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Greylag Goose Session

Population Status and Assessment Report of the NW/SW Greylag Goose population/Docs. AEWA/EGMIWG/9.8 & 9.10

Iben Hove Sørensen

EGM IWG9 * 18-20 June 2024 * Tromsø, Norway

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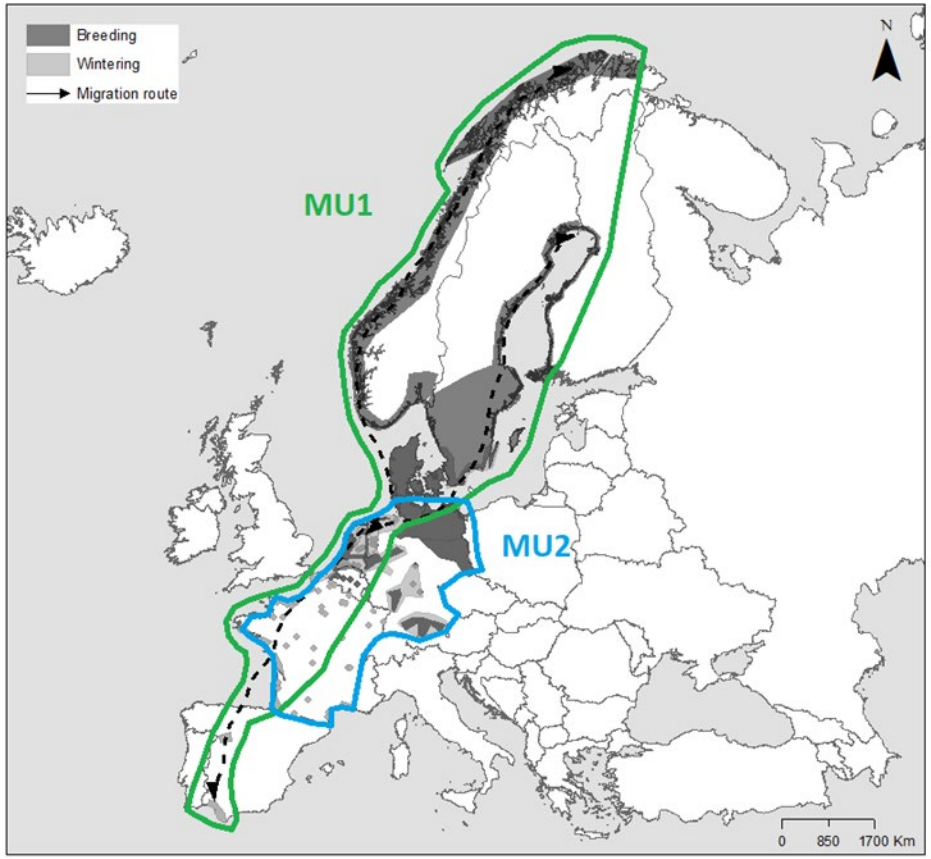
Doc. AEWA/EGMIWG/9.8

Population Status and Offtake Assessment of the NW/SW European Population of Greylag Goose

- Range States and Management Units



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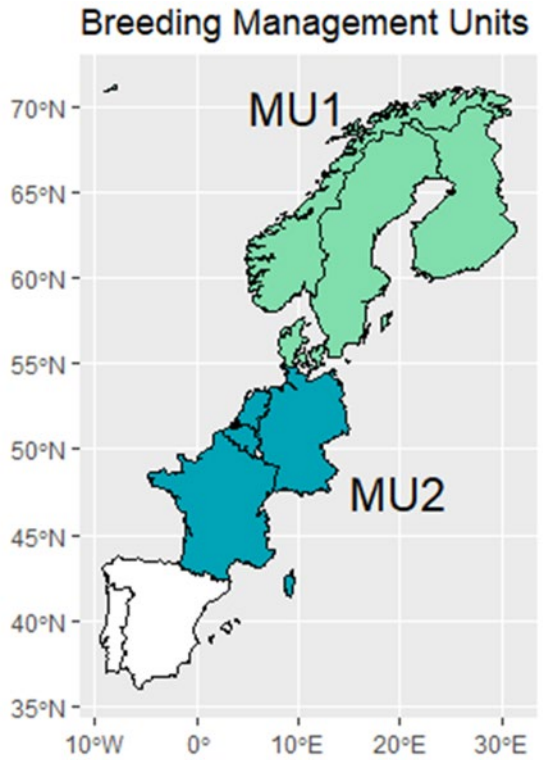
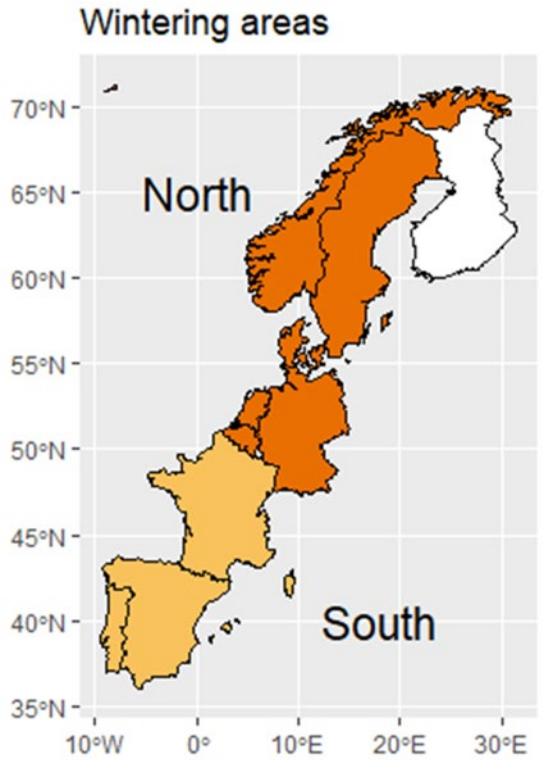
Population FRPs and targets





