



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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NINTH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Rome, 1-5 December 2008
Agenda Item 10a

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

National Reports Submitted by Contracting Parties

Report of: **Germany** (received: 14.06.2008)

The Secretariat is making available, for the information of participants in the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, the national reports provided by Contracting Parties. For the most part, the national reports have been reproduced in the form in which they were received, apart from minor formatting changes.

REVUE DE L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION

Rapports nationaux soumis aux parties contractantes

Rapport de: **Allemagne** (reçu: 14.06.2008)

Pour l'information des participants à la Neuvième Réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur les Espèces migratrices, le Secrétariat met à leur disposition des rapports nationaux fournis par les parties contractantes. Dans la plupart des cas, les rapports nationaux ont été reproduits dans la forme même sous laquelle nous les avons reçus, abstraction faite de formatages mineurs.

REVISION DE LA APLICACION DE LA CONVENCION

Reportes Nacionales Enviados por los Miembros del Acuerdo

Reporte de: **Alemania** (recibido: 14.06.2008)

Los reportes nacionales enviados por los Miembros del Acuerdo están a disposición de los participantes del Novena Reunión de la Conferencia de los Miembros de la Convención sobre Especies Migratorias en la Secretaría. La mayoría de ellos se encuentran en la versión original en la que se enviaron, con excepción de pequeños ajustes de formato.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



FORMAT FOR NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32nd Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP9) (Rome, 2008).

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

This document has been designed with semi-automated text-form fields. Please double click on the grey boxes to enter the field. You can then enter the required information. Continue to do so with each text-field or jump to the next field directly by using the tab key. Where checkboxes are available you might check these with a single click.

Please enter here the name of your country: **GERMANY**

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) <http://www.bmu.de>

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) <http://www.bfn.de>; Federal Foreign Office (AA) <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de>; The Federal States of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Schleswig Holstein; The DDA "Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V." (Federation of German Avifaunists) <http://www.dda-web.de/>

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	Federal Republic of Germany
Date of entry into force of the Convention in Germany	1 October 1984
Period covered	1 January 2005 – 31 December 2007
Territories to which the Convention applies	Germany and German EEZ + vessels operating beyond territorial seas.
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
Full name of the institution	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Name and title of designated Focal Point	Dr. Christiane Paulus AG / Division N I 4 (P)
Mailing address	Postfach 12 06 29 53048 Bonn Germany
Telephone	+49 (0) 1888 305 2630
Fax	+49 (0) 1888 305 2684
E-mail	christiane.paulus@bmu.bund.de
APPOINTMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL	
Full name of the institution	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
Name and title of contact officer	Dr. habil. Rainer Blanke
Mailing address	Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany
Telephone	+49 228 849 1400
Fax	+49 228 849 1419
E-mail	blanker@bfm.de
SUBMISSION	
Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	Name: Oliver Schall Address: Postfach 120629, 53048 Bonn, Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888 305 2632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888 305 2684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de
Date of submission	14 June 2008
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: Dr. Christiane Paulus Address: Postfach 120629, 53048 Bonn, Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888 305 2630 Fax: +49 (0) 1888 305 2684 E-mail: christiane.paulus@bmu.bund.de
Competent Authority:	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Relevant implemented legislation:	Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz) Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (Bundesartenschutzverordnung) (recently amended) The nature conservation acts of the Federal States ("Länder")

	<p>The hunting laws of the Federal Government and of the Federal States</p> <p>Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (16 October 1990)</p> <p>Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (4 December 1991)</p> <p>Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (31 March 1992)</p> <p>Law on the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (16 June 1995)</p> <p>Furhter relevant implemented legislation can be found at: http://www.bmu.de/gesetze_verordnungen/alle_gesetze_verordnungen_bmu/doc/35501.php</p>
<p>Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which <i>Germany</i> is a Party:</p>	<p>International Whaling Commission (1946)</p> <p>Antarctic Treaty /Madrid Protocol (1959/1991)</p> <p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 (“Ramsar Convention”)</p> <p>World Heritage Convention (1972)</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (“London Convention”)</p> <p>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships 1973 (“MARPOL Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)</p> <p>Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) (the “Birds Directive”)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (“Bern Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 (“Vienna Convention”)</p> <p>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987</p> <p>Alpine Convention 1991</p> <p>Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (the “Habitats Directive”)</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)</p> <p>Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 (UNFCCC)</p> <p>Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses</p>

	<p>and International Lakes 1992 (UNECE)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic 1992 (“OSPAR Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, 1992 (“HELCOM Convention”)</p> <p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1994</p> <p>Implementation Agreement (of 4 August 1995) relating to Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks</p> <p>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>United Nations Forum on Forests, UNFF (2000)</p>
<p>National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):</p>	<p>Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt (2007) (National Strategy on Biological Diversity) http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/x-download/national_strategy_biodiv.pdf (English version)</p> <p>Nationale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie “Perspektiven für Deutschland” (2002) (National Sustainability Strategy “Perspectives for Germany”) http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_233734/Webs/Breg/EN/Issues/Sustainability/sustainability.html (Summary) http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/nachhaltigkeit_strategie.pdf (German version)</p> <p>Nationale Strategie für ein integriertes Küstenzonenmanagement - IKZM (2006) (National Strategy on Integrated Coastal Zone Management - ICZM) http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/kuestenzonenmanagement.pdf (German version) http://www.ikzm-strategie.de/ (German website)</p>

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point (during German TWSC chairmanship) Name: Carsten Dettmann Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel: +49 (0) 1888-3052629 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: carsten.dettmann@bmu.bund.de	Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group TSEG Member Schleswig Holstein Name: Ursula Siebert Address: Forschungs- u. Technologiezentrum Westküste (FTZ) Hafentörn 25761 Büsum, Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 4834-604113 Fax: +49 (0) 4834-604299 E-mail: ursula.siebert@ftz-west.uni-kiel.de	
	TSEG Member Lower Saxony Name: Dr. Michael Stede Address: LAVES Veterinärinstitut f. Fische u. Fischwaren Schleusenstr. 27472 Cuxhaven Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 4721-698924 Fax: +49 (0) 4721-698916 E-mail: michael.stede@laves.niedersachsen.de	
Eurobats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent authority Name: BMU Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Oliver Schall Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de	
ASCOBANS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Co-ordinating authority Name: BMU Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Stefan Bräger as Chair (& HoD cf. BMU) Address: Deutsches Meeresmuseum Katharinenberg 14/20 18439 Stralsund Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 3831-2650303 Fax: +49 (0) 3831-2650209 E-mail: stefan.braeger@meeresmuseum.de	
Membership of other committees or working groups:		
AEWA:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Administrative Authority Name: BMU Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de	Appointed member of the Technical Committee Name: Oliver Schall (cf. BMU) Address: Postfach 120629 53048 Bonn Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 1888-3052632 Fax: +49 (0) 1888-3052684 E-mail: oliver.schall@bmu.bund.de	

ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Scientific Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Membership of committees or working groups:		
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Designated Authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Membership of Advisory Committee	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Siberian Crane MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State		
Competent authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Slender-billed Curlew MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State		
Competent Authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State		
National Contact Point	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Great Bustard MoU: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State		
Competent Authority Name: Dr. Heinz Litzbarski Address: Förderverein Grosstrappenschutz e. V. Buckower Dorfstr. 34 14715 Nennhausen Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 33878-60194 Fax: E-mail: bustard@t-online.de	National Contact Point Name: Dr. Torsten Langgemach Address: Brandenburg State Office for Environment Bird Conservation Centre Buckower Dorfstr. 34 14715 Nennhausen, Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 33878-60257 Fax: +49 (0) 33878-60600 E-mail: torsten.langgemach@lua.brandenburg.de	
Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State		
Competent national authority	Name: Address:	

	Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Bukhara Deer MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Aquatic Warbler MoU: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Dr. Martin Flade Address: Brandenburg State Office for Environment Tramper Chaussee 2 16225 Eberswalde Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 3334-662713 Fax: +49 (0) 3334-662650 E-mail: martin.flade@lua.brandenburg.de	National Contact Point Name: Dr. Torsten Langgemach Address: Brandenburg State Office for Environment Bird Conservation Centre Buckower Dorfstr. 34 14715 Nennhausen Germany Tel.: +49 (0) 33878-60257 Fax: +49 (0) 33878-60600 E-mail: torsten.langgemach@lua.brandenburg.de
African Elephant MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

1	<p>Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) http://bmz.de/en/index.html; • Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, Departments for Hunting and Fishery Affairs (BMELV) http://www.bmelv.de/; • Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) http://www.bmbf.de/en/index.php; • Ministries for the Environment and for Hunting and Fisheries on the level of the Federal States.
2	<p>If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:</p> <p>Co-operation at the Federal Government level takes place if species are concerned which are covered by hunting law in Germany (e.g. wildfowl) or which are impacted by fishery activities (e.g. marine mammals). The implementation of conservation measures is a task of the respective authorities of the Federal States.</p>
3	<p>Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes [for Eurobats] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No [for CMS except Friends of CMS under the auspices of the CMS Secretariat]</p>
4	<p>List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:</p> <p>DNR (Deutscher Naturschutzring e.V.) as an umbrella organisation of German nature protection NGOs http://www.dnr.de/; DDA (Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V / Federation of German Avifaunists) http://www.dda-web.de/; EURONATUR http://www.euronatur.org/; NABU (Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. / German Nature Conservation Association) http://www.nabu.de/; WDCS (Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society) http://www.wdcs-de.org/; GSM (Gesellschaft zum Schutz der Meeressäugtiere e.V. / Society for the Conservation of Marine Mammals) http://www.gsmev.de/; WWF (World Wildlife Fund for Nature) http://www.wwf.de/; BUND (Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. / Association for Nature Conservation Germany) http://www.bund.net/ and others.</p> <p>Cf. National Report 2002 “Conservation status and protection of migratory species in Germany” for their involvement in CMS activities and the respective websites .</p>
4a	<p>Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.</p> <p>No overseas territories.</p>
5	<p>Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 150,000 Germans are active in nature conservation societies on a voluntary basis. The nature conservation societies certified pursuant to § 58 BNatSchG gained more than 500,000 members from 1990 to 2004. If the members of non-certified associations are added, the percentage of Germans who are members of nature conservation associations amounts to 8.2% of the total population, according to BMU. • Volunteers participate in the conservation of migratory species through conservation implementation measures, monitoring surveys, amateur research and funding. At least 5,000 volunteer ornithologists are involved in monitoring of breeding as well as migratory waterbirds, according to DDA. • Companies are increasingly providing support, especially financial support to the work of NGOs and also of CMS. TUI, in particular was involved in YOD activities and Bayer AG made a six-digit sum available to CMS through “Friends of CMS”, a German based non-profit association.
6	<p>Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>There is close co-operation between governmental authorities, NGOs and private volunteers in many aspects of the conservation of migratory species in Germany. The most important fields of mutual exchange are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site and monitoring data; • Education; • Research results; • Funding.

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1	Birds	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) Rochusstrasse 1 53123 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>
2	Marine Mammals	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) Rochusstrasse 1 53123 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>
3	Marine Turtles	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>
4	Terrestrial Mammals	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>

5	Bats	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>
6	Other Taxa	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 53175 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) Rochusstrasse 1 53123 Bonn Germany</p> <p>Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn Germany</p>

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>												
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capture of a limited number of individuals was allowed for research purposes under the condition of careful handling and immediate release of the animals. Eggs of <i>Otis tarda</i> were taken for ex situ incubation and release of the chicks as part of a Species Conservation Programme (cf. National Report MoU Great Bustard 2004). 												
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Electrocution</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat destruction</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Wind turbines</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pollution</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other (please provide details)</p> <p>Collisions with power lines or with railways have been causes of death for <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>.</p>	By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Habitat destruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wind turbines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>		
By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
Habitat destruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wind turbines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
Pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>												
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird conservation aspects with respect to important breeding areas and migration and resting hubs shall be taken into account when wind turbines are planned or built. Appropriate instruments of land management and planning are at hand, e.g. environmental impact assessments, databases on bird occurrence, and regional conservation priorities. However, there are still areas where application of the available instruments remains unsatisfying. Concerning electrocution, § 53 BNatSchG stipulates that all dangerous medium voltage electricity pylons must be secured by 2012. With respect to collisions with power lines, all electric utilities are receiving appeals to use underground cables as this is the only measure that can prevent both electrocution and collisions. 												
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far, it seems that the aims of § 53 BNatSchG can be met within the time limit envisaged. Medium voltage power lines are increasingly being replaced by underground cables or otherwise secured. 												
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>Appropriate new examples to better secure wind turbines or high voltages lines are always welcome.</p>												
3	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Illegal trade</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Poaching (rare)</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other (please specify) Habitat destruction (outside the protected sites/SPAs) and predation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poisoning due to ingestion of lead shot has been a cause of death for <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> for some time. In the meantime this problem has been minimised and the population is steadily growing. <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> and <i>Otis tarda</i> are suffering very severely from habitat loss and degradation (habitat specialists). Once widespread and numerous on fen mires and wet meadows, <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> has disappeared from most of its former key range in northern Germany due to habitat loss and degradation. With its habitats nowadays dependent on human land use and being extremely susceptible to changes in traditional land use, <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> is now effectively a conservation dependent species. Throughout its range, <i>Otis tarda</i>, on the other hand, inhabits wide open, undivided, largely undisturbed landscapes. Presently, the only suitable habitats for <i>Otis tarda</i> in Germany are found in protected areas with large-area extensive agriculture and specially adapted cultivation schemes. For more than ten years predation mainly by predatory mammals has been threatening reproduction of <i>Otis tarda</i> and other ground-breeding bird species leading to reproductive success near zero in <i>Otis tarda</i> in the field. 	Illegal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching (rare)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Illegal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching (rare)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										

