

*Contribution to the management of incidences of disease outbreaks in waterbirds in the Prespa National Park*

# Plan for co-ordinated action



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## DISEASE OUTBREAKS IN WATERBIRDS

### Why use a plan for co-ordinated action?

The **Society for the Protection of Prespa**, in the context of the European LIFE15 NAT/GR/000936 – Prespa Waterbirds Project <https://www.prespawaterbirds.gr/>, prepared this plan for co-ordinated action. The aim of the plan is to **ensure effective collaboration between local agencies**, to co-ordinate their efforts, and to assist local veterinary authorities in case of a zoonotic disease which may affect the populations of pelicans and/or other Prespa waterbirds. This plan includes all the actions and measures that must be taken proactively, but also in the case of a disease outbreak, taking into consideration both national and international legislation and regulations, as well as the national, regional and local particularities. We consider it a useful tool for all wetlands hosting large numbers of waterbirds.



## **Roles and duties of public agencies in case of mass mortality of wild birds according to the law**

- 1. Ministry of Rural Development and Food – Directorate General of Sustainable Animal Production and Veterinary Medicine – Directorate of Veterinary Public Health – Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:** The Ministry is the competent body to draw up the Avian Flu Epizootic Investigation Programme, to complete the procedures for its implementation, to co-ordinate the agencies involved, to collect data and results and to submit them to the competent authorities of the EU.
- 2. Directorate of Rural Economy and Veterinary Medicine, Florina region/ Department of Veterinary Medicine, 1 Ptolemaion Street, Administration building, Florina, 53100, tel: 23850 54556, 54558, 54565:** The Directorate is the competent body to collect samples, send them to the predetermined veterinary laboratories and to draw up the relevant cover letters.
- 3. National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (Directorate of the Thessaloniki Veterinary Centre/ Department of Bird and Bee Pathology, Infectious Diseases and Brucellosis/ Laboratory of Bird Pathology, 80 26th Octovriou Street, Thessaloniki 54627, tel: 2310 566066, fax: 2310 552023, responsible Georgios Georgiadis):** The laboratory is the competent body to gather poultry and wild bird samples sent from Macedonia, Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, and the Ionian Islands, to perform the necessary clinical and laboratory tests for identifying avian flu, to submit the data and the results to the Directorate of Veterinary Public Health of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, to send avian flu positive samples to the competent Community Reference Laboratory, and to draw up a monthly report with the tests performed at the Laboratory as well as a final annual report on the implementation of the Programme across the country.

## Contact details for local agencies

### **Directorate of Rural Economy and Veterinary Medicine, Florina**

Altinis Athanasios (Director)

#### **Department of Veterinary Medicine**

Raptopoulos – Chatzistefanou Konstantinos (Co-ordinator)

Tel.: 23850 54556

Kalogirou Georgios (Responsible for Prespa)

Tel.: 23850 54558

Kosmidou Maria

Tel.: 23850 54565

Postal Address: Administration building, 1 Ptolemaion Street, postcode 53100, Florina  
email: [ktinfo@florina.pdm.gov.gr](mailto:ktinfo@florina.pdm.gov.gr)

### **Management Body for the Prespa National Park (MBPNP)**

Secretariat: 23850 51870

Coordinator: 23850 51870 (ext. 6)

Rangers: 23850 51433, 6943881513

Postal Address: Agios Germanos, Prespa, postcode 53077

email: [fdedp@otenet.gr](mailto:fdedp@otenet.gr), Management Body rangers: [fdedp.filakes@gmail.com](mailto:fdedp.filakes@gmail.com)

### **Municipality of Prespa**

Mayor

Tel.: 23853 51300

Postal Address: Laimos, Prespa, postcode 53077

email: [prespa@otenet.gr](mailto:prespa@otenet.gr) / [prespes@otenet.gr](mailto:prespes@otenet.gr)

### **Society for the Protection of Prespa (SPP)**

Secretariat: 23850 51211

Sector of Research and Protection: 2385051211 (ext. 4)

6986387949, 6975205994

Postal Address: Laimos, Prespa, postcode 53077

email: [spp@spp.gr](mailto:spp@spp.gr)

