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In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 of 1 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ L 43, 15.2.1983, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1700/2003 of 22 September 2003 (OJ L 243, 27.9.2003, p. 1), this file is open to the public. Where necessary, classified documents in this file have been declassified in conformity with Article 5 of the aforementioned regulation.

In Übereinstimmung mit der Verordnung (EWG, Euratom) Nr. 354/83 des Rates vom 1. Februar 1983 über die Freigabe der historischen Archive der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft (ABl. L 43 vom 15.2.1983, S. 1), geändert durch die Verordnung (EG, Euratom) Nr. 1700/2003 vom 22. September 2003 (ABl. L 243 vom 27.9.2003, S. 1), ist diese Datei der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich. Soweit erforderlich, wurden die Verschlussachen in dieser Datei in Übereinstimmung mit Artikel 5 der genannten Verordnung freigegeben.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

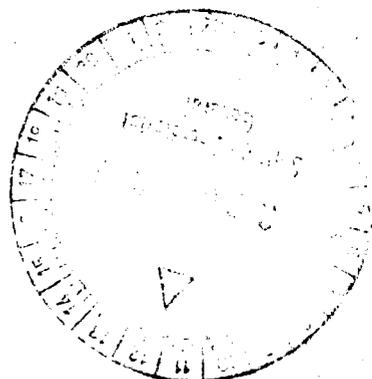
COM(76) 676 final

Brussels, 20 December 1975

Proposal for a
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
on bird conservation

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(76) 676 final



EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

I. Introduction

- (1) This Directive is a measure to harmonize national laws under the European Communities' action programme on the environment¹. It also is a response to the wishes expressed repeatedly by the European Parliament, in particular in its Resolution of 21 February 1975², and the wishes of a broad section of public opinion indicated in the numerous petitions and letters addressed to the Commission on this subject.
- (2) From the studies which the Commission has had carried out to ascertain the precise nature of the problems and find the best solutions, and from the work published by the international organizations studying these problems, such as the Council of Europe, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the International Council for Bird Protection and the International Waterfowl Research Bureau; it is clear that the situation of some 400 species of birds observed regularly in the territory of the Member States is giving rise to serious problems for several reasons.
- (3) The principal finding of these scientific studies which is also a sign that profoundly important changes are taking place, is the fall in the number of species observed and, for many of them, a decline in their population. It must be stressed in this connection that some sixty species are currently in danger of extinction, whilst not even one-third of the species show normal reproduction rates. This is due both to trapping and killing and to environmental conditions which no longer enable those species to survive and reproduce.
- (4) The reduction in the number of species and in their population constitutes a serious threat to the preservation of the natural environment as, the biological equilibria to which those species belong are being disrupted or destroyed. The chain reactions which result from such trends are difficult to forecast accurately and it is not easy to find satisfactory ways of combating them permanently. One consequence which has already been observed is that the regulating biological mechanisms are being weakened or are disappearing. This means that increased use must be made of artificial "chemical" means of controlling certain pests, such as insects and rodents, which could have serious side-effects not only on wildlife species not deliberately attacked by pest-control methods, but also on human health.

¹OJ No C 112, 20 December 1973

²Doc.243/75 (Ass.122) of 24.2.1975

- 177/1187
- (5) There are many reasons for this state of affairs; they may be divided into two groups.

Firstly, there are those measures which affect the habitat. Wildlife cannot be preserved without adequate space for the survival and reproduction of the species. By direct interference, by changing the nature of the biotopes or by reducing the spread and total area of zones suitable for wildlife, many rural and agricultural development operations, civil engineering works, the development of coasts and estuaries, have a decisive impact on the population level of bird species. This is particularly important in the case of species dependent on specific habitats such as wetlands or woodlands. The pollution of the habitats is also an important factor determining the level of the bird population.

A second group of activities may exert an extremely important influence on the level of the bird population: the pressures of hunting. The destructive effect is magnified out of all proportion by the use of mass or non-selective slaughtering methods.