3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species-specific habitat management and conservation programmes are implemented for Appendix I bird species in Germany: <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>, <i>Otis tarda</i>, and <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>. • In <i>Otis tarda</i> reproductive success is encouraged by a special egg and offspring protection programme in Brandenburg. Quasi-natural reproduction is supported by fencing-off of meadow areas (in total 75 ha) that are free of large ground predators. • In <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> a campaign is ongoing to ban the use of lead ammunition in hunting, as eagles ingest the poison with carrion or gut piles and die from it. • Legislation prohibiting the use of lead shot in hunting waterbirds has been developed. • Training programmes and awareness raising campaigns for hunters have been carried out. • An international NGO project for the reintroduction of the <i>Anser erythropus</i> is still under examination and preparation. Project details cf. the webpage of this NGO called “Aktion Zwerggans” http://www.zwerggans.de/. <p>For further details cf. the following information on specific Appendix I bird species.</p>
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important breeding, moulting and resting sites of the concerned species were announced as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to the European Commission. (Cf.: Chapter V Protected Areas) • A slight increase in the <i>Otis tarda</i> population can be noted. • Concerning <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> population size (from about 470 breeding pairs in 2004 to 570 breeding pairs in 2007) and distribution area are increasing. • <i>Aythya nyroca</i> population increased more than 50% in the period 1980-2004 in Baden-Württemberg (but still only 1-5 breeding pairs). Since 1990 growing moulting and resting populations have been recorded in the Lake Constance region (up to 109 birds). • During recent years, the use of lead shot for hunting waterbirds near wetlands has been more and more restricted. Meanwhile, ten of the sixteen Federal States have implemented a ban of lead shot for waterbird hunting. This type of hunt is, in most cases, confined to hunting at inland waters. Four Federal States are considering or preparing such a legal regulation. The two remaining Federal States are Hamburg and Bremen (including Bremerhaven) – both are city-states and the two smallest German Federal States with therefore very limited hunting areas. <p>For further details cf. the following information on specific Appendix I bird species.</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal status of <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> and <i>Otis tarda</i>, which are covered by hunting law in Germany, sometimes is a problem for nature conservationists as they are not authorised to take dead or injured birds of huntable species for post-mortem analysis if they do not have special permission from the respective competent authority. However, on the other hand these strong protection measures help to prevent any other illegal measures against these birds. • In a considerable number of sites conservation actions are also limited by financial restrictions or the number of people prepared to work in the field on a voluntary basis. Especially sufficient control e.g. by “rangers” is quite often lacking. • The <i>Anser erythropus</i> reintroduction project still suffers from a lack of international support, because the precautionary principle for the wild population in Norway is a higher priority as long as the risk of releasing hybridised birds cannot be excluded. So far publications with reliable data documenting the purity of the overwhelming part of the German flock are still under preparation by the NGO promoting this project.
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>Foreign assistance is not needed.</p>

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name – Common Name(s) <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> - White-tailed Eagle																															
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Gedeon, K., Mitschke, A. & Sudfeldt, C. (eds.) (2004): Brutvögel in Deutschland. Hohenstein-Ernstthal, 37 p; Hauff P & Mizera T 2006: Distribution and density of White-tailed Sea Eagles <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> in Germany and Poland: a current atlas-map. Vogelwarte 44: 134-136.																														
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> In 2007, 570 breeding pairs were counted in Germany in comparison to about 470 breeding pairs in 2004.																														
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> The distribution area is expanding. The German population had the following distribution in 2004/2007 (470/570 breeding pairs): Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (208/244), Brandenburg (116/141), Saxony (56/76), Schleswig-Holstein (42/53), Saxony-Anhalt (21/28), Lower Saxony (19/22), Thuringia (2/2), Berlin (2/2), Bavaria (1/2). Bavaria was recolonised in 2006. The first but unproven instances of breeding were notified from a military training area in Upper Palatinate in 2001 respectively 2006. Since 2006 a pair of <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> is successfully breeding near the Altmühlsee and since 2008 one pair has settled at the Chiemsee. The highest population density has, however, been achieved in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with at least 244 breeding pairs in 2007 (mainly in the Müritz area, the Odra estuary and around the Western Pomeranian lagoons), in Brandenburg with 141 breeding pairs and in Saxony (mainly in the Oberlausitz region), where 76 occupied territories were recorded in 2007.																														
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Research</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 40%;">Ringing activities, telemetry, mortality factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identification and establishment of protected areas</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monitoring</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Breeding population and -success, ringing activities, mortality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education/awareness rising</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Several campaigns</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species protection</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Control hunting / poaching</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species restoration</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat protection</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Incl. protected eyries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat restoration</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Int. ringing programme co-operation since 2008</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For species that are especially prone to disturbance, such as <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>, it has proven to be useful to secure their breeding places and to establish protection zones for eyries. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, § 36 LNatSchG contains a regulation on the protection of eyries. This prohibits changes to forest stands within a radius of 100m of the eyrie. From 1 January until 31 July, moreover, forest operations and hunting are prohibited within 300m of the eyrie. The LNatSchG of the Federal State of Brandenburg (§ 33) contains a similar provision to protect eyries. • In Schleswig-Holstein, the population and the protecting legislation are being monitored by the Projektgruppe Seeadlerschutz as part of a species conservation programme. • As part of the public awareness raising work related to this programme, protection of this large bird species is intensively promoted. • Scientific research is being supported by the Projektgruppe. • Comprehensive research on mortality factors is being done by the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife 	Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ringing activities, telemetry, mortality factors	Identification and establishment of protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Breeding population and -success, ringing activities, mortality	Education/awareness rising	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Several campaigns	Species protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Control hunting / poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>		Species restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>		Habitat protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Incl. protected eyries	Habitat restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Int. ringing programme co-operation since 2008
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	<p>Research cf.: www.seeadlerforschung.de</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most important feeding grounds and breeding habitats have been designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). <p>Literature: Projektgruppe Seeadlerschutz e. V. (2008): Großvogelschutz im Wald Jahresbericht Seeadler 2007. For further information cf.: http://www.projektgruppeseeadlerschutz.de/</p>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on.

<i>Species name – Common Name(s)</i> Anser erythropus - Lesser White-fronted Goose	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Heinicke, T. & U. Köppen (2007): Vogelzug in Ostdeutschland. Ber. Vogelwarte Hiddensee 18 (Sonderheft): 109-115; Mooij, J. & T. Heinicke (im Druck): Neue Erkenntnisse zum Auftreten und Schutz der Zwerggans <i>Anser erythropus</i> in Deutschland. Charadrius 43: im Druck.
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> ? decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Anser erythropus</i> is a regular migrant and winter visitor in low numbers (approx. 10-30 individuals annually). In former decennia it occurred only in small numbers. A release project took place in Scandinavia between 1981 and 1999 and the number of annual observations increased (especially on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein and northern parts of Lower Saxony). Although in recent years the number of observations also increased elsewhere, this should not be regarded as a positive trend, as flocks of Greater White-fronted (<i>Anser albifrons</i>) and Tundra Geese (with which <i>Anser erythropus</i> are mostly associated) receive much more attention since the start of large-scale ringing projects on both species.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Anser erythropus</i> regularly visit Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with an estimated number of between 5-15 resting birds. In Brandenburg 5-20, in Saxony 0-5, in Saxony-Anhalt 1-5 and in Thuringia 1-2 individuals are observed annually. In North Rhine-Westphalia there is a wintering ground near Xanten on the Lower Rhine. In winter 2007/08, 5-10 individuals were observed (individuals, two families). Furthermore in Schleswig-Holstein (especially on the west coast) and in the northern parts of Lower Saxony <i>Anser erythropus</i> are observed annually (mostly during autumn migration).</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release project under preparation</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>From the point of view of nature conservation organisations targeted protection measures are not possible. The main problem remains the fact that shooting geese is permitted, leading to the danger of shooting <i>Anser erythropus</i>. For this reason, a nation-wide prohibition of goose hunting is needed.</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on. An international NGO project for the reintroduction of <i>Anser erythropus</i> is still under examination and preparation. Project details cf. the webpage of this NGO called "Aktion Zwerggans": http://www.zwerggans.de/</p>

<i>Species name – Common Name(s)</i> <i>Branta ruficollis</i> - Red-breasted Goose	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Barthel, P. H. & A. J. Helbig (2005): Artenliste der Vögel Deutschlands.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Branta ruficollis</i> is a rare but regular passage migrant and winter visitor with approx. 10-20 individuals reported annually. In eastern Germany the number of records seems to have been increasing slightly during the last 5-10 years, but – as in <i>Anser erythropus</i> – the increase in observations need to be interpreted with caution as geese received more attention by observers in recent years in conjunction with ringing projects.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Branta ruficollis</i> is a rare but regular passage migrant and winter visitor occurring in all main goose staging/wintering areas throughout the northern part of Germany (mostly Eastern Germany, Lower Rhine area, Lower Saxony, west coast of Schleswig-Holstein; 4-10 individuals are observed in Brandenburg each year). In most goose areas, the species is associated with Greater White-fronted Geese (<i>Anser albifrons</i>), but along the North Sea coast some birds are also observed among Barnacle (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>) and Dark-bellied Brent Geese (<i>Branta bernicla</i>).
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on.

<i>Species name – Common Name(s)</i> <i>Aythya nyroca</i> - Ferruginous Pochard, Ferruginous Duck	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Schneider-Jacoby, M. (2000): Freizeit und Entenschutz am Wasser – Sicherung der Brut- und Rastgebiete von Kolbenenten und Moorenten in Deutschland. Schriftenreihe für Landschaftspflege und Naturschutz 60: 81-93; Heine, G., H. Jacoby, H. Leuzinger & H. Stark (1999): Die Vögel des Bodenseegebietes. Avifauna Bodensee. Ornithol. Jh. Bad.-Württ. 14/15; Reuße, P., Walter, F., Lux, H. & Kneis, P. 2001: Bruten der Moorente (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>) in zwei Teichgebieten an der unteren Röder in Südbrandenburg und Nordsachsen in den Jahren 1999 und 2000. - Acta ornithoecol. 4, H. 2-4: 405-409; Boschert, M. (2005): Vorkommen und Bestandsentwicklung seltener Brutvogelarten in Deutschland 1997 bis 2003 [Occurrence and population sizes of rare and scarce breeding birds in Germany 1997–2003]. Vogelwelt 126: 1–51.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (BW) decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (SN/ST) not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (in BB/BY) <i>Aythya nyroca</i> is critically endangered in Germany with up to 10 breeding pairs at most. Population increased more than 50% in the period 1980-2004 in Baden-Württemberg/BW (but still only 1-5 breeding pairs). Since 1990 growing moulting and resting populations of <i>Aythya nyroca</i> in the Lake Constance region (up to 109 birds). For further information cf. Ramsar Information Sheet “Wollmatinger Ried und Mindelsee”: http://www.wetlands.org/rsis/ In Saxony/SN, <i>Aythya nyroca</i> breed irregularly with up to approximately two breeding pairs. The only proven

	instance of breeding, however, likely concerned birds that escaped captivity or that were abandoned. One further breeding pair has been reported for Brandenburg/BB (not every year). 0-2 breeding pairs have been observed in Saxony-Anhalt/ST. Only single individuals are confirmed during migration in Bavaria/BY. There is a small moulting population at the Ramsar site "Ismaninger Speichersee".
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (BW/SN) not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (in BB/BY) Breeding pairs are restricted to Lake Constance in south-western Germany, the ponds of the river Elster in Saxony and pond areas in the Lower Lausitz in South Brandenburg.
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPAs, Ramsar site Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All known breeding, moulting and resting sites were designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to the European Commission in Baden-Württemberg and Saxony-Anhalt. Monitoring and Habitat protection are carried out at the Ramsar site "Ismaninger Speichersee" in Bavaria.
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on. Development of management plans in every SPA.

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s) <i>Otis tarda</i> - Great Bustard	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: German CMS National Report 2002 "Conservation status and protection of migratory species in Germany"; National Report MoU Great Bustard 2004; Gedeon, K., Mitschke, A. & Sudfeldt, C. (eds.) (2004): Brutvögel in Deutschland. Hohenstein-Ernstthal, 37 p.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Otis tarda</i> is critically endangered in Germany with only 101-110 individuals counted in the spring of 2006 in Brandenburg. A slight increase has been noted, as in 2004 only 91-93 individuals were counted (minimum in 1997 with only 57 birds). In Saxony-Anhalt 17 birds were counted compared to minimal 5 in 1999-2001. In 2007 the Bird Conservation Centre Brandenburg counted 110 individuals in all three distribution areas.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> The Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Havelländisches Luch, Belziger Landschaftswiesen and Fiener Bruch in Brandenburg, near the boundary with Saxony-Anhalt are the three remaining areas with reproduction in Germany.
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Role of predators, research in Russia/Ukraine Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding population and reproduction, also threats and mortality Education/awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PR work, guided tours

	Species protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Control hunting / poaching	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Species restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Artificial hatching of eggs and raising of chicks
	Habitat protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nature Protection Areas, protected nest-sites
	Habitat restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Habitat management
	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Predation avoidance through fences
	Current areas of focus of the Förderverein Großtrappe e.V. are:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of agricultural areas to promote diversity of species of plants and animals in the three most important <i>Otis tarda</i> areas; • Continuous monitoring of <i>Otis tarda</i> in the Havelländisches Luch to determine the use of the area and the location of clutches in order to control activities for the exploitation and care of the area, as well as data collection on the causes of losses of clutches; • Significant contribution to artificial hatching of <i>Otis tarda</i> eggs and raising of chicks for release into the wild with a view to supporting wild populations; • Long-term monitoring (several years) of impacts of extensive agriculture (e.g. no use of fertilizer, no biocides, high water level, nature conservation-friendly dates for use and care) on the development of vegetation and populations of arthropods as a basis for the survival of <i>Otis tarda</i> and many other endangered species; • Long-term research to better assess the role of predators (fox, raccoon dog) and <i>corvidae</i> in nature conservation areas marked by agriculture; • PR work comprising presentations, project days and guided tours of protected areas for all interested segments of the population, in particular schoolchildren, nature conservation groups, farmers and hunters; • Help for <i>Otis tarda</i> protection in Eastern Europe and Central Asia by developing and implementing projects with local experts. To date, sponsors have been found for projects in Saratov, Russia (1998-2001), in the Ukraine, (2000-2002) and in Mongolia (since 2001). These projects aim to collect basic data on the status of local populations of <i>Otis tarda</i> and current threats to these populations with a view to developing and implementing recommendations for their protection. • Publication of results of extensive research conducted or supported by the association in the Saratov area of Russia and in the Ukraine in the series “Bustard Studies”. The 138-page volume edited by Heinz Litzbarski and Henrik Watzke contains a description of the study area near Saratov and contributions on vegetation and potential food supply, <i>Otis tarda</i> habitat, reproduction and causes of loss, results of large-scale autumn censuses, a population threat analysis, data on genetics of <i>Otis tarda</i> of the Ponto-Caspian steppes, results of satellite telemetry of South Russian bustards and a summary of a study on the occurrence of <i>Otis tarda</i> in the southern Ukraine. 		
	For further information cf.: http://www.grosstrappe.de/		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on.		

