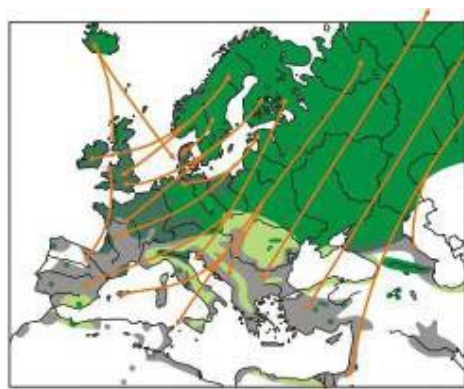


## Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) movements

The Common Teal breeds in a large area in the northern Palearctic, from Iceland to the absolute eastern part. The closely related Green-winged Teal *Anas carolinensis* breeds in North America. The Common Teal is mainly migratory, but small populations in west Europe are largely resident. Wintering areas are found in Europe, North Africa and Asia.

The largest numbers of recoveries are from birds ringed in Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Russia. Between December and March, recoveries are reported in a large area of west and south Europe as well as in the area of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. A few recoveries are reported also in North Africa and in the Middle East. Small numbers cross the Sahara desert and there are two recoveries supporting this movement. Between January and February there is a decrease in the number of recoveries in Northern Africa, while March shows a clear decrease in recoveries in Iberia and a further increase in Northern Italy. The speed of return migration seems to increase significantly during April and be directed northeast on a broad front. Recoveries from the breeding season (May-June) are spread out in northern Europe and Russia east to about 70°E.

The autumn migration seems to start in July and continue until October. The autumn migration of the Common Teal is directed southwest and different flyways parallel to each other are known to exist. The population breeding east of the Ural Mountains and in Siberia winters in the eastern Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea area. Some birds are known to follow the river Nile south to East Africa. Siberian birds also winter on the Indian subcontinent. In severe winters, Common Teals in west Europe continue to the Atlantic coast and south to northwest Africa. It has been shown from ringing recoveries that birds in different seasons can change between flyways.



Common Teal *Anas crecca*  
Distribution Map; Bauer, Bezzel & Fiedler 2006, AULA-Verlag

**Figure 1:** Map depicting the movements of Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) based on published information and ring recoveries in the EURING Data Bank.

From:

Delany, S., Veen, J. & Clark, J.A. (eds) 2006. *Urgent preliminary assessment of ornithological data relevant to the spread of Avian Influenza in Europe*. Report to the European Commission. Study contract: 07010401/2005/425926/MAR/B4. Authors: Atkinson, P.W., Clark, J.A., Delany, S., Diagana, C.H., du Feu, C., Fiedler, W., Fransson, T., Gauthier-Clerc, M., Grantham, M.J., Gschwend, M., Hagemeyer, W., Helmink, T., Johnson, A., Khomenko, S., Martakis, G., Overdijk, O., Robinson, R.A., Solokha, A., Spina, F., Sylla, S.I., Veen, J. & Visser, D.

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature\\_conservation/focus\\_wild\\_birds/avian\\_influenza/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/focus_wild_birds/avian_influenza/index_en.htm)

**Table 1:** Summary of the movements of Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) from the literature based on published information and ring recoveries in the EURING Data Bank.

