European Environment Agency
European Topic Centre
on Biological Diversity

Cygnus columbianus bewickii

Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe

Annex I	Yes
International action plan	No, SAP

Tundra Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*, is a species of swan found in cropland, grassland and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems.

Cygnus columbianus has a winter population size of 19500-24500 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Uncertain in the long term.

The EU population status of *Cygnus columbianus* was assessed as Threatened, as the species meets one or more of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened at the EU27 scale.

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	
						19500 - 24500 i	-	u	Threatened

See the endnotes for more information[i]

Additional assessment at the subspecies 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	
									Threatened

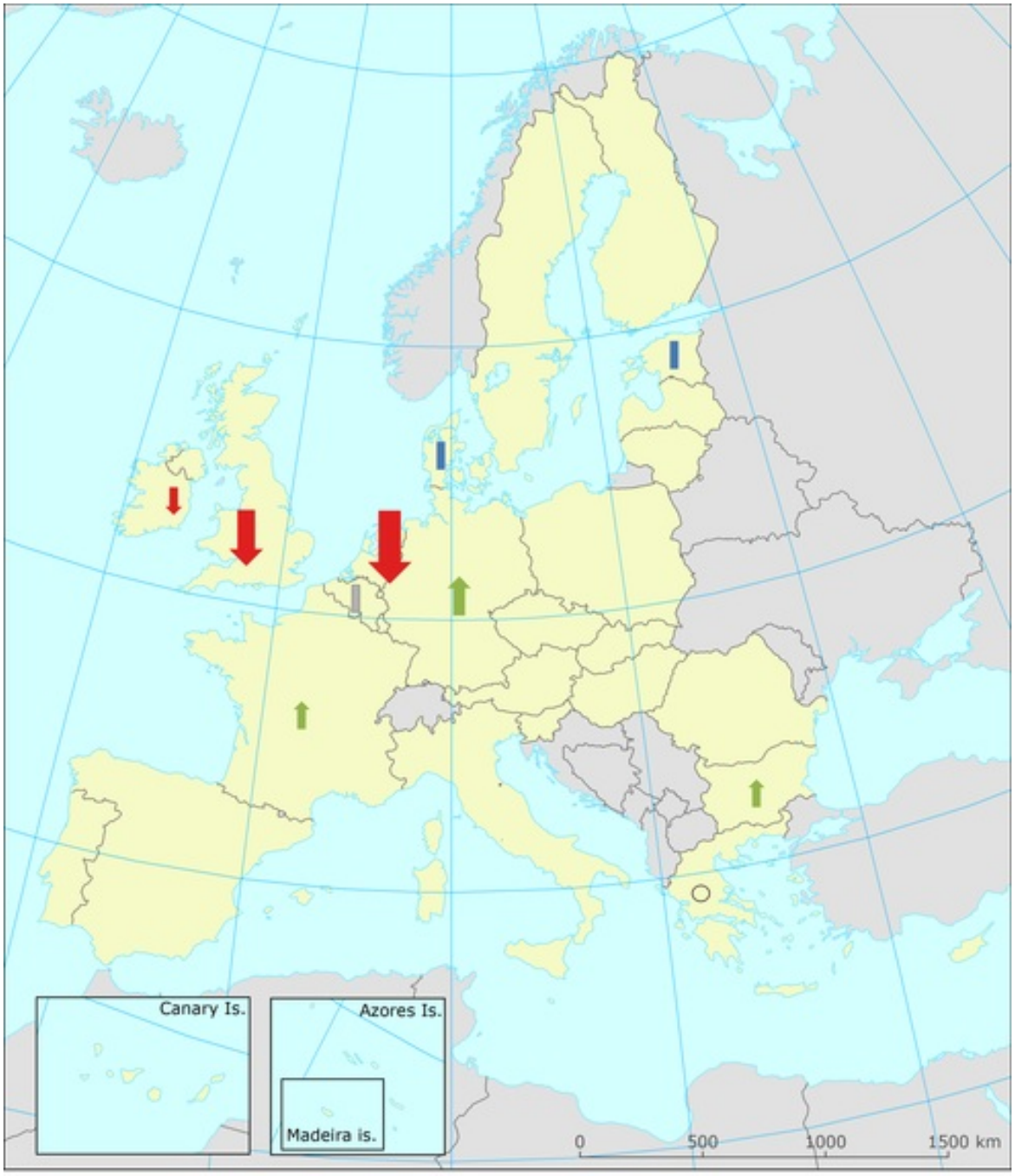
Distribution map not available.

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
BE								390 - 954 i	x	x
BG								10 - 110 i	+	+
DE								2000 - 2000 i	+	+
DK								34 - 34 i	F	F
EE								5 - 30 i	0	+
FR								340 - 340 i	+	+
GR										
IE								79 - 79 i	-	-
NL								9628 - 12948 i	-	+
UK								7000 - 7000 i	-	-

See the endnotes for more information[ii]

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



Cygnus columbianus bewickii
Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe sub-population
Short-term winter population trend

Decreasing
Increasing
Stable or fluctuating
Unknown trend
Extinct
Present
EU Member States
Outside data coverage
<= 610
<= 2 000
<= 7 000
<= 11 200
No. of individuals

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	13
A07	Use of 'pesticides' in agriculture	13
F03	Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals	13
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	13
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	13
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
H07	Other forms of pollution	13
M02	Biotic changes (climate change)	13

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
BE	winter	YES	28.4
BG	winter	YES	60.3
DE	winter	YES	48.99
DK	winter	YES	38.35
EE	winter	NO	
FR	winter	YES	52.06
IE	winter	YES	84.81
NL	winter	YES	7.31
UK	winter	YES	70.3

See the endnotes for more information[iii]

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	31
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	25
7.1	Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking	13
9.1	Regulating/Management exploitation of natural resources on land	13
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	6
2.1	Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats	6
2.2	Adapting crop production	6

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=A037 .

[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.