II. National legislation on bird protection and hunting

- (1) Birds are formally protected by national legislation in force in seven Member States, either by nature protection laws or by hunting laws. France and Italy, which have no such provisions, are drawing up measures along these lines. The principle behind the current regulations applying to birds may be summarized as follows: all bird species are protected apart from a number of exceptions covered by special provisions. These provisions deal mainly with game birds which may be hunted and which are covered by hunting regulations. Exceptions are also made in the case of various species that are considered harmful. Where this distinction is not made, exemptions may be granted from the rites of protection to avoid detrimental effects to economic activities, in particular agriculture.
- (2) The methods for implementing this principle, and the species to which the regulations do not apply, vary widely from one country to another. It is particularly important to remember this fact considering that many of the 400 or so species of birds observed in the territory of the Member States are migrant species which move from one place to another at various stages of their biological cycle. Migrant species also account for a high proportion of all the species which may be hunted under hunting legislation. Furthermore, hunting practices are governed by requirements which vary from one Member State to another, and this of course means that the pressures of hunting are different. It would thus be pointless to try to protect species within restricted areas. On the contrary, the size of the territory covered by the Community is better suited to a consistent and therefore effective conservation programme.
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3. The trade in birds is one important aspect of national legislation, particularly trade in dead game birds and in live birds of certain species. The differing laws of the Member States in this field are likely to affect trade between Member States and therefore have a direct effect on the functioning of the Common Market. This is why any harmonization of legislation must be accompanied by Community action for the protection, conservation and management of all species of wild bird regularly observed in the territory of the Member States; such action would fall within the scope of Article 235 of the Treaty. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 100 and 235 of the EEC Treaty, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee must be consulted.

III Comments on the Directive

- (1) The overall approach and scope of the Directive are described in Article 1. The Directive is designed to be a means of carrying out a conservation policy. The concept of conservation implies the rational use and management and the long-term protection of natural resources. At the same time it implies that the natural balance of the species should be maintained and restored. The Directive applies to birds living in the wild (as opposed to domestic species) and which are regularly observed in the territory of the Member States (as opposed to species introduced by man and those which are rare visitors). Account has, indeed, been taken at this stage only of the situation of species observed regularly in the European territory of the Member States.
- (2) The general objective of the Directive is defined in Article 2. The aim of the measures proposed in the Directive is to maintain the numbers of the various species at a level compatible with certain requirements - ecological, economic, recreational and scientific. The principle behind the measures is to find a satisfactory level, bearing in mind not just one criteria such as protection, but a number of different criteria. In pursuit of this objective, the Directive contains provisions concerning the principal factors which affect the bird population level, adapted, where appropriate, to the situation of certain species. It also provides for fluctuations in population levels to be assessed.
- (3) The Directive introduces a system of protection applicable to all species of bird, except for those expressly named for which a special system is provided. The need for such a general protection system was revealed by the convergent views arrived at by ornithologists in their studies, both those published by the Commissions and those made by the international organizations referred to earlier.

The proposed measures relate to three fields: birds' habitats, the capture and killing of birds, and trade in birds. Article 3 aims at retaining an adequate diversity and total area of bird habitats, as required by their ethological needs especially at the crucial reproduction stage.

Article 5 aims at protecting bird populations from all direct attacks on them by man: capture and killing by any methods whatsoever are prohibited, as are the collection of eggs and the destruction of nests.

Article 6 aims at removing commercial pressures in cases where capture and killing are authorized. Trade is authorized only in certain game species listed in Annex III. This Annex is based on three principles: the special situation of migratory species, the possibility of breeding in captivity to offset the pressures of hunting, and the risks of a supplementary pressure on the level of the population of the species which result from trade.