## Table of duties of local agencies according to this Co-ordination Action Plan

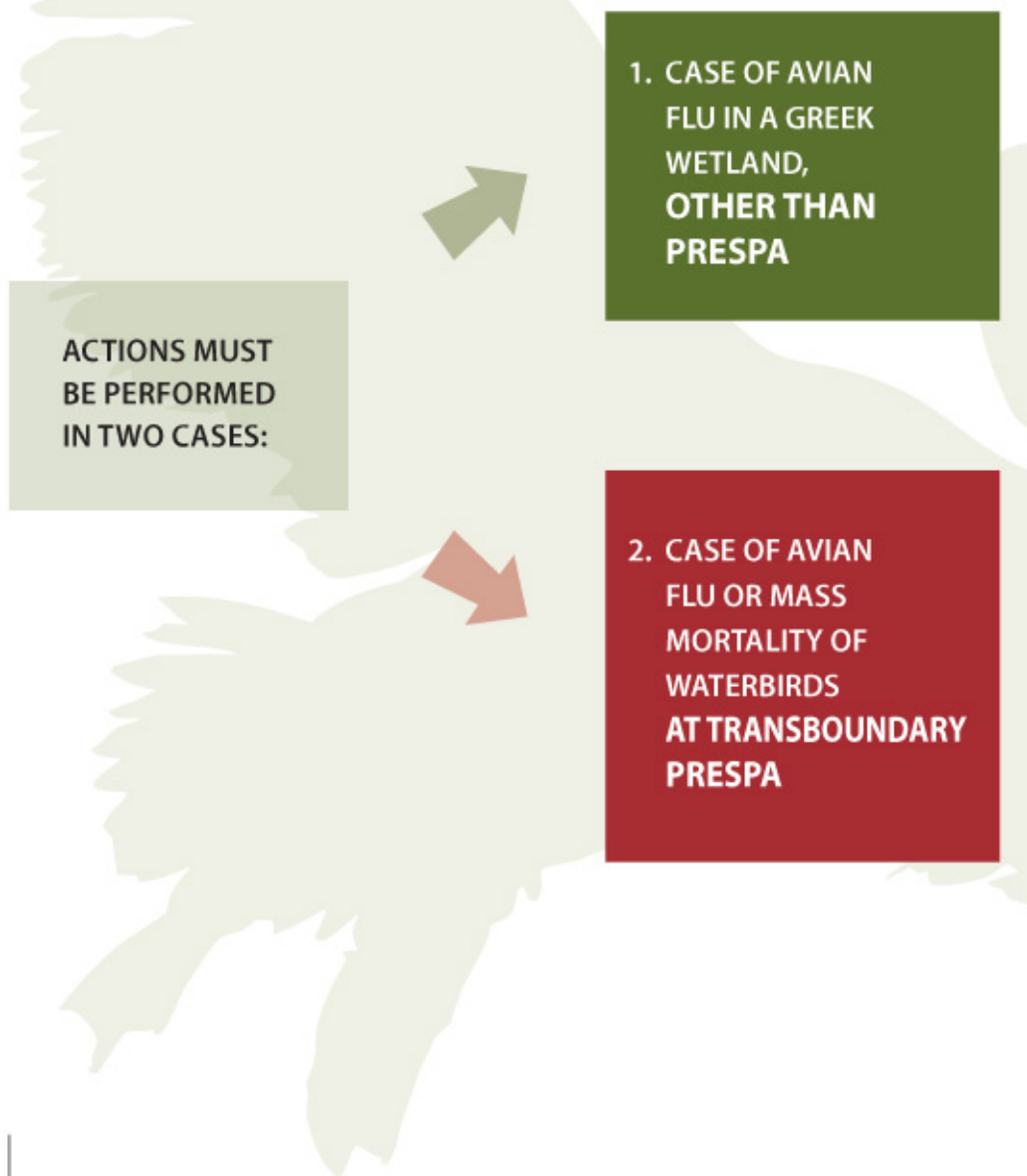
Table of duties	PNPMB	Municipality	SPP
Co-ordination meeting	C		
Communication with veterinary authorities	C		
Assistance for the collection and transfer of dead wild birds	C		
Completion of case protocol/log	C		
Central case protocol/log and provision of data to veterinary authorities	C		
Patrols	C		
Information of the local community		C	
Notification to the media	C		

\* C: the co-ordinator for the specific action.