Breeding Season FRPs:
31,100 pairs for MU1
72,980 pairs for MU2

Wintering FRP:
370,400 individuals

Targets:
70,000 pairs for MU1
80,000 pairs for MU2
Wintering population size ~545,000 individuals

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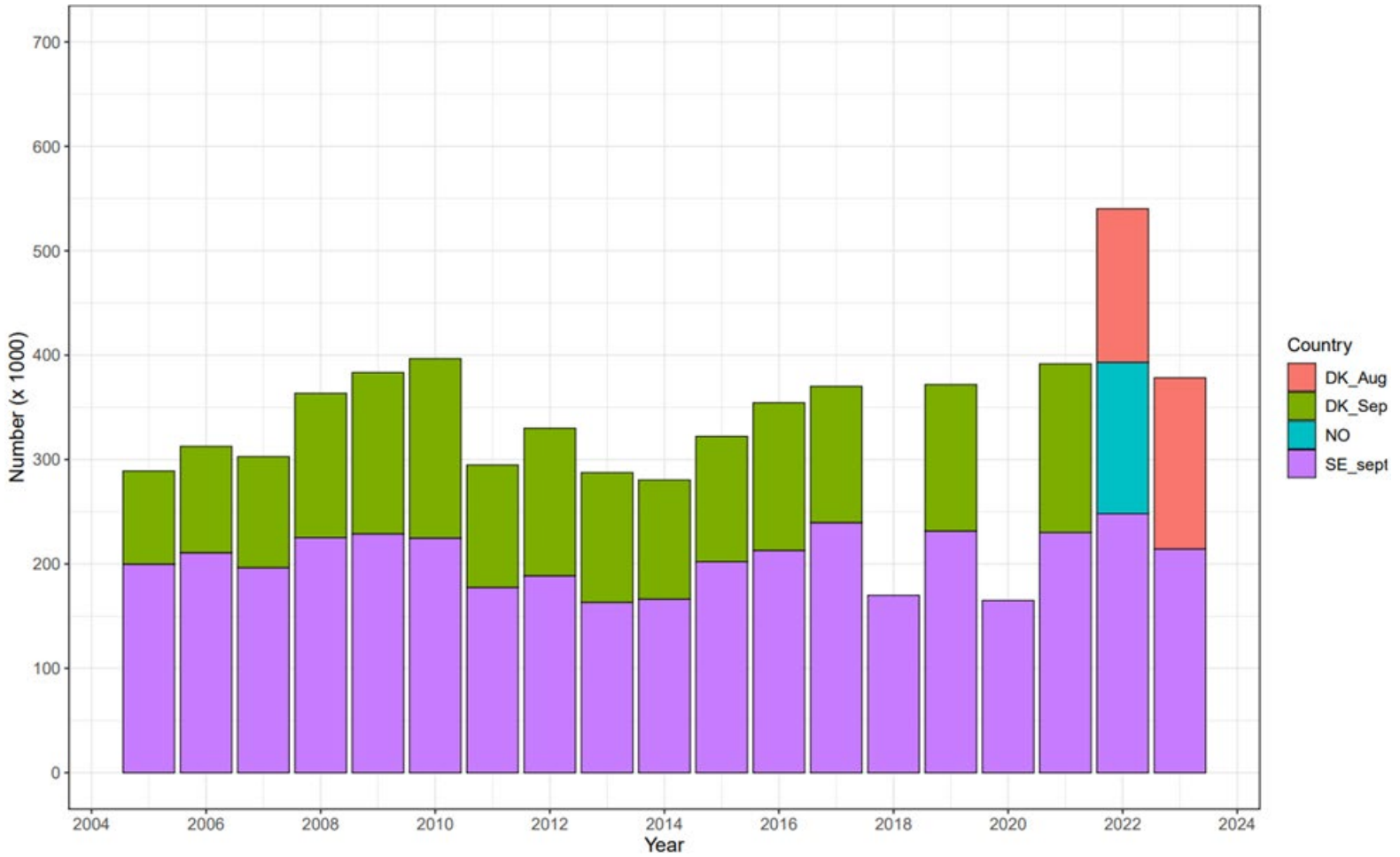
Population Status
MU1 - breeding