- (4) Because of the special situation of certain species, Article 4 provides for additional measures to protect the habitats. Those measures relate to rare species of those in danger of extinction, on the one hand, and to migratory birds, on the other. Annex I lists the species regarded as rare or in danger of extinction for the purposes of this Directive. The Annex was drawn up in the light of the need for special protection measures at Community level to cover the European territory of the Member States. Each Member State will designate and manage, as special protection areas, those areas most suitable for the survival and reproduction of those species, taking into account the special requirements of migratory birds. There must be a coherent Community network of such areas, which is why the Commission is to be consulted. Finally, it is stipulated that any pollution, deterioration of the habitat or disturbance of birds which has a significant effect in respect of the objectives of these special protection measures must be prevented. This provision is a logical and necessary supplement ensuring that the special measures to protect the habitat make a fully effective contribution.
- (5) Exceptions to the ban on the killing and capturing of birds are provided for in two cases, (Article 7)

The first case concerns species considered as game, i.e. which may be hunted. These species are listed in Annex II (parts 1 and 2).

Scientific opinion agrees that a reasonable level of harvesting can be considered as an acceptable exploitation of wildlife species, compatible with the maintenance of the population of these species at a satisfactory level, provided that certain necessary limits are established and respected. Although hunting may be considered as one of the possible recreational uses of the natural environment, it should not conflict with the objectives of bird conservation laid down in this Directive. In particular, it is important to ensure that the practice of hunting, as it derives from the application of the natural laws, complies with the principles of wise use and ecologically balanced control of the species of bird concerned.

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The species listed in Annex II (part 1) are those for which the principle of a harvesting at a reasonable level throughout the Community may be accepted in the light of the information obtained, in particular by the international organizations referred to above, about their population level in the European territory of the Member States. The species listed in Annex II, part 2 may not be regarded as game species except in the Member States for which they are mentioned.

The second category of exceptions concerns species which are likely to cause damage. It should be noted that this concerns not only direct damage to economic activities such as agriculture but also any effect which may be detrimental to other wildlife species. The information available on the population level of these species, and the fact that damage occurs fairly regularly, have led to the principle of exceptions to article 5, points (a) and (b), for these species. This provision is not intended to cover all cases of substantial damage by birds but simply the most frequent and widespread cases of damage.

As far as these two categories of species are concerned, the Member States may, if they wish, refrain from allowing any exception to the general protection rules in respect of certain species. It is laid down that the use of large-scale and/or non-selective capturing and slaughtering methods is prohibited for these two lists of exceptions. A non-exhaustive list draws attention to the worst of these methods. This provision is contained in Article 8.

- (6) The exceptions contained in Article 7 refer to basic situations, not specific cases.

Because of the possible importance of some specific situations, Article 9 provides for the possibility of derogations to meet particular problems. To prevent any circumventing of the objectives of this Directive or inconsistent invoking of these derogations, provision is made for suitable supervision by the Commission or, where appropriate, by the Council.

- (7) Article 10 deals with the research activities to be conducted under the Directive. Enforcement of the Directive involves the pursuit of scientific activities as a necessary basis for the protection, management and wise use of bird populations and as a means for assessing the effect of the measures taken. In this respect, coordination of activities and cooperation with the international organizations are particularly important.

It should be added that the results of these activities will bring knowledge about the situation of birds up to date and thus form a reference basis for adapting the provisions of the Directive, and in particular its Annexes, to technical and scientific progress.

- (8) Adaptation of this type is necessary for achieving the aims of bird conservation. Articles 13, 14 and 15 therefore propose the establishment of a Committee for adapting the Annexes of the Directive to scientific and technical progress; the composition and operation of the Committee will be in accordance with the Council Resolution of 14 July 1975 on the adaptation to technical progress of Directives or other Community rules on the protection and improvement of the environment.