**Common Teal *Anas crecca***

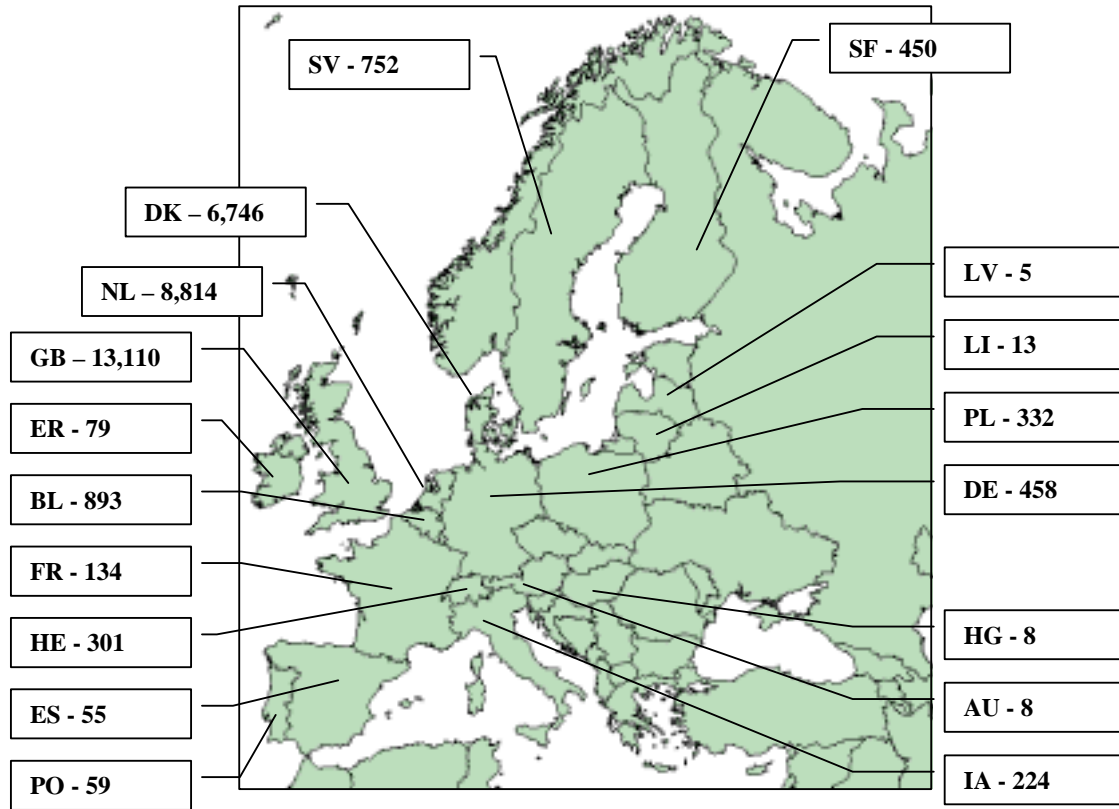
**Distribution:** Holarctic, across North America and northern Eurasia. Three subspecies: nominate in Northern Eurasia; *A.c.carolinensis* in North America; *A.c. nimia* in the Aleutian Islands Western Eurasian populations winter south to North Africa and the Gulf. Main wintering areas: Northwest Europe, Black Sea/Mediterranean, Southwest Asia. Wintering sites may change from one year to another.

**Moult:** discrete moult migration in West and Central Europe (Denmark, Netherlands, SE-Germany), Teal breeding in SW-Siberia complete wing moult at lakes in SW-Siberia as well as along the northern Caspian Sea shore

Population (or part of population)	Autumn Migration		Wintering / Non-breeding Grounds		Spring Migration		References
	direction / via	during	location	during		direction / via	
No discrete populations identified		(July) Europe: Oct-Nov					1
Western Eurasia			south to North Africa, the Gulf, few into West and East Africa and Arabian Peninsula				8
Fennoscandia, the Baltics, NW-Russia (East as far as Taimyr), N-Poland, Germany, Denmark, Belgium	S-SW, passage via Denmark Sep-Oct, through Europe	July-Sep	Northwest Europe, Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, as far east as Southern Black Sea region, Northern Africa (Morocco).	peak in Dec.		Mar	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8,9, 12
Iceland, through Scandinavia to NW-Siberia			Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Netherlands, France				3, 8
Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, France, Spain			(largely sedentary)				3, 8
Siberia			Eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea, East Africa, Caspian region, Indian subcontinent, east & southeast Asia				3, 11
Western Siberia, west-central Russia, central Europe			West Mediterranean				2, 5, 8
Central Siberia			Southwest Asia, SE-Europe, Caspian region, Netherlands				1, 2, 8, 11
Central Russia, Ukraine east to Volga-Kama river basins and Trans-Ural region			East Mediterranean, Egypt	more direct course back to breeding ground			8, 14
Caucasus, East of Urals (Ob and Irtysch river)			Egypt, few to Southern Sahara, e.g. Senegal, Chad.				8, 14

References consulted in drawing up the movement summary tables. Number in tables indicate which reference was used in drawing up each line of data in the tables.

