



Bucephala clangula

Annex I	No
International action plan	No

Common Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, is a species of seaduck found in woodland and forest, river and lake, marine inlet and transitional water and coastal ecosystems. It is a widespread breeder in northern and central Europe. The species is restricted to water close to the shore and less than 10 m deep. When breeding the species shows a preference for oligotrophic lakes devoid of fish but with abundant invertebrate life, and requires tree-holes (or artificial nestboxes) for nesting. Suitable habitats include freshwater lakes, pools, rivers and deep marshes surrounded by coniferous forest. The species winters mainly at sea on inshore waters, estuaries, coastal lagoons and shallow bays, especially in the vicinity of sewage outfalls (European Red List 2015).

Bucephala clangula has a breeding population size of 267000-382000 pairs and a breeding range size of 1040000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Increasing in the long term. *Bucephala clangula* has a winter population size of 322000-426000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Stable in the short term and Increasing in the long term.

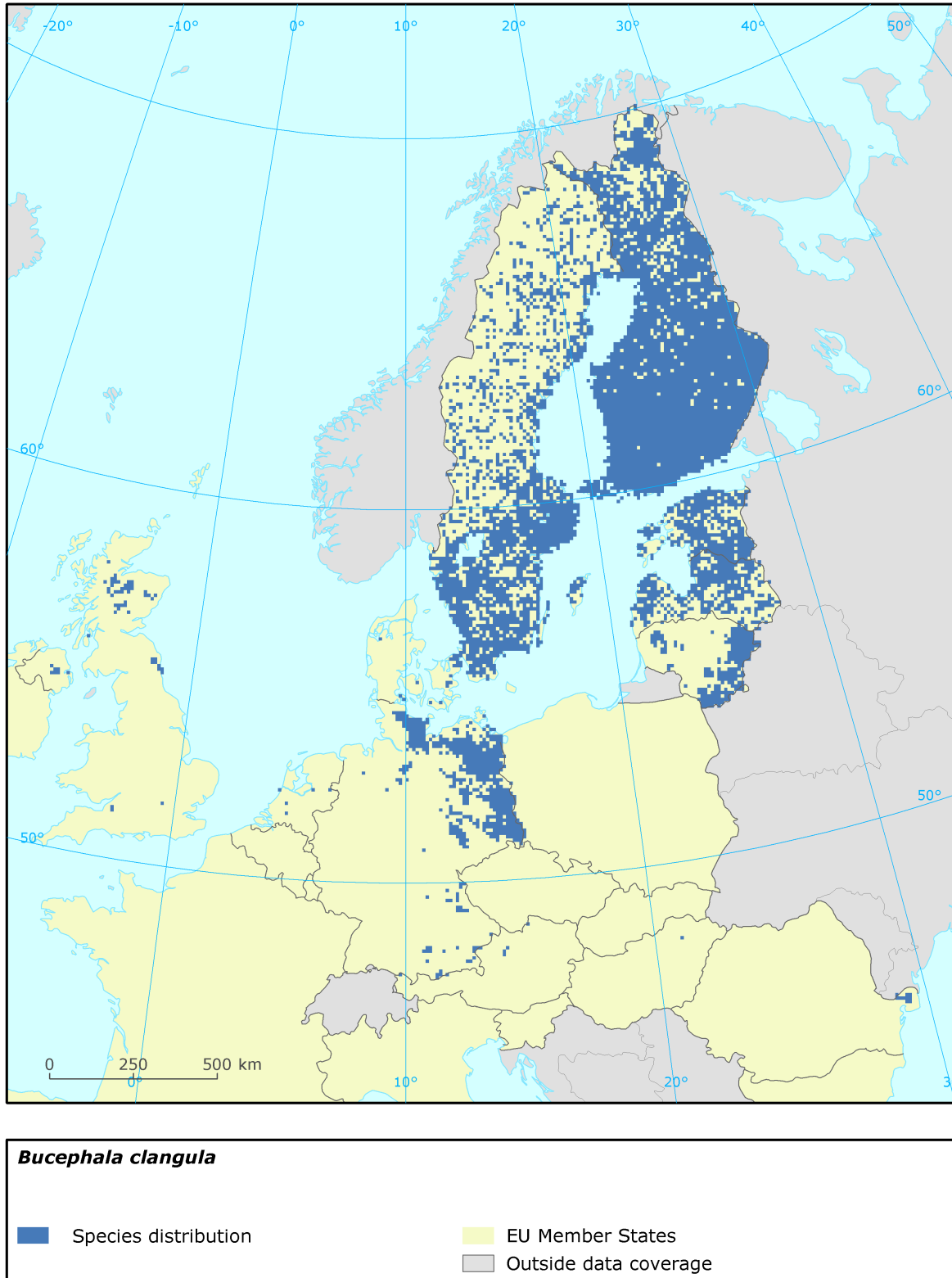
The EU population status of *Bucephala clangula* was assessed as Secure, because the species does not meet any of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened or Near Threatened, or the criteria for Depleted or Declining (the EU27 population or range has not declined by 20% or more since 1980).