## PLAN FOR CO-ORDINATED ACTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INCIDENCES OF DISEASE OUTBREAKS IN WATERBIRDS IN THE PRESPA NATIONAL PARK





## Action analysis

The Plan for Co-ordinated Action records all actions necessary in the case of mass mortality of waterbirds. Its aim, if such a case occurs, is to ensure the minimum harm possible to the population of pelicans at Prespa, and to provide information to the local community. At the same time, these actions contribute to the protection of public health.

**PARTIAL  
ACTIVATION  
OF THE PLAN**

1. Communication with veterinary authorities
2. Co-ordination meeting
3. Patrols

**FULL  
ACTIVATION  
OF THE PLAN**

1. Communication with veterinary authorities
2. Co-ordination meeting
3. Provision of information to the local community
4. Patrols
5. Assistance in the collection of dead wild birds
6. Cases log
7. Announcements to the media

## 1. CASE OF AVIAN FLU IN A GREEK WETLAND, EXCLUDING THE PRESPA AREA

If a case<sup>1</sup> of avian flu is confirmed in any Greek wetland, other than Prespa, then vigilance is required at Prespa as well. The Prespa National Park Management Body maintains an open communication channel with the veterinary authorities for receiving information and instructions, convenes an action co-ordination meeting with the Municipality and the SPP, and begins precautionary weekly patrols at the wetland for timely identification of any dead wild birds.

## 2. CASE OF AVIAN FLU OR MASS MORTALITY OF PELICANS AT TRANSBOUNDARY<sup>2</sup> PRESPA

If a case of avian flu is confirmed in domestic poultry or wild birds at Prespa, or a case of avian botulism, then the Plan for Co-ordinated Action is fully activated. In particular:

- ⊙ **Communication with the veterinary authorities (Co-ordinator: MBPNP):** An open communication channel is maintained for receiving information and instructions from the local veterinary authorities (Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine). At least one executive from each agency (Municipality, MBPNP, SPP) is informed.
- ⊙ **Co-ordination meeting (Co-ordinator: MBPNP):** The MBPNP convenes an action co-ordination meeting with the Municipality and the SPP. The subject of the meeting is the co-ordination of the actions required for management of the phenomenon (information from the veterinary authorities, patrols, actions for informing the local community, cases protocol/log, collection and transfer of dead water-birds, checking emergency supplies etc.).
- ⊙ **Informing the local community (Co-ordinator: Municipality of Prespa):**
  1. The Municipality, in collaboration with the MBPNP and the SPP, issues a poster announcement to the residents, of an informative nature, including prevention measures for the owners of domestic poultry (in the case of avian flu), and telephone numbers for communication/reporting of cases. The rangers

<sup>1</sup> A confirmed case is a case that has been reported as such by the veterinary authorities.

<sup>2</sup> In any of the three countries sharing the Prespa lakes (Greece, Albania, FYROM) where a case of avian flu or mass mortality of pelicans is confirmed.

of the MBPNP post the announcement in suitable locations in all the villages of the Municipality.

