

Marmaronetta angustirostris -- (Ménétriés, 1832)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- ANSERIFORMES -- ANATIDAE

Common names: Marbled Teal; Marbled Duck; Sarcelle marbrée

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

VU -- Vulnerable, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
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Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Vulnerable (VU)

EU27 regional assessment: Critically Endangered (CR)

In Europe this duck has a small, declining population and is classified as Vulnerable (C1; D1). Within the EU27 the population is very small and declining, and it therefore qualifies as Critically Endangered (C2a(ii)).

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Cyprus; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Russian Federation; Spain; Turkey

Origin Uncertain:

Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece

Vagrant:

Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Hungary; Malta; Portugal; Romania; Canary Is. (to ES)

Population

The European population is estimated at 330-1,100 pairs, which equates to 650-2,300 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 25-120 pairs, which equates to 50-230 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be decreasing by at least 10% in 21 years (three generations). In the EU27 the population size is estimated to be decreasing by 30-49% over the same period. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

This species frequents shallow brackish or freshwater pools and marshes with abundant emergent and submergent vegetation in arid country, including seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014). It starts breeding between April and July (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014) and usually nests in dense reedbeds although in Spain it also uses clumps of saltmarsh vegetation (Tucker and Heath 1994). The species is monogamous and will nest in single pairs or loose groups. The nest is a slight depression on the ground, lined with grass and down, normally close to water but occasionally over it (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014). Clutches range from 5-20 eggs (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014). In Spain the mean clutch size was recorded to be 11.8 (Green 1998). Diet varies considerably between seasons and sites and additionally with age. Diptera are an important component of the diet, especially before and during the breeding season. Small seeds become increasingly important after the breeding season with faeces of post-breeding birds in Turkey composing of 95% dry weight Scirpus seeds (Green and Selva 2000, Green and Sánchez 2003, Fuentes et al. 2004). This species is dispersive and partially migratory (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014). It shows variable,

nomadic movements and is capable of dispersal in search of suitable habitat at any time of year as changing conditions require (Scott and Rose 1996). In winter it can be found at a number of sites around the Mediterranean basin where it does not normally breed (Carboneras and Kirwan 2014).

Habitats & Altitude		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Aquatic - Salt Exploitation Sites	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Salt Exploitation Sites	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	major	non-breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	suitable	breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Inland Deltas	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	major	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	major	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	major	non-breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Over 50% of suitable habitat may have been destroyed during the 20th century. Wetland drainage for agriculture occurs across its range. Hydrological work has severely affected breeding sites in Turkey and Spain. Reed-cutting, reed-burning and grazing commonly reduce the amount of habitat for nesting. Pollution from agricultural, industrial and domestic sources is a threat at many sites. When breeding, it is vulnerable to shooting and egg collection. Further mortality results from birds caught in fishing nets and lead poisoning (Mateo et al. 2001, Svanberg et al. 2006). A lack of habitat following hot, dry summer months probably results in high juvenile and adult mortality post-breeding (Green 2000, 2007). Lack of water availability for the El Hondo reservoirs in Alicante have led to a major decline in Spain since 1998 (Ballesteros et al. 2008).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry farming	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Rapid Declines	High Impact
		Stresses			Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation
Biological resource use	Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources (unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest])	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			Ecosystem degradation; Species mortality
Biological resource use	Gathering terrestrial plants (unintentional effects - species is not the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			Ecosystem degradation
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (intentional use - species is the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			Species mortality

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (unintentional effects - species is not the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Species mortality; Reduced reproductive success					
Climate change & severe weather	Temperature extremes	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem degradation; Species mortality; Reduced reproductive success					
Natural system modifications	Dams (size unknown)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation					
Pollution	Agricultural & forestry effluents (type unknown/unrecorded)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem degradation; Species mortality; Reduced reproductive success					
Pollution	Domestic & urban waste water (type unknown/unrecorded)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem degradation; Species mortality; Reduced reproductive success					
Pollution	Industrial & military effluents (type unknown/unrecorded)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem degradation; Species mortality; Reduced reproductive success					

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

CMS Appendix I and II. EU Birds Directive Annex I. It is legally protected in Bulgaria, Spain, Russia and Turkey. Conservation programmes have been carried out in Spain. Survey and research projects have been carried out in Turkey. An updated European action plan was published in 2008 (Iñigo et al. 2008).

