



Detailed draft conclusions on the representation of bird species from Res. No. 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention in Emerald Network Sites in Iceland

Important Notes:

Glossary:

SUF (Sufficient): the occurrence of the species/habitat type is sufficiently well covered by the current Emerald Network; no further sites are required.

IN MIN (Insufficient minor): no new sites are required, but this species/habitat type should be added to the list of qualifying features on one or several sites that have already been proposed for other species/habitat types.

IN MOD (Insufficient moderate): one or several additional sites (or extensions of sites) must be proposed to achieve a sufficient coverage of the Emerald network for this species/ habitat type.

IN MAJ (Insufficient major): none of the sites where this species/habitat type occurs have been proposed so far; in order to achieve a sufficient coverage of the Emerald network for the species/habitat type, one or several sites must therefore be proposed.

SR (Scientific reserve): further research is required to identify the most appropriate sites for this species/habitat type (research on identifying the most appropriate sites, on clarifying the correspondence of a habitat present to the definition of Res. 4 habitats, etc.)

SR REF (Scientific reserve on the Reference List): the regular occurrence of this species/habitat type is still uncertain and needs to be confirmed

EXCL REF (Exclude from the Reference List): this species/habitat type is not naturally occurring and will be removed from the Reference List; no sites are required for this species/habitat type

CD (Correction of data): the information about this species/habitat type in the Standard Data Form needs to be corrected/completed/deleted

Codes can be combined, for example 'IN MOD/ CD' would indicate that additional sites are required and that the existing proposals need to be corrected or complemented.

Code	Species Name	Country iso	Sites 2022	population assessment 2022	Draft Conclusion Comments 2022	Draft Conclusion 2022
Gaviiformes						
A001	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	IS			No sites designated. Best breeding sites located outside 5 ASCI.	IN MIN/IN MOD?
A003	<i>Gavia immer</i>	IS	1	(1B)	BiE: Br=(p200-300), included in IS0000203 SDF: r= (13- 13p). The <i>Gavia immer</i> population in Iceland is roughly estimated 200–300 pairs. Known breeding territories are c. 500, with 56% within IBAs, ten of which are specifically designated for this species. Furthermore, one staging area is designated IBA, holding 10 and sometimes 30% of the population. Mývatn og Laxá = 2,6 % of breeding population, most important IBA not included, i.e. Arnarvatnsheiði and Skagi	IN MOD?
Podicipediformes						
A007	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	IS	2	(1A 1B)	BiE: Br=(p700-700), SDF: r= (390- 390p). Approximately half the population occurring within Mývatn and Laxá. Why not include Öxarfjörður with appr. 20 % of the breeding population?	IN MOD?
Procellariiformes						
A014	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	IS			Common in Iceland. No sites designated. Vestmannaeyja to be covered.	IN MIN/IN MOD?
A015	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> / <i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	IS			No sites designated. Vestmannaeyjar, south Iceland?	IN MIN/IN MOD?
Anseriformes						
A038	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	IS	1	(1C)	BiE: Br=(p3000-3000), SDF: c=(350- 350i). Mývatn og Laxá does not seem to be the most relevant site. Not listed as important for breeding. Only a small fraction of moulting birds occur within the site, and the much larger numbers occurring during passage are not covered at all.	IN MOD?
A045	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	IS	1	(1A)	BiE: Br=(p200-200), SDF: r= (1538- 1538p). Rather recent as a breeder in Iceland (first breeding confirmed in 1988). Unclear how much of the important breeding areas (e.g. around Hornafjörður) are covered by the proposed sites. No cover whatsoever of the important passage/staging sites.	IN MOD?
A395	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	IS			No sites designated. Migrant species, concentrated in the west and southwest.	IN MAJ?

Code	Species Name	Country iso	Sites 2022	population assessment 2022	Draft Conclusion Comments 2022	Draft Conclusion 2022
A398	Histrionicus histrionicus	IS	1	(1B)	BiE: Br=(p3000-5000), SDF: r= (129- 380males). Mývatn og Laxá not mentioned as a site of major importance, only 6,5 % of population breeding. Poor coverage, not wintering areas proposed. Species with very dispersed breeding distribution that is hard to cover within the network.	IN MOD?
A505	Bucephala islandica	IS	1	(1A)	BiE: Br=(p800-900), SDF: c=(774- 1600i) r= (570- 1026males) w=(244- 1416i). Mývatn og Laxá contains an absolute majority of the population.	SUF?
Accipitriformes						
A075	Haliaeetus albicilla	IS			No sites. Western Iceland.	IN MAJ?
Falconiformes						
A098	Falco columbarius	IS				SR?
A102	Falco rusticolus	IS	1	(1C)	BiE: Br=(p300-400), IS0000589 SDF: r= (16- 16p). Insufficient coverage. Potential IBA where the species occurs to be covered?.	IN MOD?
Charadriiformes						
A194	Sterna paradisaea	IS			Common in Iceland. No sites designated. Four IBA designated for the species. Sites to be designated to cover breeding sites.	IN MIN/IN MOD?
A466	Calidris alpina schinzii	IS			No sites designated, although it may be present in some ASCI. Best areas located in western Iceland	IN MIN/IN MOD?
Strigiformes						
A222	Asio flammeus	IS			Vagrant?	SR?
Coraciiformes						
A229	Alcedo atthis	IS			BiE: Br=(p4-5).	SR?
Non-Res. 6 migratory birds						

Code	Species Name	Country iso	Sites 2022	population assessment 2022	Draft Conclusion Comments 2022	Draft Conclusion 2022
AAA1	Non-Res. 6 migratory birds: 20000 waterfowl; 10000 pairs of seabirds for one or more species (IBA criterion A4iii)	IS				IN MOD?
Non-Res. 6 migratory birds						
AAA2	Non-Res. 6 migratory birds: 1% threshold (crit. B1i-iii)	IS				IN MOD?
Non-Res. 6 migratory birds						
AAA3	Non-Res. 6 migratory birds: 'bottleneck' sites holding >5000 storks, >3000 raptors and cranes (IBA criterion B1iv)	IS				EXCL REF