

Supporting information for spatial representation of migration routes of Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*).

Introduction:

Observations of Barnacle Goose were collected from the Baltic Sea area for the HELCOM Migratory Sea Birds Workshop (MIGRATORY BIRD WS 1-2018).

HELCOM [Recommendation 34E/1 "Safeguarding important bird habitats and migration routes in the Baltic Sea from negative effects of wind and wave energy production at sea"](#) covers both planning and ecology/conservation aspects. It was identified by the State and Conservation Working Group that one of the first steps in the process to implement the Recommendation is to spatially identify migration routes and sensitivity of a given area with regards to migration.

A workshop on migration routes of birds over the Baltic Sea was convened on 20-22 November 2018 at the premises of HELCOM Secretariat, in cooperation with the ICES/OSPAR/HELCOM Joint Working Group on Seabirds (JWG BIRD). The workshop was organized in order to support the implementation of HELCOM Recommendation 34E/1 by producing maps with migration routes of waterbird species covering the entire Baltic Sea Region. The workshop brought together data from:

- i) coastal migration counts,
- ii) waterbird counts at staging/stopover sites,
- iii) tracking data (satellite telemetry, GPS data loggers)
- iv) radar observations.

The workshop agreed to produce a written accounts, e.g. relevant information to be included with the maps as part of the metadata information, and seasonal migration maps for selected example species for which reliable information is available and to include the confidence of the expert judgement or data to these maps.

Please note that in their current form the maps are not ready to be used for planning, but that they represent examples of what can be produced with significantly higher quality, given more time and resources. The maps produced in the workshop represent the initial steps in the process to map migration and represent the available information and the most common routes for the respective birds, but they do not mean that there are no birds migrating outside of the delineated areas. Due to lack of time, no buffers, sensitivity scores nor weighting has been added to the layers.

Migration season represented

Pre-breeding (spring) migration and post-breeding (autumn) migration.

Ecology and behavior of species

The breeding area of Barnacle Geese migrating through the Baltic Sea Region comprises the NW Siberian tundra, but also the central and northern parts of the Baltic Sea. Migration to and from the winter quarters (N Germany and the Netherlands) takes place at daytime and at night. Migration seasons are from March to May and from September to November. The flyway population "Russia/Germany & Netherlands" is estimated at 1,200,000 birds (Wetlands International 2019) and during both spring and autumn migration entirely crosses the Baltic Sea. The flight behaviour at offshore wind farms has not been observed extensively and is thus poorly known. It is known from Pink-footed Geese that they strongly avoid close proximity to turbines by circumvent them horizontally or vertically (Plonczkier & Simms 2012). Observations at the Estonian coast suggest that a large part of the population migrates at altitudes bringing birds into risk of collision with wind turbines (Kahlert et al. 2012).

Conservation status

Barnacle Goose is a specially protected species under EU Birds Directive (Annex I) and also protected under the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). IUCN (2018) is listing the species as being of least concern (LC).

Data type and sources

Satellite telemetry:

1. Kölzsch A, Bauer S, de Boer R, Griffin L, Cabot D, Exo K-M, van der Jeugd HP, Nolet BA (2015): Forecasting spring from afar? Timing of migration and predictability of phenology along different migration routes of an avian herbivore. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 84: 272-283.
2. Shariatnajafabadi M, Wang T, Skidmore AK, Toxopeus AG, Kölzsch A, Nolet BA, Exo K-M, Griffin L, Stahl J, Cabot D (2014): Migratory herbivorous waterfowl track satellite-derived green wave index. *PLoS ONE* 9(9): e108331.

Geolocation (Global Location Sensing):

3. Eichhorn, G., V. Afanasyev, R.H. Drent & H.P. van der Jeugd (2006): Spring stopover routines in Russian Barnacle Geese *Branta leucopsis* tracked by resightings and geolocation. *Ardea* 94: 667-678.

Method used and rationale

Tracks of individual Barnacle Geese equipped with satellite transmitters and GLS loggers were generalized and geo-referenced.

Level of confidence in presented results

For communicating the degree of certainty in key findings, confidence in the validity of a finding is presented, and is expressed qualitatively.

Each contributing scientist has rated their confidence in the evidence presented. An overall confidence rating of high, medium or low is derived by qualitatively assessing both the amount and consistency of the available information (e.g. the type, amount, quality, and consistency of evidence (e.g., mechanistic understanding, theory, data, models, expert judgement) and the degree of agreement, or conflicting evidence or differing opinions). Where both are high there is high confidence about what is happening. But if either are insufficient there is a high degree of uncertainty and an overall confidence rating of low (figure 1).

