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## Self-declaration of the recovery of country freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) by Portugal

**Declaration sent to WOAH on 6 December 2022 by Dr Susana Guedes Pombo, WOAH Delegate for Portugal, General Directorate for Food and Veterinary, Ministry of Agriculture and Food.**

### Introduction

The objective of this self-declaration is to officially declare Portugal as a country free from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI), in accordance with Chapter 10.4. Infection with High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza viruses and Article 1.6.3. Procedures for Publication by WOAH of a self-declaration of animal health status by a Member of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*. Portugal's previously self-declared disease freedom was published by WOAH on 22 April 2022 until 29 August 2022.

This declaration describes three outbreaks of HPAI subtype H5N1 in poultry and nine outbreaks of Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in captive birds in Portugal which occurred from 29 August to 29 November 2022.

Portugal formally requests WOAH to publish this self-declaration of country freedom from HPAI. The start date of the self-declaration is 29 November 2022. A statement of responsibility for this self-declaration is contained in Annex I.

### 1. Avian Influenza situation in Portugal

Avian Influenza is a notifiable disease as per article 5 of [Decree-law nº 110/2007](#), of 16 April 2007, and article 18 of [Regulation \(EU\) n.º 2016/429](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016. This legal obligation is also included in [Edict nº 19](#) of HPAI as determined by the General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV).

From 29 August to 29 November 2022, three HPAI outbreaks in poultry were confirmed in Portugal.

Details of these outbreaks are shown in table 1.

Table 1 – Outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in domestic birds in Portugal, from 29 August to 29 November 2022.

Outbreak n°	WAHIS report ID	WAHIS outbreak n°	Municipality	HPAI confirmation date	Virus subtype	Suspicion type	N° susceptible birds	Category	Holding type	Final cleaning and disinfection completion date
18/GAAP	IN_156858	ob_106363	Vendas Novas	29/08/2022	H5N1	Clinical	44868	Poultry	Fattening ducks	21/09/2022
20/GAAP	FUR_156892	ob_106447	Benavente	01/09/2022	H5N1	Active surveillance	192281	Poultry	Fattening ducks	25/09/2022
24/GAAP	FUR_157266	ob107241	Alenquer	29/09/2022	H5N1	Clinical	11882	Poultry	Fattening turkeys	31/10/2022

A map of the location of the outbreaks is shown in annex II.

All outbreaks were confirmed by Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and gene sequencing by Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P. (INIAV, I.P.), which is the National Reference Laboratory for Animal Health (NRL).

Epidemiological investigations concluded that direct or indirect contact with wild birds was the probable source of infection for most outbreaks. There was an epidemiological link between outbreaks 18/GAAP and 20/GAAP, however, biosecurity deficiencies were observed in the establishment of the latter outbreak and contacts with wild birds could not be excluded as a possible source of infection.

## 2. Control and eradication measures in response to avian influenza outbreaks

In all outbreaks but one (20/GAAP), following notification of HPAI clinical suspicion, official veterinarians of the General Directorate for Food and Veterinary (DGAV) local services carried out visits to the suspected holdings for clinical inspection, sampling and placing holdings under official surveillance. Samples were immediately delivered to the NRL, and analytic results were available within the first 24 hours after sampling. Outbreak 20/GAAP was detected through active surveillance at the slaughterhouse.

Upon each confirmation, DGAV issued an Edict determining reinforced biosecurity measures, namely mandatory confinement of all kept birds in mainland Portugal, as well restrictions to be enforced in the protection and surveillance zones. Simultaneously, control and eradication measures foreseen in [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) n.º 2020/687](#) were carried out by teams of official veterinarians, or under their supervision, including:

- Quarantine and updated epidemiological enquiry;
- Stamping out;
- Disposal of carcasses, by-products (manure) and waste according to Regulation (EC) n.º 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Cleaning and disinfection of premises, vehicles, equipment and other contaminated objects;
- Tracing and recall of poultry products – meat and incubation eggs;
- Implementation of restriction zones:

Protection zone – area within a circle of a 3 km radius centred on the infected premises; Surveillance zone - area within a circle of a 10 km radius centred on the infected premises.

