







# 2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country  
> Netherlands

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?  
> Ministry of Economic Affairs

Please list any other agencies that have provided input  
> Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra)

## **I(a). General Information**

Please enter the required information in the table below:

### **Party**

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 1 November 1983

Period covered

> May 2014 - April 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> The Netherlands and its overseas Caribbean territories of Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten (separate countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands) and the special Caribbean municipalities Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

### **Designated National Focal Point**

Full name of the institution

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Name and title of designated Focal Point

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### **Appointment to the Scientific Council**

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**Implementation**

**Competent Authority:**

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

**Relevant implemented legislation:**

> The Nature Conservation Act 2017 protects the nature areas, plant and animal species of the Netherlands. It's a new Act which is operative since 1 January 2017. It replaces three former Acts: the Nature Conservation Act 1998, the Flora and Fauna Act and the Forest Act. The provinces are responsible for nature conservation in their areas. National government remains responsible for the policy of the large waters and international policy.

For Policy and Legislation in the Caribbean Netherlands and Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten see the overview at the website of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance ([www.dcnanature.org](http://www.dcnanature.org)).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Policy and Legislation](#) - An overview of Policy Plans, Eilandsbesluiten etcetera which apply to the six Dutch Caribbean islands.

**Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:**

> Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")

Agreement of the BENELUX in relation to wildlife and protection of bird species 1972

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and the related International Whaling Commission 1977 (IWC)

Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) (the "Birds Directive")

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 ("Bern Convention")  
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region  
1983 ("Cartagena  
Convention"), and its Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and Wildlife 1990 (SPAW)  
Covenant for the Conservation and Management of Antarctic Living sources 1989  
Council Directive of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora  
(92/43/EEC) (the "Habitats Directive")  
The Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)  
The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ("World Heritage  
Convention" (WHC) of UNESCO)-- the Wadden Sea - a major stop over site for migratory birds- has been  
designated as a WHC site.  
The Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles 2001 (IAC)

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):  
> The Netherlands doesn't have one National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan but has integrated the CBD  
targets into several policy plans like the 'Nature Pact' (2013); the 'Nature Vision' (2014); the Nature Ambition  
Great Waters 2050 and beyond (2014); Noordzee 2050 (2014).  
In 2013 the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017 was released.

## **CMS Agreements/MoU**

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

### **Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

#### **Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Party

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## **EUROBATS (1994)**

Party

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### **ASCOBANS (1994)**

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## **ACAP (2001)**

**ACAP (2001)**

Non Range State

**Gorilla Agreement (2008)****Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Non Range State

**ACCOBAMS (2001)****ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Non Range State

**Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

**Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

**Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Non Range State

**Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Non-signatory Range State

**IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Non Range State

**Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Non Range State

**Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Non-signatory Range State

**West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non Range State

**Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Non Range State

**Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Non Range State

**Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Non Range State

## **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Non Range State

## **Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)**

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Non Range State

## **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Dugong MoU (2007)

Non Range State

## **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Non Range State

## **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Signatory

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## **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

## High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Non Range State

## Sharks MoU (2010)

### Sharks MoU (2010)

Signatory

## Competent authority

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## South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

### South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

Non Range State

## Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> none

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

> The Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs cooperate in the dossier team biodiversity.

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Natuurmonumenten – the largest non governmental site managing organisation  
Staatsbosbeheer – semi-independent government service for forest and nature management; largest site manager  
'Provinciale Landschappen', 12 regional trusts, site managing organisations each for one province  
Birdlife-Netherlands (Vogelbescherming Nederland)  
Wereldnatuurfonds/ WWF-Netherlands  
Natuur en Milieu/Society for Nature & Environment  
Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagers Vereniging: Royal Dutch Hunting Association  
SOVON: data collecting organisation for birds  
ANEMOON - foundation for research on sea animals  
RAVON - research on reptiles, amphibians and fish  
Zoogdiervereniging/Mammal Society  
Waddenvereniging - protection of the Wadden Sea  
Stichting De Noordzee - The North Sea Foundation  
Stichting Landschapsbeheer Nederland - protection of meadow birds  
KNNV - Royal Dutch Society for Nature Conservation - research on field biology in the Netherlands  
Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) (umbrella of nature park management organizations of all islands)  
Stichting Nationale Parken, Bonaire (STINAPA)  
Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) (research and monitoring of sea turtles on Bonaire)  
St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA) (monitoring of sea turtles and tropicbirds on St. Eustatius)  
Saba Conservation Foundation (collecting shark data on Saba Bank and around Saba, monitoring tropicbirds on Saba)  
Nature Foundation St. Maarten (monitoring of sea turtles, sharks and marine mammals on St. Maarten)  
Fundacion Parke Nacional Arikok  
Turtuga Aruba (monitoring of sea turtles)  
Aruba Birdlife Conservation (data collecting organisation for birds)  
Aruba Marine Mammal Foundation (research and monitoring of marine mammals)

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> Curacao: Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature (GMN)  
St. Maarten: Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure.  
Aruba: Ministry of Public Health, Veterinary Department and Ministry of Tourism, Transport and Labour, Department of Agriculture, Husbandry & Fisheries  
The Netherlands Antilles was an autonomous Caribbean country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It consisted of six islands: Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire (ABC Islands) off the coast of Venezuela and Saint Eustatius, Saba and Sint Maarten (SSS Islands) some 800-900 north-east of the ABC-islands.  
Aruba seceded in 1986 as a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the rest of the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved on 10-10-2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the other islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba) joining the Netherlands as "special municipalities", officially public bodies.

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Farmers and other private landowners take part in different nature management programmes. There are numerous nature management associations of farmers (agrarische natuurverenigingen).  
The Flamingo Sanctuary (Pekelmeer) on Bonaire is managed by Cargill Salt Company.  
Besides these specific examples for migratory species, there are many initiatives aimed at sustainable use of natural capital, which may (in)directly benefit migratory species (see websites attached).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Green Deals](#) - Green Deals between the national government, private sector, ngo's and knowledge institutes.

[Natural Capital](#) - Website with information on natural capital projects and the private sector.

[Natural Capital](#) - Brochure with 50 examples of the private sector involved in Natural Capital (with an indirect impact on migratory species)

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Interactions between farming and nature conservation and hence between farmers and their associations (including farmers' associations for nature management), nature conservation organisations and the government.

Interactions with the fisheries sector and by-catch of migratory species like sharks.

Interactions with civil aviation and the military sector on avoiding bird strikes

Interactions between IRO (consortium of offshore businesses) and Nogepe (consortium of oil- and gascompanies) on research on the impacts of under water noise on marine mammals and fish.

The Eel sector in cooperation with DUPAN (the Dutch Association of Eel traders, fish farmers and the organisation of professional fishermen) undertakes activities that contribute to a sustainable recovery of the Eel stocks in the Dutch and European inland waterways.

## **I(b). Information about involved Authorities**

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

### 1- Birds

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

### 2- Aquatic Mammals

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

### 3- Reptiles

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

### 4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

### 5- Fish

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> N.A.

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Other

> In the Netherlands, no particular obstacles are observed. EU Natura 2000 sites have been designated for the conservation of *Anser erythropus* and *Haliaeetus albicilla*, while all other Appendix I bird species for which the Netherlands are considered a range state, are generally rare or vagrant species in the Netherlands. The status of *Calidris canutus rufa* during migration in the Dutch Caribbean however is not clear. This means that the above listed potential migration obstacles can not be identified for this species.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Nothing particular, though the species *Calidris canutus rufa* might benefit from the implementation of nature management actions as planned in the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017, the designation of new Ramsar sites in Curacao (2013) and St. Maarten (2016), nature management activities at Ramsar Site Spaan Lagoen (Aruba 2016-2017) and the designation of more protected areas (2016 - 2017) in Aruba. The extent to which these sites may serve migratory birds is not clear as regular monitoring is lacking.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Nothing particular

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Assessment of the importance of the Caribbean islands as a stopover during migration of *Calidris canutus rufa* would require cooperation with other island states.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> No major pressures in the Netherlands. In the Caribbean habitat degradation may be a major pressure, though data are lacking.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> The important bird areas in the Netherlands, many of which are important for migration and wintering, have been designated as Ramsar sites and or Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000-management plans are being developed and implemented for the benefit of the species concerned.

In the Dutch Caribbean one new Ramsar site was designated in St. Maarten (Mullet Pond, 2016), while nature management actions were carried out at Ramsar Site Spaans Lagoen in Aruba (2016-2017). New nature conservation areas on Aruba are planned for (2016/2017).

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> The Vogelbalans 2014 by NGO SOVON (Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology) described the general positive impact of nature management actions on wetlands and (migratory) waterbirds in the Netherlands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Vogelbalans 2014; Thema Wetlands - Status and trends of wetlands and waterbirds](#)

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> The nature goals and threats on the Caribbean islands are high. Budget constraints in past years generally limited the amount of actions that could be taken. Nevertheless, lots of studies have been carried out in recent years to assess the status and trends of biodiversity and threats in the Caribbean (for an overview see



www.dcbd.nl).

Lots of research and inventories have been done however to

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

The Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database - Database with scientific documents on biodiversity of all Dutch Caribbean islands.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Nothing particular.

## 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Acrocephalus paludicola*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Aquatic Warbler - Waterrietzanger

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> The Aquatic Warbler is a rare non-breeding migratory bird in the Netherlands.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- stable

> The species remains rare in the Netherlands. The Netherlands are just outside the breeding range which westernmost border lies in Northeast Germany. Migrating birds can be seen in low numbers, mainly between late July and late August.

- not known
- unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Monitoring

> Species of Sovon BSP. BSP means Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systematically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare or vagrant species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA, www.dutchbirding.nl).

- Other

> No particular activities for this rare species. However, it may benefit from the substantial nature management measures carried out for related species.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> The species is outside its breeding range. However, it may benefit from nature management measures that have been implemented for related species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### Species name: *Anas formosa*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> *Anas formosa* is a vagrant species in the Netherlands. It was not seen during this reporting period. It was last

seen on January 1st 2014.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ditribution of Baikal Teals in the Netherlands](#) - Ditribution of *Anas formosa* in the Netherlands (SOVON Vogelatlas)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> The Baikal Teal is a vagrant species in the Netherlands

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> The Baikal Teal is a vagrant species in the Netherlands

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> No specific monitoring, but if it's observed it will most probably be registered at [www.dutchavifauna.nl](http://www.dutchavifauna.nl) and [www.waarneming.nl](http://www.waarneming.nl). The latter is a website where observers can register encounters with species.

Other

> No specific activities for the species, as it's vagrant in the Netherlands. However, it may benefit from all nature management measures that are carried out for the benefit of water bird species in general.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> The species is vagrant in the Netherlands

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Nothing particular as it is vagrant.

### **Species name: *Anser erythropus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon

Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2016. Watervogels in Nederland in 2014/2015. Sovon rapport 2016/54, RWS-rapport BM 16.15. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Distribution of Lesser White-fronted Geese in the Netherlands](#) - Distribution of *Anser Erythropus* in the Netherlands (SOVON Vogelatlas)

[Watervogels in Nederland 2014-2015](#) - Trends of water birds species in the Netherlands

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Lesser White-fronted Goose (Dwerggans) is a regular winter visitor in The Netherlands, but its numbers are decreasing. In winter 2014-2015 max. 49 individuals were seen. Similar as the year before, but substantially less in the years before that. In 2012/13 a decline was observed in line with reports from Sweden of losses on the breeding grounds. Predation by Sea eagles is an important factor.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sovon.nl - Sterke afname Dwerggans - 2013-10-31 \(1\).pdf](#) - Decrease of Lesser White-fronted Geese due to predation by Sea eagles in Sweden.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

> Stable compared to last reporting period.

From the six traditional staging and wintering sites in 2005, only three are still regularly used. The other sites were abandoned without obvious reason. Like during last reporting period, there's a trend towards concentration in two sites. Both are EU Natura 2000 sites, the Oudeland van Strijen (province of Zuid-Holland) and the polders near Petten (province of Noord-Holland) that have been designated for the species. Two

released birds from Sweden have also been observed in Steenderen (province of Gelderland) and Vlijmen (province of Noord-Brabant).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Monitoring within BSP project. BSP means Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systematically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare or vagrant species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA, [www.dutchbirding.nl](http://www.dutchbirding.nl)).

Habitat restoration

> Several sites have been designated as Natura 2000 sites for the species. Management plans are confirmed or underway.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring and habitat management.

### **Species name: Aythya nyroca**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon

Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2016. Watervogels in Nederland in 2014/2015. Sovon rapport 2016/54, RWS-rapport BM 16.15. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

The species *Aythya nyroca* (Witoogeend) is part of the BSP project (see website) run by Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird Research Organisation Netherlands).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Watervogels in Nederland 2014/2015 - Watervogels in Nederland 2014/2015 \(SOVON\)](#)

[Distribution of Ferruginous Duck in the Netherlands - Witoogeend](#)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Very rare species

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Species can be observed whole year in wetlands across the country, though generally in very low numbers.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Species of the BSP. BSP means Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systematically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare or vagrant species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA, [www.dutchbirding.nl](http://www.dutchbirding.nl)).

Other

> No specific activities for the species, as it's too rare in the Netherlands. However, it may benefit from all nature management measures that are carried out for the benefit of water bird species in general.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> The species is too rare.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring within BSP of SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland.

**Species name: Branta ruficollis**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2016. Watervogels in Nederland in 2014/2015. Sovon rapport 2016/54, RWS-rapport BM 16.15. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Distribution of Red-breasted Goose in the Netherlands - Roodhalsgans

Watervogels in Nederland 2014-2015 - Watervogels in Nederland 2014-2015 (SOVON)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> The species is wintering in very low numbers in the Netherlands.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> Mainly observed in feeding areas in the Southwest- and Northwest of the Netherlands.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> The species is part of the BSP. BSP means Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systematically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare or vagrant species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA, [www.dutchbirding.nl](http://www.dutchbirding.nl)).

Other

> The species is mostly observed with other goose species. It probably benefits from nature management measures that have been applied for other goose species.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring in BSP of SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland

**Species name: Emberiza aureola**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sightings of Yellow-breasted Bunting in the Netherlands - Wilgengors (Dutch Avifauna)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing

- stable
- not known
- unclear

> *Emberiza aureola* is a rare vagrant species in the Netherlands. It was last seen in 2010.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> *Emberiza aureola* is a rare vagrant species in the Netherlands

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Monitoring

> If in the Netherlands it will probably be observed by the numerous birdwatchers and registered at the website [www.waarneming.nl](http://www.waarneming.nl)

- Other

> No particular activities for the species as it's rare and vagrant. However, it may benefit from the substantial nature management measures carried out for related species.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> It's a rare vagrant species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### Species name: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Hornman M., Hustings F., Koffijberg K., Klaassen O., van Winden E., Sovon Ganzen- en Zwanenwerkgroep & Soldaat L. 2016. Watervogels in Nederland in 2014/2015. Sovon rapport 2016/54, RWS-rapport BM 16.15. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Watervogels in Nederland 2014-2015](#) - Watervogels in Nederland 2014-2015 (SOVON)

[Distribution of White-tailed Eagle in the Netherlands](#) - Zeearend (SOVON Vogelatlas)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing

> The number of breeding pairs is gradually increasing till currently 4 pairs in four separate sites. The number of non-breeding (wintering) birds increased significantly past 15 years.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing

> The first breeding pair of White-tailed eagles was observed in 2006 in the Oostvaardersplassen and continued to breed successfully every year since. The number of breeding pairs in the Netherlands gradually increases till currently four nests in four separate sites: Oostvaardersplassen, Lauwersmeer, Bisbosch and Roggebotzand.

