

Common bird indicators in EU statistics: current use and outlook

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Forestry statistics; Biodiversity statistics



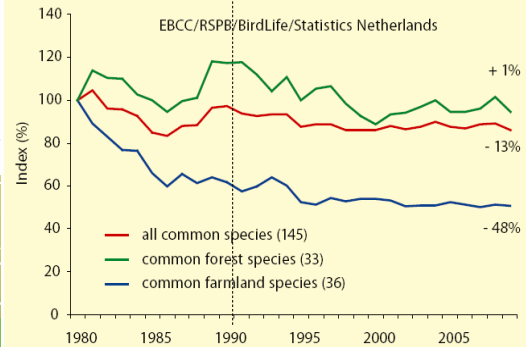
Introduction

- In January 2009 I spoke at the Prague workshop
- EBCC website and description of methods criticised – much improved since then!
- Good working relationship with EBCC
- Data sent to Eurostat at least 2X / annum
- The indicators are 'sustainable': long-term production; useful for many purposes

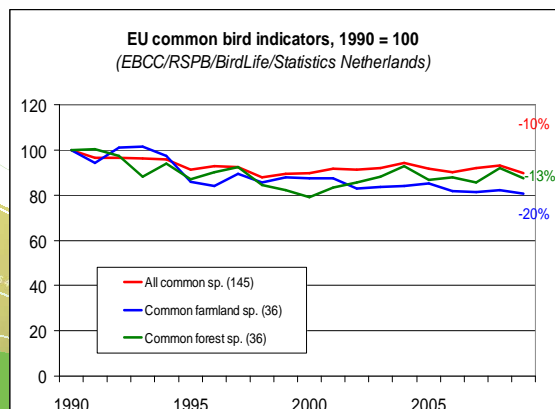
Data are validated by Eurostat for the EC

- No change in our decision to
 - use the indicators from 1990 onwards: 9 countries
 - not break them down by 'regions'
- Our messages are different to those of EBCC and the European Environmental Agency
- The EEA includes more countries than EU, but CH and NO also started work after 1990; UA only started recently?

EBCC and EEA message



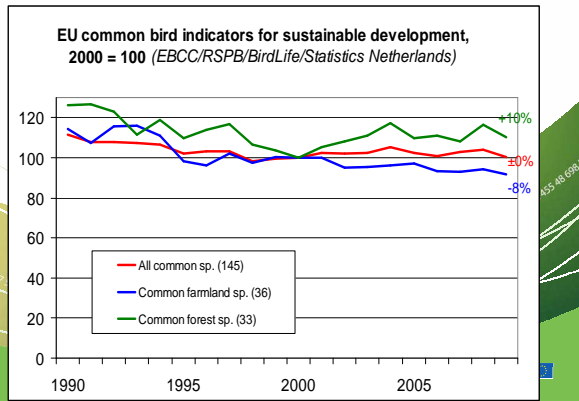
Eurostat's message



Publication and use

- Eurostat publishes the indicators with 4 different base years: 1990, 2000, national and latest year
- The EC (Environment) uses them for [reporting to the Council and the European Parliament](#)
- The EC (Agriculture) uses them for [reporting on rural development](#)
- Eurostat tables on [EU policy](#)
- 'All common birds' is a Sustainable Development Indicator
- 'Farmland birds' is a Structural Indicator (Lisbon Treaty)
- Statistical books and online publications

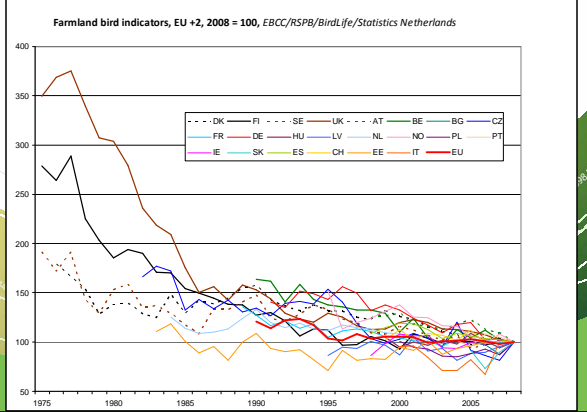
Sustainable development message



Eurostat's wish list

- The EC (Agriculture) funds high nature-value farmland and high nature-value forestry: use the indicators to monitor improvement (or lack of) in funded areas
 - Would like to receive
 - national forest bird indicators
 - national 'all common birds' indicators and, separately
 - national 'generalist' indicators = 'all common' minus 'forest' minus 'farmland'
- This would send a clearer message than lumping together all the common species.
- All of them with standard errors