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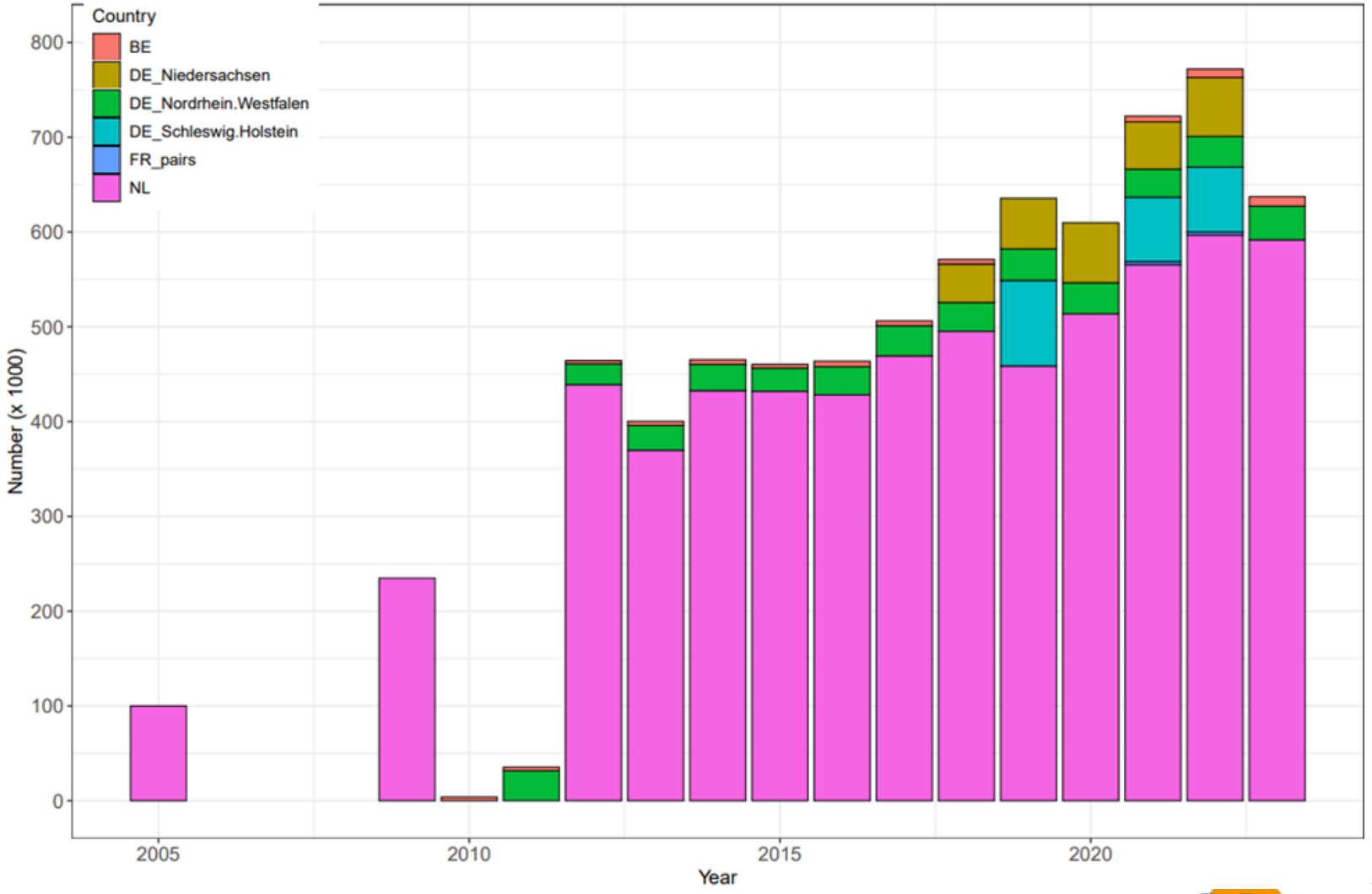
Population Status
MU2 - breeding



