

2014 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 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.

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.

Reporting format 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) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

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

> The Kingdom of the 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

> Alterra, part of the Wageningen University and Reserach Centre.

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

> 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014

Territories to which the Convention applies

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

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

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Implementation

Competent Authority:

> Ministry of Economic Affairs

Relevant implemented legislation:

> For the Netherlands:

The Flora and Fauna Act of May 1998. It replaces the 1936 Bird Act, the Netherlands Game Act, the Act of Endangered Exotic Animal and Plant Species and part of the Nature Conservation Act.

The new Nature Conservation Act of October 2005.

The two laws deal with species protection and area protection respectively and they implement the EU Wild Birds and Habitats Directives. (which, each of them, combine species and area protection).

For the Caribbean Netherlands (Caribbean islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba, special municipalities of the Netherlands since 10-10-2010):

Framework Act on nature management and conservation BES (2010) and the resulting implementing island legislation:

Bonaire Nature Ordinance (2008/2010) with implementing decrees (2010)

St. Eustatius Flora and Fauna Ordinance (1997) and implementing decrees (1997/2010)

St. Eustatius Marine Environment Ordinance (1996/2010)

Saba Marine Environment Ordinance (1987/2010)

Fishery act- BES (2010) and Fishery Decree BES (2010)

Saba Fishery Ordinance (1993/2010)

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 ("Cartegena 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) and 'Nature Vision' (April 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)

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EUROBATS (1994)

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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

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

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Southern South American Grassland Birds 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

Competent authority

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High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Non Range State

Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)

Signatory

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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.)

> The Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment cooperated with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on the policy paper 'Natural Capital Agenda' (2013).

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

Waddenvereniging - protection of the Wadden Sea

Stichting De Noordzee - The North Sea Foundation

Stichting Landschapsbeheer Nederland - protection of meadow birds

Zoogdierverseniging/Mammal Society

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.

> The Netherlands: 12 provinces (regional government).

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, also referred to informally as the Dutch Antilles, was an autonomous Caribbean country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, consisting of two groups of islands in the Lesser Antilles: Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire (ABC Islands), in Leeward Antilles just off the Venezuelan coast; and Saint Eustatius, Saba and Sint Maarten (SSS Islands), in the Leeward Islands southeast of the Virgin 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 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, with the other islands 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 on Bonaire is managed by Cargill Salt Company.

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

> For instance:

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 gas-companies) 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:

> Not applicable

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

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

> Not applicable.

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

Other (please provide details):

> 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 designation of new Ramsar sites in Curacao, as well as the potential new Ramsar sites and improved management and monitoring efforts as planned in the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017. Also St. Maarten wants their site Mullet Pond to become a Ramsar site. The extent to which these sites may serve migratory birds is not clear.

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 (please specify)

> No major pressures in the Netherlands. In the Caribbean habitat loss 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 developed and implemented for the benefit of the species concerned.

In the Dutch Caribbean four new Ramsar sites have been designated (Curacao). Furthermore, the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017 aims at the identification and management of other wetlands of international importance, as well as the monitoring of biodiversity.

On Bonaire a restoration project of dams and waterways, and gravel mining pits will be funded under the Caribbean Nature Policy plan 2013-2017, which will give rise to seasonal wetlands that are expected to provide habitat for migratory waterbirds.

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

> Nothing particular.

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.

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: *Puffinus mauretanicus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands. KNNV, Utrecht; GBM, Haarlem. 400 p. ISBN 90 74345 13 1

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.

Status and distribution of *Puffinus mauretanicus* in the Netherlands

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

unclear

> Species is rare and only occurs in low numbers.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if 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).

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

> Not applicable

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

> Continuation of monitoring within BSP.

Species name: *Anser erythropus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sovon & CBS, 2005. Trends van vogels in het Nederlandse Natura 2000 netwerk. SOVON-informatierapport 2005/09. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen. 320 p. ISSN 1382-6271

Koffijberg K. & van Winden E., 2013. Lesser White-fronted Geese in The Netherlands: a review of trends, phenology, distribution patterns and origin. Sovon-rapport 2013/48, Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Nijmegen.

The species *Anser erythropus* (Dwerggans) is part of the Meetnet Watervogels (see website) run by Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird Research Organisation Netherlands).

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

Status and distribution of *Anser erythropus* 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, with numbers up to about 120-130 individuals (2003/04-2011/12). 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):

 decreasing

> From the six traditional staging and wintering sites in 2005, only three are still regularly used. The other sites were abandoned without obvious reason. 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.

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 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).

 Habitat protection 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?

> Not applicable

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

> Continuation of present monitoring and nature management.

Species name: *Branta ruficollis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Hustings, Fred & Erik van Winden, 1997. Ioopt de Roodhalsgans in de pas met de andere ganzen? Sovon-nieuws jaargang 10, nr. 4. p.9-10.

The species *Branta ruficollis* (Roodhalsgans) 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.

[Status and distribution of *Branta ruficollis* in the Netherlands](#)

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

 unclear

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

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if 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).

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?

> Not applicable

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

> Continuation of monitoring in BSP of Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland.

Species name: *Anas formosa*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website.

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

[Observations of *Anas formosa* in the Netherlands](#)

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

not known

> *Anas formosa* is a vagrant species in the Netherlands

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

not known

> *Anas formosa* 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.waarneming.nl. This 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?

> *Anas formosa* is a vagrant species in the Netherlands

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

> Nothing particular.

Species name: *Aythya nyroca*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Boele, Arjan & Erik van Winden, 2011. Witoogeenden: het hele jaar in ons land, maar wel erg zeldzaam. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland. Sovon-Nieuws. Nummer 2.

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.

[Status and distribution of *Aythya nyroca* in the Netherlands](#)

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

unclear

> Very rare species

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if 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).

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: *Haliaeetus albicilla*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands. KNNV, Utrecht; GBM, Haarlem. 400 p. ISBN 90 74345 13 1

Boele, Arjan & Erik van Winden, 2012. Zeearend: van wintergast tot broedvogel. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland. Sovon-nieuws. nr. 3.

The species *Aythya nyroca* (Zeearend) is part of the Meetnet Broedvogels and Meetnet Watervogels (see website) run by Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird Research Organisation Netherlands).

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

Status and distribution of *Haliaeetus albicilla* in the Netherlands

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.

stable

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?

