

National significance and relevance of threats (Taiga Bean Goose)

Status quo	Factors	Drivers	Root causes	FI	RU	SE	DK	EE	UK R	BE L	LV
Small populations with stable or declining trend and fragmented range and deteriorated habitat (W, C) and small and declining populations with fragmented range and deteriorated habitat (E1&2)	Reduced survival rates (of adults?)	Legal harvest (W 5, C2, E(1&2)-1)	Overharvest	1					6		
			High rate of crippling	3		3		4			LV
			Increased hunting success (decoys, bait)	2		5		3	6	2	
			Easier access to breeding and formerly remote staging areas	2					3	2	
			Lack of enforcement of hunting regulations	3	1	4	2		2	2	
			Lack of appropriate regulations	2	1				2	2	
			Increased goose hunting activity	2		3		2	6	2	
			Spring hunting		1					1	
		Introduction of protective shooting for geese (crop damage control)			3-4						
		Illegal harvest (W 5, C3, E(1&2)-1)	Use of poisons								
			Misidentification of TBG	3	2	4	5	3			
			Misuse of protective shooting allowance			4	5				
			Harvest of moulting birds (adults and goslings)	6	3						
			Poaching (harvest outside of the season)	5	1					2	3
	Natural predation (golden and white-tailed eagles, gulls, raven, foxes) (All6)	Increasing populations of predators	6		4	5	4	6			
		Decrease of populations of alternative prey (voles)	6		4						
		Decrease in hunting activity on predators	6		5	5	3	4			
	Predation by non-native	Increasing populations of predators	6		3-4		3				

		species (raccoon dog, mink) (All6)									
		Rodenticide poisoning (E(1)-5)	Misapplication of rodenticides	6							
		Lead poisoning (All6)	Use of lead shot in wetlands not phased out yet in some range states	6		4	5		6	6	
			Accumulated lead shot in the environment	5		6	5	6	6	6	LV
		Oil poisoning (E3)	Oil pollution of wetlands in breeding areas		3						
		Collision with powerlines (W5, C5, E(1)-5)	Powerlines built or being built in close proximity of TBG habitats (outside of breeding areas)	5		5	5	5		6	
	Reduced reproductive rate	Legal harvest (C2, E(1&2)-1)	Shooting of successful breeders in autumn hunting on breeding areas		1	5					
			Disturbance (carry over effects)	3	1	4	5	3			
			Disruption of pair bonds	3		4	5				
		Disturbance (W4, C3, E(1&2)-2)	Increased access to breeding and spring areas (e.g. recreation, motorboats, oil developments, forestry)	3	1	3			2	3	
		Predation of eggs and goslings (W6, C4, E(1&2)-6)	Increase in populations of native and alien species	6		4					
			Increased predation success due to habitat structure change	3		5-6					
		Egg and gosling collection (E(1&2)-5)	Subsistence of local communities	6							
		Inter-specific competition on breeding areas (W6, C6)	Increasing population of Whooper Swans	6		6					

		Decrease in food availability in or loss of spring and pre-breeding staging areas close to the breeding areas (W5, C5, E(1&2)-5)	Hydropower developments	6							
			Decrease in management of grasslands	6		3					
		Inter-specific competition on spring staging areas (C6)	Increase in the populations of Canada Goose, Greylag Goose, Whooper Swan	6		4					
		Feeding on agricultural crop food (All6)	Change in the kind of food available (grass to grain and potatoes /sugarbeet)	6			5				
	Past and ongoing habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation	Spring fires on staging sites (C5, E(1&2)-5)	Deliberate burning for grassland management and improvement of grass for fodder	6					6	5	
		Forestry (W4, C3, E(1&2)-5)	Drainage of aapa mires and in general peatlands	3		5					
			Forest roads (Facilitating forest work operations)	3		4					
			Site preparation for afforestation			4					
		Peat mining (All5)	Energy	4		5					
	Horticulture		4		5						
	Natural vegetation succession on pasture and agriculture grasslands	Seizure of grassland management (land abandonment)	6			5		3	3	LV	

	(staging areas) (W3, C2, E(1&2)-2)									
	Loss of breeding/ staging habitat (E(1&2)-3)	Oil developments	6							
	Habitat deterioration due to overgrazing (E(1&2)-5)	High densities of reindeer herds	6	3						
	Agriculture (W5, C5, E(1&2)-3)	Drainage of peatlands	6						5	
		Wet grassland loss	6			5	5	6		
	Flooding of habitat (C6)	Hydropower development			5					
	Loss of feeding habitats in wintering and pre-breeding areas (W5, C5, E(1&2)-5)	Windfarming			5	5	3	6		
		Cereal fields abandonment (economically unviable)	5		3					
		Scaring by farmers to reduce crop damage	5			5				
		Infrastructure development on wintering grounds (roads)	5		5	5				
	Functional loss of feeding and roosting sites in wintering, staging and moulting areas (W5, C5, E(1&2)-5)	Inter-specific competition with Canada and Greylag Goose	5		6	5				
		Disturbance by hunting and fishermen, fireworks at roost sites	5	2	5	5	4	4	2	
		Disturbance by berry picking, recreation and fishermen on moulting sites	5		4					