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s) <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> - Aquatic Warbler	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: German CMS National Report 2002 “Conservation status and protection of migratory species in Germany”; National Report MoU Aquatic Warbler 2006; Helmecke, A., D. Sellin, S. Fischer, J. Sadlik & J. Bellebaum (2003): Die aktuelle Situation des Seggenrohrsängers <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in Deutschland [Current situation of the Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in Germany]. Ber. Vogelschutz 40: 81–89; Tanneberger, F., J. Bellebaum, T. Fartmann, H.-J. Haferland, A. Helmecke, P. Jehle, P. Just & J. Sadlik (2008): Rapid deterioration of Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> habitats at the western margin of the breeding range. J. Ornithol. 149: 105–115; Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team: Themenheft Seggenrohrsänger. Vogelwelt 120: 65-132; Flade, M. (2008): Operation Paludicola. Falke 55: 90-99; www.aquaticwarbler.net .
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> is critically endangered in Germany with only 10 “territorial males”, recorded in 2007 according to the State Bird Conservation Centre of the State Environment Agency of Brandenburg. There are no breeding pairs of this species, only females raising their young alone. Since these cannot be recorded, the singing males are counted.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):

	<p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Currently <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> is only found in the Unteres Odertal National Park in Brandenburg.</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Choice of habitat and management needs, use of biomass, threats</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Park, protected zones</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat management</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework of the EU LIFE project “Conserving <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in Poland and Germany” (2005-2010) (http://www.wodniczka.pl/), it is planned to develop management plans for 42,000 ha of current and former breeding areas, to acquire 1,800 ha of land and to undertake management measures in an area covering more than 1,800 ha (mowing, grazing, controlled burning). In Germany, attempts are being made to create favourable habitats in parts of the Peene Estuary (where the species used to breed until 1975) by means of reflooding and managing the vegetation accordingly (mowing). So far this has not met with success. • Moreover, the National Park “Unteres Odertal” carried out management measures in co-operation with Naturwacht and volunteers (charting of <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> and <i>Crex crex</i>, exclusion of protected zones during the breeding season and late mowing of such areas). • A PhD project on choice of habitat and management needs of <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in the Polish-German border area is ongoing at the University of Greifswald (2005-2008). It is funded by the DBU. • In addition there are a number of BfN and DBU projects, some ongoing, some finalised, on the use of biomass. • It has finally become possible to bridge the gap to the wintering sites. In January 2007 the Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team of BirdLife International (www.aquaticwarbler.net) in co-operation with African ornithologists found the main wintering site of <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in the Senegal Delta (in the Djoudj National Park and surroundings; major site is outside the National Park). A follow-up expedition in January 2008 and a PhD project are now intended to clarify the threat situation in West Africa.
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>In addition it is planned to support a further project based on the above-mentioned projects as of 2009. It aims to maintain and restore habitats of internationally endangered meadow-breeding birds, in particular <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>, by developing appropriate and modern methods of managing marsh areas. The project application comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable use of the farmed meadows as species conservation management. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trials of alternating early and late mowing by means of new management methods which cannot thus far be implemented by the Federal State or which resulted from the ongoing PhD project on <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>. b) Use and species conservation management with the help of remote sensing in order to plan, use and monitor conservation measures for threatened species in the “Unteres Odertal” National Park in an efficient and time -saving way, based on current data. 2. Long-term use of mowed grass. <p>In addition to this project, a PhD project is now commencing on the threat situation in West Africa. By implementing these projects, Germany is complying with Action Plan Targets 2.1 and 2.2 of the Aquatic Warbler MOU.</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

In Germany *Anser cygnoides* (forma *domestica*) needs to be monitored as a potential invasive alien species, because some obviously viable populations presumably resulting from releases in parks or zoological gardens already exist and the risk of a further propagation cannot be excluded. However, the German Swan Goose does not show annual migrations and it is not considered as a vagrant species.

Published distribution reference: Rote Liste und kommentiertes Verzeichnis der Brutvogelarten Baden-Württembergs
Stand: Dezember 2004:

http://www.xfaweb.baden-wuerttemberg.de/nafaweb/berichte/pas_11/pas11_a.html

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>Appendix I marine mammals do not occur regularly in German waters. There have been occasional individual sightings of the Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>) in the German North Sea and Baltic Sea. The current research projects have not yielded any records for these species.</p>
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:</p> <p>By-catch <input type="checkbox"/> Collision with fishing traffic <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal hunting <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p> <p>Appendix I marine mammals do not occur regularly in German waters. It can be assumed that Appendix I species would suffer from the same obstacles to migration as Appendix II species, i.e. by-catch, pollution, including noise pollution, and collision with vessels.</p>
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
3	<p>What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> By-catch <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p>
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p>

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: Appendix I marine turtles do not occur in Germany.
1a	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles: By-catch <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details)
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine turtles (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Collection of eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Predation of eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Destruction of nesting beaches <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:
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4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) do not occur in Germany.																								
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):																								
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats): <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Lack of information</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 40%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat fragmentation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Electrocution</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wind turbines</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Poaching</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient legislation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Lack of trans-boundary management</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor communication amongst Range States</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Man-made barriers</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate change and drought</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Other threats to migration (please provide details)	Lack of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	By-catch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat fragmentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wind turbines	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of trans-boundary management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor communication amongst Range States	<input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made barriers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Climate change and drought	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lack of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	By-catch	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Habitat fragmentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Wind turbines	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Insufficient legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of trans-boundary management	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Poor communication amongst Range States	<input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made barriers	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Climate change and drought	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?																								
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.																								
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?																								
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Lack of information</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Habitat fragmentation</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poaching</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Insufficient legislation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illegal trade</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other (please specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Lack of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat fragmentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Illegal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)													
Lack of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat fragmentation	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
Illegal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)																							
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats) beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?																								
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.																								
3c	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard:																								
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?																								

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:

5. BATS

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>Appendix I bats do not occur in Germany.</p>
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:</p> <p>Vandalism of bat caves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p>
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p>
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
3	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation and loss <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p>
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
3d	<p>What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p>

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bat species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on trends (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bat species in general:

6. OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	<p>Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) http://www.bmu.de • Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) http://www.bfn.de
2	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>
2a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:</p> <p>Lack of legislation <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p> <p><i>Acipenser sturio</i>: By-catch in active and passive gear (e.g. trawl and gillnets), damming, hydroelectric plants, river modification.</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of fish passes ; • Campaign in fisheries to minimise by-catch and encourage reporting.
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p><i>Acipenser sturio</i> does not occur in Germany anymore, but a re-establishment project is currently being carried out (see below).</p>
3c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p>
4	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Other (please specify)</p> <p>By-catch for <i>Acipenser sturio</i> (<i>s.a.</i>)</p>
4a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cf. 3a. • In former decennia the Baltic Sturgeon was considered to belong to <i>Acipenser sturio</i>. However, research has shown its close relationship to <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>. Therefore, a reintroduction project with this species was started already in close co-operation with Poland. • During the experimental releases for the reintroduction of <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> (previously considered as <i>Acipenser sturio</i>) into the River Odra in 2007 a few individuals were already released into the Peenestrom in 2006 to gather important preliminary information about the behaviour of juvenile sturgeons after the release. Fishermen co-operated very well in the framework of this project which is primarily species and nature conservation-related. Sturgeons that accidentally ended up in nets deployed for perch or pike perch were immediately released and the scientists were informed. Close co-operation with fishermen and anglers is considered inevitable in the future project for the reintroduction of <i>Acipenser sturio</i> in the North Sea tributaries. <p>Further details cf. International Action Plan for the conservation and restoration of the European sturgeon under the Bern Convention: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/conventions/Bern/sc27_en.asp#TopOfPage</p>

4b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> that accidentally were caught in the commercial fishery were immediately released and the scientists were informed. • For <i>Acipenser sturio</i> a joint information campaign is currently being carried out for the fisheries sector with the support of the fisheries organisations to raise awareness on the protection status, to minimise by-catch and to ensure release and reporting of accidentally caught <i>Acipenser sturio</i> in the North Sea.
4c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>Unsuitable or missing fish passage facilities limit access to historic spawning and juvenile rearing habitat. Water retention (e.g. by dams) modifies the hydraulic dynamics of the rivers thereby reducing the habitat persistence especially for spawning sites.</p>
4d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>To improve the ecological functionality of the entire River systems in co-operation with international river protection conventions, there is further need for action to achieve the continuity of the system and to restore semi-natural structures of river banks and river bottoms as well as to restore, maintain, upgrade and link valuable habitat types.</p>

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name – Common Name(s)</i> <i>Acipenser sturio</i> - European sturgeon including Baltic sturgeon (nowadays: <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>).	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Petersen, B.; Ellwanger, G.; Bless, R.; Boye, P.; Schröder, E. & Ssymank, A. (eds.) (2004): Das europäische Schutzgebietssystem Natura 2000. Ökologie und Verbreitung von Arten der FFH-Richtlinie in Deutschland, Band 2: Wirbeltiere. Bonn (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) 639 p.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2,000 <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> during the reporting period; meanwhile approximately more than 5,000 individuals.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> River Odra. A few individuals were released into the Peenestrom.
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany welcomes the International Action Plan for the conservation and restoration of the European sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) which was adopted unanimously at the meeting of the Bern Convention in November 2007 and the Action Plan for the Danube sturgeons adopted in the same forum in 2005. • Germany will further fulfil its obligations in regard to the conservation of the sturgeon and is going to develop a national action plan in 2008/2009 (Research + Development Project). • As part of a Franco-German co-operation project with CEMAGREF and IGF running since 1996 the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) has supported an initiative with funds provided by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) to build up stocks of <i>Acipenser sturio</i> in German rivers and marine areas of the North Sea. The project is part of a long-term strategy to establish self-sustaining stocks of <i>Acipenser sturio</i> and contributes to the successful implementation of the Action Plan. After ten years, successful ex-situ breeding of <i>Acipenser sturio</i> was accomplished in spring 2007. The juveniles will form the founding stock for future restocking measures in France and Germany. The overall project for the reintroduction of sturgeons into the tributaries of the North and Baltic Seas since 1996 has thus far been funded jointly by the BMU and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) with more than 1.8 million € • Reintroduction of the Baltic sturgeon (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>) into the River Odra. Previously considered as <i>Acipenser sturio</i>. Cf. Chapter 6.1, question 4a. • In the future it is planned to use the results of the release of <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> in the Odra as a model in

	<p>planning measures for the re-establishment of the highly endangered <i>Acipenser sturio</i> in the waters of the North Sea catchment area.</p> <p>Cf. Chapter VI on Satellite Telemetry and http://www.bfn.de/0202_stoere.html</p>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Activities indicated under paragraph 3 will go on.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 in general:

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	<p>Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species¹ not currently listed in Appendix I? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>However, the population development of the Corn Crake (<i>Crex crex</i>), Lesser Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila pomarina</i>) and Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) (Baltic Sea population) gives reason for concern. A forthcoming potential listing in Appendix I needs further analysis .</p> <p>N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not “on its normal migration route”) should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.</p>
1a	<p>Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Further details:</p> <p>Currently the German Red Lists of Endangered Species are under revision and will be available presumably in 2009 or, in case of the most advanced lists (such as the lists of endangered birds, reptiles and amphibians) presumably still in 2008. A review in a pan European or even larger context might be useful as soon as the first lists covering migratory species are available .</p>
1b	<p>What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?</p> <p>Cf. 1a</p>

¹ according to the latest IUCN red data list

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)	
Date of last report: 2005	Period covered: 2002-2005
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
EUROBATS (1994)	
Date of last report: 2006	Period covered: 2003-2006
ASCOBANS (1994)	
Date of last report: 2008	Period covered: 2006-2007
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AEWA (1999)	
Date of last report: 2008	Period covered: 2005-2007
ACCOBAMS (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: 2004	Period covered: 1995-2004
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)	
Date of last report: 2005	Period covered: 2001-2005
AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany participated in the “Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on African-Eurasian Migratory Raptors under the Convention on Migratory Species” at Loch Lomond, Scotland, United Kingdom from 22-25 October 2007. • In 2005 Germany sponsored technical support through Wetlands International for the Meeting to conclude and endorse the proposed Central Asian Flyway (CAF) Action Plan to Conserve Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats with a contribution of 45,507 US\$. 	
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument’s development?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany is suggesting to use the qualification of the AEWA Secretariat for bird issues concerning raptors in a largely congruent area. • The issue is how overlapping work could be avoided and how best use of the AEWA Secretariat’s expertise could be made in this context. The same applies to the CAF. 	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	However, the issue of a Raptor MoU is being analysed further: there is a growing tendency to achieve more clustering of bird issues under the AEWA Secretariat at least in the long term. Mini Agreements or Mini MoUs (like for the Aquatic Warbler, which covers the same habitats as bird species already covered by AEWA) do not appear to be a favourable model for the future.	

