Swedish goose monitoring

NATUR VÅRDS VERKET

LUNDS UNIVERSITET

Svensk Fågeltaxering

The Swedish Bird Survey

Svensk Fågeltaxering

Åke Lindström

Martin Green

Fredrik Haas

”Founding fathers”
in the 1960s

Leif Nilsson

Sören Svensson

The Swedish Bird Survey

Svensk Fågeltaxering

NATUR VÅRDS VERKET

Financed by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)

Collaboration and support - 21 County Administrative Boards

Länsstyrelserna

Mission:

Monitor population changes among Swedish birds

The Swedish Bird Survey

Svensk Fågeltaxering

1967 Waterbird counts, autumn/winter

1975 Point counts, summer/winter, free choice

1996 Fixed Routes

2010 Night counts

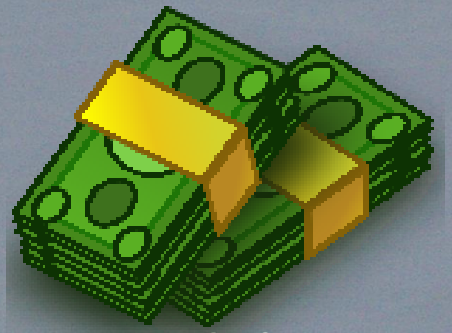
2015 Wetland surveys (with Birdlife Sweden)

2015 Coastal surveys

1977 Goose counts

>750 persons participate yearly

Goose monitoring



Classical counts previously funded by the Swedish Hunters Association

and

special surveys by SEPA/Naturvårdsverket

From 2022 SEPA takes it all

Goose monitoring – when?

-2022

One survey in:

January
September
October
November

Goose monitoring – when?

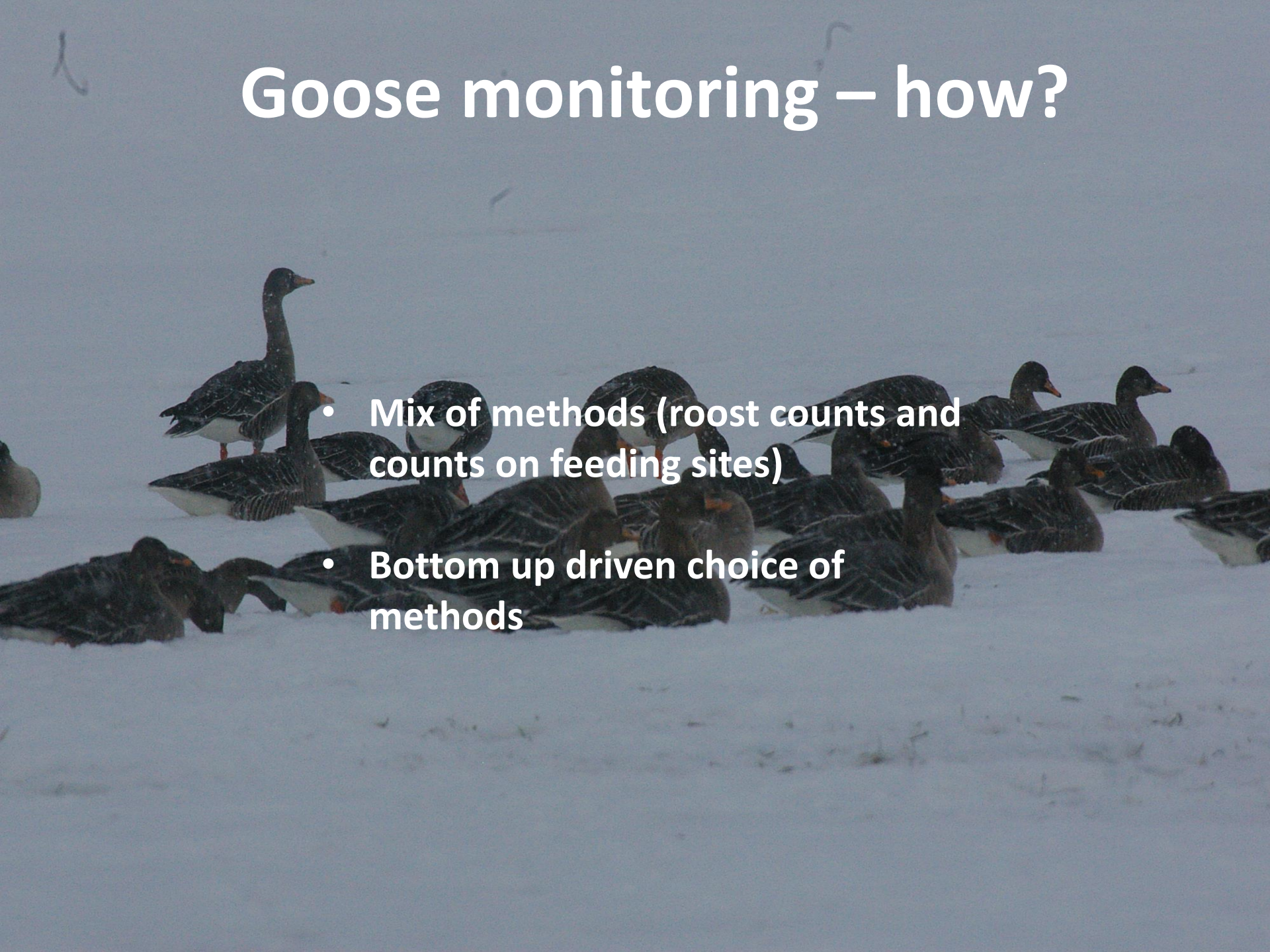
2022 -

One survey in:

January
September
October
~~November~~

At some places much more frequent, and in more months.

Goose monitoring – how?



- Mix of methods (roost counts and counts on feeding sites)
- Bottom up driven choice of methods

Goose monitoring – what?

Bean goose

Pop. count in January

Pop. count in March *(not Swedish bird survey)*

Pop. count in October

Productivity estimates in October

Greylag goose

Pop. count in January

Pop. count in September

Productivity estimates in Aug/Sep

Indices from common bird monitoring

Pink-footed goose

Pop. count in April/May *(not Swedish bird survey)*

Pop. count in November *(not Swedish bird survey)*

Goose monitoring – where?

- Fairly good coverage of classical goose areas
- Less good coverage of areas that has become important in recent years

- The network of dedicated goose surveyors needs to expand.

Goose monitoring – where?

- Observations of geese are registered on the nearest IWC counting sector if the distance between is not too far.
- These sectors where originally used for duck monitoring.

Geographical precision 0-5km

Swedish data not useful for studies where geographical precision needs to be high.

Goose monitoring – data?

Use of opportunistic data – gap filling

	January	September	October
Greylag goose	Low-moderate	Moderate	High
Bean goose	Low	Moderate	Low-moderate
Pink-footed	Low	Low-moderate	Low
White-fronted	Low-moderate	High	Moderate
Canada goose	Low-moderate	High	High
Barnacle goose	Low	High	High

Goose monitoring – data?

Data flow

- Dedicated goose counts – reported directly to us in Excel-forms
- IWC-data - reported directly to us in Excel-forms or online
- Harvesting of data from Artportalen (Swedish species gateway)

- All data transferred to GIS-layers (one layer per species and source)
- Visual inspection to remove duplicates
- Export GIS-data to database format
- Data uploaded to postgreSQL-server

Data ready for EGMP, two to eight months after the surveys have been carried out.