Proposal for a Council Directive on bird conservation

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 100 and 235 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee;

Whereas the Council Declaration of 22 November 1973 on the Programme of Action of the European Communities on the Environment* calls for specific action to protect birds;

Whereas a large number of species of wild bird in the territory of the Community are declining in number, very rapidly in some cases, and whereas this decline represents a serious threat to the conservation of the natural environment, because of the biological balances threatened thereby;

Whereas the species of wild bird in the territories of the Member States are mainly migratory species, and whereas such species constitute a common heritage and whereas effective bird protection is a typically trans-frontier environment problem entailing common responsibilities;

Whereas there are in this field certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States with a direct impact on the operation of the common market, but whereas the requisite powers to act are not provided for in the Treaty;

Whereas the conservation of the species of wild bird in the Member States of the Community is necessary for the attainment, of the common market, of the Community's objectives regarding the improvement of living conditions, a harmonious development of economic activities throughout the Community and a continuous and balanced expansion;

Whereas the measures to be taken must apply to the various factors which may affect the numbers of birds, namely capture and killing by man, the trade resulting from such practices and the destruction and pollution of their habitats, and whereas the stringency of such measures should be adapted to the particular situation of the various species within the framework of a conservation policy;

* O.J. No. C112 of 20.12.1973, p.40

Whereas conservation entails the wise use and management of natural resources and their long-term protection as an integral part of the heritage of the peoples of Europe as well as the maintenance and re-establishment of the natural balances between species as far as reasonably possible;

Whereas a reasonable level of culling through hunting represents acceptable exploitation of wildlife species compatible with maintenance of the population of these species at a satisfactory level, provided that certain limits are established and respected;

Whereas the various methods of large-scale and non-selective capture and/or killing must be banned because of the excessive pressure which they exert or may exert on the numbers of the species concerned;

Whereas, because of the importance which may be attached to certain specific situations, particularly as regards scientific research, it is necessary to make provision for derogations, subject to control by the Commission and the Council;

Whereas the conservation of birds and, in particular, migratory birds still presents problems which call for scientific research, and whereas such research will also make it possible to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken;

Whereas, it may be necessary to adapt the Annexes rapidly in the light of technical and scientific progress; whereas, as a means of facilitating the taking of the measures needed for this purpose, provision should be made for a procedure establishing close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission in a Committee for Adaptation to Technical and Scientific Progress;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of wild bird on the territory of the Member States, including the protection and management thereof.
2. It shall apply to birds and their young, eggs, nests and habitats.

Article 2

The Member States shall take the requisite measures to maintain the population of these species at a level compatible with ecological, economic, recreational and scientific requirements.

Article 3

The Member States shall take the requisite measures to maintain or restore a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all species of wild bird.

Article 4

1. The species listed in Annex I shall be the subject of more stringent protection measures aimed at the conservation of habitats in a sufficient number of areas to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout the territory of the Member States. To this end, after consulting the Commission, the Member States shall designate and classify the most appropriate areas as special protected areas.
2. Each in respect of its own territory the Member States shall, after consulting the Commission, take similar measures concerning migratory species in order to establish protected areas which are adequate in number and in area for the reproduction, moulting and wintering of these species and in order to provide staging points within their zones of migration. The Member States shall take the requisite measures to preserve recognized wetlands of international importance.
3. The Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent, in the special protected areas referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the pollution and deterioration of habitats and the disturbance of birds, should these factors have a significant effect having regard to the objectives of this Article.

Article 5

Subject as provided in Article 7, the Member States shall take the requisite measures to establish a general system of legal protection for all species of wild bird, prohibiting in particular:

- (a) deliberate killing or capture by any method;
- (b) the deliberate destruction of nests and eggs;
- (c) egg collecting.

Article 6

The Member States shall prohibit the sale, the keeping for sale and the offering for sale of live or dead birds, with the exception of dead birds of the species listed in Annex III during the periods in which they may be hunted.