2. In case of mass mortality of waterbirds the Municipality, in collaboration with the MBPNP and the SPP, convenes a meeting with the local interested parties (fishermen's associations, livestock farmers' associations, Local Organizations for Land Improvement, Agricultural Co-operative for Bean Producers) to inform them. The SPP, in collaboration with the MBPNP and the Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine, prepares a related informative presentation.
  3. Distribution of informational material to residents and local agencies: the SPP, in collaboration with the MBPNP and the Municipality, distributes related informational material entitled "General information and answers to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)" to all the local agencies and in appropriate venues (coffee shops, taverns) in all the villages, to inform the residents.
  4. In case of an incidence of avian flu: the rangers of the MBPNP inform the inhabitants of Agios Achillios, Psarades and Mikrolimni, that they are obliged to keep domestic poultry in enclosed spaces with appropriate nets etc.
- ⦿ **Patrols/Wetland monitoring (Co-ordinator: MBPNP):** By car, on foot and by boat by the MBPNP once a week, on specified routes around the wetland (see relevant map, p. 18) to identify any new cases. The veterinary authorities inform us when the phenomenon has ended and then the patrols will cease.
  - ⦿ **Assistance in the collection of dead wild birds (Co-ordinator, if necessary: MBPNP. THE COLLECTION OF DEAD WILD BIRDS IS THE DUTY OF THE LOCAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES):** According to the procedure and the protection measures that are described in detail.
  - ⦿ **Cases log (Co-ordinator: MBPNP):** A protocol is completed for each case. The MBPNP keeps a central record and is responsible for providing detailed data to the competent veterinary authorities.
  - ⦿ **Announcements to the media (Co-ordinator: MBPNP):** A representative from each of the three agencies is in charge of informing and disseminating data available to the media. The SPP has specialized material available for informing the media (media tool kit) posted on its website <https://www.prespawaterbirds.gr/>.



## Map of areas where high vigilance is required



**AVIAN FLU:** Avian flu usually occurs during the **winter months**, when temperatures are low; it can be transmitted between waterbirds, which are usually carriers of the virus but rarely get sick, and domestic poultry that are generally highly vulnerable to the disease. At the lakeside villages of Agios Achillios and Mikrolimni at Lesser Prespa and Psarades at Great Prespa, there are domestic poultry freely roaming next to the wetland, in exactly the same places used by wild birds. Apart from the fact that this practice is illegal according to the law, it significantly increases the risk of avian flu transmission.

**AVIAN BOTULISM:** Cases of avian botulism usually occur during the **summer months**, when temperatures are high. Avian botulism is associated with low oxygen levels in the water, high temperatures and eutrophication, and therefore areas with shallow water and a lot of nutrients, such as Vromolimni and the area with the waterbird colonies at Krina, are considered more vulnerable.

## What should I do if I find dead wild birds?

Finding a dead wild bird is common and should not raise concerns, since its death is usually due to natural causes (e.g. bad weather conditions, starvation etc.) or to an injury. However, if we encounter cases that seem unnatural (e.g. more than one dead bird in a small radius), then we should report the incident to the competent authorities as soon as possible. At the same time, we should inform the Management Body for the Prespa National Park or alternatively the Society for the Protection of Prespa.

### COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES

Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine

TEL: 23850 54556 / 23850 54558 / 23850 54565

### INFORMING THE MANAGEMENT BODY FOR THE PRESPA NATIONAL PARK

In all cases, and especially during weekends, public holidays or when communication with local veterinary authorities is not possible for any reason

TEL: 23850 51870 / 23850 51433 / 6943881513

### INFORMING THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRESPA

During weekends, public holidays or when communication with local veterinary authorities is not possible for any reason

TEL: 23850 51211 / 6986387949 / 6975205994

If, for any reason, we cannot communicate with any of the above agencies, we take some photographs with our mobile phone and determine our position by GPS, if such an application is available on our mobile phone. Then we continue our efforts to contact the above agencies. Photos can be sent via email at [spp@spp.gr](mailto:spp@spp.gr).

**WE NEVER TOUCH OR COLLECT DEAD WILD BIRDS**

## What should I do if I find dead wild birds? (continued)

### THE COLLECTION OF DEAD WILD BIRDS IS THE DUTY OF THE LOCAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES.

In addition to the local veterinary authorities and if necessary, the MBPNP may contribute to the collection and transfer of dead wild birds, in order to ensure an immediate response. The Florina veterinary authorities should in any case be initially informed by telephone. If for any reason neither the local veterinary authorities nor the MBPNP can visit the spot, the SPP may undertake collection and transfer.

