

## Questionnaire

### Authors

Ines Hotopp, Anja Ruß, Benedikt Gießing, Christian Wolf  
**tier3 solutions GmbH**, Kolberger Str. 61-63, 51381 Leverkusen, Germany

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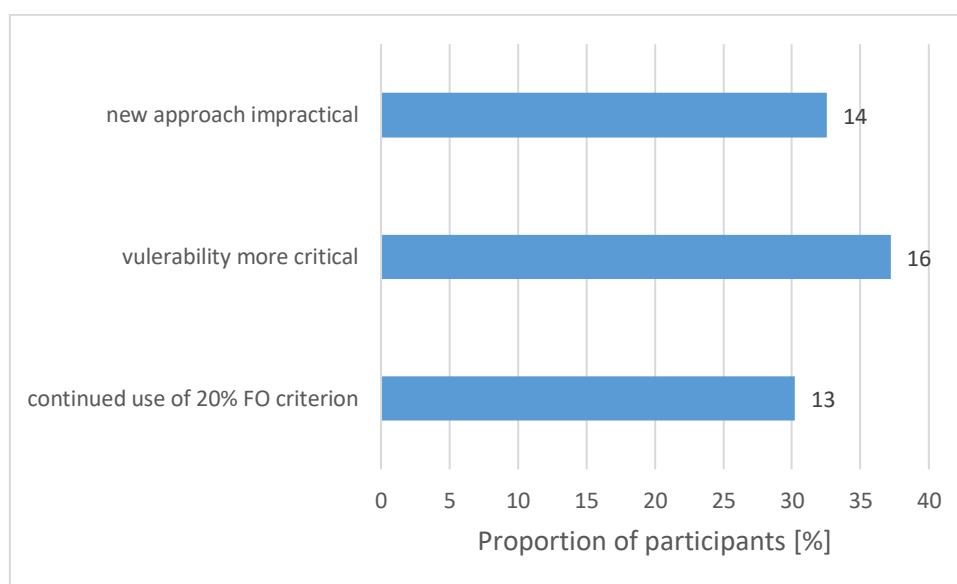
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A questionnaire was sent to the participants in the run-up to the virtual workshop. For questions 1 to 3 and 6, only one answer could be ticked. The results are presented here.

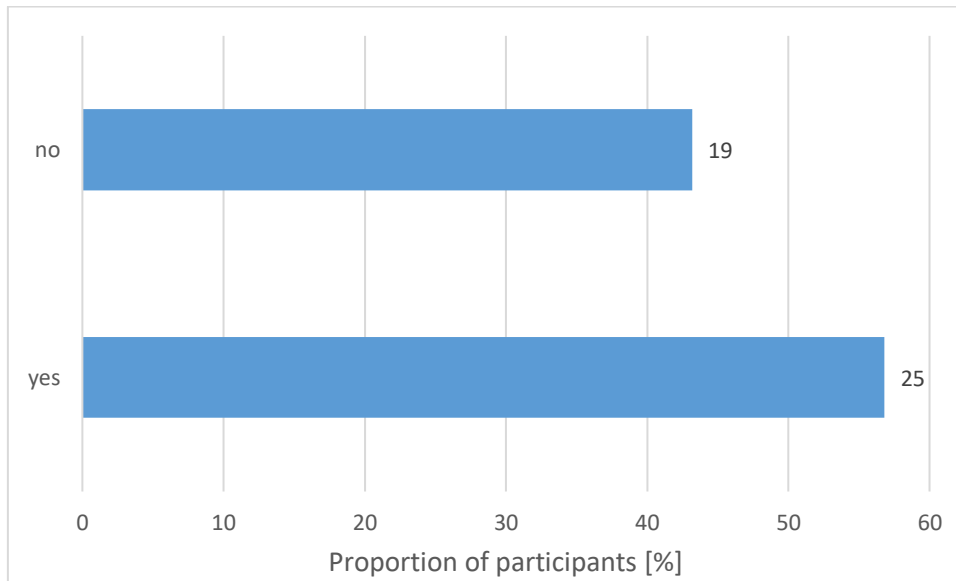
*In the new EFSA guidance document on birds and mammal risk assessment (GD) there is still the possibility to refine the generic model species towards realistic focal species (FS) on tier 3. Instead of focusing on more prevalent species per feeding guild, in the new approach the most vulnerable species (including rare species) should be selected for tier 3 assessments and/or field studies. Thus, the 20% frequency of occurrence (FO) threshold was removed from the process. What is your opinion on this? Please tick one or more boxes and/or provide a comment:*