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Population Status
Winter

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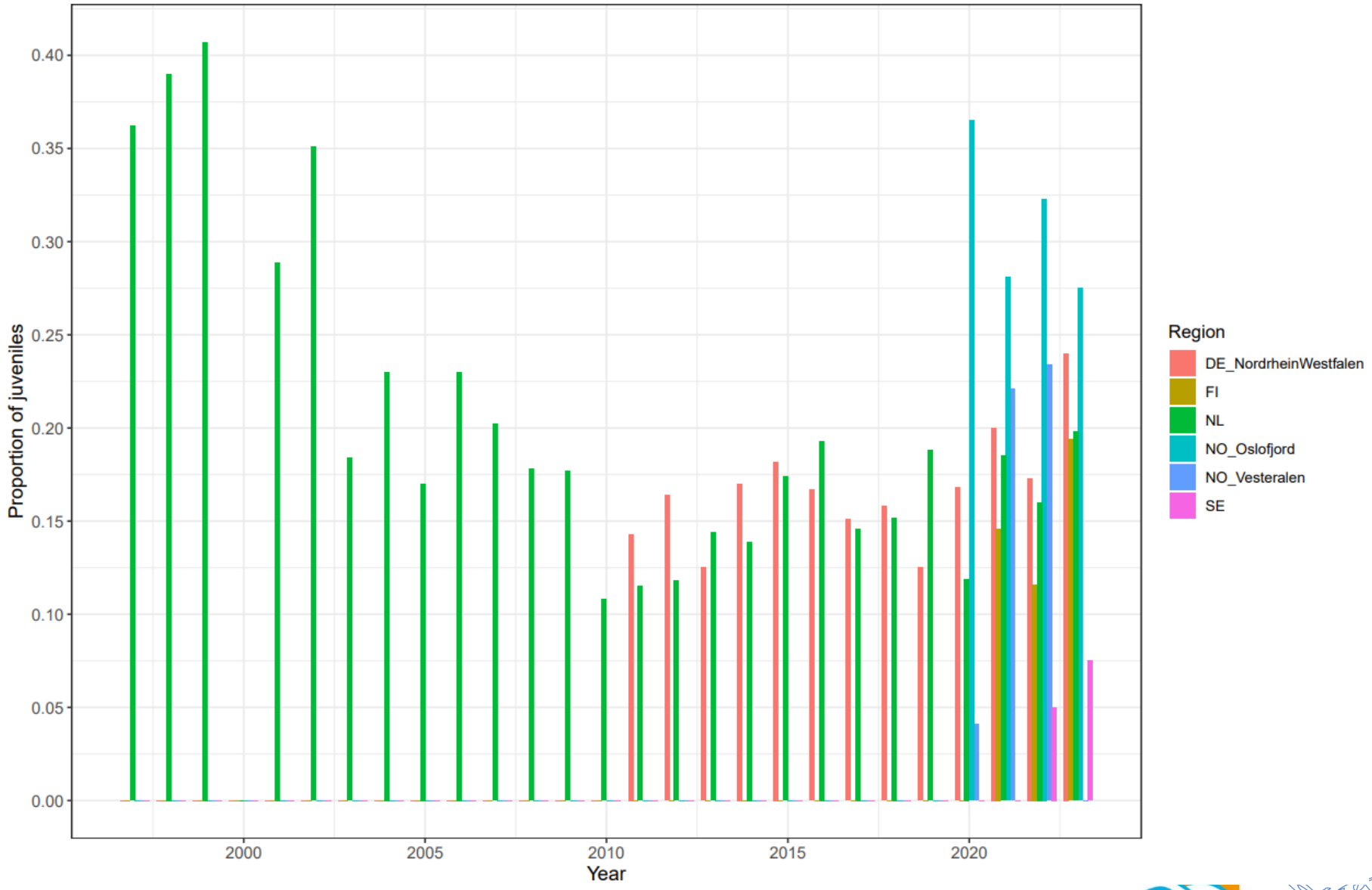
Productivity



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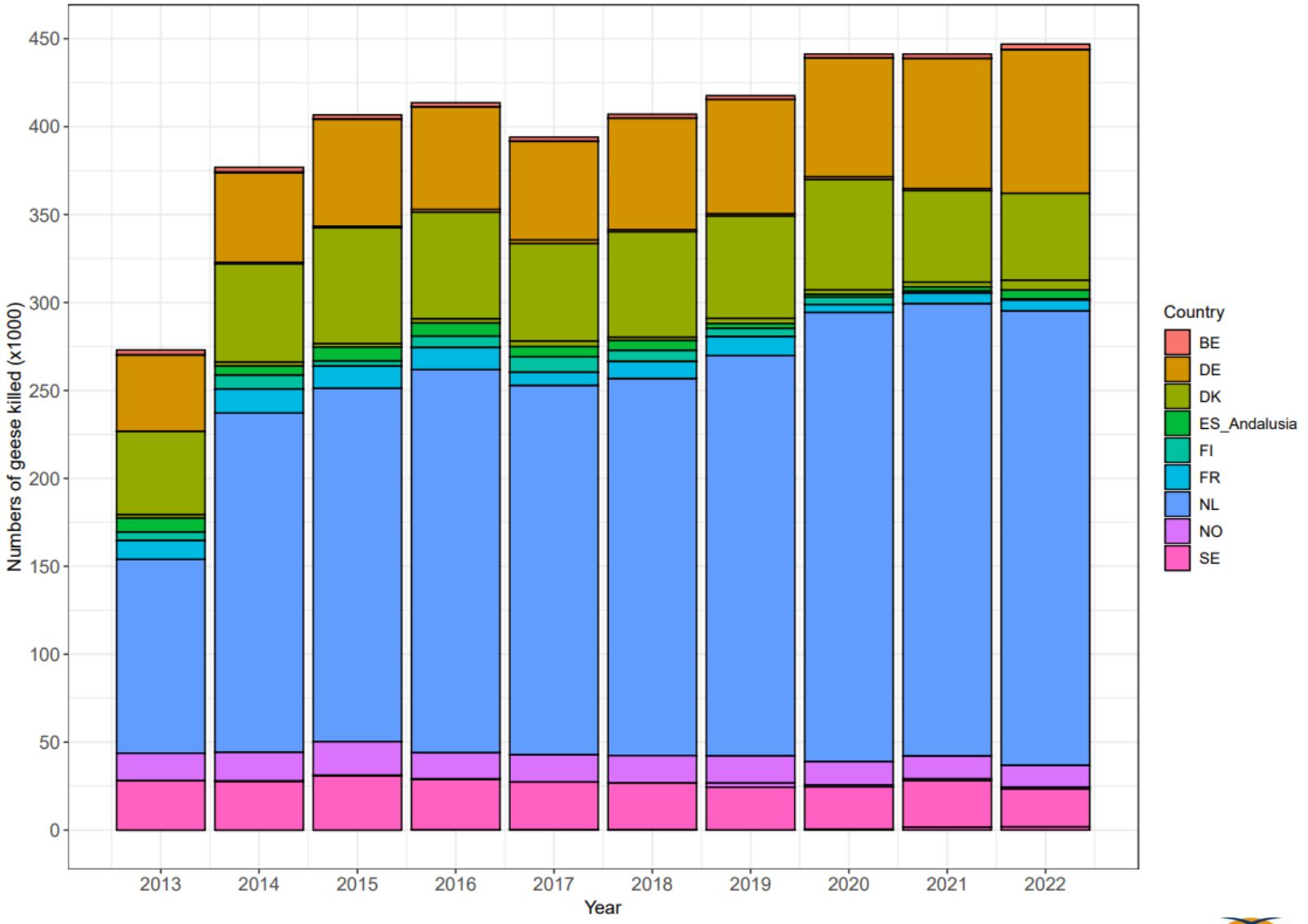
Offtake



