



Burhinus oedicnemus

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Annex I | Yes |
| International action plan | No |

Eurasian Thick-knee, *Burhinus oedicnemus*, is a species of wader in the thick-knee family found in grassland, heathland and shrub and unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land ecosystems. This species has a discontinuous breeding range in Europe, extending from southern Britain (the north-western extreme of the range) east to southern Russia and south to Spain, southern Italy, the Balkans and the Caucasus in Russia. The species inhabits lowland heath, semi-natural dry grassland, infertile agricultural grassland, steppe on poor soil, desert and extensive sand-dunes. It breeds on open, bare ground or areas with little vegetation, and has adapted to arable land but only where crops are short or have an open structure during the breeding season, such as maize, carrots, sugar beet and sunflowers; intensively grown cereals are normally too tall and dense in spring to be used (European Red List 2015).

Burhinus oedicnemus has a breeding population size of 47600-77700 pairs and a breeding range size of 840000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

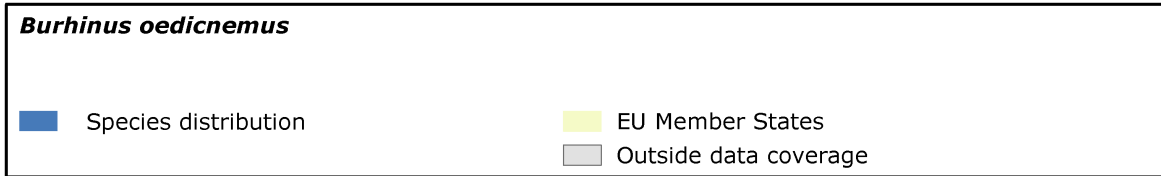
The EU population status of *Burhinus oedicnemus* was assessed as Depleted, because the EU27 population or range declined by at least 20% since 1980, but has no longer been declining since 2001.

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 | |
| 47600 - 77700 p | + | - | 840000 | | | | | | Depleted |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

Burhinus oedicnemus
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Burhinus oedicnemus

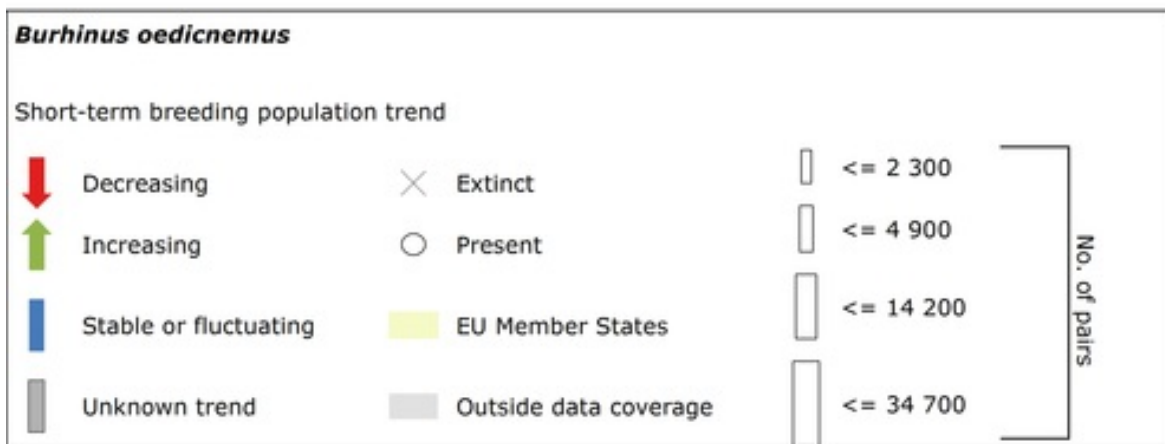
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