Within these restriction zones, the following measures were implemented:

- Inventory of all poultry holdings;
- All holdings were visited by official veterinarians for clinical examination of the poultry and other captive birds.
- Reinforced surveillance within restriction zones:

Sampling for HPAI virus screening of flocks kept within protection zone and of epidemiologically related flocks;

Sampling for HPAI virus screening of flocks kept within surveillance zone if clinical signs suggestive of HPAI are present;

Sampling for HPAI virus screening before movements authorised under granted derogations.

- Movement restrictions and prohibitions:

No poultry or other captive birds, as well as eggs, for incubation or consumption, may enter or leave a holding without authorisation granted by DGAV;

Removal or spreading of used litter, manure or slurry from holdings is prohibited. Removal of manure and used litter may be carried out when authorised by DGAV;

Transport of poultry meat from slaughterhouses, cutting plants and cold stores is prohibited unless authorised by DGAV;

Fairs, markets, shows or other gatherings of poultry or other captive birds are prohibited. Release of poultry for game birds restocking is prohibited.

- Reinforced biosecurity measures:

Preventing contacts with wild birds;

Entrance of staff and visitors only when strictly necessary; Records of each visit must be kept by holdings;

All staff and visitors entering or leaving poultry holdings must strictly follow disinfection procedures; All parts of vehicles entering or leaving poultry holdings must be cleaned and disinfected;

Dead birds (normal daily mortality) must be promptly disposed according to Regulation (EC) n.º 1069/2009;

All vehicles and equipment used for transporting live poultry or other captive birds, meat, feed, manure, slurry and bedding and any other material or substances likely to be contaminated are cleaned and disinfected after each transport and allowed to completely dry before any subsequent use.

Measures within the protection zone were lifted 21 days after the conclusion of cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. At the end of this period, the protection zone was included in the surveillance zone for further 9 days.

### 3. Results of the passive surveillance and reinforced surveillance within restriction zones

The results of reinforced surveillance within restriction zones are shown in table 2.

Table 2 – Results of testing, in the scope of contingency plan, for High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (29 August to 29 November 2022)

Surveillance type	Nº of tested holdings (includes captive birds)	Nº of tested birds	Nº positive holdings
Clinical suspicions	11	44	2
Protection zone	6	53	0
Surveillance zone	2	81	0
Epidemiological link to outbreak 20/GAAP	4	80	0
Total	23	258	2*

\*Outbreaks 18/GAAP and 24/GAAP

### 4. Surveillance programme and early warning system in poultry

Portugal has been carrying out an avian influenza surveillance programme, in poultry and wild birds, since 2003. This programme includes both active and passive surveillance according to rules foreseen in annex II to [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) n.º 2020/689](#) and in compliance with Chapter 1.4. and Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Poultry surveillance includes an early warning system, that is, notification and clinical as well as laboratory investigation of all disease suspicions and active surveillance. Until the end of 2021, poultry active surveillance was carried out according to annex I to Commission [Decision n.º. 2010/367](#) and was based on a representative sampling of holdings keeping the following poultry species and categories: chicken breeders, laying hens, free range laying hens, free range broilers, fattening turkeys, duck breeders, fattening ducks, ratites, gallinaceous game birds, waterfowl game birds and backyards flocks. Under this programme, chicken breeders, laying hens, free range laying hens and duck breeders were screened, by ELISA, twice a year and fattening

ducks farms were tested two to three times a year, also by ELISA. Fattening turkeys and free-range broilers were screened by ELISA once a year and game birds, ratites and backyard flocks were tested, by RT-PCR, once a year. Programme results for the last five years are shown on table 3.