Breeding and non-breeding birds are mainly restricted to the large wetland areas in the South- and North-Western part of the Netherlands

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Monitoring

> The species is part of the Sovon Meetnet broedvogels en Meetnet Watervogels (Sovon monitoring program on breeding birds and water birds)

- Education/awareness rising

> The White-tailed eagle is one of the species in the popular webcam project 'Beleef de Lente' (Experience Spring) which allows to observe the nesting eagles through internet. See:

<http://www.beleefdelente.nl/vogel/zeearend>

Habitat restoration

> EU Natura 2000 sites have been designated for the conservation of the species. Natura 2000 management plans have been implemented or are underway.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring and implementation of Natura 2000 management plans.

### **Species name: Puffinus mauretanicus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> The species Puffinus mauretanicus (Vale Pijlstormvogel) is part of the BSP project (see website) run by SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird Research Organisation Netherlands)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Distribution of Balearic Shearwater in the Netherlands](#) - Vale Pijlstormvogel (SOVON)

[Distribution of Balearic Shearwater in the Netherlands](#) - Vale Pijlstormvogel (SOVON, Vogelatlas)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Species is rare and only occurs in low numbers.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Quite rare non-breeding species along Dutch coast in the period June-October (mainly July-September).

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> The species is part of the BSP project. BSP means Bijzondere Soorten Project (Rare Species Project). The project started in 1989 and collects any records of species that are too rare in the Netherlands to monitor systematically. The purpose is to monitor developments in numbers and distribution of rare or vagrant species. The species list is agreed with the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA, [www.dutchbirding.nl](http://www.dutchbirding.nl)).

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring within BSP.

### **Species name: Calidris canutus rufa**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY

SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> The population size is not clear (yet) but the salinas on the Dutch Caribbean Islands and the salt works on Bonaire are an important stopover for relatively high numbers of many migratory species.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> The population size is not clear (yet) but the salinas on the Dutch Caribbean Islands and the salt works on Bonaire are an important stopover for relatively high numbers of many migratory species.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Designation of Ramsar site Mullet pond at St. Maarten.

Aruba Government confirmed that 16 nature areas, among which several salina's and other wetland areas important for migratory birds, will be added to the Arikok National Park.

- Monitoring

> Twenty-seven participants from all 6 Dutch Caribbean islands took part in BirdsCaribbean's four-day CWC Training Workshop, held at CARMABI Foundation's headquarters, Piscadara, Curaçao, 13-16 January 2015. Yearly monitoring of migratory birds has started.

- Education/awareness rising

> Each year the Dutch Caribbean islands celebrate the migration of birds. Thanks to the support of Birds Caribbean and Environment for the Americas, the parks and conservation organisations of the Dutch Caribbean are equipped with some of the latest and greatest bird education materials to support their migratory bird day events. On St. Eustatius (Statia), for example, bird lessons were held with grades 5 and 6 from each primary school. These "bird lessons" are now one of the most popular lessons offered by nature conservation NGO STENAPA. The Statia Junior Ranger after school program was able to conduct a migratory bird activity in the field.

- Habitat protection
- Habitat restoration

> Restoration of Ramsar site Spaans Lagoen at Aruba in 2016/2017.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring.

### **Species name: *Calidris pusilla***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

> The population size is not clear (yet) but the salinas on the Dutch Caribbean Islands and the salt works on Bonaire are an important stopover for relatively high numbers of many migratory species.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

> The population size is not clear (yet) but the salinas on the Dutch Caribbean Islands and the salt works on Bonaire are an important stopover for relatively high numbers of many migratory species.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Designation of Ramsar site Mullet pond at St. Maarten.

Aruba Government confirmed that 16 nature areas, among which several salina's and other wetland areas important for migratory birds, will be added to the Arikok National Park.

Monitoring

> Twenty-seven participants from all 6 Dutch Caribbean islands took part in BirdsCaribbean's four-day CWC Training Workshop, held at CARMABI Foundation's headquarters, Piscadara, Curaçao, 13-16 January 2015. Yearly monitoring of migratory birds has started.

Education/awareness rising

> Each year the Dutch Caribbean islands celebrate the migration of birds. Thanks to the support of Birds Caribbean and Environment for the Americas, the parks and conservation organisations of the Dutch Caribbean are equipped with some of the latest and greatest bird education materials to support their migratory bird day events. On St. Eustatius (Statia), for example, bird lessons were held with grades 5 and 6 from each primary school. These "bird lessons" are now one of the most popular lessons offered by nature conservation NGO STENAPA. The Statia Junior Ranger after school program was able to conduct a migratory bird activity in the field.

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

> Restoration of Ramsar site Spaans Lagoen at Aruba in 2016/2017.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> N.A.

## 2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

### 2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> N.A.

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

By-catch

Collision with fishing traffic

Pollution



Other

> Human activity in the North Sea is increasing, involving, for example, increasingly more motorized cargo shipping, and rapidly expanding construction and operation of oil platforms and wind farms. Furthermore, the North Sea is used on a large scale for military purposes, fisheries, and the extraction of sand. These human activities lead among others to bycatch, collisions and an increase of unnatural underwater sound sources at places where the soundscape used to include natural sound sources only. There is growing concern about the potentially harmful impact of these anthropogenic sounds on migration, habitat use, and/or reproduction of marine mammals and fish. The obstacles are summarized in the attached ASCOBANS National Report of The Netherlands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[ASCOBANS National Report of The Netherlands 2015](#) - List of studies on anthropogenic noise, ship strike incidents, pollution and hazardous substances, and bycatch.

[PhD studies on the impacts of underwater noise on marine animals](#) - PhD studies on the impacts of underwater noise prove negative impacts on marine fish and marine mammals

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> The licensing regime for wind turbine parks has been adjusted with the adoption of the new (2015) Offshore Wind Energy Act (Wet Wind op Zee). New conditions have been set for the driving of wind turbine piles in so called plot decisions ('kavel besluiten') in order to avoid negative impacts on marine life. Conditions could be changed based on new insights from seismic research in the EEZ requires licenses from the Nature Conservation Act and the Flora and fauna Act accompanied with mitigation measures to avoid impacts of underwater noise on marine fauna.

In 2014 IMO has adopted (non-mandatory) Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise from Commercial Shipping). This is a recommendation for new ships.

The use of sonar has been regulated in the prescription Commando Zeestrijdkrachten MWC 320 'Responsible use of active sonar' which aims to minimize the impacts of submarine-fighting-sonar on sea mammals.

The Code of Conduct for clearing of explosives at sea by the Ministry of Defence describes measures to avoid significant impacts on marine fauna (see website attached).

Research on the distribution and consequences of by-catch, contaminants and underwater noise on the Harbour porpoise.

Nature management plans for the Waddensea and three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

Policy document for the North Sea 2016-2021.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Navy saves marine mammals from explosion](#) - The Royal Netherlands Navy saves marine mammals from explosion

[Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary](#) - Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the islands of Saba and Bonaire.

[Beleidsnota Noordzee 2016 - 2021](#) - Policy for the North Sea 2016 - 2021

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> The designation of marine sanctuaries, impacts assessment studies and policy documents can be considered a success. Future species monitoring studies will indicate whether the actions have been successful.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> International cooperation with other North Sea or Caribbean countries, like the cooperation between the the French Agoa Sanctuary and the Dutch Caribbean islands on marine mammal surveys and the impacts of under water noise.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> The increasing human use of the North Sea (shipping, fishing, wind parks, oil platforms etc.) and the associated disturbance (underwater noise a.o.) seems to be a major obstacle. Research on the extend of the impact is ongoing.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Nature management plans for the Waddensea and three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the

designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

For further actions see the ASCOBANS National Report for the Netherlands (2015).

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Nature management plans for marine Nature 2000-management plans include zoning measures or mitigation measures to minimize impacts on marine wildlife. Monitoring data will eventually reveal the progress / success of the actions taken.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Stakeholder participation may delay action being taken, like the designation and management of Natura 2000-sites.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Nothing particular.

## 2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Balaenoptera borealis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sei Whale - Noordse Vinvis

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> It's a vagrant species in the Netherlands. The status in the Caribbean is not clear.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Nature management plans for three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

Monitoring

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal species in the Dutch Caribbean and The Netherlands. Marine mammal monitoring is generally conducted by aerial surveys and through sighting networks. More recently Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings in the Caribbean:

The St. Maarten Nature Foundation launched the Marine Mammal Monitoring project in 2011, which takes place every year from February to May, and is a wide scale census of all marine mammals found within the

territorial waters of St. Maarten/St. Martin.

Both the Saba Conservation Foundation and the St. Eustatius National Parks foundation participate in bi-annual joint surveys of marine mammals coordinated by the French "Agoa" marine mammal sanctuary. PAM noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings. The first MARU noise logger was placed in 2011 and from 2015 onwards more AMAR noise loggers have been deployed including loggers deployed by NOAA in Guadeloupe, St Martin and Aruba. Two PAM noise loggers were placed on the Saba Bank, one on the north eastern tip and the other on the south eastern part of the bank.

Port sampling was carried out to assess occurrence of species (Scheidat, M.S., Boman, E., Devaasuren, N. Geelhoed, S. & de Graaf, M. (2015) Monitoring cetacean occurrence in coastal waters of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius & Bonaire) using port sampling. IMARES Report C038/15.)

Dutch waters are surveyed yearly for marine mammals by Imares Wageningen UR. (like: Geelhoed SCV, Lagerveld S, Verdaat JP, 2015. Marine mammal surveys in Dutch waters in 2015. Research Report IMARES Wageningen UR - Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies, Report No. C189/15).

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

> The species is on the National Red List (2009)

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> No actions specifically aimed for the species as it is only vagrant.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### **Species name: Balaenoptera musculus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Blue Whale](#) - Blauwe Vinvis

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Only incidental strandings in the Netherlands. Last recorded stranding in the Netherlands dates back to 1840. Situation in Caribbean is not clear.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Nature management plans for three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

Monitoring

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal species in the Dutch Caribbean and The Netherlands. Marine mammal monitoring is generally conducted by aerial surveys and through sighting networks. More recently Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings in the Caribbean:

The St. Maarten Nature Foundation launched the Marine Mammal Monitoring project in 2011, which takes place every year from February to May, and is a wide scale census of all marine mammals found within the

territorial waters of St. Maarten/St.Martin.

Both the Saba Conservation Foundation and the St., Eustatius National Parks foundation participate in bi-annual joint surveys of marine mammals coordinated by the French "Agoa" marine mammal sanctuary. PAM noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings. The first MARU noise logger was placed in 2011 and from 2015 onwards more AMAR noise loggers have been deployed including loggers deployed by NOAA in Guadeloupe, St Martin and Aruba. Two PAM noise loggers were placed on the Saba Bank, one on the north eastern tip and the other on the south eastern part of the bank.

Port sampling was carried out to assess occurrence of species (Scheidat, M.S., Boman, E., Devaasuren, N. Geelhoed, S. & de Graaf, M. (2015) Monitoring cetacean occurrence in coastal waters of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius & Bonaire) using port sampling. IMARES Report C038/15.)

Dutch waters are surveyed yearly for marine mammals by Imares Wageningen UR. (like: Geelhoed SCV, Lagerveld S, Verdaat JP, 2015. Marine mammal surveys in Dutch waters in 2015. Research Report IMARES Wageningen UR - Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies, Report No. C189/15).

Education / awareness rising

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> It's a vagrant species

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### **Species name: Balaenoptera physalus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Fin Whale - Gewone Vinvis

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> It's a vagrant species in the Netherlands.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> It's a vagrant species

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Nature management plans for three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

Monitoring

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal species in the Dutch Caribbean and The Netherlands. Marine mammal monitoring is generally conducted by aerial surveys and through sighting networks. More recently Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings in the Caribbean:

The St. Maarten Nature Foundation launched the Marine Mammal Monitoring project in 2011, which takes

place every year from February to May, and is a wide scale census of all marine mammals found within the territorial waters of St. Maarten/St. Martin.

Both the Saba Conservation Foundation and the St. Eustatius National Parks foundation participate in bi-annual joint surveys of marine mammals coordinated by the French "Agoa" marine mammal sanctuary. PAM noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings. The first MARU noise logger was placed in 2011 and from 2015 onwards more AMAR noise loggers have been deployed including loggers deployed by NOAA in Guadeloupe, St Martin and Aruba. Two PAM noise loggers were placed on the Saba Bank, one on the north eastern tip and the other on the south eastern part of the bank.

Port sampling was carried out to assess occurrence of species (Scheidat, M.S., Boman, E., Devaasuren, N. Geelhoed, S. & de Graaf, M. (2015) Monitoring cetacean occurrence in coastal waters of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius & Bonaire) using port sampling. IMARES Report C038/15.)

Dutch waters are surveyed yearly for marine mammals by Imares Wageningen UR. (like: Geelhoed SCV, Lagerveld S, Verdaat JP, 2015. Marine mammal surveys in Dutch waters in 2015. Research Report IMARES Wageningen UR - Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies, Report No. C189/15).

Species protection

> The species is on the National Red List (2009).

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> It's a vagrant species.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### **Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The Humpbacks are Back!](#) - Bionews of Humpback Whales in the Dutch Caribbean

[Saba Bank: Marine Mammals](#) - Intensive use of the Saba Bank by Humpback whales during the winter calving season.

[Humpback Whale](#) - Bultrug

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> The population size is not known but the species is known to use the Saba Bank as a calving area. It migrates around the islands, especially the Windward islands.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Humpback whales can be observed around both the Windward and Leeward Dutch islands in the Caribbean. Surveys suggest that the species is more common around the windward islands.

In the Netherlands, the number of sightings is increasing in recent years, but the species remains rare.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Nature management plans for three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba

and Bonaire.

Monitoring

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal species in the Dutch Caribbean and The Netherlands. Marine mammal monitoring is generally conducted by aerial surveys and through sighting networks. More recently Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings in the Caribbean:

The St. Maarten Nature Foundation launched the Marine Mammal Monitoring project in 2011, which takes place every year from February to May, and is a wide scale census of all marine mammals found within the territorial waters of St. Maarten/St.Martin.

Both the Saba Conservation Foundation and the St. Eustatius National Parks foundation participate in bi-annual joint surveys of marine mammals coordinated by the French "Agoa" marine mammal sanctuary. PAM noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings. The first MARU noise logger was placed in 2011 and from 2015 onwards more AMAR noise loggers have been deployed including loggers deployed by NOAA in Guadeloupe, St Martin and Aruba. Two PAM noise loggers were placed on the Saba Bank, one on the north eastern tip and the other on the south eastern part of the bank.