> Not applicable

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

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

Species name: Calidris canutus rufa

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Niles, Lawrence, J., Joanna Burger, Ronald R. Porter, Amanda D. Dey, Stephanie Koch, Brian Harrington, Kate laquinto & Matthew Boarman, 2012. Migration pathways, migration speeds and non-breeding areas used by northern hemisphere wintering Red Knots *Calidris canutus* of the subspecies *rufa*. Wader Study group Bulletin 119(3). p 1-9.

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):

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

> In the Dutch Caribbean four new Ramsar sites have been designated (Curacao). These and other designated sites may also benefit *Calidris canutus rufa*.

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

> The population size and distribution of the species is not known. Furthermore there's lack of capacity and funding.

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

> Nothing particular, though the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017 aims at the identification and management of (new) wetlands of international importance, as well as the monitoring of biodiversity. These activities may also benefit *Calidris canutus rufa*.

Species name: Acrocephalus paludicola

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> The species *Acrocephalus paludicola* (Waterrietzanger) 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.

[Status and species of *Acrocephalus paludicola* in the Netherlands](#)

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

unclear

> *Acrocephalus paludicola* (Waterrietzanger) is a rare non-breeding migratory bird in the Netherlands.

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):

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).

Habitat protection

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?

> Not applicable.

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

> Continuation of monitoring in the BSP.

Species name: *Emberiza aureola*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> See website

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

[Observations of *Emberiza aureola* in the Netherlands](#)

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

not known

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

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

not known

> *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

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 in the Netherlands.

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

> Nothing particular.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> Not applicable

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:

> Not applicable

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

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

> Not applicable

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

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> 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 to 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. In 2011 a large-scale collaborative project was started between the University of Leiden, IMARES, TNO and SEAMARCO, all in the Netherlands. The research is funded by The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), governments and the private sector represented by IRO (consortium of offshore businesses) and Nogepea (consortium of oil- and gascompanies).

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

> No particular actions yet.

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 aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other (please specify)

> Nothing particular.

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?

> Nothing particular.

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

> Nothing particular.

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.

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: *Physeter macrocephalus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, T. Bervoets, P.C. Hoetjes & M. Scheidat, 2013. Marine mammals of the north-eastern Caribbean Windward Dutch islands: Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, and the Saba Bank. Caribbean Journal of Science 47: 159-172.

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.

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.

Luksenburg, J.A., 2013. The cetaceans of Aruba, southern Caribbean. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 93: 1-14.

Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

See website for registered strandings of *Physeter macrocephalus* in the Netherlands.

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

Strandings of *Physeter macrocephalus* in the Netherlands

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

- stable
- not known

> Too little data available. Three strandings of the species were recorded in the Netherlands during the reporting period.

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

- unclear

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

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):

- Monitoring

> 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.

- Species protection
- Other

> In June 2013, the Netherlands accepted a protocol for the stranding of Cetaceans that are still alive.

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

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

> The Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017 of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius and Bonaire) aims for actions that may benefit this species as well. Among others the aim is to:

- Set up a sanctuary for marine mammals and sharks within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
- Implement a management plan for the EEZ as a whole with a special focus on the Saba Bank
- Fine tune the management of the EEZ with other countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten).
- Development of a biodiversity monitoring strategy, though it's not clear yet if there will be a focus on marine mammals as well.

Species name: *Balaenoptera borealis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

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

Strandings of Balaenoptera borealis in the Netherlands

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

not known

> The species is uncommon in the Netherlands and the Caribbean. Only four strandings have been recorded in the Netherlands past 200 years. The last was in 2005.

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):

Monitoring

> 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.

Other

> In June 2013, the Netherlands accepted a protocol for the stranding of Cetaceans that are still alive.

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?

> The species is too uncommon in the Netherlands or Caribbean.

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

> Nothing particular.

Species name: Balaenoptera physalus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

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

Strandings of Balaenoptera physalus in the Netherlands.

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

not known

> Five strandings of the species were recorded during the reporting period, in the Netherlands.

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):

Monitoring

> 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.

Other

> In June 2013, the Netherlands accepted a protocol for the stranding of Cetaceans that are still alive.

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?

> The species is too uncommon.

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

> Nothing particular.

Species name: Balaenoptera musculus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

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

[Strandings of Balaenoptera musculus in the Netherlands](#)

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

not known

> Species is too uncommon. Last recorded stranding in the Netherlands dates back to 1840.

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):

Monitoring

> 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.

Other

> In June 2013, the Netherlands accepted a protocol for the stranding of Cetaceans that are still alive.

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?

> Species is too uncommon.

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

> Nothing particular.

Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, T. Bervoets, P.C. Hoetjes & M. Scheidat, 2013. Marine mammals of the north-eastern Caribbean Windward Dutch islands: Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, and the Saba Bank. Caribbean Journal of Science 47: 159-172.

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.

Luksenburg, J.A., 2013. The cetaceans of Aruba, southern Caribbean. Journal of the Marine Biological

Association of the United Kingdom 93: 1-14.

Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

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

Strandings of Megaptera novaeangliae in the Netherlands

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

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if 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, there were 4 sightings of Humpback whales in 2012, of which one stranded and died. In total there were three strandings in the Netherlands during the reporting period.

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 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.

Species protection

Other

> In June 2013, the Netherlands accepted a protocol for the stranding of Cetaceans that are still alive.

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?

> Not applicable

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

> The Nature Policy Plan 2013-2017 of the Caribbean Netherlands (Saba, St. Eustatius and Bonaire) aims for actions that may benefit this species as well. Among others the aim is to:

- Set up a sanctuary for marine mammals and sharks within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

- Implement a management plan for the EEZ as a whole with a special focus on the Saba Bank

- Fine tune the management of the EEZ with other countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten).

- Development of a biodiversity monitoring strategy, though it's not clear yet if there will be a focus on marine mammals as well.

Species name: Eubalaena glacialis (North Atlantic)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Ward, Nathalie, Anna Moscrop & Carole Carlson, 2001. Elements for the development of a marine mammal action plan for the wider caribbean: a review of marine mammal distribution. First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region. 77p.

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

not known

> The species has not been recorded in the Netherlands nor the Dutch Caribbean.

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):

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?

> The species has not been recorded in the Netherlands nor the Dutch Caribbean.

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

> None

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

> Not applicable

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

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Nothing particular.

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

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

> -

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

Pollution

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> -

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

> In January of 2012, Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) launched a new project to clean up discarded fishing gear from Bonaire's reefs. The Fishing Line Project aims to reduce the amount of fishing line, hooks, nets and other debris found on Bonaire's coral reefs.

Dive Friends Bonaire started Debris Free Bonaire in December 2012, among others to have debris free sea turtle nesting beaches and to prevent sea turtles from eating debris (plastic bags look like jelly fish) or getting entangled.