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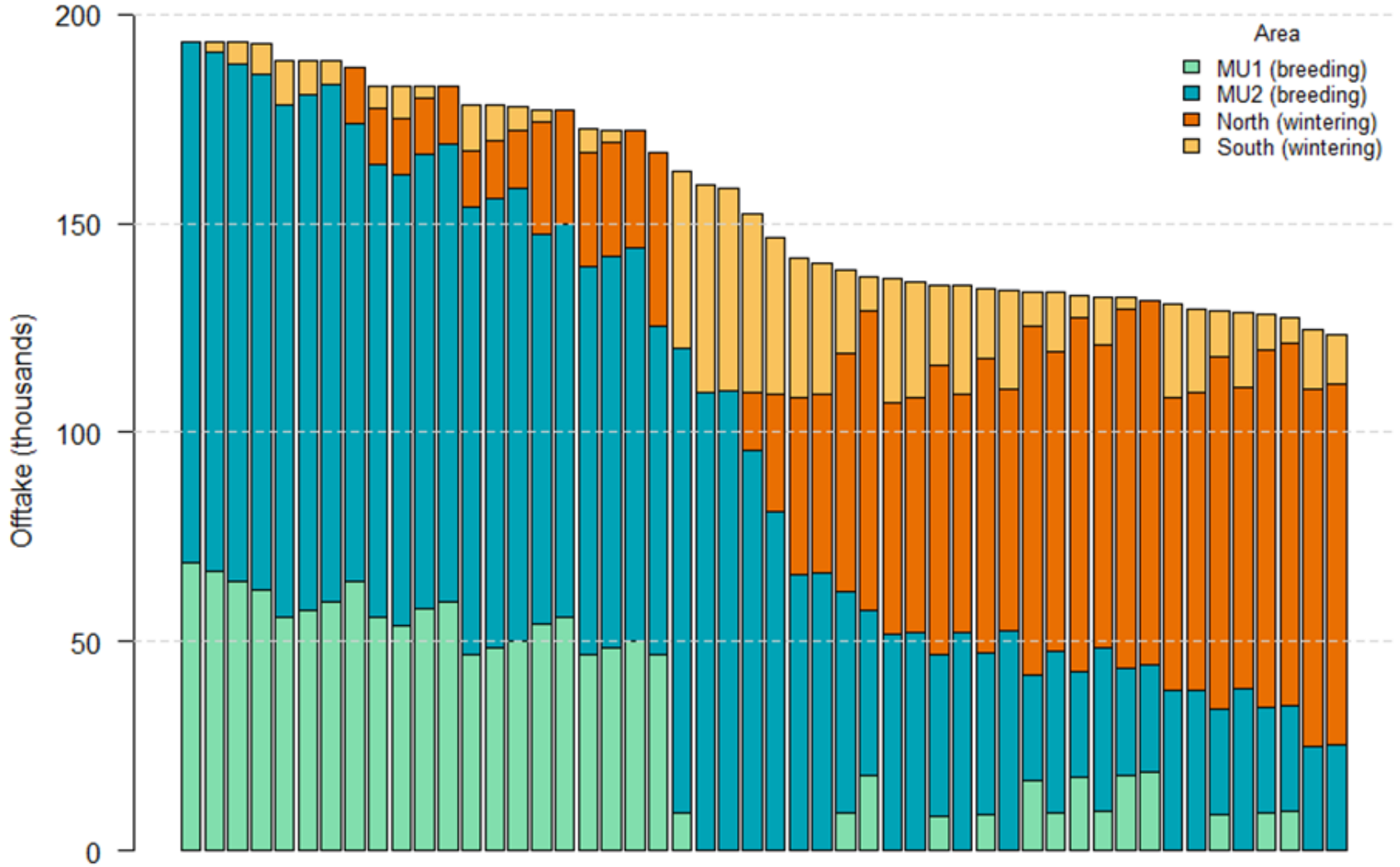
Harvest scenarios



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Estimating Greylag Goose Breeding Population Size and Productivity

Population estimates of Greylag Goose for Norway in 2022

Nigel G. Yoccoz

Norwegian Institute of Nature Research (NINA)