#### Protection measures and collection procedure:

- ⦿ Before collection, we take some photos of the carcass with our mobile phone or with any camera.
- ⦿ We wear single-use plastic/latex gloves, a face mask and goggles or sunglasses, and we place the bird in a double rubbish bag. We clearly list the date it was found and the species, if we know it. Two MBPNP vehicles and two SPP vehicles are equipped with single-use gloves, masks, black rubbish bags with twine for proper sealing, and hand antiseptic.
- ⦿ We collect the carcass with our face against the wind, if it is windy. During the collection and until we disinfect our hands, we do not smoke, eat or drink.
- ⦿ Following the collection: **A)** The carcass is immediately transferred by the MBPNP to the Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine, which must have already been informed. In case the carcass is found outside of the veterinary services' working hours, we place the black bag in a refrigerator (note: an SPP refrigerator may be available for this reason), in order to preserve it until it is transferred to Florina by the MBPNP. **B)** If the weather is not very cold ( $>4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), then the bird should not be transferred only in a plastic bag, but the bag should be placed in a styrofoam box with 2 ice packs (the styrofoam boxes of the SPP are available at the SPP building at Agios Germanos and the ice packs are available in the SPP freezer at the Laimos offices). **C)** We necessarily fill in the relative reporting protocol for dead/moribund birds (available in the SPP pick-up cars and in the MBPNP cars).



- It is important to know that the dead bird should be transferred as soon as possible, since, after 2-3 days have gone by the potential of identifying the virus decreases.
- It is important to wash shoes and car wheels after collecting a dead bird from a contaminated wetland in order to prevent further spread of the disease.

In case you find a large number of dead birds, the same procedure is followed, i.e. informing the Florina Department of Veterinary Medicine and the MBPNP. The dead birds which are ultimately not collected/transferred to the veterinary authorities, are buried by the MBPNP at a specified location which is marked.





## What should I do if I find obviously sick or moribund wild birds?

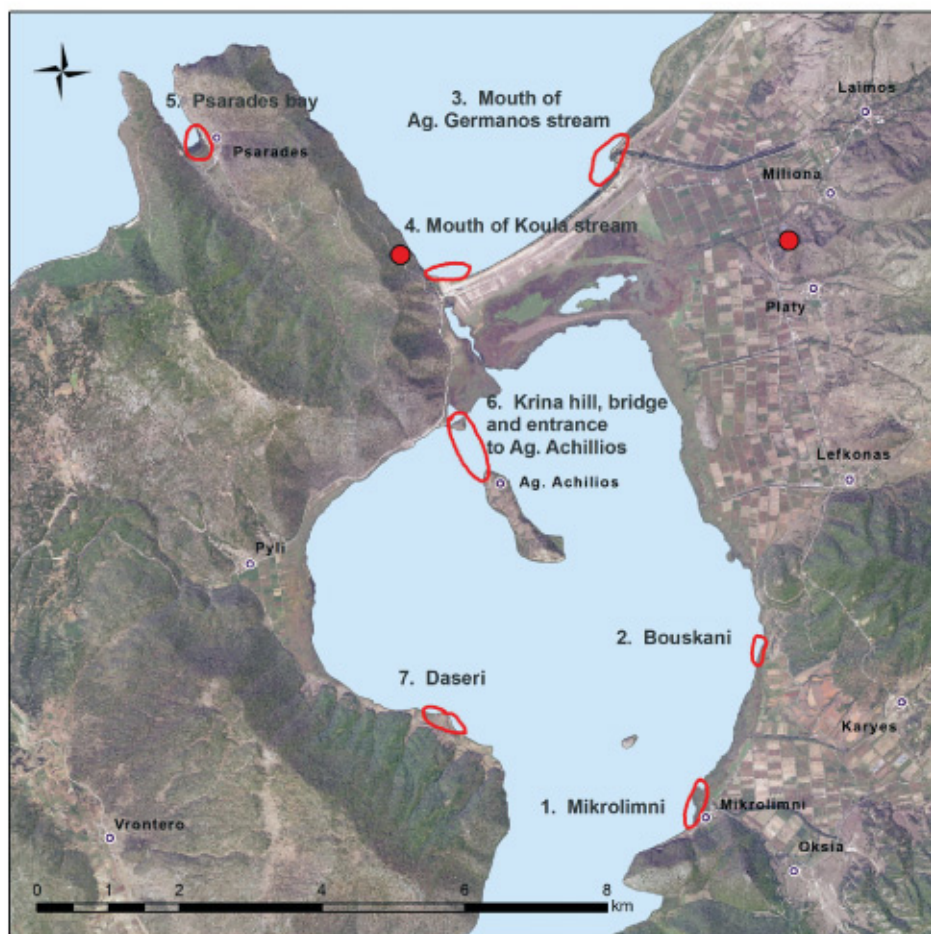
In the case of finding obviously sick birds, with limited mobility or odd symptoms indicating some problem, or moribund birds, we should immediately inform the MBPNP or the SPP. The competent veterinary authorities do not accept alive birds, however, they should be informed in the case of many moribund birds.