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

> As of October 27th, 2013, Debris Free Bonaire volunteers have collectively removed over 100 cubic meters (3,531 cubic feet) of marine plastic debris.

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 reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Destruction of nesting beaches

Other (please specify)

> Changing temperatures on nesting beaches due to climate change.

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?

> Monitoring of nesting beaches on St. Maarten (Dermochelys, Chelonia, Eretmochelys), St. Eustatius (Dermochelys and Chelonia, occasionally Eretmochelys), and Bonaire (Eretmochelys, Caretta and in 2012 also Chelonia). In February 2014 also Curaçao has started the development of a monitoring program to assess the number of nesting and in-water sea turtles of Curaçao. Turtuga Aruba monitors nesting activities and settles with the hotels to dim their lights in nesting season. Nests are barricaded to avoid driven over by vehicles. 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 Bonaire \(STCB\)](#)

[Sea turtle monitoring STENAPA St. Eustatius](#)

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

[Sea Turtle Conservation by Turtug Aruba](#)

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

> Monitoring by STCB since 2002 indicates that 48,304 sea turtles have hatched from nests laid on Klein Bonaire.

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

> Lack of funding and capacity.

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

> Funding for NGO-run sea turtle monitoring and conservation programmes. The establishment of a policy department on Aruba regarding nature (Directie Natuur en Milieu).

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: *Chelonia mydas*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. Car. J. Sci. 41: 334-339.

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

Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.

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):

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/>

Monitoring

> Nesting beach monitoring Aruba, St. Maarten, St.

Eustatius and Bonaire, Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com

St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF),

Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com; St. Eustatius National Park Foundation (STENAPA),
Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, STCB, Mabel Nava, stcb@bonairecturtles.org

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;

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

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

Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire

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

> Not applicable.

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

> Continued monitoring and research.

Species name: Caretta caretta

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. Car. J. Sci. 41: 334-339.

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

Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.

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):

Research

Monitoring

> Nesting beach monitoring, Aruba St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Bonaire, Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com, St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF), Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com; St.

Eustatius National Park Foundation (STENAPA), Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, and STCB, Mabel Nava, stcb@bonairecturtles.org

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

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

action being taken?

> Not applicable

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

> Continued monitoring and research

Species name: *Eretmochelys imbricata*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. *Car. J. Sci.* 41: 334-339.

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

Zeinstra, L., 2003. Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.

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

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

> -

unclear

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

increasing

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):

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/>

Monitoring

> Nesting beach monitoring St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, Aruba and Bonaire, St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF),

Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com St. Eustatius National Park Foundation (STENAPA), Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, Aruba by Turtuga Aruba,

Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com, and STCB, Mabel Nava, stcb@bonaireturtles.org

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?

> Not applicable

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

> Aruba plans to establish a marine park; Continued monitoring and research

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

- > Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action. *Car. J. Sci.* 41: 334-339.
- 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
- Zeinstra, L., 2003. *Tellingen van zeeschildpaddennesten op Aruba, met bijzondere aandacht voor de NoordOostkust*. NC-IUCN 2003 no. 2/3.

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):

Research

> Sea Turtle satellite tracking in St. Eustatius
STENAPA, Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org,

Monitoring

> Nesting beach monitoring St. Maarten and St. Eustatius

St. Maarten Nature Foundation (NF),

Tadzio Bervoets, tadziob@gmail.com; STENAPA, Nicole Esteban, manager@statiapark.org, and Aruba Turtuga Aruba, Edith van der Wal, turtugaruba@hotmail.com.

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

> 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?

> Not applicable

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

> Aruba plans the installment of a marine park;
Continued monitoring and research

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:

> Meesters, Erik, Diana Slijkerman, Martin de Graaf, and Dolfi Debrot, 2010. *Management plan for the natural resources of the EEZ of the Dutch Caribbean*, IMARES, Wageningen UR, Report number C100/10.

Lundvall, S., 2008. *Saba Bank Special Marine Area Management Plan 2008*: 94 pp.

Debrot, A.O., N. Esteban, R. Le Scao, A. Caballero, and P.C. Hoetjes, 2005. *New sea turtle nesting records for the Netherlands Antilles provide impetus to conservation action*. *Car. J. Sci.* 41: 334-339.

Barnes, T., K.L. Eckert and J. Sybesma, 1993. *Sea turtle recovery action plan for Aruba*. CEP Techn. Rept. #25. UNEP Caribbean Environmental Programme, Kingston, Jamaica. 58 pp.

Sybesma, J., and P. Hoetjes, 1992. *First record of the Olive Ridley and of nesting by the Loggerhead Turtle in*

Curacao. Carib. J. Sci. 28:103-104.

Sybesma, J., 1992. WIDECASST Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan for the Netherlands Antilles (K. L. Eckert, editor) CEP Techn. Rept. No. 11. UNEP Caribbean Environmental Programme, Kingston, Jamaica. 63 pp.

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

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> -

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

Lack of information

Wind turbines

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> -

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

> Nothing particular.

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 (please specify)

> 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?

> 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.

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

> In January 2013 inter-island travel of Curaçaoan Long-nosed Bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae*) was observed between Bonaire and Curacao.

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; IMARES-rapport C117/10: 67p.P.

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

unclear

> The species is native to all six Dutch Caribbean 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.

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?

> Not applicable.

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

> Nothing particular.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals in general:

> -

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

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> -

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

Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> 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.

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

Een nieuwe toekomst voor steuren in Nederland (A new future for sturgeons in the Netherlands).

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 (please specify)

> Nothing particular.

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

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

> The designation of a marine reserve for sharks and sea mammals is foreseen within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 2014.

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: *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: 1019-1022.

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

not known

> -

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

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.

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

> Not applicable

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.

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):

Research

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

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

> Not applicable.

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

> Nothing particular.

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.

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

- not known
- unclear

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

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

- unclear

> The reintroduced specimen have a transmitter to study their migration behavior.

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 in 2012 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 the 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.

- 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?

> Not applicable

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

> Ongoing defragmentation of habitat, research and monitoring.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:

> -

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> -

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

- No

If yes, please provide details:

> -

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

> Not applicable

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:
> 12-08-2013

Period covered:
> 1975-2012

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Date of last report
> Not applicable

Period covered:
> Not applicable

EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:
> 25-3-2014

Period covered:
> 2010-2013

ASCOBANS (1994)

Date of last report:
> 2012

Period covered:
> 2012

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:
> 2012

Period covered
> 2009-2011

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

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 ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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?

