



## *Asio flammeus*

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<b>Annex I</b>	Yes
<b>International action plan</b>	No

Short-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus*, is a species of nocturnal bird of prey found in cropland, grassland, heathland and shrub and wetland ecosystems. It is a widespread but patchily distributed breeder across much of Europe. The species occupies open country such as, tundra, marsh, grassland, moorland, as well as montane forest. In Europe, this species breeds mainly on tundra, moorland, marshes and bogs, in newly cleared forest and young evergreen plantations, in uncultivated grassland and in steppe (European Red List 2015).

*Asio flammeus* has a breeding population size of 2200-22500 pairs and a breeding range size of 568000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Fluctuating in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

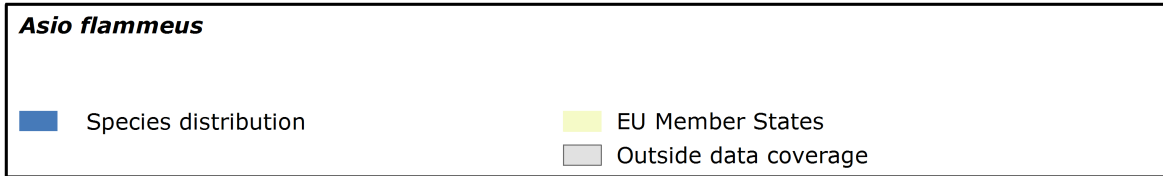
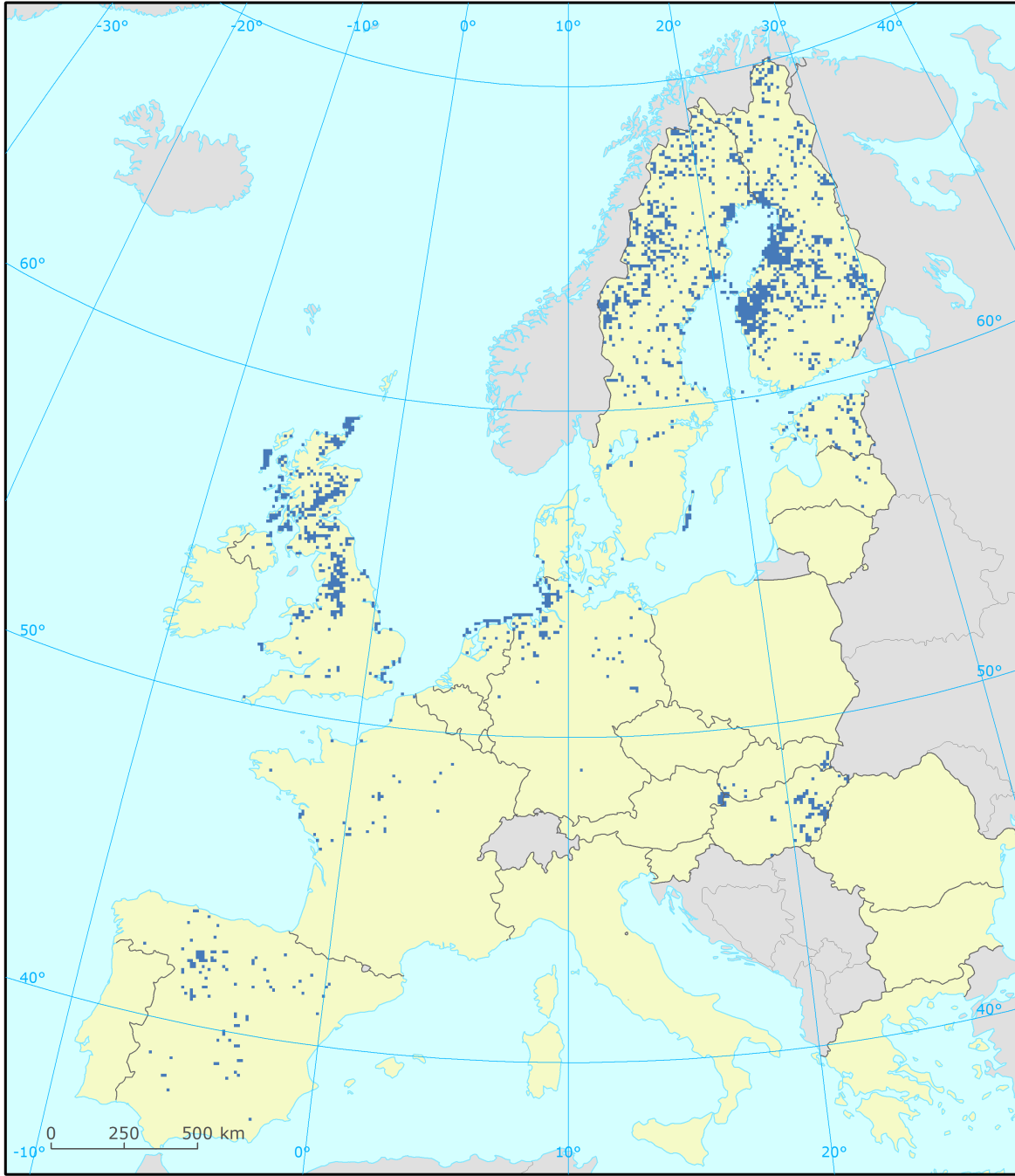
The EU population status of *Asio flammeus* was assessed as Secure, because the species does not meet any of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened or Near Threatened, or the criteria for Depleted or Declining (the EU27 population or range has not declined by 20% or more since 1980).