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	
267000 - 382000 p	-	+	1040000			322000 - 426000 i	0	+	Secure

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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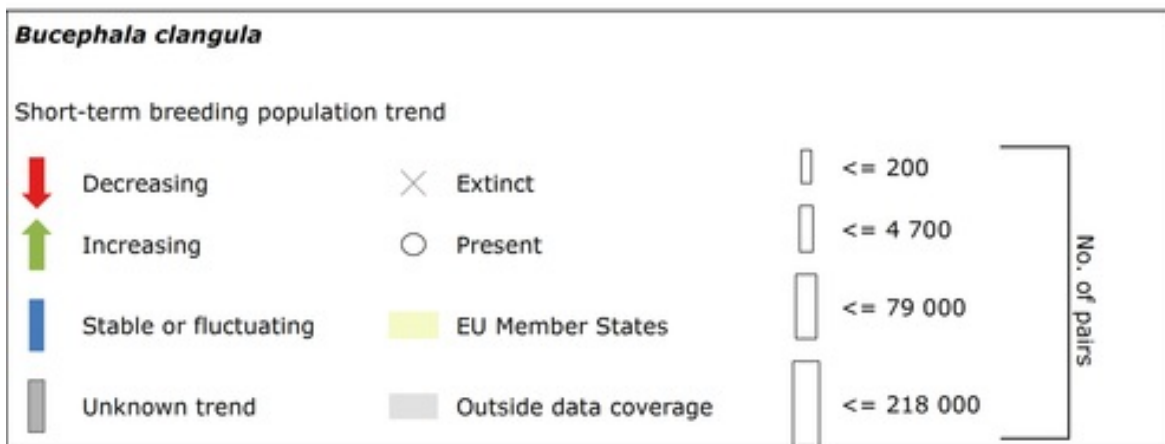
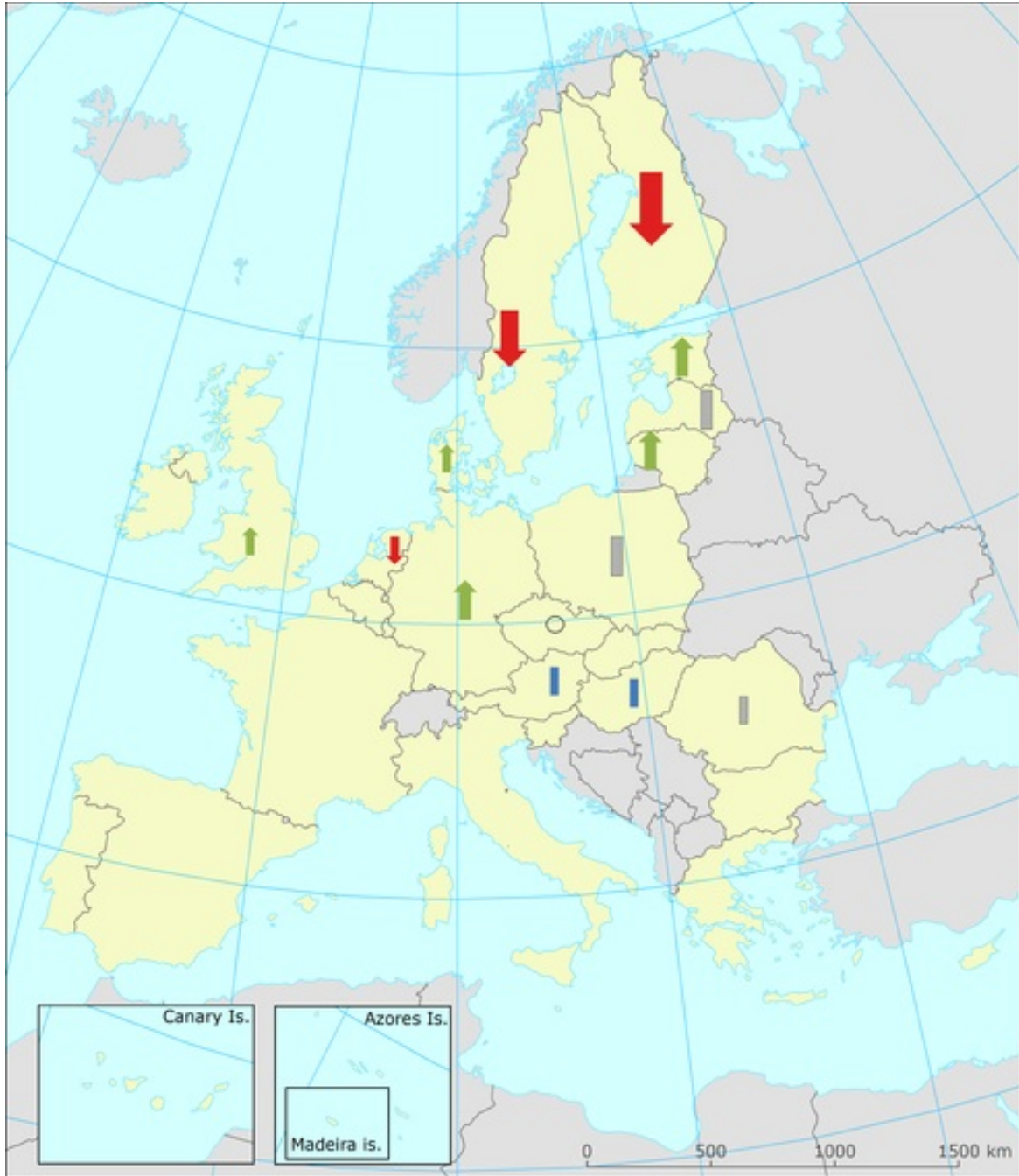
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Trends at the Member State level