Table 3 – Results of the annual surveillance of HPAI in domestic birds

N° establishments tested by active surveillance	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Total	
	negative	positive	negative	positive								
Chicken breeders	44	0	44	0	42	0	41	0	41	0	212	0
Laying hens (including free range LH)	76	0	80	0	82	0	95	0	91	0	424	0
Free range broilers	62	0	62	0	61	0	31	0	53	0	269	0
Fattening turkeys	63	0	61	0	63	0	50	0	62	0	299	0
Ducks - Breeders and fattening	15	0	16	0	14	0	13	0	17	0	75	0
Ratites	8	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	24	0
Game birds - gallinaceous and waterfowl	44	0	37	0	31	0	29	0	32	0	173	0
Backyard flocks	70	0	63	0	54	0	41	0	58	0	286	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>0</b>

Since January 2022, HPAI surveillance is risk-based as foreseen in annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) n° 2020/689 and the objectives of the programme are:

- Early detection of HPAI in poultry;
- Early detection of HPAI in wild birds;
- Detection of HPAI in poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs;
- Detection of circulating low pathogenic avian influenza viruses (LPAIV) that may easily spread between poultry flocks in particular in areas with a high density of poultry establishments in view of their potential to mutate to HPAI in order to:
  - a. identify clusters of infection with LPAIV; and
  - b. monitor the risk of spread of LPAIV by movements of poultry and by fomites in certain production systems at risk.
- Contribution to increased knowledge on HPAI and LPAIV posing a potential zoonotic risk.

Since, as stated above, avian influenza is a notifiable disease, all suspicions of disease are within the scope of early detection of HPAI in poultry. The reporting of any sudden mortality increases in flocks or changes in production patterns, such as egg drop or marked decrease in feed and water consumption, is mandatory. Such reports are then thoroughly investigated by local veterinary services, through sampling, according to EFSA's recommendations, for avian influenza virus screening by RT-PCR. This sampling includes at least 5 dead birds and 20 oropharyngeal swabs as well as 20 cloacal swabs. In case of absence of mortality, only the swabs will be collected.

Under the new legislation, active surveillance is risk based and, therefore, all poultry holdings, keeping relevant poultry species and categories, located within areas of higher risk for avian influenza virus introduction are tested. Active surveillance is also carried out in the remaining Portuguese territory, namely, in poultry high density areas, based on a representative sampling of poultry farms and considering an estimated prevalence of 5% and 95% CI or 99% CI, for Galliformes and Anseriformes, respectively.

This new risk-based programme includes the following poultry categories: breeding ducks, fattening ducks, waterfowl game birds, quails, laying hens, free range laying hens, fattening turkeys and gallinaceous game birds. All poultry categories will be tested by RT-PCR, except laying hens, including free range, and fattening turkeys which will be screened by serology (ELISA). The frequency of sampling will as follows:

- Laying hens (including free range) – twice a year;
- Fattening turkeys – once a year;
- Galliformes game birds - once a year;
- Duck breeders - twice a year;

- Fattening ducks – 2 to 3 times a year;
- Waterfowl game birds – twice a year.

All sampling is carried out by official veterinarians, either at poultry farms or at slaughterhouses when flocks are slaughtered.

Data regarding avian influenza active surveillance in 2022, until 5 December, is shown in table 4.

Table 4 – Results of active surveillance of HPAI in poultry in 2022

Active Surveillance/2022	N° sampled birds	N° of tested establishments	N° negative establishments	N° positive establishments
Laying hens	1030	103	103	0
Free range laying hens	430	42	42	0
Fattening turkeys	660	66	66	0
Ducks (breeders and fattening)	830	43	42	1*
Game birds – pheasants	10	1	1	0
Game birds – partridges	250	25	25	0
Game birds – waterfowl	110	6	6	0
Quails	140	14	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3460</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1</b>

\*Outbreak 20/GAAP

## 5. Wild bird surveillance

Early detection of HPAI virus circulation among wild bird populations is included in the avian influenza surveillance programme.