In case of collecting a moribund bird, we take all the protection measures applicable for dead birds. To preserve the bird until it is transferred to a Wild Bird Rehabilitation Centre (the MBPNP is responsible for the transfer) we use an appropriately sized cardboard box (on which we should open several small holes all around with a knife or a pair of scissors before placing the sick bird inside, to ensure proper airflow to the box) or the transfer cage of the SPP, available at its offices.





## Patrol map – Wetland supervision and monitoring plan (page 1)



### Seven routes and two points for coast and colony inspection

#### Routes

1. Mikrolimni (stream mouth and village pier)
2. Bouskani
3. Mouth of the Agios Germanos stream
4. Koula channel
5. Psarades bay

6. Krina hill, bridge and entrance to Agios Achillios

7. Daseri

#### Points

1. Platy hill
2. Psarades turn

## Patrol map – Wetland supervision and monitoring plan (page 2)

Patrols are performed by car and on foot by the MBPNP once a week, at 7 specified routes around the wetland to inspect the shores. Additionally, the possibility of boat patrols will be look at on a case-by-case basis in order to inspect steep or isolated coasts in both lakes. In case the MBPNP needs assistance in the patrols, the SPP will contribute with its own staff.

### Description of the routes:

**Route 1.** Mikrolimni (stream mouth and village): Inspection at the stream mouth. Inspection of the coast 200m to the left and to the right of the village jetty.

**Route 2.** Bouskani: Inspection along the coast 200m to the north and to the south of the pond.

**Route 3.** Mouth of the Agios Germanos stream: Inspection along the coast 200m to the right and left of the river mouth.

**Route 4.** Koula channel: Inspection along the coast 200m to the right and to the left of the mouth of the channel.

**Route 5.** Psarades bay: Inspection along the coast from the jetties up to the pump station.

**Route 6.** Krina hill, bridge and entrance to Agios Achillios: General supervision from Krina and inspection of the colonies at Krina and small water bodies right under the hill, inspection along the bridge, inspection at the village entrance, 100 m to the left and to the right from the edge of the bridge.

**Route 7.** Daseri: Inspection along the coast 200m to the right and to the left.

**Point 1.** Platy hill: Inspection of the colonies at Vromolimni and Krina.

**Point 2.** Psarades turn: Inspection of the colonies at Vromolimni (Viro I), inspection of Viro II and Koula channel.

## Providing information to the local community (Municipality, MBPNP, SPP)

A sample of a poster announcement, under the auspices of the MBPNP and the SPP, in case of avian flu, which will be posted in suitable locations in all the villages of the Municipality.



SOCIETY FOR  
THE PROTECTION  
OF PRESPA



Agios Germanos, 27-1-2017

### **ANNOUNCEMENT**

Following outbreaks of avian influenza in our country and our region in particular, we wish to inform poultry owners about the need to take the necessary preventive measures. Specifically:

1. Domestic poultry must not be kept in open and non-fenced areas (courtyards, yards, fields, etc.) throughout the area of the Florina district.
2. Domestic poultry must be kept exclusively in enclosed spaces where both their openings and the external tanks from which they are watered must be covered by suitable protective covers (dense mesh, wire mesh, etc.) to prevent contact or their exposure to wild birds.
3. Holders of domestic poultry must keep farmed ducks and geese separate from other poultry species (chickens, etc.).
4. Poultry owners must report to the Veterinary Service and the Prespa National Park Management Body any suspected symptom observed in their birds, such as sudden deaths, respiratory symptoms, facial swelling,