&

Arctic University of Norway – University of Tromsø, Tromsø

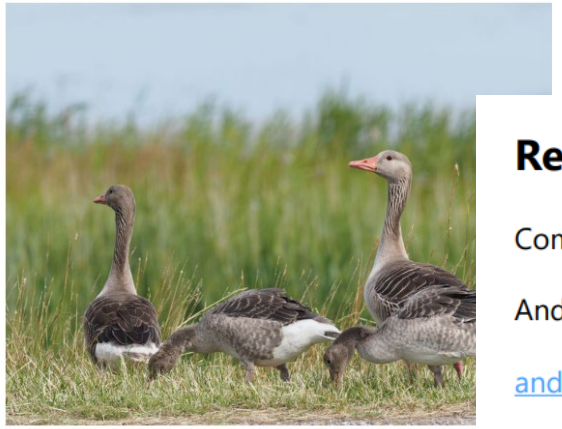
April 2024

Summer count of Greylag Geese in

Denmark 2022

Scientific briefing from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy

Date: 3. Januar 2023 | 1



Results from greylag goose August survey in Finland 2022–2023

Compiled: 22.2.2024

Andreas Lindén & Tuomas Seimola, Natural Resources Institute Finland

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Norway

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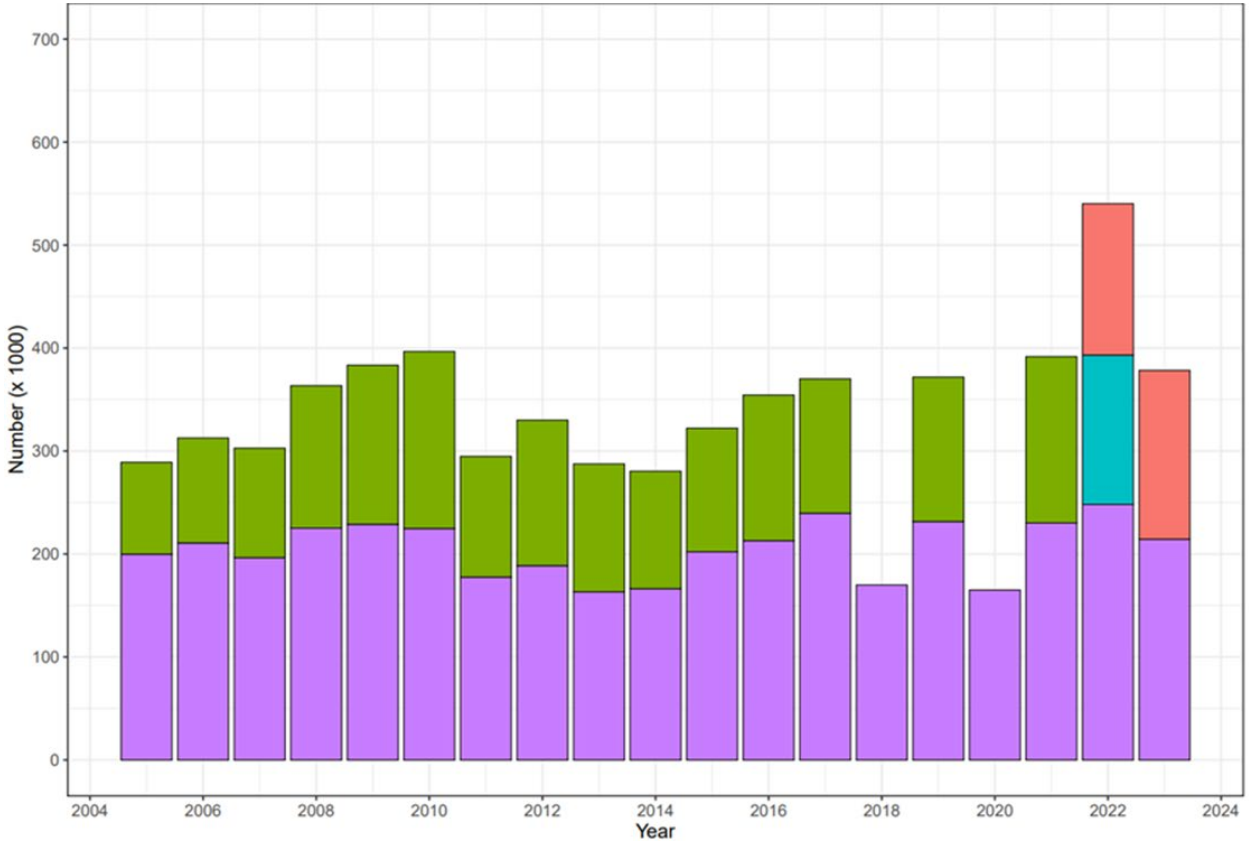
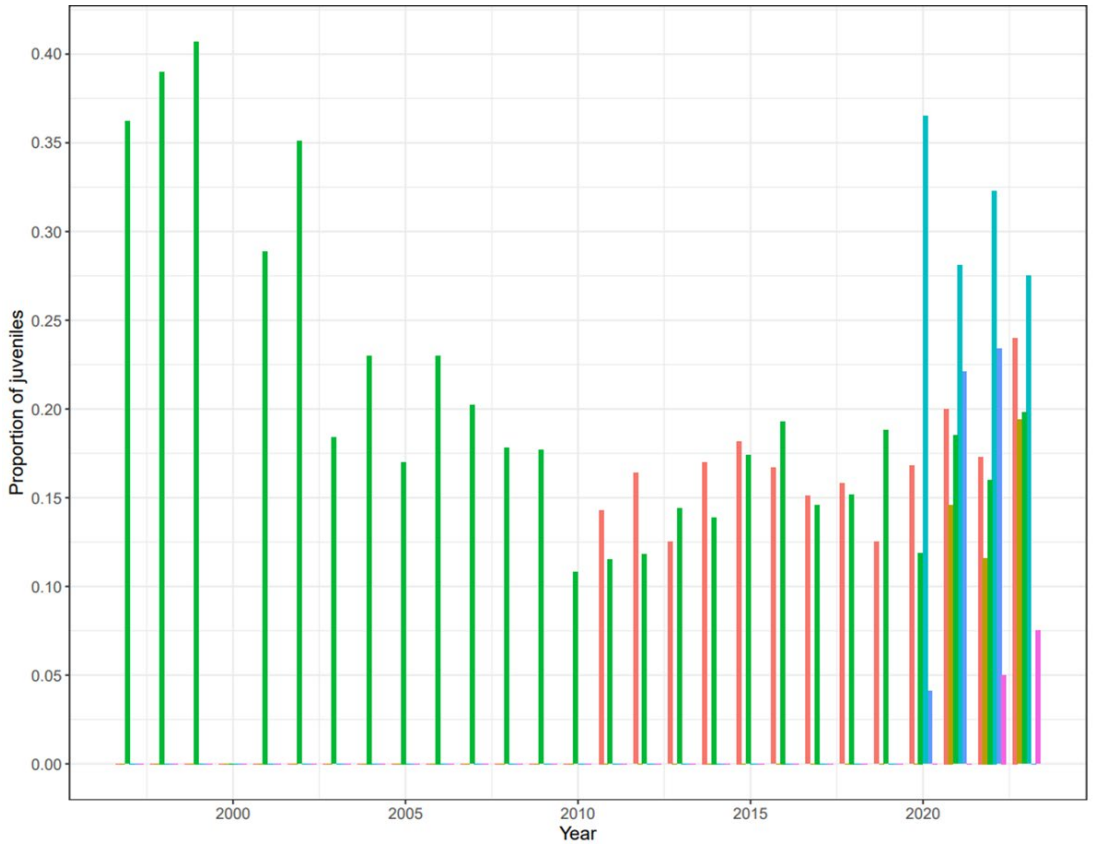
Greylag Goose post-breeding counts and age ratio surveys in MU1