Last year first: national and EU farmland indicators



Outlook

- Results of the project on boreal forest birds?
 - In Prague, Maris Strazds reminded us of the many different types of forest
 - There are also many different types of farmland
- That's why the selection of species on each national list is important; we hope the lists can be stable soon
- Certain species can tell us about e.g. forest fragmentation or loss of old forests in a country
- Bio-geographical regions based on EU Habitats Dir. if
 - Geo-referenced data
 - Regional species' lists: e.g. boreal, pannonian, ...

Outlook

- It might be useful for PECBMS to collaborate with other bodies doing field work, such as
 - National forest inventories
 - LUCAS, Eurostat's area survey on land cover and land use aimed at providing EU-wide area data

Both work with geo-references: data useful for many applications, including modelling

Both face similar sampling problems to those of the PECBMS

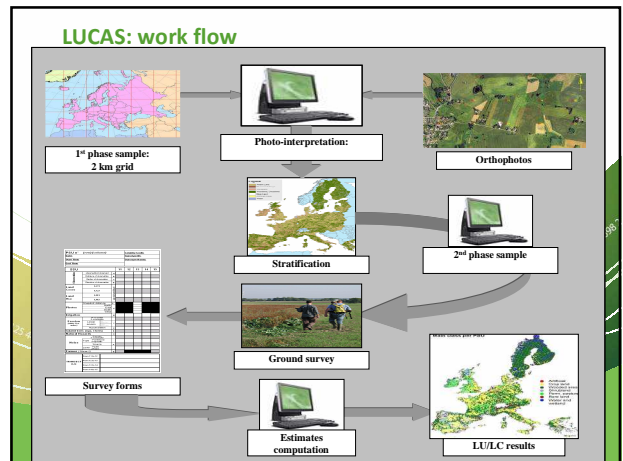
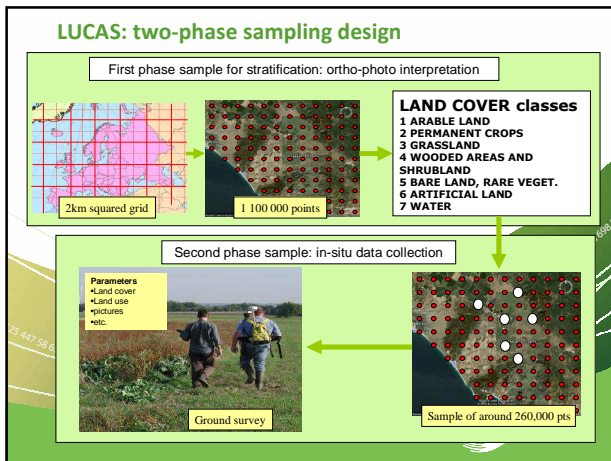
LUCAS: information covered

Parameters:

- Land cover (1 & 2)
- Land use (1 & 2)
- Land Cover percentage
- Area size
- Height of trees
- Width of features
- Transect (250 m to east) with Land Cover and linear features
- Land management (grazing)
- Water management

SOIL SAMPLE

euostat



LUCAS field document

- Cartographic
- Ortho-photo
- Track 2009
- 2009 data
- 2009 landscape photos
- Metadata

LUCAS surveyors' equipment

- Weather-proof clothing: boots / hat / sun protection / Fly repellent
- Clipboard & Pen / PDA
- Field Documents / Field Form
- LUCAS Reference Documents
- Magnetic Compass
- GPS, Digital Camera with storage
- Spare batteries-III
- Point Indicator (stick or flag)
- Portable PC
- Accreditation document

January 2012

LUCAS 2012 Training Workshop - Lisbon

eurostat

Links

- Eurostat database, section on [biodiversity](#)
- [LUCAS](#), Eurostat's area survey on land cover and land use to provide EU-wide area data
- Slides presented by the 2009 [LUCAS contractor](#)
- [Forestry in the EU and the world](#)

Thank you for your attention!