> Not applicable

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

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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:

> The position of non-waterbirds migrating to Africa and currently under pressure is discussed in the AEWA/CMS The Hague Action Statement (2010) and quoted as follows:

Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, including songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species use the same flyways and largely the same habitats. However, many of these species are not on Annex II of the CMS.

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

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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

> Not applicable.

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.

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

> The on-going development of the National Ecological Network (NEN) since 1990 in the Netherlands, including 164 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 Ecological Network (NEN), including 164 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Nature 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 and Natural Capital Agenda. A nature vision was published in April 2014.

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 currently being developed to conserve marine biodiversity.

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.

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 Ecological Network (NEN), which is crucial for the migration of species, is still the backbone of nature conservation policy in the Netherlands. The Caribbean islands are too small for a NEN. Apart from the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy plan the islands of Bonaire and Saint Eustatius each have zoning regulations identifying conservation areas and prohibiting any development in such areas. The island of Saba has not yet implemented a zoning plan but has limited development to a maximum altitude, safeguarding most of the natural areas from degradation.

Pollution control

 Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Most serious pollution in the Netherlands comes from nitrogen and pesticides. 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. Dutch government and the provincial governments also prepare the Programmatic Approach Nitrogen (PAS) in order to bring the eutrofication of the natural environment below critical levels. The PAS is due to be implemented in 2014.

Another focal point concerns marine litter and a range of concrete actions will be 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.

In the Caribbean Netherlands a sewerage system and a sewage treatment plant have been put in place on Bonaire that will significantly reduce nutrients from wastewater from reaching the coral reef. A newly passed environmental law will regulate small scale pollution on the islands as well as the larger scale operations of the oil transshipment industry.

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 Ecological Network (NEN) that will take place in the coming years. The NEN includes all Natura 2000 sites, also marine. The Caribbean Netherlands already includes a substantial number of terrestrial and marine parks. Targets within the Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan are a.o. the designation of protected areas as National Parks and the designation of a marine reserve for sea mammals and sharks.

Besides that the Netherlands also take part in the "Coalition of the Willing for a High Seas Marine Protected Area" which aims to give the Caribbean Sargasso Sea (the nursery ground of the migratory European Eel) the status of Marine Protected Area.

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.

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 Ecological Network (NEN) that will take place in the coming years. This also includes defragmentation of nature, among others to support migratory fish species.

Planning of power lines

No

If Yes, please provide details

> Not applicable.

Planning of fences

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

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

Planning of dams

No

If Yes, please provide details

> Not applicable.

Other

No

If Yes, please provide details

> Not applicable.

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*).

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 and marine mammals.

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 Ecological Network (NEN) in the Netherlands covers 17% of the inland waters and land area. Past three years the Dutch government decentralised responsibilities of realization and management of nature to the provinces. Provinces are currently recalibrating the NEN, and the exact number of NEN-hectares cannot be given. In 2013 the ambitions towards 2027 (year of realization of the NEN) were agreed upon in the so called Nature Pact between the national government and the provinces. The ambitions agreed upon include extension of the NEN with ca. 80.000 hectares, including realisation of important ecological corridors. The NEN 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 km²). The coastal and marine waters cover 6 Natura 2000-sites or 19.0% of the total area (59.407 km²).

The Caribbean Netherlands covers the islands of Bonaire, Saba and Saint. 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 has two protected areas which cover roughly 3300 ha or 18% of the island. 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 s 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.

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

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 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

> In close cooperation with the German "Institute of Avian Research" Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland participates in a large international research programme financed by the "European Space Agency" (ESA). Partners in this programme are "Computational Biogeography and Physical Geography (UvA)" and "Centre for Limnology (NIOO-KNAW)". The project focuses on following the movements of Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Herring Gulls and Barnacle Geese using satellite transmitters. The overall aim of the FlySafe programme is to prove the added value of the integration of space-based systems (meteorology, earth observations, telecommunication etc.) and earth-based systems to improve flight safety. More information on the overall research programme can be found at: Avian Alert website.

The Atlantic sturgeons reintroduced again in the Rhine in 2012 all received a transmitter to study their migration behavior.

In the Netherlands, in both 2012 and 2013 some 40-60 individuals of grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* and harbour seals *Phoca vitulina* have been equipped with GSM phone-transmitters to study the effect of the building of offshore wind farms on their distribution. In the last 5 years, also over 100 seals have been tagged in the Ems estuary to study the effects of the construction of large power plants in the Eems harbour on the seal populations. The transmitters are glued on their fur and stay there for several months. Data (location, depth, temperature) are sent through the mobile phone network. Such transmitter data provide insight in the migration patterns as well as in diving behaviour.

Ongoing Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire satellite tracking of sea turtles project.

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

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

Telemetry research Montagu's Harrier - Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*): between 2005-2013 no less than 50 specimen received a transmitter to study the migration behaviour.

Telemetry research White Stork - White Storks (*Ciconia ciconia*): in 2009 3 specimen received a transmitter to analyse the species foraging area.

Telemetry research sea-turtles - Sea turtles: each nesting season Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) fit a number of turtles with small satellite transmitters in order to track their movements.

Telemetry research White-fronted Goose - Whitefronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*): early february 2013 5 specimen were equipped with satellite transmitters in order to study their migration behaviour. This is a cooperative project between German and Dutch scientist.

Telemetry research Black-tailed Godwit - Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*): early 2013 15 specimen received a transmitter to study habitat use in relation to agricultural activities and breeding biology.

Telemetry research Purple Heron - Purple herons (*Ardea purpurea*): since the summer 2007 17 specimen received a transmitter to study their migration behaviour.

Telemetry research Bittern - Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*): in 2010 3 specimen received a transmitter aiming to access the species 'way of life' among which the migratory behaviour.

Participation in (French) telemetry research Humpback whales - Seven Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) received transmitter to study migratory behavior.

Telemetry reserach Harbour and Grey seals - Seal monitoring and evaluation for the Luchterduinen offshore wind farm.

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 transmitters 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 the Sahel, 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.)

> -

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

> Not applicable

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:

> -

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

> Not applicable

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 Ecological Network and Natura 2000: habitat conservation
 Agri-environmental schemes for species of agricultural habitat.
 Policies to reconcile agriculture and wintering geese and Wigeons.

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

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

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):

> See web links below.

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

Support to Westcoast Africa - Vogelbescherming Nederland helps many more partners at the Westcoast of Afrika in the conservation of wetlands for migratory bird species.

Support to Albatross - Vogelbescherming Nederland supports Birdlife International in the project Save the Albatross.