**Important contact numbers:**

**Veterinary Service: 23850 54556, 54558, 54565 &**

**Prespa National Park Management Body: 23850 51433**

Employees of similar services, members of Hunting Associations, members of Fisheries Associations, stockbreeders and individuals who come in direct and frequent contact with wild birds should notify the Veterinary Service and the Management Authority in cases of finding dead or moribund birds belonging to high risk species. In the case of handling such birds, basic protective measures must be taken.

**It is noted that there is no risk of transmitting to humans by the strain of this year's outbreaks of avian influenza.**



## Announcements to the media

In case of mass mortality of pelicans at Prespa, the media are expected to show increased interest and request data and information about the case, its potential impact etc.

Therefore, a person from each local agency is appointed for communication with the media, thus avoiding any misrepresentation or inaccurate presentation of the facts by people who might possess incomplete information.

A representative from the SPP, a representative from the Municipality and a representative from the MBPNP, are together in charge of informing and disseminating available information to the media. The SPP has specialized informational material for the media (media tool kit) posted on its website <https://www.prespawaterbirds.gr/indexeg.php>

The representatives of the three agencies are very well informed about the case(s), are aware of the Plan for Co-ordinated Action, and participate in the co-ordination meetings of the local agencies and the meetings for informing the local society.

Representative of the Municipality of Prespa: Mayor

Representative of the MBPNP: Co-ordinator of the MBPNP

Representative of the SPP: Co-ordinator of the Research and Protection Sector



## Determination of emergency supplies

Each agency should have an adequate stock of the following emergency supplies\*:

s/n	Type	Description	Use	Quantity
1	Single-use gloves	Simple (latex) or nitrile (they are thicker and preferred)	Collection of dead wild birds	A box of 100 pieces at minimum
2	Face masks	Simple surgical masks with a band	Collection of dead wild birds	20 pieces at minimum
3	Rubbish bags	Black, reinforced	Collection of dead wild birds (two bags should be used every time, one inside the other)	100 pieces at minimum
4	Styrofoam boxes	Medium (60x40 cm) and large (90x60 cm)	Preservation/transfer of dead wild birds	5 medium and 5 large boxes
5	Ice packs	Gel ice pack 500 ml	Preservation/transfer of dead wild birds	20 pieces at minimum

\* We recommend that the materials are inspected annually and those that have been used, are replenished.

## Protocol for recording cases – Central log

The MBPNP is responsible for maintaining the central log of recording cases and for ensuring that data are provided to the competent veterinary authorities. The central log is kept in the form of an excel worksheet, with each case being recorded in a separate worksheet. Each case is recorded on a protocol for reporting dead or moribund birds, a sample of which is provided below. All cases are recorded, even those which are not collected for delivery to veterinary authorities, e.g. dead with advanced sepsis, for which burial has been carried out.

PROTOCOL FOR RECORDING INCIDENTS OF DEAD OR MORIBUND BIRDS	
DATE:	SPECIES:
	SITE:
DESCRIPTION OF BIRD'S CONDITION:	
POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DEATH/INJURY/CONDITION:	
PHOTOS (codes):	
OTHER COMMENTS:	
CLARIFICATIONS	
DATE: DD/MM/YY	
SPECIES: <i>If not certain about the species, note the family eg. ducks, waders.</i>	
SITE: <i>Name plus description of the exact place plus GPS coordinates (if possible)</i>	
DESCRIPTION OF BIRD'S CONDITION: <i>Good description: how fresh does the corpse look, if there are open wounds, degree of decomposition, presence of larvae - flies, if there are external parasites, if it is very thin etc.</i>	
POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DEATH/INJURY/CONDITION: <i>Description by judgment. For example, electrocuted or collision with power lines because it was found under power lines, shot, unknown cause, drowned, entangled in nets etc.</i>	
PHOTOS: <i>We take photos of the corpse from all sides (up, down, right, left, and head close-up). We photograph the corpse with the surrounding area within a radius of 2 meters and 4-5 meters. Take a long shot (about 10 meters and if possible stand somewhere higher.) In the protocol, note the photo numbers and the date.</i>	
OTHER COMMENTS: <i>Anything you consider important and you can not write it elsewhere. e.g. How you found out about the incident and any other detail.</i>	