- To my opinion the 20% FO criterion was useful for the generation of a list of FS-candidates and should continue to be used as it excludes the less relevant species at country level. Prevalence is more critical for the selection of FS than vulnerability.
- With the new approach vulnerability is much better reflected. Vulnerability is more critical for the selection of FS.
- The new approach leads to a high number of FS and a tier 3 assessment becomes impracticable.



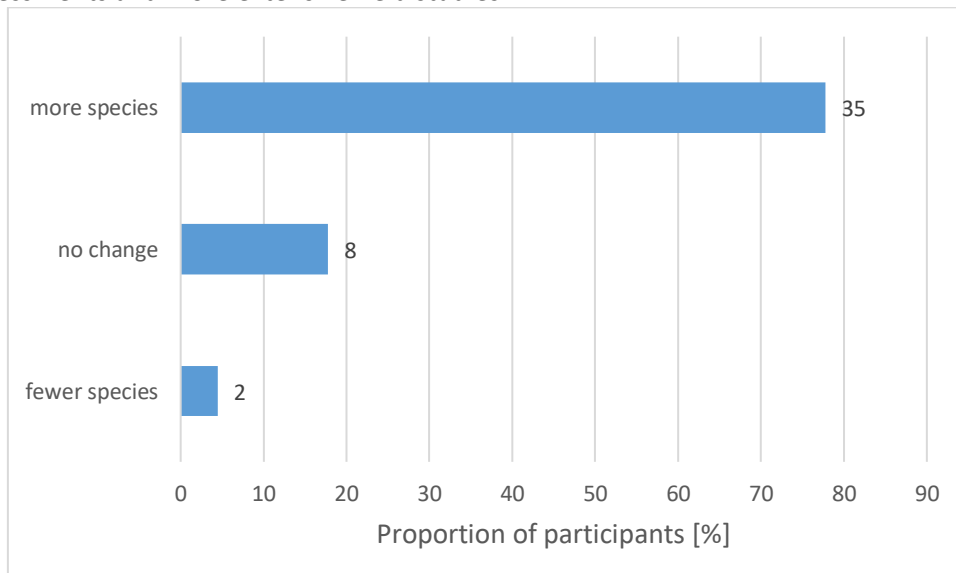
*Do you think that the new approach for selecting FS-candidates will lead to a significant difference in species selected per feeding guild, resulting in e.g., higher tier assessments performed under the 'old' GD being useless?*

- Yes, there will be a very different list of focal species candidates.
- No, only a few species will be different compared to the method of the EFSA GD from 2009.



*Regarding the number of species to be considered in higher tier assessment or higher tier field studies, e.g. PT- or PD-field studies, what do you expect?*