Port sampling was carried out to assess occurrence of species (Scheidat, M.S., Boman, E., Devaasuren, N. Geelhoed, S. & de Graaf, M. (2015) Monitoring cetacean occurrence in coastal waters of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius & Bonaire) using port sampling. IMARES Report C038/15.)

Dutch waters are surveyed yearly for marine mammals by Imares Wageningen UR. (like: Geelhoed SCV, Lagerveld S, Verdaat JP, 2015. Marine mammal surveys in Dutch waters in 2015. Research Report IMARES Wageningen UR - Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies, Report No. C189/15).

Species protection

> The species is on the National Red List (2009).

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring activities.

## Species name: *Physeter macrocephalus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Saba Bank: Marine Mammals](#) - Marine mammals recorded on the Saba Bank

[Sperm Whale](#) - Potvis

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> The species is known from the North Sea and the Caribbean, but the (probably low) numbers are not clear.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Common seasonal visitor around the islands of the Dutch Caribbean. Often observed from Saba and St. Eustatius.

It's a vagrant species in the Netherlands. The North Sea is actually too shallow for the species.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Nature management plans for three Natura 2000-sites in the North Sea coastal zone (Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Noordzeekustzone) were adopted in 2016/2017. The final steps for the designation of three marine Natura 2000-sites in the EEZ (Friese Front, Doggerbank, Klaverbank) was started on 15 June 2016. Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

Monitoring

> No specific species monitoring, but general monitoring of sea mammal species in the Dutch Caribbean and The Netherlands. Marine mammal monitoring is generally conducted by aerial surveys and through sighting networks. More recently Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings in the Caribbean:

The St. Maarten Nature Foundation launched the Marine Mammal Monitoring project in 2011, which takes place every year from February to May, and is a wide scale census of all marine mammals found within the territorial waters of St. Maarten/St.Martin.

Both the Saba Conservation Foundation and the St. Eustatius National Parks foundation participate in bi-annual joint surveys of marine mammals coordinated by the French "Agoa" marine mammal sanctuary.

PAM noise recorders have been deployed to detect whale soundings. The first MARU noise logger was placed in 2011 and from 2015 onwards more AMAR noise loggers have been deployed including loggers deployed by NOAA in Guadeloupe, St Martin and Aruba. Two PAM noise loggers were placed on the Saba Bank, one on the north eastern tip and the other on the south eastern part of the bank.

Port sampling was carried out to assess occurrence of species (Scheidat, M.S., Boman, E., Devaasuren, N. Geelhoed, S. & de Graaf, M. (2015) Monitoring cetacean occurrence in coastal waters of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius & Bonaire) using port sampling. IMARES Report C038/15.)

Dutch waters are surveyed yearly for marine mammals by Imares Wageningen UR. (like: Geelhoed SCV, Lagerveld S, Verdaat JP, 2015. Marine mammal surveys in Dutch waters in 2015. Research Report IMARES Wageningen UR - Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies, Report No. C189/15).

Species protection

> The species is on the National Red List (2009).

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continuation of monitoring activities.

## **Species name: Eubalaena glacialis (North Atlantic)**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Northern Right Whale - Noordkaper

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> The species is a rare vagrant in the Netherlands. It has not been recorded from the Dutch Caribbean.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Other

> Registration of the species during surveys and in occasion of strandings, if any.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> It's a rare vagrant species

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> N.A.

### 3. REPTILES

#### 3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

By-catch

Pollution

Other

> -

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) takes part in an annual cleanup with local partner SELIBON to ensure that Klein Bonaire's nesting beaches are free of trash and debris. This gives nesting female turtles clear access to nest sites. Turtle hatchlings also benefit, gaining safe access to the sea.

The Fishing Line Project of STCB aims to protect sea turtles from entanglement in discarded fishing line, hooks, nets and other debris found on Bonaire's coral reefs.

Dive Friends Bonaire organises quarterly clean-up dives of the reefs.

Curacao banned gill net practices per May 2014.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Many cubic meters of plastic debris has been removed during the clean-up activities, but the exact amount is not clear.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Waste management systems and sewage water treatment.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Collection of eggs

Destruction of nesting beaches

Other

> Fishing gear entanglement, illegal harvesting, coastal development, marine pollution and climate change which impacts temperatures on nesting beaches and induces sea level rise on nesting beaches.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Protection and monitoring of nesting beaches on St. Maarten, (Dermochelys, Chelonia, Eretmochelys), St. Eustatius (Dermochelys, Chelonia and occasionally Eretmochelys), Bonaire (Eretmochelys, Caretta and Chelonia), Curacao (Eretmochelys, Chelonia) and Aruba (Dermochelys, Chelonia, Caretta and Eretmochelys). Protection of nesting beaches. Participation in regional cooperation for the protection of sea turtles through the inter-American Sea Turtle Convention.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sea Turtle Conservation on Curacao](#)

[Sea Turtle Conservation by TurtugAruba on Aruba](#)

[Sea Turtle Conservation by Nature Foundation St. Maarten](#)

[Sea Turtle Conservation by STENAPA \(St. Eustatius\)](#)

[Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire \(STCB\)](#)

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Estimates of clutch size and hatch success suggest that nearly 8,170 sea turtles hatched on the beaches of Bonaire and Klein Bonaire during 2015, including some 5,170 hawksbills, 1,700 loggerheads and 1,300 green



turtles.

A moderate increase of sea turtle nests on Bonaire during past 15 years. Data on turtle nests from other islands are too low to indicate a trend.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Moderate increase of sea turtle nests on Bonaire  
Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire: 2015 technical report

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Lack of funding and capacity mainly, but also plans for coastal development.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Funding for NGO-run sea turtle monitoring and conservation programs.

### **3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles**

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

#### **Species name: Caretta caretta**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website RAVON Verspreidingsatlas Reptielen (Distribution Atlas Reptile, Amphibian and Fish Conservation Netherlands)

See website Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database (DCBD)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sea Turtle publications Dutch Caribbean - Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database  
Loggerhead Turtle - Dikkopschildpad

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> Nesting numbers are low

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known

> -

- unclear

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Satellite tracking by STCB

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Some 16 nature areas, among which areas beneficial for sea turtles, will be incorporated in the Arikok National Park on Aruba in 2017.

- Monitoring

> Aruba: Turtugaruba Foundation monitors sea turtle activity during the year, especially during the nesting season (March – July).

Bonaire: Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire conducts standardized in-water surveys and tagging programmes to gather information on sea turtles in the waters surrounding Bonaire. During the nesting season (from April to January), STCB staff and volunteers patrol the beaches most used by turtles, recording signs of nesting and hatching, as well as monitoring the safety status of nests. Satellite tracking is also used to track the movements of sea turtles.

Curaçao: The development of a monitoring program to assess the number of nesting and in-water sea turtles of Curaçao began in early 2014.

St. Eustatius: St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation monitors Green, Hawksbill and Leatherback turtles on Zeelandia Beach and elsewhere on the island. In collaboration with DCNA and the Nature Foundation Sint Maarten, they also do satellite tracking of nesting Green and Hawksbill turtles.

St. Maarten: Nature Foundation monitors sea turtle nests on the island's beaches. Sea Turtle Watch Group, a volunteer programme in which volunteers help with beach monitoring, helps encourage community participation.

Education/awareness rising

> Awareness raising by all Turtle Conservation NGO's. STCB also serves as a regional leader for sea turtle conservation.

Species protection

> Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation Caribbean Netherlands.

Habitat protection

> Shete Boka protected area, Curaçao;

Klein Bonaire Protected Area, Lac Bay Ramsar Area, Bonaire, Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ongoing clean-up campaigns, monitoring, education and awareness programs etc.

## **Species name: Chelonia mydas**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website RAVON Verspreidingsatlas Reptielen (Distribution Atlas Reptile, Amphibian and Fish Conservation Netherlands)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sea Turtle publications Dutch Caribbean](#) - Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database

[Green Sea Turtle](#) - Groene Zeeschildpad of Soepschildpad

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

> In 2015 13 nest were recorded on Bonaire and some 1300 hatchlings were recorded. The population size, also from the other islands is not clear.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

> A vagrant species in the Netherlands but a common species in the Dutch Caribbean.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Satellite tracking by STCB](#)

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) conducts following ongoing research: nesting beach monitoring, foraging ground surveys, presence of disease (like fibropapillomatosis), satellite tracking and turtle strandings. Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org,

website <http://www.bonaireturtles.org/>

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Some 16 nature areas, among which areas beneficial for sea turtles, will be incorporated in the Arikok National Park on Aruba in 2017.

Monitoring

> Aruba: Turtugaruba Foundation monitors sea turtle activity during the year, especially during the nesting season (March – July).

Bonaire: Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire conducts standardized in-water surveys and tagging programmes to gather information on sea turtles in the waters surrounding Bonaire. During the nesting season (from April to January), STCB staff and volunteers patrol the beaches most used by turtles, recording signs of nesting and hatching, as well as monitoring the safety status of nests. Satellite tracking is also used to track the movements of sea turtles.

Curaçao: The development of a monitoring program to assess the number of nesting and in-water sea turtles of Curaçao began in early 2014.

St. Eustatius: St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation monitors Green, Hawksbill and Leatherback turtles on Zeelandia Beach and elsewhere on the island. In collaboration with DCNA and the Nature Foundation Sint Maarten, they also do satellite tracking of nesting Green and Hawksbill turtles .

St. Maarten: Nature Foundation monitors sea turtle nests on the island's beaches. Sea Turtle Watch Group, a volunteer programme in which volunteers help with beach monitoring, helps encourage community participation.

Education/awareness rising

> Awareness raising by all Turtle Conservation NGO's. STCB also serves as a regional leader for sea turtle conservation.

Species protection

> Nothing new. Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation Caribbean Netherlands.

Habitat protection

> Shete Boka protected area, Curaçao;

Klein Bonaire Protected Area, Lac Bay Ramsar Area, Bonaire, Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ongoing clean-up campaigns, monitoring, education and awareness programs etc.

### **Species name: Dermochelys coriacea**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website RAVON Verspreidingsatlas Reptielen (Distribution Atlas Reptile, Amphibian and Fish Conservation Netherlands)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sea Turtle publications Dutch Caribbean](#) - Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database

[Leatherback Turtle](#) - Lederschildpad

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

> A rare vagrant species in the Netherlands. Rare in the Dutch Caribbean.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Sea Turtle satellite tracking in St. Eustatius

STENAPA, Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org,

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Some 16 nature areas, among which areas beneficial for sea turtles, will be incorporated in the Arikok National Park on Aruba in 2017.

Monitoring

> Aruba: Turtugaruba Foundation monitors sea turtle activity during the year, especially during the nesting season (March – July).

Bonaire: Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire conducts standardized in-water surveys and tagging programmes to gather information on sea turtles in the waters surrounding Bonaire. During the nesting season (from April to January), STCB staff and volunteers patrol the beaches most used by turtles, recording signs of nesting and hatching, as well as monitoring the safety status of nests. Satellite tracking is also used to track the movements of sea turtles.

Curaçao: The development of a monitoring program to assess the number of nesting and in-water sea turtles of Curaçao began in early 2014.

St. Eustatius: St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation monitors Green, Hawksbill and Leatherback turtles on Zeelandia Beach and elsewhere on the island. In collaboration with DCNA and the Nature Foundation Sint Maarten, they also do satellite tracking of nesting Green and Hawksbill turtles .

St. Maarten: Nature Foundation monitors sea turtle nests on the island's beaches. Sea Turtle Watch Group, a volunteer programme in which volunteers help with beach monitoring, helps encourage community participation.

Education/awareness rising

> Awareness raising by all Turtle Conservation NGO's. STCB also serves as a regional leader for sea turtle conservation.

Species protection

> Nothing new. Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation Caribbean Netherlands.

Habitat protection

> patrolling of nesting beach, Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ongoing clean-up campaigns, monitoring, education and awareness programs etc.

### **Species name: *Eretmochelys imbricata***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sea Turtle Publications Dutch Caribbean](#) - Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Satellite tracking by STCB

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) conducts following ongoing research: nesting beach monitoring, foraging ground surveys, presence of disease (like fibropapillomatosis), satellite tracking and turtle strandings. In an attempt to learn more about the behavioural patterns and habitat use of Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) at Lac Bay, Bonaire, Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) performed abundance surveys and deployed dataloggers on the carapace of four Hawksbill turtles in 2012. Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org, website <http://www.bonaireturtles.org/>

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Some 16 nature areas, among which areas beneficial for sea turtles, will be incorporated in the Arikok National Park on Aruba in 2017.

Monitoring

> Aruba: Turtugaruba Foundation monitors sea turtle activity during the year, especially during the nesting season (March - July).

Bonaire: Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire conducts standardized in-water surveys and tagging programmes to gather information on sea turtles in the waters surrounding Bonaire. During the nesting season (from April to January), STCB staff and volunteers patrol the beaches most used by turtles, recording signs of nesting and hatching, as well as monitoring the safety status of nests. Satellite tracking is also used to track the movements of sea turtles.

Curaçao: The development of a monitoring program to assess the number of nesting and in-water sea turtles of Curaçao began in early 2014.

St. Eustatius: St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation monitors Green, Hawksbill and Leatherback turtles on Zeelandia Beach and elsewhere on the island. In collaboration with DCNA and the Nature Foundation Sint Maarten, they also do satellite tracking of nesting Green and Hawksbill turtles .

St. Maarten: Nature Foundation monitors sea turtle nests on the island's beaches. Sea Turtle Watch Group, a volunteer programme in which volunteers help with beach monitoring, helps encourage community participation.

Education/awareness rising

> Awareness raising by all Turtle Conservation NGO's. STCB also serves as a regional leader for sea turtle conservation. In October 2012 STCB executed an in-water turtle assessment in St. Maarten with the Nature Foundation St. Maarten, demonstrating the strength of the regional alliance.

Species protection

> Nothing new. Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten Nature Ordinances, Framework act nature management and conservation Caribbean Netherlands.

Habitat protection

> Shete Boka protected Area, Curaçao; Lac Bay Ramsar Area, Bonaire; Klein Bonaire Protected Area; Parke Nacional Arikok protected area, Aruba

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ongoing clean-up campaigns, monitoring, education and awareness programs etc.

## 4. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

### 4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Nothing particular

1a. If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species:

Lack of information

Wind turbines

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Nothing particular. The only terrestrial Appendix I species is a (vagrant) bat on the Dutch Caribbean Islands.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Nothing particular

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Nothing particular

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Lack of information

Other

> Urbanisation and disturbance of caves (by visiting tourists).

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger terrestrial mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> A report on the State of Nature in the Caribbean Netherlands is currently under reconstruction. Caves, as habitat for bat species, is one of the habitats to be described on conservation status, threats and management actions.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> DCNA, 2014. Bats Recaptured in Venezuela. BioNews 15 – April 2014.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Capacity and funding

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Cooperation between range states.