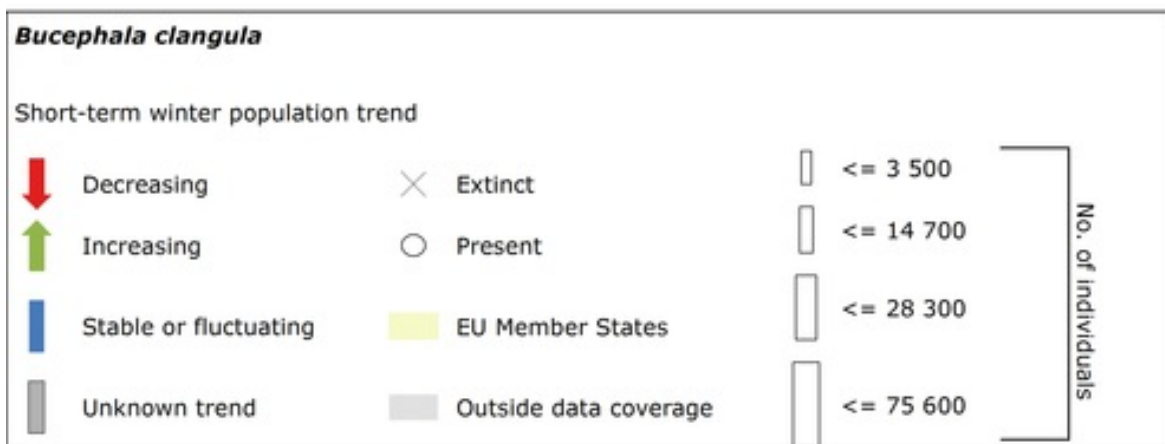
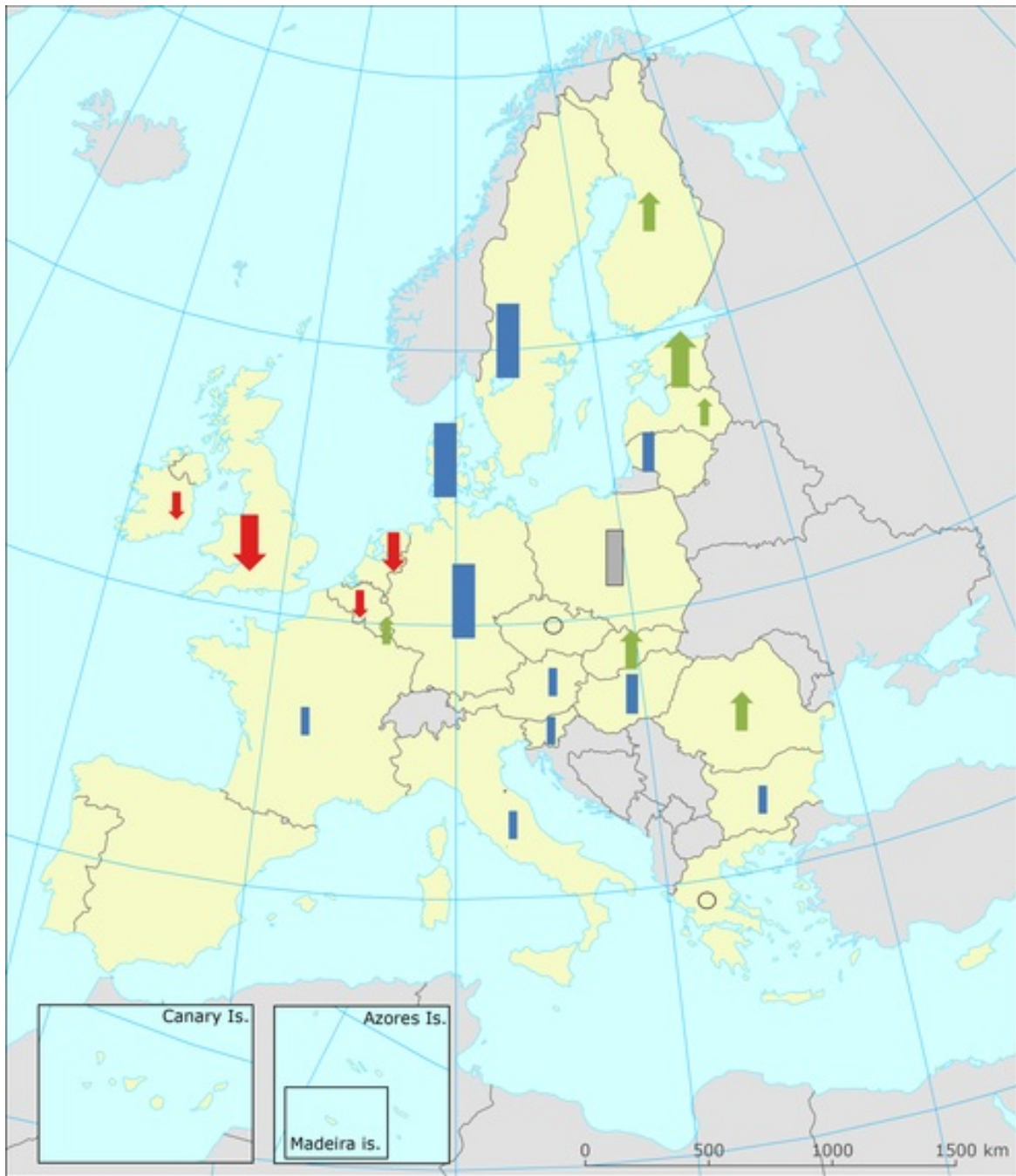
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT	0.1	10 - 15 p	0	+	1299	0	+	2500 - 3100 i	0	0
BE								366 - 426 i	-	+
BG								30 - 620 i	0	F
CZ										
DE	8.2	3300 - 4400 p	+	+	70021	+	+	65000 - 65000 i	F	F
DK	0.3	100 - 100 p	+	+	3186	+	+	65000 - 65000 i	0	+
EE	5.1	3000 - 5000 p	+	+	53400	0	+	20000 - 40000 i	+	+
FI	47.7	190000 - 250000 p	-	0	377300	x	+	5000 - 23000 i	+	+
FR								2148 - 2148 i	F	F
GR										
HU		0 - 1 p	F	F	100	F	F	12000 - 18000 i	F	0
IE								1940 - 1940 i	-	-
IT								1117 - 1784 i	F	-
LT	3.2	2000 - 3000 p	+	+	34200	0	0	5100 - 8700 i	0	x
LU								4 - 30 i	+	+
LV	5.4	1167 - 18391 p	x	+	61339	x	+	1300 - 9000 i	+	+
NL	0.1	5 - 10 p	-	+	1396	-	+	8301 - 13395 i	-	0
PL		3000 - 4000 p	x	+		x	x	20000 - 35000 i	x	F
RO	0.2	20 - 40 p	x	x	1300	x	x	8000 - 12000 i	+	x
SE	28.9	65000 - 96000 p	-	0	437200	0	x	68000 - 84000 i	0	+
SI								860 - 1500 i	0	-
SK								8000 - 12000 i	+	+
UK	0.9	200 - 200 p	+	+	5200	-	+	27000 - 27000 i	-	0