2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	However, during the reporting period Germany has ratified the enlargement of the ASCOBANS range to cover larger parts of the North-East-Atlantic.	
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument’s development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details: However, a voluntary contribution for the follow up of the Gorilla Agreement is currently foreseen in the near future in conjunction with activities to prepare the "Year of the Gorilla".	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

2.6 QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATING TO OTHER TAXA

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany sponsored the "Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under the Convention on Migratory Species", which was held from 11-13 December in the Seychelles, with a generous contribution of 13,015 € A further voluntary contribution is intended for the 2nd Meeting on International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks in 2008. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?		
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details: Some migratory bird species – like e.g. presumably the Short Eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) or some species of the <i>Passeriformes</i> (especially long-distant migrants wintering in Africa cf. Flade, M., C. Grüneberg, C., Sudfeldt & J. Wahl (2008): Birds and Biodiversity in Germany – 2010 Target. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, NABU Naturschutzbund Deutschland, Deutscher Rat für Vogelschutz, Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft, Münster – 56 p.) – have at least an unfavourable conservation status in Germany and merit further investigation and co-ordination, as to whether the inclusion of wintering areas beyond the EU in CMS Appendix II and respective Agreements might offer advantages. N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details: The German Red Lists are currently under revision and will give updated information on those species having an unfavourable conservation status.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species? EU coordination would be a necessary prerequisite for Germany before new considerations could be brought to the attention of CMS.		

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
2	<p>Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research and monitoring of migratory species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary co-operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany adopted its National Strategy on Biological Diversity (http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/x-download/national_strategy_biodiv.pdf) with around 330 goals and 430 measures on all issues relevant to biodiversity in November 2007. • This strategy is aimed at implementing the CBD in Germany, and also includes Germany's contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of global biodiversity. For the first time ever Germany therefore now possesses a comprehensive and ambitious programme for the conservation of species and habitats. • One of the aims of the National Strategy on Biodiversity lies in reducing, by 2010, the number of species that are threatened with extinction or highly endangered and to improve, by 2020, the threat status of the majority of "Red List species". • The National Strategy on Biodiversity also points out the particular responsibility of Germany for the conservation of species if considerable parts of their world population breed, rest or have their wintering grounds in Germany. • Therefore, Germany strives to conserve the breeding, foraging and resting grounds or migration routes of migratory species. It is planned that by 2020 all types of habitats of particular importance to migratory species should have a significantly better conservation status, if a good conservation status has not yet been achieved. • A further aim of the National Strategy on Biodiversity is the maintenance and advancement of the Global Register of Migratory Species - GROMS (http://www.groms.de/) as a standard instrument for migratory species. • Alongside measures to protect biodiversity and reduce climate change, the Strategy also cites eradicating poverty and promoting development co-operation as principal action areas. • The National Strategy on Biological Diversity cites the drafting of a national strategy to protect against invasive species as one of its goals. The cited measures include the implementation of international and national provisions to prevent the spread and introduction of invasive species. • Reports on the Strategy's implementation will be published at regular intervals, once per legislative period. • The BMU began implementing the strategy immediately after it was adopted and in December 2007 the Ministry launched a follow-up process involving non-governmental and governmental players with the 1st National Forum on Biological Diversity. This first event was followed by a total of seven regional fora which took place or will take place in the months of January to June 2008. 	
3	<p>Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of migratory species is part of the obligations for the implementation of the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and will e.g. be taken into account – where appropriate – under the NATURA 2000 requirements. • Site related management plans of the German Federal States usually are an example for regional plans, where migratory species might play an important role. 	

3a	<p>Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):</p> <p>Germany has a well-advanced environment protection legislation. Furthermore as an EU Member State Germany is subject <i>inter alia</i> to obligations of European Nature protection legislation including EIA and strategic EIA requirements.</p> <p>In this context and in particular for NATURA 2000 sites all of the following issues may be answered with yes. However this does not mean that implementation is satisfying from a nature conservation point of view in each individual case.</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Economic development</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Land-use planning</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution control</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Designation and development of protected areas</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Development of ecological networks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Planning of power lines</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Planning of fences (in special cases)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Planning of dams</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other Environmental impact assessments for plans and projects.</p>
4	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>As regards results cf. the following Chapter on protected areas.</p>

V. Protected Areas

1	<p>Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>Important habitats of migratory species, especially waterbirds, bats, Common Seals (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) and the Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>), are protected areas in accordance with Federal and Federal States Nature Conservation Acts, the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). A large part thereof is part of the European network NATURA 2000.</p>
1a	<p>Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:</p>
1b	<p>Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas):</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In recent years in accordance with both the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) further sites have been designated as protected areas and in principle the nomination process in Germany has been completed. The coherent European network NATURA 2000 comprises the areas designated under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive. These areas may partially overlap. All told, they cover 14% of the terrestrial surface area of Germany and 31% of its marine surface area. • To date, Germany has proposed 4,617 areas (3,313,069 ha) under the Habitats Directive covering three bio-geographical regions (Alpine, Atlantic, Continental) to the European Commission (as at 29 June 2007). This means 9.3% of the terrestrial surface. In addition there are 2,016,411 ha comprising parts of Lake Constance, marine areas, Baltic Sea lagoons and Wadden Sea areas, 943,986 ha of which are situated in the German Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). • In addition, as at 1 April 2008, Germany has designated 734 areas (3,979,026 ha) under the Birds Directive (Special Protection Areas, SPAs). This corresponds to 11.1% of the terrestrial area, to which must be added 1,976,975 ha of areas comprising parts of Lake Constance, marine areas, Baltic Sea lagoons and Wadden Sea areas, 514,499 ha of which are located in the German EEZ. • As the nomination process in Germany has in principle been completed, focus will shift from the selection to the effective and permanent protection of the areas. • By the end of 2006 nine areas covering a total of 4,338 km² (of which 2,690 km² marine areas) had been designated as HELCOM BSPAs. The marine area covered by BSPAs accounts for nearly 20% of all marine areas in the German Baltic (including the EEZ). The FFH areas in the German territorial sea and EEZ and the SPAs off the coast of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania are further potential BSPAs in the German Baltic. Additional designations of HELCOM BSPAs are currently under way since the Baltic FFH areas have been definitively agreed between the EU and Germany. • By the end of 2006, the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony, through the BMU, had designated two Wadden Sea National Parks as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under OSPAR. Furthermore, Germany has also designated the EU bird protection areas “Seabird Protection Area Helgoland” and “SPA Eastern German Bight” (EEZ) as OSPAR MPAs. These four areas cover 11,923 km², which amounts to more than a quarter of the entire German North Sea area, including the EEZ. Subsequent to the Commission Decision 2008/23/EC adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of Sites of Community Importance for the Atlantic biogeographical region, the designation of further German FFH areas as OSPAR MPAs is currently under way. • The area of all 33 Ramsar sites in Germany amounts to 843,109 ha. • In the Federal Republic of Germany, protection of sites is governed by the BNatSchG. The fourth section of this Act defines a total of six options for protecting sites that are also important within the meaning of CMS. The following examples provide an overview of some of the various protection categories: • By Dec 31, 2006, Germany had a total of 7,923 “Nature Conservation Areas” taking up a total area of 3.3% of the country’s territory. Compared to 1997, the overall area of nature protection areas has therefore increased by 30%. • Today there are 14 National Parks in Germany, which cover an area of 962,146 ha (194,304 without mud flats and marine areas) and make up 0.54% of the terrestrial surface of Germany.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 13 biosphere reserves recognised in Germany to date currently cover approximately 1,658,641 ha (991,681 ha of terrestrial area, corresponding to 2.8% of the terrestrial area of Germany). Currently, Germany's 97 nature parks cover an area of 8,647,399 ha (24.2% of the surface area of Germany). This means that the coverage has increased by nearly 2 million ha (29.5%) since 1998. As of 31 December 2006, a total of 7,229 landscape reserves with a total area of 10.8 million ha had been designated in the Federal Republic of Germany. They take up some 30% of Germany's area. <p>For additional information concerning protected areas in Germany cf. the German National Report for the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) submitted to the fourth Session of the Meeting of the Parties: http://www.unep-awa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/mop4_nreports.htm (p. 30-40) or the website of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN): http://www.bfn.de</p>
1c	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>The responsible authorities are at the level of the Federal States (<i>Länder</i>). Only for marine protected areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of German waters, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is the responsible authority.</p>
2	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix I species, for which important breeding, moulting and resting sites were announced as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to the European Commission, have benefited from these measures. A slight increase in <i>Otis tarda</i> population can be noted. <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> population size (from about 470 breeding pairs in 2004 to 570 breeding pairs in 2007) and distribution area are expanding and also <i>Aythya nyroca</i> population has increased more than 50% in the period 1980-2004 in Baden-Württemberg. Since 1990 growing moulting and resting populations have been recorded in the Lake Constance region (up to 109 birds). The current work to revise the German Red Lists already indicate that joint efforts for some species generated very positive population developments. However it is premature to give details already here, as long as discussions are not yet completed. The national report on the conservation status of species covered by the Habitats Directive was submitted to the Commission on 7 December 2007. This report shows already that initial success has been achieved in implementing European nature conservation policy but also documents that continuous, committed efforts will be needed. A favourable status has been achieved for approximately one quarter of the species and habitat types covered. Examples include many species of bats or the seal populations in the North Sea. http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/natura_2000/doc/40468.php http://bfm.de/0316_bewertung_arten.html http://bfm.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/natura2000/Bew_Ergebnis_Arten_DE_gesamt.pdf In 2007 the Mayener Grubenfeld was included in the “large-scale nature conservation projects of nationally representative importance” programme. This means that one of the most important bat populations in Central Europe, comprising some 30,000-50,000 individuals belonging to 16 species, most of which are strictly protected, has now been permanently secured.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	<p>In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on-going <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> completed</p> <p>Numerous conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry are carried out in Germany. Below some examples are summarised.</p> <p>Seals: The research project Seals at Sea (Seehunde in See - SIS) for investigating the spatial and temporal utilisation of the German North Sea by Common Seals (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) employing telemetric methods was carried out (as part of MINOSplus) by the Leibniz-Institute of the Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel from 2004 to 2007. The MINOS project examined whether large-scale offshore wind farms within the German parts of the North and Baltic Seas affect or endanger Harbour Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>), Common Seals and sea birds. The research results are expected to provide the knowledge for estimating and assessing the impacts of future wind farms. Common Seals have a discriminate ear, but orientate themselves in an interaction between their ears, eyes,</p>
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whiskers, and their sense of taste. They probably will be affected mainly by the noise during the construction of the wind farms and by increasing ship and helicopter traffic during construction and maintenance. It is well known what seals do when they haul out in the Wadden Sea from spring to autumn. But almost nothing is known about their life away from the sand banks. To gain more insight, an advanced telemetry system, consisting of a dead reckoner, a satellite transmitter and a mouth sensor (IMASEN) was used, to record feeding activities in parallel to diving activities. The group worked closely with commercial companies to produce and test new methodologies which are then deployed in fieldwork. Great care was taken to minimise the potential effects of disturbance of deployed systems on the animals concerned. During the period covered by the report, the seals at the three resting places Lorenzplate (west of the Eiderstedt Peninsula), Helgoland Dune and on the Danish Island of Rømø were equipped with a total of 73 devices in spring (18 individuals) and fall (10 individuals). For further information please visit: <http://www.ifm-geomar.de/>

Bats:

Numerous studies *inter alia* of hunting-habitat selection and roost use were carried out on:

- Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bechstein's Bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) in Rhineland-Palatinate;
- Bechstein's Bats (*Myotis bechsteinii*) in Hesse;
- Greater Mouse-eared Bat (*Myotis myotis*), Bechstein's Bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*), Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*), brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), Brandt's Bat (*Myotis brandtii*), Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) and Pond Bat (*Myotis dasycneme*) in North Rhine-Westphalia (the method used was, however, radio telemetry with a transmitter range of 500-3,000 m, rather than satellite telemetry);
- Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) in Thuringia.

For more details cf.: http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/National_Reports/nat_rep_D_2006.pdf

Raptors:

Several research projects using satellite telemetry on raptors have been carried out.

- In 2007, two juvenile Montagu's Harriers (*Circus pygargus*) were equipped with transmitters at the bird protection area Hellwegbörde in North Rhine-Westphalia and tracked during migration. It is not known whether the project will be continued in 2008.

A number of projects were carried out under the direction of Mr. Meyburg.

Projects concluded during the period covered by this report:

- A study on migration and wintering of German Red Kites (*Milvus milvus*) was concluded in 2007. Results were submitted very recently.
- A further study on migration and wintering of German Honey Buzzards (*Pernis apivorus*) was concluded in 2006 but no results have been published to date.