## 4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Tadarida brasiliensis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Hugh H. Genoways, Peter A. Larsen, Scott C. Pedersen, and Jeffrey J. Huebschman, 2007. Bats of Saba, Netherlands Antilles: a zoogeographic perspective; Acta Chiropterologica 9(1): 97-114.

Jongman, R.H.G., E.H.W.G. Meesters en D.A. Debrot, 2010. Biodiversiteit voor de BES-eilanden: Bonaire, St. Eustatius en Saba; Onderzoeksvragen en verplichtingen. Wageningen, Alterra, Alterra-rapport 2080; IMARESrapport C117/10: 67p.P.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> On Saba, 24 specimen were caught in 2007. No clear idea about population status or trend.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- increasing
- decreasing
- stable
- not known
- unclear

> The species is native to all six Dutch Caribbean islands but it's not clear whether it exists on the islands. On Saba, all specimen during the 2007-inventory were caught in one location, indicating a small distribution on the island.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Research

> Four institutions: Arikok National Park Foundation in Aruba, Carmabi Foundation in Curaçao, Stinapa Bonaire in Bonaire, and Insituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC) in Venezuela designed and conducted a long-term Bat Research and Conservation Plan (in past reporting period).

- Education/awareness rising

> Stinapa (Bonaire) organises presentations and excursions on bats.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Nothing particular

## 5. FISH

### 5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

- Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Nothing particular

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

- No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

- Other

> Waterquality and barriers in rivers and streams which may prevent species from reaching their spawning area.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Defragmentation of rivers and streams, among other through construction of fish ways. Improvement of sewage water treatment and prevention of pollution.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> In 2011 the Netherlands agreed to 'open up' the Haringvlietdam (so-called Kierbesluit), which blocks one of the main entrances of the North Sea to the large European rivers Meuse and Rhine. The measures will be finalised in 2018. Atlantic sturgeon was reintroduced again in the Rhine in 2012.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Cooperation with other countries (like Germany, Belgium and France) on the defragmentation of European rivers and streams. This cooperation exists.

Cooperation in research is needed as well, also for the Caribbean species.

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

- Other

> Not exactly clear but by-catch and habitat degradation of spawning areas can be considered major threats.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Nature management plans for marine Natura 2000 sites are being developed.

A management plan for the Caribbean EEZ has been developed and is being implemented with all six Dutch Caribbean islands.

Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire, which may also benefit fish species.

Habitat restoration works in Spaans Lagoen in 2016/2017 (Aruba) and management of Lac Baai (Bonaire).

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Monitoring results of fish species will indicate/reveal any success of the actions taken.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Nothing particular

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Nothing particular

## 5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Acipenser sturio*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> De Kok, J.H.J. & M.B. Meijer, 2012. De geschiktheid van het Rijnsysteem voor de Europese Atlantische steur (*Acipenser sturio*); de mogelijkheden en risico's voor het herstel van de populatie. Van Hall Larenstein, Leeuwarden.

Houben, Bram, Leo Linnartz & Jaap Quak, 2012. De steur terug in de Rijn. De Atlantische Steur als kroon op het werk aan de levende rivieren. ARK Natuurontwikkeling. 19p.

Van Emmerik, W.A.M., 2004. Kennisdocument Atlantische steur *Acipenser sturio* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Kennisdocument 02. OVB / Sportvisserij Nederland, Bilthoven. 90p.

Vis, H. & Q.A.A. de Bruijn, 2012. Onderzoek naar het migratiegedrag van de Atlantische steur (*Acipenser sturio*) in de Rijn. VisAdvies BV, Nieuwegein, Projectnummer VA2011\_43: 36p.

See also website Ark Natuurontwikkeling.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Naar een dynamische delta ... waar de steur tussen rivier en zee trekt](#) - Information on the Haringvliet (river mouth) which is still dammed from the North Sea, but which will be re-opened in 2018 among others to revive the migration routes for fish species.

[News on Atlantic Sturgeon](#)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> The species is more or less extinct in the Netherlands until reintroduction efforts in 2012. The population is probably increasing.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> Many reintroduced specimens have a transmitter to study their migration behavior. Several are being caught (by-catch) at the North-Sea and released alive again. See report 2015.



You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Migration behaviour and habitat preference of 3-5 year old European Sturgeon \(Acipenser sturio\) in the Rhine River 2015 - VisAdvies](#)

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> The Atlantic Sturgeons that were released between 2012-2015 carry a transmitter to learn more about the migratory behavior of the species.

Education/awareness rising

> The release of the Atlantic sturgeons was among others covered by regional and/or national media (TV).

Species restoration

> The improved water quality and defragmentation of rivers and streams led to the reintroduction of migratory fish species like the Atlantic Sturgeon. In May 2012 the first Atlantic Sturgeons were released in the Netherlands. The species was released again on 10 June 2015.

Habitat restoration

> The Netherlands run a program on the defragmentation of rivers to allow migratory fish species like the Atlantic Sturgeon to reach their nursery grounds. For that the Netherlands among others agreed to 'open up' the Haringvlietdam, which blocks one of the main entrances of the North Sea to the large European rivers Meuse and Rhine. This so-called 'Kierbesluit' was agreed in 2011 and the measures will be finalised in 2018. This also allows for the necessary saline gradient between marine and fresh water.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ongoing release of specimen, defragmentation of habitat, research and monitoring.

### **Species name: Cetorhinus maximus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Geelhoed, S.C.V., N. Janinhoff, J.P. Verdaat & R.S.A. van Bemmelen & M. Scheidat, 2014. Aerial surveys of marine mammals and other fauna around Aruba, Curacao and Bonaire. Imares report nr. C012/14.

Skomal, G.B., S.I. Zeeman, J.H. Chrisholm, E.L. Summers, H.J. Walsh, K.W. McMahon & S.R. Thorrold, 2009. Transequatorial migrations by Basking Sharks in the western Atlantic Ocean. Current Biology 19: 1019-1

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

unclear

> A tagging study (Skomal et al., 2009) proved that some individuals migrate to tropical regions. During migration they moved rapidly past the Dutch Windward and Leeward Islands in late November and early December. In 81% of time they were swimming at mesopelagic depths, invisible for human observers.

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> One specimen was observed during an aerial survey (Geelhoed et al., 2014) being the first alive specimen observed around the Dutch Leeward islands.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba

and Bonaire.

Education/awareness rising

> organisation of Sharkweek in June 2016 in the Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sharkweek June 2016](#)

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N.A.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Nothing particular

### **Species name: Manta birostris**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Geelhoed, S.C.V., N. Janinhoff, J.P. Verdaat & R.S.A. van Bemmelen & M. Scheidat, 2014. Aerial surveys of marine mammals and other fauna around Aruba, Curacao and Bonaire. Imares report nr. C012/14.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheet Manta Rays](#) - Save Our Sharks project from the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> One Giant Manta Ray was tentatively observed during an aerial survey (Geelhoed et al., 2014) near the Dutch Leeward islands.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Designation of the Yarari Marine Mammal en Shark Sanctuary (2015) around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> No specific activities as the species is too rare.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Nothing particular

### **Species name: Pristis pectinata**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> The IUCN Redlist considers the species 'possibly extinct' around the Dutch Caribbean Islands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Fact Sheet Small-tooth Sawfish](#), - Save Our Sharks project of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

[Small-tooth Sawfish](#) - Distribution according to IUCN

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Habitat restoration

> Most encounters with the species occur in estuarine and nearshore habitats, and their locations were not randomly distributed, having a positive association with inshore mangrove and seagrass habitats. While sawfish were reported in depths to 73 m, there was a significant relationship between size and depth, with smaller animals occurring in shallower waters (Wiley and Simpfendorfer 2010). The restoration works on Spaans Lagoen (Aruba) and management of Lac Baai (Bonaire) which both have mangrove habitat might benefit the species (if not extinct).

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> The species has not been recorded in the Dutch Caribbean, but general habitat management and restoration might benefit the species (if not extinct).

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Nothing planned

## **6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I**

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

1b. What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?

> N.A.

### **III. Appendix II Species**

#### **1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES**

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

#### **Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Date of last report:  
> 2016

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Harbour Seals 2016](#) - Aerial surveys of Harbour Seals in the Wadden Sea in 2016 - Population still in stagnation  
[Grey Seals 2015-2016](#) - TSEG Grey Seal surveys in the Wadden Sea and Helgoland in 2015-2016 First year of almost complete monitoring by aerial surveys (Trilateral Seal Expert Groups, TSEG)

Period covered:  
> Harbour Seal: 1975-2016; Grey Seal: 2008 - 2016

#### **Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Date of last report  
> Not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable

#### **EUROBATS (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> 25-3-2014

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National report of The Netherlands 2010-2013](#)

Period covered:  
> 2010-2013

#### **ASCOBANS (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> 5-7-2016

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ascobans National report of The Netherlands 2015](#)

Period covered:  
> 2015

#### **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> Not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable

#### **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Date of last report:  
> Not applicable

Period covered:  
> Not applicable

## **AEWA (1999)**

Date of last report:

> 2015

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[AEWA National Report 2012-2014](#)

Period covered

> 2012-2014

## **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **ACAP (2001)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered

> Not applicable

## **West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

### **Sharks MoU (2010)**

Date of last report:

> No report yet

Period covered:

> No report yet

### **South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)**

Date of last report:

> Not applicable

Period covered:

> Not applicable

## **2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS**

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Nothing particular.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the

instrument's development?

> Nothing particular

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Nothing particular

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Nothing particular

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?



> Nothing particular

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Independent experts of The Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea (NILOS) participated in the first range states workshop for the European Eel in Galway Ireland on 13-14 October 2016.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

POTENTIAL FOR A NEW CMS AGREEMENT ON THE EUROPEAN EEL - First Range States Workshop on the European Eel Galway, Ireland, 13 - 14 October 2016

Workshop on European Eel - Workshop on European Eel by NILOS and range states participants

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Some of the conclusions of the workshop were that, given the diversity of threats to the European eel, there is a need to take a flexible approach to measures within any international instrument. It was also suggested to think of a way to provide special (legal) protection to the eel's spawning grounds, including the Sargasso Sea.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### 3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Non-waterbird species, including songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds and steppe species migrating to Africa.

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No

1b. What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

> Nothing particular

## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Reintroduction of migratory species may occur, like for the Atlantic sturgeon, if habitat conditions are sufficient. Also translocation of eelers to inner waterways.

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> The on-going development of the National Nature Network (NNN) since 1990 in the Netherlands, including more than 160 Natura 2000-sites, has led to significant defragmentation of habitat and turned habitat loss into a gain.

The Dutch Caribbean islands increasingly designate new protected areas, like marine reserves and Ramsar sites. A management plan for the EEZ is being implemented.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> In the Netherlands this among others concerns control of the population of Ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* in order to prevent inbreeding with White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*.

Many actions as well in the Dutch Caribbean, like the designation of marine reserves for sea mammals and sharks, among others to control impacts of shipping.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> The on-going development of the National Nature Network (NNN), including over 160 Natura 2000-sites, and the construction of fauna passages and ecoducts has led to significant defragmentation of habitat. Migratory fish species are increasingly able to migrate through seas, rivers, streams and ditches due to the construction of fish passages at barriers like dams and pumping stations. Actions on defragmentation of habitat will continue coming years. The opening of the Haringvlietdam in 2018, for which many measures are currently being taken, is one of the main projects to restore the migration route for fish species between the North Sea and the European inner water system.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> The Netherlands has a long history of ecological monitoring. In 1999 the Ecological Monitoring Network (NEM) was set up. The NEM records numbers of individuals of nearly all important (migratory) species groups. The NEM mainly commissions Private Data Collecting Organisations (PGO's) to carry out the monitoring schemes. Cooperation with the organisation Netherlands Statistics (CBS) leads to monitoring of the required species status and trends. See [www.verspreidingsatlas.nl](http://www.verspreidingsatlas.nl) and [www.vogelatlas.nl](http://www.vogelatlas.nl)

The Dutch Caribbean have a history in the monitoring of sea turtles. This is ongoing and improving. Biodiversity monitoring of other species is foreseen in the Caribbean Netherlands Nature policy Plan 2013-2017. Also monitoring on other species, like migratory birds and sea mammals, has started in the past period.

Transboundary co-operation

> priority in Biodiversity program; ecological networks (inter alia PEEN, Natura 2000), Trilateral Wadden Sea Plan.

The Caribbean Netherlands Policy Plan 2013-2017 aims to cooperate with neighbouring countries within the Kingdom as well as other countries bordering the EEZ.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Humpback migration St. Maarten](#) - Tagged Humpbacks to study migration routes in the Caribbean

[Caribbean bats recaptured in Venezuela](#) - Tagged bats from Bonaire bats recaptured in Venezuela

[Save our sharks project](#) - Tagging Caribbean sharks to understand their migratory behavior and improve conservation.

[Haringvliet na openen van de kier](#) - Toekomstige natuur in het Haringvliet

[Kierbesluit](#) - Haringvlietsluizen op een kier in 2018

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> The Caribbean Netherlands Policy Plan 2013-2017 aims to implement several actions that will benefit the

terrestrial and marine migratory species.

The Netherlands does not have one National Nature Policy Plan but it has several policy plans like the Nature Pact, Natural Capital Agenda, Nature vision, Nature Ambition Large Waters 2050 and beyond, Policy agenda North sea 2050 etc.

Provinces in the Netherlands are responsible for the planning and implementation of 'their' part of the National Ecological Network, which will greatly benefit the terrestrial and aquatic migratory species concerned.

### 3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> The 'Agenda Natural Capital 2013' is aiming to achieve sustainable fisheries by 2020. In addition to that the Netherlands Government stimulates (technical) innovations which aim at more sustainable fisheries, while management plans for marine Natura 2000 sites are implemented or are currently underway.

The North Sea 2050 Gebiedsagenda specifically aims at the sustainable multiple use of the North Sea (see website).

Since 2011 the biodiversity and fisheries resources of the waters surrounding the islands of the Caribbean Netherlands, from the outer borders of the marine protected areas surrounding the islands to the outer borders of the Exclusive Economic Zone, are being jointly managed through a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the islands and the Netherlands. Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten actively contributed to a joint EEZ management plan with the Caribbean Netherlands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Noordzee 2050: Gebiedsagenda](#) - Sustainable multiple use of the North Sea

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Among other the actions of the National Capital Agenda contribute directly to EU strategy targets 'more sustainable agriculture and forestry' and 'better management of fish stocks. Through sustainability of trade chains - including the production of raw materials - an important contribution is given to the sustainable use of biodiversity and the reduction of the Dutch Ecological Footprint.

Also the Caribbean Netherlands Policy Plan aims at actions to achieve a sustainable use of natural resources.

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Development of the National Nature Network (NNN), which is crucial for the migration of species, is still the backbone of nature conservation policy in the Netherlands.

The Caribbean islands have zoning plans or similar that identify conservation areas and prohibit development in such areas.

