



## *Alcedo atthis*

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

Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*, is a species of kingfisher found in river and lake ecosystems. It is a widespread breeder across much of Europe. This species prefers still or gently flowing water with plenty of small fish, and with reeds, rushes or shrubs on the banks for perches. Streams, small rivers, canals and ditches are favoured to open waterbodies, but it also uses lakes, ponds and flooded gravel pits. In winter it becomes more coastal, also using estuaries, harbours and rocky seashores (European Red List 2015).

*Alcedo atthis* has a breeding population size of 68200-115000 pairs and a breeding range size of 2640000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Uncertain in the long term.

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

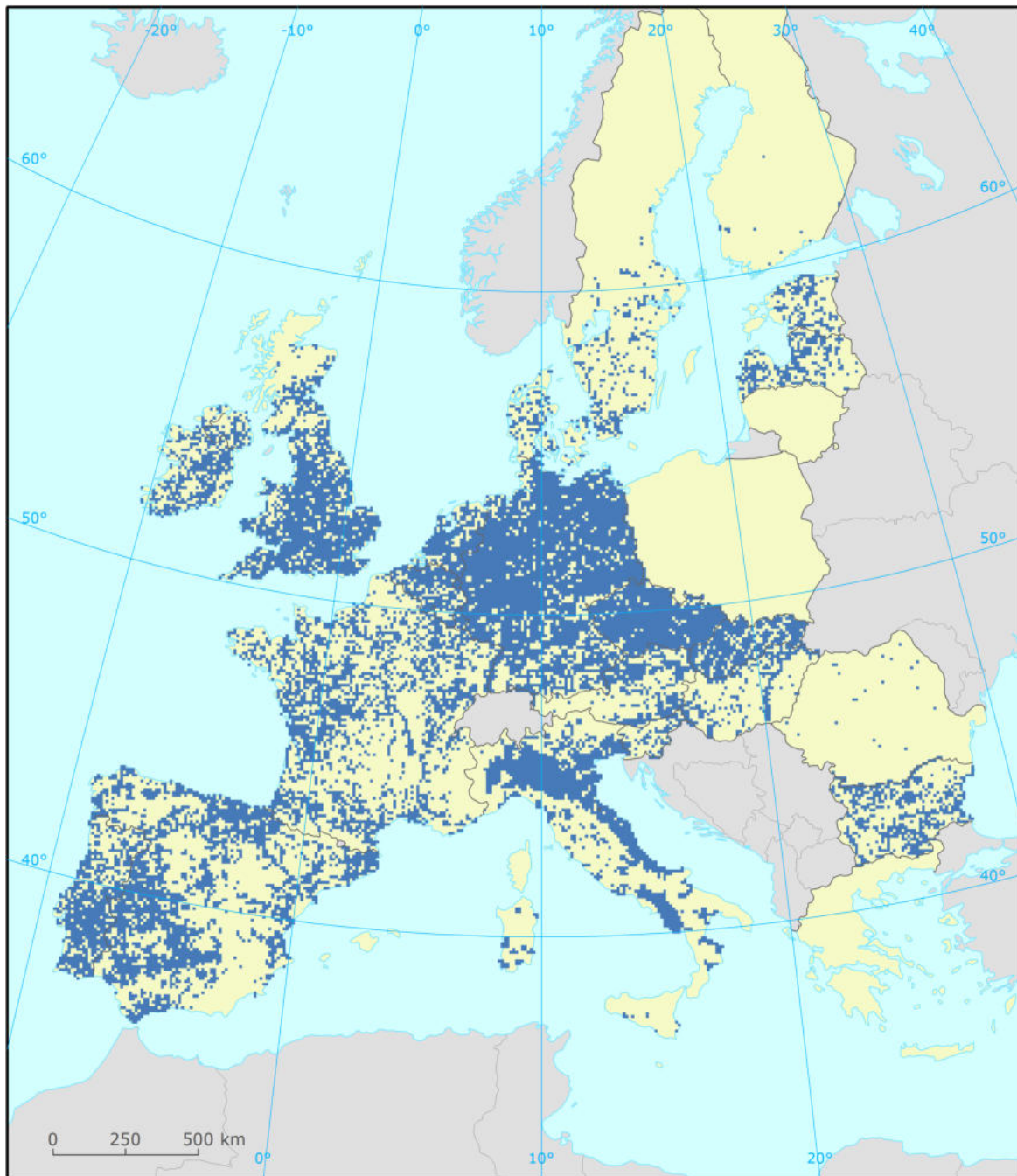
## Assessment of status at the European level