Article 7

1. The species listed in Annex II, Part 1, may be regarded as game species throughout the Community.
2. The species listed in Annex II, Part 2, may be regarded as game species in the Member States in respect of which they are indicated as such.
3. The species referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to national rules governing hunting, but without prejudice to the provisions of this Directive.
4. The Member States shall, in consultation with the Commission, ensure that the practice of hunting, as carried on in accordance with the national measures in force, complies with the principle of wise use and ecologically-balanced control of the species of bird concerned and that this practice is compatible, as regards the population of these species, in particular migratory species, with the obligations under Article 2.
5. The species listed in Annex II, Part 3, may be excluded from the provisions of Article 5 (a) and (b). The Member States shall, however, in consultation with the Commission, ensure that the application of their provisions governing these species is compatible, as regards the population level of these species, with the obligations under Article 2.

Article 8

1. In so far as the species referred to in Annex II may be killed or captured, the Member States shall prohibit the use of the following means:
 - snares, limes, traps, hooks, nets, hoop-nets, poisoned or anaesthetic bait, live birds used as decoys;
 - artificial light sources, mirrors, devices for illuminating targets or arrangements serving as targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter;
 - semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition;
 - pistols, revolvers, fire traps;
 - all other means, arrangements or methods used for the large-scale and/or non-selective capture or killing of birds or capable of causing the local disappearance of bird species.
2. Furthermore, the Member States shall prohibit, as regards these species, all killing or capturing from aircraft, land motor vehicles and motor boats.

Article 9

1. For certain specific species, the Member States may, in accordance with the procedure provided for in paragraph 2, derogate from the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 8, if there is no other satisfactory solution, for the following reasons:
 - (a) to prevent serious damage to crops, forests and water, and, in general, to economic activities;
 - (b) to protect indigenous flora and fauna;
 - (c) for the purpose of scientific research, and for teaching and rearing.
2. To this end, they shall submit such derogations to the Commission before implementation thereof, accompanied by a full statement of reasons. The Commission, by means of a decision, may at any time request that such a derogation be revoked, suspended or amended if it produces or threatens to produce consequences jeopardizing the objectives of this Directive. The Member State or States to whom such a decision is addressed may put the matter before the Council, which acting by a qualified majority shall decide if the derogation may be authorized and under what conditions. The Commission's decision shall remain valid until the Council has acted.

Article 10

In consultation with the Commission, the Member States shall, as a necessary basis for the protection, management and wise use of bird populations, initiate research and appropriate measures in order to keep themselves informed concerning, inter alia: variations in bird population levels, reproductiveness and replacement rates, geographical distribution during nesting and migratory paths; hunting and its effect upon the populations of the main species; the role of certain species as indicators of pollution.

Article 11

The Member States shall forward to the Commission every two years starting from the date of notification of this Directive a report on the implementation of national provisions taken thereunder. This report shall also contain a progress report on the work referred to in Article 10.

Article 12

Annexes I, II and III to this Directive shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 13

Such amendments as are necessary for adapting the Annexes to this Directive to technical and scientific progress shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

Article 14

1. A Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee"), consisting of representatives of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission, is hereby set up for the purpose of adapting this Directive to technical and scientific progress.
2. The Committee shall draw up its rules of procedure.

Article 15

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, matters shall be referred to the Committee by its Chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.
2. The Commission representative shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit set by the Chairman having regard to the urgency of the matter. It shall act by a majority of 41 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as provided in Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

3. (a) The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged ~~where they are~~ in accordance with the opinion of the Committee.
- (b) Where the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or in the absence of an opinion, the Commission shall without delay submit a proposal to the Council concerning the measures to be adopted. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.
- (c) If, within three months of the proposal being submitted to it, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 16

1. The Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within two years of its notification. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.
2. The Member States shall notify to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 17