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Most serious pollution in the Netherlands comes from use of nitrogen and pesticides in agriculture. The PAS 2015-2021 (Programma Aanpak Stikstof - Programmatic Approach Nitrogen), changed on 17 March 2017, describes the policy to prevent unsustainable impacts of nitrogen on nature. The 'Agenda Natural Capital 2013' drafts some concrete actions on the reduction of pesticides. Also Dutch government stimulates the use of non-chemical methods and farmers are required to use emission reducing techniques.

Another focal point concerns marine litter and a range of concrete actions was taken, in cooperation with parties like the EU Environment Council, IMO and UNEP, to reduce this problem. The Agenda Natural Capital 2013 also drafts actions on the reduction of marine litter. Actions concern the policy towards a biobased economy, but also actions like the ban on free plastic bags by January 1st 2016, or a Green Deal on clean-up of the sea.

In the Caribbean Netherlands waste management and sewage water treatment are, despite clean-up campaigns and other measures, still a serious concern.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Green Deal Fisheries for a Clean Sea](#) - Visserij voor een schone zee

#### Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

##### If Yes, please provide details

> In the Netherlands, the total protected area is still increasing with the completion of the National Nature Network (NNN) that will take place in the coming years. The NNN includes all Natura 2000 sites, also marine. The Caribbean Netherlands already includes a substantial number of terrestrial and marine national parks and sanctuaries. The other islands within the Kingdom of the Netherlands also all aim for the designation of new protected areas on land and/or at sea, like Ramsar sites and extension of existing National Parks.

#### Development of ecological networks

Yes

##### If Yes, please provide details

> In the Netherlands, the total protected area is still increasing with the completion of the National Nature Network (NNN) that will take place in the coming years. This also includes defragmentation of nature, among others to support migratory fish species. Ecological Networks on the Caribbean islands is still no priority issue, although the small (terrestrial) natural areas would be much more resilient if better connected.

#### Planning of power lines

No

##### If Yes, please provide details

> N.A.

#### Planning of fences

Yes

##### If Yes, please provide details

> The defragmentation of habitat also concerns the removal of fences.

#### Planning of dams

Yes

##### If Yes, please provide details

> No new dams, but the opening of dams to allow the migration of migratory fish species.

#### Other

No

##### If Yes, please provide details

> N.A.

#### 4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> In the Netherlands, the species group that shows an overall strong positive population trend are the wintering and migrating birds, which almost doubled over the past 30 years, showing most rapid increases in the 1990s and around 2000. Also the improved water quality and defragmentation of rivers and streams has led to improved condition for migratory fish species like the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) and the Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Vogelbalans 2014: thema Wetlands - SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

## V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> In the Netherlands Special Protection Areas (e.g. Natura 2000-sites ) are proposed/designated under the EU Birds Directive for migratory birds. For migratory fishes and (some) bats protected areas are specifically proposed/designated under the EU Habitats Directive.

Furthermore Wetlands, designated under Ramsar Convention, are important for migratory species (mostly birds). Marine Protected Areas in the Dutch Caribbean, conforming with the SPAW protocol, are important for migratory sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks among others.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> See attached list of sites in the Netherlands, Caribbean Netherlands as well as the independent countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands: Curacao, Aruba and St. Maarten.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[National sites for migratory species and their protection status.docx](#) - Protected areas Netherlands and Dutch Caribbean

### 1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> The National Nature Network (NNN) in the Netherlands covers 17% of the inland waters and land area. In 2013 the ambitions towards 2027 (year of realization of the NNN) were agreed upon in the so called Nature Pact between the national government and the provinces. The ambitions agreed upon the extension of the NNN with ca. 80.000 hectares, including realisation of important ecological corridors. The NNN covers all 164 current Natura 2000 sites (all Ramsar sites are also Natura 2000), which are of particular importance for many migratory species. The land area and inland waters (these officially also include inland marine or estuary waters like the Westerschelde, Oosterschelde and Waddensea) cover 158 Natura 2000-sites or 21.7% of the total area (41.528 km<sup>2</sup>). The coastal and marine waters cover 6 Natura 2000-sites or 19.0% of the total area (59.407 km<sup>2</sup>).

The Caribbean Netherlands covers the islands of Bonaire, Saba and St. Eustatius. On Bonaire, through the island zoning plan, 17 % of the land surface is protected as terrestrial nature park or reserve and in addition a large part of the island (approx. 40%) has been designated as a conservation area and protected from any development. On Saint Eustatius 27% of the land surface is protected as terrestrial nature park, and a large additional part of the island is designated conservation area protected from development. On Saba 3.1% is protected as nature park and in addition all the land above 550 m is protected from development. Around the islands the marine protected areas include 100% of the coastal waters. The Saba Bank marine protected areas comprises 22.5% of the total sea area around Saba and Saint Eustatius.

Aruba's Arikok National Park, merged with the Spaans Lagoen in 2017, roughly covers 3300 ha or 18% of the island. It will be enlarged with another 16 terrestrial and marine nature areas. The delineation of these sites is still under construction, but it will substantially increase the protected area of Aruba.

On Curacao some 30% of the surface of the island is protected. Recently four Ramsar sites have been designated covering 4273 hectares of terrestrial land and fresh and marine waters. On St. Maarten a marine reserve of some 5000 hectares has been designated, while one of the last remaining mangroves-sites has been proposed to be designated under Ramsar.

The Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary covers millions of hectares around Saba and Bonaire.

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> See under terrestrial.

Marine

Yes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

## Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> See under terrestrial.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs and Regional Authorities are responsible for the Netherlands and Caribbean Netherlands.

For the independent countries it's the Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba, the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure of St. Maarten and the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature of Curacao.

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> The Natura 2000 implementation resulted in more protected areas and better protection for the areas concerned. Management plans are currently being developed or updated in order to meet the Natura 2000 goals concerned.

Also in the Caribbean the number of legally protected hectares increased which is of particular importance for migratory species, like birds, marine mammals, sharks and sea turtles.

## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> The Atlantic sturgeons reintroduced again in the Rhine in 2012 and 2015 all received a transmitter to study their migration behaviour. See attached document for results.

In the Netherlands, grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* and harbour seals *Phoca vitulina* have been equipped with GSM phone-transmitters, among others to study the effect of the building of offshore wind farms on their distribution.

Ongoing monitoring research by Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire and partners.

Satellite tracking of sharks by the Dutch caribbean nature Alliance in the 'Save Our Sharks' project.

Participation in French "Megara" project for satellite tagging of humpback whales around St Maarten, St. Barths, Anguilla, St Eustatius and Saba. The project ended in 2014.

Monitoring of several bird species like, the Black-tailed Godwit, Montagu's Harrier, Great Bittern and Great reed Warbler (see websites).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Satellite tracking of the Great Reed Warbler by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds - Monitoring Grote Karekiet door Vogelbescherming Nederland

Satellite tracking of the Great Bittern by BuWa - Roerdomp

Satellite tracking of the Montagu's Harrier by the species working group. - Werkgroep Grauwe Kiekendief (Montagu s Harrier Working Group)

Satellite tracking of Black-tailed Godwit - Grutto

Satellite tracking of Humpback Whales - Final report Megara project

Satellite tracking of sharks by DCNA - Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

Satellite tracking of sea turtles by STCB - Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire

Satellite tracking of seals by Imares - Imares, Wageningen UR

Satellite tracking of seals by Imares - Imares, Wageningen UR

Satellite tracking of the Atlantic Sturgeon by Ark. - Ark Natuurontwikkeling

Satellite tracking of gulls and geese by SOVON - Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> The projects described above will continue, at least as long as the transmitters are active.

If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

> -

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> The research programmes give insight in the migration routes, breeding biology, foraging areas, use of wintering areas and dangers during migration.

The results of the research on geese are used to define the most important wintering areas where geese can graze undisturbed and where the farmers are compensated for the damage to the agricultural grasslands on one hand and areas where eventually the damage will not be compensated and geese may be scared away. Besides the knowledge of flyways is used in the research on avian influenza.

The majority of transmitted seals near the wind farm remained within Dutch waters, although some entered other national waters.

The sea turtle tracking programme has provided insight in the foraging and breeding habitat.

The daily tracking updates of birds and turtles provided on a website generates enormous public interest, a powerful tool in raising public awareness.

The results on the telemetry projects helps the Dutch Society for the Protection of Birds to receive funding for the conservation of migratory birds and the restoration of habitat in Africa.

## VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

> N.A.

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> N.A.



## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> N.A.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> N.A.

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> National Nature Network and Natura 2000: habitat conservation

Agri-environmental schemes for species of agricultural habitat.

Defragmentation of habitat.

All migratory species in the Netherlands are expected to benefit from the conservation and defragmentation measures that have been taken, whether birds, mammals or fish.

Also in the Caribbean is the designation of nature conservation areas and implementation of monitoring projects expected to benefit many species, whether sea mammals, sharks, sea turtles or birds.

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Projects in Africa (Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Tunisia, Sahel-countries) and Indonesia (see web link below).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[International projects of the Netherlands Society for the Protection of birds](#) - Bird conservation projects in West-Africa mainly and Indonesia

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> See answer under 3).

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Some examples:

Different forms of EU-funding apply like the CAP and LIFE.

- Support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery to the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance, which among others funds the 'Save Our Sharks' project..

- Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Stewardship Branch, which supports monitoring of (Canadian) shore birds in the Dutch Caribbean. This includes Appendix I species like the Semipalmated Sandpiper and the Red Knot.

- Funds from the private sector raised by nature conservation NGO's (like for sea turtle conservation).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Financial support Dutch Postcode Lottery to Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance](#)

## X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

**Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:**

### Strategic and Institutional Matters

#### Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

> One of the main capacity building strategies in the Netherlands relates to the national Ecological Monitoring Network (NEM). The NEM is a cooperation between governmental organisations on the monitoring of nature in the Netherlands that aims to adjust the collection of data to governmental needs. The NEM-monitoring is commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and it follows the trends of nearly all species groups relevant for nature policy, including CMS. The NEM mainly commissions Private Data Collecting Organisations (PGO's) to carry out the monitoring schemes and is therefore a well-established example of citizen science. Trained citizens gather biodiversity data that is processed and analysed by professional researchers and used to make essential biodiversity indicators like the status and trend of migratory wetland birds. To date ten specialised PGOs coordinate field survey, train the citizens and control the standardised field forms. About 23.000 citizens are affiliated with the PGOs and this number is still increasing with about 1000 citizens a year. The monitoring in the Dutch Caribbean is still in an early phase compared to the monitoring-history in the Netherlands, but important steps have been made throughout the years by the many specialised nature conservation NGO's mainly.

#### Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

> The five goals and underlying targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 are well integrated in the Netherlands through the implementation of the EU Bird- and Habitat Directives (Natura 2000) and the implementation of the National Nature Network (NNN). Natura 2000 sites have been designated for (nearly) all migratory species. Management plans are implemented or are under construction. The sites are or will be connected by the realisation of the NNN which finalisation is foreseen in 2021. The status and trends of all Natura 2000-habitats and species is monitored and management actions are taken if the conservation status is unfavourable. This Natura 2000-system does not apply to the Dutch Caribbean islands, but its approach is or will be reproduced if possible to meet the strategic goals and targets for migratory species in this region as well.

#### Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (Res. 11.1)

> The Netherlands did/will fulfill its obligations.

#### Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

> The relationship between the the CMS Family and the Civil Society is quite strong. Not only active participation in monitoring and nature management (see also the information provided under ' Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)), but also awareness raising through media. Members of nature conservation NGO's receive regular news through magazines or e-news letters. But also non-members can receive lots of information through popular radio and TV-programs (see website [Vroege Vogels](#)), web-cams of breeding birds (see website [Beleef de Lente - Enjoy Spring](#)) or websites that actively follow individual migratory birds, sharks, whales etc. that are having a satellite transmitter attached.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Beleef de Lente - Enjoy spring!](#) - Web-cams on breeding birds nests, including migratory species.

[Vroege Vogels radio and TV-program](#) - Popular program about nature in the Netherlands

#### World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

> Alls kind of activities, like bird excursions are organised in the National Bird Week which is the week around Migratory Bird Day on the 10th of May.

Besides Migratory Bird Day there is also the traditional EuroBirdWatch day on October 4th when volunteers count migratory birds at fixed location across the Netherlands.

On the Dutch Caribbean islands a range of activities is organised as well to celebrate migratory birds.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Celebrating Bird Migration in the Dutch Caribbean.](#) - Yearly celebration of bird migration on the Dutch Caribbean islands.

[Birdlife Euro BirdWatch](#) - Yearly event early October to count migratory birds.

[National Bird Week - Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds](#) - Vogelbescherming Nederland (Netherlands society for the protection of birds) organises all kind of activities like bird excursions in the week around Migratory Bird Day.

### Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)

> The information provided under 'Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)', 'Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)' and 'World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)', already illustrated that the Netherlands put lots of efforts on the Communication, Education and Public Awareness on the importance of conservation of migratory species.

### Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)

> Independent experts from The Netherlands did participate in the first workshop for the development of a CMS-agreement for the European Eel.

### Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)

> The implementation of the EU Natura 2000-initiative may be regarded as an actions in the respect which favors species that are specifically designated for concerted and cooperative actions. Same is true for the projects between Netherlands institutes and West-African countries on migratory birds. Many cooperative projects exist between the Wadden Sea countries and the countries along the East-Atlantic migration route: the Wadden Sea Fly Way Initiative (see website). Also OSPAR, the mechanism by which 15 Governments & the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic, includes many concerted and cooperative actions which favors migratory species (see website).

The Netherlands will not be able to solve all of the problems in its part of the North Sea by itself. International efforts are required. The Marine Strategy Framework Directive obliges member states to adopt a regional approach. Consequently, the importance of cooperation in OSPAR will increase. The Netherlands will support initiatives for international cooperation and actively participate in these within OSPAR, EU and other relevant international frameworks.

Also for the Caribbean there are concerted and/or cooperative actions. Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) funded the training of experts from the Dutch Caribbean in monitoring of 'Canadian' migratory birds, among which the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) and the Semi-palmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*).

Also cooperation in the French Megara project on the migration of Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Caribbean.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[OSPAR](#) - Protecting and conserving the North-East Atlantic and its resources.

[The Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative](#) - Cooperation between the Wadden Sea countries and the countries along the East-Atlantic migration route.

### Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

> The synergy between the conventions are substantial. The goals of CMS agreements/MoU's correspond to a large extent with the goals of conventions/treaties like the CBD, Ramsar, Cartagena, CITES, Bern, OSPAR and the EU Bird and Habitat Directives. Especially the major actions carried out under the EU Bird- and Habitat Directives do favor the migratory species under CMS.

### Future strategies of the CMS Family / "Future Shape" (Res. 10.9)

> Nothing specific to add. The Netherlands will continue to implement the categorized short-, medium- and long-term priorities for action as listed in Annex 1 to resolution 10.9, like: enhancing scientific research and information and enhance communication and seek opportunities to develop awareness of CMS and the CMS Family.

### **Other resolutions/recommendations:**

> Nothing particular.