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	
68200 - 115000 p	-	u	2640000						Threatened

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

## ***Alcedo atthis***

*Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive*



### ***Alcedo atthis***

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Species distribution |  EU Member States      |
|  |  Outside data coverage |

## 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	2.2	350 - 550 p	0	x	71961	0	0			
BE	1.5	200 - 950 p	-	0	25312	-	0			
BG	3.4	900 - 3600 p	-	-	111400	-	-			
CZ	5.3	500 - 900 p	F	+	85193	0	0			
DE	20.8	9000 - 14500 p	0	0	347797	+	+			
DK	0.9	300 - 300 p	0	+	36800	+	+			
EE	0.9	50 - 300 p	-	-	33600	-	-			
ES	14.8	24200 - 24200 p	-	-	426145	-	-			
FI	0.1	1 - 15 p	F	F	2100	x	-			
FR	13.7	10000 - 18000 p	-	-	476000	x	0			
GR										
HU	1.7	600 - p	x	x	22746	x	x			
IE	2.4	368 - 1031 p	-	-	57600	+	-			
IT	8.3	6000 - 16000 p	x	x	216300	+	0			
LT	1.4	500 - 1000 p	-	-	50000	0	0			
LU	0.2	50 - 80 p	-	-	2389	0	0			
LV	1.7	616 - 1247 p	x	+	52391	x	0			
NL	1.8	320 - 1050 p	-	+	36555	+	+			
PL		2500 - 6000 p	-	x		x	x			
PT	4.0	1000 - 5000 p	x	x	93900	0	0			
RO	0.2	5452 - 9952 p	x	x	196500	x	x			
SE	1.8	140 - 270 p	-	F	96500	0	x			
SI	0.5	200 - 300 p	-	-	8213	0	-			
SK	2.7	700 - 1300 p	0	-	53395	0	0			
UK	9.9	3800 - 6400 p	-	+	139700	+	0			

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









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Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



## ***Alcedo atthis***

Short-term breeding population trend

- |   |                       |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Decreasing            |  | Extinct               |
|  | Increasing            |  | Present               |
|  | Stable or fluctuating |  | EU Member States      |
|  | Unknown trend         |  | Outside data coverage |

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | <= 2 300  |
|  | <= 7 400  |
|  | <= 13 500 |
|  | <= 24 200 |

No. of pairs

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

## 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
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	47
H01	Pollution to surface waters	13
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	13
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	13
C01	Mining and quarrying	7
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	7

## 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	41.09
BE	breeding	YES	29.89
BG	breeding	YES	37.27
CZ	breeding	YES	24.04
DE	breeding	YES	20.26
DK	breeding	YES	22.48
EE	breeding	YES	18.26
ES	breeding	YES	0.24
FI	breeding	YES	25.82



<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
FR	breeding	YES	13.18
HU	breeding	YES	84.72
IE	breeding	YES	5.79
IT	breeding	YES	x
LT	breeding	YES	11.09
LU	breeding	YES	30.62
LV	breeding	YES	30.53
NL	breeding	YES	29.1
PL	breeding	YES	53.1
PT	breeding	NO	
RO	breeding	YES	38.96
SE	breeding	YES	8.91
SI	breeding	YES	48.99
SK	breeding	YES	40.6
UK	breeding	NO	

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
4.1	Restoring/improving water quality	11
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	9
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	9
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	9
2.0	Other agriculture-related measures	3
3.0	Other forestry-related measures	3
4.3	Managing water abstraction	3
6.2	Establishing wilderness areas/ allowing succession	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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*Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive*

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

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A229> .



<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.