Trends at the Member State level

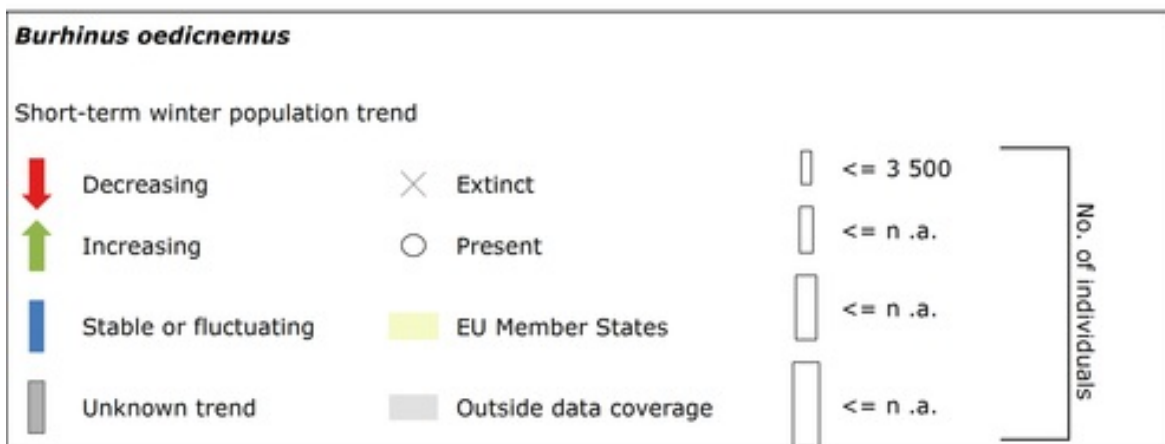
| MS/Ter. | % in EU27 | Breeding population size | Breeding population trend | | Range area | Breeding range trend | | Winter population size | Winter population trend | |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term |
| AT | 0.1 | 15 - 20 p | + | 0 | 999 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BG | 2.3 | 165 - 310 p | 0 | 0 | 31500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| CY | 1.1 | 300 - 1000 p | x | x | 7700 | x | x | | | |
| CZ | | | | | | | | | | |
| ES | 54.6 | 30000 - 40000 p | 0 | - | 387747 | 0 | - | 3402 - i | - | - |
| ESIC | 1.5 | 1000 - 2500 p | - | - | 5400 | - | x | | | |
| FR | 23.8 | 10000 - 20000 p | + | x | 205800 | x | 0 | | | |
| GR | | | | | | | | | | |
| HU | 0.9 | 50 - 120 p | - | - | 3882 | - | - | | | |
| IT | 8.8 | 3600 - 6600 p | - | - | 74700 | + | + | | | |
| PL | | 0 - 0 p | x | - | | x | x | | | |
| PT | 5.4 | 1000 - 5000 p | x | x | 51200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| RO | 0.3 | 500 - 1000 p | x | x | 65600 | x | x | | | |
| SK | | 0 - 5 p | - | - | 200 | - | - | | | |
| UK | 1.3 | 350 - 350 p | + | + | 5400 | 0 | - | | | |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Burhinus oedicnemus
 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Burhinus oedicnemus
 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 |
|------|--|-----------|
| A02 | Modification of cultivation practices | 24 |
| A04 | Grazing by livestock | 10 |
| G01 | Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities | 10 |
| H06 | Excess energy (noise, light, heating, electromagnetic) | 10 |
| A01 | Agricultural cultivation | 5 |
| A06 | Crops of annuals & perennials (non-timber) | 5 |
| B01 | Afforestation | 5 |
| D01 | Roads, railroads and paths | 5 |
| D02 | Utility and service lines/pipelines | 5 |
| E01 | Urbanisation and human habitation | 5 |

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 |
| BG | breeding | YES | 25 |
| CY | breeding | YES | 57.74 |
| ES | breeding | YES | 2.61 |
| ES | winter | YES | 71.11 |
| ESIC | breeding | YES | 1.08 |
| FR | breeding | YES | 14.69 |
| HU | breeding | YES | 91.55 |
| IT | breeding | YES | 12.97 |

| MS/territory | season | SPA trigger | % coverage |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| PL | breeding | NO | |
| PT | breeding | YES | 20 |
| RO | breeding | YES | 74.56 |
| SK | breeding | NO | |
| UK | breeding | YES | 65.71 |

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 |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 6.3 | Legal protection of habitats and species | 26 |
| 6.1 | Establish protected areas/sites | 22 |
| 2.1 | Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 15 |
| 7.1 | Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking | 11 |
| 2.2 | Adapting crop production | 7 |
| 2.0 | Other agriculture-related measures | 4 |
| 4.2 | Restoring/improving the hydrological regime | 4 |
| 4.3 | Managing water abstraction | 4 |
| 6.5 | Adaptation/ abolition of military land use | 4 |
| 7.4 | Specific single species or species group management measures | 4 |

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=A133> .

Burhinus oedicnemus

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.