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Recommendations for future monitoring

- Post-breeding counts

Norway: Improve model-based estimates of the post-breeding population, providing updated estimates on an annual basis or at least biannually (in the latter case coinciding with population counts in Denmark).

Finland: Continue to organise counts in August and improve our general understanding of the migration patterns of the NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose. The developed models may help to provide an improved overall estimate for the post-breeding population size of MU1.

Sweden: Maintain annual population count in September, but investigating whether the count could be moved to August (in line with the Danish NOVANA count).

Denmark: Maintain biannual population count in August, but investigating whether returning to the annual population counts would be feasible

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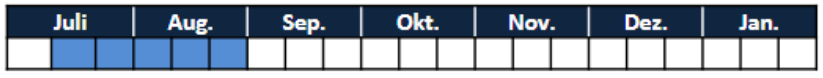
Recommendations for future monitoring

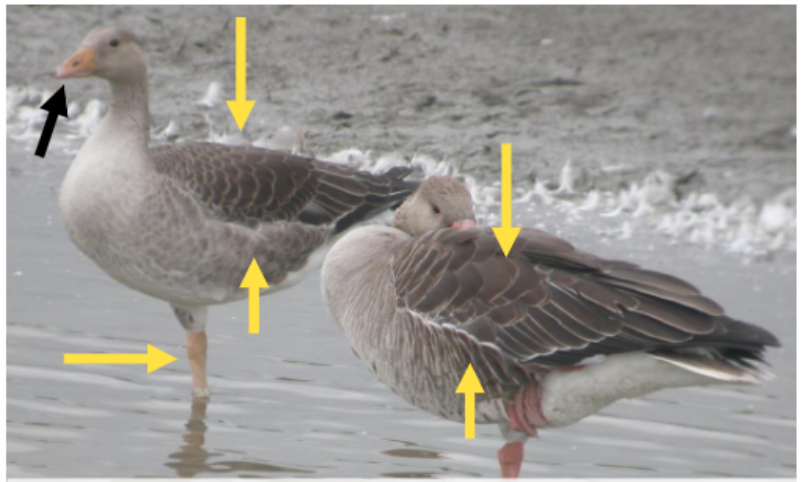
- Age ratios

DDA Sovon

Bruterfolgsmonitoring bei Gänsen und Schwänen: Bestimmung von Alt- und Jungvögeln

DDA *Graugans*





Beine und Schnabel bei Juv viel blasser als bei Ad, zudem bei Juv Schnabel mit schwarzem Nagel (aber Obacht bei verschmutzten Schnäbeln!).