### **Avian Species and Issues**

#### Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)

> (a) above ground transport systems for inter regional distribution usually have such a large distance between individual power lines that no electrocution takes place.

(b) in addition we have only few larger soaring birds.

(c) high tension lines for regional/local distribution are usually underground, which is better feasible here than in more rocky countries.

However, bird collisions may pose problems in certain cases and where necessary (e.g. an EIA shows the necessity) mitigation measures are taken to avoid these.

#### Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (Res. 6.3)

> The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland supports Birdlife International in the project for the critically endangered Amsterdam Albatros (*Diomedea amsterdamensis*).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Amsterdam Albatross - Conservation support by the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds.

#### Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)

> Many actions in the Netherlands are carried out for the benefit of migratory landbirds in the African Eurasian region, for instance:

- Natura 2000 sites in the Netherlands are specifically designated for the conservation of migratory landbird species of the African Eurasian Region.
- The migration route of landbird species, like the Black-tailed Godwit, Great Reed Warbler and Montagu's Harrier is monitored to better understand threats and conservation priorities.
- The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds cooperates with African countries in the conservation of migratory birds, like in the Sahel (see websites).
- The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds supports a Dutch team that participates in the event Champions of the Flyway. This Birdlife event aims to support the ending of illegal killing of birds in the Mediterranean flyways

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Vetbomen in plaats van vetbollen in de Sahel

Living on the edge / Sahel

Champions of the Flyway - The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds (Vogelbescherming Nederland) supports a Dutch team that participates in the event Champions of the Flyway.

#### Global Flyway Conservation (Res. 10.10 / Res. 11.14)

> The Netherlands are a partner in the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, or African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).

The Netherlands and/or Dutch NGO's support other countries within the flyway on the monitoring and conservation of wetlands that support migratory species.

Major efforts are carried out under the Wadden Sea Fly Way Initiative in which the Wadden Sea countries cooperate with countries along the East-Atlantic migration route all the way to South-Africa (see website).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative - Cooperation between the Wadden Sea countries and the countries along the East-Atlantic migration route.

#### Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)

> Not Applicable. The Netherlands is not a range state for this species.

#### Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

> In the Netherlands, the possession and trade of protected species under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation (Appendix A) has the highest priority on a national level. Police, justice, the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA), the National Inspection for Animal Protection (LID) and provincial enforcement have capacity available to carry out inspections and large scale criminal investigations. These organisations discuss large scale investigations within the so-called Environmental Chamber (Milieukamer), which discusses and coordinates all large scale environmental investigations.

The threats per qualifying species are under the reporting obligations of Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive. Pressure factors recorded are among others poisoning, shooting, trapping, hunting and poaching (taking from nests). (source: Van Kleunen, André et al., 2013. Toelichting op de geleverde vogelinformatie voor de Vogelrichtlijn rapportage 2008-2012 van Nederland. Sovon-notitie 2013-110.)

Several awareness raising actions have been implemented:

- Twelve organisations on nature and environment have set-up the Wildlife Crime Campaign about crimes in general against wild animals in the Netherlands.
- The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds is lobbying to put birds of prey and owls on the 'negative list', which makes it illegal to keep these species as pets.
- The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds occasionally informs the public with news items on wildlife crime, like at the site Nature Today of 18 May 2016.
- The Netherlands Society for Animal Protection (Dierenbescherming) informs the public with news items on wildlife crime

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Wilde vogels horen in de vrije natuur - Wild birds belong to nature.

#### Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)

> Hygiene measures: Within the European Union legislation exists to prevent avian influenza from being introduced or spread throughout the EU via infected poultry or transport. For example, farmers and transporters of live animals must take hygienic measures to prevent infection and the spread of the avian influenza virus.

Monitoring and early warning program: The Netherlands has operated a monitoring program since the HPAI

H7N7 outbreak in 2003. Domestic poultry, but also wild birds, are regularly checked for antibodies to the virus. In this way, it is possible to discover avian influenza at an early stage and limit the spread of the virus (early warning programs).

Outbreaks: In November 2014 avian 'flu has been detected on poultry farms in the Netherlands. It is the highly pathogenic variant of avian influenza A (H5N8), which is very dangerous for poultry (chickens, ducks and turkeys). In November 2016 H5N8 was detected again. Several measures have been taken aiming to fight the disease (see Dutch website).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Landelijke maatregelen tegen vogelgriep](#) - National measures against Avian Influenza

### Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

> Poisoning of birds mainly occurs with birds of prey. Specialised inspectors deal with wildlife crime at the National Public Prosecutor's Office (Functioneel Parket/FP).

Wildlife Crime is a serious problem, also in the Netherlands. Wildlife Crime Experiences were exchanged in the European Workshop on Environmental Crime: Illegal Poisoning of Wildlife on 6th November 2015, Barcelona, which was attended a.o. by The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds and the Frisian Environment Federation.

The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs hosted the international conference on wildlife crime from 1 to 3 March 2016 in The Hague. This was on wildlife crime in general, among which on birds.

See also information provided under 'Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)'.

## Aquatic Species and Issues

### Migratory Marine Species (Res. 9.9 / Res. 10.15)

> The Policy Document North Sea 2016 - 2021 describes the marine strategy for the North Sea. Specific measures aim to restore the migration routes for migratory fish species (like eel, salmon, sea trout, sea lamprey and Atlantic sturgeon), like intervention in the Haringvliet Locks (ready in 2018) and fish migration in the IJsselmeer Closure Dam (Afsluitdijk). Also species specific measures like reintroduction of the Atlantic sturgeon and a protection plan for the Harbour Porpoise. .

Other actions are aimed at restoration of degraded marine ecosystems, stimulation of (technical) innovations aiming at more sustainable fisheries and management of marine Natura 2000-sites. These will benefit migratory species like sea birds, sharks, seals and porpoises.

The 'Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017' has a strong focus on the conservation of marine biodiversity. Migration routes of marine mammals, sharks and sea turtles are being monitored.

The "Yarari" marine mammal and shark sanctuary around the Caribbean islands of Saba and Bonaire was established in September 2015. The importance of the Saba Bank for whales, sharks etc. is studied. The integral management plan for fisheries and marine biodiversity of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is being implemented.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Protection Plan Harbour Porpoise](#)

[Policy Document North Sea 2016 - 2021](#) - Beleidsnota Noordzee 2016-2021

### Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)

> Conservation of sharks and rays receives much more attention in recent years, both in the North Sea and the Caribbean Sea.

A North Sea action plan is currently drawn up for the recovery of vulnerable sharks and rays.

The Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) runs the Save Our Sharks project in the Caribbean. The Ministry of Economic Affairs proposed in 2016 a short-list of eight species of sharks and rays for protection under the SPAW-protocol of the Cartagena Convention (See attached newsletter of March 2017 and fact sheets of the species concerned).

WWF Netherlands run a campaign on the conservation of sharks (see website).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheets Shark and Ray species on SPAW Protocol of Cartagena Convention](#)

[WWF Netherlands campaign for shark conservation.](#)

[Newsletter Save Our Sharks.](#) - Newsletter of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance on the Save Our Sharks project.

### Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

> Not applicable. The Netherlands are not involved in live capture of cetaceans from the wild for commercial purposes.

### Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (Res. 9.19 / Res. 10.24)

> The ASCOBANS National Report 2015 list a whole range of actions on anthropogenic noise in past years (see attached).

The Policy Document North Sea 2016-2021 announces that research into underwater noise arising as a result of explosives ordnance disposal and sonar and research into background noise will continue, as well as research into the extent and effects of underwater noise on porpoises.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ascobans National report of The Netherlands 2015](#) - Including actions on under water noise.

Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean (Res. 11.21)

> Not Applicable.

Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Res. 11.23)

> Research on cetaceans focuses on migration routes, population size and impact studies (like underwater noise). Cetacean culture is no research topic at the moment.

Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (Rec. 7.6)

> The Netherlands protects the Leatherback in its Caribbean waters and has identified a beach on the island of St. Eustatius as a nesting site for the Leatherback where all nesting activities are being monitored.

Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (Res. 7.15)

> The Dutch government strives towards stopping all whale hunting, with an exception for the local needs of indigenous peoples, and improved conservation policies for all whale species. In this context the Netherlands is in favour of a greater role for the IWC, inter alia by a stronger focus on good management of (threatened) species and by promoting mitigating measures regarding threats (collisions with ships, noise, climate change, pollution). As far as waters under the jurisdiction of countries are concerned, these countries should have the lead regarding concrete measures for these whale species. Also in the context of the IWC measures should be agreed upon, to be implemented by countries.

Migratory Freshwater Fish (Res. 10.12)

> Restoring the transitions between fresh and salt water through interventions in the Haringvliet Locks in 2018 (Haringvliet Locks Management Decree) and a planned artificial fish migration river in the IJsselmeer Closure Dam will largely help to restore the natural systems for migratory fresh water fish species, like Atlantic Salmon, Sea Trout, Sea Lamprey, Atlantic Sturgeon and Eel (see websites attached). Atlantic Sturgeon are reintroduced and monitored (see website attached).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Reintroduction and monitoring of the Atlantic Sturgeon](#)

[The Haringvliet Locks Management Decree \(Kierbesluit\)](#) - Restoration of the transition between the North Sea and the fresh water Haringvliet.

[Artificial Fish Migration River](#) - Planned artificial fish migration river between the Wadden Sea and the fresh water IJsselmeer.

## Terrestrial Species and Issues

Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2)

> Not applicable, as The Netherlands is not a range state. However, multiple studies on African megafauna, (like African Elephants by Wageningen University, see website), contribute to the knowledge and conservation of Sahelo-Saharan megafauna.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Promotion studies on African megafauna by Wageningen University](#)

Tigers and other Asian Big Cats (Rec. 9.3)

> Not applicable, though NGO's like WWF Netherlands run projects for conservation of big cats like tigers.

Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

> The Netherlands are not a range state for the African Lion. However, long-term scientific studies on African Lions by Leiden University support the conservation of the species (see website). Also Netherlands based NGO's like SPOTS Foundation run conservation projects on African Lions (see website).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Lion projects SPOTS Foundation](#)

[Scientific Research on the African Lion by Leiden University](#)

## Cross-cutting Issues

Marine Debris (Res. 10.4 / Res. 11.30)

> The North Sea Policy Document 2016-2021 summarizes plenty of initiatives that have been taken in the Netherlands to reduce marine debris.

Despite the manifold initiatives, there has been no decline in the amount of litter in the Dutch part of the North Sea. Furthermore, the break down of the plastic into micro-plastics will initially increase the quantity of these secondary micro-plastics in the future. For that reason, a supplementary policy task has been formulated for 2020. The starting point for the supplementary measures is a 'top 10 of most commonly found items' on Dutch reference beaches (see also the attached results of a 12-year research on beach litter). In addition to the top 10, the topic of micro-plastics merits special attention.

On 28 June 2014 the OSPAR Regional Seas Convention established the Regional Action Plan (RAP) for Prevention and Management of Marine Litter. The Plan sets out actions for joint measures and targets. The Netherlands has a leading role in the development of the next OSPAR measures.

Clean-up campaigns on marine debris are regularly implemented by NGO's in the Caribbean. However, sustainable waste management is still a major concern on the Dutch Caribbean islands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Wat spoelt er aan op het strand?](#) - Results of a 12 year study by North Sea Foundation regarding debris at beaches in the Netherlands

**Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)**

> The Dutch contributions to combating by-catch can only take place within the framework of the EU, especially its Common Fisheries Policies (CFP). In June 2015, the EU member states around the North Sea submitted recommendations for the introduction of the landing obligation in the 2016-2018 period. The Dutch government is committed to producing an implementable, enforceable landing obligation that is not difficult to comply with and fulfils the requirements of the CFP.

Forbidding of discards and the landing obligation is one of the pillars of the sustainable fisheries policy in the Netherlands. The landing obligation should stimulate fishermen to fish more selectively and avoid unwanted by-catches as much as possible. In addition, the Dutch Government stimulates innovations which are aimed at making the fishing industry more sustainable, like an experiment in 2014 using pulse fishing instead of chain beams.

By-catch of cetaceans also remains a concern. IMARES Wageningen UR and Marine Science and Communication continued a Remote Electronic Monitoring project that started in December 2012 to investigate bycatch of harbour porpoises by Dutch gill net fishery (targeting sole, seabass, cod, turbot and brill). This project includes the monitoring of 10 to 12 vessels. The project is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs. Bycaught porpoises are collected for pathological research at the Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, of Utrecht University.

The Policy Document North Sea 2016-2021 announces that research on the extent and effects of by-catch on Harbour Porpoises in the North Sea will be continued.

**Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)**

> Wildlife Crime is a serious problem, also in the Netherlands. Wildlife Crime Experiences were exchanged in the European Workshop on Environmental Crime: Illegal Poisoning of Wildlife on 6th November 2015, Barcelona, which was attended a.o. by The Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds and the Frisian Environment Federation.

The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs hosted the international conference on wildlife crime from 1 to 3 March 2016 in The Hague. This was on wildlife crime in general, among which on birds.

Twelve organisations on nature and the environment have set-up the Wildlife Crime Campaign about crimes in general against wild animals in the Netherlands (see website).

See also the information provided under 'Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)' and 'Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)'.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Campaign against Wildlife Crime in the Netherlands](#)

**Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)**

> The National Nature Network (NNN) is the backbone of biodiversity conservation in the Netherlands. The development of the NNN began in 1990 and it is still increasing in size. In 2013 ambitions towards 2027 were agreed upon in the so called Nature Pact between the national government and the provinces, including extension of the NNN.

The introduction of a similar approach for Island Nature Networks (INN) has been explored by Wageningen Environmental Research for the Caribbean Island of St. Eustatius, as an INN is essential to connect all patches of nature to ensure viable and resilient flora and fauna species populations.

**Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)**

> The Netherlands put a lot of effort on minimising the threats to biodiversity and making nature more robust and resilient. On land, climate change triggers species migration, mainly from south to north or from low to higher altitudes. The creation of ecological corridors through completion of the National Nature Network is one of the main initiatives to make ecosystems and species more resilient to the impacts of climate change.



Anthropogenic pressures are subject to ecological impact assessments, and will be reduced or forbidden if they significantly harm the nature conservation objectives such as the targets that come with the EU Birds and Habitats Directives or the EU Water Framework Directive.

Dealing with sea level rise, shifts and changes in the discharges of river systems, subsidence, drought, salinization and guaranteeing adequate fresh water supply are all climate change induced risks. The Netherlands increasingly recognise that 'building with nature' is needed to be able to combat the impacts of climate change. 'Building with Nature' is a design approach that takes the ecosystem as a starting point and makes use of natural processes for the sustainable management of coastal, delta and riverine regions. The future Nature Ambition 'Great Waters' builds upon this concept.

Also for the Caribbean, the main strategy is to make the habitats more resilient and robust to climate change in order, among others to conserve the habitat of migratory species.

#### Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (Res. 10.2)

> The Netherlands have substantial expertise in research and animal rescue.