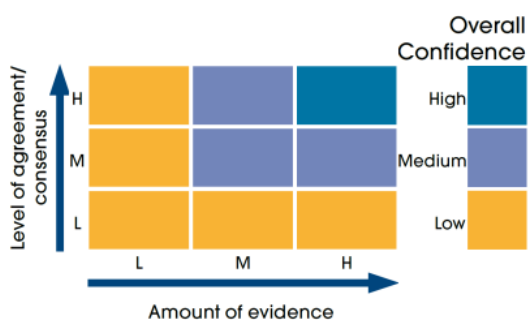


Figure 1.

Confidence in the presented information:

Medium.

Justification for confidence level:

Experts agreed in high quality information concerning the main migration route (H). The amount of evidence is medium (M): The routes taken by the great majority of Brent Geese is reflected by the results of the tracking study, but a route along the south shore of the Baltic Sea, which is used by a small proportion of the population, is not covered.

Knowledge gaps and resource priorities

The route used by some birds along the south shore of the Baltic Sea is not known exactly, but could be investigated by satellite telemetry targeted on the respective birds. In the course of population increase, the migration route has expanded during the last 10 years, for example now including more land crossings in Estonia. Continued satellite tracking would also allow to follow such developments.

References

- Kahlert, J., A. Leito, B. Laubek, L. Luigujõe, A. Kuresoo, K. Aen & A. Luud (2012): Factors affecting the flight altitude of migrating waterbirds in Western Estonia. *Ornis Fennica* 89: 241-253.
- Plonczkier, P. & I.C. Simms (2012): Radar monitoring of migrating pink-footed geese: behavioural responses to offshore windfarm development. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 49: 1187-1194.
- Wetlands International (2019): Waterbird Population Estimates. Retrieved from wpe.wetlands.org on Monday 25 Feb 2019.

Spatial data product (map) metadata:

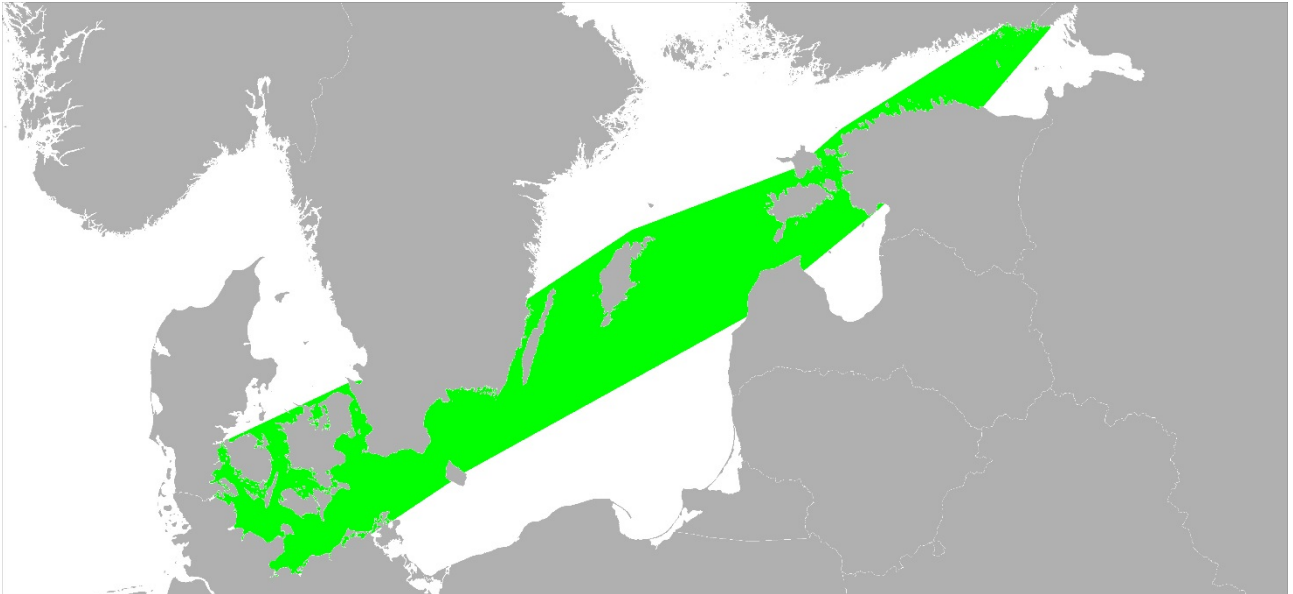
Categories	Filled in by Secretariat
Keywords	Filled in by Secretariat e.g. *marine birds *migration *environment
Language	English
Resource identifier (System generated ID)	Filled in by Secretariat
Legal constraints	Data product can be used, given that the source (HELCOM) and underlying data used for creating the data product (the references listed in lineage section) must be referred as original sources.
Resource Constraints	Map based on aggregated data from scientific publications.
Contact for the resource	HELCOM Secretariat