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEXE I

	Français	Anglais	Allemand	
1.	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Cygne sauvage	Whooper Swan	Singschwan
2.	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	Cygne de Bewick	Bewick's Swan	Zwergschwan
3.	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Bernache norrette	Barnacle Goose	Weisswangengans
4.	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Bernache cravant	Brent Goose	Ringelgans
5.	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Nette rousse	Red-crested Pochard	Kolbenente
6.	<i>Oxyura leucicephala</i>	Erismature à tête blanche	White-headed Duck	Ruderente
7.	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Canga cata	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	Spiessflughuhn
8.	<i>Larus genei</i>	Goéland railleur	Slender-billed Gull	Dümschnäblige Möwe
9.	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Goéland d'Audouin	Audouin's Gull	Korallenmöwe
10.	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Sterne hansel	Gull-billed Tern	Lachseeschwalbe
11.	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Sterne de Dougall	Roseate Tern	Rosenseeschwalbe
12.	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sterne caugek	Sandwich Tern	Brandseeschwalbe
13.	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Sterne Pierregarin	Common Tern	Flusseeschwalbe
14.	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Sterne arctique	Artic Tern	Küstenseeschwalbe
15.	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Sterne naine	Little Tern	Zwergseeschwalbe
16.	<i>Callinago media</i>	Bécassine double	Great Snipe	Doppelschnepfe
17.	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Chevalier combattant	Ruff	Kampläufer
18.	<i>Eudromias morinellus morinellus</i>	Pluvier guignard	Büttrelguignard	Mornellregenpfeifer
19.	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocette	Avocet	Säbelschnäbler
20.	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Echasse blanche	Black-winged Stilt	Stelzenläufer
21.	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Phalarope à bec étroit	Red-necked Phalarope	Odinshüfchen
22.	<i>Burhinus oedionomus</i>	Oedionème criard	Stone Curlew	Triel
23.	<i>Cavia immer</i>	Plongeon imbrin	Great Northern Diver	Eistaucher
24.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Héron bihoreau	Night Heron	Nachtreiher
25.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Aigrette garzette	Little Egret	Seidenreiher

	Français	Anglais	Allemand	
26.	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Grande Aigrette	Great White Heron	Silberreiher
27.	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Héron crabier	Squacco Heron	Rallereiher
28.	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Héron pourpré	Purple Heron	Purperreiher
29.	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Cicogne blanche	White Stork	Weisstorch
30.	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spatule blanche	Spoonbill	Löffler
31.	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Ibis falcinelle	Glossy Ibis	Brauner Sichler
32.	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Flamant rose	Greater Flamingo	Flamingo
33.	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	Grand Cormoran	Cormorant	Kormoran
34.	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Poule sultane	Purple Gallinule	Purpurhuhn
35.	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Outarde barbue	Great Bustard	Grosstrappe
36.	<i>Otis tetrax</i>	Outarde canepetière	Little Bustard	Zwergtrappe
37.	<i>Grus grus</i>	Grue cendrée	Crane	Kranich
38.	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Aigle de Bonelli	Bonelli's Eagle	Habichtsadler
39.	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Aigle botté	Booted Eagle	Zwergadler
40.	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Pygargue à queue blanche	White-tailed Eagle	Seeadler
41.	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Peronoptère d'Egypte	Egyptian Vulture	Schmutzgeier
42.	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Gypaète barbu	Bearded Vulture	Bartgeier
43.	<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Vautour moine	Black Vulture	Mönchsgeier
44.	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Vautour fauve	Griffon Vulture	Gänsegeier
45.	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Bondrée apivoire	Honey Buzzard	Wespenbussard
46.	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Milan noir	Black Kite	Schwarzer Milan
47.	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Busard cendré	Montagu's Harrier	Wiesenweihe
48.	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Busard Saint-Martin	Hen Harrier	Kornweihe
49.	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Busard des roseaux	Marsh Harrier	Rohrweihe
50.	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Aigle royale	Golden Eagle	Steinadler
51.	<i>Plandion haliaetus</i>	Balbusard pêcheur	Osprey	Fischadler
52.	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Circaète Jean-le-Blanc	Short-toed Eagle	Schlangenadler