Ongoing projects:

- Studies on migration and wintering of Lesser Spotted Eagles (*Aquila pomarina*) have been ongoing since 1992 and 2004 and comprise studies of habitat selection (primarily in Germany) etc. by means of GPS telemetry. So far 43 individuals have been equipped with transmitters. There have been numerous publications of results, concerning the following projects among others:
 - One project examined the social organisation of breeding Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) populations, the turnover rate of adults and their nest site and partner fidelity. (Meyburg, B.-U., C. Meyburg, F. Franck-Neumann 2007).
 - An overlapping project examined the home range and territorial behaviour of Lesser Spotted Eagles in the breeding area (Meyburg, B.-U., Meyburg C., Matthes J. & Matthes H. 2006). Between 2004 and 2006 seven adult Lesser Spotted Eagles (five males and two females) were fitted with GPS satellite transmitters. Their home ranges and territorial behaviour were analysed from 2,976 GPS fixes and field observations in the breeding area.
- Studies of migration and wintering of the Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*) in Poland (including hybrids) including studies of habitat selection by means of GPS telemetry have been ongoing since 1992. 14 individuals have been equipped with transmitters to date. Results have thus far only partially been published.
- Studies of migration and wintering of the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) including studies of habitat selection in Germany have been ongoing since 1992; GPS telemetry has been employed since 2006. 16 individuals have been equipped with transmitters to date. Results have not yet been published.
- GPS telemetry studies of migration and wintering of the German Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) including studies of habitat selection, home range, size etc. have been ongoing since 2007. Results have not yet been published.
- A GPS telemetry study of habitat selection of Red Kites (*Milvus milvus*) commenced in 2007 including studies of migration and wintering. Results have not yet been published.
- A study of the dispersion and migration behaviour of juvenile Slovak Imperial Eagles (*Aquila heliaca*) within the framework of a LIFE project is still ongoing. Results have not yet been published.
- A study of the dispersion and migration behaviour of juvenile Hungarian Imperial Eagles within the framework of a LIFE project is still ongoing. Results have not yet been published.

	<p>For more details cf.: http://www.raptor-research.de/main.html</p> <p>Egrets and storks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One adult Great Egret (<i>Casmerodius albus</i>) is currently fitted with a satellite transmitter in Saxony-Anhalt. The project is carried out by the “Förderverein (of the Bird Conservation Centre) Storchenhof Loburg e. V.”. • For the first time in 1994 and constantly since 2001 a White Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>) named “Prinzesschen” has been fitted with a satellite transmitter by the Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology (Max-Planck-Forschungsstelle für Ornithologie – Vogelwarte Radolfzell). Upon returning to Loburg the following year, she became the first stork whose return trip had been recorded in its entirety by satellite telemetry. • Further storks are being equipped with transmitters, largely funded through private donations. <p>For more details cf.: http://www.prinzesschen.de/</p> <p>Sturgeons:</p> <p>Since 1996, the BfN, on behalf of the BMU and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), has been funding a model project for the conservation and reintroduction of the sturgeon in Germany. Within the framework of an experimental release in July 2006 in the catchment area of the Peene it was possible to gather important preliminary information about the behavior of juvenile sturgeons (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>) after the release. In preparing for the first release in the Odra area in 2007, the scientists were particularly interested in the migratory behaviour of the animals and their use of available habitats. In order to achieve this, the juvenile sturgeons were equipped with transmitters.</p> <p>For more details cf.: http://www.sturgeon.de/ or http://www.bfn.de/0202_stoere.html</p>
2	<p>Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite telemetry concerning the Lesser Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila clanga</i>) is being continued. Currently this is happening within the framework of the DeWiSt-/DBU projects to equip 8 adult birds and 20 juveniles of this species with transmitters (respectively: 1 adult and 6 juveniles already in 2007). • The above-mentioned studies on the Greater Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila clanga</i>), Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), Black Kite (<i>Milvus migrans</i>), Red Kite (<i>Milvus milvus</i>), and Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) will probably be continued. • A study of the dispersion and migration behaviour of juvenile Bulgarian Imperial Eagles (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) within the framework of a LIFE project is being considered for this year. <p>If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:</p>
3	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Seals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable additional progress was achieved after the 2006 studies and the data basis was broadened noticeably. Thus, dive profiles confirmed that the seals had a preference for feeding at the seafloor at depths of between 10 and 20 m, i.e. outside of the Wadden Sea. Moreover there were noticeable differences in the duration of predation depending on which resting places the seals came from. Seals from Rømø primarily took 4 to 6 days, whereas those from Lorenzplate had a tendency to take 8 days or more. As a rule, the animals from Helgoland were away for a maximum of 24 hours. These differences are probably related to how fast the seals can reach the respective feeding grounds. Thus, they remain longer in faraway places in order to be able to compensate the greater use of energy related to the longer trips there and back. By comparison, the cost of transport in the case of feeding grounds nearby is low. The Helgoland seals demonstrate this very clearly at least during summer. Towards the winter after moulting in September the duration seems to increase for seals from all three resting places. However, contrary to previous assumptions, they do not leave their regular places. • Modifications compared to the original project were caused by the fact that, contrary to expectations, no German offshore wind farms were being built at the time of application, so that no accompanying studies could be carried out. These could however be substituted by studies on the operational wind farm at Horns Rev, using the seals from the neighbouring Danish Island of Rømø. However, a detailed analysis of the data collected with respect to hunting routes and depth of dives needs yet to be undertaken. • It is to be expected that in order to protect the seals it will be possible to make proposals as to when and where construction can be carried out in the sites designated as suitable in order to cause the lowest possible ecological impact. By the end of the project, proven methods for recording the spatial and temporal activities of seals at sea will be available, which will also be directly applicable to other species of seals. From a scientific point of view, it will be possible to gain a clear picture of the spatial and temporal activities of seals in the Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea and the contiguous marine areas, and a

reassessment of the correction factor for seal censuses in the Wadden Sea will also be possible. The final report has not yet been published. An interim report and further information can be found at the following websites: www.minos-info.de/material/zwiber2006/MINOS2006_100dpi.pdf and <http://www.ifm-geomar.de/> The final report will be published soon under: <http://www.minos-info.org/>

Bats:

- Identification/evaluation of habitat use (daytime roosts, hunting grounds etc.);
- Research on bats was frequently also carried out as part of the collection of basic data for NATURA 2000 and enables an assessment of the importance of habitat types relevant to the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as a retreat area, as a breeding habitat or hunting ground.

More details on outcomes cf.: http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/National_Reports/nat_rep_D_2006.pdf

Raptors:

- Using GPS satellite telemetry and DNA microsatellite analysis (DNA STR typing) Meyburg et al. were able to disprove the prevailing hypothesis that breeding individuals are territorial and defend at least the immediate vicinity of the nest site against their own species as well as the assumption that females rearing young remain within a radius of only a few kilometres of their eyrie. According to the results of the study it can be assumed that males only exhibit territorial behaviour towards their own sex and not towards unknown females and that females do not exhibit territorial behaviour towards other females; but all these assumptions must be confirmed by further studies. For the first time it could be proved by means of microsatellite analysis that almost all females studied used the same breeding site in two consecutive years. The longest established period for both partners of a pair remaining at the same breeding site was 3 consecutive years.
- As a recommendation of the second research project on the Lesser Spotted Eagles, a protected zone encompassing a radius of 3 km from the eyrie is considered to be not sufficiently extensive to effectively prevent the extinction of this endangered species. In a zone of at least 6 km around the eyrie no radical changes (building of wind farms, motorways, roads, cycle paths, housing etc.) should be permitted.

All results published to date by Meyburg et. al. can be found at: <http://www.raptor-research.de/main.html>

Egrets and storks:

- By equipping storks with transmitters it has thus far been possible to collect information about the date of departure of the individuals from the hatching or breeding areas and their date of arrival at resting grounds and wintering areas, as well as their migration route, distance covered per day, flying speed, duration of rests, location of resting areas, wintering areas and length of stay of juveniles in their first two years.
- “Prinzesschen” garnered considerable media interest. So much so, in fact, that books about her and postcards of her were printed.

For more details cf.: <http://www.prinzesschen.de/>

Sturgeons:

- In 2007, the first of 2000 juvenile sturgeons were released into the Odra river near Hohensaaten in the framework of a re-establishment project carried out jointly by Poland and Germany. The introduction of the sturgeons was based on the important preliminary information about their migratory behaviour and habitat use that was gathered in telemetric studies in the catchment area of the Peene in 2006. The recorded data on the location of the animals showed that in addition to traveling astonishing distances of up to 25 km per day, sturgeons are true individualists. Repeated location was rarely ever documented in the four months, the animals were dispersed across the Peene, Peenestrom and the lagoon. While they have thus far avoided the Baltic Sea, scattered migrants were discovered in the lagoon area.
- Due to this re-establishment project the first individuals of this species in decades are returning to the German catchment area of the Odra. The project is part of a long-term strategy to create self-reproducing populations of native species of sturgeon. This measure aims to re-establish *Acipenser oxyrinchus*, which had been thought to be extinct or virtually extinct in its original range in the Baltic Sea and its tributaries. Self sustaining sturgeon populations are intended to assume the role of flagship and indicator species for semi-natural waters in other parts of Germany too. It is planned to use the results of the release with *Acipenser oxyrinchus* as a model in planning measures for the re-establishment of *Acipenser sturio* in the waters of the North Sea catchment area.

For more details cf.: <http://www.sturgeon.de/> or http://www.bfn.de/0202_stoere.html

VII. Membership

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Démarches by German Embassies; • Sending of information material; • Highlighting of advantages of accession to CMS; • Personal contacts ; • Inclusion of this issue in briefing notes of Directors, State Secretaries and Ministers (especially in China, Brazil and Russia); • Bilateral talks in the margins of meetings of other international (environmental) conventions (e.g. CITES, IWC); • The outreach event in North America (Washington) in May 2007, <i>inter alia</i> conducted to connect with partners in the USA and promote U.S. accession to the Convention, was sponsored with a contribution of 10,000 € • Furthermore, Germany contributed to the outreach event in Samoa aimed at promoting the accession of Pacific Island Countries (PICs) with a sum of 40,000 € • A voluntary contribution for an event in Moscow in 2008 promoting accession to CMS is planned.
1a	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>German Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p>
2	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>The Federal Foreign Office was actively involved in the following accessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2007: Honduras, Yemen, Madagascar, Costa Rica, Antigua and Barbuda. • Year 2008: Palau, Cuba, Iran. • On the occasion of the 100th accession Germany financed the “100th Party Party”. • Apart from the accession states, the Federal Foreign Office is in regular contact with 19 states.

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By contributing financially and in terms of content to the 32nd CMS Standing Committee Meeting and the 14th Scientific Council Meeting in 2007 in Bonn as well as the 1st Meeting of the Signatory States to the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>) in the Lower Oder Valley National Park, Criewen in 2006 it was intended <i>inter alia</i> to raise national public awareness of CMS. • Global public awareness was raised during the 8th Conference of the Parties to CMS held in Nairobi in 2005 and supported by Germany with a sum of 25,000 € • With key note speeches <i>inter alia</i> at the “100th Party Party”, as well as many other similar initiatives Germany tried to promote migratory species and continuously demonstrate its commitment to supporting the work of the CMS Secretariat and its Agreements and to enabling it to work to its full potential. The event was sponsored with 3,000 € As far as interests of the Agreements EUROBATS, ASCOBANS or AEWa are concerned, Germany organised an event on the occasion of the 10th European Bat Night or a symposium for the “Year of the Dolphin” or co-financed the launch of “Wings over Wetlands” for AEWa. • Brochures (Migratory species: Working together towards a vision for 2020; CMS Family Guide; Wildlife Watching publication), CMS posters and postcards related to migratory species were translated, designed and/or printed by the BMU to raise awareness of these species and the Convention as a whole. • Germany supported especially the “Year of the Dolphin” (YoD) campaign with a contribution of 25,608 € This sum was used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Layout and print the YoD flyer each with 10,000 copies in English, French, German and Spanish; ➢ Design and print 3,000 YoD postcards and the YoD poster; ➢ Produce the Whale and Dolphin CD; ➢ Print 300 copies of the Dolphin DVD; ➢ Purchase of 250 books “Whales and Dolphins of the North Sea”; ➢ Launch the YoD events in Jamaica and the Netherlands. • Further activities took place during the reporting period to reach more public awareness of the Agreements under CMS cf. the respective reports under EUROBATS, AEWa, and ASCOBANS.
2	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p>
3	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness of the Convention has been achieved in Germany. • Outreach material was and is still being distributed. • Press releases were published on the CMS website and national websites <i>inter alia</i> at: http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/38541.php; http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/38302.php • Several meetings were realised. • CMS and its Agreements received new offices and facilities from Germany in the UN Tower in Bonn with sufficient space to allow for further developments. 10,150 € were allocated for the purchase of new computers.

