| | Overharvest |
|--|--|
| Legal harvest (W5, C2, E(1&2)-1) | High rate of crippling |
| | Increased hunting su |
| | Easier access to bre remote staging areas |
| | Lack of enforcement |
| | Lack of appropriate r |
| | Increased goose hur |
| | Spring hunting |
| | Introduction of protect geese (crop damage |
| | Use of poisons |
| Illegal harvest (W5, C3, E(1&2)-1) | Misidentification of T |
| | Misuse of protective |
| | Harvest of moulting |
| | Poaching (harvest o |
| | Increasing |
| Natural predation (golden and white-ta eagles, gulls, raven, foxes) (All6) | iled Decrease Decrease |
| | |
| Predation by non-native species (racod dog, mink) (All6) | on Increasing p |
| M | lisapplication of rodent |
| Rodenticide poisoning (E(1)-5) | |
| | shot in wetlands not pome range states |
| Lead poisoning (All6) Accumulate | ed lead shot in the env |
| | wetlands in breeding a |
| Oil poisoning (E3) | |
| | Powerlines proximity of breeding are |
| Collision with powerlines (W5, C5, E(1) | |

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?)

- uccess (decoys, bait)
- eding and formerly s
- of hunting regulations
- regulations
- nting activity
- ctive shooting for control)

ГBG

- shooting allowance
- birds (adults and goslings)
- outside of the season)
- populations of predators
- of populations of alternative prey (voles)
- in hunting activity on predators
- populations of predators
- ticides
- phased
- vironment
- areas
- built or being built in close TBG habitats (outside of eas)

| | | Shooting of successful breeders in autumn hunting on breeding areas |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | Disturbance (carry over effects) |
| | Legal harvest (C2, E(1&2)-1) | Disruption of pair bonds |
| | | Spring hunting |
| | | Harvest of moulting birds (adu |
| | Illegal harvest (W5, C3, E(1&2)-1) |) Poaching (harvest outside of the |
| | Disturbance (W4, C3, E(1&2)-2) | Increased access to breeding a areas (e.g. recreation, motorboa developments, forestry) |
| | | Increase in p |
| | Predation of eggs and goslings (V | V6, C4, E(1&2)-6) Increased pr habitat struct |
| Reduced reproductive rate | | Subsistence of local comm |
| | Egg and gosling collection (E(1&2 | |
| | Inter-specific competition on bree areas (W6, C6) | eding |
| | Decrease in food availability in c spring and pre-breeding staging close to the breeding areas (W5 E(1&2)-5) | areas |
| | Inter-specific competition on sprir staging areas (C6) | Increase in the populations Goose, Greylag Goose, Wh |
| | Feeding on agricultural crop food | Change in the kind of foo (grass to grain and potato |
| | . ceaning on agricultural orop 1000 | (|

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)

ults and goslings) the season)

and spring ats, oil

populations of native and alien species

redation success due to cture change

nunities

Whooper Swans

pments

gement of grasslands

of Canada hooper Swan

od available toes /sugar beat)

| | Deliberate bu management for fodder |
|--|---|
| Spring fires on staging sites (C5, E(1&2)-5) | |
| Drainage of | aapa mires and |
| Forest roads | s Facilitating |
| Forestry (W4, C3, E(1&2)-5) Site prepara | tion for afforesta |
| Increased pu habitat struc | edation success ture change |
| Energy | |
| Peat mining (All5) Horticulture | |
| Natural vegetation succession on pasture and agriculture grasslands (staging areas) (W3, C2, E(1&2)-2) | Seizure of g |
| | Oil developn |
| Loss of breeding/ staging habitat (E(1&2)-3) | • |
| Habitat deterioration due to overgrazing (E(1&2 | 2)-5) |
| Drainage | of peatlands |
| | sland loss |
| Hydropower deve Flooding of habitat (C6) | elopment |
| | Windfarming |
| | Cereal fields a |
| Loss of feeding habitats in wintering and pre-breeding areas (W5, C5, E(1&2)-5) | Scaring by far |
| | Infrastructure of |
| | Inter-specific co and Greylag G |
| Functional loss of feeding and roosting | Disturbance by fireworks at roc |
| sites in wintering, staging and moulting areas (W5, C5, E(1&2)-5) | Disturbance by and fishermen |

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)

Past and ongoing habitat loss,

fragmentation and degradation

urning for grassland t and improvement of grass

in general peatlands g forest work operations

ation s due to

grassland management (land abandonment)

ments

densities of reindeer herds

abandonment (economically unviable)

rmers to reduce crop damage

development on wintering grounds (roads)

competition with Canada Goose

y hunting and fishermen, ost sites

y berry picking, recreation on moulting sites