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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
H03	Pollution to marine waters	23
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	15
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	15
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	15
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	8
I01	Invasive alien species	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	8

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	NO	
AT	winter	NO	
BE	winter	NO	
BG	winter	YES	10.37
DE	breeding	NO	
DE	winter	YES	75
DK	breeding	NO	
DK	winter	YES	63.84
EE	breeding	NO	
EE	winter	YES	68.47
FI	breeding	NO	

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MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
FI	winter	NO	
FR	winter	NO	
HU	breeding	NO	
HU	winter	YES	90.27
IE	winter	YES	67.42
IT	winter	NO	
LT	breeding	NO	
LT	winter	YES	13.26
LU	winter	NO	
LV	breeding	NO	
LV	winter	YES	96.96
NL	breeding	NO	
NL	winter	YES	84.33
PL	breeding	YES	52.72
PL	winter	YES	65.47
RO	breeding	NO	
RO	winter	YES	92.61
SE	breeding	NO	
SE	winter	YES	17.15
SI	winter	YES	93.76
SK	winter	YES	85.39
UK	breeding	NO	
UK	winter	YES	22.79

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	39
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	26
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	16
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	3
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	3

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Code	Measure	Frequency
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	3
7.3	Regulation/ Management of fishery in marine and brackish systems	3
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	3
9.2	Regulating/Managing exploitation of natural resources on sea	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.

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

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A067> .

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.