**National significance and relevance of threats (Taiga Bean Goose)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Status quo** | **Factors** | **Drivers** | **Root causes** | **FI** | **RU** | **SE** | **DK** | **EE** | **UKR** | **BEL** | **LV** |
| Small populationswith stable ordeclining trend andfragmented rangeand deterioratedhabitat (W, C) andsmall and decliningpopulations withfragmented rangeand deterioratedhabitat (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-tailedeagles, 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 species (racoondog, mink) (All6) | Increasing populations of predators | 6 |  | 3-4 |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| 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 inautumn 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 tohabitat structure change | 3 |  | 5-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egg and gosling collection (E(1&2)-5) | Subsistence of local communities | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-specific competition on breedingareas (W6, C6) | Increasing population of Whooper Swans | 6 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decrease in food availability in or loss ofspring and pre-breeding staging areasclose to the breeding areas (W5, C5,E(1&2)-5) | Hydropower developments | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decrease in management of grasslands | 6 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-specific competition on springstaging 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 grasslandmanagement 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 pastureand agriculture grasslands (staging areas)(W3, C2, E(1&2)-2) | Seizure of grassland management (land abandonment) | 6 |  |  | 5 |  | 3 | 3 | LV |
| 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 andpre-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 roostingsites in wintering, staging and moultingareas (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 |  |  |  |  |  |