	Français	Anglais	Allemand	
53.	Falco biarmicus	Faucon Lanier	Lanner Falcon	Feldeggfalke
54.	Falco peregrinus	Faucon pèlerin	Peregrine	Wanderfalke
55.	Falco eleonora	Faucon d'Eléonore	Eleonora's Falcon	Eleonorenfalke
56.	Dendrocopus leucotus	Pis à dos blanc	White-backed Woodpecker	Weissrückenspecht
57.	Nyctea scandiaca	Chouette harfang	Snowy Owl	Schneeuule
58.	Bubo bubo	Hibou grand-duc	Eagle Owl	Uhu
59.	Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Pétrel cul blanc	Leach's Petrel	Wellenläufer
60.	Hydrobatos pelagicus	Pétrel tempête	Storm Petrel	Sturmschwalbe
61.	Calonectris diomedea	Puffin condré	Cory's Shearwater	Gelbschnabel-Sturmtaucher
62.	Sitta whitheadi	Sittelle corse	Corsican Nuthatch	Korsikanischer Kleiber

ANNEXE II - PARTIE 1 Français

Anglais

Allemand

Anseriformes

Anser anser	Oie cendrée	Greylag Goose	Graugans
Anser albifrons	Oie rieuse	White-fronted Goose	Blässgans
Anser fabalis	Oie des moissons	Bean Goose	Saatgans
Anser brachyrhynchus	Oie à bec court	Pink-footed Goose	Kurzschnabelgans
Branta canadensis	Bernache du Canada	Canada Goose	Kanadagans
Anas platyrhynchos	Canard colvert	Mallard	Stockente
Anas crecca	Sarcelle d'hiver	Teal	Krickente
Anas strepera	Canard chipeau	Gadwall	Schnatterente
Anas penelope	Canard siffleur	Wigeon	Pfeifente
Anas querquedula	Sarcelle d'été	Garganey	Knäkente
Anas acuta	Canard pilet	Pintail	Spiessente
Anas clypeata	Canard souchet	Shoveler	Löffelente
Aythya ferina	Fuligule milouin	Pochard	Tafelente
Aythya marila	Fuligule milcuinan	Scaup	Bergente
Aythya fuligula	Fuligule morillon	Tufted Duck	Reiherente
Clangula hyemalis	Harelde de Miquelon	Long-tailed Duck	Eisente
Melanitta fusca	Macreuse brune	Velvet Scoter	Samtente
Melanitta nigra	Macreuse noire	Common Scoter	Trauerente
Bucephala clangula	Garrot à l'oeil d'or	Goldeneye	Schellente

Galliformes

Lagopus lagopus	Lagopède des saules	Red Grouse	Moorschneehuhn
Lagopus mutus	Lagopède des Alpes	Ptarmigan	Alpenschneehuhn
Alectoris rufa	Perdrix rouge	Red-legged Partridge	Rothuhn
Alectoris graeca	Perdrix bartavelle	Rock Partridge	Steinhuhn
Perdix perdix	Perdrix grise	Partridge	Rebhuhn
Phasianus colchicus	Faisan de chasse	Pheasant	Fasan
Lyrurus tetrix ♂	Tétras lyre ♂	Black Grouse ♂	Birkhahn
Tetrao urogallus ♂	Grand Tétras ♂	Capercaillie ♂	Auerhahn

<u>Charadriiformes</u>	Français	Anglais	Allemand
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Pluvier argenté	Grey Plover	Kiebitzregenpfeifer
<i>Pluvialis apricarius</i>	Pluvier doré	Golden Plover	Goldregenpfeifer
<i>Callinago gallinago</i>	Bécassine des marais	Snipe	Bekassine
<i>Limnocyptes minimus</i>	Bécassine sourde	Jack Snipe	Zwergschnepfe
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Bécasse des bois	Woodcock	Waldschnepfe
<u>Gruiformes</u>			
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Foule macroule	Coot	Blässhuhn
<u>Columbiformes</u>			
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Pigeon ramier	Woodpigeon	Ringeltaube