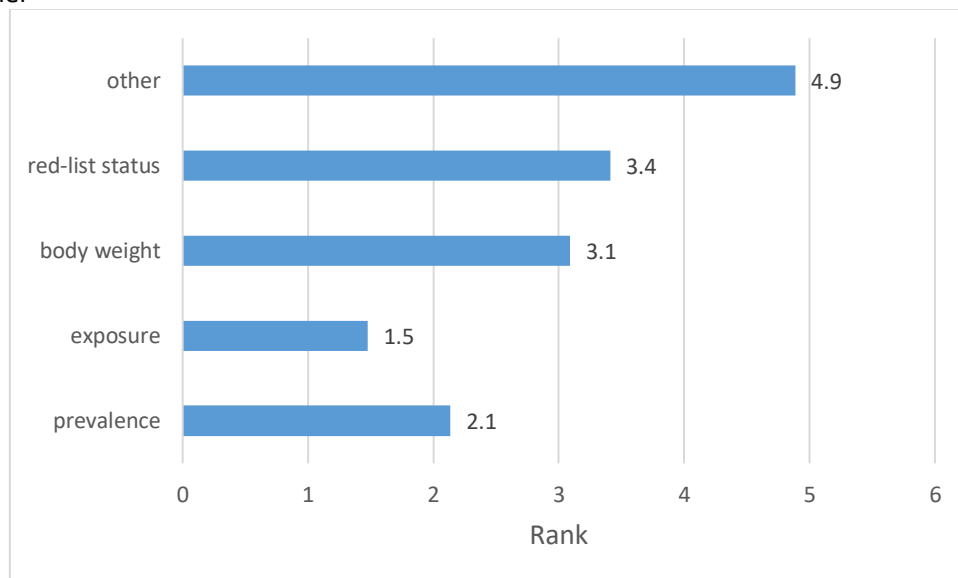
- There will be fewer species to be considered in refined risk assessments and/or higher tier field studies
- There won't be a significant change in the number of species, compared to the old GD
- There will be more species to be considered in higher tier activities, resulting in more complex assessments and more extensive field studies



*As it would be impractical to do refined risk assessment or higher tiered field studies (like radio tracking studies for PT) with a large number of different species, some kind of ranking in the list of focal species*

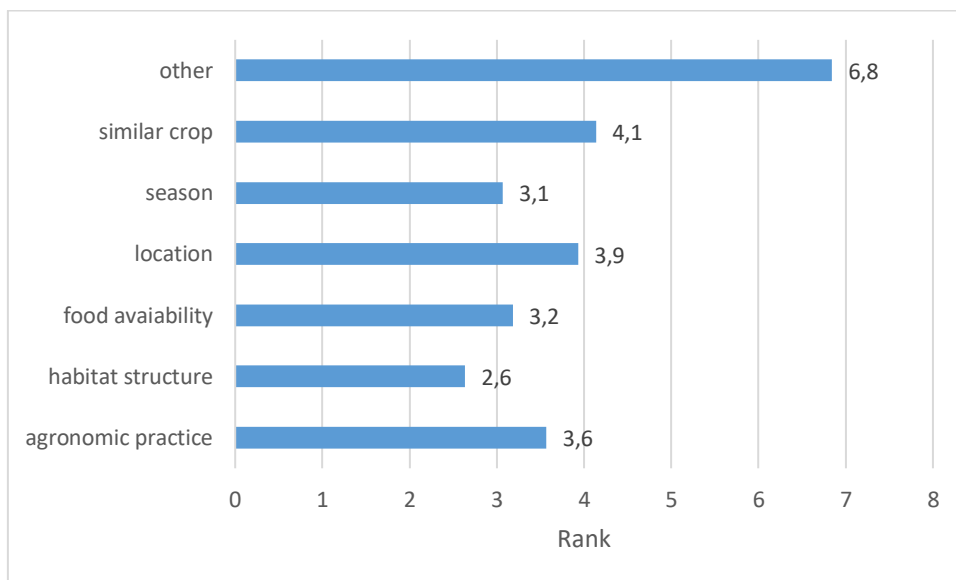
*candidates would be helpful. What criteria should be used? Please rank according to importance (1 being the most important):*

- A prevalence criterion, like species abundance
- The overall exposure of the species, e.g. a DDD-approximation which reflects the 'vulnerability' of species
- The body weight
- The red-list status (most endangered on top)
- Other



*How critical are the following features in a field study for the determination of a FS? Please rank according to importance (1 being the most important):*

- Agronomic practice (e.g. tillage vs. non-tillage)
- Habitat structure of the study area (e.g. diverse structure vs. intensive agrarian landscape)
- Food availability on study fields
- Location within a zone, where the study was conducted
- Season
- Study conducted in a crop with a similar structure, even if not the relevant crop
- Other



*I am working for*

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- Other