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	<p>Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>Germany has contributed to field projects and meetings with benefit to migratory species as the following examples show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harbour Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) in the Baltic Sea, Jastarnia Plan, ASCOBANS as well as the 1st and 2nd Meeting of the Jastarnia Group in 2005 in Bonn and 2006 in Stralsund. • Funding of monitoring migratory waterbirds in Germany by a Research + Development project (2003-
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	<p>2007; funding from the BfN on behalf of the BMU) and by a corporate funding of the German state and Federal States beginning in 2008; the monitoring programmes are co-ordinated by the Federation of German Avifaunists (Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten - DDA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Funding of the international Waterbird and Wetlands project “Wings over Wetlands” by a Research + Development project (2005-2010; funding from the BfN on behalf of the BMU). More than 300 migratory waterbird species along the African-Eurasian Flyway region benefit from this project. • Funding of a Testing + Development project (pilot study) for the conservation and improvement of habitats of the Lesser Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila pomarina</i>) in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (2007-2008; funding from the BfN on behalf of the BMU). • Funding of a Conservation and Development project of an abandoned basalt mine near Mayen (“Mayener Grubenfeld”) in Rhineland-Palatinate, an internationally important bat winter roost site for 15 different bat species (funding from the BfN on behalf of the BMU). • Since 1996 funding of a model project for the conservation and reintroduction of the sturgeon in Germany with more than 1.8 million € • Large-scale nature conservation projects of nationally representative importance are aimed primarily at protecting large habitats in natural and cultural landscapes. The Federal programme for “Establishment and safeguarding of valuable parts of nature and landscapes of nationally representative importance” was established in 1979. Within the framework of this programme, Germany protects nationally important landscapes, in order to help protect Germany’s natural heritage and to fulfil Germany’s international nature conservation obligations. The support programme helps protect natural landscapes on a lasting basis, and it helps secure and sustainably develop cultural landscapes with outstanding habitats of important, endangered plant and animal species. Since 1979, the Federal Government’s support programme has provided more than 350 million € in funding to representative projects of national importance aimed at securing these outstanding nature and landscape areas. In addition, some 150 million € have been provided by the Federal States and the executing organisations. The total area receiving this type of financial support comprises around 254,000 ha, which corresponds to 0.7% of the total area of Germany. An overview of the 26 ongoing projects and initiatives aimed at protecting large habitats in natural and cultural landscapes in the Federal States and examples of migratory species that benefit from these projects can be viewed at: http://www.bfn.de/0203_liste_laufend.html <p>Further conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species are listed under Chapter II 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species, Chapter II 6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa, Chapter VI Policies on Satellite Telemetry as well as the following questions.</p>
2	<p>Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000 € were made available for CMS COP8 to the UNEP/CMS-Trust Fund to assist particularly delegates from developing countries.
3	<p>Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year Germany made voluntary financial contributions to CMS (at least 51,100 €, AEWA (25,600 €, ASCOBANS (25,600 €) and EUROBATS (25,600 €). • With these sums and further financial assistance Germany has contributed to a number of projects and meetings related to migratory species in other countries. Some of the species that have benefited or will benefit are sharks, waterbirds, saiga antelopes, and also gorillas and elephants as the following example shows: • In Kahuzi-Biéga National Park in eastern Congo, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is supporting the protection of the world famous gorilla habitat and the sustainable use of the species-rich tropical rainforest. On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Development (BMZ), GTZ is advising the Congolese environmental protection authorities and the Ministry for the Environment. The Kahuzi-Biéga National Park in eastern Congo is the home of the western lowland gorilla, unique to this area. 1,080 bird species and 409 mammal species inhabit this national park, singled out by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Civil war, illegal deforestation, slash and burn, poaching and illegal land use by rebels and the local population are daily occurrences. While there were 8,000 gorillas prior to the civil war, today there are approximately 1,000. They too are endangered because ore miners are now moving in to areas not already destroyed by the war. They have driven the gorillas out of their natural habitat in order to mine coltan, a raw material used in computer and mobile phone production. GTZ has been supporting the managers of the Kahuzi-Biéga Park and the national environment authorities since 1986. The work to date has involved securing the continued existence of the park beyond the time of crisis : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The park managers need the support of the Pygmies living in the national park and being dependent on its resources in order to jointly conserve and cultivate the park in a sustainable way. The project therefore aims to include the local population in the park management. ➢ Sedentary hunters and former poachers will likewise be offered the chance to train as park

	<p>rangers or tour guides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In addition a committee will be set up, allowing park managers and inhabitants to work together and jointly assume responsibility for the park. ➤ The number of gorillas and elephants in the park is expected to rise by 10%. ➤ Surveillance is helping to curb illegal activities. ➤ The Congolese authorities, park management and local population are counting on the return of stable peace to the country, bringing photo-tourists back with it, in order to increase income to finance the park. A first glimmer of hope: once again there are two tame gorilla families tourists can visit. http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/13226.htm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A part of the CMS voluntary contribution (9,926.56 €) was used for the start-up costs of “Friends of CMS”, a German based non-profit association, to raise funds for conservation and sustainable development projects which support the aims of the Convention. Up to now “Friends of CMS” has raised a tremendous six-digit sum through companies like Bayer and Lufthansa. A project entitled “Gorillas in Virunga National Park” was supported with 30,000 € Furthermore, CMS was granted several thousand Euros worth of bonus miles. Further projects are currently in the planning phase. <p>More conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries were supported (see next question).</p>
4	<p>Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Academy for Nature Conservation (Internationale Naturschutzakademie - INA Insel Vilm) is part of a branch office of the BfN. It provides a forum for the discussion and solution of national and international nature conservation issues. The INA’s tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exchange of information and transfer of knowledge by means of conferences and seminars; ➤ Contribution to meeting obligations under bilateral agreements and international conventions, in particularly in the areas of capacity building and nature conservation consulting; ➤ Support to new EU Member States and candidate countries in the area of nature conservation. • Every year, the INA organises some 80 events, of which about one third are international. Since 1990, participants from more than 130 countries have visited the island. 70% of the training seminars taking place on the Isle of Vilm are tailored to participants from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including Central-Asian states and to experts from Central and Eastern Europe. 10% of the training sessions concern experts from the EU and from developing countries. Training courses on “Management Plans for Ramsar Sites in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe” or on “How to Manage a Natural World Heritage Site – Applying the IUCN toolkit on management plans in Central and Eastern Europe” were held in 2006 and 2007. Migratory species will also benefit from the workshops on “Marine Protected Areas in the High Seas”, “Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Caspian Region – Working towards a World Natural Heritage Nomination for the Hirkan/Caspian Forests of Azerbaijan/Iran” and “The future of peatlands in Central and Eastern Europe in the view of climate changes” which will be held in 2008. <p>Further information can be found under: http://www.bfn.de/0310_steckbrief_ina.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the context of an Agreement which was concluded in 1990 by the ministers for the environment of the Republic of Senegal and the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, a biological station was established in Senegal’s Djoudj National Park, one of the largest protected areas for waterbirds in Western Africa with an area of 16,000 ha and a very important resting area for palaeartic waterbirds especially <i>Charadriiformes</i> like Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) and Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) at the edge of the Sahara desert. In 2007 the main wintering site of the Aquatic Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>) was pinpointed here by an international research team. The Biological Station serves as the West African IUCN-Centre for training rangers, offering, among other things, courses on area management, expanding eco tourism and scientific support to the National Park. <p>Additional information available at: www.rieselfelder-muenster.de</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another good example for multilateral co-operative action to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice is the already mentioned international Flyway-project “Wings Over Wetlands” (WOW). The project’s aim is to improve the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds along their flyways through implementing measures to conserve the critical network of sites that these birds require during their annual cycle. The project consists of three different components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the rational basis for conservation activities through development of a comprehensive, flyway scale, critical site network planning and management tool; 2. Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation; 3. Enhancing availability and exchange of information through improved communications capacity and resource provision. <p>The project is a joint effort of several partners (Wetlands International, Birdlife International, AWEA, Ramsar), mainly sponsored by UNEP/GEF with 6 million US\$. An additional 6 million US\$ come from other donors. Germany provides 1 million € to this project and is therefore the second biggest donor.</p>

	<p>More details cf.: http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African and German researchers from various disciplines have joined forces to better understand the complex relationships between humans and nature. Over 400 scientists and more than 70 institutions form the BIOTA AFRICA (Biodiversity Monitoring Transect Analysis in Africa) research network which was launched by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in October 2000. This large-scale project is funded by the BMBF and numerous African institutions. The project investigates the status of the continent's flora and fauna. But the researchers within this interdisciplinary project also observe, measure and analyse land use and climate change-induced land-cover changes. BIOTA AFRICA is developing instruments which allow scientifically proved predictions about the future development of biological diversity in Africa. Such instruments are indispensable to scientifically support policy strategies for the sustainable use, cost-efficient restoration and conservation of biological diversity. The continental observation network of BIOTA AFRICA provides an important tool for the long-term recording of changes to Africa's biodiversity, and is therefore very important for developing and implementing scientifically sound strategies for protecting these unique habitats. One of the projects related to migratory species deals with "Consequences of global change for species distributions and ecosystems": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changing climate conditions in the context of global change will have severe impacts on species distributions and can thereby alter biodiversity patterns, ecosystem functions, and vital ecosystem goods and services. At the same time, climate change is presently considered to be one of the largest threats to sustainable development. Based on current species distributions and biodiversity patterns (bats, amphibians, plants) the research group models possible shifts of species ranges and hence biodiversity patterns due to future climate change and its potential consequences, e.g. on ecosystem services. This modelling will identify hotspots of distribution shifts and habitat alterations, as well as potential refuge areas where future conditions for the persistence of biomes and species may remain suitable. ➤ Results of this workpackage will be used in the evaluation of PAs and therefore contribute directly to the development of long-term conservation strategies. <p>Further projects such as "Human impact on avian diversity, seed dispersal and regeneration processes of East African rainforests: management tools and recommendations" can be found at: http://www.biota-africa.org/</p>
5	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>
6	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently 31 EU LIFE-Nature projects are ongoing in Germany, representing an estimated total investment of 80 million € of which the EC is contributing around 56%. The majority of these projects concentrate on the conservation of birds and wet habitats such as salt marshes and floodplains, reflecting the kind of biotopes for which the maintenance of a favourable conservation status in Germany is crucial. Germany receives funds from the EU LIFE-Nature programme for the project "Conserving <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> in Poland and Germany". 309,214 € of the 5,457,109 € are made available for the German part of the project in Brandenburg. http://www.wodniczka.pl/ The LIFE-BaltCoast project in Schleswig-Holstein engages more than 20 partners from five Riparian States of the Baltic (Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, and Sweden). It is intended to run from 2005 to 2011 and aims to restore lagoons, dunes and salt marshes. This benefits species such as the Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>), Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) and Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>): All these birds have gone through a serious decline within the last decades due to several site specific reasons. www.life-baltcoast.eu In the Ramsar site "Rieselfelder Münster" in North Rhine-Westphalia, new shallow water zones are being created within the context of a LIFE-Nature project, and the extensive grazing of water meadows and the development of a visitor guidance system are supported. This project will benefit Black-headed Gills (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>), Northern Lapwings (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) and Common Teals (<i>Anas crecca</i>). <p>For further details on LIFE-Nature projects in Germany, please consult the online LIFE database: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm</p>

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below.

Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch

Cf. Res 8.14

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Not applicable

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species

- The German status report “Vögel in Deutschland 2007” (Sudfeldt C., Dröschmeister R., Grüneberg C., Mitschke A., Schöpf H., Wahl J. (2007): Vögel in Deutschland 2007. Steckby: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten. 39 p.: http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/monitoring/statusreport2007_eBook.pdf) analyses status and trends of bird species in Germany. Trends are described for many Annex Species of CMS and assessed in respect of underlying factors and anthropogenic influence on species and species groups. Composite bird indicators are used to assess status and trends in different habitats in Germany and show the status of indicator bird species including migratory species. For the CBD COP 9 the report was extended and translated cf. Flade M., Grüneberg, C., Sudfeldt C., Wahl J. (2008): Birds and Biodiversity in Germany – 2010 Target. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, NABU Naturschutzbund Deutschland, Deutscher Rat für Vogelschutz, Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft, Münster – 56 p.: http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/monitoring/Birds_Germany_2008_Target_2010.pdf
- The Federation of German Avifaunists has (as part of a Research + Development project funded by the BfN) developed a homepage on monitoring results to improve information availability (<http://www.dda-web.de>). For each species data on state and trend are presented including additional information on distribution, Red List status, relevant literature etc.
- In the framework of the licensing procedure for offshore wind farms applicants are required to provide an EIA that especially takes into consideration marine mammals, migratory birds and fish. The EIA should be based on extensive field data gathered following the German ‘Standard Investigation of the Impacts of Offshore Wind Turbines on the Marine Environment’. Further details on Environmental Impact Assessment in Germany cf. the German National Report for the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) submitted to the fourth Session of the Meeting of the Parties (p. 63-65).

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species

- The German Wadden Sea area was declared a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) in October 2002, being part of the first PSSA in Europe adopted by IMO. In 2003/2004 Germany successfully also proposed its Baltic Sea waters to be declared as a PSSA.
- In the interest of joint protection of the North Sea against pollution, the countries bordering the North Sea – Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK – and the European Union concluded the Bonn Agreement for co-operation in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil and other harmful substances. This agreement requires its Parties to provide mutual assistance and information in order to minimise pollution of the North Sea.
- As set forth in Article 3, the most important purpose of the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM - Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area), which all countries bordering the Baltic Sea are Parties to, is to prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological restoration of the Baltic Sea Area and the preservation of its ecological balance. The contracting Parties have the fundamental obligation of taking all possible measures to jointly prevent and combat sea pollution.
- The “Netherlands-German Joint Maritime Contingency Plan on Combating Oil and other Harmful Substances” (NETHGER-Plan) provides for close co-operation in combating sea pollution. Pursuant to point 1.4 of the NETHGER-Plan, the Netherlands and Germany consider themselves mutually responsible for combating threats and occurrences of pollution in the area covered by the agreement, regardless of the degrees to which they are individually affected. Similar provisions apply under the DENGER-Plan that Germany and Denmark have put in place. More details also on provisions for co-operation in case of incidents on trans-boundary rivers cf. the German National Report for AEWA (p. 19-23).
- The “Environmental Expert Group on Impacts of Pollution Incidents” established by the BMU co-operates closely with environmental authorities and research institutions. The Group contributes to implementing the precautionary

principle by keeping abreast of the latest knowledge and findings on environmental impacts of accidents involving pollutants, analysing this information with a view to informing the decisions of the Central Command for Maritime Emergencies and making its multidisciplinary expertise available to the Command. In September 2006 the Group published an expert opinion on the issue of “Treatment of Contaminated Birds Following Oil Pollution Incidents”:
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/kontaminierte_voegel_stellungnahme_experten_9-2006.pdf

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocutation of Migratory Birds

- Documentation of accidents with power lines and cases of electrocution: an NGO booklet in several languages was financially supported;
- Review of implementation of § 53 BNatSchG (“Bird protection and overhead power lines”);
- Influencing construction of pylons, of power lines, and installation of markers for better visibility when building new lines.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

- Following the German Offshore Installations Ordinance a licence has to be given unless the project will *inter alia* endanger the marine environment (including marine mammals and migratory fish) or the migration of birds. Decisions on licensing are based on respective EIAs; In connection with the first German offshore wind farm research was funded to evaluate the impacts of offshore wind turbines on marine mammals, migratory birds and fish (MINOSplus);
- Monitoring of bat losses at selected wind farms (in Brandenburg 326 bats belonging to 11 species to date);
- Development of a catalogue of measures for assessment of bat activities in projected wind farms and, on this basis, measures to avoid/reduce killing of bats;
- Monitoring of bird losses in selected wind farms (in Brandenburg 338 birds belonging to 66 species to date);
- Development of ecological criteria for keeping animals at safe distances from the most important sleeping areas of Common Cranes (*Grus grus*), Nordic Geese, Bewick’s Swans (*Cygnus bewickii*), and Whooper Swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), as well as the most important resting areas and feeding grounds of the Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) and the Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*). Taking into account of important waterbird resting areas and waters serving as a migration guideline in Brandenburg and other Federal States;
- So far, SPAs and Nature Protection Areas have largely been considered off limits for windparks in Brandenburg, however plans for such installations in SPAs have recently increased in number.

Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

- The CBD/CMS Joint Work Programmes (JWP) has been taken into consideration in the work on the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in Germany in-line with several Action Points of the JWP. The following selected examples reflect just a short overview:
- Concerning reports and data on the use of migratory species as indicators of biological diversity and their use in assessment and monitoring programmes as requested in **Action Point 9.3**
 - The publication “Birds and Biodiversity in Germany – 2010 Target” (see above) analyses state and trends of bird species in Germany:
http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/monitoring/Birds_Germany_2008_Target_2010.pdf
 - The BfN’s Research + Development project “Sustainability Indicators for Nature Conservation, Phase II” (“*Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren für den Naturschutzbereich, Phase II*”) ran from September 2004 until October 2006. The biodiversity sustainability indicator is one of the most important nature conservation indicators in national strategies. It is calculated on the basis of the population sizes of 59 species of birds annually. The project examined and improved the data on which the indicator is based and the conclusions derived from the indicator were extended. An information and communication strategy was developed to disseminate the results and to present the information they are based on. The publication “*Nachhaltigkeitsindikator für den Naturschutzbereich*” by Achtziger, R., Stickroth, H., Zieschank, R., Wolter, C. & Schlumprecht, H. (2007) was presented as a final report.
- The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) was adopted at the 6th Conference of the Parties to the CBD. Targets and measures in connection with the GSPC can be found in the National Strategy on Biological Diversity on pages 64-65 (**Action Point 12.2**). Cf.: Chapter IV 2.
- For the case study on Wildlife Watching compiled by the CMS Secretariat as requested in **Action Point 14.1**, Germany contributed 6,165 €
- In connection with **Action Point 15.1** of the Joint Work Programme, the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species was integrated into the National Strategy on Biological Diversity. Cf.: Chapter IV 2.
- Co-operation is taking place with scientific institutions and Government authorities at the national and international levels *inter alia* in the framework of the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) and Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*) MoUs as requested in **Action Point 16.1** of the Joint Work Programme.

Voluntary financial contributions were made available to support the work of the CBD/CMS Joint Work Programme as

requested in **Resolution 7.9 2b)** *inter alia* for “guidelines to integrate migratory species into biodiversity action plans” and the CBD Programme of Work as well as the revision of the CBD/CMS Joint Work Programme in 2005 (7,920 €).

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde’s and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species

Not applicable

Resolution 8.1 – Sustainable Use

- The protection and sustainable use of biological diversity ranks high on the Government’s agenda for the 16th legislative period (2005 to 2009). In this respect, the German Government takes adheres to the sustainable development model. It views environmental and nature conservation as a joint task for government, the general public and industry, and firmly believes that an ambitious environmental protection and nature conservation policy represents a central contribution towards the modernisation of society.
- Within the context of Germany’s development co-operation, implementation of the CBD and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Developing Countries plays a key role. In addition to promoting a development-oriented approach to nature conservation, measures aimed at the sustainable use of biological diversity and the equitable distribution of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources are also implemented. Above and beyond this, the Parties also receive support in implementing the Cartagena Biosafety Protocol to limit the risks of modern biotechnology for biological diversity and human health. Cf. *inter alia* the National Strategy on Biological Diversity (pages 43-52).
- The Wildlife Watching publication was designed and printed with a voluntary contribution of 6,165 €

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

- As requested in chapter 5.2 “The role of Contracting Parties” of the Strategic Plan, Germany:
 - Provided the Secretariat national information on status of species, threats to migratory species, habitats of key importance ongoing conservation actions and success of conservation actions by various reports;
 - Integrated migratory species into the National Strategy on Biological Diversity;
 - Participated in relevant Agreements;
 - Submitted comprehensive and accurate national reports;
 - Assisted in the recruitment of new Parties and
 - Promoted the Convention to national relevant players.

Furthermore, by giving a constant annual voluntary contribution, Germany enables the Secretariat to set priorities for the use of these financial means by taking due account of the strategic plan.

Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements

- Germany has supported the African-Eurasian Flyways Project (“WOW”) with a generous financial contribution of 1 million €(second biggest donor). Thereby essential help for the implementation of the AEWA resolutions and recommendations and for the conservation of waterbirds was given. This project supports and implements numerous priority activities. Cf. p. 49 of this report.
- The Aquatic Warbler MoU has been implemented by conservation activities elaborated in the Action Plan (cf. pages 18-20 of this report). The 1st Meeting of the Signatory States to the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*) was held in the Lower Oder Valley National Park, Criewen in 2006.
- The Great Bustard MoU has been implemented by conservation activities elaborated in the Action Plan (cf. pages 17-18 of this report).
- In 2005 Germany sponsored technical support through Wetlands International for the Meeting to conclude and endorse the proposed Central Asian Flyway (CAF) Action Plan to Conserve Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats with a contribution of 45,507 US\$.
- Germany sponsored the Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under the Convention on Migratory Species which was held in the Seychelles from 11-13 December with the generous contribution of 13,015 € A further voluntary contribution is intended for the 2nd Meeting on International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks in 2008.
- A contribution to the Saiga Antelopes MoU was made by sponsoring translation of Saiga Range State Meeting documents, editing of Saiga Antelope documents and travel costs to the Meeting in Almaty in 2006.
- Germany welcomes the International Action Plan for the conservation and restoration of the European sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) which was adopted unanimously at the meeting of the Bern Convention in November 2007 and the Action Plan for the Danube sturgeons adopted in the same forum in 2005 and considers these as adequate instruments for the protection of sturgeons. Furthermore, Germany is planning to hold an international workshop organised by the BfN to undertake a review of existing conservation initiatives to identify options for CMS’s further action regarding an appropriate instrument for the conservation of this species.

Resolution 8.7 - Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

- Here the Secretariat is still invited to give more guidance to the Member States.
- The BMU and the BfN are 2 of the 30 official Government partners to the Countdown 2010 initiative.
- Furthermore, the BfN is an official sponsor of the Countdown 2010 initiative.
- More than 60 local Governments, Government agencies, Parties, NGOs and businesses in Germany are partner to the initiative: <http://www.countdown2010.net/?id=20&ctr=59>
- The BMU and the BfN sponsored the workshop “Countdown 2010 for Marine Ecosystems”: approximately 100 experts from 18 European Union Member States, UN organisations, regional seas conventions and NGOs met in Berlin during the German EU Presidency from 18-20 April 2007 to discuss the marine NATURA 2000 network, the future EU marine policy and protecting biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. The workshop conclusions “Countdown 2010 – Key Messages for Enhancing Marine Conservation”, and other useful information such as workshop presentations can be found at: <http://countdown2010.net/marine>

Resolution 8.9 - Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)

- In 2005, 10,000 € were made available for the GROMS evaluation.
- In 2006, 8,225.89 € were allocated for the installation of GROMS, the transfer of GROMS data to the server, database training for web application, web server space and hosting as well as monthly charges and maintenance until March 2007.
- An aim of the National Strategy on Biological Diversity is the maintenance and advancement of GROMS as a standard instrument for migratory species.

Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions

- Within the framework of the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention as well as the CBD the BfN held several expert workshops and training sessions at the European level. Issues related to CMS were integrated in these workshops and trainings whenever appropriate (mostly in the context of linking the WH Convention to the other biodiversity-related conventions).
- For the coming CMS COP, Germany is considering submitting a draft resolution in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Work Programme between the Ramsar Convention, CMS and AEWa aiming to establish a joint working group in the coming triennium. The working group should deal with the issue of future co-operation between CMS and AEWa. This concerns matters such as improving the efficiency of co-operation, but also the co-operation concerning the Raptors MoU and the Central Asian Flyway.
- The integration of migratory species into relevant sectors has been promoted by co-ordinating national positions among different conventions and other international fora.

Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species

- Concerning Resolution 8.13, the reduction of climate change was adopted as a major goal in the National Strategy on Biological Diversity (cf. National Strategy on Biological Diversity, pages 55-57 and 81-83).
- In order to concentrate expertise and to make use of interdisciplinary synergies, a competence centre for biodiversity and climate change was established at the BfN:
 - A conference was held in order to create a nation-wide network of relevant actors;
 - A further conference discussed the effects of climate change on riverine ecosystems;
 - Furthermore, three research projects were carried out in 2007 concerning the effects of climate change *inter alia* on the spreading of invasive species and the consequences for the existent system of protected areas;
 - Moreover, the influence of changes in land use on climate change and biodiversity was studied.
- In addition, the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the BfN will host the first workshop of a three-year workshop series (2008-2010) “The future of peatlands in Central and Eastern Europe in the view of climate changes” from 12-17 November 2008.
- In the framework of the Waterbird Census, the long-term nature of the data collection now makes it possible to demonstrate impacts of climate change on birds which are adapting their spatial and temporal distribution patterns to changing climate conditions.
- Continuation of various ringing programmes for migratory birds as a basis for long-term studies of bird populations in the Federal States.
- The large-scale project BIOTA AFRICA is funded by the BMBF and numerous African institutions. The project investigates the status of the continent’s flora and fauna. But the researchers within this interdisciplinary project also observe, measure and analyse land use and climate change-induced land-cover changes. One project is dedicated to the “Consequences of global change for species distributions and ecosystems”. Cf. Chapter IX Mobilization of Resources.

Resolution 8.14 – By-Catch

- According to the EC Council Regulation 812/2004 on by-catch the phasing-out of drift-nets in the Baltic Sea commenced in 2005. In Germany, in recent years there has been considerable research into establishing which

types of gear were less harmful to Harbour Porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), e.g. replacing bottom-set gillnets by traps, or using longlines in place of drift-nets. In 2006, Germany embarked upon a pilot study in the Baltic to replace gill nets by fish traps: 16 traps were purchased from a company in Norway that manufactured these. Experiments started in the western Baltic to establish catch rates. As these tests were successful it is hoped to purchase a further 100 traps for a full-scale study in the future. The trials would be done by commercial fishermen to ensure that the results were convincing.

- In 2005, the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein changed its Coastal Fishery Ordinance inside the existing whale sanctuary of the island of Sylt (Wadden Sea National Park, North Sea) reducing dimensions of set-nets and prohibiting the destructive industrial fishery for the production of fish meal. A fishing industry with ground gill nets for cod, turbot and plaice which are potential dangers for small cetaceans is only conducted by one cutter with a length of 17m in Schleswig-Holstein. The by-catch is documented.
- According to the EC Council Regulation 812/2004 acoustic harassment devices (so-called pingers) became mandatory in the German North Sea as of 1 June 2005. Currently a project is going on addressing potential impact of pingers (acoustic deterrent devices) in EU fisheries on Harbour Porpoises. Based on the results of the earlier study, examinations are to be added by full necropsies of all organ systems in order to detect possible relations between lesions in the hearing organ and in other organ systems. The whale inner ear in principle has a similar composition compared to terrestrial mammals including the human cochlea. This is why it is planned to install additional otolaryngological methods. The researchers from the Research and Technology Centre (FTZ) of the Christian-Albrechts University Kiel hope to better identify and differentiate potential mechanical and physiological damages due to noise within the Organ of Corti. The project is sponsored by BMELV (<http://www.uni-kiel.com/ftzwest/ag7/projekte/pinger.shtml>).
- The effects of fishery on biological diversity were studied by a research project on by-catch of sea birds by passive Baltic Sea fisheries and a conference on ecosystem friendly fishery methods, both in 2007.
- An outcome of the “Year of the Dolphin” symposium in autumn 2007 in Stralsund were recommendations, how the EC by-catch Directive should be improved (<http://www.habitatmarenatura2000.de/de/aktuelles-year-of-the-dolphinconclusions.php>). These recommendations catalysed similar ones of the Jastarnia Group. However, some Parties in the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee underlined the potential need of an EU co-ordination and therefore refused any endorsement sending the recommendations directly to the concerned Directorates of the European Commission. For more information on the workshop cf. the next question.
- At the Ministerial Conference on Environmental Impacts of Shipping and Fisheries in the North Sea (Gothenburg, 4-5 May 2006) the ministers agreed that in order to protect sea birds and marine mammals such as the Harbour Porpoise by-catch should be reduced to a maximum of 1% of the best available population estimate. To achieve this aim, it was decided that, within the framework of pilot projects, the effectiveness of a discard ban should be tested and that, based on the outcome of these tests, a general discard ban should be considered. In addition, it was decided that by 2010 technical guidelines should be drafted to assess the environmental friendliness of fisheries and that these guidelines should also cover the impacts on North Sea ecosystems and, in particular, sensitive marine species and habitats.
- At a Ministerial Meeting of the Helnsinki Commission (HELCOM), held in Cracow, Poland, in November 2007, the ministers of the environment of the Baltic Sea states adopted the Baltic Sea Action Plan. One main segment of the Plan aims at a favourable conservation status of Baltic Sea biodiversity. The biodiversity segment of the action plan aims to restore and maintain natural marine landscapes, thriving and balanced communities of animals and plants, as well as viable populations of species. Actions are focused on three cross-cutting issues to be addressed together with the relevant international authorities: marine spatial planning, long-term management plans for threatened species and habitats; and the promotion of research needed to fill in the information gaps that currently hamper the planning of further actions. In order to enhance the balance between the sustainable use of marine natural resources and their protection, HELCOM will develop a model of good management of human activities for the Baltic Sea area. This will involve:
 - Developing, by 2012, long-term plans for protecting and sustainably managing the most threatened and declining species and habitats defined by HELCOM;
 - Preventing catches of non-target species and under-sized fish;
 - Producing a comprehensive HELCOM Red list of Baltic Sea species;
 - Effective monitoring and reporting systems for by-catches of seabirds and marine mammals.

