



Anas strepera strepera

Annex I	No
International action plan	No

Gadwall, *Anas strepera*, is a species of dabbling duck found in wetland, river and lake and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems. It is a widespread breeder across much of Europe but with patchy distribution. The species inhabits highly productive and eutrophic freshwater marsh or lake habitats in open lowland grassland, showing a preference for sheltered, shallow, standing or slow-flowing waters with abundant emergent vegetation and grass-covered islands providing cover for nesting. It may also be found on permanent, shallow, slightly alkaline marshes, as well as on oxbow lakes, channels, reservoirs and gravel-pits (European Red List 2015).

Anas strepera has a breeding population size of 37300-69900 pairs and a breeding range size of 884000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term. *Anas strepera* has a winter population size of 142000-197000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term.

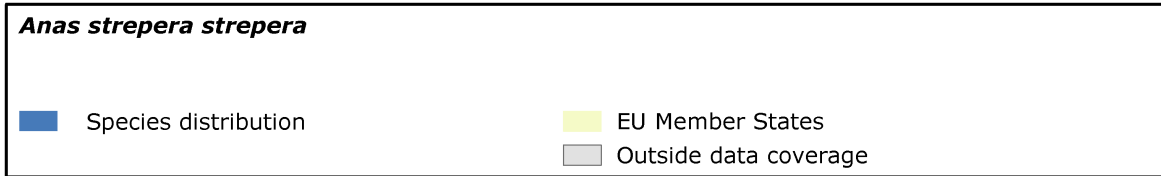
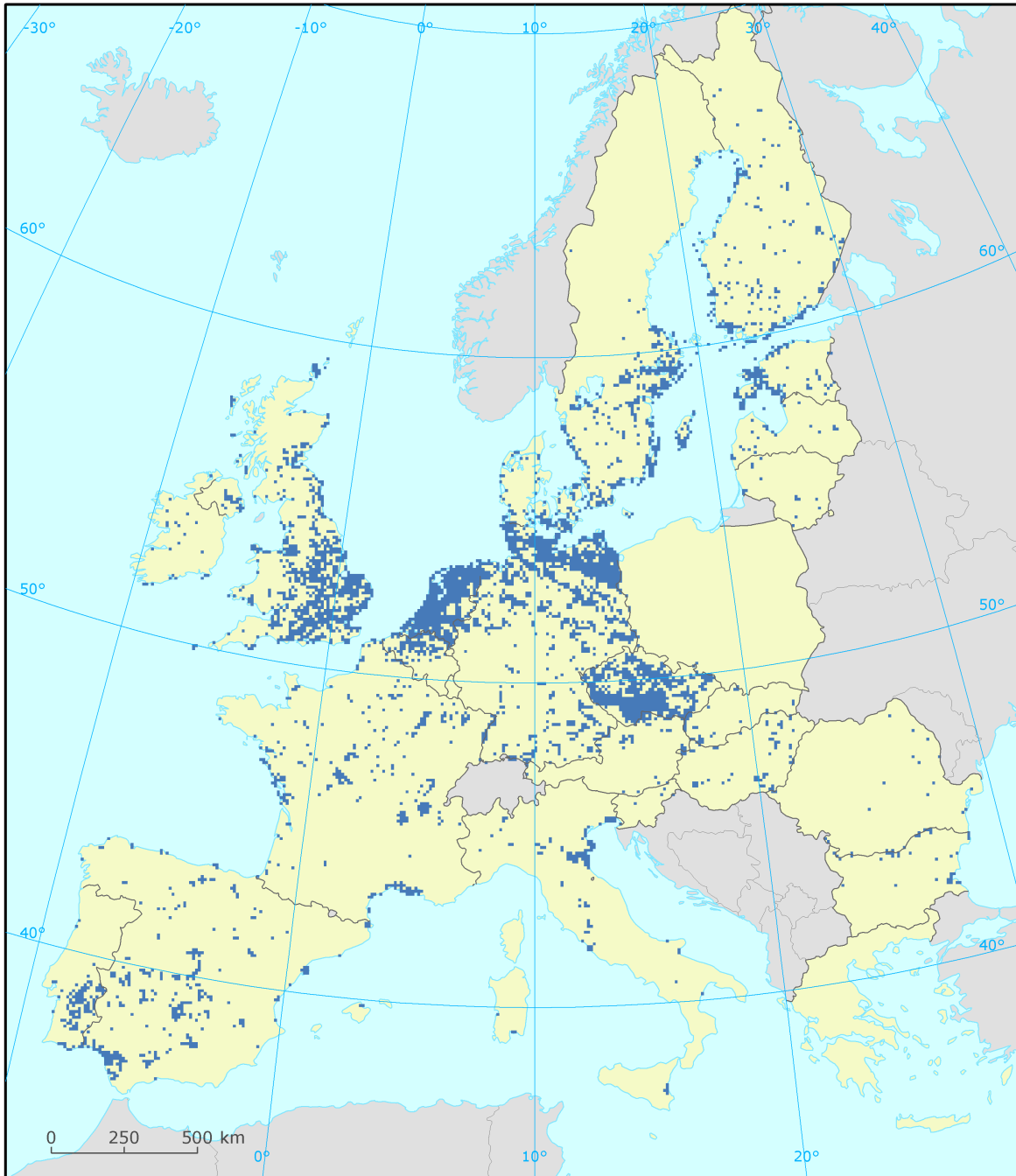
The EU population status of *Anas strepera* was assessed as Secure, because the species does not meet any of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened or Near Threatened, or the criteria for Depleted or Declining (the EU27 population or range has not declined by 20% or more since 1980).

Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend		Population status
	Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term	
37300 - 69900 p	+	+	884000			142000 - 197000 i	+	+	Secure

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

Anas strepera strepera
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



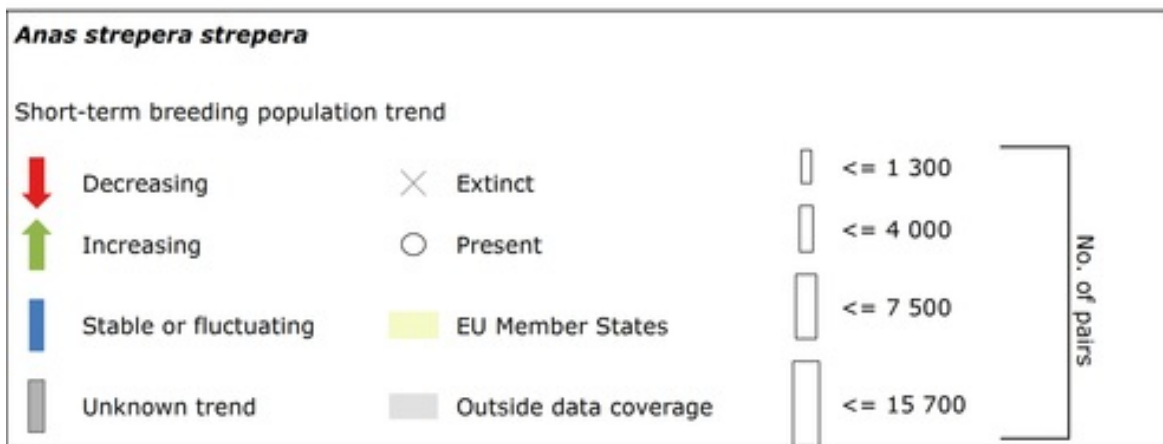
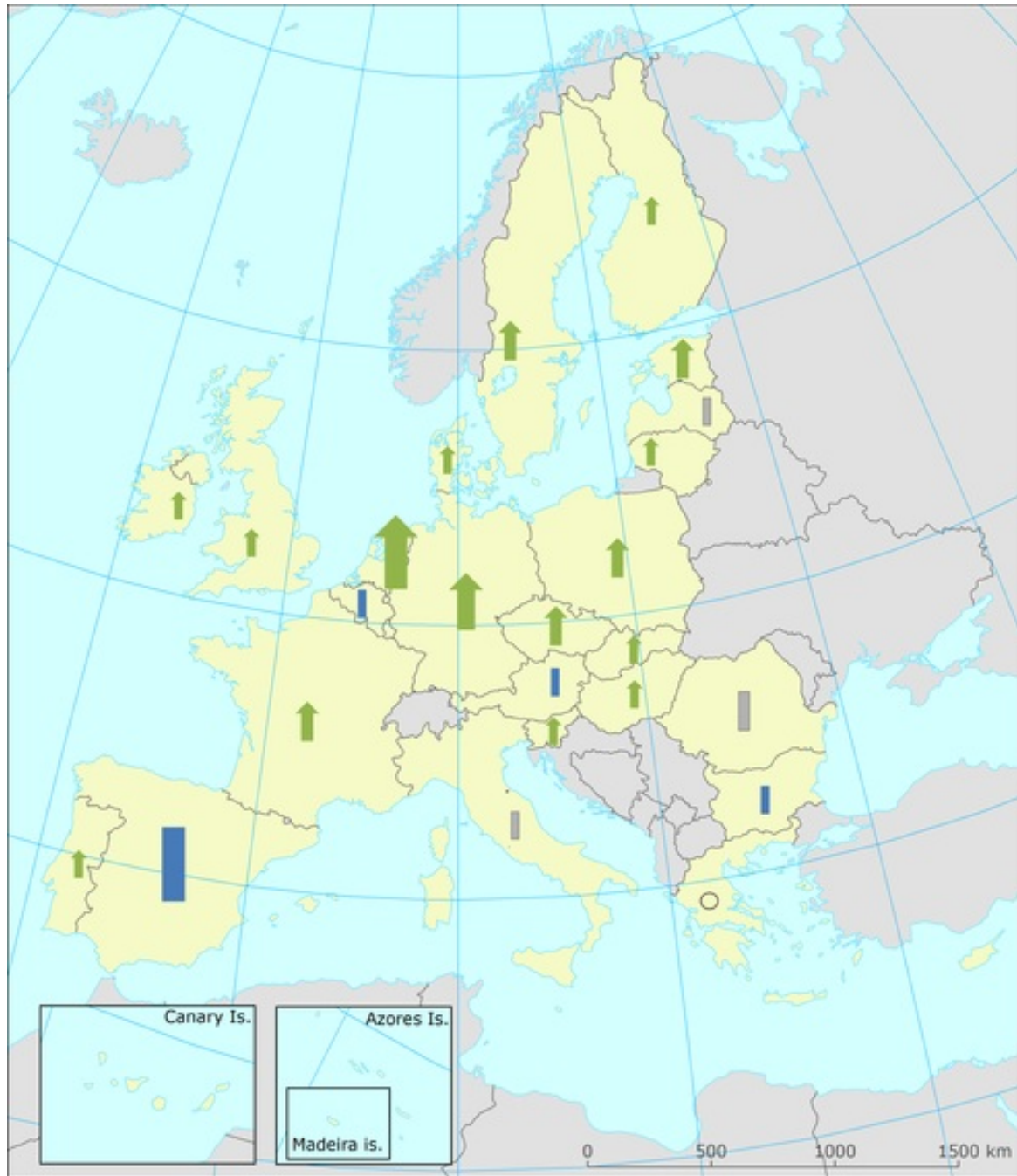
Anas strepera strepera
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Trends at the Member State level