The collection of samples from wild birds is performed mostly by official veterinarians of the local veterinary services, field workers of the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forestry, IP (ICNF), by special brigades of the National Republican Guard and Police Force and by the municipality veterinarians. Nature conservation organizations, bird ringing teams, hunters and ornithologists may also collaborate in the sample collection.

All mass mortality events of wild birds have to be notified to DGAV, either at the central or local level. Personnel of the organizations involved (please see above) regularly carry out routine rounds in protected natural areas and in rural areas where dead wild birds can be found. Also, wounded, diseased and or dead wild birds entering wild bird rescue centres can be sampled.

Upon detection of dead or injured wild birds, local veterinary services are contacted, and sampling is carried out by official veterinarians, ICNF personnel or municipal veterinarians and then validated by DGAV local services. These samples are, either the whole dead wild bird, or oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs. The local services are responsible for the delivery of samples to the NRL, where testing by RT-PCR is performed.

Recently, DGAV and ICNF developed an application for the reporting of dead wild animals, called ANIMAS, accessible to the public at <https://animas.icnf.pt/>. Reports registered by the public on ANIMAS, including dead wild birds, are subsequently evaluated by DGAV and, if necessary, sampling of these birds is carried out by official veterinarians.

Until January 2022, only one case of HPAI infection in wild birds had been detected in Portugal: a grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), found dead at Loulé, Algarve in January 2017 which tested positive for H5N8.

In 2022, the first outbreak of H5N1 HPAI in wild birds was confirmed in ducks (*Cairina moschata*) in Vila Nova da Barquinha on 10 January. Since then, 12 additional outbreaks in wild birds were detected and its details are shown in Annex III.

A map of the location of the outbreaks is shown in Annex IV.

Besides these outbreaks, between 1 December 2021 and 5 December 2022, 244 wild birds were tested, by RT-PCR, under the avian surveillance programme as shown in Annex V.

## 6. Measures implemented to maintain freedom

Apart from enforcing national and European legislation and after risk assessment, additional measures, including biosecurity procedures, aimed at preventing outbreaks of avian influenza in poultry and other kept birds are determined by DGAV through the publication of Edicts and Notices. Currently [Edict n.º 24](#) and [Notice n.º 18](#) are in force.

Furthermore, an [avian influenza dedicated page on DGAV web portal](#) containing relevant information for stakeholders and the public is continuously updated and, in case of confirmation of outbreaks, press releases and edicts are also publicised on DGAV main webpage.

Regular information and awareness meetings with poultry industry stakeholders are also carried out, with an emphasis on HPAI preventive measures and a [Biosecurity Manual for Poultry Holdings](#) was developed by poultry industry associations in collaboration with DGAV.

All imports of poultry, poultry products and by-products are carried out according to provisions of Chapter 10.4 of the *Terrestrial Code* as well as according to [Commission Delegated Regulation nº 692/2020](#) and [Commission Implementing Regulation nº 2021/404](#). Intra-EU trade of the aforementioned commodities is carried out as foreseen in [Commission Delegated Regulation n.º 2020/688](#), [Regulation n.º. 853/2004](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council, [Regulation n.º 1069/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council and [Regulation n.º 142/2011](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council.

## 7. Conclusion

Considering that:

- High pathogenicity avian influenza is a notifiable disease in Portugal;
- All outbreaks of high pathogenicity avian influenza were handled according to Commission Delegated Regulation nº 2020/687;
- Control measures for all poultry outbreaks included stamping out and cleaning and disinfection of affected holdings according to procedures approved by DGAV on the dates shown in table 1 and that the last such date is 31 October 2022;
- More than 28 days have elapsed since the end of the cleaning and disinfection of the premises affected by the last outbreak as prescribed in Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code*;
- Surveillance has been carried out in accordance with Articles 10.4.26 to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code*;
- Commodities are imported in accordance with Articles 10.4.7 to 10.4.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*; and
- There are ongoing awareness programmes on HPAI regarding notification of suspicion of disease and to disseminate information concerning preventive measures.