The complete Action Plan can be downloaded at: http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP/ActionPlan/en_GB/ActionPlan/

Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans

- As a tribute to the International Year of the Dolphin, the BMU in collaboration with the BfN and the German Oceanographic Museum organised an international four-day conference on “Conservation of small cetaceans and marine protected areas” in Stralsund from 29th October to 1st November 2007. Over 100 participants from 14 European countries came together to hear and discuss conservation problems such as by-catch in fishing gear, fast ferries, increasing underwater noise pollution from anthropogenic sources such as SONAR as well as industrial construction and pile-driving etc. The plight of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise and implementation of the Jastarnia Plan were other important issues discussed. These discussions led to the formulation of five “Stralsund Recommendations” on how to improve EC Regulation No. 812/2004 to prevent by-catch in fishing gear: <http://www.habitatmarenatura2000.de/de/aktuelles-year-of-the-dolphinconclusions.php>.
- Auditory studies on the effect of noise were conducted on captive Harbour Porpoises at the Fjord & Baelte Centre in

Denmark to test the animal's tolerance to impulsive sounds. These tests were carried out as part of the joint research project MINOSplus which aimed at assessing the effect of offshore wind turbines on marine top predators. The resulting temporary hearing threshold in the Harbour Porpoise in response to airgun impulses was determined at an exposure level of 200 dB (peak-peak) re 1µPa and a SEL of 164 dB re1µPa2s. A mitigation measure was tested when an air bubble curtain was installed at the Fjord & Baelt Centre to protect the animals from ramming impulses from a nearby construction site. The acoustic attenuation reached 16 dB both in terms of sound pressure and energy. As soon as the air bubble curtain was in operation the animals' behaviour returned from strong aversive reactions to the ramming impulses to their normal behavioural pattern: <http://www.minos-info.org/>.

- During the 15th Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee the working group on noise pollution has been established with the participation of the German expert on underwater noise pollution.
- A research and development project about high speed ships will be finalised in 2008, one of the most important issues are the effects on cetaceans by noise and ship strikes.
- Concerning by-catch issues cf. the question above.
- Germany welcomes efforts of the CMS Secretariat to work closer together with the IWC in nature conservation issues concerning whales and dolphins.

For further information concerning the implementation of Resolution 8.22 cf. the German national report for ASCOBANS for the period 2006-2007: http://www.service-board.de/ascobans_neu/files/ANRCompilation_06.pdf.

Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eight and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

- Germany has fulfilled its reporting duties prescribed in Resolution 8.24.

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

- Germany has started implementing the Resolution 8.27 by conducting the national research and development project "Talks on Avian Flu" (2005-2006).
- Baden-Württemberg has a research programme on avian influenza. This research programme aims to elucidate the mode of infection of 17 infected wild birds in Baden-Württemberg in order to take targeted and risk oriented action as soon as possible with a view to preventing an infection of domestic poultry or humans with avian flu. This means that immediate and intensive research into the virus reservoir of wild bird populations in Baden-Württemberg and possible ways the avian flu viruses might spread is needed. The research programme is complementary to the Federal State's monitoring measures. Currently, 13 research projects with a duration of nearly 3 years are receiving a total of 2.1 million € in support.
- In Brandenburg, HPAI monitoring was tested on wild birds by the Bird Conservation Centre in 2007: 1,332 samples of 62 species were taken from birds that were caught, ringed, or found dead, or from scat samples.

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

- Cf. the information already given above in the Annex I species related part of this questionnaire on concerted actions in particular for the protection of the Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*), the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) and sturgeons, however other Annex I species too.
- Furthermore, the three international Action Plans for the conservation of Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*) and Chinese Crested Tern (*Sterna bernsteini*) received funding of 15,000 US\$.

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.5 – Range State Agreement for Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) Conservation

Not applicable

Recommendation 7.6 – Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

Not applicable

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.12 - Improving the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region

From the German point of view, for the conservation of raptors and owls existing instruments should be used and strengthened, in particular an enlargement of AEWA to create an Afro-Eurasian Bird Agreement should be considered in the long run as well as an integration of the potentially forthcoming MoU under AEWA to facilitate this development. A stand-alone Agreement with a potentially new Secretariat is not recommended for the following reasons:

- Duplication of efforts, as existing instruments are suitable and sufficient for effective conservation measures for birds of prey and owls;
- Many owls in particular are not migratory;
- Lack of resources for managing and administering additional separated Agreements at the Federal and Federal State levels;
- In particular an increasing usually Agreement/MoU related avalanche of reporting duties is increasingly diminishing the time for nature conservation management measures for the direct benefit of the species concerned;
- Further Agreements need resources for their own administration which could otherwise be spent for conservation action;
- Discussing avian influenza or electrocution in newly created fora result in duplication of already existing processes.

Summary: In order to increase effectiveness and efficiency a clustering of related MoUs should be considered with CMS being the framework and the legal umbrella for the protection of migratory species. Regional Agreements should focus on implementation.

Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks

- At the 14th CITES-COP in 2007, the EU under German presidency proposed the listing of the spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) and the porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) on Annex II of the Convention. Cf.: <http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/14/prop/index.shtml>
- Furthermore, Germany sponsored the Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under the Convention on Migratory Species which was held in the Seychelles from 11-13 December with the generous contribution of 13,015 €. A further voluntary contribution is intended for the 2nd Meeting on International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks in 2008.

Recommendation 8.17 – Marine Turtles

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.26 - Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America

Not applicable

Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species

- Cf. above *inter alia* “Wings over Wetlands” project (cf. pages 47 and 49 of this report) and the Franco-German re-establishment project for the European sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) respective the Polish-German project for the Baltic sturgeon (*Acipenser orynchus*) (cf. pages 29-32 and 43-44 of this report).
- Concerning co-operative actions for the benefit of the Corn Crake (*Crex crex*) 9 German experts are members of the BirdLife International Corn Crake Conservation Team. Moreover, the National Park “Unteres Odertal” carried out management measures in co-operation with Naturwacht and volunteers (charting of *Acrocephalus paludicola* and *Crex crex*, exclusion of protected zones during the breeding season and late mowing of such areas).

Other resolutions/recommendations:

Resolution 8.18 - Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAP's and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under the CBD

- As recommended by Resolution 8.18 the CMS Secretariat was invited to continue to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat with a view to developing common guidelines to integrate migratory species into NBSAPs, making use of the preliminary guidance provided in Annex I to this resolution;
- For this reason Germany allocated financial means to support a NBSAPs workshop last year, however due to unforeseen events the workshop had to be cancelled and the available funds could not be used.

Other remarks:

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II.

New Parties which have acceded since COP8 in 2005 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2005 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2005 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
CHIROPTERA				
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For all bat species: Boye, P., Dietz, M. & Weber, M. (1999): Fledermäuse und Fledermausschutz in Deutschland; Bats and Bat Conservation in Germany. Bonn (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) 110 p.
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis blythi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis daubentoni</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis myotis</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus kuhli</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus savii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CETACEA				
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	www.minos-info.de/material/zwiber2006/MI_NOS2006_100dpi.pdf
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (western North Atlantic population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Petersen, B.; Ellwanger, G.; Bless, R.; Boye, P.; Schröder, E. & Ssymank, A. (eds.) (2004): Das europäische Schutzgebietssystem Natura 2000. Ökologie und Verbreitung von Arten der FFH-Richtlinie in Deutschland, Band 2: Wirbeltiere. Bonn (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) 639 p.
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RPS Energy Marine mammal and passive acoustic monitoring during the 3D seismic survey, Angelina German/ Denmark / Holland / UK
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RPS Energy Marine mammal and passive acoustic monitoring during the 3D seismic survey, Angelina German/ Denmark / Holland / UK
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Petersen et al. (2004)
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i> (South American population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Petersen et al. (2004)
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CARNIVORA				
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	www.minos-info.de/material/zwi ber2006/MINOS2006_100dpi.pdf ; CWSS, TSEG waddensea-secretariat.org/news/news/Seals /annual-report/seals 2007.html
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (only Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	www.minos-info.de/material/zwi ber2006/MINOS2006_100dpi.pdf ; CWSS, TSEG waddensea-secretariat.org/news/news/Seals /annual-report/seals 2007.html
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROBOSCIDEA				
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SIRENIA				
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (populations between Honduras and Panama)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PERISSODACTYLA				
<i>Equus hemionus</i> (includes <i>Equus hemionus</i> , <i>Equus onager</i> and <i>Equus kiang</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ARTIODACTYLA				
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella gazella</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GAVIIFORMES				
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia immer immer</i> (Northwest European population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Western Palearctic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PODICIPEDIFORMES				
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
PELECANIFORMES				
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CICONIIFORMES				
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); Sudfeldt C., Dröschmeister R., Grüneberg C., Mitschke A., Schöpf H., Wahl J. (2007): Vögel in Deutschland 2007. Steckby: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten. 39 p
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); Bauer, H.- G., P. Berthold, P. Boye, W. Knief, P. Südbeck & K. Witt (2002): Rote Liste der Brutvögel Deutschlands. Ber. Vogelschutz 39: 13-60.
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon, K.; Mitschke, A. & Sudfeldt, C. (eds.) (2004): Brutvögel in Deutschland. Hohenstein-Ernstthal (Stiftung Vogelmonitoring Deutschland) 37 p
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea alba</i> (excluding Malagasy population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.ornithologie-schleswig-holstein.de/pdf/loeffler_2007.pdf
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ANSERIFORMES				
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe, S.; Ullrich, N.; Weichler, T.; Dieschke, V.; Kubetzki, U.; Kotzerka, J.; Krüger, T.; Sonntag, N. & Helbig, A.J. (2003): See- und Wasservögel der deutschen Ostsee: Verbreitung, Gefährdung und Schutz. Bonn (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) 170 p
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://interweb1.hmulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_000651.html
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://interweb1.hmulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_000136.html
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heinicke, T. & U. Köppen (2007): Vogelzug in Ostdeutschland. Ber. Vogelwarte Hiddensee 18 (Sonderheft): 109-115
<i>Anser anser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barthel, P. H. & A. J. Helbig (2005): Artenliste der Vögel Deutschlands.
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In Europe neobiota
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.schutzstation-wattenmeer.de/content/wissen/d ata/brandgans.pdf
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Anas strepera</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Anas crecca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Anas capensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Anas undulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boschert, M. (2005): Vorkommen und Bestandsentwicklung seltener Brutvogelarten in Deutschland 1997 bis 2003 [Occurrence and population sizes of rare and scarce breeding birds in Germany 1997–2003]. Vogelwelt 126: 1–51.
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Aythya marila</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)

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<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garthe et al. (2003)
FALCONIFORMES				
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
GALLIFORMES				
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
SPHENISCIFORMES				
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROCELLARIIFORMES				
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea bulleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GRUIFORMES				
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Crex crex</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus virgo</i> (Syn. <i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus grus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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(only Asian populations)				
<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
CHARADRIIFORMES				
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.schutzstation-wattenmeer.de/wissen/saebelschhnaebler.html ; http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_000307.html
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007); http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_001562.html
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007); http://www.schutzstation-wattenmeer.de/wissen/sandregenpfeifer.html
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.bund-naturschutz.de/fakten/artenbiotopschutz/arten/flussregenpfeifer.html ; http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.schutzstation-wattenmeer.de/wissen/seeregenpfeifer.html
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_000794.html
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)

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<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Syn <i>Chettusia gregaria</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago media</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_001205.html
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_001345.html
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.nabu-schorndorf.de/Bruchwasserlaeufer.htm
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Calidris alba</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	http://www.schutzstation-wattenmeer.de/wissen/meerstrandlaeufer.html
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
<i>Larus genei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna caspia</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bergii</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Atlantic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Atlantic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mendel et al. (2008), Naturschutz u Biologische Vielfalt, in press
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
CO LUMBIFORMES				
<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
CORACIFORMES				
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gedeon et al. (2004)
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
PSITTACIFORMES				
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PASSERIFORMES				
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Report for the Aquatic warbler and Action Plan, Federal Republic of Germany (2001-2005) Current distribution in: Tanneberger et al. 2008. J. of Ornithology, 149(1), 105-115.
TESTUDINATA				
<i>Chelonia depressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CROCODYLIA				
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ACIPENSERIFORMES				
<i>Huso huso</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> (Danube population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Petersen et al. (2004)
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Petersen et al. (2004)
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES				
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LAMNIFORMES				
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LEPIDOPTERA				
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex).

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae			
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.umwelt.sachsen.de/lfug/natur-landschaftsschutz_art_A073.html
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Hauff P & Mizera T 2006: Distribution and density of White-tailed Sea Eagles <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> in Germany and Poland: a current atlas-map. <i>Vogelwarte</i> 44: 134–136.
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae			
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0

			nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscicapidae			
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993)
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993)
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://www.naturschutz-fachinformationssysteme-nrw.de/artenschutz/content/de/artenliste/artengruppen/voegel.html?jid=1o2o0o2o0
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993)
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_001902.html
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	http://www.ak-rlp.de/PDF/GelbrauenLS.pdf
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Rheinwald (1993); http://interweb1.hm.ulv.hessen.de/natura2000/Sdb/Art_1/artli_000835.html
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Sudfeldt et. al (2007)