



Branta leucopsis

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| Annex I | No |
| International action plan | No |

Barnacle Goose, *Branta leucopsis*, is a species of goose found in cropland, grassland, unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land and river and lake ecosystems. It has an entirely European distribution, breeding mainly in the far north, and wintering in north-west Europe. The species breeds in Arctic semi-desert tundra (fjellmark) on crags, rocky outcrops, cliffs, rocky slopes and coastal islands (Svalbard) near wetlands such as lakes, rivers, marshes, the upper parts of fjords, coastlines, wet meadows and mudflats. During the non-breeding season the species frequents tidal mudflats, saltmarshes and adjacent coastal meadows, with agricultural fields becoming increasingly more important as winter feeding areas (European Red List 2015).

Branta leucopsis has a breeding population size of 18600-38000 pairs and a breeding range size of 155000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term. *Branta leucopsis* has a winter population size of 633000-804000 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 *Branta leucopsis* 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 | |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

Distribution map not available.

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 |
| UK | | 1000 - 1000 p | + | + | 8300 | + | + | | | |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Short-term breeding population trend was not reported for this species.

Short-term winter population trend was not reported for this species.

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=A045-X>.

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.