Institutes like the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) carry out scientific research and share expertise on conservation emergencies, like the seal flu (H10N7) in the past and Avian Influenza at present.

Also lots of expertise exist within the many seal and bird rescue centers in the country, for instance on rescuing victims of oil spills.

Also in the Caribbean several NGO's have expertise on rescuing sea turtles or birds.

See also the information provided under 'Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)'.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Seal and Birds Rescue at Ecomare, island of Texel.](#)

[Sea Turtle Rescue](#) - Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire

#### Marine Wildlife Watching (Res. 11.29)

> Bird and Seal Watching excursions are offered in the Wadden Sea and the South-Western Delta. These operate according to a code of conduct.

Research on Humpback migration around the Caribbean island of St. Maarten suggests that whale-watching activities done under proper guidelines may be a beneficial activity and help to boost the economy of St. Maarten.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bird and Seal Watching excursions in the Wadden Sea](#)

#### Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

> (a) Monitoring of beached birds is carried out in the event of real oil spills, not in other periods. Monitoring of oil spills as such is carried out by a government service (Kustwacht).

(b) Oil spills are prohibited under environmental legislation (not the specific Flora and Fauna Act)

(c) preparedness in the form of an emergency plan exists under the coordination of Rijkswaterstaat (under the Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment). In emergency situations the 'Samenwerkingsregeling' (cooperative plan of action) will come into force, under which Rijkswaterstaat, Kustwacht, municipalities, NGOs (Sea bird group and bird sanctuaries that treat oiled birds), and scientists (NIOZ) cooperate.

(e) treatment is done by voluntary sanctuaries, licensed by the government,

#### Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (Res. 7.2)

> The resolution urges Parties to include in EIA and SEA, wherever relevant, a consideration of effects involving impediments to migration. In practice this is already being done in the Netherlands (see website Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment](#)

#### Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) is the central coordinating authority when it comes to the implementation of many elements of the invasive alien species (IAS) policy in the Netherlands. Invasive alien species are a major problem in the Netherlands and especially the Dutch Caribbean. Measures are focused on prevention of the introduction of exotic species, early eradication of introduced species and management of invasive species populations. This is the crux of the Policy Document on Invasive Exotic Species (2008).

The Policy Document North Sea (2016-2021) list a while range of measures taken to minimize the risk of IAS. More than 80 invasive species have been documented for the Dutch Caribbean. Some of the most problematic ones concern thousands of free-roaming livestock like goats and wild donkeys. Their overgrazing causes degradation of terrestrial habitat and sedimentation (due to erosion) and degradation of marine habitat. Controlling of free-roaming livestock, which is also a social issue, is one of the most urgent problems to be addressed in the Dutch Caribbean.

### Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.27)

> In the Netherlands, renewable energy and migratory species mainly refers to wind power. 2015 was a record year for new wind turbine installations totalling 586 MW bringing the totalled installed capacity to 3,431 MW by year end. 180 MW of the new installations were offshore. The Dutch government has a target of 6,000 MW of onshore wind power by 2020 and 4,450 MW of offshore wind power by 2023.

The construction and operation of windfarms can impact on migratory species whether birds, bats, sea mammals, fish or other. Environmental Impact Assessments are obligatory as well as mitigation and/or compensation measures. Further details are provided by the North Sea Policy Document 2016-2021.

#### Other remarks:

> Nothing particular.

## Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

### Chiroptera

#### **Eidolon helvum (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Vespertilio murinus

Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. – Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

#### **Otomops martiensseni (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Tadarida teniotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society).

Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. – Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

#### **Miniopterus majori**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Miniopterus natalensis (African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Otomops madagascariensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Tadarida insignis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tadarida latouchei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser gueldenstaedtii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> This species is a Sturgeon, not a bat!

### **Cetacea**

#### **Inia geoffrensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Pontoporia blainvillei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Berardius bairdii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Hyperoodon ampullatus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Delphinapterus leucas**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Monodon monoceros**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Cephalorhynchus heavisidii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Globicephala melas (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Lagenodelphis hosei (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus acutus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus albirostris (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[White-beaked Dolphin](#) - Witsnuitdolfijn

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Lagenorhynchus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lagenorhynchus obscurus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orcaella brevirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orcinus orca**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Killer Whale](#) - Orka

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

Bolaños-Jiménez, J. Mignucci-Giannoni, A.A. Blumenthal, J.M. Bogomolni, A. Casas, J.J. Henríquez, A. Iñiguez Bessega, M. Khan, J. Landrau-Giovannetti, N. Rinaldi, C. Rinaldi, R. Rodríguez-Ferrer, G. Suttty, L. Ward, N. Luksenburg, J.A., 2014. Distribution, feeding habits and morphology of killer whales *Orcinus orca* in the Caribbean Sea. *Mammal Review*: p1-13.

Debrot, Adolphe O., Richard H. Witte and Meike Scheidat. 2011. The marine mammals of the Dutch Caribbean: a comparison between EEZ sectors, contrasts and concerns. SC-63-E9. Paper presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, Tromsø, Norway, 2011. 8 pp.

### **Sotalia fluviatilis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sotalia guianensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sousa chinensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sousa teuszii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella clymene (West African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tursiops aduncus (Arafurur/Timor Sea)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Neophocaena phocaenoides**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena dioptrica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (NW African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena spinipinnis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoenoides dalli**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera bonaerensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera borealis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera edeni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Debrot, Adolphe O., Richard H. Witte and Meike Scheidat. 2011. The marine mammals of the Dutch Caribbean: a comparison between EEZ sectors, contrasts and concerns. SC-63-E9. Paper presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, Tromsø, Norway, 2011. 8 pp.

### **Balaenoptera omurai**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Balaenoptera physalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Caperea marginata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Physeter macrocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Sperm Whale](#) - Potvis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.  
Luksenburg, Jolanda A., 2013. The cetaceans of Aruba, southern Caribbean. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, . P 1-14  
Debrot, A.O. et al.,1998. Additional Records and a Review of the Cetacean Fauna of the Leeward Dutch Antilles. Caribbean Journal of Science, Vol. 34, No. 3-4, 204-210, 1998

### **Platanista gangetica gangetica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Harbour Porpoise](#) - Bruinvis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. – Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Neophocaena asiaeorientalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Grampus griseus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Grampus griseus (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bottlenose dolphin](#) - Tuimelaar

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. – Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella attenuata (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella longirostris (south-east Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Stenella coeruleoalba (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Delphinus delphis (Mediterranean population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State



### **Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Orcaella heinsohni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cephaloryhnchus eutropia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Carnivora**

#### **Lycaon pictus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Arctocephalus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Halichoerus grypus (Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Monachus monachus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Phoca vitulina (Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Harbour Seal](#) - Gewone Zeehond

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

#### **Otaria flavescens**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ursus maritimus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> -

## **Proboscidea**

### **Loxodonta africana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Loxodonta cyclotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Sirenia**

### **Dugong dugon**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Trichechus inunguis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Trichechus manatus (Panama and Honduras)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Trichechus senegalensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Perissodactyla**

### **Equus hemionus (includes E. onager)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Equus kiang**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Artiodactyla**

### **Vicugna vicugna**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cervus elaphus yarkandensis (Populations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ammotragus lervia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Gazella subgutturosa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Oryx dammah**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procapra gutturosa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Saiga borealis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Saiga tatarica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ovis ammon**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Gazella gazella (Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sphenisciformes**

#### **Spheniscus demersus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Gaviiformes**

#### **Gavia adamsii (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Yellow-billed Loon](#) - Geelsnavelduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

#### **Gavia arctica arctica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Black-throated Loon](#) - Parelduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

## **Gavia arctica suschkini**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Gavia immer immer (NW Europe)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Great Northern Loon - Ijsduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

## **Gavia stellata (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-throated Loon - Roodkeelduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

## **Podicipediformes**

### **Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Horned Grebe - Kuifduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Podiceps grisegena grisegena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-necked Grebe - Roodhalsfuut

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

## **Procellariiformes**

### **Diomedea chrysostoma**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea epomophora**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea exulans**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea irrorata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebetria fusca**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebetria palpebrata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Macronectes giganteus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Macronectes halli**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria aequinoctialis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria cinerea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria parkinsoni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria westlandica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea dabbenena**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea antipodensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Diomedea sanfordi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebastria nigripes**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phoebastria immutabilis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche melanophris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche impavida**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche bulleri**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche cauta**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche steadi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche salvini**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche eremita**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche chlororhynchos**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Thalassarche carteri**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Procellaria conspicillata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pelecaniformes**

#### **Pelecanus crispus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Published distribution reference

> [www.dutchavifauna.nl](http://www.dutchavifauna.nl)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Dalmatian Pelican](#) - Kroeskoppelikaan

#### **Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phalacrocorax nigrogularis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Phalacrocorax pygmeus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconiiformes**

#### **Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Purple Heron](#) - Purperreiger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

#### **Ardeola idae**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ardeola rufiventris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Bittern](#) - Roerdomp

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

#### **Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Western Great Egret](#) - Grote Zilverreiger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

#### **Egretta vinaceigula**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Little Bittern - Woudaap

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Ixobrychus sturmii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconia ciconia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

White Stork - Ooievaar

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Ciconia episcopus microscelis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Ciconia nigra**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Black Stork - Zwarte Ooievaar

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Mycteria ibis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Geronticus eremita**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Platalea leucorodia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eurasian Spoonbill - Lepelaar

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Plegadis falcinellus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State



You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Glossy Ibis - Zwarte Ibis

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Anseriformes**

#### **Anatidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Falconiformes**

#### **Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Osprey - Visarend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Cathartidae. spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Accipitridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Falconidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Galliformes**

#### **Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Quail - Kwartel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Gruiformes**

#### **Aenigmatolimnas marginalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Crex crex**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Corn Crane - Kwartelkoning

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Porzana parva parva**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Little Crane - Klein Waterhoen

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Spotted Crane - Porseleinhoen

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Porzana pusilla intermedia**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Baillon`s Crane - Kleinst Waterhoen

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sarothrura ayresi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sarothrura boehmi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Chlamydotis undulata (Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Otis tarda**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> See website DutchAvifauna

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Great Bustard](#) - Grote Trap

### **Grus spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Crane](#) - Kraanvogel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Charadriiformes**

#### **Dromas ardeola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Burhinus oedicnemus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Stone-curlew](#) - Griel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

#### **Glareola nordmanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Glareola nuchalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Glareola pratincola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[White-winged Tern](#) - Witvleugelstern

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

#### **Chlidonias niger niger**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Black Tern](#) - Zwarte Stern

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Larus armenicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus genei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus hemprichii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Pallas's Gull - Reuzenzwartkopmeeuw

Published distribution reference

> Vagrant: see website [www.Dutchavifauna.nl](http://www.Dutchavifauna.nl)

### **Larus leucophthalmus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Larus melanocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Mediterranean Gull - Zwartkopmeeuw

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Sterna albifrons**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Little Tern - Dwergstern

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Sterna balaenarum**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### ***Sterna caspia* (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Caspian Tern](#) - Reuzenster

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### ***Sterna dougallii* (Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.  
Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.  
Delnevo A.J. (2008). Aruba. In BirdLife International (2008). Important  
Bird Areas of the Caribbean: key sites for conservation. Cambridge, U.K.:  
BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series), pp 47-52.

### ***Sterna hirundo hirundo* (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Tern](#) - Visdief

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### ***Sterna nilotica nilotica* (West Eurasian and African populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Gull-billed Tern](#) - Lachstern

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### ***Sterna paradisaea* (Atlantic population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Arctic Tern](#) - Noordse Stern

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### ***Sterna repressa***

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### ***Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis***

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands](#) - Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands  
[Sandwich Tern](#) - Grote Stern

Published distribution reference

> For Netherlands see: website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

For Caribbean see: Geelhoed, SCV, Debrot, AO, Ligon, JC, Madden, H, Verdaat, JP, Williams, SR & K Wulf, 2013. Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands. Report number C054/13

### **Sterna saundersi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Rynchops flavirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Charadriidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Sterna maxima albidorsalis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands](#) - Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands

Published distribution reference

> Geelhoed, SCV, Debrot, AO, Ligon, JC, Madden, H, Verdaat, JP, Williams, SR & K Wulf, 2013. Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands. Report number C054/13

### **Columbiformes**

#### **Streptopelia turtur turtur**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Turtle Dove](#) - Zomertortel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Psittaciformes**

#### **Amazona tucumana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Coraciiformes**

#### **Merops apiaster**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Bee-eater](#) - Bijeneter

Published distribution reference

› See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Coracias garrulus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Passeriformes**

#### **Alectrurus risora**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Alectrurus tricolor**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Hirundo atrocaerulea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Sporophila cinnamomea**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Sporophila hypochroma**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Sporophila palustris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Sporophila ruficollis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Sporophila zelichi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Agelaius flavus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Dolichonyx oryzivorus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Cardellina canadensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Testudinata**

### **Podocnemis expansa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Cheloniidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sea turtles in Dutch Caribbean - Sea turtle publications in the Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity database (www.dcbd.nl).

Published distribution reference

> See database www.dcbd.nl

## **Dermochelyidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sea turtles in Dutch Caribbean - Sea turtle publications in the Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity database (www.dcbd.nl).

Published distribution reference

> See database www.dcbd.nl

## **Crocodylia**

### **Crocodylus porosus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Orectolobiformes**

### **Rhincodon typus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Fact Sheet Whale Shark - Save Our Sharks project of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

Whale Shark - Observations of the Whale Shark in the Dutch Caribbean.

Published distribution reference

> Carpenter, K.E. (ed.).2002. The living marine resources of the Western Central Atlantic. Volume 1: Introduction, molluscs, crustaceans, hagfishes, sharks, batoid fishes, and chimaeras. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Rome, FAO. 2002. pp. 1-600.

## **Lamniformes**

### **Carcharodon carcharias**



Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Isurus oxyrinchus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Shortfin Mako](#) - Kortvinmakreelhaai

Published distribution reference

> Carpenter, K.E. (ed.).2002. The living marine resources of the Western Central Atlantic. Volume 1: Introduction, molluscs, crustaceans, hagfishes, sharks, batoid fishes, and chimaeras. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes and American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists Special Publication No. 5. Rome, FAO. 2002. pp. 1-600.

### **Isurus paucus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Lamna nasus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Cetorhinus maximus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Basking Shark](#) - First visual record of a living basking shark Cetorhinus maximus in the Caribbean Sea

Published distribution reference

> -

### **Alopias superciliosus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bigeye Thresher Shark](#) - Grootoogvoshai

Published distribution reference

> -

### **Alopias vulpinus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Thresher Shark](#) - Voshaai

Published distribution reference

> -

### **Alopias pelagicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenseriformes**

### **Acipenser baerii baicalensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser fulvescens**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser medirostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser mikadoi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser naccarii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser nudiventris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser persicus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser schrenckii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser sinensis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser stellatus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Acipenser sturio**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Nie, H.W. de, 1996. Atlas van de Nederlandse Zoetwatervissen. Media Publishing Int. BV, Doetinchem  
Nie, H.W. de & G. van Ommering, 1998. Bedreigde en kwetsbare zoetwatervissen in Nederland. Rapport IKC  
Natuurbeheer nr. 33. Wageningen.