Support to Latvia - Vogelbescherming Nederland helps to protect the 5000 hectare of floodplains of the Dviete in Latvia which is among others home to many migratory bird species.

Support to Ukraine - Since 2006 Vogelbescherming Nederland helps BirdLife partner USPB in the Ukraine to protect the wintering areas of the White-tailed Eagle in the Ukraine.

Project: Living on the Edge - The project 'Living on the Edge' is a cooperation between Vogelbescherming Nederland and Birdlife International, funded by the Dutch Postcode Lottery. The project supports sustainable land-use on 12 locations in four countries (Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania and Nigeria) aiming to serve both migratory birds and the human population.

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

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

> Not applicable

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):

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

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:

Resolutions

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (6.2 / 7.2 / 8.14 / 9.18 / 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). The next CFP will come into force in 2014. Forbidding of discards and the landing requirement will be one of the pillars of the new 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. Development of fishing with pulse beams for instance, compared to chain beams is one of those innovations.

For sharks an EU action plan on by-catch has been finished in 2010. A national action plan is being prepared. For seabirds a similar procedure is running after the EU action plan was released in 2012.

Cetaceans: for the Harbor porpoise ASCOBANS adopted the 'Conservation Plan for the Harbor porpoise in the North Sea' at the 6th CoP in 2009.

Turtles

See (broader) text on turtles for Caribbean islands under Recommendation 8.17

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (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,

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (7.4 / 10.11)

> Electrocution is no great problem in the Netherlands because:

(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) special measures are taken to avoid these.

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

> The resolution calls upon Parties to identify areas where migratory species are vulnerable to wind turbines, to apply comprehensive strategic environmental impact assessments, to evaluate the possible negative ecological impacts of wind turbines prior to deciding on licenses, to assess cumulative impacts and to take full account of the precautionary principle.

For the terrestrial part of the Netherlands, Vogelbescherming Nederland published a map of bird areas sensitive to windturbines (developed by SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland and Altenburg & Wymenga).

Regarding environmental assessments, the following is relevant: Plans or projects for wind energy plants are subject to the screening procedure to decide whether it is obligatory to make an environmental impact assessment. In practice this means that an environmental impact assessment is always made for wind energy plants, because of the effects for the environment and nature.

The section of the National Water Plan (2010) on wind energy in the North Sea, mentioning space for 6000 MW on the North Sea by 2020.

The areas Borssele and IJmuiden Ver were appointed as future areas for wind farm construction in the National Water Plan 2009-2015. This plan also included two search areas outside the 12-miles zone where additional space for offshore wind energy must be found: in front of the Dutch coast and north of the Wadden Islands.

These two areas are identified in the 'Ontwerp-Rijksstructuurvisie Windenergie op Zee en Milieueffectrapporten (2014)' that could be commented early 2014.

In the case of a significant impact of wind parks (inside or outside Natura 2000 sites) on Natura 2000 sites, an 'appropriate assessment' as meant in the Habitats Directive, is also carried out.

In EIAs cumulative effects are taken into account.

The Precautionary Principle is taken into account in licensing procedures.

After construction monitoring of impacts is obligatory.

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

[Sensitivity map windturbines and birds](#)

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (8.27 / 10.22)

> No outbreaks of H5N1 or other highly pathogenic AI have occurred. In the Polycycript Avian Influenza version 2.0 (September 2013), the latest developments and experiences with outbreaks have been documented. It is partly based on AI Directive (2005/94/EC) of the European Union.

DNA Research by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment suggests that avian influenza is spread by wind. For more information on avian influenza research see the Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) of the Wageningen University and Research Centre.

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

[Polycycript Avian Influenza](#)

[Avian Influenza spread by wind](#)

[Research Avian Influenza by CVI](#)

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

> The Netherlands place 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 Ecological 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 to maintain the services to migratory species among others.

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

[Beleidsverkenning Natuurambitie Grote Wateren](#)

Marine Debris (10.4)

> The 'Agenda Natural Capital 2013' of the Ministry of Economic Affairs mentions the reduction of marine litter, in cooperation with parties like the EU Environment Council, IMO and UNEP, as one of its actions points. The Netherlands also implemented the guidelines of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

The Netherlands have an operable and good working system of waste(water) collection and treatment. Measures are taken to improve the systems in the Dutch Caribbean as well. Since the end of 2010 several measures have been taken to decrease the pollution in the Caribbean Netherlands, like: construction of the first Waste Water Treatment Plant on Bonaire.

Poisoning Migratory Birds (10.26)

> Poisoning of migratory birds is no substantial threat in the Netherlands or Dutch Caribbean.

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (8.22 / 9.19 / 10.24)

> The Netherlands is an active partner in ASCOBANS and in the International Whaling Commission.

Under water noise is an actual policy theme (wind turbine parks, military noise, shipping etc.) in the Netherlands and Europe. The National Program on Sea- and Coastal Research started a research project in 2011 in cooperation with IRO (consortium of offshore businesses), Nogepe (consortium of oil- and gas-companies), Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment) and the working group Noise in the Sea. The project aims to analyse the type, intensity and distribution of noise sources; the impacts of noise on the health and behavior of individual animals; the relation between distribution of species populations and noise sources.

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

Research on the impacts of underwater noise on marine mammals and fish

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (6.3)

> Vogelbescherming Nederland supports Birdlife International in the project Save the Albatross.

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

Support to Albatross conservation - Vogelbescherming Nederland supports Birdlife International in the project Save the Albatross.

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (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.

The CBD guidelines (decision VI/7) will become relevant if/when they will be incorporated into the corresponding EU directives.

Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (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.

Sustainable Use (8.1)

> Actions are mainly requested from the Scientific Council.

No actions by the Netherlands in this period.

Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements (8.5)

> The Netherlands signed the Sharks MoU on 22 November 2011. An action plan is being prepared.

Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species (8.29)

> Not applicable

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (9.1 / 10.23)

> Not applicable

Priorities for CMS Agreements (9.2 / 10.16)

> In the The Hague Action Statement (2010) of the AEWA 15th anniversary symposium it was, inter alia, recommended:

Strengthen linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives, and consider the application of the AEWA approach, whether within AEWA or through joint initiatives of AEWA and other relevant CMS instruments (to be developed), to other bird migratory species, including songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species, in situations where these species use the same flyways and largely the same habitats.

Migratory Marine Species (9.9 / 10.15)

> Resolution 9.9 - Migratory Marine Species

Not applicable as the resolution requests the Scientific Council, not Parties, to carry out various actions.