## Pelican identification

### DALMATIAN PELICAN



*Adult Dalmatian pelican  
with breeding plumage  
(mostly from 15/12 – 31/3)*



*Adult Dalmatian pelican,  
summer-winter  
(mostly from 20/5 until 15/11)*



*Immature Dalmatian pelican*



*Young Dalmatian pelican*

## Pelican identification

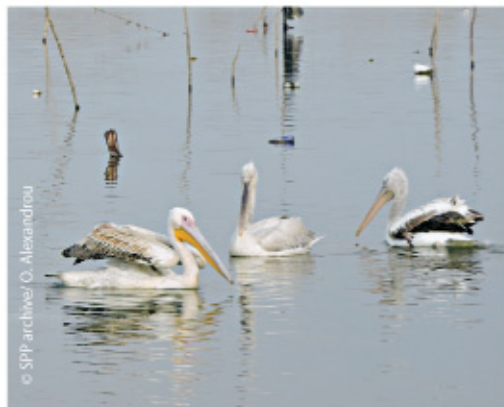
### GREAT WHITE PELICAN



*Adult great white pelican with breeding plumage, spring (in the centre)*



*Adult great white pelicans, summer*



*Immature great white pelican (first from the left)*



*Young great white pelican*

## Instructions for photographing dead wild birds

Take a photo of the carcass from all sides (up, down, right, left, and we take a close shot of the head). Take a photo of the carcass with the surrounding area at a radius of 2 meters and 4-5 meters. Take a photo from a distance (approximately 10 meters, and, if possible, while standing at a higher point). You can use your mobile phone or any type of camera.

### Examples of photographs



© SPP archive/ O. Alexandrou



## Table of wild bird species for avian flu sampling according to the law

(Implementation of the Avian Flu Epizootic Investigation Programme 2018)

Avian flu viruses have been identified to date in birds of the following species. Therefore, when dead birds of the following species are found, they are collected as a matter of priority and the competent veterinary authorities perform laboratory testing.

S/n	Scientific name	Common name	Family
1	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Anatidae
2	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	»
3	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	»
4	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian wigeon	»
5	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common teal	»
6	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common pochard	»
7	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted duck	»
8	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater scaup*	»
9	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested pochard	»
10	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater white-fronted goose	»
11	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag goose	»
12	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser white-fronted goose	»
13	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean goose*	»
14	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed goose*	»
15	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose*	»
16	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent goose*	»
17	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	»
18	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Smew*	»
19	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common goldeneye*	»
20	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common eider*	»
21	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common shelduck	»
22	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian goose*	»
23	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan	»
24	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute swan	»

**Table of wild bird species for avian flu sampling according to the law**  
(continued)

S/n	Scientific name	Common name	Family
25	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black swan*	»
26	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern goshawk	Accipitridae
27	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Eurasian buzzard	»
28	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged buzzard*	»
29	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed sea eagle	»
30	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great crested grebe	Podicipedidae
31	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked grebe	»
32	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little grebe	»
33	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green sandpiper	Scolopacidae
34	<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew gull	Laridae
35	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed gull	»
36	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great black-backed gull*	»
37	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European herring gull	»
38	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae
39	<i>Pica pica</i>	Eurasian magpie	Corvidae
40	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple swamphen*	»
41	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Turdidae
42	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae
43	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White stork	Ciconiidae
44	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian eagle-owl	Strigidae
45	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	Ardeidae
46	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian bittern	»
47	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	»
48	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great white egret	»
49	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian pelican	Pelecanidae
50	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great white pelican	»

\* These species are rarely found in Greece.





[www.prespawaterbirds.gr](http://www.prespawaterbirds.gr)

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