperation in relation to the Nature Activity Centre 'Oostvaardersland' (NAC). The cooperation is aimed at presenting the Nature 2000 area Oostvaardersplassen as a crucial link in the migratory routes of many waterbirds. SBB and Wetlands International promote the Oostvaardersplassen within an international context, through activities which include the following: i) exposition in NAC (a.o. display of waterbirds flyways, short films) ii) website for visitors centre and iii) research and study facility in Visitors centre. For more information:

Alex Kaat (Wetlands International, E-mail: alex.kaat@wetlands.org, Website: www.wetlands.org / www.wetlands.org/waterbirds) or Joke Bijl (Staatsbosbeheer, Email: j.bijl@staatsbosbeheer.nl, Website: www.staatsbosbeheer.nl)

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

[Joint declaration on the cooperation between Staatsbosbeheer, Regio Oost and Wetlands International in relation to the Nature Activity Centre "Oostvaardersland"](#)

[Lespakket Waddenzeeschool | strand, zee, duinen, kwelders en wadden](#) - Curriculum Wadden Sea School | beach, sea, dunes, salt marshes and mudflats

[Beleef de waddennatuur](#) - Experience the Wadden nature

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

No

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

Yes

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

Government

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

No

Please explain reasons

> The current CEPA is a temporarily appointment. A new contactpoint will probably be appointed later this year.

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

There is no cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> At the moment the CEPA of AEWA is also the NFP of AEWA. At the moment new CEPA are being searched for Ramsar. Once they are appointed a new CEPA for AEWA within an NGO will also be sought.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> No, not specifically. The focus of the Netherlands is on the implementation of the National Nature Network including the Natura 2000 sites. The education and information activities concerned are generally in line with the AEWA Action Plan.

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.

> Excursions by Nature Management Organisation Staatsbosbeheer on the Island of Terschelling in the Waddensea.

An animation of migratory birds by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Birds.

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

Wereldtrekvoegeldagen Staatsbosbeheer - Activities by Staatsbosbeheer and an animation by the Dutch Society for the protection of birds on migratory birds.

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

> Not specifically, as the present focus of the Netherlands lies on the implementation, including CEPA activities, of the National Nature Network including Natura 2000 sites.

However, many national and international activities by GO and NGO's are in line with the AEWA Communication Strategy, including:

- Wetland Guardians (comparable to Birdlife International's IBA-caretakers)
 - Wetland Visitor Centres and activities organised by nature management organisations like Staatsbosbeheer and Natuurmonumenten.
 - International projects by the Netherlands society for the Protection of Birds aiming at the conservation of wetlands within the AEWA-flyway.
 - International training by the Centre for Development Innovation (Wageningen) on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Numerous (general nature) CEPA activities have been implemented under the governmental nature education programmes. Highlights are:
- Training of intermediaries in Local Biodiversity Action Plans;
 - Establishment of Communities of Practice; e.g. of companies integrating biodiversity into their management;
 - Establishment of approx. 20 local 'arrangements' around the greening of school premises;
 - Integrating biodiversity into curriculum updates, such as the new concept approach in the subject area of biology in secondary education.
 - Support to extension and education activities by local NME groups, nature guides, visitor centres and National Parks.

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

> The Netherlands already host the Global Office of Wetlands International. This already covers many AEWA

related issues.

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

[Head Office of Wetlands International in the Netherlands](#)

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

> No actions has been undertaken.

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

Yes

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

> The Netherlands provided financial support to the Wings over Wetlands project through Wetlands International and to the International Waterbird Census

Field for additional information (optional)

> Project A1 (coordination of species action plan Black-tailed Godwit. Coordinator at Vogelbescherming Nederland).

Project D14 en D15 (coordination, and support and special non-breeding water birds counts of tidal areas in West Africa as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative, funding through the Programme towards a Healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for man and nature.