Conservation Actions Proposed

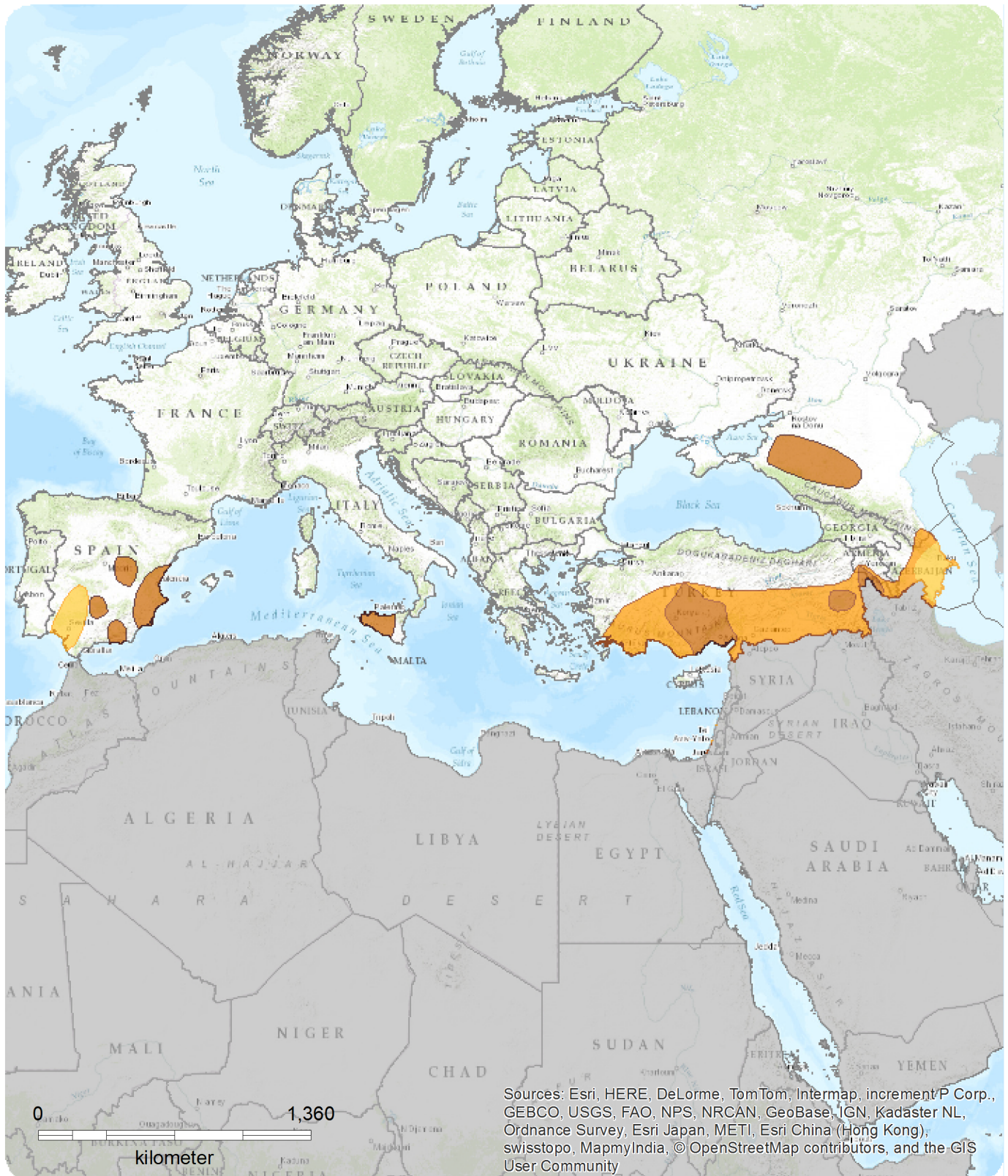
Conduct regular surveys and monitoring. Research its ecology. Protect habitat at all sites regularly holding the species. Prevent mortality from hunting and other causes. Increase public awareness.

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European Regional Assessment



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Range

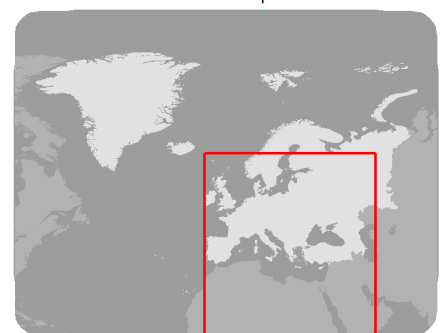
- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

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NE
DD
LC
NT

VU
VULNERABLE
EN
CR
EW
EX



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