Gefieder bei Juv auf Rücken und Schulter sowie Flügeldecken rund. Bei Ad dagegen eckig (s. Details bei Kurzschnabelgans), aber geringerer Kontrast als bei anderen *Anser*-Arten.

Mitte August

Fotos: Berend Voslamber

Die typische Halsriffelung bei Ad (l) fehlt bei Juv (r) im Juli, entwickelt sich aber schnell und ist im Aug. bei manchen Juv schon sichtbar.

Flanken bei Juv mit typischem Fleckenmuster (gescheckt), während Ad ein eher kontrastreiches Muster haben, das zudem vertikal gestreift wirkt. Mauser setzt bei Juv schon früh ein, so dass im Sep die Bestimmung bereits schwierig wird. Juv haben einen komplett hellen Bauch, Ad dagegen eine variable Zahl an kleinen schwarzen Bauchflecken. Dieses Merkmal ist auf Distanz allerdings nicht immer gut zu sehen

Gerade Juv-Graugänse wirken im Jul-Aug subjektiv oft sehr „schlank“ und „hochbeinig“. Insgesamt wirkt die Färbung von Juv im Vergleich zu Ad recht blass, aber kann unterschiedlich vom Licht her sein

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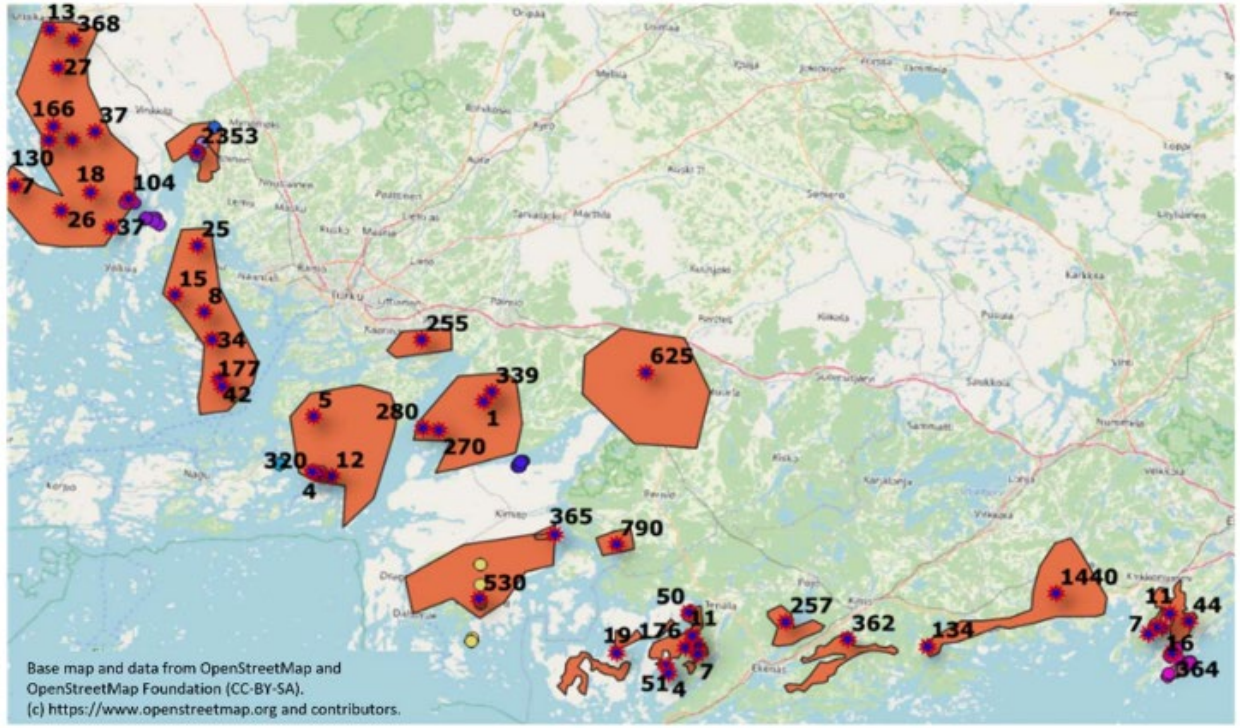
Recommendations for future monitoring

- Use of GPS-tagged birds (detection rate, migration routes)



Finland: Continue to organise counts in August and assess detection probability based on information from GPS-tagged individuals. The survey is valuable to our general understanding of the migration patterns of the NW/SW European population of Greylag Goose.

Sweden: Focus on determining which proportions of the Finnish and Swedish breeding populations are found in Sweden during the September count by use of GPS-tagged individuals.

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Estimating number of breeding pairs

Aarhus University

Estimating the Approximate Number of Breeding Pairs of Greylag Geese from "Summer" Censuses

Fred A. Johnson, EGMP Data Centre, Aarhus University
20 January 2024

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Estimating number of breeding pairs

2022

MU1
540,115 individuals
Estimated number of breeding pairs: 132,146 (113,348 – 150,862).

MU2
768,956 individuals
Estimated number of breeding pairs: 182,758 (145,291 – 203,469).

- Breeding propensity
- Age structure
- Summer survival