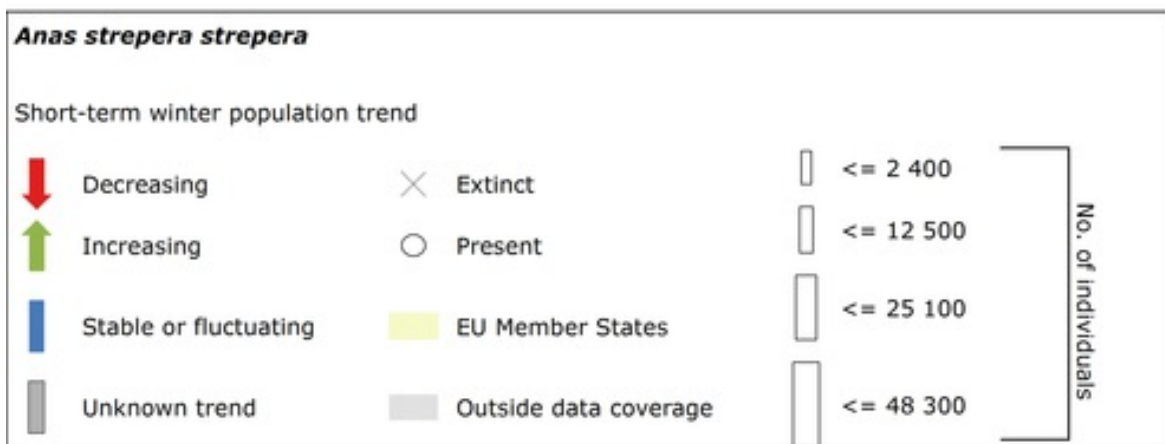
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT	1.0	250 - 350 p	0	+	10396	0	+	1000 - 1100 i	0	+
BE	1.8	1000 - 1500 p	0	+	10193	0	+	11178 - 13825 i	+	+
BG	0.9	80 - 120 p	0	0	9700	0	+	160 - 660 i	+	F
CY								5 - 40 i	-	+
CZ	10.4	1800 - 3200 p	+	+	68993	+	+			
DE	20.9	6500 - 8500 p	+	+	125441	0	0	19000 - 19000 i	+	+
DK	2.3	500 - p	+	+	23439	+	+			
EE	2.6	2000 - 3000 p	+	+	17300	+	+			
ES	6.8	13000 - 13000 p	F	+	77104	F	+	15490 - 23617 i	+	+
FI	4.8	500 - 1000 p	+	+	83700	x	+			
FR	6.9	1500 - 1800 p	+	+	79800	+	+	14166 - 44124 i	+	+
GR										
HU	1.2	160 - 400 p	+	x	5084	x	x			
IE	0.5	14 - 23 p	+	+	2300	+	+	560 - 560 i	+	+
IT	2.4	50 - 100 p	x	x	21700	+	+	8069 - 10409 i	+	+
LT	0.3	250 - 350 p	+	+	3600	0	0			
LU								10 - 100 i	F	+
LV	0.6	34 - 107 p	x	x	8853	x	0			
NL	7.8	12069 - 20409 p	+	+	41750	0	+	44862 - 51843 i	+	+
PL		3000 - 4000 p	+	+		x	x			
PT	2.4	500 - 1000 p	+	+	29100	+	+	2311 - 2311 i	+	0
RO	0.4	2601 - 5956 p	x	x	82400	x	x	500 - 3500 i	0	x
SE	8.4	1400 - 2600 p	+	+	103800	0	x			
SI	0.1	5 - 20 p	+	+	374	+	+	20 - 180 i	+	+
SK	0.8	100 - 200 p	+	+	6300	+	+			
UK	16.7	690 - 1730 p	+	+	73200	+	+	25000 - 25000 i	+	+