Technical Information

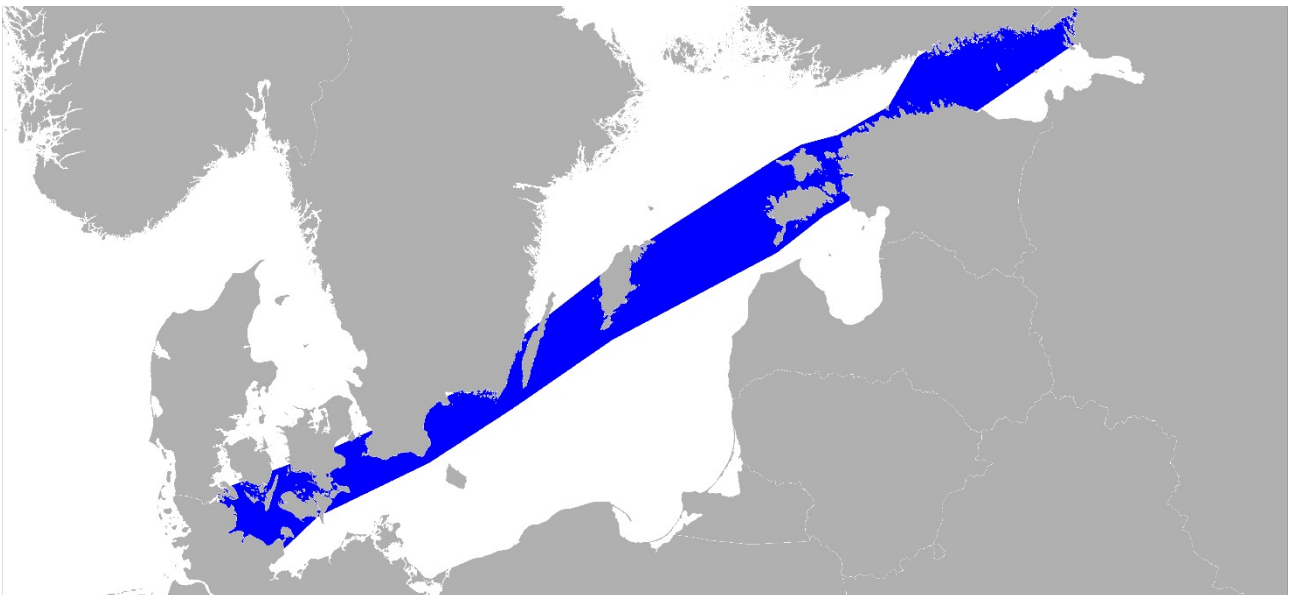
Representation type	Vector/raster
Coordinate reference system	ETRS89LAEA
Format	ESRI Shapefile / TIFF
Lineage (This is a statement on process history and/or overall quality of the spatial data set. Where appropriate it may include a statement whether the data set has been validated or quality assured, whether it is the official version (if multiple versions exist))	This dataset displays spatial representation of the migration routes of Barnacle Goose according to the HELCOM migratory sea birds workshop (MIGRATORY BIRD WS 1-2018) based on the following data sources: 1. Kölzsch A, Bauer S, de Boer R, Griffin L, Cabot D, Exo K-M, van der Jeugd HP, Nolet BA (2015): Forecasting spring from afar? Timing of migration and predictability of phenology along different migration routes of an avian herbivore. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> 84: 272-283. 2. Shariatinajafabadi M, Wang T, Skidmore AK, Toxopeus AG, Kölzsch A, Nolet BA, Exo K-M, Griffin L, Stahl J, Cabot D (2014): Migratory herbivorous

waterfowl track satellite-derived green wave index. PLoS ONE 9(9): e108331.

3. Eichhorn, G., V. Afanasyev, R.H. Drent & H.P. van der Jeugd (2006): Spring stopover routines in Russian Barnacle Geese *Branta leucopsis* tracked by resightings and geolocation. Ardea 94: 667-678.



Barnacle Goose spring



Barnacle Goose autumn

Please note that the maps presented here are example maps and not yet ready to be used in spatial planning