Nevertheless, the marine environment is one of the focal areas in the Netherlands Biodiversity Strategy. Sustainable fisheries and protection of marine biodiversity is one of the four focal themes of the 'Agenda Natural Capital 2013' of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Also the 'Caribbean Netherlands Nature Policy Plan

2013-2017' has a strong focus on the conservation of marine biodiversity.

Actions within past reporting period and actions foreseen are among others:

Restoration of degraded marine ecosystems, stimulation of (technical) innovations aiming at more sustainable fisheries, while management plans for marine Natura 2000-sites and a Marine Strategy Framework Directive are currently being developed in order to conserve marine biodiversity.

Cooperate with parties like the EU Environment Council, IMO and UNEP, to reduce the problem of marine litter.

Establishment of a Committee for management of Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries in the waters surrounding the Caribbean islands.

Commissioning of targeted research and monitoring of endangered species and ecosystems, including migratory species like sea turtles and marine mammals.

Implementation of an integral management plan for fisheries and marine biodiversity of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Establish of a Marine Sanctuary for sea mammals and sharks in the Dutch Caribbean.

The circa 2000 km² Saba Bank in the Caribbean was declared a marine protected area by the Dutch government on 21 December 2010 and in October 2012 it was declared a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) by the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), giving it the same status as the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. The PSSA-status includes an Associated Protective Measure of "Area To Be Avoided" (ATBA) for large ships, providing a safer environment for humpback whales which are suspected of calving there.

Being part of the "Coalition of the Willing for a High Seas Marine Protected Area" which aims to give the Caribbean Sargasso Sea (the nursery ground of the European Eel and Caribbean Sea Turtles) the status of Marine Protected Area.

Saker Falcon (9.20 / 10.28)

> Not applicable

Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (10.2)

> Not applicable

Ecological Networks (10.3)

> The National Ecological Network (NEN) is the backbone of biodiversity conservation in the Netherlands. The development of the NEN began in 1990 and it is still increasing in size. In the last three years the Dutch government decentralised responsibilities of realization and management of nature to the provinces. 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 NEN.

Global Flyway Conservation (10.10)

> 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 conservation of wetlands that support migratory species.

Migratory Freshwater Fish (10.12)

> The Netherlands put lots of efforts on the defragmentation of rivers and streams, though to date still many waters are isolated for migratory fish species (see website). An important measure however was the so-called Kierbesluit in 2011. This concerns the 'opening' of the Haringvlietdam, which currently blocks one of the main entrances of the North Sea to the large European rivers Meuse and Rhine. The measures associated with opening of the dam will be finalised in 2018.

The recent (2013) Nature Ambition 'Great Waters' aims at the restoration of natural processes which also implies increased opportunities for migratory fish species.

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

[Accessibility of waters and rivers for migratory fish species in the Netherlands](#)

[Beleidsverkenning Natuurambitie Grote Wateren 2050-2100](#)

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (10.27)

> All migratory landbirds in the African Eurasian Region for which the Netherlands are concerned a range state, are part of monitoring research by Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird Research the Netherlands). Data on distribution and trends are available on the Sovon-website.

Natura 2000 sites have been designated for the conservation of several of the migratory landbirds concerned like Red-backed Shrike, Wood Lark and Eurasian Nightjar.

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

[Distribution and trends of Migratory Landbirds in the Netherlands](#) - Distribution and trends of Migratory Landbirds are available at the website of Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland (Bird research Netherlands) Example: Red-backed Shrike.

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

› No specific activities at the national level

CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (8.2)

› No specific activities.

Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (8.7)

› The 2010 targets are not applicable anymore. The Netherlands are currently working on the achievement of the 2015 and 2020 Aichi-Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This concerns many actions in the Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean that will favor the conservation of migratory species under CMS.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

› The implementation in the Netherlands of the CMS and daughter agreements, and other biodiversity-related conventions (Ramsar convention, CBD, Bern convention etc) is all coordinated by one ministry (Ministry of Economic Affairs); the same goes for the preparation of positions on new COP decisions. The latter are coordinated with all the other ministries in a regular consultation framework. In addition, the NL have always supported the mutual cooperation of biodiversity-related conventions.

National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (8.24)

› Not applicable anymore (2011)

CMS Information Priorities (9.3)

› Not applicable

Outreach and Communication Issues (9.5 / 10.7)

› Not applicable

Capacity Building Strategy (9.12 / 10.6)

› Not applicable

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (10.1)

› Nothing particular to report.

Future strategies of the CMS Family / "Future Shape" (10.9)

› Nothing particular to report.

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.6 - Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

› 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.

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

› The recommendation only refers to Indian Ocean, Pacific and African-Atlantic coasts. Nevertheless the Netherlands can report that it is an active member of the Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Sea Turtles (IAC) which is comparable to an MoU under CMS, but was established as an independent instrument for the Americas. The Netherlands hosted the 5th Conference of Parties of the IAC on the island of Bonaire in June 2011.

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

› Not applicable

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

> Not applicable

Recommendation 9.3 - Tigers and other Asian Big Cats

> Not applicable, though NGO's like WWF Netherlands run projects for the conservation of big cats like tigers.

Recommendation 9.5 - Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

> Not applicable, though NGO's like WWF Netherlands run projects for the conservation of elephants .

Other resolutions/recommendations:

> None

Other remarks:

> None

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

Chiroptera

Rhinolophidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> Rhinolophus hipposideros

Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Vespertilionidae spp (European populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Vespertilio murinus

Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

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 martiensseni (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 teniotis

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

Eidolon helvum (African populations)

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**Physeter macrocephalus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> 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

Pontoporia blainvillei

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Inia geoffrensis

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

Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

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

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

Phocoena dioptrica

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Neophocaena phocaenoides

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Neophocaena asiaeorientalis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Phocoenoides dalli

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

Sotalia fluviatilis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sotalia guianensis

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

Lagenorhynchus acutus (North and Baltic Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Lagenorhynchus obscurus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Lagenorhynchus australis

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 aduncus (Arafurur/Timor Sea)

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

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Tursiops truncatus (Mediterranean population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)

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 attenuata (south-east Asian populations)

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

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

Stenella coeruleoalba (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

Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)

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

Lagenodelphis hosei (south-east Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Orcaella brevirostris

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Orcaella heinsohni

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

Cephaloryhynchus eutropia

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bolaños-Jiménez, J. Mignucci-Giannoni, A.A. Blumenthal, J.M. Bogomolni, A. Casas, J.J. Henríquez, A. Iñiquez 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.