**The Delegate of Portugal to WOAHP declares that the country complies with the requirements for a country free from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry as of 29 November 2022, in accordance with Chapter 1.6. and Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2022) and consistent with the information provided to the WAHIS system.**

## Annex I

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, Dr. Susana Guedes Pombo, Delegate of Portugal to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), take responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

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Drawn up on 6 December 2022

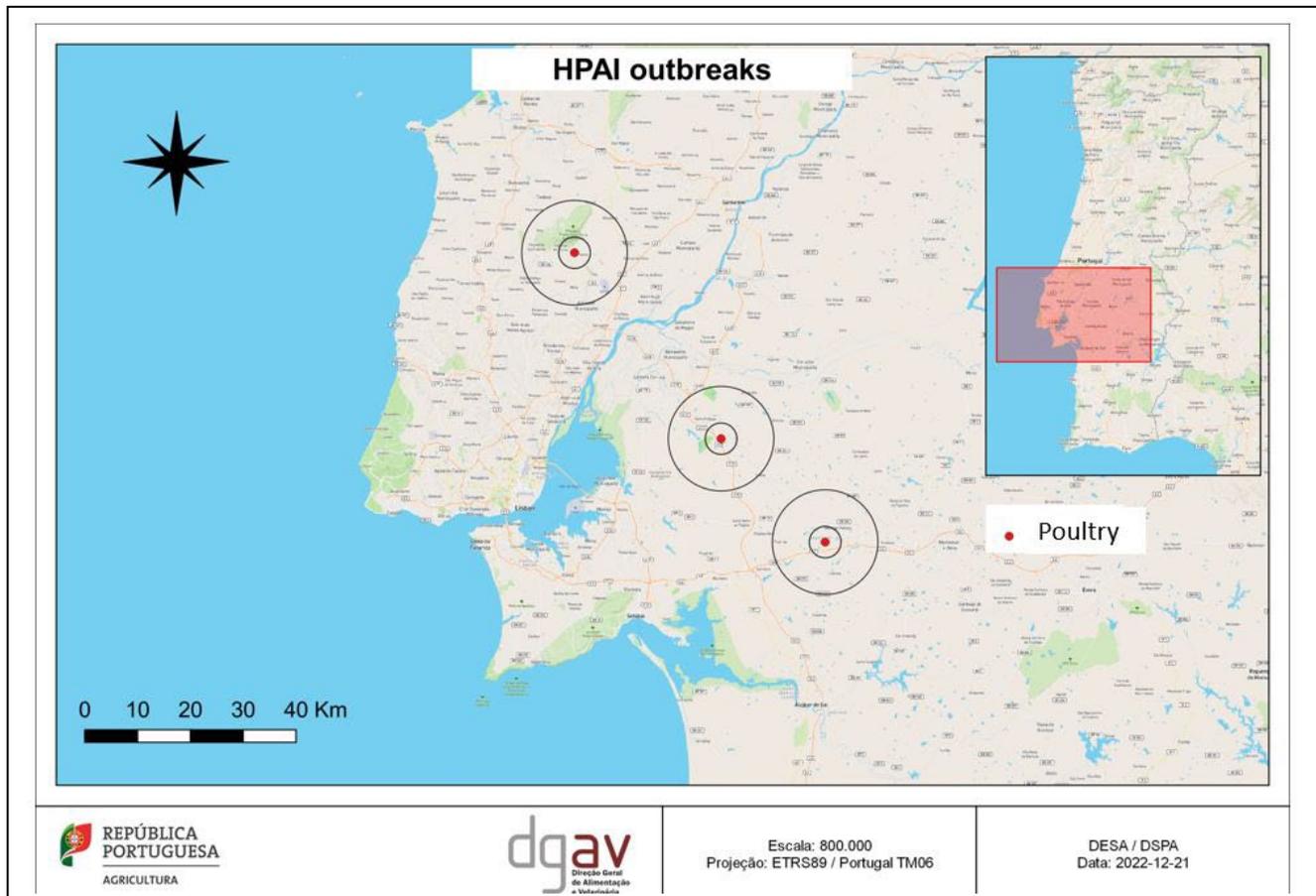
Signature of the Delegate:

Susana Isabel  
Ferreira  
Guedes  
Pombo

Assinado de forma  
digital por Susana  
Isabel Ferreira  
Guedes Pombo  
Dados: 2022.12.07  
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Dr. Susana Guedes Pombo  
Chief Veterinary Officer - Portugal

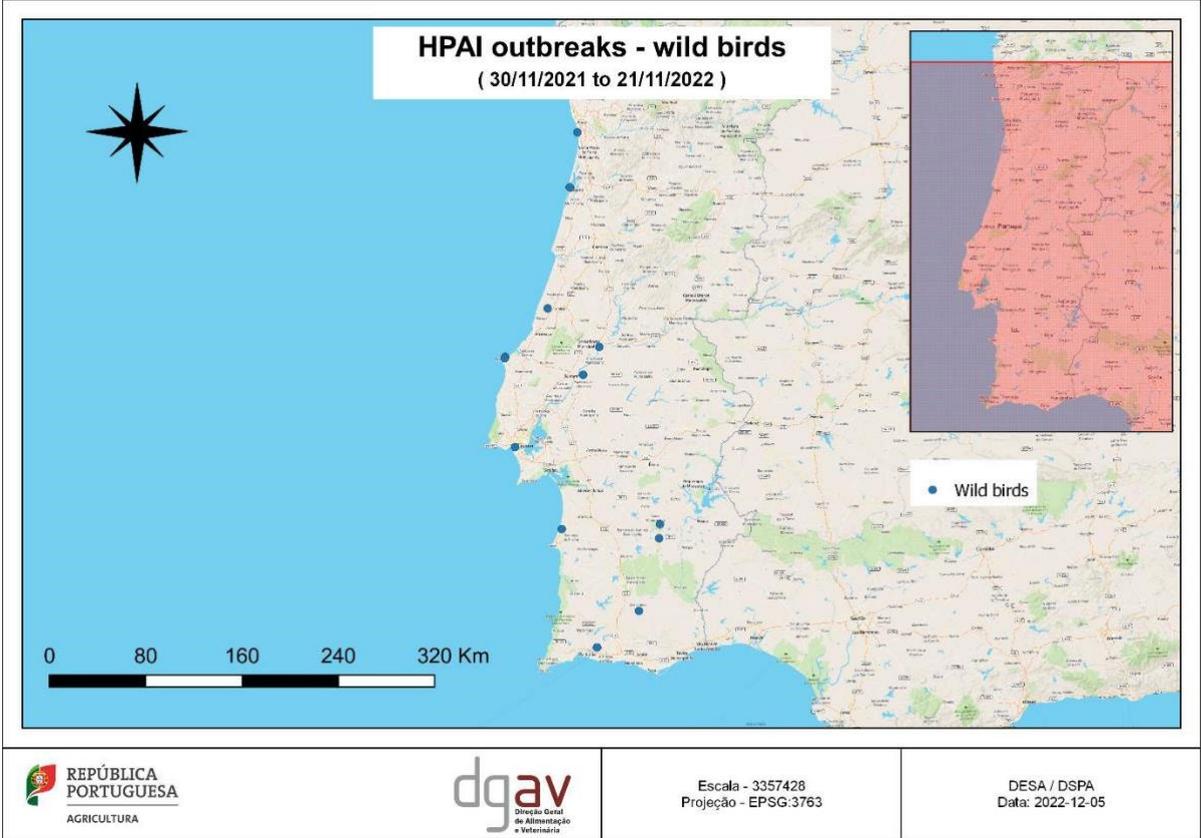
Annex II – Map of HPAI outbreaks in poultry