Number in Tables	Reference
1	Bauer, H.G., Bezzel, E. & Fiedler, W. (eds.) 2005. <i>Kompendium der Vögel Mitteleuropas</i> . Aula-Verlag, Wiebelsheim.
2	Speek, B.J. & Speek, G. (1984). <i>Thieme's vogeltrekatlas</i> . Thieme, Zutphen.
3	Wernham, C., Toms, M., Marchant, J., Clark, J., Siriwardena, G. & Baillie, S. (eds.) 2002. <i>The Migration Atlas: movements of the birds of Britain and Ireland</i> . T. & A.D. Poyser, London.
4	Fransson, T. & Pettersson, J. (2001): <i>Svensk ringmärkningsatlas. Vol. 1</i> . Stockholm. Including preliminary printouts for volume 2 (unpublished, 2006)
5	Bønløkke, J., Madsen, J.J., Thorup, K., Pedersen, K.T., Bjerrum, M. & Rahbek, C. in press. <i>Dansk Trækfugleatlas. The Danish Bird Migration Atlas</i> (to be published spring 2006). Rhodos International Science & Art Publishers Ltd., Holtegaard, Humlebæk, Denmark.
6	Unpublished printout of recovery maps from the Helsinki Bird Ringing Scheme.
7	Roggeman, W., Huisseune, D., Vangeluwe, D., Vandenbulck, P. & Vandousselaere, P. 1995. <i>Belgian Ringing Scheme Databank. Gaviidae to Anatidae</i> . Studiedocumenten van het K.B.I.N., Brussels.
8	Scott, D.A. & Rose, P.M. 1996. <i>Atlas of Anatidae Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia</i> . Wetlands International Publication 41.
9	Bakken, V., Runde, O. & Tjørve, E. 2003. <i>Norsk Ringmerkings Atlas. Lommer - Alkefugler</i> . Ringmerkingscentralen, Stavanger Museum.
10	Bianki, V.V. & Dobrynina, I.N. 1997. <i>Anseriformes, Dabbling ducks</i> . In: Pavlov, D.S. (series ed.): <i>Migrations of Birds of eastern Europe and Northern Asia</i> . Nauka, Moscow.
11	Veen J., Yurlov, A.K., Delany S.N., Mihantiev, A.I., Selivanova, M.A. & Boere, G.C. 2005. <i>An atlas of movements of Southwest Siberian waterbirds</i> . Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands.
12	Recovery maps from the Italian Bird Ringing Scheme
13	Czech Duck Ringing project. URL: <a href="http://www.mujweb.cz/veda/aythya/menu/records.htm">http://www.mujweb.cz/veda/aythya/menu/records.htm</a>
14	McClure (1998): <i>Migration and Survival of the Birds of Asia</i> . White Lotus Press, Thailand.
15	Kishchinskii, A.A. (1978): <i>Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes</i> . Migrations of birds of eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Nauka, Moscow.
16	Kishchinskii, A.A. (1982): <i>Falconiformes to Gruiformes</i> . Migrations of birds of eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Nauka, Moscow.
17	Svazasn S., W. Meissner, V. Serebryakov, A. Kozulin & G. Grishanov (2001): <i>Changes of wintering sites of waterfowl in central and eastern Europe</i> . OMPO, Vilnius.



**Figure 2.** Country of ringing and numbers of recoveries of birds featured in maps of finding locations - Common Teal (*Anas crecca*).