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Anas strepera strepera
 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Anas strepera strepera
 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the 20 most important pressures and threats using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/reference_portal). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. The table below only contains information from Member States, where a species triggers SPA classification. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance', the table below only shows pressures and threats classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten pressures and threats reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures and threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	26
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	22
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	22
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	9
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	9
A04	Grazing by livestock	4
I01	Invasive alien species	4
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	4

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the size of a species population occurring within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
AT	breeding	YES	53.45
AT	winter	NO	
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	YES	26.75
BG	breeding	YES	25
BG	winter	YES	82.57
CY	winter	NO	
CZ	breeding	YES	2.1
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	NO	
DK	breeding	NO	

Anas strepera strepera

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
EE	breeding	YES	34.16
ES	breeding	YES	15.88
ES	winter	YES	80.99
FI	breeding	YES	24.04
FR	breeding	YES	78.17
FR	winter	NO	
HU	breeding	YES	93.54
IE	breeding	NO	
IE	winter	YES	62.14
IT	breeding	NO	
IT	winter	NO	
LT	breeding	NO	
LU	winter	NO	
LV	breeding	YES	x
NL	breeding	NO	
NL	winter	YES	18.89
PL	breeding	YES	55.89
PT	breeding	NO	
PT	winter	NO	
RO	breeding	NO	
RO	winter	YES	92.58
SE	breeding	YES	51.36
SI	breeding	NO	
SI	winter	NO	
SK	breeding	YES	17.32
UK	breeding	YES	13.55
UK	winter	YES	19.14

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	24

Anas strepera strepera
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	21
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	17
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	17
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	5
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	5
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	5
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	2

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2008-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A703> .

Anas strepera strepera

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

ⁱ **Assessment of status at the European level:** The EU assessments of birds population status was made by the European Red List of Birds Consortium (under contract with the European Commission)

The EU27 population trends were assessed using these categories: '+' Increasing, '0' Stable, 'F' Fluctuating, '-' Decreasing, 'xu' Uncertain and 'x' Unknown. The breeding population size is estimated in majority of the cases as 'p' number of pairs. Alternative population units used are: 'males' number of males, 'i' number of individuals, 'cmales' number of calling males and 'bfem' number of breeding females. The winter population size is estimated as number of individuals.

ⁱⁱ **Species trends at the Member State level:** The percentage of the EU27 species population occurring in the Member States (% in EU27) is calculated based on the population size reported by the Member States.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece and for non-Annex I species in the Czech Republic.