Globicephala melas (North and Baltic Sea populations)

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

Balaenoptera bonaerensis

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 borealis

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

Carnivora**Arctocephalus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Otaria flavescens

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

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

Lycaon pictus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

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 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

Trichechus inunguis

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

Oryx dammah

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Gazella subgutturosa

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Procapra gutturosa

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Saiga tatarica

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Saiga borealis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ammotragus lervia

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 stellata (W. Palearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Gavia stellata](#)

Gavia arctica arctica

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Gavia arctica](#)

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

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Gavia immer](#)

Gavia adamsii (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Podicipediformes

Podiceps grisegena grisegena

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Podiceps grisegena](#)

Podiceps auritus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Podiceps auritus](#)

Procellariiformes

Diomedea exulans

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 epomophora

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Diomedea sanfordi

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Diomedea irrorata

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

Diomedea chrysostoma

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 cinerea

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Procellaria conspicillata

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

Pelecaniformes

Phalacrocorax nigrogularis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Phalacrocorax pygmeus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pelecanus crispus

Please choose the one that applies.

Extinct at National level

Published distribution reference

> www.dutchbirding.nl

Ciconiiformes**Botaurus stellaris stellaris (W. Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Botaurus stellaris](#)

Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ixobrychus minutus](#)

Ixobrychus sturmii

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ardeola rufiventris

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ardeola idae

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Egretta vinaceigula

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Casmerodius albus albus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Casmerodius albus](#)

Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ardea purpurea](#)

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ciconia nigra](#)

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Ciconia ciconia](#)

Plegadis falcinellus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Plegadis falcinellus](#)

Geronticus eremita

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus

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

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Platalea leucorodia](#)

Phoenicopteriformes**Phoenicopteridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Phoenicopterus ruber

A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

Anseriformes**Anatidae spp**

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Falconiformes**Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

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

[Pandion haliaetus](#)

Galliformes**Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Coturnix coturnix](#)

Gruiformes**Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Porzana porzana](#)

Porzana parva parva

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Porzana parva](#)

Porzana pusilla intermedia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Porzana pusilla](#)

Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Aenigmatolimnas marginalis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Crex crex](#)

Sarothrura boehmi

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sarothrura ayresi

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Grus spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo); A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Grus grus; R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Grus grus](#)

Chlamydotis undulata (Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Otis tarda

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Charadriiformes**Dromas ardeola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Burhinus oedicnemus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Glareola nordmanni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Glareola nuchalis

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Larus hemprichii

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Larus leucophthalmus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Larus melanocephalus](#)

Larus genei

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Larus audouinii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Larus armenicus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Gelocheidon nilotica/Sterna nilotica](#)

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sterna caspia/Hydroprogne caspia](#)

Sterna maxima albidorsalis

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 bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sterna sandvicensis](#)

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

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sterna hirundo](#)

Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sterna paradisaea](#)

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands. Voous, K.H.

1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

Sterna saundersi

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sterna balaenarum

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Sterna repressa

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Chlidonias niger](#)

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Chlidonias leucopterus](#)

Rynchops flavirostris

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Columbiformes**Streptopelia turtur turtur**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Streptopelia turtur](#)

Psittaciformes**Amazona tucumana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Coraciiformes**Merops apiaster**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Merops apiaster](#)

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Passeriformes**Muscicapidae (s.l.) spp.**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Hirundo atrocaerulea

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Alectrurus risora

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Alectrurus tricolor

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis

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

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

Agelaius flavus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Dolichonyx oryzivorus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Testudinata

Cheloniidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Dermochelyidae spp

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Podocnemis expansa

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Crocodylia**Crocodylus porosus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Orectolobiformes**Rhincodon typus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

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**Cetorhinus maximus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Carcharodon carcharias

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Isurus oxyrinchus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

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

Squaliformes**Squalus acanthias (Northern hemisphere populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Rajiformes**Manta birostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Acipenseriformes**Huso huso**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Huso dauricus

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

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.

Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi

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

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

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Accipiter gentilis](#)

Accipiter nisus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Accipiter nisus](#)

Aegypius monachus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Aquila chrysaetos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Aquila clanga

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Aquila heliaca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> www.dutchbirding.nl

Aquila nipalensis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Aquila pomarina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Buteo buteo

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Buteo buteo](#)

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

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Buteo lagopus](#)

Buteo rufinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Circaetus gallicus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Circus aeruginosus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Circus aeruginosus](#)

Circus cyaneus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Circus cyaneus](#)

Circus macrourus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Circus pygargus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Circus pygargus](#)

Elanus caeruleus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Gypaetus barbatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Gyps fulvus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Haliaeetus albicilla

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Haliaeetus albicilla](#)

Haliaeetus leucoryphus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Hieraaetus pennatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Milvus migrans

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Milvus migrans](#)

Milvus milvus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Milvus milvus](#)

Neophron percnopterus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE**Falco columbarius**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

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

[Falco columbarius](#)

Falco naumanni

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Falco peregrinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Voous, K.H. 1983. Birds of the Netherlands Antilles. De Walburg Pers.

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

[Falco peregrinus](#)

Falco rusticolus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Falco subbuteo

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Falco subbuteo](#)

Falco tinnunculus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Falco tinnunculus](#)

Falco vespertinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Falco vespertinus](#)

Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Acrocephalus agricola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Acrocephalus agricola](#)

Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Acrocephalus arundinaceus](#)

Acrocephalus dumetorum

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

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

[Acrocephalus dumetorum](#)

Acrocephalus paludicola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Acrocephalus palustris

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Acrocephalus palustris](#)

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Acrocephalus schoenobaenus](#)

Acrocephalus scirpaceus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Acrocephalus scirpaceus](#)

Cettia cetti

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Cettia cetti](#)

Erithacus rubecula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

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

[Erithacus rubecula](#)

Ficedula albicollis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ficedula albicollis](#)

Ficedula hypoleuca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ficedula hypoleuca](#)

Ficedula parva

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Ficedula parva](#)

Hippolais caligata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Hippolais icterina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Hippolais icterina](#)

Hippolais polyglotta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Hippolais polyglotta](#)

Hippolais rama

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> www.dutchbirding.nl

Irania gutturalis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Locustella certhiola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Locustella fluviatilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Locustella fluviatilis](#)

Locustella lanceolata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Locustella luscinioides

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Locustella luscinioides](#)

Locustella naevia

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Locustella naevia](#)

Luscinia luscinia

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Luscinia luscinia](#)

Luscinia megarhynchos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Luscinia megarhynchos](#)

Luscinia svecica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Luscinia svecica](#)