## 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	
2200 - 22500 p	F	-	568000						Secure

See the endnotes for more information<sup>i</sup>

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## 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	0.3	5 - 15 p	F	F	999	0	0			
BE			x	x		-	-	10 - 50 i	x	x
BG								100 - 200 i	F	F
CZ								0 - 57 i	F	F
DE	4.9	50 - 180 p	F	0	13009	0	-			
DK	0.1	5 - 5 p	F	0	190	F	F			
EE	2.7	10 - 50 p	F	F	18600	0	-			
ES	4.6	1 - 360 p	0	F	33774	0	F	42000 - 72000 i	0	F
FI	33.6	650 - 14500 p	+	-	214300	x	-			
FR	1.7	50 - 100 p	F	F	8500	x	-			
GR										
HU	3.4	10 - 80 p	F	F	6512	F	F	50 - 500 i	F	F
LT	0.5	30 - 100 p	F	F	1400	0	0			
LV	0.3	0 - 5 p	x	0	2300	x	0			
NL	1.1	15 - 35 p	F	-	9300	0	-			
PL		0 - 20 p	-	-		x	x			
PT								100 - 160 i	0	x
RO		20 - 40 p	x	x	700	x	x			
SE	25.8	760 - 4700 p	0	-	214300	0	x			
SI								0 - 2 i	F	x
SK	0.7	0 - 50 p	F	F	2500	F	F			
UK	20.2	620 - 2180 p	F	F	41900	-	-			

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

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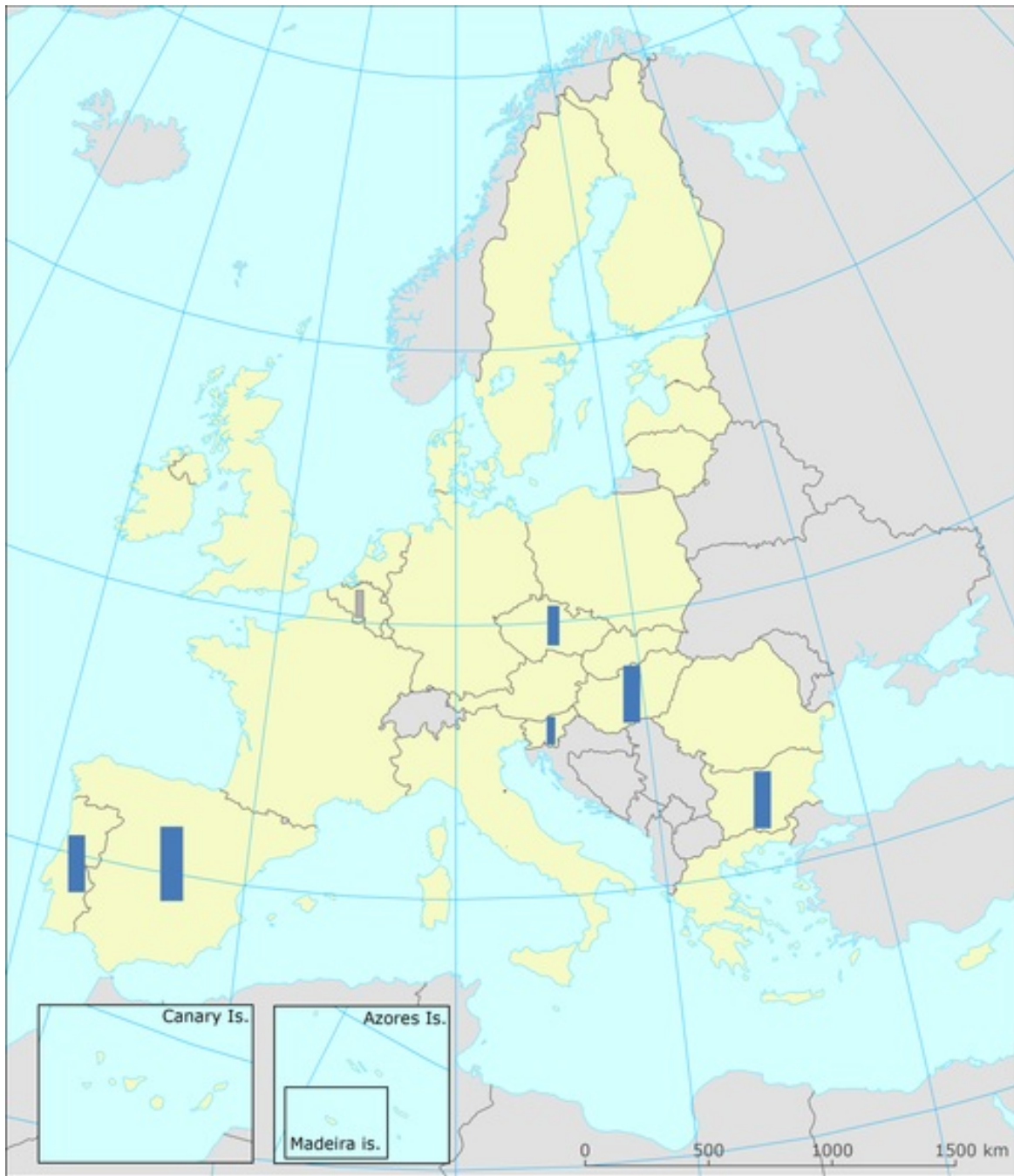
## *Asio flammeus*

Short-term breeding population trend



# *Asio flammeus*

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



## *Asio flammeus*

Short-term winter population trend



## 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](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
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	19
A03	Mowing or cutting grasslands	19
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	15
A06	Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber)	11
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	7
A01	Agricultural cultivation	4
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	4
A08	Fertilisation in agriculture	4
C01	Mining and quarrying	4
C03	Production of renewable energy (abiotic)	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	100
BE	breeding	NO	
BE	winter	YES	54.77
BG	winter	YES	1.58
CZ	winter	YES	22.94
DE	breeding	YES	100
DK	breeding	YES	60
EE	breeding	YES	20
ES	breeding	YES	x

<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
ES	winter	YES	0.01
FI	breeding	YES	17.84
FR	breeding	YES	49.84
HU	breeding	YES	93.67
HU	winter	YES	77.46
LT	breeding	YES	4.08
LV	breeding	YES	100
NL	breeding	YES	92.38
PL	breeding	YES	100
PT	winter	YES	44.72
RO	breeding	YES	55.57
SE	breeding	YES	5.02
SI	winter	NO	
SK	breeding	NO	
UK	breeding	YES	9.55

See the endnotes for more information<sup>iii</sup>

## 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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	23
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	23
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	16
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
2.2	Adapting crop production	10
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	3
6.4	Manage landscape features	3
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	3

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.



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More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A222> .

<sup>i</sup> **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.

<sup>ii</sup> **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.

<sup>iii</sup> **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.