ANNEXE II - PARTIE 2

	Français	Anglais	Allmand
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eider à duvet	Eider	Eiderente
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Harle huppé	Red-breasted Merganser	Mittelsäger
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Harle bièvre	Goosander	Gänsesäger
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Dindon/ Dinde sauvage	Wild Turkey	Wildtruthuhn
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Caille des blés	Quail	Wachtel
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Poule d'eau	Moorhen	Teichhuhn
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Tourterelle turque	Collared Turtle Dove	Türkentaube
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Tourterelle des bois	Turtle Dove	Turteltaube
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Pigeon columbin	Stock Dove	Hohltaube
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Râle d'eau	Water Rail	Wasserralle
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Vanneau hyppé	Lapwing	Kiebitz
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Mûtrier pie	Oystercatcher	Austern- fischer
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Courlis cendré	Curlew	Grosser Brach- vogel
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Courlis corlieu	Whimbrel	Regenbrachvogel
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Barge à queue noir	Black-tailed Godwit	Uferschnepfe
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Barge rousse	Bar-tailed Godwit	Phuhlschnepfe
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Chevalier arlequin	Spotted Redshank	Dunkler Wasser- läufer
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Chevalier gambette	Redshank	Rotschenkel
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Chevalier aboyeur	Greenshank	Grünschenkel
<i>Calidris canuta</i>	Bécasseau maubèche	Knot	Knutt

ANNEXE II - PARTIE 2.

	Belgique Belgie	R.F.A.	Danemark	France	Ireland	Italie	Luxembourg	Pays-Bas	U.K.
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	+	+	+		+		+	+	+
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	+	+	+				+	+	+
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>		+							
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	+	+		+		+			
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	+			+		+			+
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		+	+	+		+			+
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		+		+		+			+
<i>Columba oenas</i>		+		+					+
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				+		+			
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	+		+	+		+			
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Numenius arquata</i>			+	+	+	+			+
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Limosa limosa</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Tringa totanus</i>			+	+		+			+
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			+	+					+
<i>Calidris canuta</i>			+	+					

ANNEXE II - PARTIE 3

Français

Anglais

Allemand

	Français	Anglais	Allemand
<i>Columba livia</i>	Pigeon biset	Rock Dove	Felsentaube
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Goéland brun	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Heringsmöwe
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Goéland argenté	Herring Gull	Silbermöwe
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Goéland marin	Great Black-backed Gull	Mantelmöwe
<i>Carrulus glandarius</i>	Geai des chênes	Jay	Eichelhäher
<i>Pica pica</i>	Pie bavarde	Magpie	Elster
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Choucas des tours	Jackdaw	Dohle
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Corneille noire Corneille mantelée	Carrion Crow Hooded Crow	Rabenkrähe Nebelkrähe
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Corbeau freux	Rock	Saatkrähe
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Etourneau sansonnet	Starling	Star
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Moineau domestique	House Sparrow	Haussperling
<i>Passer italiae</i>	Moineau italien	Italian Sparrow	Italienischer Sperling
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Moineau friquet	Tree Sparrow	Feldsperling

ANNEXE III

	Français	Anglais	Allemand
Anas platyrhynchos	Canard colvert*	Mallard	Stockente
Lagopus lagopus	Lagopède des saules	Red Grouse	Moorschneehuhn
Alectoris rufa	Perdrix rouge	Red-Legged Partridge	Rothuhn
Perdix perdix	Perdrix grise	Partridge	Rebhuhn
Phasianus colchicus	Faisan de chasse	Pheasant	Fasan
Columba palumbus	Pigeon ramier	Woodpigeon	Ringeltaube