**Annex III: Outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in wild birds in Portugal, from November 2021 to November 2022**

Outbreak n°	WAHIS report ID	WAHIS outbreak n°	Municipality	HPAI confirmation date	Virus subtype	N° susceptible birds	Species
3B/GAAP	FUR_153546	ob_95362	Vila Nova da Barquinha	10/01/2022	H5N1	3 (found dead) within surveillance zone of outbreak 3/GAAP	Barbary ducks ( <i>Cairina moschata</i> )
4B/GAAP	FUR_153577	ob_95717	Santiago do Cacém	17/01/2022	H5N1	1	Greylag goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> )
5/GAAP	FUR_15396	ob_94970	Alpiarça	04/01/2022	H5N1	3 tested (about 100 birds, 15 found dead)	Greylag goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> )
6/GAAP	FUR_153604	ob_95957	Peniche	10/01/2022	H5N1	2 (found dead)	Yellow-legged- gull ( <i>Larus michahellis</i> )
9/GAAP	FUR_154461	ob_98600	Silves	25/02/2022	H5N1	1 (injured)	White stork ( <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> )
12/GAAP	FUR_154504	ob_98738	Beja	10/03/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Eurasian jay ( <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> )
14/GAAP	IN_156012	ob_104494	Peniche	22/06/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Northern Gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> )
15/GAAP	IN_156639	ob_105903	Figueira da Foz	29/07/2022	H5N1	1 (with clinical signs, died subsequently)	Yellow-legged- gull ( <i>Larus michahellis</i> )
19/GAAP	FUR_156894	ob_106448	Beja	30/08/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> )
21/GAAP	FUR_157064	ob_106804	Aveiro	14/09/2022	H5N1	1 (with clinical signs, died subsequently)	Northern Gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> )
22/GAAP	FUR_157176	ob_107041	Vila Nova de Gaia	21/09/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Northern Gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> )
23/GAAP	FUR_157176	ob_107042	Almada	21/09/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Northern Gannet ( <i>Morus bassanus</i> )
25/GAAP	IN_157989	ob_109187	Marinha Grande	21/11/2022	H5N1	1 (found dead)	Grey Heron ( <i>Ardea cinerea</i> )

Annex IV - Map of HPAI outbreaks in wild birds



Annex V- Results of the annual surveillance of HPAI in wild birds (1 December 2021 – 5 December 2022)

Common name	Scientific name	N° of tested birds	N° negative birds	N° positive birds	Outbreak	Virus subtype
Yellow-Legged-Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	56	53	3	6/GAAP e 15/GAAP	H5N1
Lesser Black-Backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	43	43	0	not applicable	not applicable
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	14	13	1	9/GAAP	H5N1
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	12	12	0	not applicable	not applicable
Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	12	12	0	not applicable	not applicable
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	11	10	1	19/GAAP	H5N1
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	10	6	4	14/GAAP, 21/GAAP, 22/GAAP e 23/GAAP	H5N1
Common Black-Headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	8	8	0	not applicable	not applicable
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	7	7	0	not applicable	not applicable
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	7	4	3	3B/GAAP	H5N1
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	6	2	4	4B/GAAP e 5/GAAP	H5N1
Cory's shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>	5	5	0	not applicable	not applicable
Audoin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaeus audouinii</i>	3	3	0	not applicable	not applicable
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	3	0	not applicable	not applicable
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3	1	2	12/GAAP	H5N1
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	3	1	25/GAAP	H5N1
Gull	<i>Larus sp.</i>	3	3	0	not applicable	not applicable
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	3	3	0	not applicable	not applicable
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	2	0	not applicable	not applicable
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable

	<i>melanocephalus</i>					
Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	1	0	not applicable	not applicable
Total		244	226	19		