Monticola saxatilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Monticola solitarius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Muscicapa striata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Muscicapa striata](#)

Oenanthe deserti

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Oenanthe hispanica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Oenanthe isabellina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Oenanthe oenanthe

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Oenanthe oenanthe](#)

Oenanthe pleschanka

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Panurus biarmicus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Panurus biarmicus](#)

Phoenicurus ochruros

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phoenicurus ochruros](#)

Phoenicurus phoenicurus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phoenicurus phoenicurus](#)

Phylloscopus bonelli

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus bonelli](#)

Phylloscopus borealis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Phylloscopus collybita

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.
A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus collybita](#)

Phylloscopus fuscatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Phylloscopus inornatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus inornatus](#)

Phylloscopus proregulus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus proregulus](#)

Phylloscopus schwarzi

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus sibilatrix](#)

Phylloscopus trochiloides

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus trochiloides](#)

Phylloscopus trochilus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phylloscopus trochilus](#)

Regulus ignicapillus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Regulus ignicapilla](#)

Regulus regulus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Regulus regulus](#)

Saxicola rubetra

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Saxicola rubetra](#)

Saxicola torquata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Sylvia atricapilla

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sylvia atricapilla](#)

Sylvia borin

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sylvia borin](#)

Sylvia cantillans

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
www.dutchbirding.nl

Sylvia communis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sylvia communis](#)

Sylvia conspicillata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Sylvia curruca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.
R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sylvia curruca](#)

Sylvia hortensis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> www.dutchbirding.nl

Sylvia melanocephala

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Sylvia minula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Sylvia nana

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Sylvia nisoria

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Sylvia nisoria](#)

Tarsiger cyanurus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Turdus iliacus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Turdus iliacus](#)

Turdus merula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Turdus merula](#)

Turdus naumanni

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Turdus obscurus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Turdus philomelos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Turdus philomelos](#)

Turdus pilaris

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Turdus pilaris](#)

Turdus ruficollis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Turdus torquatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Turdus torquatus](#)

Zoothera dauma

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Order ANSERIFORMES, Family ANATIDAE**Anas platyrhynchos**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anas platyrhynchos](#)

Anas strepera

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anas strepera](#)

Anser albifrons

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anser albifrons](#)

Anser anser

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Anser brachyrhynchus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anser brachyrhynchus](#)

Anser erythropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anser erythropus](#)

Anser fabalis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Anser fabalis](#)

Aythya ferina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Aythya ferina](#)

Aythya fuligula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Aythya fuligula](#)

Aythya marila

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Aythya marila](#)

Aythya nyroca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Aythya nyroca](#)

Branta bernicla

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Branta bernicla](#)

Branta leucopsis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Branta leucopsis](#)

Branta ruficollis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Branta ruficollis](#)

Bucephala clangula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Bucephala clangula](#)

Clangula hyemalis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Clangula hyemalis](#)

Cygnus columbianus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Cygnus columbianus bewickii](#)

Cygnus cygnus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Cygnus cygnus](#)

Cygnus olor

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Cygnus olor](#)

Melanitta fusca

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Melanitta fusca](#)

Melanitta nigra

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Melanitta nigra](#)

Mergellus albellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Mergellus albellus](#)

Mergus merganser

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Mergus merganser](#)

Mergus serrator

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Mergus serrator](#)

Netta rufina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Netta rufina](#)

Oxyura leucocephala

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Polysticta stelleri

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Somateria mollissima

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Somateria mollissima](#)

Somateria spectabilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Tadorna ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tadorna ferruginea](#)

Tadorna tadorna

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tadorna tadorna](#)

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

Recurvirostra avosetta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Recurvirostra avosetta](#)

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family CHARADRIIDAE**Charadrius alexandrinus**

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Charadrius alexandrinus](#)

Charadrius dubius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Charadrius dubius](#)

Charadrius hiaticula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Charadrius hiaticula](#)

Charadrius leschenaultii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands

Eudromias morinellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Eudromias morinellus/Charadrius morinellus](#)

Pluvialis apricaria

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Pluvialis apricaria](#)

Pluvialis squatarola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Pluvialis squatarola](#)

Vanellus gregarius

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Vanellus leucurus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Vanellus vanellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Vanellus vanellus](#)

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Arenaria interpres

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Arenaria interpres](#)

Calidris alba

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Calidris alba](#)

Calidris alpina

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris alpina

Calidris canutus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris canutus

Calidris ferruginea

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris ferruginea

Calidris maritima

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris maritima

Calidris minuta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris minuta

Calidris temminckii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Calidris temminckii

Calidris tenuirostris

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Gallinago gallinago

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Gallinago gallinago](#)

Gallinago media

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Limicola falcinellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Limicola falcinellus](#)

Limosa lapponica

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Limosa lapponica](#)

Limosa limosa

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Limosa limosa](#)

Lymnocyptes minimus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Lymnocyptes minimus](#)

Numenius arquata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Numenius arquata](#)

Numenius phaeopus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Numenius phaeopus](#)

Numenius tenuirostris

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Phalaropus fulicaria

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phalaropus fulicaria](#)

Phalaropus lobatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Phalaropus lobatus](#)

Philomachus pugnax

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Philomachus pugnax](#)

Tringa cinerea

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

Tringa erythropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa erythropus](#)

Tringa glareola

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa glareola](#)

Tringa hypoleucos

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa hypoleucos](#)

Tringa nebularia

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa nebularia](#)

Tringa ochropus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa ochropus](#)

Tringa stagnatilis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> A. van den Berg & C. Bosman, 2001. Rare birds of the Netherlands.

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

[Tringa stagnatilis](#)

Tringa totanus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> R. Bijlsma, F. Hustings & K. Camphuysen, 2001. Common and scarce birds of the Netherlands.

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

Tringa totanus

Order CHIROPTERA, Family RHINOLOPHIDAE (European populations)

Rhinolophus hipposideros

Choose the one that applies.

Extinct

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Order CHIROPTERA, Family VESPERTILIONIDAE (European populations)

Eptesicus serotinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis bechsteini

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis blythii

Published distribution reference

> No range-state

Myotis brandti

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis brandtii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis dasycneme

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis daubentonii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis emarginatus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis myotis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis mystacinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Myotis nattereri

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Nyctalus leisleri

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Nyctalus noctula

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Pipistrellus nathusii

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Plecotus auritus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Plecotus austriacus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

Vespertilio murinus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zoogdierverseniging VZZ, 2007. Basisrapport voor de Rode Lijst Zoogdieren etc.

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

References cited in the Annex:

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