Project E21 (improving survey and monitoring capacity), organized workshop and training, developed manual as part of Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative, funding through the Programme towards a Healthy Wadden Sea Ecosystem for man and nature.

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 funds

Field for additional information (optional)

> there will be a donation towards the 20th anniversary and for the sponsored delegates.

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> a donation for the anniversary and the sponsored delegates is in preparation.

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

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> The AEWA AA (Director of the current Department of Nature & Biodiversity) is the same as the AA for Ramsar, CMS and CITES . He is also closely involved in CBD matters. EU Habitats and Birds Directives are under the same Ministry also and the species policies are under the forementioned AA; Natura 2000 under the temporary Natura 2000 department.

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

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Twinning of the Wadden Sea with the Banc d'Arguin through a cooperation of the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat as part of the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Both persons work within the same direction.

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 support the Future Shape process in the CMS, as well as current cooperation among nature related MEAs. Better coordinated reporting and less duplications would be welcomed.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

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

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

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

> A broad range of institutions and universities are involved in research on the effects of climate change on birds.

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

[Research by the Wageningen University and Research Centre](#) - Dossier of research by the Wageningen University and Research Centre on the impacts of climate change on the quality of life (not only birds).

[Research by the University of Groningen](#) - Research by the University of Groningen (not only on birds)

[Nature Climate Change website](#) - Nature Climate Change publishes cutting-edge research on the science of contemporary climate change, its impacts, and the wider implications for the economy, society and policy.

[Research by Radboud University Nijmegen](#) - Research by Radboud University Nijmegen (not only on birds)

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

Undertaken

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

> See the weblinks.

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

<http://www.hetblauwehart.org/actueel/nieuws/28-de-zachte-zandmotor-proef-met-vooroevers-voor-de-friese-ijselmeerkust>

http://www.vogelbescherming.nl/vogels_beschermen/natuur/klimaat/klimaatbuffers

[The relationship between subsidence and flooding of marsh nesting birds on Ameland](#) - Research by the Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology (SOVON) into the relationship between subsidence and flooding of marsh nesting birds on Ameland

[Natural Climate Buffers](#) - The Climate Buffer Coalition consists of seven big Dutch nature organisations: Ark Nature, Natuurmonumenten, National Forest Service, Bird Life International The Netherlands, the Wadden Sea Society, De Landschappen and the World Wildlife Fund. The Coalition advocates employing nature in dealing with the consequences of climate change and works on the realization of so called natural climate buffers.

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

Undertaken

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

> Sovon Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology made a contribution to the following research:

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/news/eu-protected-areas-help-wildlife-adapt-climate-change-new-research>

Species are responding to climate change by changing their distributions, creating debate about the effectiveness of existing networks of protected areas. As a contribution to this debate, they assessed whether winter abundance of the Smew, (*Mergellus albellus* L.), the only migratory waterbird species listed on Annex I (EU Birds Directive) that overwinters exclusively in Northwest Europe, changed during 1990-2011, the role of global warming in driving distributional changes and the effectiveness of the Special Protection Areas (SPAs, EU Birds Directive) in the context of climate change.

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

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential

case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

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

Climate-driven changes in winter abundance of a migratory waterbird in relation to EU protected areas - Species are responding to climate change by changing their distributions, creating debate about the effectiveness of existing networks of protected areas. As a contribution to this debate, it was assessed whether regional winter abundances and distribution of the Smew *Mergellus albellus*, a migratory waterbird species listed on Annex I (EU Birds Directive) that overwinters exclusively in European wetlands, changed during 1990-2011, the role of global warming in driving distributional changes and the effectiveness of the network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs, EU Birds Directive) in the context of climate change.

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

Undertaken

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

> There is no National Action Plan but for a few important areas for waterbirds studies has been executed, aimed at the adaption of waterbirds to a.o. climate change:

* ANT IJsselmeergebied - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for ten species of waterfowl in the IJsselmeer, Markermeer and IJmeer, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. climate change, and the possible solutions (<http://www.deltares.nl/nl/actueel/nieuwsbericht/item/17007/natuurdoelen-ijsselmeergebied-onder-druk>).

* ANT Oosterschelde - The study focused on the Natura 2000 goals for waders in the Oosterschelde, and to what extent they are feasible in relation to a.o. sand demand and climate change, and the possible solutions. (<http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCIQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdtvirt35.deltares.nl%2Fproduct%2F30546&ei=dOoTVabxOI3JPamMgLAF&usg=AFQjCNGdQh-QF17Vn0IHT74cVauCxS12FA&bvm=bv.89217033,d.ZWU>).

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

<http://www.deltares.nl/nl/actueel/nieuwsbericht/item/17007/natuurdoelen-ijsselmeergebied-onder-druk>

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

Yes

Please provide details

> The AEWA Guidelines were not used specifically, but the national legislation and guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change are in accordance with the AEWA-guidelines.

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

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

67.1 List challenges

> The issues regarding HPAI in the Netherlands that have proved challenging correspond with the international challenges.

* Despite detections in migrating birds, their role in the global dispersal of H5N8 virus is unclear. The detection of the newly emerging HPAI H5N8 virus in at least 17 migratory bird species in Asia, Europe and North America, emphasizes the need to study the role of migratory birds in the epidemiology of these H5N8 viruses.

* Ring recoveries of migratory duck species from which H5N8 viruses have been isolated provide evidence for indirect migratory connections between East Asia and Western Europe and between East Asia and North America. In addition, ring recoveries of northern pintail and Eurasian wigeon demonstrated a direct migratory connection between north India and north Russia and between north India and Europe. To which extent migrating bird populations of different flyways come in direct or indirect contact (e.g. using the same water source during stop over) with each other needs further study.

* As HPAI H5N8 virus, like other avian influenza viruses, causes an infection of short duration, the chance of detection is low and large sample sizes are needed to determine its presence in the population. Monitoring wild birds to detect H5N8 virus and derived reassortants is warranted given their potential to cause severe disease and mortality in poultry and some species of wild birds (e.g. eagles and hawks). Continuous monitoring is needed, not only after outbreaks and the subject gets a lot of attention in the media.

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

[Wild bird surveillance around outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza A\(H5N8\) virus in the Netherlands, 2014, within the context of global flyways](#) - HPAI H5N8 virus was detected exclusively in two samples from ducks of the Eurasian wigeon species, among 4,018 birds sampled within a three months period from mid-November 2014.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> Within Europe there is intensive contact concerning the challenges regarding HPAI, and European guidelines exist. However, the contacts with Russia and Asia could be improved. It is critical that a comprehensive monitoring program exists in all regions concerned and that knowledge and information is exchanged to be able to get a better understanding of the role of migrating birds in the global dispersal of HPAI.

67.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> The Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) is the designated institution where the diagnosis of avian influenza is performed.

DNA Research by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment suggests that avian influenza is spread by wind.

In september 2013 the Netherlands published the Policy Script Avian Influenza version 2.0, based on the latest developments and experiences with outbreaks. It is partly based on the AI Directive (2005/94 / EC) of the European Union.

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

[Policy Script Avian Influenza version 2.0](#) - In september 2013 the Netherlands published the Policy Script Avian Influenza version 2.0, based on the latest developments and experiences with outbreaks. It is partly based on the AI Directive (2005/94 / EC) of the European Union.

[DNA research suggests avian influenza is spread by wind](#) - DNA Research by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment suggests that avian influenza is spread by wind.

[Research on avian influenza by CVI](#) - The Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) is the designated institution where the diagnosis of avian influenza is performed.

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.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter AEWA-report 2008-2011 the Netherlands.pdf](#) - Letter AEWA-report 2008-2011 the Netherlands

Date of submission

> 18-05-2015

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ClarificationAEWAtrends.pdf](#) - Clarification of data on Species Status