### **Huso dauricus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Huso huso**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Psephurus gladius**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Lepidoptera**

### **Danaus plexippus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Debrot, A.O. and J. Y Miller. 2004. Butterflies and moths of Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire. Carmabi Foundation, Curaçao

## **Squaliformes**

### **Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Phoenicopteriformes**

### **Phoenicopteridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Important bird areas in the Caribbean Netherlands](#) - Important bird areas in the Caribbean Netherlands

[Caribbean Flamingo](#) - Caribische Flamingo

Published distribution reference

> Phoenicopterus ruber

See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland) for distribution in Netherlands.

For Caribbean see: Geelhoed, SCV, Debrot, AO, Ligon, JC, Madden, H, Verdaat, JP, Williams, SR & K Wulf, 2013.

Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean Netherlands. Report number C054/13

## **Rajiformes**

### **Manta birostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Giant Manta Ray](#) - Manta Rog

Published distribution reference

> -

## **Carcharhiniformes**

### **Carcharhinus falciformis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Silky Shark](#) - Zijdehaai

Published distribution reference

> Looijengoed, Wouter van, 2013. Categories of habitat and depth are structuring reef fish assemblages over no-fishing and fishing zones in the Saba Marine Park (Caribbean Netherlands). 83p.

### **Sphyrna mokarran**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> See factsheet Hammerhead Sharks

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheet Hammerhead Sharks](#) - Save Our Sharks project from the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

### **Sphyrna lewini**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Scalloped Hammerhead](#) - Lewins Hamerhaai

Published distribution reference

> Looijengoed, Wouter van, 2013. Categories of habitat and depth are structuring reef fish assemblages over no-fishing and fishing zones in the Saba Marine Park (Caribbean Netherlands). 83p.

See factsheet Hammerhead Sharks

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheet Hammerhead Sharks](#) - Save Our Sharks project from the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

## **Pristiformes**

### **Anoxypristis cuspidata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pristis clavata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pristis pectinata**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Smalltooth Sawfish](#) - Zaagvis

Published distribution reference

> See attached factsheet.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheet Small-tooth Sawfish](#) - Save Our Sharks project from the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance

### **Pristis zijsron**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Pristis pristis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Myliobatiformes**

#### **Manta alfredi**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> See website [Factsheet Manta Rays](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Factsheet Manta Rays](#)

#### **Mobula mobular**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula japanica**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula thurstoni**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula tarapacana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula eregoodootenkee**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula kuhlii**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Mobula hypostoma**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Atlantic Devilray](#) - Atlantische Duivelsrog

#### **Mobula rochebrunei**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Mobula munkiana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Anguilliformes**

#### **Anguilla anguilla**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Eel](#) - Europese Paling

**2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.**

### **Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE**

#### **Accipiter gentilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Northern Goshawk](#) - Havik

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

#### **Accipiter nisus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Sparrowhawk](#) - Sperwer

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

#### **Buteo buteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Buzzard](#) - Buizerd

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

#### **Buteo jamaicensis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

#### **Buteo lagopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Rough-legged Buzzard - Ruigpootbuizerd

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Buteo rufinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Long-legged Buzzard - Arendbuizerd

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Circaetus gallicus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Short-toed Snake Eagle - Slangenarend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Circus aeruginosus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Western Marsh Harrier - Bruine Kiekendief

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Circus cyaneus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Hen Harrier - Blauwe Kiekendief

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Circus pygargus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Montagu`s Harrier - Grauwe Kiekendief

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Haliaeetus albicilla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[White-tailed Eagle](#) - Zeearend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Milvus migrans**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Black Kite](#) - Zwarte Wouw

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

### **Milvus milvus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red Kite](#) - Rode Wouw

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon, Vogelonderzoek Nederland).

## **Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE**

### **Falco columbarius**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Merlin](#) - Smelleken

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).  
Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

### **Falco peregrinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Peregrine Falcon](#) - Slechtvalk

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).  
Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

### **Falco subbuteo**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Hobby](#) - Boomvalk

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Falco tinnunculus**



Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Kestrel - Torenvalk

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE**

### **Acrocephalus arundinaceus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Great Reed Warbler - Grote Karekiet

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Acrocephalus palustris**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Marsh Warbler - Bosrietzanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Acrocephalus schoenobaenus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sedge Warbler - Rietzanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Acrocephalus scirpaceus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eurasian Reed Warbler - Kleine Karekiet

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Cettia cetti**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Cetti`s Warbler - Cetti s Zanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Erithacus rubecula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Robin](#) - Roodborst

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Ficedula hypoleuca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Pied Flycatcher](#) - Bonte Vliegenvanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Ficedula parva**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Red-breasted Flycatcher](#) - Kleine Vliegenvanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Hippolais icterina**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Icterine Warbler](#) - Spotvogel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Hippolais polyglotta**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Melodious Warbler](#) - Orpheusspotvogel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Locustella fluviatilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[River Warbler](#) - Krekelzanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Locustella luscinioides**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Savi's Warbler - Snor

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Locustella naevia**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Grasshopper Warbler - Sprinkhaanzanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Luscinia luscinia**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Thrush Nightingale - Noordse nachtegaal

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Luscinia megarhynchos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Nightingale - Nachtegaal

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Luscinia svecica**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Bluethroat - Blauwborst

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Muscicapa striata**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Spotted Flycatcher - Grauwe Vliegenvanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Oenanthe deserti**

Choose the one that applies.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Desert Wheatear - Woestijntapuit

## **Oenanthe oenanthe**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Northern Wheatear - Tapuit

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Panurus biarmicus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Bearded Reedling - Baardman

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Phoenicurus ochruros**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Black Redstart - Zwarte Roodstaart

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Phoenicurus phoenicurus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Redstart - Gekraagde Roodstaart

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Phylloscopus collybita**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Chiffchaff - Tjiftjaf

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Phylloscopus proregulus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Pallas`s Leaf Warbler - Pallas Boszanger

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Phylloscopus sibilatrix**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Wood Warbler - Fluiter

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Phylloscopus trochiloides**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greenish Warbler - Grauwe fitis

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Phylloscopus trochilus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Willow Warbler - Fitis

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Regulus ignicapillus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Firecrest - Vuurgoudhaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Regulus regulus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Goldcrest - Goudhaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Saxicola rubetra**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Whinchat - Paapje

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Saxicola torquata**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Stonechat](#) - Roodborsttapuit

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sylvia atricapilla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Blackcap](#) - Zwartkop

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sylvia borin**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Garden Warbler](#) - Tuinfluiter

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sylvia communis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Whitethroat](#) - Grasmus

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sylvia curruca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Lesser Whitethroat](#) - Braamsluiper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Sylvia minula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Desert Lesser Whitethroat](#) - Woestijnbraamsluiper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Turdus iliacus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Redwing - Koperwiek

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Turdus merula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Blackbird - Merel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Turdus philomelos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Song Thrush - Zanglijster

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Turdus pilaris**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Fieldfare - Kramsvogel

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Turdus torquatus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Ring Ouzel - Beflijster

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE**

### **Anas platyrhynchos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Mallard - Wilde Eend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anas strepera**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Gadwall - Krakeend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anser albifrons**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greater White-fronted Goose - Kolgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anser anser**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greylag Goose - Grauwe gans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anser brachyrhynchus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Pink-footed Goose - Kleine Rietgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anser erythropus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Lesser White-fronted Goose - Dwerggans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Anser fabalis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Bean Goose - Rietgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Aythya ferina**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Pochard - Tafeleend



Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Aythya fuligula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Tufted Duck - Kuifeend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Aythya marila**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greater Scaup - Topper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Aythya nyroca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Ferruginous Duck - Witoogeend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Branta bernicla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Dark-bellied Brent Goose - Rotgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Branta leucopsis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Barnacle Goose - Brandgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Branta ruficollis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-breasted Goose - Roodhalsgans

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Bucephala clangula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Goldeneye](#) - Brilduiker

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Clangula hyemalis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Long-tailed Duck](#) - IJseend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Cygnus columbianus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bewick`s Swan](#) - Kleine Zwaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Cygnus cygnus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Whooper Swan](#) - Wilde Zwaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Cygnus olor**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Mute Swan](#) - Knobbelzwaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Melanitta fusca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Velvet Scoter](#) - Grote Zee-eend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Melanitta nigra**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Black Scoter - Zwarte Zee-eend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Mergellus albellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Smew - Nonnetje

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Mergus merganser**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Goosander - Grote Zaagbek

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Mergus serrator**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-breasted Merganser - Middelste Zaagbek

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Netta rufina**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-crested Pochard - Krooneend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Somateria mollissima**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Eider - Eider

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tadorna ferruginea**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ruddy Shelduck](#) - Casarca

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tadorna tadorna**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Shelduck](#) - Bergeend

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE**

### **Himantopus himantopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Black-winged Stilt](#) - Steltkluut

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Recurvirostra avosetta**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Pied Avocet](#) - Kluut

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE**

### **Charadrius alexandrinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Kentish Plover](#) - Strandplevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Charadrius dubius**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Little Ringed Plover](#) - Kleine Plevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Charadrius hiaticula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Ringed Plover](#) - Bontbekplevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Eudromias morinellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Eurasian Dotterel](#) - Morinelplevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Pluvialis apricaria**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[European Golden Plover](#) - Goudplevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Pluvialis squatarola**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Grey Plover](#) - Zilverplevier

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

For the Dutch Caribbean see:

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Vanellus vanellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Northern Lapwing](#) - Kievit

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE**

### **Arenaria interpres**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Ruddy Turnstone - Steenloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).  
For the Caribbean see:

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

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### **Calidris alba**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Sanderling - Drieteenstrandloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).  
For the Caribbean see:

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Calidris alpina**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Dunlin - Bonte Strandloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Calidris canutus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red Knot - Kanoet

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Calidris ferruginea**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Curlew Sandpiper](#) - Krombekstrandloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Calidris himantopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Calidris maritima**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Purple Sandpiper](#) - Paarse Strandloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Calidris minuta**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Little Stint](#) - Kleine Strandloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Calidris minutilla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Calidris pusilla**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

#### Published distribution reference

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Calidris temminckii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Temminck`s Stint](#) - Temmincks Strandloper

#### Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Gallinago gallinago**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Snipe](#) - Watersnip

#### Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Gallinago media**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

#### Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Limicola falcinellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Broad-billed Sandpiper](#) - Breedbekstrandloper

#### Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Limosa lapponica**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bar-tailed Godwit](#) - Rosse Grutto

#### Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Limosa limosa**



Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Black-tailed Godwit - Grutto

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Lymnocyptes minimus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Jack Snipe - Bokje

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Numenius arquata**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eurasian Curlew - Wulp

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Numenius phaeopus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Eurasian Whimbrel - Regenwulp

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Phalaropus fulicaria**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red Phalarope - Rosse Franjepoot

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Phalaropus lobatus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Red-necked Phalarope - Grauwe Franjepoot

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Philomachus pugnax**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Ruff - Kemphaan

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa erythropus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Spotted Redshank - Zwarte Ruiters

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa flavipes**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Tringa glareola**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Wood Sandpiper - Bosruiter

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa hypoleucos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Sandpiper - Overloper

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa melanoleuca**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2015. BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATERBIRD AND WETLAND CONSERVATION IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: RESULTS OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP AND CARIBBEAN WATERBIRD CENSUS (CWC) SURVEYS 2015. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds)

REPORT PROJECT NO. K2A529105 CWC.

Sorenson, Lisa G., Simal, Fernando and Jeff Gerbracht, 2016. POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MIGRATORY SHOREBIRDS AT THE CARGILL SALT PRODUCTION FACILITY ON THE ISLAND OF BONAIRE, DUTCH CARIBBEAN - 2016 REPORT ON SURVEYS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. BirdsCaribbean (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds). 8p.

### **Tringa nebularia**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Greenshank - Groenpootruiter

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa ochropus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Green Sandpiper - Witgat

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa stagnatilis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Marsh Sandpiper - Poelruiter

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

### **Tringa totanus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Common Redshank - Tureluur

Published distribution reference

> See website Vogelatlas (Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland; Sovon, Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology).

## **Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)**

### **Rhinolophus ferrumequinum**

Choose the one that applies.

Extinct

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greater Horseshoe Bat - Grote Hoefijzerneus

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Rhinolophus hipposideros**

Choose the one that applies.

Extinct

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Lesser Horseshoe Bat](#) - Kleine Hoefijzerneus

Published distribution reference

> Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)**

### **Barbastella barbastellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Extinct

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Barbastelle](#) - Mopsvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Eptesicus serotinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Serotine](#) - Laatvlieger

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverspreidingsatlas VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

### **Myotis bechsteini**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Bechstein's Bat](#) - Bechsteins Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Myotis brandtii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Brandt's Bat](#) - Brandts Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Myotis dasycneme**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Pond Bat - Meervleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Myotis daubentonii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Daubenton's Bat - Watervleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Myotis emarginatus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Geoffroy's Bat - Ingekorven Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Myotis myotis**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Greater Mouse-eared Bat - Vale Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Myotis mystacinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Whiskered Bat - Baardvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Myotis nattereri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Natterer's Bat](#) - Franjestaart

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Nyctalus leisleri**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Leisler's Bat](#) - Bosvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Nyctalus noctula**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Noctule](#) - Rosse Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Pipistrellus nathusii**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Nathusius's Pipistrelle](#) - Ruige Dwergvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Pipistrellus pipistrellus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Common Pipistrelle](#) - Gewone Dwergvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de

Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Pipistrellus pygmaeus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Soprano pipistrelle](#) - Kleine Dwergvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Plecotus auritus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Brown Long-eared Bat](#) - Gewone Grootoorvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Plecotus austriacus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Grey Long-eared Bat](#) - Grijs Grootoorvleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

### **Vespertilio murinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Particoloured Bat](#) - Tweekleurige Vleermuis

Published distribution reference

> See website Zoogdierverseniging Verspreidingsatlas Zoogdieren (Distribution Atlas Dutch Mammal Society). Broekhuizen, S., K. Spoelstra, J.B.M. Thissen, K.J. Canters & J.C. Buys (redactie) 2016. Atlas van de Nederlandse zoogdieren. - Natuur van Nederland 12. Naturalis Biodiversity Center & EIS Kenniscentrum Insecten en andere ongewervelden, Leiden.

## **Order TESTUDINATA, Family CHELONIIDAE**

### **Caretta caretta**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland.

MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

### **Chelonia mydas**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland.

MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

### **Eretmochelys imbricata**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland.

MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

## **Order TESTUDINATA, Family DERMOCHELYIDAE**

### **Dermochelys coriacea**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> VAN BUURT, G. 1995. De Schildpadden van Curaçao en Bonaire. J. M. van Buurt Boekproducties, Alphen a/d Rijn, Nederland.

MEYLAN, A. B. 1983. Marine turtles of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 278, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC