

6^{ème} SESSION DE LA RÉUNION DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES
9-14 novembre 2015, Bonn, Allemagne

« Concrétiser la conservation au niveau de la voie de migration »

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE CONSERVATION DES OISEAUX D'EAU MIGRATEURS
DANS LA ZONE DE L'ACCORD**

Sixième édition

Introduction

L'article IV de l'Accord introduit le Plan d'action de l'AEWA (Annexe 3 de l'Accord). Le paragraphe 7.4 du Plan d'action de l'AEWA charge le Secrétariat de l'Accord, en coordination avec le Comité technique et les Parties, de préparer une série de sept études internationales sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action. Ces études doivent être préparées à différentes fréquences, comme indiqué au paragraphe 7.5, et doivent être soumises pour examen à la Réunion des Parties (MOP).

Le *Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrants dans la zone de l'Accord* (ou Rapport sur l'état de conservation – CSR : Conservation Status Report) est l'une de ces sept études internationales. À ce jour, cette étude a été produite régulièrement et soumise à chaque session de la Réunion des Parties.

Conformément au paragraphe 7.5, qui détermine la fréquence de chaque étude internationale, le présent rapport doit être produit pour chaque session de la MOP. La 6^{ème} édition du *Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrants dans la zone de l'Accord* (CSR6) est soumise à la 6^{ème} session de la Réunion des Parties, comme prévu au point 7.4 (a) du Plan d'action de l'Accord.

Le Secrétariat a chargé Wetlands International de produire le CSR6 en octobre 2013. Le Comité technique a examiné et approuvé l'avant-projet final du rapport lors de sa 12^{ème} réunion en mars 2015.

Les conclusions de ce rapport ont servi comme base, entre autres, pour les propositions d'amendements au Tableau 1 du Plan d'Action de l'AEWA (voir document AEWA/MOP6.22 et avant-projet de résolution AEWA/MOP6 DR1).

Action requise de la Réunion des Parties

La Réunion des Parties est invitée à prendre note de la 6^{ème} édition du *Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrants dans la zone de l'Accord* (CSR6) et à prendre en compte les conclusions et recommandations de ce dernier dans ses prises de décisions.

Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs dans la zone de l'Accord

Sixième édition

Mars 2015

Rapport préparé par Wetlands International

Szabolcs Nagy, Stephan Flink & Tom Langendoen

avec la contribution de

*Marc van Roomen, Erik van Winden, Per-Arvid Berglund, Jonas Hentati-Sundberg, Andrea Angel,
Ross Wanless, Stuart Butchart, Tim Dodman*

cofinancé par

L'Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV) de la Suisse

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Résumé analytique

Il s'agit de la sixième édition du *Rapport sur l'état de conservation* de l'AEWA offrant une vue à plus long terme de l'évolution de l'état des populations d'oiseaux d'eau migrateurs figurant au Tableau 1 du Plan d'action de l'AEWA.

Les principales conclusions de cette évaluation sont les suivantes :

- L'état de conservation de nombreuses populations d'oiseaux d'eau (particulièrement celles mondialement menacées et celles quasi menacées) continue de se détériorer, et de manière rapide dans certains cas. Ces déclins se produisent sur l'ensemble de la zone de l'Accord, mais sont particulièrement forts dans les régions où les Parties contractantes sont moins nombreuses et où le niveau des connaissances de l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau et des sites clés est très faible.
- D'autre part, l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau s'améliore là où des mesures de conservation concertées sont prises, et lorsque leurs sites clés sont protégés et leur exploitation bien gérée.
- Les résultats suggèrent qu'un meilleur suivi conduit à la désignation d'un plus grand nombre de zones protégées, ce qui favorise l'amélioration de l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau.
- Il est encourageant de constater que les connaissances sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau et de leurs sites clés se sont considérablement améliorées dans les zones où un investissement actif et des échanges d'expérience ont eu lieu (comme en Afrique du Nord et en Afrique de l'Ouest au cours de la dernière période triennale).
- Par conséquent, il est urgent de recruter davantage de Parties contractantes en Asie de l'Ouest, en Afrique centrale, Afrique de l'Est et Afrique australe ; et d'intensifier également la mise en œuvre de l'Accord par toutes les Parties contractantes pour faire face à la pression croissante s'exerçant sur les oiseaux d'eau migrateurs et résultant de l'augmentation continue les changements environnementaux.

État des connaissances :

L'état des connaissances s'est sensiblement amélioré au cours des trois dernières années, en particulier dans la voie de migration de l'Atlantique Est, grâce aux efforts conjoints déployés par le projet de conservation des oiseaux migrateurs en Afrique de l'Ouest (*Conserving Migratory Birds in West Africa project*) et l'Initiative pour la voie de migration de la Mer des Wadden (*Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative*). Le nombre de populations dont l'état au niveau international est évalué par un suivi régulier est passé de 102 à 180, augmentant ainsi de 75 %.

Cela représente 32 % de toutes les populations couvertes par l'AEWA. Cependant, 28 % des populations de l'AEWA n'ont pas d'estimation des tendances, et 38 % d'entre elles ont des estimations de faible qualité. La majorité des populations sans estimation des tendances se trouve dans la région biogéographique afro-tropicale (63 populations, soit 35 %) et sur la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est (38 populations, soit 57 %).

La plupart des estimations des tailles des populations sont basées sur une certaine forme de suivi, mais les estimations sont également issues d'avis d'experts plutôt que d'échantillonnages statistiquement représentatifs ou de recensements complets. L'état des populations d'oiseaux d'eau est particulièrement mal connu en Asie de l'Ouest et dans la région afro-tropicale, à l'exception de l'Afrique australe et de la côte atlantique. Dans 17 des 26 familles d'oiseaux d'eau (73 %), les estimations des tendances n'existent pas pour certaines espèces, ou sont basées uniquement sur des informations partielles.

Actions recommandées :

- Élaborer des lignes directrices de l'AEWA sur les systèmes de suivis adéquats pour les populations figurant au Tableau 1 du Plan d'action de l'AEWA, afin d'aider les États de l'aire de répartition à collecter des données compatibles pour les évaluations de l'état de conservation au niveau international ;
- Développer des programmes spéciaux pour les espèces qui ne peuvent pas être suivies efficacement par les programmes généraux. En priorité, examiner l'état du suivi des oiseaux coloniaux (oiseaux d'eau et oiseaux marins) ; établir des flux de données contribuant régulièrement aux éditions futures du rapport de l'AEWA sur l'état de conservation ; et planifier la mise en place d'un système permettant de suivre de manière appropriée la taille et la tendance des populations d'oiseaux nicheurs coloniaux à travers la zone de l'Accord ;
- Les Parties contractantes devraient développer et maintenir des programmes adéquats de suivi des oiseaux d'eau, en suivant les lignes directrices de l'AEWA ;
- Un système de financement devrait être créé pour soutenir les Parties contractantes ayant de faibles ressources, afin qu'elles puissent mettre en œuvre des programmes adéquats de suivi des oiseaux d'eau qui permettent d'alimenter les programmes internationaux.

Tendances

Sur les 376 populations pour lesquelles des informations sur les tendances sont disponibles, 36 % sont en déclin. Cela signifie que 46 % de populations de plus déclinent par rapport à celles qui augmentent. Par conséquent, la tendance générale des populations d'oiseaux d'eau figurant au Tableau 1 du Plan d'action de l'AEWA est négative. Une légère amélioration est cependant notée ; en 1999, la proportion des populations en déclin était de 42 %, descendant par la suite à 38 % dans l'évaluation de 2012, et jusqu'à 36 % en 2014.

Depuis la dernière évaluation, l'état de 193 populations s'est amélioré et l'état de 142 populations s'est dégradé. La plus forte proportion de populations en déclin au cours des 10 dernières années a été enregistrée le long de la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est, où plus de la moitié de toutes les populations sont en déclin. Toutefois, la plus forte proportion de populations présentant un déclin significatif à long terme a été enregistrée sur la voie de migration de la mer Noire / Méditerranée et celle de l'Atlantique Est.

Actions recommandées :

- Poursuivre l'Initiative de la voie de migration de la Mer des Wadden (*Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative*), le projet sur la voie de migration Adriatique (*Adriatic Flyway Project*) et le Programme de suivi des oiseaux d'eau de Méditerranée (*Mediterranean Waterbird Monitoring Programme*) ;
- Élaborer des programmes de renforcement des capacités similaires à l'Initiative de la voie de migration de la Mer des Wadden dans la région de la mer Noire, le long des voies de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est, et dans la région sahélienne ;

- Déployer des efforts concertés pour élargir l'Accord le long de la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est.

Indicateurs :

Neuf indicateurs de l'efficacité de l'AEWA issus du Plan stratégique 2009-2017 de l'AEWA ont été évalués sur la base de l'information générée pour ce rapport. Seul l'indicateur 3.1.2, à savoir l'exigence d'une « augmentation de 50 % des espèces/populations dont l'état au niveau international fait l'objet d'évaluations sur la base de données de surveillance régulières », a été atteint. Dans trois cas, certains progrès ont été accomplis vers la cible, sans qu'elle ne soit atteinte ; et dans le cas de cinq indicateurs, des changements négatifs ont été enregistrés.

Des progrès vers les cibles du Plan stratégique ont été accomplis dans le cas de l'indicateur 3 du But, à savoir « *Au moins 75 % des populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA affichent une tendance positive (croissante ou stable)* », le nombre de populations avec une telle tendance ayant augmenté jusqu'à 64 %. Cette amélioration globale se reflète également dans l'indicateur 4 du But, à savoir « *L'état général des espèces indicatrices s'est amélioré, comme cela a été mesuré par l'Indicateur des oiseaux d'eau* », qui a augmenté de - 0,1363 en 2008 à - 0,1144 en 2014.

Les changements négatifs relevés pour les indicateurs d'efficacité sont en partie liés au nombre croissant d'espèces mondialement menacées et quasi menacées ainsi qu'au nombre croissant de populations présentant un déclin significatif à long terme et une réduction de la taille de la population estimée.

Actions recommandées:

- Intensifier la mise en œuvre des plans d'action internationaux par espèce et multi-espèces de l'AEWA ;
- Améliorer la protection et la gestion des zones importantes à l'échelle nationale et internationale et d'autres habitats importants pour les oiseaux d'eau ;
- Améliorer la gestion durable des populations d'oiseaux d'eau ;
- Réduire la mortalité inutile des oiseaux d'eau en mettant en œuvre les lignes directrices pertinentes de l'AEWA.

Remerciements

La 6^{ème} édition du *Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs dans la zone de l'Accord* est le résultat d'un effort de collaboration entre Wetlands International, BirdLife International, SOVON, et le CAFF CBird Group. Leurs évaluations de l'état de conservation sont disponibles sur le site Web de Wetlands International¹, et l'évaluation selon la Liste rouge des espèces de l'AEWA préparée par BirdLife International est jointe en annexe 2 du présent rapport.

L'actualisation des estimations des populations a été grandement appuyée par les données sur les populations et les tendances fournies par les États membres de l'UE dans le cadre de leurs rapports en vertu de l'article 12 de la directive Oiseaux de l'UE ; et, dans le cas des pays européens situés hors de l'UE, par les organisations partenaires de BirdLife dans le cadre du projet portant sur la Liste rouge européenne des oiseaux financé par la Commission européenne. Nous sommes reconnaissants à Christina Ieronymidou et Rob Pople de BirdLife International pour avoir mis les données à notre disposition. Le Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECMBS²) a fourni des données sur les tendances des populations nicheuses de certaines espèces d'oiseaux d'eau abondantes. L'estimation de la taille et des tendances des populations ont grandement bénéficié des efforts de suivi, soutenus par le projet Oiseaux d'eau de Méditerranée³ en Afrique du Nord, par le projet de conservation des oiseaux migrateurs en Afrique de l'Ouest (*Conserving Migratory Birds in West Africa Project*⁴) conjointement à l'Initiative pour la voie de migration de la Mer des Wadden (*Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative*⁵) en Afrique de l'Ouest, ainsi que par le projet sur la voie de migration Adriatique (*Adriatic Flyway Project*⁶) dans le nord-est de l'Adriatique.

Les Dénombrements des oiseaux d'eau d'Afrique-Eurasie, considérés comme la mise en œuvre au niveau des voies de migration des Dénombrements internationaux des oiseaux d'eau (DIOE), constituent l'un des systèmes de suivi les plus importants fournissant des données à cette évaluation et à celles mentionnées ci-dessus. Notre gratitude va tout particulièrement aux 20 000 observateurs qui ont recueilli des données sur plus de 17 000 sites dans la région de l'AEWA et aux coordinateurs nationaux des DIOE (annexe 3). Nous sommes également reconnaissants envers les membres du Groupe de travail du Partenariat stratégique sur le suivi des oiseaux d'eau d'Afrique-Eurasie (African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership⁷) qui a fourni des conseils stratégiques utiles sur le développement du suivi des oiseaux d'eau le long de la voie de migration.

Nous sommes reconnaissants du soutien financier de l'Association of Members of Wetlands International pour la gestion des données ; de la contribution de l'Office fédéral suisse de l'environnement, du ministère britannique de l'Environnement, de l'Alimentation et Affaires rurales, du ministère français de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie, et de la subvention opérationnelle de l'UE LIFE+ en faveur des ONG, qui ont soutenu la coordination au niveau de la voie de migration des dénombrements des oiseaux d'eau d'Afrique-Eurasie. Nous sommes également reconnaissants des financements fournis par un large éventail d'organisations de suivi des oiseaux d'eau à l'échelle nationale et régionale.

Le texte et les évaluations de l'état de conservation ont grandement bénéficié des commentaires et de l'assistance d'Anne-Laure Brochet, Pierre Defos du Rau, Clémence Deschamps, Tony Fox, Matthieu Guillemain, Richard Hearn, Colette Hall, Jos Hooijmeijer, Kees Koffijberg, Lukasz Lawicki, Aleksi Lehtikainen, Jesper Madsen, Alexander Mischenko, Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval, Johan Mooij, Kerry Morrison, Mohammed Shobrak, David Stroud, Eileen Rees, Pavel Tomkovich et Patrick Triplet.

1

<http://www.wetlands.org/AfricanEurasianWaterbirdCensus/Outputs/CSR6BackgroundDocuments/tabid/3664/Default.aspx>

2 <http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html>

3 <http://www.medwaterbirds.net/>

4 <http://www.birdlife.org/africa/projects/conservation-migratory-birds-cmb>

5 <http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/management/projects/wadden-sea-flyway-initiative-wsfi>

6 <http://www.euronatur.org/Adriatic-Flyway.937.0.html>

7 <http://www.wetlands.org/AfricanEurasianWaterbirdCensus/WaterbirdMonitoringPartnership/tabid/2789/Default.aspx>

Introduction

L'article IV de l'Accord introduit le Plan d'action de l'AEWA (Annexe 3 de l'Accord). Le paragraphe 7.4 du Plan d'action de l'AEWA charge le Secrétariat de l'Accord, en coordination avec le Comité technique et les Parties, de préparer une série de sept études internationales sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action. Ces études doivent être préparées à différentes fréquences, comme indiqué au paragraphe 7.5, et doivent être soumises pour examen à la Réunion des Parties (MOP).

Le Rapport sur l'état de conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrants dans la zone de l'Accord (ou Rapport sur l'état de conservation - CSR) est l'une de ces sept études internationales. À ce jour, cette étude a été produite régulièrement⁸ et soumise à chaque session de la Réunion des Parties. Les deux dernières éditions suivent un format amélioré avec un contenu analytique renforcé.

Le Secrétariat PNUE/AEWA a passé un contrat avec Wetlands International en octobre 2013 pour la production de la 6^{ème} édition du Rapport sur l'état de conservation. À son tour, Wetlands International a demandé à BirdLife International d'évaluer l'état de conservation des espèces de l'AEWA figurant sur la Liste rouge; à BirdLife Afrique du Sud, au nom du Global Seabird Group de BirdLife International, d'évaluer l'état de conservation des oiseaux marins « tropicaux »; et à Jonas Hentati Sundberg, au nom du CAFF CBird Group, d'évaluer l'état de conservation des oiseaux marins « septentrionaux ». SOVON, centre néerlandais pour l'ornithologie de terrain, a également été recruté pour aider à l'élaboration d'une nouvelle méthodologie pour l'évaluation des tendances à l'échelle des voies de migration.

Le présent rapport suit en grande partie le format des deux derniers rapports, mais avec de légères modifications et simplifications pour en faciliter l'utilisation :

Résumé analytique : Cette section présente les principales conclusions du rapport concernant les connaissances disponibles sur l'état de conservation des populations d'oiseaux d'eau, les menaces qui les affectent, et les zones géographiques qui méritent une attention particulière en raison d'effectifs élevés ou d'une forte proportion de populations en déclin. Il contient également un résumé des recommandations majeures pertinentes.

Partie 1 : résume les caractéristiques taxonomiques et géographiques des populations d'oiseaux d'eau incluses dans l'Accord.

Partie 2 : résume les informations concernant les estimations de la taille des populations et leurs caractéristiques taxonomiques et géographiques.

Partie 3 : résume les informations concernant les tendances des populations, leurs caractéristiques par groupe taxonomique et par zone géographique. Aucune nouvelle information n'étant disponible sur les habitats, la section du CSR5 sur ce sujet n'a pas été reprise dans le présent rapport.

Partie 4 : Aucune information complètement actualisée n'étant disponible sur les menaces affectant les espèces inscrites à l'Annexe 2 de l'Accord, il n'a pas été possible de faire une nouvelle analyse des menaces. La partie 4 de CSR5 sur ce sujet n'est pas reprise dans le présent rapport, mais peut être consultée en ligne [ici](#).

Partie 5 : résume les informations relatives à l'état de conservation des espèces inscrites à l'Annexe 2 de l'Accord et figurant sur la Liste rouge.

Partie 6 : précise l'état actuel des indicateurs de l'AEWA par rapport à la référence de 2008.

Annexe 1 : contient le tableau documentant les tailles et les tendances des populations d'oiseaux d'eau couvertes par l'AEWA. La même information est également disponible sur le [portail Web des estimations des populations d'oiseaux d'eau](#). Des instructions sur la façon d'accéder aux données et aux documents d'information supplémentaires sont disponibles [ici](#).

Annexe 2 : présente l'évaluation de l'état et des tendances des espèces de l'AEWA figurant sur la Liste rouge, produite par BirdLife International en avril 2014.

Annexe 3 : Liste des coordinateurs nationaux des DIOE

⁸ Les cinq éditions précédentes du CSR sont disponibles sur le site Web de l'AEWA sous l'onglet *Réunion des Parties* : <http://www.unep-awea.org/fr/meetings/meetings-of-parties>

Partie 1. Caractéristiques taxonomiques et géographiques des populations d'oiseaux d'eau migrateurs couvertes par l'AEWA

Répartition taxonomique des populations d'oiseaux d'eau

Ce rapport associe espèces et familles en fonction de la taxonomie utilisée dans la checklist de BirdLife International⁹.

L'accord comprend 555 populations de 255 espèces appartenant à 26 familles (manchots *Spheniscidae* ; plongeurs *Gaviidae* ; grèbes *Podicipedidae* ; phaétons *Phaethonitidae* ; pélicans *Pelicanidae* ; fous *Sulidae* ; cormorans *Phalacrocoracidae* ; frégates *Fregatidae* ; hérons, aigrettes, et apparentés *Ardeidae* ; cigognes *Ciconiidae* ; bec-en-sabot *Balaenicipitidae* ; ibis et spatules *Threskiornithidae* ; flamants *Phoenicopteridae* ; canards, oies et cygnes *Anatidae* ; grues *Gruidae* ; râles, marouettes et apparentés *Rallidae* ; drome *Dromadidae* ; échasses et avocettes *Recurvirostridae* ; huîtres *Haematopodidae* ; oedicnèmes *Burhinidae* ; courvites et glaréoles *Glareolidae* ; vanneaux, pluviers et gravelots *Charadriidae* ; chevaliers, bécasseaux et apparentés *Scolopacidae* ; labbes *Stercorariidae* ; goélands, mouettes et apparentés *Laridae* ; guillemots, pingouins et apparentés *Alcidae*).

La grande majorité des populations appartient aux familles des canards, oies et cygnes (24 %), des goélands, mouettes et apparentés (16 %) et des chevaliers, bécasseaux et apparentés (13 %, figure 1).

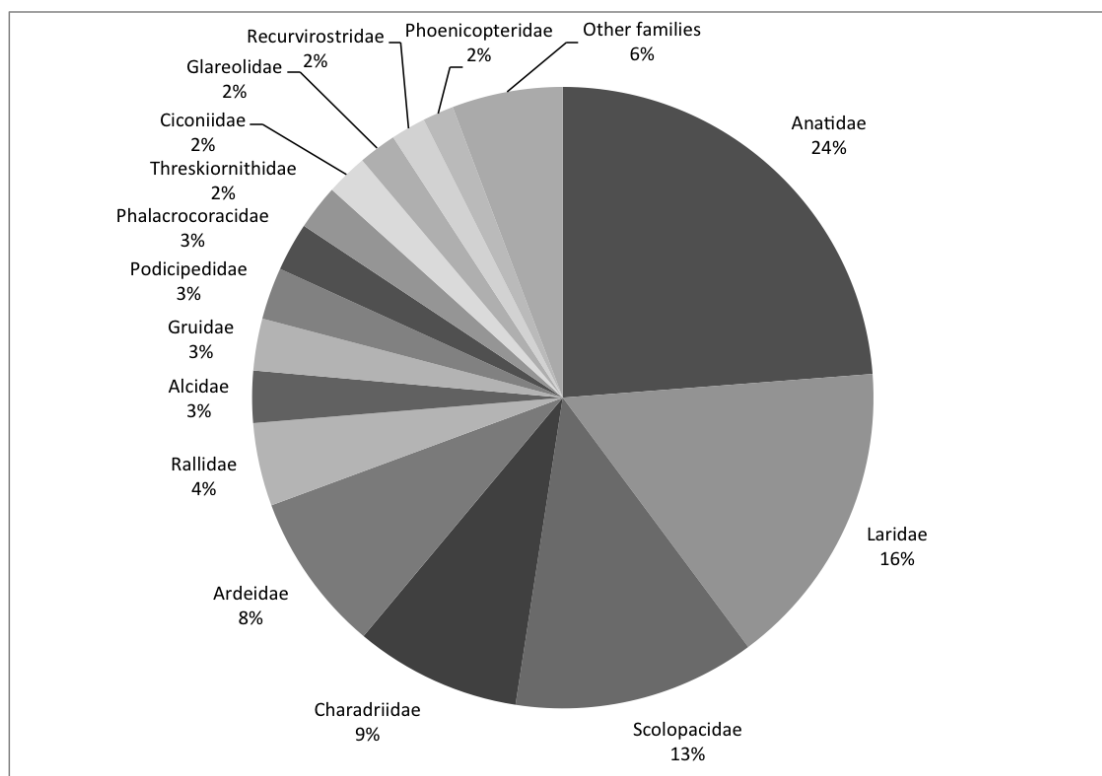


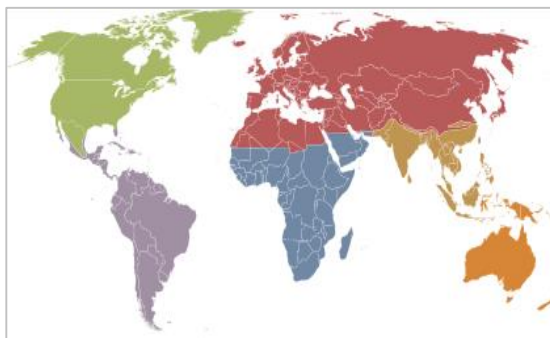
Figure 1. Composition taxonomique des populations d'oiseaux d'eau couvertes par l'AEWA

⁹ <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy>

Répartition géographique des populations d'oiseaux d'eau

Les précédentes éditions du Rapport sur l'état de conservation ont évalué la répartition géographique des populations d'oiseaux d'eau en fonction des régions Ramsar d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Europe. Pour surmonter le problème analytique induit par le fait que la plupart des populations d'oiseaux d'eau appartiennent à plusieurs régions, le CSR5 a introduit une nouvelle classification géographique basée sur (a) les écorégions terrestres du WWF pour les populations migrant de manière dispersée et sur de courtes distances ; et (b) sur les voies de migration des limicoles pour les migrateurs longue distance (figure 2). Chaque population a été affectée uniquement à la région biogéographique ou à la voie de migration qui couvre le mieux sa répartition ; et cette affectation a été actualisée lors de la production de la 5^{ème} édition des estimations des population d'oiseaux d'eau (*Waterbird Population Estimates*).

a) Régions biogéographiques



b) Voies de migration

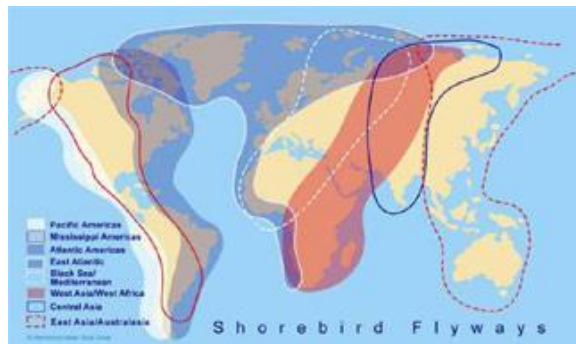
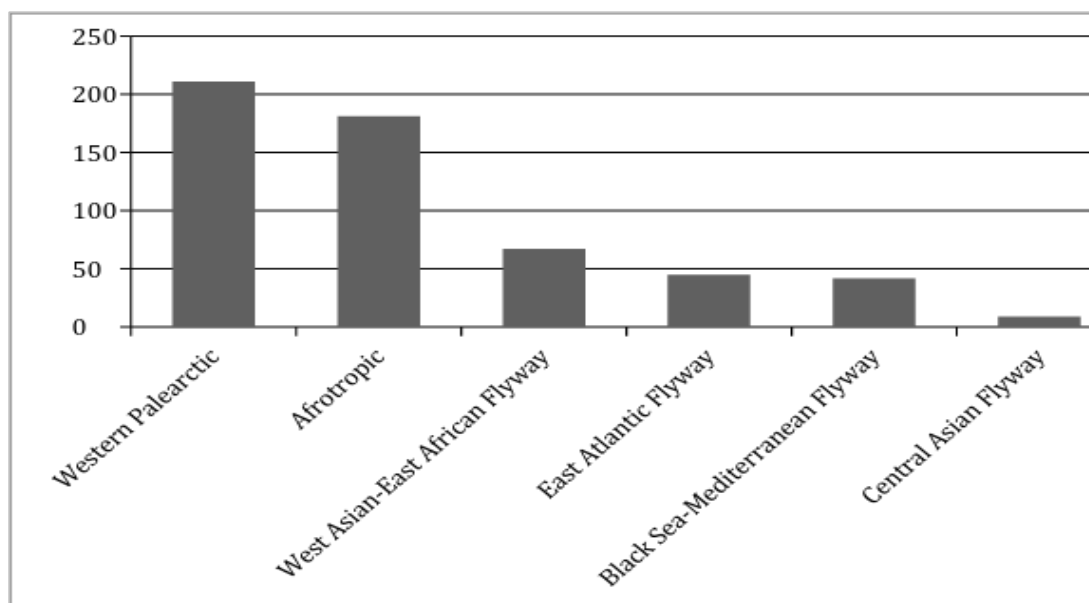


Figure 2. Définitions géographiques utilisées dans le présent rapport

La plupart des populations de l'AEWA (70 %) sont limitées soit à l'Ouest Paléarctique (38 %), soit à l'écorégion afro-tropicale (32 %). Parmi les autres, 12% appartiennent à la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est, 8 % à la voie de migration Atlantique Est, 8 % à la voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée, et 2 % à la voie de migration Asie centrale (figure 3).



- Ouest Paléarctique
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est,
- Voie de migration Atlantique Est,
- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée,
- Voie de migration Asie centrale

Figure 3. Répartition des populations d'oiseaux d'eau couvertes par l'AEWA en fonction de leurs caractéristiques migratoires

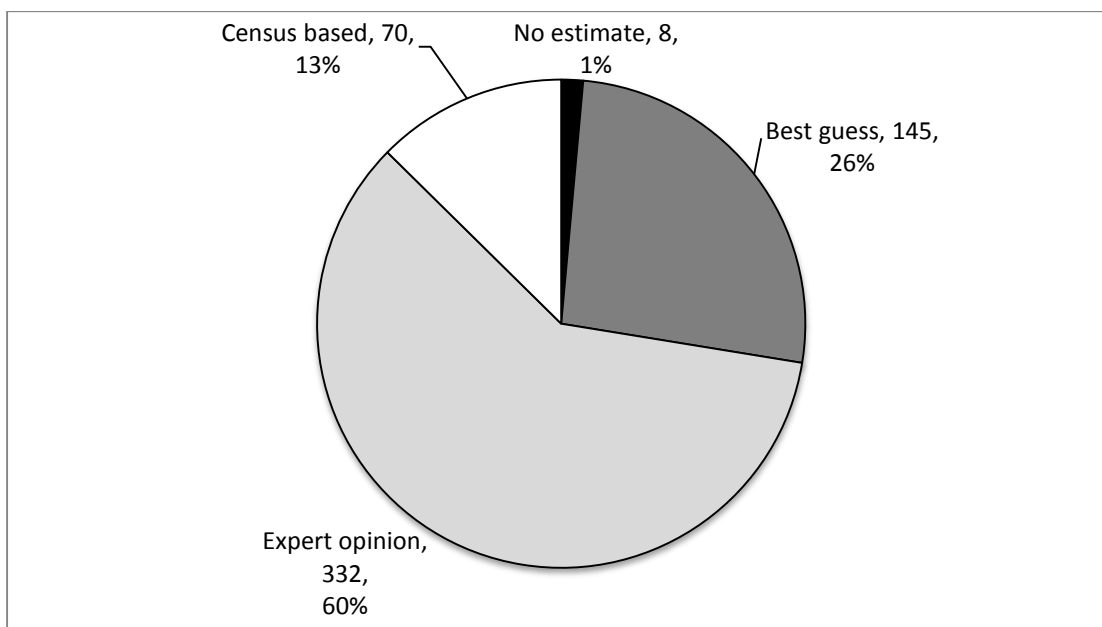
Partie 2. Taille des populations

Qualité des estimations des populations

La qualité des estimations des populations a été évaluée suivant les principes des catégories définies par le Wader Study Group pour évaluer la qualité des estimations des tendances pour les limicoles. Quatre catégories ont été identifiées :

1. Non estimée : Aucune estimation n'est disponible pour cette population ;
2. Meilleure approximation : L'estimation de la population est seulement possible à travers des intervalles représentés par des lettres (p.ex. A : 1-10 000 individus, B : 10 000-25 000 individus, etc. tel que cela est appliqué dans les publications *Waterbird Population Estimates*) ;
3. Avis d'expert : L'estimation de la taille de la population est basée sur des données issues de relevés et suivis incomplets, complétées par des avis d'experts afin d'extrapoler à partir de ces données et d'obtenir davantage de précision que les intervalles codés en lettres ;
4. Basée sur des dénombrements : L'estimation de la population est basée sur des dénombrements presque complets ou un échantillonnage statistiquement exploitable.

La plupart des estimations des populations sont basées sur des comptages, mais sont extrapolés à l'aide d'avis d'experts remplaçant les procédures statistiques formelles. Seules 12 % des estimations de populations sont basées sur des dénombrements complets ou ont été obtenues en utilisant des procédures statistiques. Ce groupe se compose des populations d'oies ou de cygnes du nord-ouest de l'Europe ou d'espèces très localisées qui font l'objet d'efforts de conservation intensifs (p. ex. l'Ibis chauve). Globalement, 72 % des estimations des populations sont basées sur des comptages. Les estimations pour 26 % des populations de l'AEWA sont uniquement possibles en utilisant de larges intervalles tels que 1-25 000, 25 000-100 000, etc. (figure 4).



- Non estimée 1%
- Meilleure approximation 26%
- Avis d'expert 60%
- Basée sur des dénombrements 13%

Figure 4. Qualité des estimations de la taille des populations (nombre de populations et pourcentage de la totalité des populations)

Populations sans estimation de taille

Des estimations de la taille des populations sont à présent disponibles pour 98 % des populations de l'AEWA. Le tableau 1 indique les populations dont la taille n'a pas fait l'objet d'une estimation. Depuis l'édition précédente, des estimations ont été réalisées pour quatre populations supplémentaires : Bécassine sourde *Limnocyttus minimus*, Sibérie occidentale / SO Asie et NE Afrique ; Râle des prés *Crecopsis egregia*, Afrique sub-saharienne ; Plongeon arctique *Gavia arctica suschkini*, Sibérie centrale / mer Caspienne ; et Goéland de Sibérie *Larus heuglini*, NE Europe & O Sibérie / SO Asie et NE Afrique. À titre de comparaison, dans le premier rapport, seulement 75 % des populations couvertes par l'Accord à l'époque faisaient l'objet d'une estimation.

Tableau 1. Populations sans estimation de taille

Espèce	Sous-espèce	Population
Râle ponctué	<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i>	NE Afrique de l'Est et Afrique australe
Râle ponctué	<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i>	S Afrique de l'Ouest à Afrique centrale
Râle d'eau	<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i>	Sibérie occidentale / Asie du Sud-Ouest
Râle bleuâtre	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	Afrique australe & Afrique de l'Est
Pluvier doré	<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i>	Sibérie du Nord / mer Caspienne & Asie Mineure
Pluvier petit gravelot	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i>	Sibérie occidentale / Asie du Sud-ouest (mer Caspienne)
Bécasse des bois	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Sibérie occidentale / Asie du Sud-ouest (mer Caspienne)
Goéland de Sibérie	<i>Larus (heuglini) barabensis</i>	Sud-ouest de la Sibérie / Asie du Sud-ouest

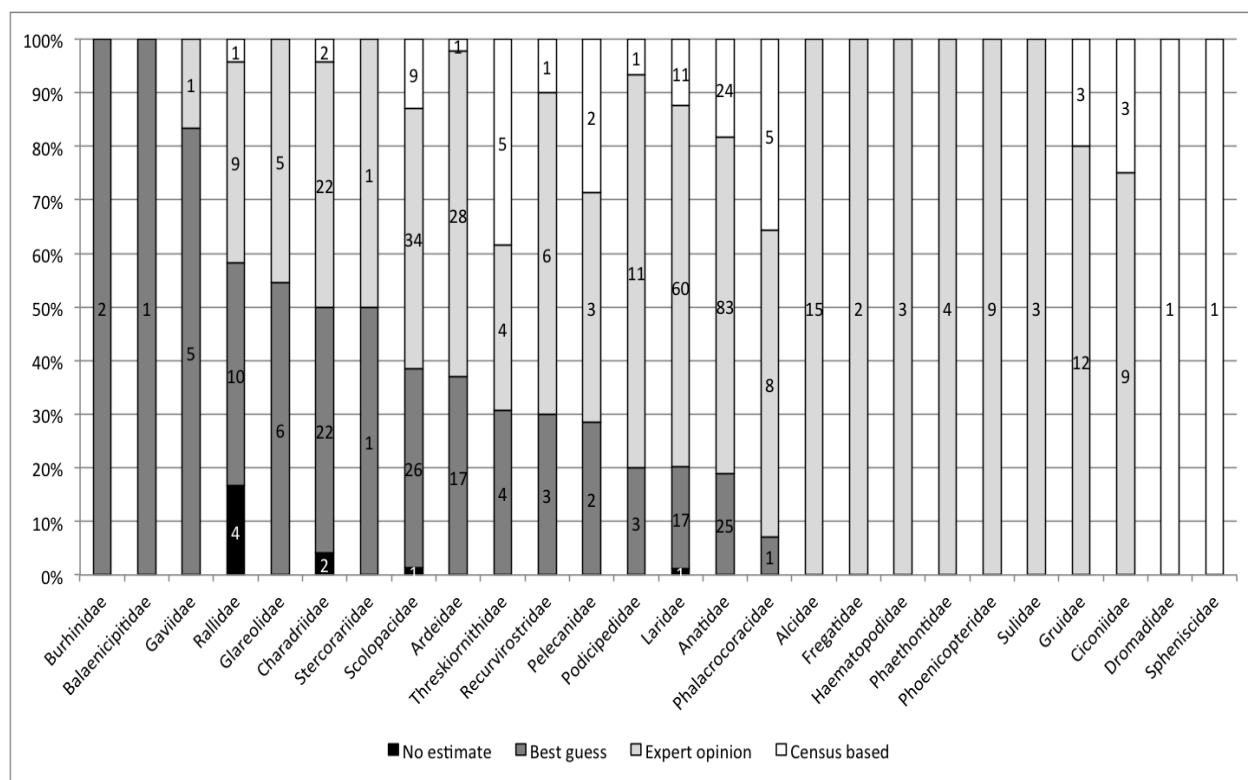
Les connaissances de la taille de ces populations sont rares car ces espèces peuvent être :

- a) discrètes, telles que les râles ou les bécassines ;
- b) difficiles à distinguer des autres espèces ou populations sur le terrain, par exemple, Goéland de Sibérie (*Larus heuglini*) ;
- c) présentes sur la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est.

Qualité des estimations de la taille des populations par famille

Les grandes familles ayant le plus fort pourcentage d'estimations très incertaines comprennent les plongeurs *Gaviidae* ; les râles et apparentés *Rallidae* ; les glaréoles et apparentés *Glareolidae* ; et les pluviers et apparentés *Charadriidae*. Ces populations ont tendance à avoir une répartition plutôt dispersée et à vivre dans des habitats mal couverts par les systèmes de suivi des oiseaux d'eau.

D'autre part, les grandes familles dont les tailles des populations sont les mieux connues comprennent les canards, oies et cygnes *Anatidae* ; les grèbes *Podicipedidae* ; les cormorans *Phalacrocoracidae* ; les pingouins et apparentés *Alcidae* ; les oiseaux marins coloniaux *Fregatidae*, *Laridae*, *Phaethonidae*, *Sulidae* ; les cigognes *Ciconiidae* ; les grues *Gruidae* ; et les flamants *Phoenicopteridae*.

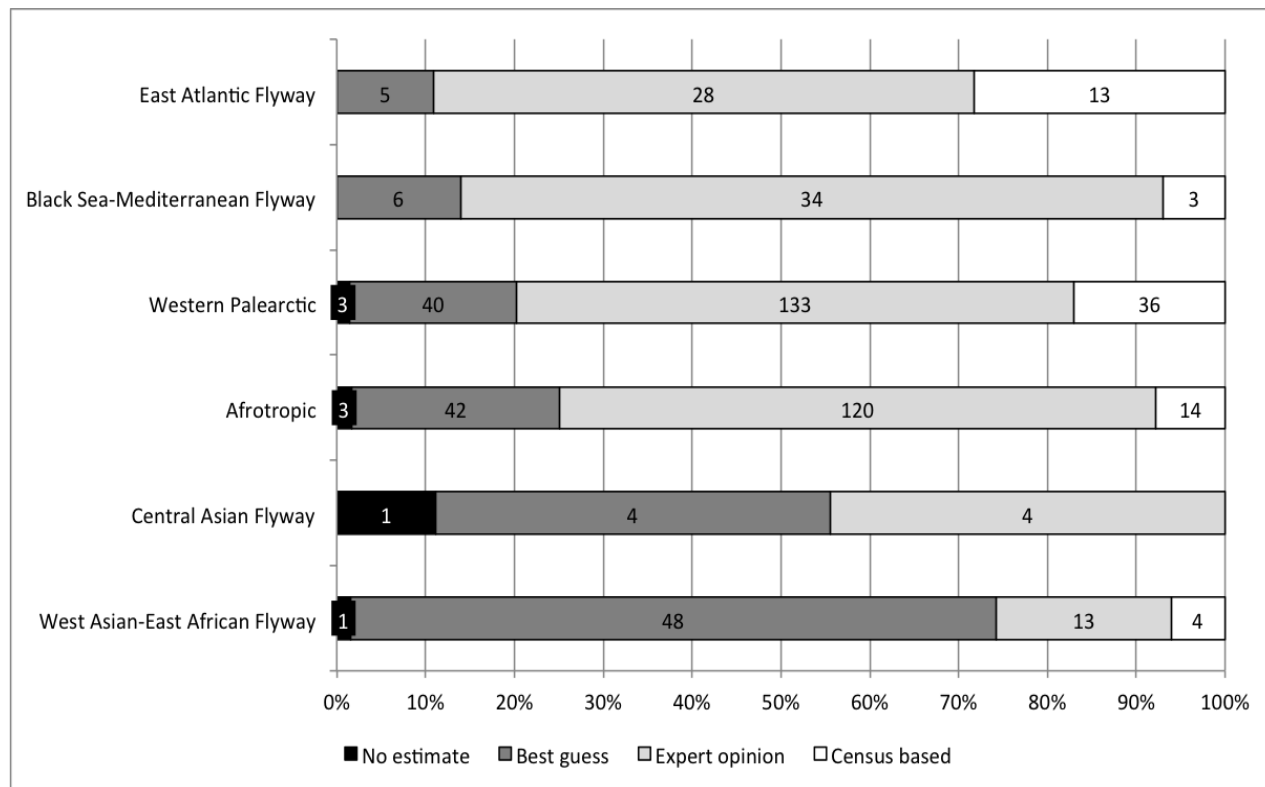


Non estimée - Meilleure approximation - Avis d'expert - Basée sur des dénombrements

Figure 5. Qualité des estimations de la taille des populations par famille. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations au sein de chaque famille).

Répartition géographique des estimations de la taille des populations

La qualité des estimations de la taille des populations est meilleure dans l'Atlantique Est et dans l'Ouest Paléarctique, alors qu'elle est la moins bonne dans les voies de migration de l'Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est et de l'Asie centrale (figure 6). Ceci reflète l'intensité des activités de suivi dans ces régions.



- Voie de migration Atlantique Est
- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
- Ouest Paléarctique
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Voie de migration Asie centrale
- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est

- Non estimée
- Meilleure approximation
- Avis d'expert
- Basée sur des dénombrements

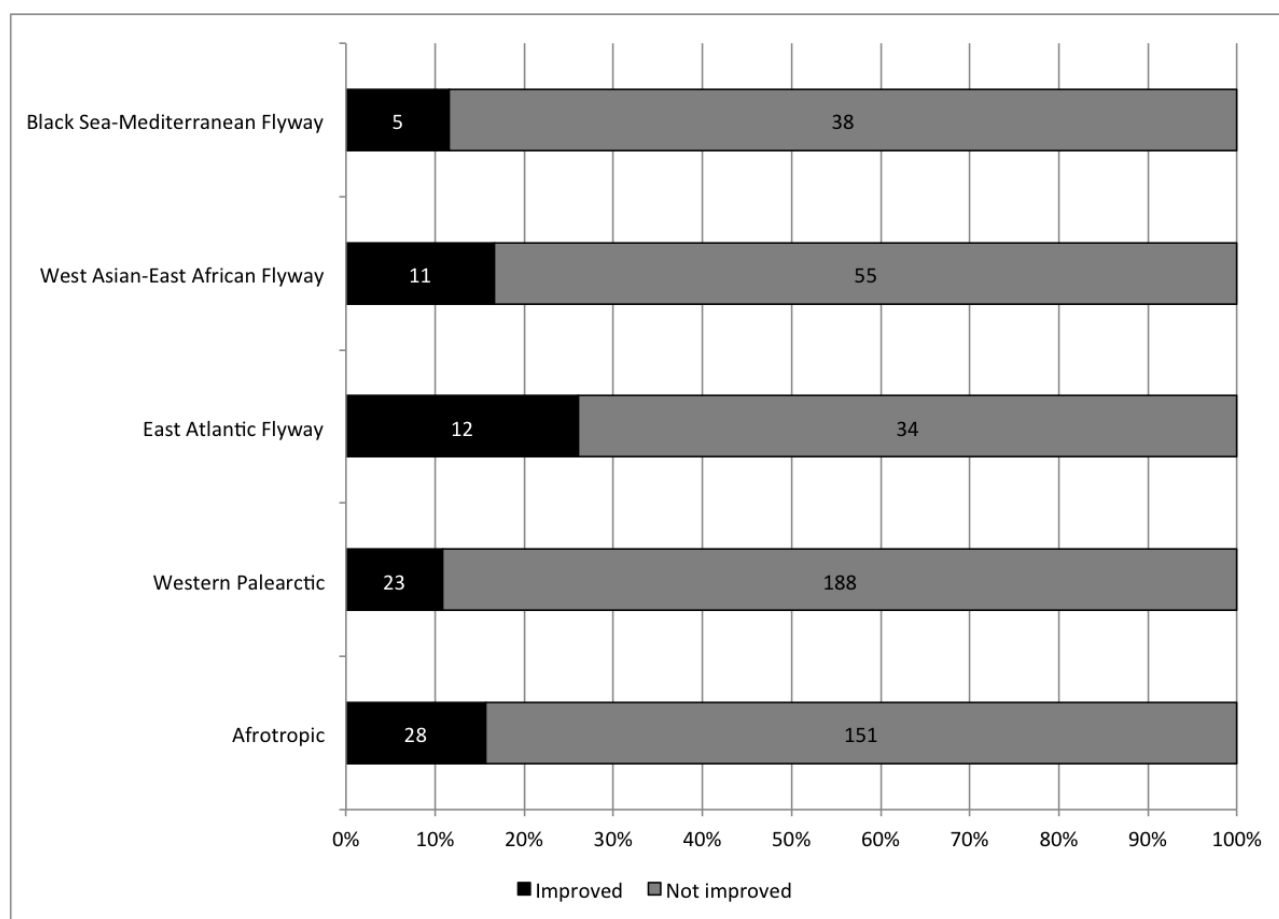
Figure 6. Qualité des estimations de la taille des populations par voie de migration. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Évolution de la qualité des estimations de la taille des populations

La qualité de 79 estimations de la taille des populations (14 %) s'est améliorée, celle de 426 estimations (77 %) est restée identique (tableau 2). La qualité des estimations a augmenté le plus dans la voie de migration Atlantique Est (26 %), à la suite des activités de mobilisation de données et d'enquêtes organisées dans le cadre de l'Initiative pour la voie de migration mer des Wadden, en collaboration avec le Projet de conservation des oiseaux migrateurs en Afrique de l'Ouest (figure 7).

Tableau 2. Évolution de la qualité des estimations de la taille des populations entre le rapport précédent et le présent rapport

Rapport précédent	Rapport actuel				Total général
	Non estimée	Meilleure approximation	Avis d'expert	Basée sur des dénombrements	
Non estimée	8	4			14
Meilleure approximation		103	32	4	109
Avis d'expert		38	288	39	403
Basée sur des dénombrements			12	27	27
Total général	8	145	332	70	553



- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est
- Voie de migration Atlantique Est
- Ouest Paléarctique
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Amélioration
- Pas d'amélioration

Figure 7. Proportion et nombre de populations pour lesquelles la qualité des estimations de taille des populations s'est améliorée

Populations par taille

Les classes utilisées pour résumer les tailles des populations de l'AEWA sont les mêmes que dans les éditions précédentes du Rapport sur l'état de conservation. Elles correspondent aux critères classant les populations dans les catégories A1c, A2, A3, B1, B2 et C1, sauf pour la classe dépassant les 100 000 individus, qui a été partagée en deux avec une classe pour l'intervalle 100 00 - 1 000 000 et une autre classe > 1 000 000 individus.

Seules 56 populations (10 % des populations de l'AEWA dont la taille est estimée) comptent plus d'un million d'individus. La taille de la plupart des populations (34 %) est comprise entre 100 001 et 1 000 000 individus, tandis que 159 populations (29 %) comptent entre 25 001 et 100 000 individus.

La taille de 56 populations est estimée entre 10 001 et 25 000 individus, remplissant ainsi les critères pour une inscription dans la catégorie 2 de la Colonne A ; tandis que 92 populations (17 %) comptent moins de 10 000 individus, remplissant les critères pour une inscription dans la catégorie 1C de la Colonne A (figure 8).

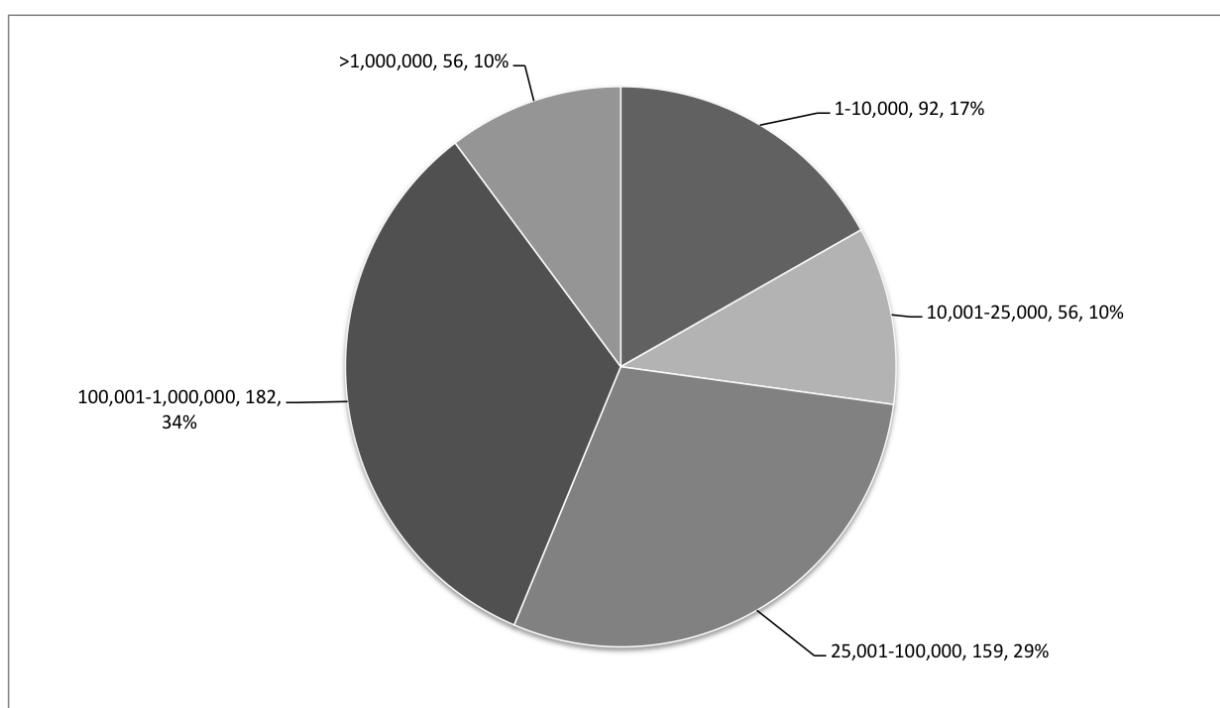


Figure 8. Populations de l'AEWA par classe de taille

Partie 3. Tendances des populations

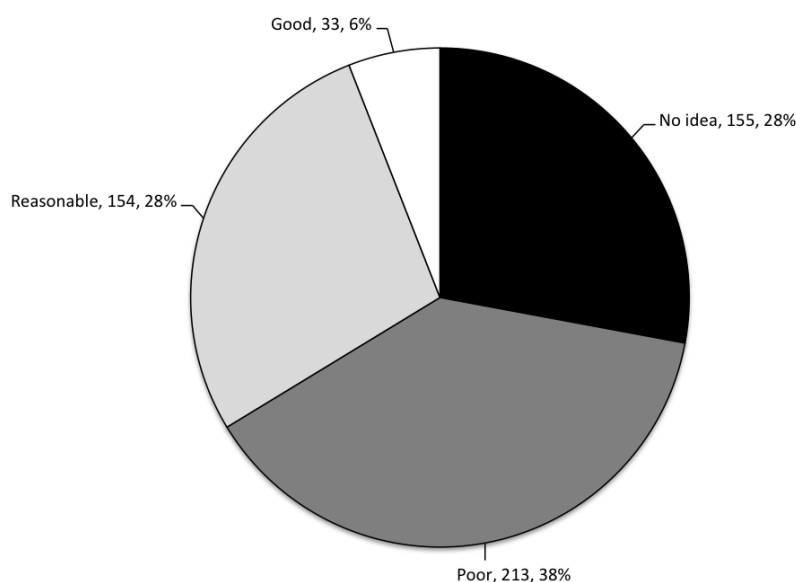
Les tendances ont été analysées pour deux périodes : une période récente sur 10 ans pour analyser les évolutions récentes ; et une période à long terme en appliquant les critères de déclin significatif à long terme. Pour les tendances récentes, l'information n'a été prise en compte que si la fin de la période de tendance était située entre 2004 et 2014. En l'absence d'une telle période, la tendance récente a été considérée comme inconnue, et classée sous le code de qualité *Inconnue*.

Qualité des estimations des tendances

La qualité des estimations des tendances a été évaluée suivant la méthode développée par l'International Wader Study Group¹⁰. Les catégories ont été définies comme suit :

<i>Inconnue</i> :	Pas de suivi à l'échelle internationale pendant la reproduction ou l'hivernage. Tendances inconnues. Cette catégorie inclut également des populations dont les tendances sont incertaines.
<i>Médiocre</i> :	Quelques suivis internationaux pendant la reproduction ou l'hivernage, bien que d'une qualité ou d'une portée inadéquates. Tendances supposées à travers des informations partielles.
<i>Raisnable</i> :	Suivi international pendant la reproduction ou l'hivernage, d'une qualité ou d'une portée adéquate pour suivre l'orientation de l'évolution des populations.
<i>Bonne</i> :	Suivi international pendant la reproduction ou l'hivernage, d'une qualité ou d'une portée adéquate pour suivre l'orientation de l'évolution des populations avec une précision statistique définie.

Environ un tiers des populations de l'AEWA ont des estimations des tendances des populations de bonne qualité (6 %) ou de qualité raisonnable (28 %), basées sur des systèmes de suivis adéquats. Cependant, plus d'un tiers des estimations des tendances des populations sont supposées basées sur des informations partielles, c.à.d. de qualité médiocre (45 %) ou tout simplement inexistantes (28 %, figure 9).



Inconnue 28% - Médiocre 38% - Raisnable 28% - Bonne – 6%

Figure 9. Qualité des estimations des tendances des populations de l'AEWA

¹⁰ Voir International Wader Studies No. 15 (<http://www.waderstudygroup.org/pubs/iws15.php>).

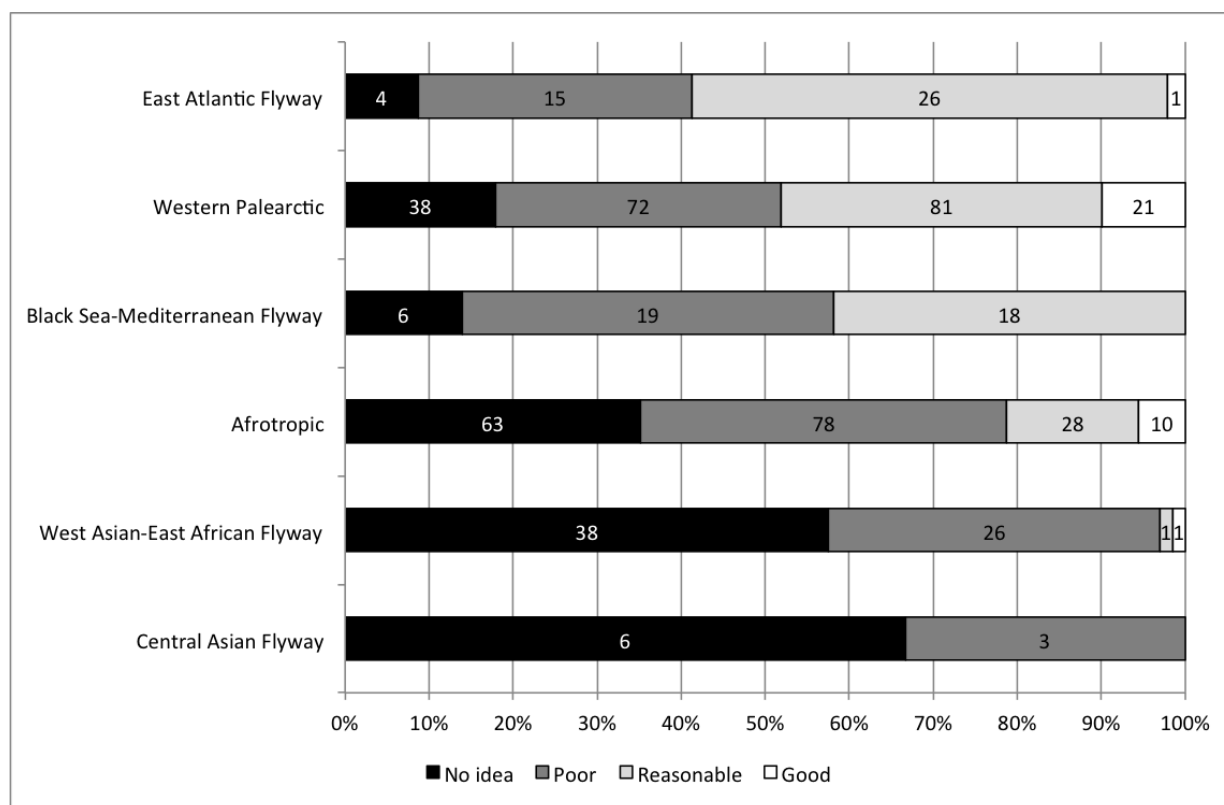
Répartition géographique de la qualité des estimations des tendances

Aucune estimation des tendances n'est disponible pour 65 % des populations dans la voie de migration d'Asie centrale, 58 % dans celle d'Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est, 35 % dans l'écorégion afro-tropicale, 17 % dans l'Ouest Paléarctique, 14 % dans la voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée, et pour seulement 9 % dans la voie de migration Atlantique Est (figure 10).

En chiffres absolus, l'écorégion afro-tropicale a le plus grand nombre de populations dont les tendances sont inconnues, suivie par la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est et par l'écorégion de l'Ouest Paléarctique. Dans cette dernière, plus de la moitié des populations (21) dont les tendances sont inconnues sont en Asie de l'Ouest et mer Caspienne, 6 sont respectivement en Europe du Nord, en Europe de l'Ouest et en mer Noire et Méditerranée ; et 5 sont dans les régions de l'Atlantique Nord. Dans l'écorégion afro-tropicale, la situation en Afrique australe est comparable à celle de l'Ouest Paléarctique, mais la grande majorité des estimations des tendances des populations est basée sur des informations partielles.

Les populations ont comparativement les meilleures estimations des tendances de population dans la voie de migration Atlantique Est, ce qui démontre les possibilités d'amélioration lorsqu'une coordination, des formations, ainsi que des ressources techniques et financières sont mises à disposition de manière stratégique comme cela a été le cas ici.

En tenant également compte des populations ayant des estimations de qualité médiocre, les régions prioritaires pour le développement des activités de suivi à l'avenir sont l'Asie de l'Ouest et l'écorégion afro-tropicale.



- Voie de migration Atlantique Est
- Ouest Paléarctique
- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est
- Voie de migration Asie centrale
- Inconnue
- Médiocre
- Raisonnable
- Bonne

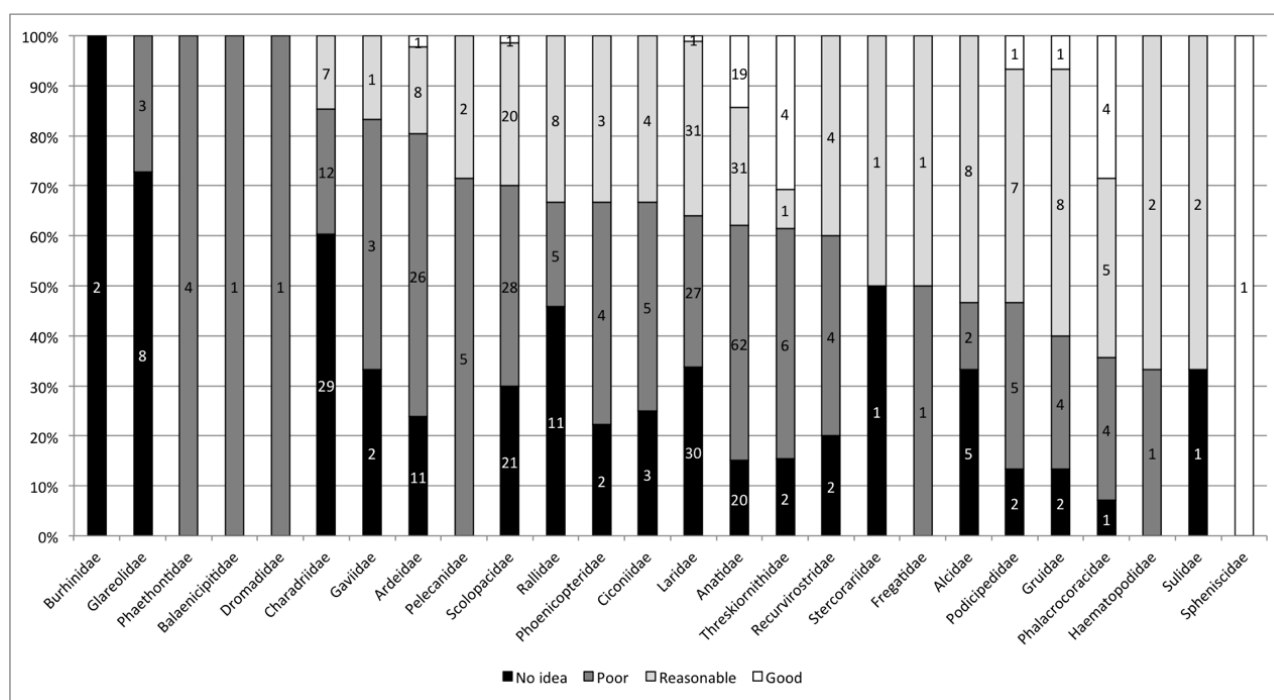
Figure 10. Qualité des estimations des tendances des populations par voie de migration. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Répartition taxonomique des connaissances des tendances des populations

Pour 17 des 26 familles d'oiseaux d'eau (73 %), les estimations des tendances n'existent pas ou sont basées sur des informations partielles. Les familles pour lesquelles plus de 50 % des estimations des tendances sont de qualité raisonnable ou bonne sont pour certaines de taille relativement réduite, comme les pingouins et apparentés *Alcidae* et les grèbes *Podicipedidae* ; et sont souvent particulièrement menacées au niveau mondial, comme c'est le cas pour les grues *Gruidae* et les cormorans *Phalacrocoracidae*.

La plus forte proportion de populations n'ayant pas d'estimation des tendances se trouve dans les familles des oëdicnèmes *Burhinidae*, des glaréoles *Glareolidae*, des pluviers et apparentés *Charadriidae*, des labbes *Stercorariidae*, et des râles *Rallidae*. Ces familles comprennent de nombreuses espèces plutôt dispersées qui ne peuvent être suivies de manière satisfaisante lors des DIOE réguliers. Le suivi des évolutions de la taille de leurs populations exigerait des systèmes de suivis spéciaux bien conçus et représentatifs. Des données de substitution pourraient être issues d'analyses de checklists ou de travaux d'atlas répétés.

Le plus grand nombre de populations n'ayant pas d'estimation récente des tendances se trouve dans les familles des goélands, mouettes et apparentés (30 populations), des pluviers et apparentés (29), des bécasseaux et apparentés *Scolopacidae* (21), ainsi que des canards, oies et cygnes *Anatidae* (20) ; ce qui reflète la répartition taxonomique et géographique générale des populations couvertes par l'AEWA.



Inconnue - Médiocre - Raisonnable - Bonne

Figure 11. Qualité des estimations des tendances par famille. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Répartition des tendances de population

36 % des 376 populations pour lesquelles on dispose d'informations sur les tendances sont en déclin ; 39 % sont stables ou fluctuantes ; et seulement 25 % sont en augmentation. Cela signifie que 46 % de populations de plus déclinent par rapport à celles qui augmentent (figure 12). L'état de conservation des populations de l'AEWA s'est dégradé sur le long terme. La proportion de populations en déclin est passée de 42 % en 1999 à 38 % dans l'évaluation de 2012, et à 36 % en 2014.

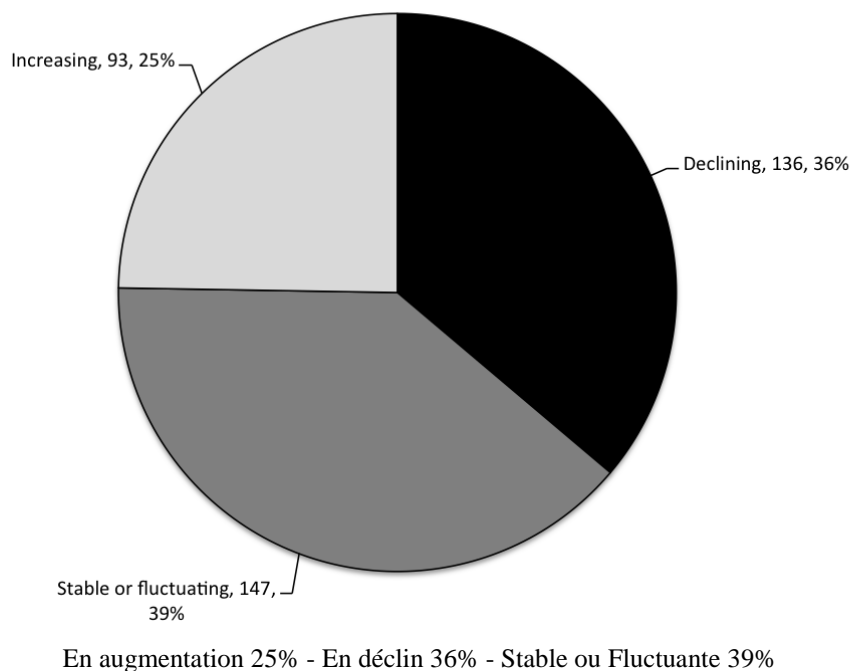


Figure 12. Répartition des tendances des populations ayant des estimations des tendances

La comparaison des évaluations actuelles des tendances des populations avec les évaluations précédentes montre que l'état de 193 populations s'est amélioré et que celui de 142 populations s'est détérioré (tableau 3). Il y a eu une augmentation significative du nombre de populations ayant une tendance récente inconnue (de 69 à 190). Ceci est dû à l'utilisation de critères plus stricts pour les tendances récentes, l'analyse excluant à présent les informations anciennes et dépassées, afin de mettre en évidence les lacunes des connaissances.

Tableau 3. Évolution des tendances des populations entre deux évaluations

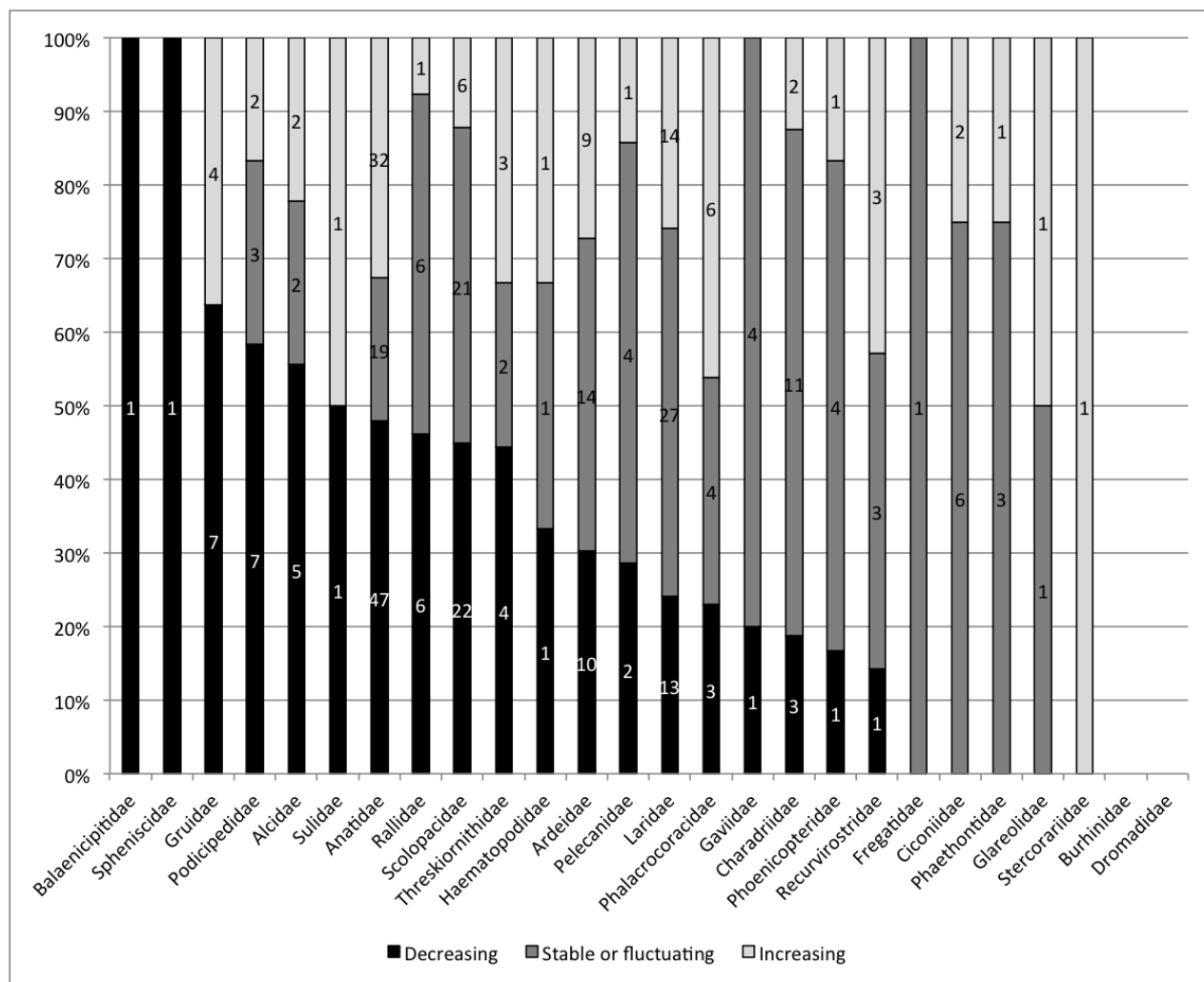
Rapport précédent	Rapport actuel				Total général
	En déclin	Stable ou Fluctuante	En augmentation	Inconnue ou Incertaine	
En déclin	76	26	9	39	150
Stable ou Fluctuante	21	80	21	99	221
En augmentation	23	22	57	13	115
Inconnue ou Incertaine	16	8	6	39	69
Total général	136	136	93	190	555

Répartition des tendances des populations par groupe taxonomique

Les groupes taxonomiques ayant une proportion particulièrement élevée (plus de 50 %) de populations en déclin comprennent le bec-en-sabot *Balaenicipitidae* (une population mono-spécifique) ; les manchots *Spheniscidae* ; les grues *Gruidae* ; les grèbes *Podicipedidae* ; et les pingouins et apparentés *Alcidae*. Cependant, le plus grand nombre de populations en déclin se trouve parmi les canards, oies et cygnes *Anatidae* (47, soit 9 de plus que dans le précédent rapport), ainsi que les bécasseaux et apparentés *Scolopacidae* (22, soit 2 de moins que dans le précédent rapport).

Bien qu'un nombre relativement important de populations de goélands et de sternes *Laridae* (13) ainsi que de hérons *Ardeidae* (10) soient en baisse par rapport à d'autres familles ; dans le groupe de *Laridae* il y avait plus de populations en augmentation ayant des tendances connues que de populations en déclin, et dans le groupe de *Ardeidae* seulement une population de plus en déclin qu'en augmentation.

Le nombre de populations en augmentation est plus élevé que le nombre de populations en déclin pour les huîtres *Haematopodidae* et les avocettes et échasses *Recurvirostridae*. Il n'y a aucune diminution des populations dont les tendances sont connues pour les familles de frégates *Fregatidae*, des cigognes *Ciconiidae*, des phaétons *Phaethontidae*, des glaréoles *Glareolidae*, et des labbes *Stercorariidae*, mais cela pourrait n'être que la conséquence du manque d'informations actualisées sur les tendances dans ces groupes difficiles à suivre (figure 13).

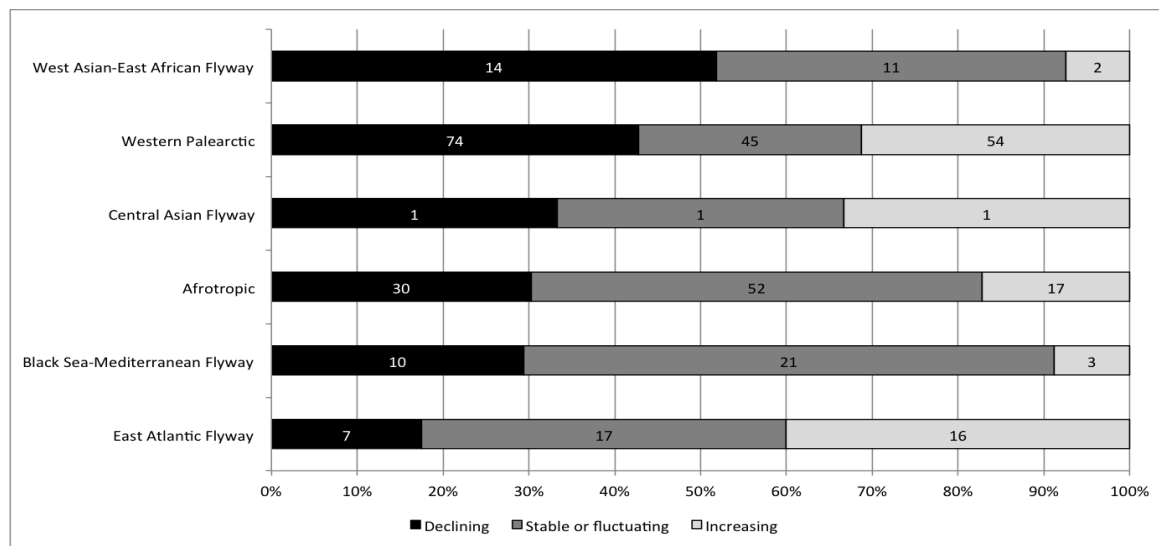


En déclin - Stable ou Fluctuante - En augmentation

Figure 13. Tendances des populations par famille. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Répartition des tendances par région géographique

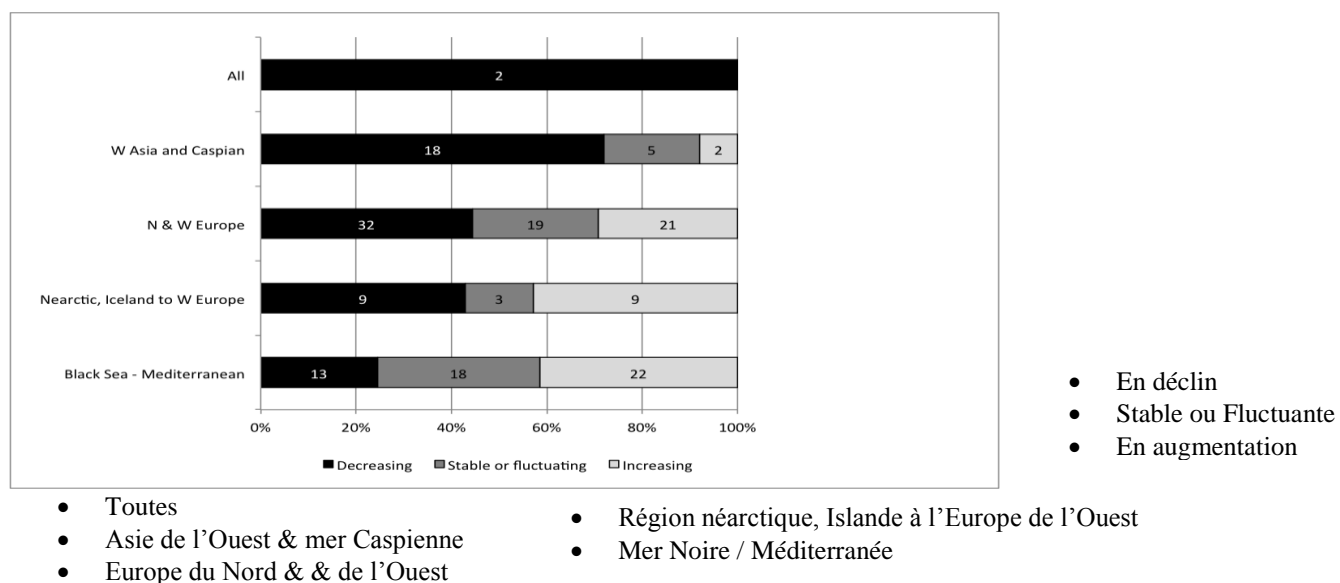
La plus forte proportion de populations en déclin se trouve dans la voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est avec davantage de populations en déclin que de populations stables ou en augmentation. Toutefois, en valeur absolue, l'Ouest Paléarctique compte le plus grand nombre de populations en déclin (74), mais aussi le plus grand nombre de populations en augmentation (54). La proportion la plus élevée (40 %) de populations en augmentation se rencontre dans la voie de migration Atlantique Est (figure 14).



- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est
- Ouest Paléarctique
- Voie de migration Asie centrale
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
- Voie de migration Atlantique Est
- En déclin
- Stable ou Fluctuante
- En augmentation

Figure 14. Tendances des populations par voie de migration. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Dans l'Ouest Paléarctique, la plus forte proportion (72 %) de populations en déclin se trouve dans la sous-région Asie de l'Ouest & mer Caspienne, mais le plus grand nombre de populations ayant une tendance à la baisse se trouve en Europe du Nord et en Europe de l'Ouest (32).

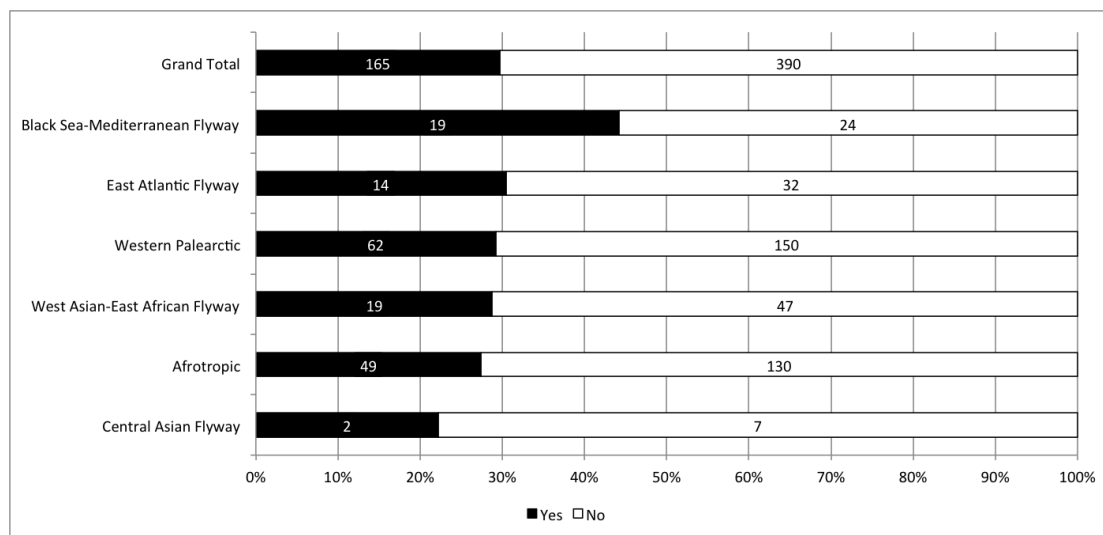


- Toutes
- Asie de l'Ouest & mer Caspienne
- Europe du Nord & de l'Ouest
- Région néarctique, Islande à l'Europe de l'Ouest
- Mer Noire / Méditerranée

Figure 15. Nombre et proportion de populations dans l'Ouest Paléarctique par tendance et par sous-région

Répartition des populations en déclin significatif à long terme

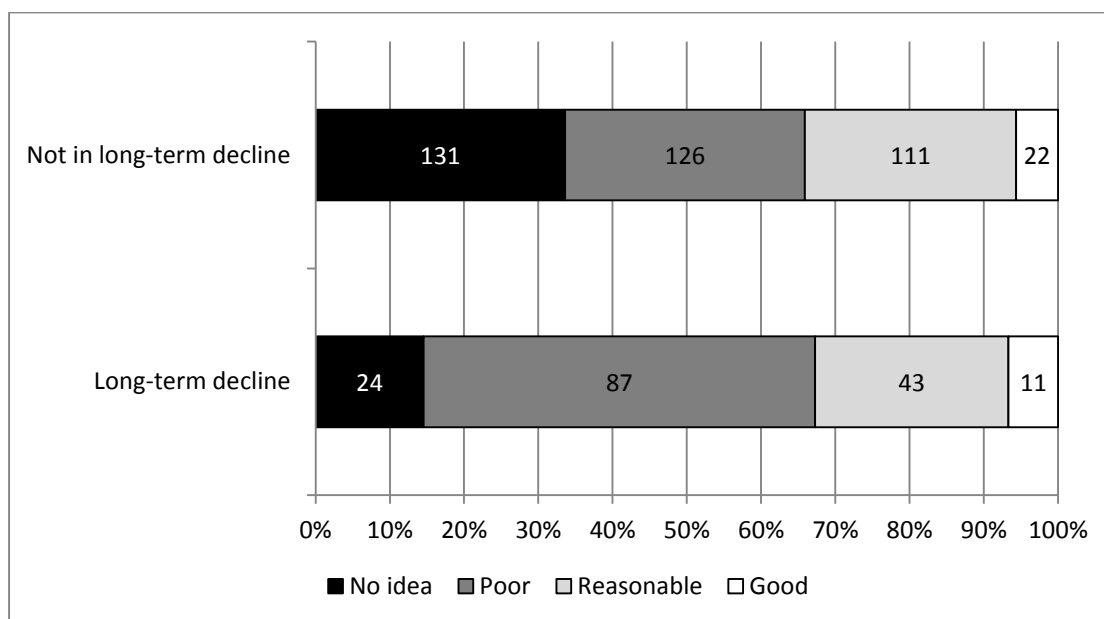
Au total, 165 populations présentent un déclin significatif à long terme tel que défini dans la résolution 5.7 de l'AEWA, ce qui représente 30 % de toutes les populations de l'AEWA. La proportion de populations en déclin significatif à long terme est la plus forte dans la voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée. Dans la voie de migration Asie centrale, elle semble bien inférieure à la moyenne. Cela s'explique toutefois par des lacunes dans les connaissances. La tendance est inconnue pour six des neuf populations.



- Total général
 - Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
 - Voie de migration Atlantique Est
 - Ouest Paléarctique
 - Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est
 - Écorégion afro-tropicale
 - Voie de migration Asie centrale
- Oui - Non

Figure 17. Proportion des populations répondant aux critères AEWA de déclin significatif à long terme. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Le niveau de connaissances des tendances limite l'application des critères relatifs aux tendances à long terme. Comme le montre la figure 18, la proportion de populations dont la tendance récente n'est pas connue est plus de deux fois supérieure pour les populations auxquelles les critères de déclin significatif à long terme ne s'appliquent pas, que pour les populations auxquelles ils s'appliquent ; tandis que les proportions sont à peu près identiques pour les populations ayant des estimations des tendances de qualité raisonnable et bonne.



- Déclin à long terme
- Pas en déclin à long terme
- Inconnue - Médiocre - Raisonnable - Bonne

Figure 18. Qualité de l'estimation des tendances des populations pour les populations présentant ou non un déclin significatif à long terme. (Les chiffres représentent le nombre de populations dans chaque catégorie.)

Partie 4. Menaces pesant sur les espèces d'oiseaux d'eau dans la région de l'AEWA

Comme aucune information complète et actualisée n'est disponible sur les menaces affectant les espèces inscrites à l'Annexe 2 de l'Accord, aucune nouvelle analyse des menaces n'a été réalisée. La partie 4 de la 5^{ème} édition du Rapport sur l'état de conservation peut être consultée en ligne [ici](#).

Partie 5. Espèces dont l'état de conservation est préoccupant au niveau mondial

Un aperçu détaillé des espèces dont l'état de conservation est préoccupant au niveau mondial a été produit par BirdLife International, et le rapport complet est présenté en annexe 2.

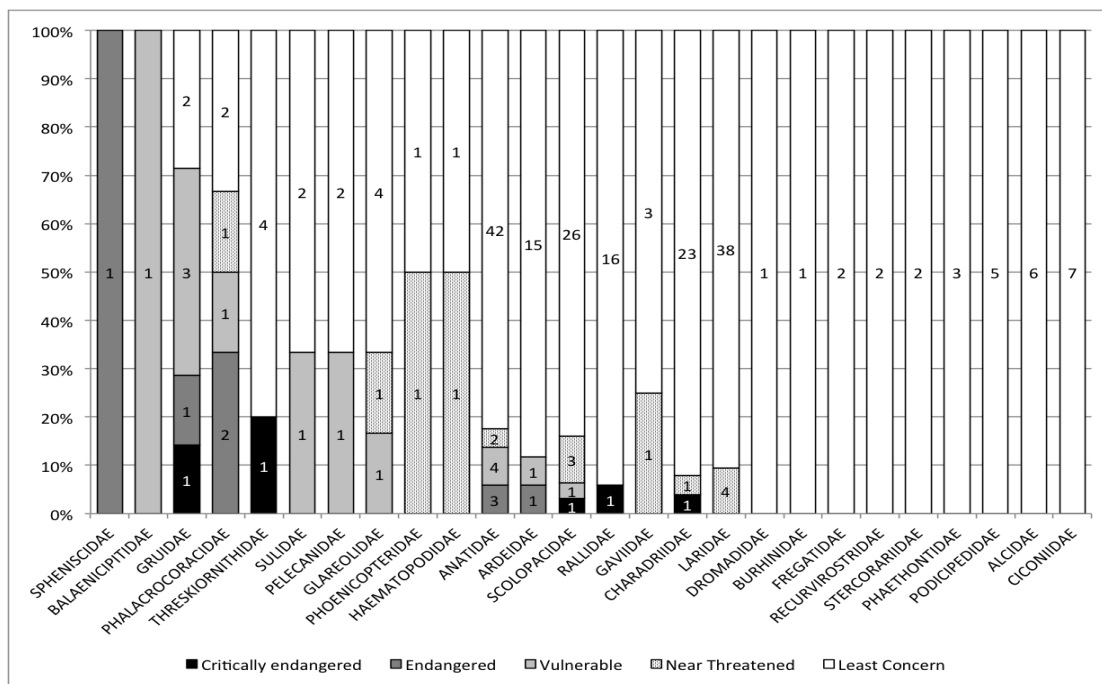
Statut des espèces de l'AEWA sur la Liste rouge

Le statut sur la Liste rouge des 255 espèces figurant à l'Annexe 2 de l'AEWA a été examiné en 2014 par BirdLife International, l'autorité en matière de Liste rouge pour les oiseaux. Le rapport complet est présenté en annexe 2.

Parmi l'ensemble des espèces de l'AEWA, 27 (11 %) sont mondialement menacées, c.à.d. dans les catégories *En danger critique d'extinction* (5), *En danger* (8) ou *Vulnérable* (14) ; et remplissent ainsi les conditions pour figurer dans la catégorie 1b de la Colonne A. En outre, 15 espèces figurent dans la catégorie *Quasi menacée* de la Liste rouge.

Le classement de 5 espèces dans les catégories de la Liste rouge de l'UICN a été révisé depuis le rapport de BirdLife à l'AEWA en 2010 (tableau 2), en raison de la détérioration de l'état de conservation des espèces (Cormoran du Cap *Phalacrocorax capensis*, Harelde de Miquelon *Clangula hyemalis* et Macreuse brune *Melanitta fusca* ; voir le tableau 3), mais également en raison de l'amélioration des connaissances (Grue royale *Balearica regulorum* et Râle à miroir *Sarothrura ayresii*).

Au total, 15 espèces de l'AEWA ont rempli les conditions d'inscription dans une catégorie supérieure ou inférieure de la Liste rouge en raison d'une véritable (c.à.d. réelle) détérioration ou amélioration de leur état de conservation entre 1988 et 2012. Toutes figurent dans le tableau 3 de l'annexe 2 du présent rapport, avec des notes sur les justifications de chaque changement. Cinq espèces ont rempli les conditions pour un changement de catégorie pendant deux intervalles de temps au cours de cette période (un intervalle de temps étant défini par la durée s'écoulant entre chaque évaluation complète de l'état de conservation de toutes les espèces, menée par BirdLife International tous les 4 à 6 ans). Il est à noter que nombre d'autres espèces ont été soumises à des révisions de catégories pour des raisons n'étant pas liées à l'espèce elle-même (p. ex. une révision taxonomique, l'amélioration des connaissances, des changements de critères de la Liste rouge de l'UICN, etc.).



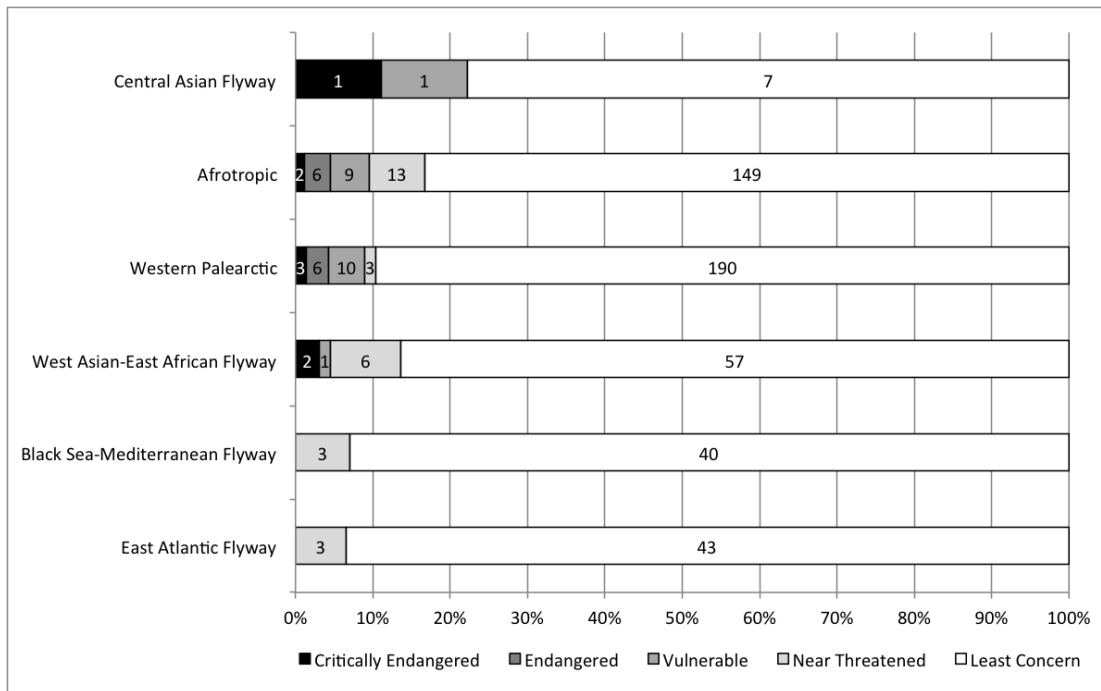
En danger critique d'extinction - En danger - Vulnérable - Quasi menacée - Préoccupation mineure

Figure 20. Proportion et nombre d'espèces par statut sur la Liste rouge et par famille en fonction de l'augmentation de la valeur de l'Indice de la Liste rouge pour la famille (c.à.d. les familles les plus menacées étant sur la gauche)

Répartition géographique du statut des populations de l'AEWA sur la Liste rouge

La répartition géographique de l'état de conservation des populations de l'AEWA figurant sur la Liste rouge a été évaluée sur la base de leur statut sur la Liste rouge.

Le plus grand nombre de populations d'espèces mondialement menacées se trouve dans l'Ouest Paléarctique (19) tandis que le plus grand nombre d'espèces mondialement menacées et quasi menacées se trouve dans la région afro-tropicale.



- Voie de migration Asie centrale
- Écorégion afro-tropicale
- Ouest Paléarctique
- Voie de migration Asie de l'Ouest / Afrique de l'Est
- Voie de migration mer Noire / Méditerranée
- Voie de migration Atlantique Est
- En danger critique d'extinction
- En danger
- Vulnérable
- Quasi menacé
- Préoccupation mineure

Figure 21. Proportion et nombre de populations par statut sur la Liste rouge et par voie de migration, en fonction de l'augmentation de la valeur de l'Indice de la Liste rouge pour la voie de migration (les voies de migration les plus menacées étant en haut de la figure.)

Partie 6. Progrès réalisés pour atteindre les cibles du Plan stratégique de l'AEWA

Le cadre logique du Plan stratégique 2009-2017 de l'AEWA a identifié plusieurs indicateurs relatifs au but et actions afférentes devant être communiqués dans le CSR :









But : Maintenir ou rétablir les espèces d'oiseaux d'eau migrateurs et leurs populations dans un état de conservation favorable le long de leurs voies de migration. Au niveau de l'Accord et pour la durée du Plan stratégique 2009-2017, les indicateurs suivants ont été définis :


- G.1 Il n'y a eu aucune extinction de populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA dans la zone de l'Accord.
- G.2 Toutes les populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA dont l'état de conservation est favorable ont conservé cet état.
- G.3 Au moins 75% des populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA ont une tendance positive (croissante ou stable).
- G.4 L'état général des espèces indicatrices s'est amélioré, comme cela a été mesuré par l'Indicateur des oiseaux d'eau.
- G.5 Le risque général d'extinction des oiseaux d'eau a diminué, comme cela a été mesuré par l'Indice de la Liste rouge.
- G.6 20 % des espèces menacées et Quasi menacées ont été reclassées dans des catégories de menace inférieures.
- G.7 Le nombre de populations figurant dans la catégorie 1, Colonne A, a diminué (réduction de 20 %).
- G.8 Le nombre de populations figurant dans la Colonne A, a diminué (réduction de 5 %).
- 3.1 Les ressources nécessaires sont mises en place pour soutenir, à long terme, les processus internationaux de collecte de données de suivi pour l'évaluation de l'état de conservation
 - 3.1.2 Augmentation de 50 % des espèces/populations dont l'état au niveau international fait l'objet d'évaluations sur la base de données de suivis réguliers

Le tableau 4 présente les résultats des évaluations des indicateurs de l'AEWA. En outre, de brèves notes techniques sur le calcul de ces indicateurs sont fournies ci-dessous :

- G.2: *Compte tenu de la définition plus complexe de l'état de conservation favorable donnée à l'Article 2 de la Convention sur les espèces migratrices, les populations figurant dans la catégorie 1 des Colonnes B et C en 2008 sont considérées comme étant dans un état favorable. Les populations figurant à l'Annexe 1 de la Convention sur les espèces migratrices (A1a) ; ou qui sont mondialement menacées (A2) ; ou qui sont de petite taille et sont de ce fait vulnérables (A1c et A2) ; ou qui sont vulnérables en raison de leur concentration dans un petit nombre de sites (A3a ou B2a), de leur dépendance à certains types d'habitats (A3b or B2b) ; ou qui subissent un déclin significatif à long terme (A3c or B2c) ; ou qui subissent de grandes fluctuations (A3d or B2d) ; sont considérées comme n'étant pas dans un état de conservation favorable.*
- G.4: *Actuellement, les indices annuels ne peuvent être calculés que pour 169 populations, et nombre d'entre eux ne sont pas représentatifs de la population elle-même. En outre, il existe un biais important dans la répartition des populations ayant des tendances de bonne qualité. Par conséquent, un indice composite similaire à ceux générés par le programme paneuropéen de suivi des oiseaux communs (Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme) ne peut pas encore être appliqué à la région de l'AEWA. Pour cette raison, un Indicateur des oiseaux d'eau, de meilleure qualité, a été développé en utilisant une approche similaire à celle de la publication State of the World's Waterbirds, en calculant une moyenne des scores des tendances attribués aux populations en augmentation (+1), stables ou fluctuantes (0), ou en déclin (-1) au cours d'une période donnée, c.à.d. dans le cas présent entre le CSR4 et le CSR5.*
- 3.1.2: *L'évaluation de cet indicateur est basée sur la notation de la qualité des estimations de taille et de tendance d'une population dans le présent rapport et dans le rapport précédent. Pour chaque période de temps, le score minimal de la qualité des estimations de taille et de tendance d'une population a été retenu, et les valeurs résultantes ont été converties en évaluation « oui/non », les scores 1 et 2 étant considérés comme « non » et les scores 3 et 4 comme « oui ».*

Tableau 4. Résumé des résultats des indicateurs de l'AEWA.

Indicateur	État	Évaluation
G.1 Il n'y a eu aucune extinction de populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA dans la zone de l'Accord.	Sur la base de l'évaluation de la Liste rouge 2010 réalisée par BirdLife International et des données sur les tendances recueillies pour le présent rapport, aucune population de l'AEWA ne s'est éteinte depuis le CSR5. Toutefois, les études approfondies menées pour retrouver le Courlis à bec grêle sont demeurées infructueuses, ce qui augmente le risque de ne pas atteindre cette cible d'ici à la fin de la période couverte par le Plan Stratégique.	
G.2 Toutes les populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA dont l'état de conservation est favorable ont conservé cet état.	Sur les 263 populations anciennement inscrites dans les catégories B1 et C1 - et pouvant donc être considérées comme ayant un état de conservation favorable - 35 sont maintenant classées dans d'autres catégories. La raison du changement de catégorie est le déclin significatif à long terme de 25 de ces populations (14 de plus que dans le CSR5), et des estimations de population plus faibles pour 10 populations (2 de plus que dans le CSR5).	
G.3 Au moins 75% des populations d'oiseaux d'eau de l'AEWA ont une tendance positive (croissante ou stable).	Parmi les populations de l'AEWA ayant des tendances des populations connues, 64 % ont une tendance positive. Bien que ce soit 4 % de plus que l'évaluation de 2008, cela est encore bien inférieur à l'objectif. Toutefois, cela représente une légère augmentation par rapport à l'évaluation de 2012.	
G.4 L'état général des espèces indicatrices s'est amélioré, comme cela a été mesuré par l'Indicateur des oiseaux d'eau.	La valeur de l'Indicateur oiseaux d'eau a augmenté de - 0,1363 (N ₂₀₀₈ = 396) à - 0,1144 (N ₂₀₁₄ = 376), ce qui représente une amélioration par rapport à la valeur de référence, mais il y a toujours plus de populations en déclin qu'en augmentation. La valeur de l'indice est un peu inférieure à ce qu'elle était dans le CSR5 (- 0,1118, N ₂₀₁₁ = 391).	
G.5 Le risque général d'extinction des oiseaux d'eau a diminué, comme cela a été mesuré par l'Indice de la Liste rouge.	L'Indice Liste rouge a diminué de 1,6 % depuis 1988. Cette évolution s'éloigne de la cible.	
G.6 20 % des espèces menacées et Quasi menacées ont été reclassées dans des catégories de menace inférieures.	Aucune espèce menacée ou Quasi menacée n'a été reclassée dans une catégorie de menace inférieure entre 2010 et 2013. Cinq espèces sont maintenant répertoriées dans une catégorie de la Liste rouge supérieure à celle de 2010.	
G.7 Le nombre de populations figurant dans la catégorie 1, Colonne A, a diminué (réduction de 20 %).	Le nombre de populations figurant dans la catégorie 1 de la Colonne A a augmenté de 100 à 113, soit de 13 %. Vingt populations ont été déplacées vers la catégorie 1 de la Colonne A et sept en ont été retirées. Sur les 20 populations ajoutées à la catégorie 1 de la Colonne A, 13 ont été ajoutées à la catégorie 1c en raison d'estimations de taille de population plus faibles que dans le passé, et sept ont été ajoutées car l'espèce a été inscrite comme mondialement menacée sur la Liste rouge de l'UICN.	
G.8 Le nombre de populations figurant dans la Colonne A, a diminué (réduction de 5 %).	Le nombre de populations figurant dans la Colonne A a augmenté de 16, passant de 198 en 2008 à 214, soit une augmentation de 9 %. Au total, 26 populations ne figurent plus dans la Colonne A. Parmi celles-ci, 17 ont été retirées de la Colonne A en raison de la hausse des estimations de	

	leur taille et 9 d'entre elles parce que les critères de déclin significatif à long terme ne s'appliquent plus. Toutefois, 42 nouvelles populations ont été ajoutées à la Colonne A. Cela est dû, dans 4 cas à l'ajout de la population à la liste rouge de l'UICN dans les catégories des espèces mondialement menacées ; dans 7 cas à l'ajout dans la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> ; dans 14 cas à l'application du critère de déclin significatif à long terme ; et dans 17 cas à la baisse des estimations des populations.	
3.1.2 Augmentation de 50 % des espèces/populations dont l'état au niveau international fait l'objet d'évaluations sur la base de données de suivis réguliers	Le nombre de populations dont l'état au niveau international est évalué par le biais d'un suivi régulier a augmenté, passant de 102 à 180, soit une hausse de 75 %. Cette augmentation substantielle est le résultat de nombreux efforts tels que les rapports au titre l'Article 12 de la directive Oiseaux de l'UE, le projet de Liste rouge européenne des oiseaux mis en œuvre par un consortium dirigé par BirdLife International, le projet de suivi des oiseaux d'eau de la Méditerranée mené par la Tour du Valat et l'ONCFS, le projet de la voie de migration Adriatique dirigé par EuroNatur, et les activités de suivi mises en œuvre dans le cadre de l'initiative pour la voie de migration mer des Wadden dirigée par SOVON.	

Annexe 1. Tailles et tendances des populations d'oiseaux d'eau couvertes par l'Accord

La plus récente estimation de chaque population figurant au Tableau 1 de l'Annexe 3 de l'AEWA¹¹ est présentée dans la Base de données en ligne des populations d'oiseaux d'eau¹² (disponible aussi sous la forme d'une feuille Excel séparée).

Annexe 2. Rapport sur l'état et les tendances des espèces de l'AEWA figurant sur la Liste rouge

Le rapport produit par BirdLife International est joint dans un document distinct.

Annexe 3. Liste des contributeurs aux DIOE

Document PDF séparé

¹¹http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_fr_0.pdf

¹²

<http://wpe.wetlands.org/search?form%5Bspecies%5D=&form%5Bpopulation%5D=&form%5Bpublication%5D=8&form%5Bprotection%5D%5B1%5D=1>

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Annexe 1. Tailles et tendances des populations des espèces d’oiseaux d’eau migrants incluses dans l’Accord

Ces données ont été tirées de la base de données en ligne des Estimations des populations d’oiseaux d’eau le 22 mai 2015. Le lien de ce portail se trouve au pied de chaque page de ce document.

Ordre	Abandonné	Année d'estimation de la taille	Taille de population	Qualité de l'estimation de la taille	Références bibliographiques sur la taille	Année d'estimation de la tendance	Tendance	Qualité de l'estimation de la tendance	Références bibliographiques sur la tendance	Seuil de 1% de la population	Année de seuil	Notes
Famille												
Espèce												
Population												
Spheniscidae												
Spheniscus demersus (African Penguin)												
Southern Africa			2008 - 2013	70,000 - 75,000	Census based	[R1490]	1978 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1320]	-1	0 [S8202]
Gaviiformes												
Gaviidae												
Gavia stellata (Red-throated Loon)												
North-west Europe (win)			1990 - 2012	150,000 - 450,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0 [S8515] [T6512]
Caspian Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)			1990 - 2012	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R63] [R887]	1990 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R63]	-1	0 [S8516] [T6513]
Gavia arctica (Arctic Loon)												
arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe			1990 - 2012	250,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R887]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0 [S8517] [T6514]
suschkini, Central Siberia/Caspian			1999 - 2000	100 - 1,000	Best guess	[R913]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea		-1	0 [S8518]
Gavia immer (Common Loon)												
Europe (win)			1997 - 2012	5,000 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0 [S8519] [T6516]
Podicipediformes												
Podicipedidae												
Tachybaptus ruficollis (Little Grebe)												
ruficollis, Europe & North-west Africa			2000	375,000 -	Expert	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2003 -	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1382]	-1	0 [S8452]

	- 2013	568,000	opinion		2012			[R1362] [R1361]			[T6450]
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Podiceps grisegena (Red-necked Grebe)

grisegena, North-west Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	30,000 - 45,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8453] [T6451]
grisegena, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1990 - 2012	54,000 - 106,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1361] [R1362]	1990 - 2000	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8454] [T6452]
grisegena, Caspian (win)	1987 - 1991	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R913] [R495]	2000 - 2003	Unknown	No idea	[R495]	-1	0	[S8455] [T6453]

Podiceps cristatus (Great Crested Grebe)

cristatus, North-west & Western Europe	2000 - 2012	500,000 - 745,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1382] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8456] [T6454]
cristatus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1990 - 2012	397,000 - 638,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	1990 - 2000	STA	Reasonable	[R63] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8457] [T6455]
cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	1992 - 2009	30,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1389] [R495] [R913]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8458] [T6456]
infuscatus, Southern Africa	1991 - 2012	1,500 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1371]	1991 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1371] [R1372] [R1381]			[P1433] [S8598] [T6592]
infuscatus, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	2000 - 2008	500 - 1,500	Best guess	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1381]			[P1432]

Podiceps auritus (Horned Grebe)

auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed)	1990 - 2003	4,600 - 6,800	Expert opinion	[R63]	1990 - 2000	STA	Reasonable	[R63]	-1	0	[S8459] [T6457]
auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed)	1990 - 2012	9,200 - 19,400	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R63] [R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8460] [T6458]
auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win)	2003 - 2005	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R913] [R495]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8461] [T6459]

Podiceps nigricollis (Black-necked Grebe)

nigricollis, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	1990 - 2012	150,000 - 285,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1362] [R1361] [R1384] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R63]	-1	0	[S8462] [T6460]
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nigricollis, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1990 - 2012	20,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1385] [R1330]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8463] [T6461]
gurneyi, Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	15,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1371]	1991 - 2013	FLU	Good	[R1371] [R1381]			[S8599] [T6593]
Pelicaniformes											
Pelecanidae											
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)											
Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1990 - 2012	37,000 - 37,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R1386] [R1387] [R1388]	1990 - 2012	STA/INC	Reasonable	[R1387] [R1388] [R63] [R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[P1976] [S8508] [T6505]
West Africa	1975 - 2014	60,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2014	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1371] [R1359]			[S8600] [T6594]
Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	21,000 - 24,000	Census based	[R317]	1991 - 2013	STA	Poor	[R1371]			[P1975]
Eastern Africa	2005 - 2005	140,000 - 140,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1954 - 2014	DEC	Poor	[R1371]			[P1974] [T6622]
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)											
Tropical Africa & SW Arabia	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1991 - 2013	STA	Poor	[R1371]			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1990 - 2012	8,800 - 10,700	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8509] [T6506]
South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	2000 - 2000	6,000 - 9,000	Best guess	[R160]	1996 - 2006	DEC?	Poor	[R888]			[T6624]
Sulidae											
<i>Morus bassanus</i> (Northern Gannet)											
North Atlantic	1995 - 2013	962,000 - 962,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	INC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8211]
<i>Morus capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)											

Southern Africa	2010 - 2013	405,000 - 405,000	Expert opinion	[R1490]	2005 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1490]			[S8642] [T6761]
<i>Sula dactylatra</i> (Masked Booby)											
melanops, W Indian Ocean	2005 - 2013	49,700 - 53,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6245]
Pelicaniformes											
Phalacrocoracidae											
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)											
carbo, North-west Europe	2012 - 2013	127,500 - 127,500	Census based	[R1390]	2006 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1390] [R1362] [R1361] [R1381]	-1	0	[T6466]
sinensis, Northern & Central Europe	2012 - 2013	615,000 - 615,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R1390]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1381] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8469] [T6467]
sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean	2012 - 2013	477,000 - 522,000	Census based	[R1390] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1381] [R1390]	-1	0	[S8470] [T6468]
sinensis, West & South-west Asia	1990 - 2014	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R519]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8471] [T6469]
lucidus, Coastal West Africa	2010 - 2014	40,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	INC?	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0	[P1530] [S8583] [T6590]
lucidus, Coastal Southern Africa	1964 - 2013	15,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R317] [R1371]	1964 - 2013	STA	Good	[R1374]			
lucidus, Central & Eastern Africa	1995 - 2013	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1991 - 2001	STA	Poor	[R1371]			[P1529] [T6625]
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)											
Coastal Southern Africa	2012 - 2012	360,000 - 420,000	Census based	[R1391]	1977 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1391]			[S8644]
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)											
Gulf of Aden Socotra Arabian Sea	2000 - 2001	60,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1990 - 2000	STA/INC	Poor	[R1330] [R1508]	-1	0	[P1537]

Arabian Coast	2006 - 2006	270,000 - 270,000	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1960 - 2000	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	-1	0	[P1536]
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2013 - 2013	12,900 - 12,900	Expert opinion	[R1391]	1993 - 2006	DEC	Good	[R1490]			[S8645]
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2010 - 2013	9,000 - 9,000	Census based	[R317] [R1391]	2000 - 2013	STA	Good	[R1374] [R1391]			[S8603]
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean	1990 - 2012	77,000 - 96,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8466] [T6464]
South-west Asia	1990 - 2006	70,000 - 115,000	Expert opinion	[R1392] [R63]	1990 - 2000	INC	Reasonable	[R1392]	-1	0	[S8467]
Fregatidae											
<i>Fregata minor</i> (Greater Frigatebird)											
aldabrensis, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2013	16,700 - 16,700	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2004 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R1343]	-1	0	[S8246] [T6246]
<i>Fregata ariel</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)											
iredalei, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2014	23,700 - 23,700	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2011 - 2014	STA	Reasonable	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6247]
Ciconiiformes											
Ardeidae											
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)											
cinerea, Northern & Western Europe	1990 - 2012	347,000 - 711,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8484] [T6479]
cinerea, Central & Eastern Europe	1990 - 2012	288,000 - 426,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R63] [R1361]	-1	0	[P1634] [S8485] [T6480]

cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre)	2000 -	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R579]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[P1635] [S8486]
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[ibis, Tropical Africa](#) 1990 1,000,000 - Best guess [\[R579\]](#) [\[R1371\]](#) 2003 - Unknown No idea [\[P1694\]](#)

	- 2001	10,000,000			2012						[S8651]
ibis, North-west Africa	1984 - 2000	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R280]	1993 - 2003	INC	Poor	[R620]			[P1695]
ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia	2005 - 2005	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R668]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea				[P1697]
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)											
ralloides, SW Europe NW Africa (bre)	2002 - 2013	8,600 - 10,800	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8229] [T6231]
ralloides, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	33,000 - 56,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	-1	0	[P1703] [S8492] [T6487]
ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P1704]
paludivaga, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	2006 - 2006	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion								[P1705]
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)											
Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 6,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1950 - 2013	DEC	Poor	[R1379]			[T6636]
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)											
Tropical Eastern & Southern Africa	2006 - 2006	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1394]	1990 - 2000	STA	Poor	[R190]			
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (Slaty Egret)											
Central Southern Africa	2005 - 2005	3,000 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1395]	1993 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1396] [R1395]			[S8658] [T6638]
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1999 - 1999	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R179]	1990 - 2000	Unknown	No idea	[R910]			[T6686]
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)											

garzetta, Western Europe NW Africa	2002 -	104,000 - 107,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1601] [S8478]
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	2013										[T6475]
garzetta, Central & E Europe Black Sea E Mediterranean	1990 - 2012	60,000 - 86,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0	[S8479] [T6476]
garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[T6477]
dimorpha, Coastal Eastern Africa	1996 - 1996	15,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R26]	1991 - 2001	STA	Poor	[R190]			[P1619] [S8605]
garzetta, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1371] [R1381]			[T6639]

Egretta gularis (Western Reef-egret)

schistacea, North-east Africa & Red Sea	1937 - 2011	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2014 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1371]	-1	0	[P1610] [S8481]
schistacea, South-west Asia & South Asia	1990 - 2006	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R1330] [R1397] [R519]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P1611] [S8482]
gularis, West Africa	1991 - 2014	10,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2014	INC/STA	Reasonable	[R1359] [R1371]			[P1609] [S8606] [T6599]

Phaethontidae

Phaethon aethereus (Red-billed Tropicbird)

aetherus, South Atlantic	2007 - 2013	3,600 - 3,900	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2013	STA	Poor	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6241]
indicus, Persian Gulf Gulf of Aden Red Sea	2000 - 2012	6,600 - 6,600	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1343] [R1330]	-1	0	[S8242] [T6242]

Phaethon rubricauda (Red-tailed Tropicbird)

rubricauda, Indian Ocean	1999 - 2013	28,500 - 29,200	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2008 - 2014	INC	Poor	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6243]
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Phaethon lepturus (White-tailed Tropicbird)

lepturus, W Indian Ocean	2009 - 2014	25,200 - 35,500	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2005 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6244]
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Ciconiiformes											
Ardeidae											
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)											
nycticorax, W Europe NW Africa (bre)	2002 - 2012	46,000 - 51,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	1998 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1762] [S8231] [T6233]
nycticorax, C & E Europe Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	120,000 - 180,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1769] [S8494] [T6489]
nycticorax, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	1975 - 2014	100,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1990 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1371]			[S8607] [T6601]
nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2002 - 2002	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R579]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Great Bittern)											
stellaris, W Europe NW Africa (bre)	2005 - 2012	7,150 - 9,100	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	1995 - 2005	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1855] [S8232] [T6234]
stellaris, C & E Europe Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	87,600 - 150,800	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R63] [R1362]	-1	0	[P1856] [S8498] [T6493]
stellaris, South-west Asia (win)	2006 - 2006	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R668]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	
capensis, Southern Africa	1980 - 2010	500 - 2,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1980 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1371]			[S8608] [T6602]
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Little Bittern)											
minutus, W Europe NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	1997 - 2013	19,000 - 25,500	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1814] [S8496] [T6491]
minutus, C & E Europe Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Subsaharan Africa	1990 - 2013	174,000 - 359,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0	[P1815] [S8497] [T6492]
minutus, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				

payesii , Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	
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<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)												
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	No idea					
Ciconiidae												
<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)												
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)	2006 - 2014	75,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1371]			[S8666] [T6647]	
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)												
lamelligerus, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1371]			[S8667] [T6648]	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)												
South-west Europe/West Africa	1998 - 2012	3,590 - 3,830	Expert opinion	[R1362]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8510] [T6507]	
Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2013	23,900 - 34,600	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8511] [T6508]	
Southern Africa	2001 - 2014	1,560 - 4,050	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1990 - 2000	STA?	Poor	[R1399]			[S8668]	
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)												
Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia	1982 - 2014	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1998 - 2008	STA	Poor	[R1371]			[S8669] [T6650]	
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Woolly-necked Stork)												
microscelis, Sub-Saharan Africa	1931 - 2013	30,000 - 80,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2014 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1371]			[S8609] [T6603]	
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)												
W Europe & NW Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	2004 - 2013	141,000 - 149,000	Census based	[R1362]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8512] [T6509]	
Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	1984 - 2013	503,000 - 622,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8513] [T6510]	

Western	Asia/South-west Asia	2004	27,000 -	Census	[R1235]	2003 -	Unknown	No idea	-1	0	[T6511]
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	- 2005	27,100	based		2012						
ciconia, Southern Africa	1996 - 2013	20 - 30	Census based	[R1371]	1992 - 2002	STA	Reasonable	[R1400]			[T6651]
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i> (Marabou Stork)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2006 - 2006	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	1995 - 2004	Unknown	Poor	[R1401]			[T6652]
Balaenicipitidae											
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)											
Central Tropical Africa	2001 - 2013	5,000 - 8,000	Best guess	[R1398]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1398]			[T6646]
Threskiornithidae											
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)											
aethiopicus, Iraq & Iran	1987 - 1991	200 - 200	Best guess	[R519]	1980 - 2010	INC?	Poor	[R519] [R1403]	-1	0	[T6502]
aethiopicus, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1995 - 2005	STA	Poor	[R668]			
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)											
Morocco	2007 - 2014	400 - 450	Census based	[R1375] [R1404] [R1481]	2005 - 2014	INC	Good	[R1375]	-1	0	[S8610] [T6500]
South-west Asia	2014 - 2014	4 - 4	Census based	[R1404]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1404]	-1	0	[S8504] [T6501]
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)											
falcinellus, Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	1985 - 2013	44,700 - 56,800	Census based	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1362] [R63] [R650]	-1	0	[S8502] [T6497]
falcinellus, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1970 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R579]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	
falcinellus, Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	1950 - 2014	40,000 - 75,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R317]			[S8611] [T6604]

Platalea leucorodia (Eurasian Spoonbill)

leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2006 - 2012	14,200 - 18,900	Census based	[R1334] [R1362] [R1359]	1998 - 2014	INC	Good	[R1362] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8233] [T6235]
(major), Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1990 - 2007	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R1335]	0 - 0	Unknown			-1	0	[P1963] [S8234]
leucorodia, Cent. & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2012 - 2012	8,250 - 12,450	Expert opinion	[R1334]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1334]	-1	0	[S8506] [T6503]
archeri, Red Sea & Somalia	1996 - 2007	2,500 - 4,500	Best guess	[R1335] [R1371]	1980 - 2007	DEC	Poor	[R1335] [R1405]	-1	0	[S8507] [T6504]
balsaci, Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	2012 - 2012	2,250 - 2,250	Census based	[R1363] [R1364]	1996 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1363]	-1	0	[S8584] [T6577]

Platalea alba (African Spoonbill)

Sub-Saharan Africa	2003 - 2012	30,000 - 65,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2014 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1371] [R1381]			[S8612] [T6605]
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Phoebastriiformes

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopterus roseus (Greater Flamingo)

West Mediterranean	2009 - 2014	135,000 - 165,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R1495]	2000 - 2012	STA	No idea	[R1362]	-1	0	[P1872] [S8500] [T6495]
East Mediterranean	2011 - 2012	90,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1365]	-1	0	[P1873] [S8501] [T6496]
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	80,000 - 120,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2004 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1371] [R1381]			[P1869] [S8613] [T6606]
Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	1973 - 2014	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	FLU	Reasonable	[R1371] [R1381]			[P1870] [S8614] [T6607]
West Africa	2005 - 2005	45,000 - 95,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	2001 - 2007	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1402] [R1359] [R1371]			[P1871] [T6653]
South-west & South Asia	1997 - 1999	240,000 - 240,000	Census based	[R1522]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea				[P1874]

Phoeniconaias minor (Lesser Flamingo)

Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	2001 - 2001	120,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1994 - 2008	INC	Reasonable	[R1371]	[S8615] [T6608]
West Africa	1991 - 2001	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R644]	2003 - 2014	STA/INC?	Poor	[R1371] [R1359]	[P1882] [T6654]
Eastern Africa	1995 - 2005	1,500,000 - 2,500,000	Expert opinion	[R129] [R1371]	1995 - 2005	DEC	Poor	[R129] [R1381]	[S8674] [T6655]

Anseriformes

Anatidae

Dendrocygna bicolor (Fulvous Whistling-duck)

West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	2006 - 2014	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1371] [R1439]	[P1340] [S8676] [T6657]
Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	150,000 - 350,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P1341] [S8677]

Dendrocygna viduata (White-faced Whistling-duck)

Eastern & Southern Africa	1991 - 2014	500,000 - 800,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P1352] [S8616]
West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1999 - 2008	600,000 - 700,000	Expert opinion	[R642] [R648]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1381] [R1371]	[P1351] [S8678] [T6659]

Thalassornis leuconotus (White-backed Duck)

leuconotus, West Africa	2006 - 2006	1 - 500	Expert opinion	[R192]	1982 - 1992	DEC	Poor	[R519]	[S8679]
leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 1990	10,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R115]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[S8680]

Cygnus olor (Mute Swan)

North-west Mainland & Central Europe	2005 - 2012	166,000 - 232,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1 0 [P1468] [S8235] [T6236]
Black Sea	1990 -	45,000 - 45,000	Expert opinion		[R1365]	[R578] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]			2000 - 2012

STA?	Reasonable	[R1362][R1361][R1381]	-	1
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West & Central Asia/Caspian	1987 - 1987	250,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R578] [R913]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8465] [T6463]
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)											
Iceland/UK & Ireland	2010 - 2010	29,200 - 29,300	Census based	[R1338]	2000 - 2010	INC	Good	[R1338]	-1	0	[P1552] [T6237]
North-west Mainland Europe	2000 - 2012	89,900 - 90,000	Census based	[R1366] [R1362] [R1361] [R398]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8474] [T6471]
N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2008 - 2012	14,000 - 14,000	Expert opinion	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1365]	-1	0	[S8475] [T6472]
West & Central Siberia/Caspian	1993 - 2013	20,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8476]
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> (Tundra Swan)											
bewickii, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2010 - 2010	18,000 - 18,100	Census based	[R1339]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1381]	-1	0	[P1612] [S8237] [T6238]
bewickii, Northern Siberia/Caspian	2010 - 2010	1,000 - 1,000	Expert opinion	[R616]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P1613]
<i>Anser fabalis</i> (Bean Goose)											
rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	1999 - 2009	550,000 - 550,000	Expert opinion	[R866]	1999 - 2009	STA	Reasonable	[R866]	-1	0	[T6268]
fabalis, West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	2004 - 2004	1,000 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R309]	2000 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R866]	-1	0	[P1800] [S8270]
fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2011 - 2011	50,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R1406] [R1407]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1406]	-1	0	[S8495]
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)											
Svalbard/North-west Europe	2012 - 2013	81,600 - 81,600	Census based	[R1340] [R1409]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1340]	-1	0	[S8238] [T6239]
East Greenland & Iceland/UK	2013 - 2013	372,000 - 372,000	Census based	[R1348] [R1355]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1348] [R1355]	-1	0	[S8261]

Anser albifrons (Greater White-fronted Goose)

albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	Census based	[R1410]	1997 - 2007	INC	Good	[R1381] [R1410]	-1	0	[S8239] [T6240]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey	2010 - 2013	240,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1412]	2003 - 2013	UNC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8240] [T6255]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Central Europe	2013 - 2013	163,000 - 163,000	Census based	[R1365] [R1412]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381] [R866]	-1	0	[S8254] [T6254]
albifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	1990 - 2012	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R578] [R866] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1336] [R1381] [R1365]	-1	0	[S8255] [T6256]
flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK	2013 - 2013	22,200 - 22,200	Census based	[R1489]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Good	[R1347]	-1	0	[S8256] [T6257]
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)											
W Siberia/Caspian & SW Asian	1999 - 2009	10,000 - 21,000	Expert opinion	[R866]	1999 - 2006	STA?	No idea	[R866]	-1	0	[P2446]
Fennoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean	2013 - 2013	70 - 90	Census based	[R1353] [R1354]	2004 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1353] [R1354]	-1	0	[P1879]
<i>Anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose)											
anser, NW Europe/South-west Europe	2007 - 2008	900,000 - 1,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1418] [R1365] [R1477]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8253] [T6253]
anser, Iceland/UK & Ireland	2008 - 2012	107,000 - 107,000	Census based	[R1417]	2003 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1348] [R1417]	-1	0	[S8257] [T6258]
anser, Central Europe/North Africa	2009 - 2012	59,000 - 62,000	Expert opinion	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8258] [T6259]
rubirostris, Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2003 - 2005	100,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R913]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[T6260]
rubirostris, Black Sea & Turkey	1994 - 1994	85,000 - 85,000	Best guess	[R424] [R866]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	

Branta leucopsis (Barnacle Goose)

East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland		2013 - 2013	80,700 - 80,700	Census based	[R1318]	2003 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1318]	-1	0	[S8200]
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Svalbard/South-west Scotland	2013 - 2014	38,100 - 38,100	Census based	[R1421]	2003 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1319]	-1	0	[S8201]
Russia/Germany & Netherlands	2011 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R866] [R1423]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1381] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8262] [T6262]
<i>Branta bernicla</i> (Brent Goose)											
bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe	1996 - 2011	200,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1315]	1999 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1315]	-1	0	[S8197]
hrota, Svalbard/Denmark & UK	2009 - 2013	7,300 - 7,300	Census based	[R1316] [R1426] [R1427]	2002 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1316] [R1427] [R1426] [R1432] [R1433]	-1	0	[S8198] [T6205]
hrota, Canada & Greenland/Ireland	2009 - 2014	40,500 - 40,500	Census based	[R1435]	2003 - 2012	INC	Good	[R1317] [R1435]	-1	0	[S8199] [T6206]
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)											
Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2009 - 2013	55,000 - 56,900	Expert opinion	[R1325] [R1324]	1995 - 2009	DEC	Poor	[R1323] [R866]	-1	0	[S8206] [T6211]
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)											
Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1371] [R1381]			[T6662]
West Africa	2006 - 2006	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R192] [R648]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor				
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)											
East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	1990 - 2013	43,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8520]
Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	2003 - 2012	50,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R257] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8521] [T6517]
North-west Africa	2010 - 2013	6,000 - 8,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2013	INC?	Poor	[R1371]			[S8681]
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)											

Southern Africa	1996	50,000 -	Census	[R295] [R1371]	2003 -	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1371]	[S8682] [T6663]
	-	50,000	based		2012				
	1996								

<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)											
North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	250,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1349] [R1362] [R1361]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1349] [R1350] [R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8263] [T6263]
Black Sea & Mediterranean	2003 - 2012	150,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8522] [T6518]
Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	2013 - 2013	30,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R519]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1365] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8523] [T6519]
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)											
<i>gambensis</i> , West Africa	2006 - 2006	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	1992 - 2007	DEC	Poor	[R1436] [R1381] [R910]			[T6664]
niger, Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1523]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R317] [R1381]			[T6665]
<i>gambensis</i> , Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)	1990 - 1995	200,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor				
<i>Sarkidiomis melanotos</i> (Comb Duck)											
<i>melanotos</i> , West Africa	2010 - 2010	20,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R910]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1436] [R910] [R1381]			[P2129] [S8717] [T6666]
<i>melanotos</i> , Southern & Eastern Africa	2014 - 2014	50,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R578] [R1371]			[P2130] [S8683] [T6667]
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)											
West Africa	2001 - 2001	2,500 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2003 - 2007	INC	Reasonable	[R1371] [R1381]			[S8617] [T6609]
Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 1995	50,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1991 - 2001	Unknown	No idea	[R578]			[S8618] [T6610]
<i>Anas penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)											
Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	2003 - 2012	1,300,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1381] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1350] [R1351] [R1381] [R1362] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8264] [T6264]

W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 -	422,000 - 535,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365] [R1496]	2003 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8527] [T6523]
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	2013											
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2012	180,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R578] [R519] [R913] [R1371] [R1497]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1336] [R1381] [R1365]	-1	0	[S8528] [T6524]	
	2012											
Anas strepera (Gadwall)												
strepera, North-west Europe	2012 - 2012	110,000 - 110,000	Expert opinion	[R257] [R1362] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8524] [T6520]	
strepera, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1971 - 2012	115,000 - 135,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365] [R1496]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8525] [T6521]	
strepera, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2012 - 2007	90,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R519] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1365]	-1	0	[S8526] [T6522]	
	2012											
Anas crecca (Common Teal)												
crecca, North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R456] [R578] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2003 - 2012	FLU	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8363] [T6363]	
crecca, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R1496]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8364] [T6364]	
crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2012 - 2008	500,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R913] [R1365] [R519] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381] [R1497]	-1	0	[S8365] [T6365]	
	2012											
Anas capensis (Cape Teal)												
Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1993 - 2003	5,750 - 7,000	Expert opinion	[R29]	1993 - 2003	STA	Poor	[R29]			[P2169] [S8684] [T6668]	
Lake Chad basin	1993 - 2003	1 - 500	Expert opinion	[R29]	1993 - 2003	DEC	Poor	[R29]			[P2170] [T6669]	
Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)	1993 - 2012	20,000 - 75,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R578]			[S8685] [T6670]	
	2014											
Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard)												
platyrhynchos, North-west Europe	2000 - 2012	4,500,000 - 4,500,000	Expert opinion	[R181] [R456] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1381] [R1362] [R1437] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8529] [T6525]	
platyrhynchos, Northern Europe/West Mediterranean	0 - 2012	1,300,000 - 1,500,000	Census based	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8530] [T6526]	

platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2003 - 2012	1,500,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R456] [R1365] [R1362] [R1496]	2003 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8531] [T6527]
platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2000 - 2012	800,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R519] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8532] [T6528]
<i>Anas undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)											
undulata, Southern Africa	1965 - 2014	100,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1997 - 2007	INC	Poor	[R888]			[S8619] [T6762]
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)											
North-west Europe	2008 - 2012	65,000 - 65,000	Census based	[R1365] [R1362]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1381] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8265] [T6265]
W Siberia NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2013	450,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365] [R1439]	1988 - 2012	FLU	Poor	[R1439] [R1440] [R1362] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8536] [T6532]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2013	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1492]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8537] [T6533]
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> (Red-billed Duck)											
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1986 - 1996	STA	Poor	[R578] [R1371]			[P2258] [S8620] [T6672]
Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	500,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R578]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R578] [R1371]			[P2257] [S8686] [T6671]
Madagascar	1990 - 1995	15,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R578]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Anas hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)											
Lake Chad Basin	2010 - 2014	100 - 1,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	Poor				[S8621] [T6690]
Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor				[P2290] [S8687]
Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor				[P2291] [S8688]
<i>Anas querquedula</i> (Garganey)											

Western Siberia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2012	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1365] [R1497]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8539] [T6673]
Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa	2006 - 2007	1,000,000 - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R650] [R1362] [R1439] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1440] [R1439] [R1381] [R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8538] [T6534]
<i>Anas clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	47,000 - 65,000	Census based	[R456] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R1326]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8533] [T6529]
W Siberia NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2013	450,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365] [R1439] [R1440] [R1486]	2003 - 2010	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1381] [R1362] [R1440]	-1	0	[S8534] [T6530]
W Siberia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2013	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8535] [T6531]
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)											
East Mediterranean	1990 - 2000	20 - 100	Expert opinion	[R1441] [R1412]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8541] [T6674]
West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	2000 - 2013	6,000 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1365] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1362] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8540] [T6535]
South-west Asia	2010 - 2010	46,000 - 50,000	Census based	[R912]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[T6536]
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)											
South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	50,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8543] [T6537]
Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2003 - 2012	20,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8544] [T6538]
Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2012	250,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8545] [T6539]
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> (Southern Pochard)											
brunnea, Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 1995	30,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R578]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381] [R1371]			[T6675]
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)											

North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2007 - 2011	250,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8546] [T6540]
Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 - 2011	570,000 - 630,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365] [R692] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8547] [T6541]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2004	460,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R519] [R913] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8548] [T6542]
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)											
West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	2000 - 2014	5,700 - 6,300	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8549]
Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1990 - 2013	50,000 - 82,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R910] [R63]	1980 - 2008	INC	Poor	[R910] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8550] [T6543]
Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2004	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R692] [R913] [R1442]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8551] [T6544]
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)											
North-west Europe (win)	2008 - 2012	800,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1443] [R181] [R1362] [R1361] [R1365]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1352] [R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0	[S8552] [T6545]
Central Europe Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2008 - 2012	400,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R181] [R1362] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8553] [T6546]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2005	300,000 - 300,000	Census based	[R913]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[T6547]
<i>Aythya marila</i> (Greater Scaup)											
marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe	2000 - 2012	150,000 - 275,000	Expert opinion	[R399] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R889]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1352]	-1	0	[S8555] [T6548]
marila, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1970 - 2005	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8556] [T6549]
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> (Common Eider)											
mollissima, Baltic Denmark & Netherlands	2003 - 2010	976,000 - 976,000	Expert opinion	[R1254] [R1362]	2000 - 2009	DEC	Reasonable	[R1254] [R1352] [R1349] [R1362] [R1381] [R1521]	-1	0	[S8266] [T6266]

mollissima, Norway & Russia	1990	510,000 -	Expert	[R1361]	2000 -	DEC	Poor	[R1361]	-1	0	[S8557]
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	- 2012	525,000	opinion		2012							[T6550]
borealis, Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	1990 - 2001	60,000 - 82,500	Expert opinion	[R1361]	1980 - 2000	INC?	Poor	[R1361] [R1493]	-1	0		[T6551]
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)												
East Greenland NE Europe & Western Siberia	1990 - 2000	350,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R63]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0		[S8559] [T6552]
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)												
Western Siberia/North-east Europe	2009 - 2009	27,000 - 27,000	Census based	[R1506]	1994 - 2009	STA	Reasonable	[R1506]	-1	0		[S8560] [T6553]
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)												
Western Siberia/North Europe	2007 - 2009	1,600,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1326] [R889] [R1327] [R63] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2010	DEC	Reasonable	[R882] [R1327] [R1352] [R1256]	-1	0		[S8207] [T6212]
Iceland & Greenland	1998 - 2012	36,000 - 99,000	Best guess	[R1361] [R450]	2000 - 2012	INC?	Poor	[R1444]	-1	0		[S8561] [T6554]
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)												
nigra, W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa	2004 - 2013	600,000 - 1,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R889] [R1494] [R1412]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R1381] [R880]	-1	0		[P2372] [S8562] [T6555]
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)												
fusca, Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	2007 - 2009	450,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R889]	1992 - 2009	DEC?	Poor	[R889] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0		[S8563] [T6556]
fusca, Black Sea & Caspian	1990 - 2012	240 - 420	Best guess	[R578] [R1365]	1990 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1365]	-1	0		[S8564] [T6557]
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)												
clangula, North-west & Central Europe (win)	1990 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,300,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1480]	-1	0		[S8565] [T6558]
clangula, North-east Europe/Adriatic	1990 - 2012	50,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0		[S8566] [T6559]

clangula, Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea	1990 -	15,000 - 60,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8567] [T6560]
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	2012									
clangula, Western Siberia/Caspian	2004 - 2004	27,000 - 27,000	Best guess	[R1445] [R913] [R887] [R578]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1	0	[P2386] [S8568] [T6561]
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)										
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2001 - 2012	23,000 - 38,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	-1	0	[S8569] [T6562]
North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	1990 - 2012	20,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	1990 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	-1	0	[S8570] [T6563]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1986 - 1991	30,000 - 30,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1	0	[S8571]
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)										
serrator, North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	70,000 - 105,000	Expert opinion	[R531] [R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R889]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	-1	0	[P2399] [S8572] [T6565]
serrator, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	22,000 - 31,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1365]	2000 - 2012	STA/DEC	Poor	-1	0	[P2400] [S8573] [T6566]
serrator, Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	2000 - 2012	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	-1	0	[S8574] [T6567]
<i>Mergus merganser</i> (Common Merganser)										
merganser, North-west & Central Europe (win)	2000 - 2012	170,000 - 270,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361]	2010 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	-1	0	[P2408] [S8575] [T6568]
merganser, North-east Europe/Black Sea	2000 - 2005	19,000 - 22,000	Expert opinion	[R1361]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1	0	[S8576] [T6569]
merganser, Western Siberia/Caspian	1970 - 1995	20,000 - 20,000	Best guess	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1	0	[S8577]
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)										
West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	2006 - 2012	2,500 - 3,500	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365]	2000 - 2013	STA/INC?	Reasonable	-1	0	[P1367] [S8450] [T6448]
East Mediterranean Turkey & South-west Asia	2000 - 2014	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R1441] [R63]		[R1362] [R1361] [R1365] [R1510]		2000 - 2012		

DEC?	Poor	[R1362] [R1381] [R1510]	-1	0	[S8451] [T6449]
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Algeria & Tunisia	2009 - 2013	1,400 - 1,800	Expert opinion	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1365]	[P1368] [S8700] [T6718]
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)									
Southern Africa	2000 - 2005	7,000 - 8,250	Expert opinion	[R1509]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381]	
Eastern Africa	2001 - 2005	1,500 - 1,500	Expert opinion	[R1509] [R190]	1995 - 2005	DEC	Poor	[R1509]	[P1373]
Gruiformes									
Gruidae									
<i>Balearica regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane)									
regulorum, Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	2012 - 2012	7,000 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1376]	2001 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1377]	[T6611]
gibbericeps, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	2012 - 2012	19,500 - 26,000	Expert opinion	[R1377] [R1371]	2004 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1377]	[T6612]
<i>Balearica pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane)									
pavonina, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	2010 - 2010	5,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R910] [R1465]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R910] [R1371] [R1482]	[S8691] [T6754]
ceciliae, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	2005 - 2005	28,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R1524]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1371]	[T6693]
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)									
Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	2000 - 2000	600 - 700	Expert opinion	[R1269]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1 0 [P29]
Turkey (bre)	2000 - 2012	0 - 2	Census based	[R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1361]	-1 0 [P30] [T6275]
Kalmykia/North-east Africa	2010 - 2010	28,500 - 39,000	Expert opinion	[R1361] [R1487]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1361]	-1 0 [P31] [S8276]
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)									

Extreme Southern Africa	2004 - 2004	25,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1482] [R1504]	2004 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1482] [R1505]	[P35]
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<i>Buggeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)											
Central & Southern Africa	2005 - 2005	6,000 - 7,550	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2005 - 2005	Unknown	Poor	[R49] [R1371]			[P40] [S8624] [T6695]
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> (Siberian Crane)											
Iran (win)	2011 - 2012	1 - 1	Census based	[R1466]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1466]	-1	0	[P8] [S8597] [T6681]
<i>Grus grus</i> (Common Crane)											
grus, North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco	2012 - 2014	310,000 - 320,000	Census based	[R1362] [R63] [R1271] [R1488]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8277] [T6277]
grus, North-east & Central Europe/North Africa	2000 - 2012	170,000 - 280,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1467]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8278] [T6278]
grus, Eastern Europe/Turkey Middle East & NE Africa	1990 - 2010	80,000 - 127,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1272] [R1469]	1990 - 2010	INC	Poor	[R63] [R1469]	-1	0	[P44] [S8279] [T6279]
(ilifordi), Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1994 - 2002	621 - 900	Expert opinion	[R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1361]	-1	0	[P45] [S8280] [T6280]
(ilifordi), Western Siberia/South Asia	2013 - 2013	100,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1488]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[P46]
Rallidae											
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)											
elegans, NE Eastern & Southern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
reichenovi, S West Africa to Central Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)											
Central Africa	1990 - 2000	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)											

Ethiopia	2013 - 2013	1 - 75	Expert opinion	[R1526]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[P87]
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Southern Africa	2013 - 2013	1 - 75	Expert opinion	[R1526]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> (Water Rail)										
aquaticus, Europe & North Africa	1990 - 2012	310,000 - 660,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0 [S8281] [T6281]
korejewi, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Water Rail)										
Southern & Eastern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i> (African Crane)										
Sub-Saharan Africa	2007 - 2014	10,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R618] [R1371]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R618]		[P249] [S8625] [T6613]
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)										
Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2012	5,000,000 - 10,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1471]	1990 - 2012	FLU	Poor	[R1472] [R1473]	-1	0 [S8283] [T6283]
<i>Amauromis flavirostra</i> (Black Crane)										
Sub-Saharan Africa	1993 - 1993	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R555]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Porzana parva</i> (Little Crane)										
parva, Western Eurasia/Africa	1990 - 2012	135,000 - 340,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0 [S8284] [T6284]
<i>Porzana pusilla</i> (Baillon's Crane)										
intermedia, Europe (bre)	1990 - 2012	2,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R63]	1990 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0 [S8285] [T6285]
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crane)										
Europe/Africa	1990 - 2013	485,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0 [S8286] [T6286]
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i> (Striped Crane)										

Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	[T6750]
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Porphyrio alleni (Allen's Gallinule)

Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R618]		[T6765]
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Gallinula chloropus (Common Moorhen)

chloropus, Europe & North Africa	1990 - 2012	2,700,000 - 5,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1382]	-1	0	[S8288] [T6288]
chloropus, West & South-west Asia	1990 - 2012	2,700,000 - 4,300,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1382] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8289] [T6289]

Gallinula angulata (Lesser Moorhen)

Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R232]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1527]		[T6766]
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Fulica cristata (Red-knobbed Coot)

Spain & Morocco	2000 - 2012	675 - 1,200	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R1362]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1499] [R1498]	-1	0	[S8290] [T6290]
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2012	250,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1990 - 2000	STA	Poor	[R618] [R1371]			[S8626] [T6614]

Fulica atra (Common Coot)

atra, North-west Europe (win)	1990 - 2012	1,200,000 - 2,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1365] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1382]	-1	0	[S8291] [T6291]
atra, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	0 - 0	2,500,000 - 2,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1365]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8292] [T6292]
atra, South-west Asia (win)	2000 - 2012	2,000,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1365] [R519]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8293] [T6293]

Charadriiformes

Dromadidae

Dromas ardeola (Crab Plover)

North-west Indian Ocean Red Sea & Gulf	2000 - 2012	70,000 - 110,000	Census based	[R1330] [R1457] [R1458] [R1459] [R1431] [R1405] [R1500]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1345] [R1431]	-1	0	[S8398] [T6398]
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Haematopus moquini (African Oystercatcher)

Coastal Southern Africa	1997 - 2003	6,600 - 6,700	Census based	[R1520]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1391]			[T6696]
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Haematopus ostralegus (Eurasian Oystercatcher)

ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	1990 - 2012	850,000 - 950,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1365] [R1359]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8267] [T6358]
longipes, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2012	27,000 - 27,000	Expert opinion	[R1470]	1970 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1470]	-1	0	

Recurvirostridae

Himantopus himantopus (Black-winged Stilt)

himantopus, SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	2000 - 2012	113,000 - 138,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1381] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8360] [T6360]
himantopus, Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa	1990 - 2013	24,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R624] [R63]	1990 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	-1	0	[S8361] [T6361]
himantopus, W C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2010	40,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1361] [R63] [R624] [R1330]	1997 - 2007	Unknown	Poor	[R1330] [R888]	-1	0	[S8362] [T6362]
Southern Africa (?meridionalis?)	1998 - 1998	15,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R664]	1997 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381]			[T6682]
himantopus, Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)	2004 - 2004	100,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				

Recurvirostra avosetta (Pied Avocet)

Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2005 - 2012	88,000 - 98,500	Census based	[R1451] [R1362] [R1365] [R1470]	2003 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1381] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8369] [T6369]
South-east Europe Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	1990 - 2012	47,000 - 47,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2003 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8370] [T6370]
West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2008 - 2012	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8371]

Eastern Africa	2014 - 2014	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[S8627]
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Southern Africa	2007 - 2007	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R857]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381]	
Burhinidae									
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)									
senegalensis, West Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		
(inornatus), North-east & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		
Glareolidae									
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)									
aegyptius, Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	1,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[S8628]
aegyptius, West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		
(angolae), Lower Congo Basin	2001 - 2001	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R190]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		
<i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)									
pratincola, Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa	1990 - 2012	25,000 - 39,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362]	-1 0 [S8399] [T6399]
pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	1990 - 2013	16,000 - 32,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1 0 [S8400]
pratincola, SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2012	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R860]	1990 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1 0 [S8401]
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)									
SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	2006 - 2007	228,000 - 285,000	Expert opinion	[R1462]	1992 - 2007	INC	Poor	[R1462]	-1 0 [S8402] [T6402]
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)									
Madagascar/East Africa	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R190] [R860]	[S8690] [T6732]

Glareola nuchalis (Rock Pratincole)

nuchalis, Eastern & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	
iberiae, West Africa	2008 - 2008	100,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R875]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	

Glareola cinerea (Grey Pratincole)

cinerea, SE West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	
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Charadriidae

Vanellus vanellus (Northern Lapwing)

Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	1990 - 2012	5,500,000 - 9,500,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1365] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P2432] [S8578] [T6571]
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Vanellus spinosus (Spur-winged Lapwing)

Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1988 - 2012	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R860] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8393] [T6393]
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Vanellus albiceps (White-headed Lapwing)

West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	30,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R868] [R190]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[S8689]
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Vanellus lugubris (Senegal Lapwing)

Central & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2000	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R509]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
Southern West Africa	2000 - 2000	5,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R509]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				

Vanellus melanopterus (Black-winged Lapwing)

minor, Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea				[P944] [T6751]
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Vanellus coronatus (Crowned Lapwing)

[coronatus, Eastern & Southern Africa](#)2001
-
2001400,000 -
900,000Expert
opinion[\[R190\]](#)2003 -
2012

Unknown

No idea

coronatus , Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			
(xerophilus) , South-west Africa	2007 - 2007	30,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P948] [S8748]	
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)										
senegallus , West Africa	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R868]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[S8695]	
(solitaneus) , South-west Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P936]	
lateralis , Eastern & South-east Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)										
West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Sociable Lapwing)										
SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa	2008 - 2008	16,000 - 17,000	Census based	[R1450]	1985 - 2007	STA?	Poor	[R1450]	-1	0 [P951] [S8396] [T6396]
Central Asian Republics/NW India	2000 - 2010	200 - 200	Expert opinion	[R862]	1985 - 2007	STA?	Poor	[R1450]		[S8752] [T6734]
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)										
SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0 [P953] [S8397] [T6397]
Central Asian Republics/South Asia	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			[T6678]
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)										
apricaria , Britain Ireland Denmark Germany & Baltic (bre)	2000 - 2012	140,000 - 210,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0 [S8372] [T6372]

altifrons, Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast	2000 - 2012	930,000 - 930,000	Best guess	[R624]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8373] [T6373]
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altifrons, Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2012	800,000 - 1,400,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8374] [T6374]
altifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate	[R860]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8375]
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)											
North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia NE Africa	1987 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8376]
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)											
squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia Eastern & Southern Africa	1991 - 1998	90,000 - 90,000	Best guess		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[S8378]
squatarola, W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa	2010 - 2014	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1359] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8586] [T6579]
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)											
hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa	2005 - 2013	55,600 - 68,600	Expert opinion	[R624] [R1362] [R1361] [R860] [R1451] [R1365]	2000 - 2012	STA/DEC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1381] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8379] [T6379]
tundrae, NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	2000 - 2014	250,000 - 700,000	Best guess	[R1452] [R1453]	2000 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[S8381]
(psammodroma), Canada Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa	2010 - 2012	240,000 - 240,000	Expert opinion	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0	[S8587] [T6580]
<i>Charadrius dubius</i> (Little Ringed Plover)											
curonicus, Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	1990 - 2012	270,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8382] [T6382]
curonicus, West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2000 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[S8383]
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)											
pecuarius, Southern & Eastern Africa	2009 - 2009	120,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R875]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[P831] [S8630]
pecuarius, West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				

Charadrius tricollaris (Three-banded Plover)

tricoloris, Southern & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	70,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R860]	[T6679]			
Charadrius forbesi (Forbes's Plover)												
Western & Central Africa	2007 - 2007	10,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[S8756]			
Charadrius marginatus (White-fronted Plover)												
mechowi or tenellus, Inland East & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P857]			
tenellus Coastal E Africa	2001 - 2001	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P858]			
mechowi West Africa	1998 - 2007	10,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R860]	2003 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1359]	[P859] [T6715]			
Charadrius alexandrinus (Kentish Plover)												
alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	1990 - 2012	57,000 - 76,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63] [R1359] [R1371]	2003 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1359] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8384] [T6384]	
alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	1990 - 2012	32,000 - 49,000	Best guess	[R624] [R1362] [R63] [R602]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R63] [R860] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8385] [T6385]	
alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2010	25,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1454] [R1330] [R63]	1990 - 2010	STA?	Poor	[R1330]	-1	0	[S8386]	
Charadrius pallidus (Chestnut-banded Plover)												
pallidus, Southern Africa	2000 - 2007	11,000 - 16,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	1998 - 2008	STA	Poor	[R860]	[S8696]			
venustus, Eastern Africa	2006 - 2006	6,500 - 6,500	Expert opinion	[R871]	1995 - 2005	STA	Poor	[R871]	[S8760]			
Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover)												
pamirensis, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2004	100,000 - 150,000	Best guess	[R1455] [R860]	2000 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[S8387]	
Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover)												

leschenaultii, Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa	1998 - 2002	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R190]	2000 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	
columbinus, Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1967 - 2001	2,400 - 5,000	Best guess	[R63] [R860] [R1451] [R1496]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8389]
crassirostris, Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R611]	2000 - 2008	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[P879]
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)											
SE Europe & West Asia/E & South-central Africa	1995 - 2005	40,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R611]	-1	0	[T6391]
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)											
Europe/North-west Africa	1990 - 2013	92,000 - 145,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P892] [S8392] [T6392]
Asia/Middle East	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[T6680]
Scolopacidae											
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)											
Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	1992 - 2012	20,000,000 - 26,000,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R624]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R1279]	-1	0	[S8294] [T6294]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2000	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R354] [R860]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8298] [T6298]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1998 - 2006	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1447] [R1448]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8299]
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pintail Snipe)											
Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P448]
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)											
Scandinavia/probably West Africa	1980	15,000 -	Best guess	[R1328]	2000 -	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8208]

	- 1990	40,000			2012							[T6735]
Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	1990 - 2012	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R63] [R1453] [R1452]	1990 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	-1	0		[S8297] [T6297]
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)												
gallinago, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2013	7,400,000 - 14,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1449]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0		[S8366] [T6366]
gallinago, Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa	1987 - 1996	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R178]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea		-1	0		
faroeensis, Iceland Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland	1990 - 2000	570,000 - 570,000	Expert opinion	[R611]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0		[S8368] [T6368]
<i>Limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)												
limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa	2000 - 2013	86,000 - 141,000	Census based	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0		[S8300] [T6300]
limosa, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2013	71,000 - 138,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R624]	1990 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R63]	-1	0		[S8301] [T6301]
limosa, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	1997 - 2007	Unknown	No idea		-1	0		[S8302]
islandica, Iceland/Western Europe	2003 - 2012	98,000 - 125,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1326] [R911]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361]	-1	0		[S8303] [T6303]
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)												
lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe	2003 - 2012	120,000 - 120,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R1451]	2003 - 2012	INC/STA	Good	[R1381] [R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0		[S8304] [T6304]
taymyrensis, Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1970 - 2013	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0		[S8306]
taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	2010 - 2014	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0		[S8588] [T6581]
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)												

[phaeopus](#), [Northern Europe/West Africa](#)2000
-273,000 -
450,000Expert
opinion[\[R1362\]](#) [\[R1361\]](#) [\[R1365\]](#)2003 -
2014

STA/INC

Poor

[\[R1362\]](#) [\[R1361\]](#)

-1

0

[\[P506\]](#)
[\[S8307\]](#)

	2013										[T6307]
phaeopus, West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R860] [R1452]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8308]
islandicus, Iceland Faroes & Scotland/West Africa	1999 - 2001	600,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R624] [R1483] [R1359] [R1484]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362]	-1	0	[P509] [S8309] [T6309]
alboaxillaris, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1997 - 1999	1 - 1,000	Best guess	[R1453]	1987 - 1997	DEC	Poor	[R465]	-1	0	[S8310]
Numenius tenuirostris (Slender-billed Curlew)											
Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	2014 - 2014	0 - 50	Best guess	[R1476]	2000 - 2014	DEC/EXT	Poor	[R1475]			[S8692] [T6684]
Numenius arquata (Eurasian Curlew)											
arquata, Europe/Europe North & West Africa	1990 - 2012	640,000 - 920,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63] [R1365]	2000 - 2014	STA/DEC	Poor	[R1381] [R1362] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8311] [T6311]
orientalis, Western Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1447]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1381] [R860]	-1	0	[S8312] [T6312]
suschkini, South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	2009 - 2014	1 - 1,500	Best guess	[R1453]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[P536]
Tringa erythropus (Spotted Redshank)											
N Europe/Southern Europe North & West Africa	2000 - 2013	61,500 - 162,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8314] [T6314]
Western Siberia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8315]
Tringa totanus (Common Redshank)											
totanus, Northern Europe (breeding)	1990 - 2013	154,000 - 205,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R624] [R1359]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8316] [T6316]
totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding)	1990 - 2012	372,000 - 664,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R624] [R860]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P552] [S8317] [T6317]

ussuriensis , Western Asia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R860]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[T6318]
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robusta, Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe	2000 - 2000	150,000 - 420,000	Expert opinion	[R1361] [R860]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1381] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8319] [T6319]
britannica, Britain & Ireland/Britain Ireland France	2008 - 2009	76,500 - 76,500	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	1991 - 2010	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P555] [S8320] [T6320]
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)											
Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa	2000 - 2013	36,000 - 91,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8321] [T6321]
Western Asia/SW Asia Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 2000	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)											
Northern Europe/SW Europe NW & West Africa	1995 - 2014	230,000 - 470,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	1998 - 2013	INC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8323] [T6323]
Western Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	No quality assessment	[R1451]	2000 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R1452]	-1	0	[S8324] [T6324]
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe West Africa	2000 - 2013	1,800,000 - 3,300,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[S8325] [T6325]
Western Siberia/SW Asia NE & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R611]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)											
North-west Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2012	1,500,000 - 2,700,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8327] [T6327]
NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa	0 - 0	2,000,000 - 2,000,001	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R1452]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8328]
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)											
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P582] [S8329] [T6329]
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)											

West & Central Europe/West Africa	2000	870,000 -	Expert	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1451]	2000 -	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P585]
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	- 2013	3,450,000	opinion		2012							[S8330] [T6330]
E Europe & W Siberia/Central E & S Africa	1997 - 2008	1,250,000 - 3,500,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R1447]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1361]	-1	0		[S8331] [T6331]
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)												
interpres, NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1007] [R860] [R1359]	-1	0		[T6332]
interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa	1996 - 2012	62,700 - 111,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R1359]	-1	0		[S8333] [T6333]
interpres, West & Central Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	1990 - 2012	100,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1451] [R1453]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0		[S8334]
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)												
Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	2000 - 2012	1,500 - 2,000	Expert opinion	[R1455] [R1422]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1389] [R1455]	-1	0		[S8335] [T6335]
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot)												
islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	2000 - 2012	500,000 - 565,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1326] [R1451]	2003 - 2014	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1381] [R1362] [R1359]	-1	0		[S8337] [T6337]
canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	2010 - 2014	250,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0		[S8589] [T6582]
<i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)												
South-west Asia Eastern & Southern Africa (win)	1990 - 2000	150,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0		
East Atlantic Europe West & Southern Africa (win)	2010 - 2012	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	INC	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0		[S8590] [T6583]
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)												
Western Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	2000 - 2014	1,000,000 - 5,000,000	Best guess	[R1451] [R1453]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0		[S8341]
N Europe/S Europe North & West Africa	2010 - 2014	300,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R1359] [R1362] [R1361]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0		[S8591] [T6584]

Calidris temminckii (Temminck's Stint)

Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	2000 - 2013	24,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2001 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8342] [T6342]
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2014	1,000,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1453]	1997 - 2010	STA?	Poor	[R1361]	-1	0	[S8343]

Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)

Central Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	2003 - 2012	400,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2003 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R190] [R1371] [R1381]	-1	0	[T6353]
Western Siberia/West Africa	2010 - 2014	350,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0	[S8592] [T6585]

Calidris maritima (Purple Sandpiper)

maritima, N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)	2000 - 2012	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1452]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	-1	0	[P641] [S8344] [T6344]
maritima, NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	2004 - 2009	11,000 - 11,000	Expert opinion	[R1326] [R1463] [R63]	1999 - 2010	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1007]	-1	0	[S8345] [T6345]

Calidris alpina (Dunlin)

alpina, NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2012	1,330,000 - 1,330,000	Census based	[R1362] [R63]	2003 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1359]	-1	0	[S8346] [T6346]
centralis, Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2013	500,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2003 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[T6347]
schinzii, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1990 - 2012	1,180 - 1,430	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R624]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P658] [S8349] [T6349]
schinzii, Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa	2005 - 2008	26,300 - 32,300	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	1996 - 2010	INC	Reasonable	[R1362]	-1	0	[P659] [S8350] [T6350]
arctica, NE Greenland/West Africa	1996 - 1999	21,000 - 45,000	Expert opinion	[R448]	1988 - 2000	STA?	Poor	[R860]	-1	0	[T6351]
schinzii, Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa	2010 - 2014	730,000 - 830,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1359]	-1	0	[P657] [S8593] [T6586]

Limicola falcinellus (Broad-billed Sandpiper)

falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	1995 - 2013	89,000 - 132,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8354] [T6354]
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (Ruff)											
Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa	2000 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,500,000	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R1464] [R1453]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1507]	-1	0	[S8355] [T6355]
Northern Siberia/SW Asia E & S Africa	1986 - 1998	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R860]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R860]	-1	0	[S8356]
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)											
Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea	2000 - 2013	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[S8357] [T6357]
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)											
Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa	0 - 0	1,140,000 - 2,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1007]	0 - 0	Unknown			-1	0	[S8358]
Stercorariidae											
<i>Stercorarius skua</i> (Great Skua)											
skua	1985 - 2012	50,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[P1007] [S8212] [T6215]
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)											
longicaudus	1994 - 2013	85,000 - 194,000	Best guess	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8213] [T6216]
Charadriiformes											
Laridae											
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)											
Red Sea & nearby coasts	1990 - 2010	57,000 - 66,000	Census based	[R1330] [R1411] [R1405] [R1371]	0 - 0	Unknown			-1	0	[S8403]
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)											
Red Sea Gulf Arabia & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2010	88,000 - 95,000	Census based	[R1360] [R1405] [R1411] [R178] [R1371]	1980 - 2011	INC?	Poor	[R1405] [R1415]	-1	0	[S8404] [T6403]

Larus canus (Mew Gull)

canus , NW & Cent. Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean	1998 - 2013	1,200,000 - 2,000,000	Expert opinion	[R63] [R1362] [R1361] [R1413] [R1414]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1521]	-1	0	[S8405] [T6404]
heinei , NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2002 - 2008	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1416]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8406]

Larus audouinii (Audouin's Gull)

Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	2007 - 2012	65,000 - 67,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8407] [T6406]
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Larus marinus (Great Black-backed Gull)

North & West Europe	2000 - 2013	340,000 - 378,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1361] [R1362]	-1	0	[P1043] [S8408] [T6407]
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Larus dominicanus (Kelp Gull)

vetula , Coastal Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	70,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R156]	1997 - 2007	INC	Reasonable	[R888]			[T6774]
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Larus hyperboreus (Glaucous Gull)

hyperboreus , Svalbard & N Russia (bre)	1970 - 2000	19,500 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R63]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor		-1	0	[S8409] [T6408]
leucetetes , Canada Greenland & Iceland (bre)	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R63] [R150]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P1061] [S8410] [T6409]

Larus glaucooides (Iceland Gull)

glaucooides , Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe	1990 - 2000	90,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R63]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8411] [T6410]
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Larus argentatus (Herring Gull)

argentatus , North & North-west Europe	2000 - 2013	1,300,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1414]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]			[P1066] [S8697] [T6717]
argenteus , Iceland & Western Europe	1998 - 2012	990,000 - 1,050,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]							[P1067] [S8698]

Larus cachinnans (Caspian Gull)

[Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia NE Africa](#)

1990

200,000 -

Best guess

[\[R1362\]](#) [\[R1361\]](#) [\[R63\]](#) [\[R1414\]](#)

2000 -

INC?

Poor

[\[R1362\]](#) [\[R1361\]](#)

-1

0

[\[S8413\]](#)

	- 500,000 2012				2012				[T6412]
<i>Larus michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)									
armenicus, Armenia Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	1999 - 75,000	69,000 - 75,000	Expert opinion	[R557]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1 0	[P1073] [T6411]
michahellis, Mediterranean Iberia & Morocco	1990 - 1,300,000	1,100,000 - 1,300,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1414]	2000 - 2012	INC	Poor	-1 0	[P1076] [S8414]
	2013								[T6413]
<i>Larus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)									
heuglini, NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	-1 - -1	25,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	-1 0	[P939]
barabensis, South-west Siberia/South-west Asia	-1 - -1	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1 0	[P940]
fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2013	53,000 - 81,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	DEC?	Reasonable	-1 0	[S8415] [T6414]
graellsii, Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa	1998 - 2012	562,000 - 603,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	-1 0	[S8416] [T6415]
intermedius, S Scandinavia Netherlands Ebro Delta Spain	2005 - 2013	566,000 - 699,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	-1 0	[P1080] [S8417] [T6416]
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)									
Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	1990 - 2000	100,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1419] [R884] [R1420]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	-1 0	[S8418]
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)									
poiocephalus, West Africa	2010 - 2014	25,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	DEC?	Reasonable	-1 0	[S8594] [T6587]
poiocephalus, Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)	2014 - 2014	20,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		[P1089] [S8631]
poiocephalus, Central & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		[P1085]
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (King Gull)									
Coastal South-west Africa	2002	- 25,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion						

[\[R190\]](#)[\[R196\]](#)

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	2002											
Larus ridibundus (Black-headed Gull)												
W Europe/W Europe W Mediterranean West Africa	1990 - 2013	2,750,000 - 3,550,000	Expert opinion	[R1361] [R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1521] [R1381]	-1	0	[S8419] [T6418]	
East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	1990 - 2012	1,250,000 - 2,400,000	Expert opinion	[R1361] [R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8420]	
West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2008 - 2014	250,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1422]	2003 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8421] [T6420]	
Larus genei (Slender-billed Gull)												
Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	130,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1424] [R1361] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8422] [T6421]	
West South-west & South Asia (bre)	1987 - 1991	150,000 - 150,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1422] [R1455] [R1365]	2003 - 2012	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1381]	-1	0	[S8423] [T6422]	
West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2014	24,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1359]	2003 - 2014	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1359] [R1519] [R1515] [R1371]	-1	0	[S8595] [T6588]	
Larus melanocephalus (Mediterranean Gull)												
W Europe Mediterranean & NW Africa	1990 - 2012	220,000 - 260,000	Expert opinion	[R1425] [R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8424] [T6423]	
Larus minutus (Little Gull)												
Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean	2000 - 2012	71,000 - 136,000	Best guess		2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8425] [T6424]	
W Asia/E Mediterranean Black Sea & Caspian	1989 - 1990	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1414]	2000 - 2012	STA	Poor		-1	0	[P1120] [S8426] [T6425]	
Xema sabini (Sabine's Gull)												
sabini, Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1528]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea					
Rissa tridactyla (Black-legged Kittiwake)												

trydactyla, East Atlantic (br)	1997 - 2013	6,400,000 - 7,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6272]
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Sterna nilotica (Gull-billed Tern)

nilotica, Western Europe/West Africa	2002 - 2012	37,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[P1137] [S8427] [T6426]
nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	1990 - 2013	24,000 - 52,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R63]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R63] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8428] [T6427]
nilotica, West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1422] [R1478] [R1330] [R63] [R1479]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8429]

Sterna caspia (Caspian Tern)

caspia, Caspian (bre)	1990 - 2000	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess		2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor		-1	0	[S8430] [T6429]
caspia, Baltic (bre)	2005 - 2012	4,950 - 6,150	Census based		2001 - 2012	INC	Reasonable		-1	0	[P2434] [S8579] [T6572]
caspia, Black Sea (bre)	1990 - 2000	3,300 - 5,400	Census based		1990 - 2000	STA	Reasonable		-1	0	[P2435] [S8580] [T6573]
caspia, West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2014	45,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1359] [R1371] [R1514] [R1519]	2003 - 2014	INC/STA	Poor	[R1359] [R1371] [R1519]	-1	0	[S8596] [T6589]
caspia, Southern Africa (bre)	2004 - 2004	1,200 - 1,300	Expert opinion	[R1501]	2003 - 2012	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1381]			[P1148] [S8701] [T6719]

Sterna bengalensis (Lesser Crested Tern)

par, Red Sea/Eastern Africa	1980 - 2010	215,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1428] [R1429] [R1430] [R1330] [R1371]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[P1169] [S8431]
bengalensis, Gulf/Southern Asia	0 - 0	286,000 - 286,000	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1431]	2003 - 2012	INC	Poor	[R1345] [R1431]	-1	0	[S8432] [T6430]
emigrata, S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	2006 - 2010	6,000 - 7,000	Expert opinion								[P1168] [S8705]

Sterna sandvicensis (Sandwich Tern)

sandvicensis, Western Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2012	160,000 - 186,000	Expert opinion		2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable		-1	0	[S8435] [T6432]
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sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1998 -	62,000 - 221,000	Expert opinion	2000 - 2012	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1511]	-1	0	[S8436] [T6433]
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	2013									
sandvicensis, West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia	1985 - 1991	110,000 - 110,000	Best guess		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	0 [S8437]
<i>Sterna maxima</i> (Royal Tern)										
albidorsalis, West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2005	255,000 - 315,000	Expert opinion	[R1514] [R1371] [R1359] [R1519]	2003 - 2011	STA/FLU	Good	[R1514] [R1515] [R1371] [R1359] [R1519]		[S8708] [T6747]
<i>Sterna bergii</i> (Great Crested Tern)										
velox, Red Sea & North-east Africa	1990 - 2010	15,000 - 20,000	Census based	[R1330] [R1405] [R1500] [R1371]	0 - -1	Unknown	No idea		-1	0 [P1175] [S8433]
thalassinus, western Indian Ocean X	2014 - 2014	6,000 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R190] [R1379]	1990 - 2000	STA	Poor	[R190]		[P2451] [S8637]
bergii, Southern Africa (South Africa & Namibia breeding)	1994 - 1996	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R317] [R196] [R1513]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			[P1172] [S8707]
enigma, Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	7,500 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea			[P1173]
thalassina, Eastern Africa & Seychelles	2001 - 2001	1,300 - 1,700	Expert opinion	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea			[P1174]
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)										
bangsi, North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1984 - 2005	120 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1980 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	-1	0 [P1195] [S8210] [T6213]
dougallii, Europe (bre)	2006 - 2012	6,800 - 8,650	Census based	[R1362] [R1361]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361] [R1517] [R1518]	-1	0 [S8439] [T6436]
dougallii, Southern Africa	2000 - 2004	250 - 800	Expert opinion	[R638]	1996 - 2004	FLU	Reasonable	[R637]		[S8633] [T6617]
arideensis, Madagascar Seychelles & Mascarenes	1998 - 2004	12,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R638]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea			[P1194]
dougallii, East Africa	1999 - 2004	10,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1987 - 2001	FLU	Reasonable	[R637]		[P1192] [S8635]

hirundo, Southern & Western Europe (bre)	1997 - 2012	169,000 - 208,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8440] [T6437]
hirundo, Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)	1990 - 2013	640,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R1502]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable		-1	0	[S8441] [T6438]
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)											
Western Eurasia (bre)	1990 - 2012	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess		2000 - 2012	STA	Poor		-1	0	[P1219] [S8442] [T6439]
<i>Sterna vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)											
P.Edward Marion Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa					2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	2003 - 2003	2,400 - 4,500	Expert opinion	[R636]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Little Tern)											
albifrons, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2012	63,500 - 113,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1434] [R1371]	1990 - 2000	DEC	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8443] [T6440]
albifrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2000 - 2012	19,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion		2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable		-1	0	[P2436] [S8581] [T6574]
albifrons, West Mediterranean/West Africa	1990 - 2012	21,000 - 28,000	No quality assessment	[R1362] [R1361] [R63] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1362]	-1	0	[P2437] [S8582] [T6575]
albifrons, Caspian (bre)	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[P1239]
guineae, West Africa (bre)	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 3,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
<i>Sterna saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)											
W South Asia Red Sea Gulf & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2012	12,000 - 12,100	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1371] [R1503]	1984 - 2009	STA?	Poor	[R1330]	-1	0	[S8444] [T6441]
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)											

Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2012 - 2014	3,000 - 7,250	Expert opinion	[R1391]	2003 - 2014	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1391] [R1359] [R1490]	[S8694] [T6697]
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Sterna repressa (White-cheeked Tern)

W South Asia Red Sea Gulf & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2008	275,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1345] [R1431] [R1371]	1970 - 2010	UNC	Poor	[R1330] [R1345] [R1431]	-1	0	[S8702] [T6442]
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Sterna anaethetus (Bridled Tern)

fuligula, Red Sea E Africa Persian Gulf Arabian Sea to W India	2003 - 2009	1,500,000 - 1,650,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1344] [R1345]	-1	0	[S8248] [T6248]
antarctica, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2011	19,300 - 19,300	Expert opinion	[R1343]	1990 - 2011	STA	Poor	[R1343]	-1	0	
melanopterus, W Africa	2001 - 2001	1,500 - 1,500	Expert opinion	[R190] [R1514]	1997 - 2004	STA?	Poor	[R1514]			[T6748]

Sterna fuscata (Sooty Tern)

nubilosa, Red Sea Gulf of Aden E to Pacific	2003 - 2012	18,200,000 - 18,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	-1	0	[S8250] [T6250]
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Chlidonias hybrida (Whiskered Tern)

hybrida, Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2004 - 2012	30,000 - 34,000	Census based	[R1362] [R1361] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8445] [T6443]
hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2013	150,000 - 240,000	Expert opinion	[R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	STA	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8446] [T6444]
hybrida, Caspian (bre)	1987 - 1991	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea		-1	0	[S8447]
sclateri, Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				[P1280]
sclateri, Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				

Chlidonias leucopterus (White-winged Tern)

Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa	1999 - 2000	2,500,000 - 3,500,000	Best guess	[R192] [R1362] [R1361] [R63]	2000 - 2012	FLU	Reasonable	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8448] [T6446]
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Chlidonias niger (Black Tern)

niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa	1990	280,000 -	Expert	[R63] [R1485]	2000 -	Unknown	Poor	[R1362] [R1361]	-1	0	[S8449]
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	- 2012	580,000	opinion		2012			[R1485]			[T6447]
<i>Anous stolidus</i> (Brown Noddy)											
plumbeigularis, Red Sea & Gulf of Aden	1980 - 2010	96,000 - 126,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6251]
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i> (Lesser Noddy)											
tenuirostris, Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa	2004 - 2013	1,141,000 - 1,336,000	Expert opinion	[R1343]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	-1	0	[T6252]
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)											
Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	7,000 - 13,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2014	UNC	Poor	[R1381] [R1359]			[T6716]
Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	8,000 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea				
Alcidae											
<i>Alle alle</i> (Little Auk)											
alle, High Arctic Baffin Is - Novaya Zemlya	1985 - 2012	117,000,000 - 133,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	
<i>Uria aalge</i> (Common Guillemot)											
aalge, E North America Greenland Iceland Faeroes Scotland S Norway Baltic	1997 - 2014	4,800,000 - 4,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2004 - 2014	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8214] [T6217]
albionis, Ireland S Britain France Iberia Helgoland	2002 - 2013	800,000 - 800,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	INC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8215] [T6218]
hyperborea, Svalbard N Norway to Novaya Zemlya	1998 - 2012	300,000 - 345,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6219]
<i>Uria lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Guillemot)											
lomvia, E North America Greenland E to Severnaya Zemlya	1986 - 2012	7,300,000 - 8,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	
<i>Alca torda</i> (Razorbill)											
torda, E North America Greenland E to Baltic & White	1998	187,000 -	Expert	[R1357]	2003 -	INC?	Poor	[R1331]	-1	0	[T6221]

Seas	- 2013	207,000	opinion		2013						
islandica, Iceland Faeroes Britain Ireland Helgoland NW France	1987 - 2013	1,380,000 - 1,380,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	STA?	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8219] [T6222]
<i>Cepphus grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)											
grylle, Baltic Sea	2010 - 2013	46,000 - 46,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8220] [T6223]
mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska	1984 - 2013	367,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6224]
arcticus, N America S Greenland Britain Ireland Scandinavia White Sea	2002 - 2012	720,000 - 810,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2002 - 2012	STA?	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6225]
islandicus, Iceland	2000 - 2013	30,000 - 45,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6226]
faeroeensis, Faeroes	1987 - 1987	10,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8224]
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)											
arctica, Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland Iceland Bear Is Norway	2005 - 2013	12,000,000 - 15,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2013	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1357]	-1	0	[T6228]
naumanni, NE Canada N Greenland to Jan Mayen Svalbard N Novaya	1998 - 2010	35,000 - 35,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8226]
grabae, Faeroes S Norway & Sweden Britain Ireland NW France	1987 - 2013	3,500,000 - 3,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	-1	0	[S8227]

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Notes

- S8202 - 5500 pairs in Namibia, 18,640 pairs in South Africa
- S8515 - 3,056-5,006 pairs in FI, SE, IE and UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 7,518-36,021 pairs in FO, GL, IS, NO and SJ (BirdLife International, 2004), i.e. 10,574-41,027 pairs (31,700-123,000 individuals after rounding) and 20,000-50,000 pairs in European RU and similar numbers were assumed for West Siberia by Delany and Scott (2006), which is roughly agrees with the estimate for RU (50,000-100,000 individuals) in del Hoyo (2014). National wintering population estimates from the EU MSs add up to 42,285-43,585 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6512 - Decreased in the UK, increased in FI and IE, stable in SE. No recent trend data from GL, NO, SJ and IS yet in BirdLife International et al. (in prep.), but overall trend was stable in the period of 1990-2000 (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8516 - 20,000-50,000 pairs in European RU (BirdLife International, 2004) and similar numbers are assumed to breed in W Siberia (Delany and Scott, 2006). However, not more than 1,000 wintering individuals reported (BirdLife International, 2004). Only 2 individuals recorded during the comprehensive surveys around the Caspian Sea (Solokha, 2006).
- T6513 - Based on stable trend for RU (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8517 - 17,499-20,371 pairs in FI, LT, LV, SE and UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 37,015-75,030 pairs in NO, BY and European RU (BirdLife International, 2004). Delany and Scott (1996) assumed further 35,000-70,000 pairs in West Siberia
- T6514 - New trend information is available only from the EU MS, but this represents only a small proportion of the population compared to RU and NO. Trend based on wintering birds in Europe is stable both in the short- and long-term (2000-2012: 0.9938-1.0134, 1980-2012: 0.9963-1.0041; European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.)
- S8518 - Usually less than 30 observed annually. However, Solokha (2006) reports 337 individuals from the Caspian region of which 328 from Turkmenistan. 129 and 116 individuals also from IWC counts in January 1999 and 2000.
- S8519 - The FYM is 802 individuals for the period of 2008-2012. However, the total of national estimates of wintering populations in CH, ES, FR, IE, IS, SE and the UK is 4,047-4,265 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6516 - Although the trend based on the IWC shows large increase both in the short- and long-term, IWC counts are not representative enough to estimate the trends reliably. Wintering numbers declined in IE, UK and ES (i.e. the bulk of the European wintering population) and were stable in CH, SE and IS, fluctuated in FR. Overall trend for 2000-2012: 0.9514-0.9541 and for 1980-2012: 1.0153-1.0175 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8452 - 88,811-135,046 pairs in Europe (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). In addition, 34,753-52,692 pairs in other European countries (BirdLife International, 2004). Thus the European population is estimated to be 371,000-563,000 individuals. Further, less than 5,000 individuals in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6450 - Long-term increase seems to have turned into rapid decline of -2.55±0.53% based on IWC data (Nagy et al. 2014). The IWC trends closely resemble the trend shown by the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme EBCC et al., 2014). Incomplete data from the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) indicate also similar changes (-2.84 - +0.12% p.a.) for 2000-2010 and -0.53 - +0.72% for 1980-2010.
- S8453 - 10,194-15,082 pairs in DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6451 - Decreasing only in EE, increasing in the large populations of DK, FI and SE, stable or fluctuating in DE, FR, LT, NL, unknown in LV and PL. Overall trend of the breeding population is increasing in the short-term (2000-2012: 1.0136-1.0573 and stable in the long-term (1980-2012: 0.9951-1.0075; European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8454 - 556-918 pairs in BG, HU, RO, SI and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 17,341-34,490 pairs in RU, BY, HR, MK, RS&ME, TR and UA (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6452 - Between 1990 and 2000, it decreased in UA, RO, BG, TR, and was stable or fluctuating elsewhere (BirdLife International, 2004). It is still decreasing in BG and RO and fluctuating in HU, SI and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8455 - No more than 1,023 (2004) counted during IWC counts (Solokha, 2006).
- T6453 - O'Donnel and Fjeldsa (1997) suggests that it increased in the Caspian. Previous assessment was STA based on information from BirdLife International (2002). However, count totals are declining, but coverage is sparse and irregular to judge trends.
- S8456 - Unadjusted IWC count totals ranged between 115,663 (2012, with counts from Germany missing) and 162,353 individuals (2005) with an average of 140,540 individuals for the ten-year period of 2003-2012. However, totals adjusted for missing counts ranged between 144,716 (2003) and 193,947 individuals (2005). The adjusted figures show good agreement with the totals of the figures reported to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process, i.e. 179,380-195,372 individuals although they do not yet include numbers from CH, DK, EE, LT and SE. However, winter counts apparently miss a large number of birds because the estimated breeding numbers for AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE and the UK is 160,475-236,976 pairs from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reports. However, estimates for CH, CZ and NO were not yet available at the time of writing. Based on BirdLife International (2004), there are and additional 7,250-10,900 pairs in these countries. Thus, the total number of individuals in this population should be around 500,000-745,000.
- T6454 - The large long-term and the moderate medium-term increase shown in the IWC data (Nagy et al. 2014) contradicts the moderate decline reported by the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme for largely the same countries for 1990-2012 (EBCC et al., 2014). The IWC trends also contradict the results of the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process, which reported an overall decrease (0.9657-0.9916) for breeding birds for 2000-2012. However, the short-term trend is within the range given for wintering birds (0.9732-1.0117) and roughly agrees with the long-term trend (1.0101-1.0165). The possible explanation for this is that the population has rapidly increased between 2003 and 2005, but started slowly decreasing again after that. As the breeding trends are less sensitive to range shifts and weather related movements, the trend based on the breeding population is used to describe the overall trend in the population.
- S8457 - 18,900-35,800 pairs in SK, HU, RO and BG (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 113,422-176,950 pairs in RU (90%), BY, UA, MD, GE, AM, GR, MK, AL, RS&ME, BA and HR (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a population estimate of 397,000-638,000 individuals after rounding. Difference in estimate is caused by allocating FI, EE, LT, LV and PL to the NW & W European wintering population following the delineation on

the Critical Site Network Tool.

- T6455 - Decreased only in HR and TR, increased in BY and UA, stable or unknown in the rest of the breeding range (BirdLife International, 2004). Stable in SK, BG and SI, unknown in HU and RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8458 - The current population estimate is 10,000 individuals (O'Donnell & Fjelds , 1997). However, count totals in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 have exceeded this figure. The maximum was 19,073 in 2007. In 2009, 28,642 individuals were counted in IR along the Caspian coast (van Roomen & Amini, 2009). In the same year, further 998 individuals were reported from IQ. Based on the increased efforts during 2003-2005, 1,000 individuals can be assumed for each of KZ, UZ and TM and for 2,500-3,500 for AM and AZ (Solokha, 2006). (Jennings & Krupp, 2010) mentions it as a common winter visitor to the Gulf and over 1,000 individuals is reported from the Gulf of Salwah (SA). This suggests a population size of 30,000-35,000 individuals.
- T6456 - Trend analysis was possible only for the period of 2003 and 2012 because of high proportion of missing counts in earlier periods. Even the trend for this period shows artificially high increases and decreases as a result of high counts at certain sites and large proportion of missing counts. However, there is an overall decreasing trend across sites in both in Iran and Azerbaijan.
- P1433 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8598 - Several coordinated counts of >1,000, but counts have never reached 2,000
- T6592 - Increasing in Botswana, whilst IWC counts in 2000s are higher than in previous decades.
- P1432 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8459 - 1,530-2,230 pairs in IS, NO, and the UK (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6457 - Stable in NO, increasing on IS and decreasing in the UK (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8460 - 1,580-3,470 pairs in DE, EE, FI, LT, LV, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 1,500-3,000 pairs in RU (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6458 - Decreasing in the large population of FI, increasing in LT and SE, stable in DE, EE, unknown in LV (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and was unknown in RU (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8461 - Usually less than a hundred counted during IWC in the Caspian. However, Solokha (2006) reported 3,114 individuals in 2004 and 334 in 2005. Nevertheless, the estimate of O'Donnell & Fjelds  seem to be too high and a new estimate of category A, i.e. <10,000 seems to be more supported by data.
- T6459 - Count totals are decreasing in the Caspian (Wetlands International, unpublished IWC data).
- S8462 - Maximum IWC count total was 77,318 individuals in 1999. Total of wintering population estimates from BG, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT and RO is 23,082-35,948. However, 186,000 individuals at Lake Burdur, Turkey, is mentioned by (Koop & f r Feldornithologie, 2003), which indicates a larger population. 9,384-16,805 pairs estimated in AT, BE, BG, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 40,787-78,135 pairs in AL, BY, HR, CZ, MK, RU, RS, CH, UA (BirdLife International, 2004). C. 50-300 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014). This yields a total estimate of 150,000-285,000 based on breeding numbers.
- T6460 - The large short-term decrease based on IWC counts agrees with the overall large decrease (2000-2012: 0.9347-0.9579) calculated from the wintering population trend estimates in EU Member States mentioned below. However, an uncertain overall trend (2000-2012: 0.9687-1.0300, 1980-2012: 0.9890-1.0096) emerges from the breeding data (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8463 - Max. count was 20,106 in 2004 and up to 5,000 individuals are also in PK (Li et al., 2009) and several thousands may winter in the Gulf as proven by 2,500 beached birds during the Gulf War in 1990/1991 (Jennings, 2010).
- T6461 - Annual count totals have decreased rapidly since 2004 and this was also reflected in totals accounting for missing values. However, counts are mostly from Iran.
- S8599 - Based on July counts, especially from Walvis Bay, Namibia
- T6593 - Trend is most likely linked to seasonal rains; IWC data suggests an increase of 5.31% (+/-1.10) from 1991-2001, but fluctuating between 2003 and 2012.
- P1976 - This population includes the previous Black Sea/E med and Caspian breeding populations combined. (WPE2)
- S8508 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) report 4,866-5,555 pairs for GR, RO, RU, TR, UA, i.e. 14,600-16,700 individuals. However, this does not take account of the birds breeding in Central Asia. In the early 1990s, the total Western Palearctic population was estimated at 7,345-10,500 pairs, i.e. 22,000-31,500 individuals. Numbers of P. onocrotalus migrating through Israel was estimated at 70,000 individuals in the late 1980s (Leshem et al. 1996) and, on average, 37,000 between 1990-1999 (Alon et al. 2004, Israel Ornithological Centre, 2009). Therefore, a new estimate of 37,000 is proposed.
- T6505 - No evidence of decline during migration in the 1990s and 2000s (Alon 2004, Israel Ornithological Centre, 2009). European population overall stable or increasing (BirdLife International, 2004, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.).
- S8600 - pairs: 10,000 Senegal Delta, 4,000 PNBA, 6,000 elsewhere
- T6594 - Analysis of data from mid-winter counts suggest an increase both in the long- and the short-term (van Roomen et al., 2014). However, Dodman (2014) asserts that the population remained rather stable in the 2000s.
- P1975 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- P1974 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- T6622 - Collapse of breeding Lake Shalla
- S8509 - 2,918-3,595 pairs in BG, GR, RO, RU, TR and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 26-40 pairs from AL, RS&ME, and UA (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6506 - Overall increase (2000-2012: 1.0639-1.0943, 1980-2012: 1.0171-1.0252). Increasing in BG, GR, RU and TR, fluctuating in RO and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6624 - Wetlands International 2012. Trend 1991-2006: 0.0% p.a. ? Uncertain.
- S8211 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts
- S8642 - 13,080 pairs in Namibia, 122,383 pairs in South Africa.
- T6761 - Declined from c. 150,000 pairs in 2005/2006 to c. 135,000 pairs in 2010/2011-2012/2013. Significant long-term decline from 250,000 pairs in 1956/1957-1968/1969.
- T6245 - Trend remains unchanged due mainly to lack of substantive recent census information. However, the population is likely to be in significant long-term decline considering earlier decrease.
- T6466 - Bregnballe et al. (2014) reported a decline of 23% decline between two surveys in 2006 and 2012. European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) data suggests stable population trend during 2000-2012 (-0.16 - +0.13 p.a.) and a moderately increasing (+0.42-0.56% p.a.) one over 1980-2012.
- S8469 - Based on Bregnballe et al. (2014). European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) data for relevant countries add up to 494,000-529,000 individuals.
- T6467 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) suggest an increase of 2-4% p.a. increase for breeding birds during the period of 2000-2012, and 5% p.a. for the period of 1980-2012. IWC trend analysis of wintering birds suggests a large decline (-1.72 0.69% p.a.) during the period of 2003-2012 (Nagy et al. 2014) or stable/fluctuating trend (van Roomen et al. 2014) and a rapid increase in the long-term (Nagy et al. 2014, van Roomen et al. 2014).
- S8470 - Bregnballe et al. (2014). Alternative estimate based on data from European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) and complemented with data from BirdLife International (2004) for countries with missing data resulted in a higher estimate of 686,000-948,000 individuals.
- T6468 - Data from European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) suggest an increase of 0.27-1.09% p.a. for breeding birds during the period of 2000-2012, and moderate increase of 0.23-0.56% p.a. for the period of 1980-2012. IWC trend analysis of wintering birds (Nagy et al. (2014) suggests large increase (+3.77 0.94% p.a.) trend for the period of 2003-2012 and a rapid increase (+2.79 0.39% p.a.) for the period of 1992-2012. These data contradicts the large decline reported by Bregnballe et al. 2014 for the period of 2006-2012 based on two set of colony counts.
- S8471 - Average for Central Asia and the Caucasus: 18,363-57,947 (2003-2005, Solokha 2006), FYM for IR 63,641 (2009-2013), IQ: 13,636 (2010), SA: 10,725 (1993-1996).
- T6469 - Data is too sporadic for a large part of the range to draw conclusions.

- P1530 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- S8583 - 32,217 were counted in January 2014. This counted number was raised to an estimate of 40.000.
- T6590 - Trend analyses indicate unclear trend because of large scatter of data points, however suggestion of increase in recent years which is also confirmed by the population size estimates.
- P1529 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- T6625 - Possibly increasing in Kenya's Rift Valley (Wetlands International, unpublished IWC data)
- S8644 - NA (2005/6): 56,750 pairs, ZA (2012): 64,000 pairs AN (2013) 3,500 pairs = 120,000-140,000 pairs.
- P1537 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- P1536 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- S8645 - 4,300 pairs
- S8603 - Census of breeding colonies. Crawford (2007) indicates that DuToit et al. (2002) included 238 pairs from one island in error in their estimate of 2665 pairs (8700 birds). Wanless et al. (in prep.) accounted for 3,000 pairs after rounding (1,900 pairs in South Africa in 2013 and 1,200 pairs in Namibia in 2010).
- S8466 - 23,192-28,982 pairs in AT, BG, GR, HU, IT, RO, RU, SK, TR and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 2,568-3,072 pairs in AL, BA, HR, MK, MD, RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). Total of national estimates of wintering birds from BG, GR, IT, RO, SI, SK and TR is 17,834-34,708 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6464 - Increasing in every countries except UA where it fluctuates and SK, where trend is unknown. Overall trend is increasing both in the short-and the long-term (2000-2012: 1.0240-1.0469, 1980-2012: 1.0011-1.0058).
- S8467 - Kreuzberg-Mukhina (2008) estimated the Central Asian population at 15,000-25,000 pairs. Another 8,200-12,400 pairs in AM and AZ (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8246 - 4,000 pairs on Aldabra and 700-1,100 on Europa; widespread declines in the Indian Ocean.
- T6246 - New data inadequate to revise trend. On Aldabra populations fluctuate but seem stable. Significant long-term decline is possible based on historic data.
- T6247 - New data from Aldabra supports the current trend for the region. The largest colony of birds is found on Aldabra is currently considered stable.
- S8484 - Total number of breeding pairs is 115,654-236,871 pairs, i.e. 347,000-711,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Less than 300 birds breed in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6479 - Overall trend for breeding pairs 2000-2012: -0.89% - 0.52% p.a., 1980-2012: +1.75 - +2.25% (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1634 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E B Sea & W/SW Asia (bre)).
- S8485 - New estimates only available for EU Member States: 25,766-34,216 pairs in total (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Numbers for countries without updated data add up to 70,108-107,913 pairs (BirdLife International, 2004). Casual breeder in Egypt (Dodman, 2014). Thus the estimated total is 288,000-426,000 individuals.
- T6480 - Trend assessment is based on incomplete data for the population. Based on this partial information, breeding numbers were stable (-1.94% - +1.89% p.a., -0.56 - +0.68% p.a.) during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 respectively (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1635 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E B Sea & W/SW Asia (bre)).
- S8486 - Estimated by Scott (2002) as 25,000-1,000,000. However, count totals in the potential wintering range never exceeded 10,000 individuals and after accounting for missing counts from the network of sites 20,000 individuals (Wetlands International, unpublished IWC data). The new estimate takes into account the low coverage of the wintering range.
- S8604 - approx 50,000 in Southern Africa, up to 100,000 in Eastern Africa, up to 100,000 in Western Africa, and up to 50,000 in Central Africa
- P1672 - Often assigned to genus Casmerodius, occasionally Egretta.
- S8490 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) estimates 4,936-7,473 pairs in ES, FR, NL, IT, AT, SK, HU, RO, BG, PL. Lawicki (2014) accounted for an additional 6,546-12,750 pairs in BY, GR, UA, SR, HR, LT and LV. Possibly an additional 1,550-5,152 pairs in AL, MD, RU (50%), TR and UA based on BirdLife International (2004). This yields a total estimate of 13,032-25,375 pairs, i.e. 39,000-76,000 individuals. Possibly, some birds in the Volga delta belong to the Western Asia/South-west Asia population. European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep) reported 11,771-18,350 individuals wintering in ES, BE, NL, DE, IT, SI, BG, RO.
- T6485 - Breeding trends based on European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.): 2000-2012: 0.9930-1.0768, 1980-2012: 0.9972-1.0242. More pronounced increase in wintering numbers in Europe based on data from European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al., (in prep.): 2000-2012: 1.0383-1.0701, 19980-2012: 1.0267-1.0445. However, this could be the result of shift of the wintering range as a result of milder climate.
- T6486 - Significant long-term decline.
- T6630 - Range expansion into agricultural areas
- S8487 - 10,802-12,395 pairs in NL, DE, IT, FR, ES and PT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Less than 300 in North Africa (Dodman, 2014)
- T6482 - Massive, 70% decline reported from ES. 2003-2012: -5.82% - -6.13% p.a. decline. 1980-2012: +0.45% - +0.58% moderate increase (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1664 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Europe/SW Asia (breeding)).
- S8488 - Breeding population in PL, AT, SK, HU, SI, RO, BG at 1,815-3,287 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). In addition, based on BirdLife International (2004) we can assume another 19,855-31,360 pairs in CZ, HR, BA, AL, MK, GR, UA, RU, TR, GE, AM, AZ and RU. Kushlan and Hancock (2005) estimated the whole Eurasian population at 105,000 pairs. If this is correct, the current maximum estimate for this population seems unrealistic, considering that some 46,000 pairs are accounted for in Europe and several tens of thousands must be also present in East, South East and South Asia. Therefore a lower estimate of 135,000-180,000 individuals seem to be more realistic.
- T6483 - Apparently stable in HU, the small population in SK is declining by 20-40%. Fluctuating in RO, BG and SI (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), but no recent trend information from other countries with larger populations.
- S8649 - No new data to improve estimate; January data from W & E Africa not useable because of overlap with Palearctic populations.
- T6685 - IWC July data (Nagy et al. 2014) is too limited to base a trend on (Dodman, 2014).
- P1696 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S8228 - EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting data indicates that 71,770 - 84,190 pairs breed in ES, FR, IT and PT.
- T6230 - Data from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process suggests 29-71% decline in the short term due to 36% and 50-90% decline in ES and PT respectively which is not compensated by the large increase in the smaller populations of FR and IT.
- P1685 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- T6631 - IWC trend analysis indicates significant long-term decline since the mid-1990s (Nagy et al., 2014). This may reflect a genuine decline in the size of the population, but it could also indicate a shift in seasonal movements, noting that count data are limited to specific months of the year.
- P1694 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S8651 - Population probably numbers 'several million' (Dodman, 2014).
- P1695 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus Ardea.
- P1697 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S8229 - Total number of breeding pairs in FR, IT, ES and PT is 2,765-3,501 pairs according to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reports. C. 100 pairs in N. Africa (Dodman, 2014).

- T6231 - 52% increase based on the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting data.
- P1703 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- S8492 - New estimate for EU Member States is 3,072-6,577 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Complementary estimates for other countries from BirdLife International (2004) is 7,810-11,410. Thus the European population is estimated at 9,682-16,387 pairs, i.e. 32,600-54,000 individuals. In addition, over 600 breeding pairs in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6487 - Based on partially updated data, the population's growth rate was 2000-2012: -2.48 - + 2.54% p.a., 1980-2012: -0.83 - 0.79% (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, the RU and TR populations declined during 1990-2000 (BirdLife International, 2004) and, if continued, the overall trend can be declining. Therefore, the population is classified as one being in significant long-term decline.
- P1704 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- P1705 - Sometimes ascribed to ralloides.
- T6636 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8658 - No update to estimate in AEWA SSAP (Tyler 2013)
- T6638 - The population is suspected to be in decline owing to the effects of habitat conversion and degradation, and human disturbance. The likely rate of decline, however, has not been estimated (BirdLife International, 2014). Based on this, significant long-term decline maintained.
- T6686 - Has increased in the Lake Chad Basin between 1980s and 2008 (Trolliet in list, 2011), but there is insufficient data to draw conclusions for the whole population.
- P1601 - Population was omitted from WPE2.
- S8478 - Total of national breeding population estimates from BE, ES, Canary Islands, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, UK is 34,668-34,472 pairs, i.e. 102,000-103,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). 1500-3500 resident birds can be also added for NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6475 - Based on the breeding numbers, 9-16% decline in the last decade. However, the long-term trend from 1980 to 2012 still represents 81-89% increase (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8479 - The EU part of the population is estimated at 6.390-11,673 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). BirdLife International (2004) estimated the breeding population in other European range states at 13,138-16,629 pairs allocating 40% of the Russian populations to this population. Thus the European part of the population can be estimated at 19,528-28,302 pairs, i.e. 58,600-84,900 individuals. According to Dodman (2014), further 1000-2000 resident birds can be added for Egypt.
- T6476 - Based on the information from the EU Member States, the population appears to be stable both in the period of 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Annual rate of changes were -1.69 - +1.82%, and -0.17 - 0.55%. However, both the large RU and TR populations as well as some small ones in the former Yugoslavia have decreased during 1990-2000 (BirdLife International, 2004) and if this trend continued, the overall population trend can be declining.
- T6477 - Long-term trend is fluctuating, but the short-term one indicates large decrease.
- P1619 - Sometimes treated as separate species, Egretta dimorpha.
- S8605 - An earlier figure of 10,000 was erroneously used based on the same reference.
- T6639 - Trend analyses based on IWC July data suggest a significant increase, however data are rather limited to a few key countries.
- P1610 - Sometimes assigned to Egretta garzetta schistacea.
- S8481 - Jennings 2010. 69 pairs in Yemen. Aerial survey in Febr 1993 found 422 birds along the Red Sea coast between Jizan and Gulf of Aquaba.
- P1611 - Sometimes assigned to Egretta garzetta schistacea. Sometimes assigned to asha.
- S8482 - Jennings 2010 estimated 2,675-3,175 pairs for the Gulf coast of Arabia. Etezadifar et al (2010) estimated 400 pairs for Iran.
- P1609 - This form and schistacea sometimes treated as separate species, Western Reef Heron. Sometimes assigned to Egretta garzetta.
- S8606 - Review of more recent data, including 2013 and 2014 counts
- T6599 - Based on mid-winter counts, large increase both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014). However, Dodman (2014) thinks that the population is stable, due to the relative isolation of breeding colonies, some of which occur in protected areas, the extensive availability of suitable habitat and the egret's dependence on these habitats, preventing its expansion into other areas. However, this argument does not account for potentially increasing carrying capacity.
- T6241 - Population on Ascension Island seems to be stable and data is insufficient to estimate trend on St. Helena.
- S8242 - C. 2000 pairs on the Arabian Peninsula and some 200 pairs in Eritrea.
- T6242 - No new population trend estimate is available for this sub-species, however populations are under threat in the Persian Gulf.
- T6243 - 30% population increase.
- T6244 - New data inadequate to revise trend. Current trend supported by population estimates in the Seychelles considered stable. On Mauritius some populations are increasing and others are stable, more surveys are needed.
- P1762 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/NW Africa (breeding)).
- S8231 - Total of national breeding population estimates for BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, NL, PT under the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process was 14,836-15,596 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Dodman (2014) estimated that 500-1500 pairs may breed in NW Africa.
- T6233 - The European part of the population has declined by 50-53% over the last decade according to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process.
- P1769 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/NW Africa (breeding)).
- S8494 - New estimates for BG, CY, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK, which adds up to 10,156-16,930 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Breeding population estimates for AL, BY, BA, HR, GR, MK, MD, RU, RS, ME, TR and UA add up to 29,589-42,242 pairs (BirdLife International, 2004). Together this suggests a population of 39,745-59,172 pairs, i.e. 119,000-178,000 individuals. In addition, less than 1000 birds in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6489 - The overall trend of populations in BG, CY, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK is apparently stable both in the short (2000-2012) and long-term (1980-2012, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Although updated trend information is not yet available for the majority of the population, during the 1990-2000 period the trend was stable or increasing in all countries except HR, BA and AL (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8607 - Widespread, with breeding colonies across sub-Saharan Africa
- T6601 - No evidence of decline; some range expansion; adaptable and colonises habitats adapted by man
- P1855 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe (breeding)).
- S8232 - The total of the national breeding population estimates for BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL, PT, SE, UK based on the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process is 2,375-3,013 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.). Less than 20 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6234 - The European part of the population increased by 13-20% in the short-term based on the trend information provided in the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process. In the long-term (30 years) the population increased by 31-35%.
- P1856 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe (breeding)).
- S8498 - National estimates from SK, AT, IT, SI, HU, BG, RO add up to 8,587-15,530 from these countries (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). According to the estimates of BirdLife International (2004), an additional 20,625-34,730 pairs bred in BY, HR, SR, ME, BA, AL, GR, UA, TR and RU (assuming that 70% of that national estimate belongs to this population) in the 1990s. This suggests a total population estimates of 29,212-50,260 pairs, i.e. 87,600-150,800 individuals.

- T6493 - The overall trend in SK, AT, IT, SI, HU, BG, RO was stable both during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, no new trend information is available for the majority of this population. Significant long-term decline is retained based on long-term population decline.
- S8608 - Fragmented population, only low numbers assumed from any site.
- T6602 - Fragmented population, habitat loss in many areas
- P1814 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Northern Africa (bre)).
- S8496 - The total of the national breeding population estimates for BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, LU, NL and PT is 6,227-8253 pairs, i.e. 18,700-24,800 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). 100-200 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6491 - Overall growth rate of the population during the period of 2000-2012 was 0.21-0.36% p.a. and -0.16 - -1.16% during 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- P1815 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Northern Africa (bre)).
- S8497 - The total breeding population in AT, BG, CZ, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SI, SK is estimated at 17,091-27,919 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Based on BirdLife International (2004), an additional 40,041-90,872 pairs can be found in AL, BY, GR, MK, MT, MD, RU, RS, ME, TR, and UA. Further 1000 pairs in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6492 - Based on the trend information available for AT, BG, CZ, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SI, SK, the population remained stable during both 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 in these countries (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, BirdLife International (2004) reported possible decline from TR and HR. Therefore, the declining trend is retained until further evidence becomes available to the contrary.
- S8666 - Max in WPE5 was erroneously low cf reference; increased again when reviewing newer literature & recent IWC counts for West Africa.
- T6647 - No new information to suggest decline (except one decline noted in Congo).
- S8667 - No recent data to suggest change.
- T6648 - Threatened in several places; no recent records of huge flocks achieved in 1970s / 1980s.
- S8510 - The total of nations population estimates is 1,197-1,277 pairs assuming that 30% of Czech, 50% of German and 10% Polish birds follow the western migration route (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- T6507 - Overall large increase both during 2000-2012: 2.08-2.70% p.a. and 1980-2012: 1.64-1.88% p.a. (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8511 - The total for CZ (70%), PL (90%), DE (50%), AT, BG, EE, HU, LT, LV, RO, SE, SI, SK is 4,650-6,177 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). In addition, 3,287-5,338 pairs can breed in AL, AM, AZ, BY, BA, HR, GR, MK, MD, RS, ME, TR, UA and RU (BirdLife International, 2004). This suggests that the total Central and Eastern European population is 7,937-11,515 pairs, i.e. 23,900-34,600 individuals (with some provision for BA and GE).
- T6508 - Based on data from CZ, PL, DE, AT, BG, EE, HU, LT, LV, RO, SE, SI, SK, the population is stable or increasing in most countries except SK and LV. The overall trend is stable both during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8668 - Review of more recent references does not merit change in estimate.
- S8669 - Same estimate retained after review of newer information, including from post-breeding estimate from Niger.
- T6650 - Dowsett et al. (2008) consider it to be as numerous now as in the past in Zambia.
- S8609 - Based on regional estimates across Africa
- T6603 - No widespread threats noted; only potential increase observed in South Africa, where population very small.
- S8512 - The total of nations population estimates is 46,859-49,715 pairs, i.e. 141,000-149,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- T6509 - Overall large increase (4% and 3%) during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 respectively (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8513 - The total reported to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process from BG, DK, DE, CZ, AT, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SE, SI and SK is 105,506-112,144 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). In addition, 62,160-95,320 pairs breed in BY, BA, HR, GR, MK, MD, RU, RS, ME, TR, UA according to BirdLife International (2004). This results in a total population estimate of 503,000-622,000 individual estimate.
- T6510 - Based on data from AT, CZ, DK, DE, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SE, SI & SK, the population is stable or increasing in most countries except AT and DK. The overall trend is stable both during 2000-2012 and 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- T6511 - No recent information is available.
- T6651 - Fluctuating trend of a small population, but overall seems to be stable.
- T6652 - Increased breeding range in Uganda.
- T6646 - Declines noted in some range states; situation unclear in South Sudan, but high potential there for increasing threat status.
- T6502 - Khaleghizadeh (2011) reports increasing frequency of observations in Iran.
- S8610 - 350 (Franchimont et al. 2010); 443 post breeding in 2013. 113 breeding pairs laid eggs in 2013 (C. Bowden, in litt. 2014 based on information from Souss-Massa National Park, Oubrou & El Bekkay, 2014). A range is given to cater for inter-annual fluctuations and allow for potential winter mortality since 2013 post breeding figure.
- T6500 - Major past declines, but trend in last 5-10 years has been overall increasing (eg 227 in WPE5) despite some fluctuations.
- S8504 - 4 birds present on Ethiopian wintering site in January, but only one individual returned to the Syrian breeding site for the second consecutive year (Bowden, in litt.).
- T6501 - Significant long-term decline.
- S8502 - The total for BG, ES, FR, HU, IT and RO is 6,183-7,253 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). In addition, 8,714-11,679 pairs breed in HR, MK, MD, RU, RS and UA according to BirdLife International (2004). This results in a total population estimate of 44,700-56,800 individuals estimate.
- T6497 - Significant long-term decline based on continued decline (Tucker & Heath, 1994, BirdLife International, 2004). Reliable new trend data is only available from FR and BG. From other countries there is either no short-term trend data or the population is fluctuating (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8611 - Recent analysis that discounts the extremely high estimate of Range Ecology Survey (1983) from the Sudd.
- T6604 - Hockey et al. (2005). Has been steadily increasing in Southern Africa for decades; in need of up-to-date confirmation however.
- S8233 - The total of national breeding population estimates from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process is 4,664-5,485 pairs. Based on data from 2012, Overdijk et al. 2013 gives the figure of 4,729-6,301 pairs in 102 colonies. The latter was adopted here considering that it is more recent and provided by a specialist network. Van Roemen et al. (2014) accounted for 18,310 individuals based on winter counts in Europe and West Africa after deducting numbers for P.I. balsaci. Considering that immature birds remain in Africa until they reach breeding age and the on-going population growth, it is likely that the population size is closer to the upper limit than to the lower one.
- T6235 - Based on the national trend data for breeding populations provided under the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process, the population has increased by 49-79% over the last decade and by 167-173% over the last 3 decades. Van Roemen et al. (2014) have also shown large increase both in the long- and the short-term based on mid-winter counts.
- P1963 - Often included in nominate.
- S8234 - Based on questionnaire survey in 2007.
- S8506 - Overdijk et al. (2014) reports 1,482-2,374 pairs for the subpopulation following the Adriatic flyway and 1,268-1,793 pairs for the East Mediterranean subpopulation (without Moldova and Ukraine), i.e. a total of 2,750-4,167 pairs.
- T6503 - The population is increasing in AT, HU and IT, but declining or has unknown trend in other countries of its breeding range.

- S8507 - Triplet et al (2008) accounted for 894-1357 pairs. However, Dodman (2014) considered that the estimate for Eritrea is too low and that broader range is needed to accommodate unknown/outdated numbers from e.g. Sudan and Somalia.
- T6504 - Overview in Shobrak et al. (2003). Decline reported from EG and DJ to Triplet et al. (2008).
- S8584 - 750 pairs multiplied by 3.
- T6577 - Steady decrease from 1600 pairs in 1996 towards 750 pairs in 2012. Based on this rapid decline, the population is considered to be in significant long-term decline.
- S8612 - Review of information and data from across continent
- T6605 - Increases and range expansion in some areas (Uganda / South Africa) but widespread increase not clear. No indication, however, of decline.
- P1872 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- S8500 - A total of 37,829 pairs bred in ES, FR, IT in 2014 (). Over 11,000 pairs bred also in North Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6495 - The population is increasing in IT and stable or fluctuating in ES and FR during 2000-2012, increased between 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- P1873 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- S8501 - IWC count results from TR, GR and CY (Wetlands International, 2014). Further 10,000-20,000 wintering in Egypt (Dodman, 2014).
- T6496 - BirdLife International (2004) suggested a stable population, but IWC count totals have increased in recent years.
- P1869 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- S8613 - >100000 in Jan counts 2005; IWC: >75000 in 2005, ca. 50000 in 2006. Some sites always missing from surveys.
- T6606 - Nagy et al. (2014) shows marked decrease since 2004. However, Dodman (2014) found no evidence of decline in the longer term.
- P1870 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- S8614 - Regular counts of >90,000; up to ca. 150,000. ca. 17000 pairs at Sua Pan in 2008
- T6607 - Decline of 40% from 1975-1995 (Hockey et al. 2005). However, marked increase in IWC counts in 2000s compared to previous decades. Recent trend is statistically uncertain/fluctuating (Nagy et al. 2014) despite relatively good coverage.
- P1871 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- T6653 - Breeding numbers vary between years, but general increase noted: pairs at PNBA 9000 in 2001, 13,000-16600 in 2005, 11,500 in 2007; clear indications of mixing of this population with birds of Spanish origin.
- P1874 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife. (WPE4)
- S8615 - 2008: breeding at 3 sites ca. 170,000 birds (Sua, Etosha, Kamfers); IWC data up to 130,000 (2007).
- T6608 - Apparent decrease of 27% between mid-1970s & 1994. However, increases since then, and new breeding site (Kamfers).
- P1882 - Often placed in genus *Phoeniconaias*.
- T6654 - Trend based on mid-winter counts show increase (van Roomen et al. 2014), but Dodman (2014) cautions that coverage is insufficient.
- S8674 - No new data that suggests need to change.
- T6655 - Recent trend based on IWC data is uncertain/fluctuating (Nagy et al, 2014).
- P1340 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE4)
- S8676 - The population estimate was reduced based on Trollet, B. In litt. (2011), but over 10,000 in Senegal Delta area in Jan 2014, and 31,694 in northern Nigeria (31,605 at Gashua/Gwayo) in July 2007, whilst there were also 3,920 at Lac Oursi, Burkina Faso in January 2007.
- T6657 - Trollet et al. (2008) found only 9,000 individuals on the main Sahelian wetlands in 2007. However, Dodman (2014) notes that over 30,000 were counted in Nigeria and c. 4,000 in Burkina Faso in the same year.
- P1341 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE4)
- S8677 - Patchy IWC data does not permit to improve the estimate of this rather nomadic species.
- P1352 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8616 - Numbers clearly more than previous lower estimate of 100,000. This figure is based on 300,000 - 400,000 for Eastern Africa, up to 100,000 in eastern Central Africa and 200,000 - 300,000 in Southern Africa.
- P1351 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8678 - Trollet, B. In litt. 2011.. Numbers counted simultaneously in West Africa exceeded 400,000 in 2008.
- T6659 - IWC data confirms large increase up to 2001. However, uncertain/fluctuating trend in recent years (Nagy et al., 2014).
- S8679 - No IWC records.
- S8680 - IWC counts may reach ca. 1,000 for whole range. No significant new information for this rather thinly-spread species.
- P1468 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8235 - Total of national breeding population estimates for AT, BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI, SK in the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process is 55,336-77,445 pairs. Estimates for the wintering season was 166,536-197,256 individuals with some countries holding significant wintering populations (e.g. SE) not included. Annual IWC count totals between 2003 and 2012 ranged between 97,374 (2012) and 180,992 (2009).
- T6236 - Trend 2003-2012: +0.27±0.23% p.a. and for 1988-2012: 2.05±0.07% p.a. increase (Nagy et al., 2014). Short-term trend according to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting for breeding populations is 8-12% increase, and for wintering populations 7-8% increase. Long-trend for breeding populations 59-148% increase and for wintering birds: 14-32% increase.
- S8464 - Counts up to 2006 are comparable to those numbers with a five year mean of 20,089 birds between 2006 and 2010. The total of national estimates of wintering birds is 6,626-28,461 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 11,450-17,000 pairs breed in BG, GR, RO, RU (70%), TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 100-160 pairs can be also in MK, MD, RS&ME and AL (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimated 34,650-51,480 individuals based on breeding numbers, which agrees well with the estimate based on wintering numbers.
- T6462 - Trends in breeding numbers: 2000-2012: 0.9872-1.0177, 1980-2000: 0.9956-1.0080 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Trend analysis based on IWC data indicates uncertain/fluctuating trend in the short-term and large decrease in the long one (Nagy et al., 2014).
- S8465 - This estimate is based on a census made throughout the USSR in 1987 (Scott & Rose, 1996). However, the maximum count total during IWC was only 42,188 individuals in 2003 and recent 5-year-mean was as little as 4,699 individuals, probably due to reduced efforts.
- T6463 - Scott & Rose (1996) reported a large increase. However, there is no information about the current status of the population.
- P1552 - Sometimes ascribed to "islandicus".
- T6237 - Continued increase since 1995. See details in Hall et al. 2012.
- S8474 - The average annual IWC count total was 39,423 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. With adjustments for missing counts, it almost reached 50,000 individuals. However, a large proportion of the population is not counted during the IWC because they occur on agricultural fields (Laubek et al., 1999). The International Swan Census in 2005 found 78,057 individuals and based on this Wahl & Degen (2009) estimated the population size at 89,900-90,000 individuals. The national estimates for wintering birds from AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, FR, NL, PL and SE add up to 64,257-87,666 individuals and 13,921-19,101 pairs breed in FI, SE, DE, EE, LT, LV, PL and HU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This yields an estimate of 41,800-57,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.; BirdLife International et al, in prep.), but this does not include a significant part of the population that breeds in RU.

- BirdLife Finland estimated that 70,000 individuals staged in autumn 2014 in Finland based on 57,600 individuals counted (Lehikoinen in litt., 2014)
- T6471 - Trend based on analysis of IWC data is 1.0298 ± 0.0015 for 1988-2012 and 1.0222 ± 0.0053 for 2003-2012 (Nagy et al., 2014). The large increase is also apparent in the overall trend derived from the national trend estimates for the wintering birds (2000-2012: 0.9941-1.0171, 1980-2012: 1.0207-1.0334) and for the breeding birds as well (2000-2012: 1.0363-1.0738, 1980-2012: 1.0661-1.0802; European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.; BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8475 - 5-year-mean of IWC counts at site level add up to is 13,953 for the period of 2008-2012. Annual count totals between 1,773 and 6,443 individuals during the same period.
 - T6472 - Apparent strong increase in count totals adjusted for missing counts, but count totals decreased due to decreasing coverage in the northern Black Sea.
 - S8476 - See Scott & Rose (1996) for details. 16,255 individuals in January 2013.
 - P1612 - Considered separate from *Cygnus columbianus*, following Birdlife 2012 review.
 - S8237 - Count total 18,055
 - T6238 - 2003-2012: $5.1 \pm 1.13\%$ p.a. decline. 1988-2012: $4.4 \pm 0.26\%$ p.a. decline. Significant long-term decline.
 - P1613 - Considered separate from *Cygnus columbianus*, following Birdlife 2012 review.
 - T6268 - Ellermaa et al. 2010. Long-term trend Stable; Trend 1989-2009: $+4.4\%$ p a.
 - P1800 - Johanseni no longer considered valid in WPE4. Separate population of *fabalis* considered to winter in Central Asia, although *A. f. johanseni* is still recognised by Clements 6th edition (version 6.9 incl. 2014 revisions), Howard and Moore 4th edition and IOC World Bird Names, version 4.04.
 - S8270 - Practically disappeared as winter visitor in Kyrgyzstan, no large numbers reported since mid 2000s.
 - S8495 - Heinicke (2013) estimated the numbers at 40,000-45,000 based on data from 2011. However, Fox (in litt.) suggests that 2011 was an exceptional year with many geese missed through hard weather movements and he accounts for 2,500-3,000 in the western unit, 40,000-50,000 wintering in S Sweden/SE Denmark and 12,000-23,000 in Germany/Poland.
 - S8238 - 5-year mean: 73,920 individuals, min. 63,000 in 2009/2010 season, max. 81,600 in 2012/13 season.
 - T6239 - Continued increase since the 1970s which has accelerated since the early 2000s.
 - S8261 - This represents the highest ever count (Mitchell, 2014). Minimum: 260,325 individuals in 2011, but this is considered to be an underestimate (Mitchell, 2013).
 - S8239 - Average of census data from the period of 2008-2012 collected by Koffijberg & van Winden (2014). Min. 999,721 in 2010, max. 1,135,316 in 2011.
 - T6240 - Nagy et al. (2014) indicated uncertain/fluctuating trend based on IWC data, but Koffijberg & van Winden (2014) showed continued increase.
 - S8240 - National count totals (representing incomplete minimum estimates) for years 2010-2013 were 105,676, 248,042, 33,929 and 245,069 individuals for BG, CY, GR, IR, JD, RO, RU, SY, UA and TR.
 - T6255 - Uncertain trend due to high proportion of imputed values in 15 years out of the last 25 years.
 - S8254 - Historical mid-winter count maximum in January 2013 (Wetlands International, 2014).
 - T6254 - Trend 1988-2012: $+9.66\%$ p.a., 2003-2012: 5.24% p.a. (Nagy et al., 2014). Trend 1958-2009: $+7.7\%$ p.a. Trend 1995-2009: $+2.9\%$ p.a. (Fox et al., 2011).
 - S8255 - Fox et al (2010) stated that there is no sufficient data to estimate the numbers of this population. However, we retain Scott & Rose estimate because IWC and other data indicate that this might be still a valid estimate. The IWC count totals were 12,055 and 7,655 in 2003 and 2004, but count coverage is extremely low and biased with very little information from Central Asia.
 - T6256 - Fairly sporadic IWC data indicate that the decline of this population continues. Numbers counted at the Gyzylagach Nature Reserve, Azerbaijan, gradually decreased from 11,952 in 2003 to 0 in 2010-2012. At Lake Aggyol, Azerbaijan, numbers decreased from 1,450 in 2004 to 900 in 2012. National totals for Iran decreased from 2,008 in 2001 to 287 in 2012.
 - S8256 - 20,797 individuals in spring 2014. Max. of the period of 2010-2014 was 25,765 in spring 2011.
 - T6257 - Significant long-term decline predicted based on rate of change.
 - P2446 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian. This population was separated into three populations following Jones et al. (2008) into the following populations: - Fennoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean: not including the supplemented/reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands - W Siberia/Caspian & SW Asian - Supplemented/Reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands
 - P1879 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian. This population was separated into three populations following Jones et al. (2008) into the following populations: - Fennoscandia/Eastern Mediterranean: not including the supplemented/reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands - W Siberia/Caspian & SW Asian - Supplemented/Reintroduced population in Swedish Lapland/Netherlands
 - S8253 - The total of breeding numbers is 85,176-117,188 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), i.e. 577,115-1,110,725 individuals using a multiplier factor of 3.85 (Schekkerman, 2012) to convert pairs into total individuals. Koffijberg (in litt., 2014) using a partly different dataset has estimated 692,162-1,168,407 individuals. The average of IWC counts from regularly counted sites 526,673 individuals was in the period of 2008-2012. After accounting for missing counts the average total was 897,898 individuals. This agrees well with the totals of national estimates of wintering birds which add up to 649,782-904,739 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - T6253 - Analysis of trends based on IWC data indicate large increase both in the long- (1988-2012) and in the short-term (2003-2012): $+9.66 \pm 0.33\%$ and $+5.24 \pm 0.63\%$ respectively (Nagy et al., 2014). Overall trends derived from national trend estimates for breeding birds (1980-2012: 1.0468-1.0712, 2000-2012: 1.0646-1.1099) and for wintering ones (1980-2012: 1.0479-1.0512, 2000-2012: 1.0556-1.1007) show similar pattern (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8257 - Rounded average for the period of 2009-2013. 5-year minimum: 88,577 individuals in 2013, 5-year maximum: 119,915 individuals in 2011 (Mitchell, 2014).
 - T6258 - Although decreased in 2013 and 2012, the overall trend is still increasing.
 - S8258 - Minimum estimate based on IWC Count totals in 2009 (61,848) and 2011 (59,284 individuals).
 - T6259 - Trend 1988-2012: $+5.66\%$ p.a., 2003-2012: $+1.19\%$.
 - T6260 - Trend 1988-2012: -17.7% decline. Longer term trend (1988-2012) is uncertain due to large number of missing counts. Trend is mainly driven by the declines in Iran.
 - S8200 - This figure is based on the latest full international census which is repeated at approximately five-yearly intervals.
 - S8201 - Maximum number in 2013/14. 5-year minimum was 31,000 individuals in 2012/13.
 - S8262 - Estimate of 2007/08 multiplied by annual growth rate of 5-8%, confirmed by counts in core wintering area in The Netherlands, see Hornman et al. 2013.
 - T6262 - Based on mid-winter counts, large increase both in the long- and in the short-term (van Roomen et al., 2014, Nagy et al. 2014).
 - S8197 - Annual population estimate exceeded 250,000 only once, in January 2006, when it reached 280,000.
 - S8198 - Average for the period of 2009-2013. 5-year minimum: 6,800 in 2012, 5-year maximum: 8,450 in 2010.
 - T6205 - Numbers are decreasing since 2011/12 (Clausen et al. 2014) in relation to poor breeding success, but overall trend for the last 10 year is still positive.
 - S8199 - Average of 2009/2010 to 2013/14 seasons. 5-year minimum: 34,734 individuals in 2013/14, 5-year maximum: 48,002 individuals in 2011/12.
 - T6206 - Continued increase since 1993 except 2013/14.
 - S8206 - The population estimate is revised based on an autumn count in 2010 in Northern Kazakhstan (Rozenfeld 2011) and a similar winter count in 2013 (AEWA International Working Group for the Red-breasted Goose, 2013).
 - T6211 - Cranswick et al. (2012) states: "Counted totals declined dramatically after 2000 (e.g. to just 23,000 in 2001/02). Whilst these, and subsequent counts, provide strong evidence for a large decrease following 2000, it is unlikely that the decline was as severe as the numbers suggest and these dramatic figures may, in part, be due to surveying effort. During mild winters, some birds remain farther east in the flyway, where surveys are less comprehensive. Large numbers have been recorded at Manych-Gudilo, Russia, during ad hoc surveys in recent winters, and it is suspected that other birds may winter at, as yet, unknown sites. Total counts of 40,800 in spring 2008 (primarily as a result of a large count in Kalmykia) and 44,300 the following winter lend further weight to the suggestion that counts in the mid 2000s were incomplete because birds wintered away from the traditionally surveyed sites".

- T6662 - Recent declines in South Africa IWC (since 2010), but limited information from other parts of the range.
- S8520 - BirdLife International (2004) reported 14,425-23,385 pairs from AL, BG, GR, RO, RU (50%), TR and UA, ie. 43,000-70,000 individuals only in the European part of the range. This is a much higher number than estimated by Monval & Pirot (1989). However, count totals in TR show substantial increase since the early 1990s with count totals reaching 10,849 individuals in 2011 and 20,289 individuals in 2012 and 16,899 individuals in 2013.
- S8521 - Site coverage is highly inconsistent in this region. Sum of site level 5-year means of IWC count was 24,519 individuals for 2008-2012, but maximum of the annual count totals was only 12,629 individuals in 2012. A higher count of 13,839 individuals came from 2013.
- T6517 - IWC trend analysis resulted in and uncertain (0.9546 ± 0.0318) trend for 2003-2012, but showing significant long-term decline (0.9426 ± 0.093) for the period of 1998-2013. However, results should be treated with caution because of high level of imputing for missing counts (Nagy et al., 2014).
- S8681 - Review of more recent info supports estimate of 2002.
- S8682 - lack of new qualitative data or published reports to consider change in light of suspected decline as reflected by IWC data.
- T6663 - IWC data (TRIM) suggest decline of 10.4% 2003-20012; significant increases in past with range expansion. Significant long-term decline.
- S8263 - National estimates of breeding populations add up to 41,471-54,110 pairs (i.e. 124,413-162,330 individuals) in BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, UK and adding 10% of the Russian breeding population. The total of national wintering numbers reported in the same processes from the same countries add up to 303,039-310,338 individuals. However, this probably represents some double counting as national count totals from the period of 2000 and 2012 ranged between only 180,208 (2010) and 278,323 (2004) with a five-year mean of 207,181 individuals for the period of 2008-2012. Allowing for missing counts through imputing, the five year mean for the same period is 251,155 individuals. With rounding this leads to the current estimate of 250,000 individuals.
- T6263 - IWC trend analysis (Nagy et al. 2014) suggest stable or moderately declining population trend (1988-2012: -0.19% p.a., 2003-2012: -0.87% p.a.). This is consistent with the declining trend reported from the UK and with the decline from the mid-90s in the Wadden Sea and also with the stable/fluctuating trend with a statistically not significant tendency towards decline found by van Roomen et al. (2014) However, it contradicts the 13-14% short-term increase reported for the breeding numbers (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8522 - IWC count totals have ranged between 39,922 and 99,409 individuals between 2002 and 2012. The sum of the FYM at site level was 104,618 individuals for the period of 2008-2012. Accounting for missing counts, the population is likely to be around 150,000 individuals. However, 7,622-11,889 pairs in RU, BG, RO, GR, HU, SK, AT, SI, IT, ES, PT, BY (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 2,004-2,908 pairs in UA, TR, AL, RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total breeding population estimate of 28,800-44,400 individuals. Total of national wintering population estimates is 39,963-70,752 individuals for the EU Member States only (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6518 - The large increase shown by the IWC counts (Nagy et al., 2014) agree with the overall trends emerging from the national wintering population estimates from the EU Member States (2000-2012: 1.0351-1.0517, 1980-2012: 1.0157-1.0215, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, trend direction of the breeding population is less clear (2000-2012: 0.9910-1.0208, 1980-2012: 0.9996-1.0041, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8523 - The current estimate is based on Perennou et al. (1994) using data up to 1991. Large counts of 73,947 (1995), 78,138 (1996) and even 157,594 individuals (1999) continued in the 1990s. There is a marked decline even in the count totals adjusted for missing counts after 2005. The sum of the site-level 5-year-means for the period of 2008-2012 was 31,391 individuals. 30,369 individuals were also counted in 2013. However, counts are concentrated in IR, IQ and AZ and thousands of birds might be missed. Therefore, the revised estimate is 30,000-50,000 individuals.
- T6519 - Counts are from 15 countries of the region, but regular count data are available only from IR and AZ. Thus the trend might be sensitive to unrecorded range shift and cold weather movements. High peaks are probably the results of the latter. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the population thought to be in significant long-term decline.
- T6664 - Decline of ca. 18% in core area of Inner Niger Delta, this being a key site for this species. Trends elsewhere in region not available.
- T6665 - Hockey et al. (2005) consider not threatened and suggest stable. However, trend analysis based on IWC data shows decrease from 2002 (Nagy et al., 2014).
- P2129 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S8717 - Trolliet, B. In litt. 2012. Suggests that population maximum should be revised to 40,000 or even more likely to 20,000 individuals.
- T6666 - Zwarts et al. (2009): decline of ca. 40% in core part of Inner Niger Delta. This supports Trolliet's view (in litt., 2011). However, more recent trend is unclear.
- P2130 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S8683 - Numbers in IWC are well below the minimum of the range, whilst past estimates have taken account of count maxima in both Eastern and Southern Africa, whereas this is a trans-equatorial migrant.
- T6667 - Past increases in Southern Africa due to dams. Limited trend information across the range.
- S8617 - Minimum raised on basis of records suggesting >500 in far west, >500 in Chad basin, >500 in Central Africa forest block and >500 elsewhere.
- T6609 - General increase in the Senegal Delta, where it was only rarely recorded in the past. Although uncertain/fluctuating in the long-term, IWC data shows strong increase since 2003.
- S8618 - Generally only local in Eastern Africa, rare in South Africa, with the only high records from floodplain systems in Botswana and Zambia.
- T6610 - A gradual decline is likely given the general threats to extensive floodplain systems.
- S8264 - The total of national wintering population estimates from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process adds up to 1.7-2 million birds. However, these estimates cover slightly different periods and some double counting. Recent IWC count totals are lower than in the mid-90s to mid-2000s. The count totals varied between 1. million and 1.4 million individuals. With imputing, that equals to 1.3-1.5 million individuals. As this is only slightly less than the earlier estimate of 1.5 million bird, that estimate was retained.
- T6264 - Trend 1998-2012: +0.9% p.a., 2003-2012: -3.0% p.a. decline (Nagy et al. 2014). This is consistent with the results of national population trends in the UK and the NL, which holds c. 3/4 of the population (Austin et al. 2014, Horman et al. 2012). At the same time there is no evidence of simultaneous increases at the equally well monitored countries such as DE, DK or SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Further support to the genuine decline is that significant decline in the proportion of young birds was reported (Christensen & Fox, 2013).
- S8527 - The current estimate of 300,000 individuals adopted in WPE3 based on 1995 and 1996 IWC counts is incorrect. Count totals during period of 1991 to 2010 have exceeded this number in 15 out of 20 years. Incomplete national totals from Europe in the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 report add up 271,309-344,673 individuals. Most of these estimates are based on January counts only, which limits the chance of double counts although not eliminate it completely. In addition, TR supports an additional 20-30 thousands individuals, GR another 50 thousands and 37,307 (2013) and 44,493 (2010) individuals were reported from North Africa. However, this might be an underestimate, because 27,956 individuals was counted in Egypt in 1989/90 (Meininger & Atta, 1994). This means that the population could consist of 422,000-506,000 individuals based on counted numbers.
- T6523 - IWC trend information shows large decline during the period of 2003-2012 following a stable period, thus the long-term (1988-2012) trend is also classified as moderate decline (Nagy et al., 2014). There is a large difference between the real counts and the totals with imputed missing values, which indicates less consistent site coverage for this population. The overall trend obtained through the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reports indicate an increasing trend in each EU MS except BG for both periods (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) and this contradicts the results of the IWC trend analysis.
- S8528 - Perennou et al. (1994) estimates the size of this population to be 250,000 individual based on IWC counts ranging from 111,000 to 210,000, but this estimate relies heavily on data from the 1970s as Scott and Rose (1996) pointed out. The latter authors considered it unlikely that more than 200,000 individuals are in West Asia. However, extensive surveys in 2003 and 2004 around the Caspian Sea (Solokha, 2006) produced a total count of 138,302 and 126,702 individuals. Surveys in Arabia resulted never more than 1,500 birds in the period of 1990-1996. Scott and Rose (1996) assumed that some 5,000-20,000 birds winter in Sudan and 10,000-40,000 birds in Ethiopia (Wetlands International, 2014). The 8,500 birds counted in Sudan suggests that the former might be correct. However, in Ethiopia the maximum annual count is less than 1,800 individuals despite a fairly good coverage of key sites. However, Ash & Atkinson (2009) describes the species as very common in Ethiopia and mentions of concentrations of 2500-4000 individuals. Therefore, Dodman (2014) estimates that there could be still 20,000-35,000 individuals in NE Africa. Considering also its rapid decline, it is very unlikely that the population size currently exceeds

- 160,000-180,000 birds.
- T6524 - Results of the IWC for this population highly depends on survey intensity and results of the trend analysis contain only a low proportion of real counts during the assessment period. This is mainly caused by sporadic access and counts in the Gizilgach Bay, a main wintering area in Azerbaijan that alone supports 44,800-51,800 individuals when counted properly. However, a clear declining trend can be detected at all but one of the 18 sites in Iran that holds the largest numbers in the country.
 - S8524 - The current population estimate is 60,000 birds based on IWC counts from 1997-1999 (Gilissen, Haanstra, Delany, Boere, & Hagemeijer, 2002). However, IWC count totals reached 76,660 in individuals on sites where the species was observed at least twice and to some 99,000 individuals if all counts considered (Wetlands International, 2014). The total of national wintering population estimates in the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 report is 107,693-132,390 individuals, while the breeding population in SE, FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, DE, DK, UK, IE, NL, BE and FR is 29,157-44,659 pairs, i.e. 87,500-134,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Therefore, a new population estimate of 110,000 is proposed.
 - T6520 - The IWC trend analysis indicates large increase (Nagy et al., 2014). This is consistent with the overall trend obtained from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 report for wintering (2.80-4.97% p.a. increase for 2000-2012 and 3.84-4.26% p.a. for 1980-2012) and breeding birds from NW Europe (5.12-7.46% p.a. increase for 2000-2012 and 3.48-5.47% increase for 1980-2012).
 - S8525 - Real counts have increased substantially particularly from 2002 and reached 80,915 birds in 2005 and 88,051 individuals in 2009 (Wetlands International, 2014). Major increase in real count can be observed both across most of the West Mediterranean, where count totals have grown to 69,051 (2008) and in Central Europe, where count totals grown to 15,339 birds in 2005 and this roughly 85,000 birds estimate is some 25,000 more than the 60,000 birds estimated by (Scott & Rose, 1996) for these regions. In the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea region, the average count total for 2008-2012 was 8,374 birds. Most of the birds were in GR and TR (average count total for GR: 4,455 individuals and 3,808 individuals for TR). Numbers in EG are low, Meininger and Atta (1994) reported 1,107 individuals from 1989/90 winter. The average count total for RO was only 1,159 individuals, which is much lower than the 14,000-36,000 birds reported by Scott & Rose (1996) for the Danube Delta only. Based on the maximum of 15,061 birds counted in 2012 and assuming that Danube delta still holds those numbers found by the aerial surveys, the East Mediterranean – Black Sea part of the population is estimated to consist of 30,000-50,000 birds, but it is unlikely that 100,000 birds are in that region. This means that the whole Mediterranean – Black Sea Population may count some 115,000-135,000 individuals.
 - T6521 - The large increase shown in the IWC data matches well with the strong increase that emerges from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 report (1.2-2.6% p. a. increase for 2000-2012 and 0.2-0.7% p.a. increase for 1980-2012) for wintering birds. However, the reported breeding numbers show no clear change.
 - S8526 - The current estimate of 130,000 individuals (Perennou, Mundkur, Scott, & Bureau, 1994) based on AWC counts of 50,000-93,600 with 1970 data. The count totals in 2002, 2003 and 2007 have exceeded this estimation, but mostly ranged between 36,827 (2006) and 78,114 individuals (2010). Rodman (2014) estimate that no more than a thousand birds occur in NE Africa, largely overlooked. Considering the large counts exceeding the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994), but also taking into account the observed decline and consequently lower imputed totals (which indicate an improved coverage of the suit of sites), the current size of the population is cautiously estimated to be 80,000-130,000 individuals
 - T6522 - Nagy et al. (2014). The trend is based on data from AZ and IR, where over 90% of the birds counted occur every year and a clear declining trend is visible across the suite of regularly counted sites in Iran (Wetlands International, 2014) and this is reflected in the trend long-term trend data. The trend for 2003-2012 can be heavily influenced by the peaks in 2003 and 2007. In 2003, there were unusually high counts across a suit of sites in Iran, while in 2008, 70,000 birds were reported from the Hoor-e Bamdej marshes.
 - S8363 - Current population estimates are based on IWC counts in the early 2000s, which is 100,000 higher than of the estimate of (Monval & Pirot, 1989) maintained by Scott & Rose (1996). During 2008-2012, the average annual IWC count total was 344,397 individuals with a peak count of 439,373 individuals in 2012 (Wetlands International, 2014). The sum of the national wintering population estimates for IE, UK, FR (80%), BE, NL, LU, DE, DK, ES, CH and PL was 480,491-525,792 individuals in varying periods of five years between 2000 and 2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The breeding population of N Europe without NW RU, IS and NO was 225,531-417,746 pairs in nationally varying periods between 1988 and 2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) Further 33,000-55,000 pairs were reported from NO and IS (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 775,000-1,400,000 after rounding, which is much higher than what can be expected based on wintering birds. Considering the uncertainties in estimating breeding populations of ducks, the estimate of 500,000 individuals was retained as a conservative estimate based on non-breeding numbers.
 - T6363 - The long-term trend based on the IWC data (Nagy et al., 2014) agrees well with the overall long-term trend based on national trends for wintering birds (1980-2012: 1.0054-1.0117), but the short-term moderate decline contradicts the increasing overall trend derived from national trends (2000-2012: 1.0052-1.0200). There was only one country, the BE, with declining trend, while the UK, FR, ES and CH reported increase, IE stable, and NL, LU and DK fluctuating trends. The overall trend derived from the national estimates for breeding numbers in the EU Members States mentioned below indicate a fluctuating population both in the short- and the long-term (2000-2012: 0.9898-1.0027, 1980-2012: 0.9728-1.0115, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Christensen & Fox (2014) found also no significant decline in proportion of young birds.
 - S8364 - The current population estimate is 750,000-1,380,000 individual, which is essentially based on Scott & Rose (1996). This estimate relied on a number of assumptions. The main assumption was that some 375,000-1,000,000 birds winter in the Black Sea – East Mediterranean region, from which up to 600,000 could possibly winter along the northern Black Sea coast. However, regional count totals from BG, RO, UA and RU have never exceeded 31,000 since 1990 despite strong expansion of the observer network. 27,200 of these were observed on the Tamansky Bay in the Russian part of the Azov Sea, but normally observed numbers on regularly counted sites are under 1,000 in RU and 2,500 in UA (Wetlands International, 2014). Thus, it is very unlikely that more than 50,000 birds would winter along the northern part of the Black Sea even if this includes some allowances for difficult to access parts of the large deltas. Another assumption was that some 350,000 individuals can be found in the regularly counted countries and some 25,000-40,000 in occasionally counted ones including Albania. Based on recent data, this is probably correct. Up to 255,155 birds were counted in TR and GR in 2012. Adjusted for missing counts, the numbers in these two countries may reach 370,000 individuals. Up to 60,000 birds can winter in AL, CY, MK, IL, LB, SY, real numbers in EG are still not known. Only 1,700 birds were counted there in 2013, but the survey covered only a small part of suitable habitats. Meininger & Atta (1994) reported 11,410 individuals based on counts in winter 1989/90. Thus, the numbers in the East Mediterranean – Black Sea region probably around 500,000 birds. In Central Europe and the West Mediterranean. Scott & Rose (1996) estimated 350,000 for the whole West Mediterranean and Central Europe. However, count totals in 2009 exceeded 370,000, after correcting for missing counts, 505,000 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014). Based on the above the whole population wintering in Black Sea – Mediterranean is estimated to be around 1,000,000 individuals despite the substantial increases, which can be explained by the compensatory effect of reducing the estimate for the Black Sea while increasing it for the West Mediterranean. The EU Birds Directive Art. 12 and Birds in Europe 3 reports are too incomplete yet for any meaningful comparison (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - T6364 - The trend analysis based on IWC counts suggests a strong increase both in the short- and the long-term (Nagy et al., 2014). This agrees well with the overall trend for PT, IT, ES, 20% of FR, SI, BG and RO (2000-2012: 2.18-4.23% p.a. increase, 1980-2012: 1.02-1.76% p.a. increase, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8365 - The estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is mainly justified by a high counts in the 1970s. In SW Asia, counts around 800,000 were only recorded in 2003, but later only smaller numbers were counted despite some major regional efforts in 2004 and 2005 as well (Solokha, 2006). The maximum count total was 311,245 in 2012 and the total of the site-level time totals also do not exceed 360,000 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014). In northeast Africa, the maximum count was 1,920 individuals Ethiopia in 2012 and 2,794 in Sudan in the same year despite increased efforts. Rodman (2014) suggests that there could be less than 20,000 individuals in NE Africa. It is unlikely that the size of this population still exceeds 1,000,000, but it is probably still more than 500,000.
 - T6365 - The 517 sites where data contributes to the analysis provide a fairly good representation of the flyway of this population although counts are sporadic in many countries and there is some overlap with the Black Sea - Mediterranean population in the Eastern Mediterranean. Up to 1998, the real counts formed less than 30% of the annual totals accounting for missing counts. Therefore, the period for trend analysis was shortened. The trend is also influenced by some unusually high counts, but there is a clear overall decreasing tendency. Therefore, the population is classified being in significant long-term decline (Nagy et al., 2014). Ash & Atkinson (2009) also report decline in Ethiopia over a 20 years period.
 - P2169 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Africa to Western Africa).
 - S8684 - 4355 counted in January 2005 in Kenya & Tanzania.
 - T6668 - Appears to be stable but localised.
 - P2170 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E Africa to Western Africa).
 - T6669 - Clear long-term decline, but current status uncertain.
 - S8685 - Re-evaluation based on counts up to 2013 and records from across region. Probably up to 2,000 in Botswana, 10,000-20,000 in Namibia, 10,000 - 50,000 in South Africa; very few elsewhere.
 - T6670 - Past increases are well documented; however current trend is not well known.

- S8529 - The current population estimate of 4,500,000 individuals is based on (Delany et al., 1999) and represents a downward revision of the earlier estimate of 5,000,000 individuals (Monval & Pirot, 1989). However, the mean of the annual IWC count totals was only 1,413,083 individuals for 2008-2012. The sum of the national estimates of wintering birds is 2,631,645-2,894,712 individuals in the above-mentioned countries (Wetlands International, 2014). However, these totals include various degrees of extrapolations (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The size of the breeding population estimated in the EU Member States in N Europe is 1,336,550-2,151,610 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and an additional 50,000-85,000 is estimated for NO and IS (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate for (part of) the breeding population of 4,100,000-6,700,000 individuals.
- T6525 - The trend analysis based on the IWC data shows a significant long-term decline and moderate decline in the short-term. The overall trend derived from the national estimates of wintering birds from IS, IE, UK, FR (70%), BE, NL, LU, DE, DK, PL, NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT also shows similar patterns (2000-2012: 0.9706-0.9944, 1980-2012: 0.9877-0.9947, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, Dalby et al. (2013) showed that the apparent decline is likely to be due that part of the population is wintering in areas not covered well by the IWC in NE Europe. Christensen & Fox (2014) have found also no significant decline in proportion of young birds.
- S8530 - Count totals have increased rapidly in the region. Since 2005, count totals have exceeded the current population size estimate of 1,000,000 individuals with the exception of 2011 and 2012 from which years no data is available from Spain that supports over 230,000 Mallards in winter (Wetlands International, 2014). The wintering population estimates reported from PT, ES, FR, ES, FR (70%), CH, DE (30%), CZ, PL (50%), AT, HR, SI, IT, MT and HU add up to 1,328,002-1,486,124 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, et al., in prep.). This value is within the range of the imputed values and 1,300,000-1,500,000 is adopted as new population estimate.
- T6526 - The trend analysis based on IWC data both in the short- and the long-term shows moderate increase (Nagy et al., in prep.). The overall trend based on changes in national wintering bird populations in PT, ES, FR, ES, FR (70%), CH, DE (30%), CZ, PL (50%), AT, HR, SI, IT, MT and HU show stable or fluctuating trend (2000-2012: -1.88% - +1.12% p.a., 1980-2012: -0.03% - +0.45% p.a., European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8531 - The current population size estimate was adopted in WPE3 based on count totals of 267,478 and 383,105 for the East Mediterranean. It occurs in small numbers in EG. Meininger & Atta (1994) counted 5,453 in 1989/90. The estimate represents a downward revision from 2,500,000 birds estimated by Scott and Rose (1996) by dividing the estimate of 4,000,000 birds estimated by Monval and Pirot (1989). Simply adding up the numbers reported to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process from the EU MSs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) and complementing them with the most recent average count data results in a total of 700,000-1,000,000 individuals. The total of 144,069 individuals reported from GE in January 2014 indicate that a significant proportion of the population remain unaccounted for in the mid-winter counts. After accounting for missing counts, the IWC counts suggest the presence of 940,000-1,480,000 birds on sites where the species regularly occurs during the period of 2008-2012 and an estimate 1,500,000 would be also consistent with the c. 25% decline detected since 1995 when the previous estimate was made.
- T6527 - Nagy et al. (2014). On average, actual counts contributed only 28% to the adjusted totals. Therefore its results should be used with caution, but it shows that an apparent strong declines continues in this population in the long-term. However, the trend in the short-term is rather fluctuating.
- S8532 - 811,065 individuals were still reported from January 2004, but much lower numbers afterwards. However, it is possible that range shift would be undetected in the less intensively monitored Central Asian Republics. Therefore the earlier estimate of Perenou et al (1994) is retained.
- T6528 - Overall decline both in annual count totals and in adjusted count totals (Nagy et al., 2014). Significant long-term decline.
- S8619 - One estimate of 100,000 in Orange & Transvaal (South Africa) is the basis of the previous estimate, which dates from 1980s. Yet no data has ever supported the previous maximum estimate of 1 million. A more conservative upper limit is given, noting that the region where 100,000 were estimated is where it is most abundant.
- T6762 - Wetlands International 2012. Trend 1983-2007: +2.4% p.a. ? Increase.
- S8265 - Total of the national wintering populations reported from BE, CH, DK, FR, IE, NL and the UK under the the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process is 65,884-89,559 for the period of 2000 and 2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, this certainly represents some double counts. IWC count totals for the period of 2003-2012 ranged between 43,779 (2010) and 80,476 (2007) with a five year mean of 56,495 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014). Considering the lower counts in recent years, a new estimate of 65,000 individuals was adopted.
- T6265 - Trend analysis results: 1988-2012: 1.59% increase, 2003-2012: -3.23 decline (Nagy et al, 2014). Christensen and Fox (2014) showed statistically significant declines in the proportion of young birds in samples of hunter-shot birds, which suggests that the short-term decrease is driven by poor reproduction.
- S8536 - The previous population size estimate was set based on simultaneous aerial surveys in the Senegal Delta, Inner Niger Delta and Lake Chad Basin that produced 680,000 individuals in January 2008 (Trolliet, in litt. 2011), the second largest count since 1987 (840,000). BG, RO, GR, TR, IT, PT, ES, MT and CY reported wintering populations that add up to 28,369-83,150 individuals from the period of 2002-2013 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 13,000-23,000 individuals were reported to the IWC from other countries of the rest of the Mediterranean during 2010-2013 and this yields a total of 721,000-786,000 individuals, which includes the current estimate. However, Patrick Triplet (in litt. 2014) has expressed doubts whether these high count years properly represent the population. Trolliet et al. (2008) and Zwarts et al. (2009) estimated the numbers in the Sahel around 400,000 individuals.
- T6532 - Only part (from 1988 to 2009) of the assessment period could be analysed due to high proportion of imputed values in the last years (Nagy et al., 2014). West Africa (except Senegal) are under-represented in the dataset used for trend analysis. The lack of regular and comprehensive counts in the Inner Niger Delta and Lake Chad represent a particularly acute problem for the interpretation of trends. The large increase suggested by our analysis is not supported by the overall trend back-calculated from national trends for wintering birds submitted to the EU Art. 12 process (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) from BG, RO, GR, TR, IT, PT, ES, MT and CY, which suggests short-term decline (2000-2012: 0.9965-0.9630) in the European part of the range. Triplet et al. (2010) shows a similar trend from the Senegal Delta. The species also showed a declining trend in the Inner Niger Delta and Lake Chad (Trolliet et al., 2008).
- S8537 - The sum of the site-level 5-year-means for 2008-2012 is only 69,610 individuals in SW Asia and the average annual count total is only 30,569 for the same period. The same values for East Africa are 14,934 and 5,054 individuals despite of significantly improved surveys in Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya. However, with little information from South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Overall, Dodman (2014) estimates that a minimum of 50,000 individuals might be in E & NE Africa. Taking into account the coverage of key sites and accounting for missing counts, the current numbers are unlikely to exceed the 200,000-400,000 individuals.
- T6533 - Based on information from 228 plots from 23 countries from the flyway, there is an indication significant long-term decline (1988-2012: 0.9613±0.0087, 0.8442±0.0254). However, range shift cannot be excluded due to sporadic data from most countries other than IR and AZ.
- P2258 - Split from Southern & Eastern Africa population in WPE2.
- S8620 - Baker (1997) estimates up to 30,000 for Tanzania, this being a key country for this population; estimates from other countries suggest this more conservative range.
- T6672 - No clear trend details, but no obvious signs of change.
- P2257 - Split from Southern & Eastern Africa population in WPE2.
- S8686 - No new data to suggest change, but estimate could no doubt be improved upon in future.
- T6671 - No clear trend details, but no obvious signs of change.
- S8621 - Maximum of 1,000 applied for WPE5; minimum here increased from 1 to 100 (e.g. 45 in northern Nigeria in 2012).
- T6690 - Past declining trend is quite well established, but current trend is indeed unknown. Nevertheless, it is classified being in significant long-term decline on the assumption that past trend has not changed.
- P2290 - Split from S/E Africa population in WPE2.
- S8687 - Number may be closer to minimum than maximum.
- P2291 - Split from S/E Africa population in WPE2.
- S8688 - Number may be closer to minimum than maximum.
- S8539 - Peak counts from East Africa: 24,941 individuals from SD in 2010 and 10,124 in 2012 (Wetlands International, 2014). However, there are still big gaps regarding Sudd and southern N Sudan and likely elsewhere. IAsh & Atkins (2009) describe as 'very common' in Ethiopia.
- T6673 - Available data is insufficient to asses recent trends for this population.
- S8538 - The previous population estimate of 2,000,000 individuals was set by Scott & Rose (1996) based on wintering counts and total of European breeding populations in (Tur cke& Heath, 1994). This estimate was retained based on mid-winter counts

- of 1,505,000 individuals from synchronised aerial count in the Senegal Delta, Inner Niger Delta and Lake Chad Basin in 2007 (Trolliet et al., 2008) that does not include birds from other parts of West Africa. Updated breeding population estimates account for 328,148-485,314 pairs in UK, ES, FR, BE, LU, NL, DK, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL, DE, CH, IT, SK, HU, SI, RO, BG, BY, RU, TR, CY, GR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 23,321-36,620 pairs in the countries without updated breeding population estimates, i.e. UA, MD, BA, SR&ME, MK, AL, GE (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 351,749-522,314 pairs, i.e. 1,000,000-1,600,000 individuals after rounding, but it does not include birds from West Siberia, which might be in the range of 100,000 individuals. However, it agrees well with the 1,000,000-1,500,000 estimates by Zwarts et al. (2009). An allowance of 100,000-200,000 individuals was made for birds in Burkina Faso, Benin, E Senegal, W Mali, Central African Republic not covered by the aerial surveys of the great lakes in the Sahel.
- T6534 - The trend calculated based on IWC data is uncertain or fluctuating (Nagy et al., 2014) that agrees well with the results of the dedicated surveys on the wintering grounds (Triplet et al., 2010; Trolliet et al., 2008). This agrees also with the latest trend estimates (2000-2012: 0.9809-1.0168, 1980-2012: 0.9978-1.0001) for breeding birds (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Based on this dataset, breeding numbers decrease in the UK, BE, NL, FI, LT, SK, HU, BY, GR, increase in DK, stable or fluctuating in ES, LU, SE, EE, DE, CH, SI, BG, CY and unknown in FR, LV, PL, IT, RO, RU and TR as well as in the countries with no updated data.
 - S8533 - The current estimate of 40,000 individual is based on Monval & Pirot (1989). Since then the population has gone through a strong increase. The maximum annual count total was 50,793 individuals on the regularly counted sites in 2007. Accounting for missing counts, this could be equivalent to 56,000 individuals. Following this, the population decreased to some 30,000 by 2010 and it has again exceeded 45,000 again in 2012. The IWC count totals are less than the 47,757-64,905 individuals based on adding up national estimates of wintering populations in IE, UK, ES, FR (60%), BE, NL, CH and DE collected from the period of 2000 and 2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This estimate is broadly consistent with the IWC count totals, but national estimates are generally higher due to making more allowances for missing birds. E.g. an extrapolation factor of 1.16 was used in the UK (Musgrove et al., 2011). Thus, the estimate based on the national estimates, i.e. 47,000-65,000 is adopted here.
 - T6529 - IWC data shows a large increase, mostly in the 1990s followed by a period of fluctuations with an overall trend that would qualify as large decline because of leading to more than 25% over 7.5 generations (i.e. 49 years). However, the overall trend calculated from the national trend estimates submitted to the EU Art. 12 reporting process suggest fluctuation rather than decline (2000-2012: 0.9722-1.0110, 1980-2012: 0.9987-1.0116) although with a tendency towards decline (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Age ratios based on wing samples from hunter-shot ducks provide further evidence that a decline has taken place during the 2000-2010 period and was driven by reduced reproductive success (Christensen & Fox, 2014).
 - S8534 - The current estimate of 450,000 individuals was set by Scott & Rose (1996) assuming 100,000-170,000 individuals in the Eastern Mediterranean, 280,000 in the West Mediterranean and 20,000 for West Africa. The maximum of IWC count totals has now increased to 351,804 individuals in 2006, but these figures do not consistently include the Sahelian wetlands that supported between 15,000 and 30,000 individuals between 2000 and 2007 (Trolliet et al., 2008) and exceeded 45,000 individuals at the Senegal Delta in 2008 (Triplet et al., 2010). 84,454 individuals were counted in North Africa in January 2013. Accounting for missing counts, the total of this population now is possibly between 500,000 and 600,000 individuals.
 - T6530 - The trend based on the IWC counts show a strong increase in the long-term (Nagy et al., 2014) and this agrees with the overall trend derived from national reports to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process (1980-2012: 1.0004-1.0064). Likewise, the trend calculated based on the IWC agrees with the overall trend derived from national ones for the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9919-1.0178), both showing fluctuations. In West Africa, long-term dataset for the Senegal Delta shows large fluctuations (Triplet et al., 2010).
 - S8535 - Sum of site-level 5-year-means of IWC counts is 107,478 for SW Asia, 19,131 individuals for E Africa for 2008-2012. Maximum count in the last decade was 168,217 individuals in 2003 and most recent high count was 109,012 individuals in 2013. The proposed new estimate of 200,000-400,000 takes into account of the incomplete sampling of the flyway and the decline. (Wetlands International, 2014). Abundant in Ethiopia and must be more numerous in Sudan than recent counts suggest; but no high numbers are expected in Sudd. Could be 20K each in TZ & KE (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6531 - Significant long-term decline (1988-2012: 0.9594±0.0063, 2003-2012: 0.8803±0.0166) based on the IWC data from 24 countries (Nagy et al., 2014). However, majority of the counts from IR and AZ and the rest of the flyway is under-represented, thus range shift cannot be ruled out although that should be visible in the counts in AZ. Large counts in the mid-2000s may influence the rate of change in the short-term, but the significant long-term decline is clear even when these counts are discounted.
 - S8541 - Recent IWC counts (2010-2014) from the region do not include more than 20-36 individuals from Israel. It is probably extinct in TR, its former stronghold in the region (Boyla, K., in litt, 2014). Therefore, the population estimate revised to 20-100 individuals.
 - T6674 - IWC trend data show large decline in the short-term (Nagy et al., 2014), that qualifies this population for significant long-term decline if projected into the future.
 - S8540 - 57-59 pairs in the EU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Highest IWC count total in the West Mediterranean was 6,089 individuals in January 2013 (Wetlands International, 2014). There are records from several sites in Chad, including 525 recently in NE, and this year 'a dozen seen but others likely missed' in central Chad. W Africa few records, maybe 100 individuals, but could easily be overlooked eg in Mali. Based on 2013 data & Chad (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6535 - Breeding numbers are declining in ES, fluctuating on ESIC and stable in IT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity), but wintering trend is uncertain (Nagy et al., 2014). It is unclear whether the fluctuations in numbers counted are related to coverage or to environmental factors although the magnitude of year-to-year changes exclude genuine biological/environmental processes.
 - T6536 - Previous trend estimate was justified by the destruction of the Iraq Marshes. With restoration under way and record number of birds observed in 2010, the decrease is uncertain.
 - S8543 - 9,853-11,383 pairs in AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, HU, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and further 260-370 pairs in CH, HR and CZ (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 30,000-35,000 individuals. Sum of the national estimates for wintering birds yields an estimate of 29,376-41,526 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) without CH. Adding an estimate of 11,345-18,798 individuals for CH based on the IWC counts in 2008-2012 and adjusted for the 10,000 birds already reported by DE, produces a total of 40,721-60,324 individuals which agrees well with the national IWC totals. The upper limit of the estimate is increased to account for the increase of the population.
 - T6537 - Both the trend analysis based on IWC counts and the overall trend calculated from the national trends in breeding numbers show large increases both for the short- and the long-term. IWC: 1988-2012: 1.0628±SE 0.0032, 2003-2012: 1.0262±0.0069 (Nagy et al., 2014). Breeding trends: 2000-2012: 1.0098-1.0233, 1980-2012: 1.0045-1.0089 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8544 - 478-2,436 pairs in RO and CY (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 6,963-13,036 pairs in HR, GR, MK, RU (25%), RS&ME, UA and TR (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 22,000-46,000 individuals (Wetlands International, 2014), which is close to the current estimate. However, recent peak count of 54,046 individuals in 2007 suggests that a higher upper limit might be more appropriate.
 - T6538 - IWC trend analysis results suggest large increase (2003-2012: 1.1002±SE 0.0436). However, this might be driven by the unusually high counts in 2007 and 2011 and might be caused by cold weather movements from neighbouring populations.
 - S8545 - The highest IWC annual count total was 301,674 individuals in 2006, which represents the highest ever IWC count for this population.
 - T6539 - Nagy et al. (2014) analysis of IWC data suggests large decline both in the short- and the long-term (2003-2012: 0.8557±SE 0.0202, 1988-2012: 0.9602±SE 0.0106) based on 150 plots. Caution is needed because of low proportion of the real counts in the totals adjusted for missing values.
 - T6675 - Likely qualifies for significant long-term decline based on IWC trend analysis data from 257 sites.
 - S8546 - Average annual IWC count total was 259,959 individuals between 2007 and 2011. Sum of the site 5-year-means of IWC counts was 231,559 individuals between 2008 and 2012 (Wetlands International, 2014). The total of the national wintering population estimates in IE, UK, NO, SE, FI, FR (40%), LU, BE, NL, DK, DE, PL and EE was 229,088-273,541 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). i.e. it agrees well with the estimate derived from the site level 5-year-means. Therefore the threshold is revised to 250,000 individuals.
 - T6540 - IWC data show large decline both in the short and in the long-term (Nagy et al., 2014). This agrees well with the overall trend derived from the national trend estimates (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) for wintering birds (2000-2012: 0.9481-0.9652, 1980-2012: 0.9809-0.9889). Both the IWC trend and the trend derived from the national estimates indicate that the decline is accelerating. Similarly, breeding data from N and NW Europe (Russia excluded, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) shows a very large decrease especially in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.8865-0.9604, 1980-2012: 0.9808-0.9968). Christensen & Fox (2014) found that decline in proportion in young birds was nearly significant. The population is in significant long-term decline.
 - S8547 - The previous population estimate of 800,000 individuals was established based on a review of IWC data up to 2005 (Wetlands International, 2005) in CSR4. However, the IWC count totals have further decreased since then. The average annual

count total was 239,025 individuals during the period of 2006-2010 and the total of the site-level 5-year-means was 379,385 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. Scott & Rose (1996) have estimated 600,000 birds for the Black Sea - East Mediterranean based on a peak count of 277,187 in Jan. 1993. Since then the max. count total was 442,662 in Jan. 1999. However, following that counts have decreased substantially and the average count total for this region was only 144,267 individuals. However, the 5-year mean was 285,696 individuals and with accounting for unsurveyed areas such as MD and EG, the population in this region is estimated to be in the range of 300,000-350,000 individuals. In Central Europe, the average count total is 75,116 individuals for the same period and the 5-year mean is 76,921 individuals, indicating a consistent coverage. However, this is only half of the 150,000 birds reported by Scott & Rose (1996). In the West Mediterranean, the average count total is 116,504 individuals and the 5-year mean is 140,033 with a recent peak count of 182,000 in 2008. Accounting for missing counts, the population is estimated around 200,000 individuals. Thus, the overall estimate for the population can be estimated around 570,000-630,000 individuals.

- T6541 - The IWC trend analysis indicates a significant long-term decline (Nagy et al., 2014). This agrees with the overall trend calculated from the trend estimates for wintering birds in ES, FR, IT, CH, AT, SI, HU, SK, GR, BG, RO, TR, CY, UA and BY (2000-2012: 0.9529-0.9950, 1980-2012: 0.9836-1.0001, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8548 - Perennou et al. (1994) estimated the population size at 350,000 individuals. Maximum counts were 409,182 and 469,312 individuals in 2003 and 2004, when a major survey took place in Central Asia and the Caspian region (Solokha, 2006). The average count total was 88,727 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. Sum of the 5-year means was 193,118 individuals during the same period. However, important numbers were missed from TM (up to 52,395 individuals in 2004), UZ (up to 42,714 individuals in 2004), KZ, (up to 7,735 in 2004), TJ (up to 10,226 individuals in 2004), plus a couple of thousands in IQ and AM. This suggests a population size over 300,000 around 2004.
- T6542 - It was not possible to include data from the period before 2003 because less than 30% of the totals were based on real counts. The results of the trend analysis show a large decrease. However, it is very likely that this apparent large decrease is partly due to reduced efforts instead of genuine population changes. This is supported by the fact that only a very small decrease can be detected in AZ and IR with regular monitoring activities.
- S8549 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) estimates only 2-4 pairs in ES and PT. Dodman (2014) estimated 1900-2100 breeding pairs in NW Africa.
- S8550 - 12,908-20,257 pairs in PL, DE, LT, LV, SK, AT, HU, SI, BG and RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 4,308-7,110 pairs in BY, HR, BA, RS, ME, MK, AL, GR, TR, UA, RU, MD (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 17,216-27,367 pairs, i.e. 51,000-82,000 individuals after rounding. This broadly agrees with Trollet (in litt. 2011) who suggested that there should be more than 50,000 individuals in the Sahelian zone of Africa based on over 49,000 counted in the Senegal Delta, Inner Niger Delta and Lake Chad Basin in Jan. 2008.
- T6543 - Trollet (in litt. 2011) suggested that wintering numbers in Jan. 2008 were higher in the Sahel than in the 1980s. For the period of 2000-2012, the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) indicate decrease only from LT, increase from PL, HU and SI, stable or fluctuating trend from DE, LV, SK, AT and BG and unknown in RO. BirdLife International (2004) reported decreasing trends from most of the countries except CZ (unknown), BA, BY, UA (stable) and GR (increasing). Wintering number also seem to have increased in IT and SI. As there is no recent evidence of ongoing decline at population level, the increasing trend adopted in WPE5 is retained.
- S8551 - The maximum annual count total from SW Asia was 9,924 in 2004. Solokha (2006) also reported a total of 10,685 birds from Central Asia and the Caucasus. In E Africa, the maximum IWC count was 3,300 individuals in Sudan (Wetlands International, 2014). However, the total of the national maximum estimates in Petkov et al. (2002) is well below 50,000 individuals. Therefore, the upper limit is revised to 50,000.
- T6544 - IWC count data is too sporadic to judge overall trend and highly influenced by effort. BirdLife International (2014) states. 'Evidence of declines in the larger Asian populations is sparse, and sometimes contradictory.'
- S8552 - The population size was estimated by Delany et al. (1999) at 1,200,000 individuals based on the results of the IWC counts in 1995 and 1996. IWC count totals remained more or less level between 1996 and 2009. The average count total was 581,303 individuals between 2008 and 2012, while the site-level 5-year mean was 807,732 individuals. The sum of national estimates of wintering birds was 625,000-906,293 individuals (assuming that 60% of the birds in FR belong to this population) during the period of 2005-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and this is roughly in line with the IWC counts. Considering the decline, the population is now estimated around 800,000-1,000,000 individuals.
- T6545 - The trend analysis based on the IWC counts suggests a large decline in this population (Nagy et al., 2014). However, this is not confirmed neither by the overall trend derived from national trend estimates of wintering birds (2000-2012: 0.9719-1.0098, 1980-2012: 0.9951-1.0055, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) nor by the trend in breeding numbers in IS, UK, IE, DK, NO, SE, FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, DE, NL, BE, FR (2000-2012: 0.9602-1.0014, 1980-2012: 0.9889-1.0012) although in both cases there is a stronger tendency towards decline. Aunins et al. (2013) has also detected moderate decline in the Baltic Sea subpopulation. Christensen and Fox (2014) have also found that long term declining trend in proportion of young birds was statistically not significant.
- S8553 - The population size was estimated by Delany et al. (1999) at 600,000 individuals based on the results of the IWC counts in 1995 and 1996. However, the population has decreased substantially since then. The average count total was only 209,514 individuals during the period of 2008-2012 and the sum of the site-level 5-year means was 316,440 individuals during the same period. The national wintering population estimates from ES, PT, FR, IT, CH, AT, HU, SK, GR, BG, RO, TR, CY and BY add up to 160,966-254,524 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), but does not include the countries from the former Yugoslavia, where RS can support around 11,000, ME some 7,000, MK 4,000, HR, 8,000, AL c. 3,000, IL 16,000, EG 10,000 and DZ, TN, LY c. 1,000 birds (Wetlands International, 2014). Currently, the population is estimated to be between 400,000 and 500,000 individuals accounting for uncounted areas including GE and MD.
- T6546 - The IWC trend analysis shows large decrease both in the short and the long-term (Nagy et al., 2014). This agrees well with the trends derived from the national trend estimates ES, PT, FR, IT, CH, AT, HU, SK, GR, BG, RO, TR, CY and BY (2000-2012: 0.9625-0.99892, 1980-2012: 0.9825-0.9959, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6547 - Trend analysis of IWC count data from 22 countries suggests significant long-term decline (1988-2012: 0.9666±SE 0.0082, 2003-2012: 0.8101±0.0198). However, range shift and the influence of small sample size (235 plots) cannot be ruled out due to sporadic coverage outside IR and AZ.
- S8555 - The current population estimate is 310,000 individuals based on Laursen (1992). The average IWC count total was 138,142 individuals between 2008-2012 with a maximum of 207,838 individuals in 2008. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 214,949 individuals during the same period. The sum of the national estimates of wintering birds between 2000-2012 was 151,953-275,069 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Skov et al. (2011) estimated the Baltic Sea population to be 127,000 individuals while the national totals from the the countries around the Baltic Sea add up to 95,000-161,400 individuals, i.e. the midpoint is similar.
- T6548 - The IWC trend analysis shows a large decrease in the long-term and indicates some recovery in the short-term. The overall trend derived from national trend estimates of wintering birds produces similar results, i.e. large decline in the long-term (1980-2012: 0.9486-0.9926) and a stable/fluctuating trend in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9662-1.0235, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The pattern is similar in the overall trend for breeding birds (1980-2012: 0.9983-0.9995, 2000-2012: 0.9860-1.0130). Aunins et al. (2013) also show large (~60%) decrease between 1991 and 2010.
- S8556 - Scott & Rose (1996) provides justification of the current estimate. Since then the maximum count in the Black Sea region was 23,444 individuals in 2005 and 43,879 individuals in 1997 in the Caspian. There is insufficient information to revise the estimate.
- T6549 - There is insufficient data available to assess the trend of this population.
- S8266 - Ekroos et al. reported 291,850 breeding pairs (i.e. c. 875,550 individuals) for DE, DK, EE, FI, NL, NO, SE, which shows a good agreement with the non-breeding numbers they reported. National breeding numbers reported to the Birds Directive Art. 12 process add up to a similar number of 174,301-270,002 pairs without Norway.
- T6266 - At the flyway scale, total numbers of breeding pairs decreased by 48% during 2000-2009 according to Ekroos et al. (2012). The Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting indicates similar (47-66%) decline. According to Ekroos et al. (2012). Overall short-term population level trend based on mid-winter counts is stable/fluctuating (Nagy et al. 2014, SOVON in litt., 2014). National wintering numbers increased in the Baltic Sea, but decreased in the Wadden Sea. This is also confirmed by Aunins et al. (2013) and Laursen et al. (2010).
- S8557 - New estimate for the NO population is 150,000 pairs. 50% of the RU population is 20,000-25,000 pairs. This yields a total estimate of 510,000-525,000 individuals (BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6550 - The NO population is thought to be decreasing (BirdLife International et al., in prep.)
- T6551 - Increased in Franc Joseph Land (M. Gavrilov in litt. 2014)
- S8559 - Estimate based on wintering data in BirdLife International (2004).
- T6552 - No updated trend is available (yet).
- S8560 - Coordinated aerial count of wintering Steller's Eider was conducted in Norway and Russia in 2009.

- T6553 - Numbers found during two surveys in 1994 and 2009 (Nygard et al. 1995, Aarvak et al. 2012) were similar.
- S8207 - Skov et al. (2011) estimated the number of Long-tailed ducks at 1,486,000 individuals in the Baltic Sea based on surveys and modelling in 2007-2009. The total of the national estimates in the wintering range is 1,238,490-2,287,117 individuals, but this includes the entire UK wintering population (11,000 birds), but does not include some 80,000-120,000 birds wintering off Norway (BirdLife International, 2004). In addition, adding up the national minimum and maximum estimates usually generates a broader estimate than an annual count total and less accurate.
- T6212 - Additional evidence is reviewed by Aunis et al (2013) and Musgrove (2011).
- S8561 - The two Palearctic populations are separated based on their breeding grounds and their wintering areas overlap. 12,000-33,000 breeding pairs are estimated on GL and IS (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Wintering numbers in GL, IS, IE and the UK are estimates to be 163,000-1,200,000 individuals, both much higher than the upper limit of the estimate of 99,000 individuals calculated from the estimated breeding population. However, the wintering estimate for GL ranges between 100,000 and 1,000,000 (Merkel et al., 2002), but birds may winter around GL both from West Siberia and Canada.
- T6554 - Likely increasing based on spring counts from Lake Myvatn (R. Hearn in litt, 2014).
- P2372 - The British Ornithologists' Union has accepted the separation of nigra and americana as different species.
- S8562 - National estimates of wintering numbers across Europe add up to 681,599-804,365 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Skov et al (2011) estimated the numbers at 412,000 individuals in the Baltic. C. 142,000-219,000 individuals in PT, ES, FR, UK, IE, BE, NL and NO. Further 5,000-10,000 individuals off Morocco (Wetlands International, 2014). Adding the lower value to the total for the Baltic is close to the total estimate of 550,000, but it is possible that the population is somewhat larger. European breeding population estimates add up to 107,492-131,994 pairs, i.e. 320,000-400,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), but this does not include birds breeding in W Siberia. Petersen (in litt. 2014) argue that the population could be up to 1.2 million birds based on simultaneous counts from Germany and Denmark.
- T6555 - European breeding numbers indicate a stable population both in the short- and the long-term (2000-2012: 0.9899-1.0103, 1980-2012: 0.9971-1.0035). Overall trend emerging from national trend estimates for wintering birds show similar trend (2000-2012: 0.9995-1.0054, 1980-2012: 0.9859-1.0207) with decreasing trend reported only from the NL, increasing in DE, DK and the UK, stable in EE, ES, GIB, LT, LV, NO and PT, fluctuating in FR, IE, PL and SI and unknown in BE, BG, SE and TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Mostly shore based IWC counts indicate a decreasing trend, with rapid recovery from 2009, but these can be influenced by the distribution of birds. Spring migration statistics show an increasing trend until the late 1990s after which a slight decrease (Hario et al. 2009).
- S8563 - The total of the national estimates of wintering birds is 321,629-548,184 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Skov et al. (2011) estimated the population wintering in the Baltic at 373,000 individuals and 77,000 were added for countries outside of the Baltic. National breeding estimates add up to 72,550-95,100 pairs, i.e. 217,650-285,300 individuals, without West Siberia.
- T6556 - Skov et al. (2011) reported a large decrease in the Baltic population. Trend of the breeding population is unknown in RU, decreasing in EE, FI, NO, stable in SE while the trend of wintering birds is decreasing in DK, LT and UK, stable in BY, EE, LV and NO, fluctuating in CH, DE, FR, NL, PL, SI and unknown in BE, IE, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8564 - Scott & Rose (1996) derived the current estimate is based on the observation of 750 moulting males. However, estimates of breeding numbers from TR and GE are much less (80-140 pairs, i.e. 240-420 individuals in total, Wetlands International, 2014). Highest mid-winter counts were 625 and 439 individuals in 1996 and 1997, but in recent years only a dozens were counted despite increased observer coverage in TR.
- T6557 - Trend of breeding birds is unknown in TR and GE. Annual count totals have decreased drastically since the mid-1990s and the population probably qualifies to be listed as one being in significant long-term decline.
- S8565 - The average annual IWC count total was 161,409 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the 5-year means was 241,847 individuals during the same period. The total of the national estimates for wintering birds in IS, IE, UK, FR, CH, BE, NL, LU, DE, DK, AT, NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL, CZ was 350,185-401,790 individuals. The sum of the national breeding population estimates in UK, NL, DE, DK, AT, NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL is 287,782-401,116 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). According to Delany and Scott (2006), 25% of the estimated 200,000-210,000 pairs in RU (BirdLife International, 2004) can be also added to this population. This yields an estimate of 1,000,000-1,400,000 estimate, which is roughly the same as the existing estimate.
- T6558 - The trend analysis based on IWC data shows moderate increase in the long-term and moderate decrease in the short-term (Nagy et al, 2014). The overall trend derived from national trend estimates of wintering birds, also suggests an increasing population in the long-term (1980-2012: 1.0053-1.0111) but a stable population with more leaning towards decrease than increase in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9893-1.0030). The overall trend for the breeding population (without its part in RU) is stable in the long-term (1980-2012: 0.9970-1.0057) and decreasing in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9768-0.9965, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Christensen & Fox (2014) have showed statistically significant decline in the proportion of young birds in hunter-shot birds in Denmark, which indicates reduced reproductive success.
- S8566 - The average count total was 14,963 individuals between 2008 and 2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means is 35,840 individuals during the same period. The sum of the national estimates for wintering birds in IT, SI, HU, SK and GR is 22,195-34,179 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, the latter does not include most of the former Yugoslavia. The population estimate is based on the size of the RU population, but it is unclear from the description how was derived.
- T6559 - Overall trend for IT, SI, HU, SK and GR is stable both for the long and short-term (1980-2012: 0.9995-1.0153, 2000-2012: 0.9956-1.0371, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity).
- S8567 - The average count total is merely 4,784 individuals during 2008-2012 with a maximum of 10,714 individuals in 2008. The historic maximum was 12,092 individuals. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 15,428 individuals during the same period. The sum of national wintering population estimates from TR, RO and BG was 8,057-13,128 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Delany & Scott (2006) have considered the earlier population too low and increased in based on BirdLife International (2004), but it is unclear how did they derive the current estimate.
- T6560 - The population in RO is increasing while it is stable in BG (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- P2386 - WPE4: E & W Coast populations may merit separate treatment.
- S8568 - Sklyarenko et al. (2008) set the 1% threshold for this population at 270 individuals, which means a middle point of 27,000, which is probably more realistic than the 100,000-1,000,000 estimate of Delany & Scott (2006) and close to Scott & Rose (1996) estimate. This figure is close to the maximum count of 21,850 individuals in 2004 (Solokha, 2006) during a comprehensive survey in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
- T6561 - No recent trend data is available.
- S8569 - The average IWC count total was 13,680 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 23,720 individuals during the same period. As a partly marine species, significant numbers can be missed through on-shore observations. The total of the national wintering population estimates in the above mentioned countries was 23,770-38,041 individuals between 2001 and 2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 3,100-7,500 pairs breed in FI and SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and further 1,210-1,820 pairs in RU (50%) and NO (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 15,000-32,000 individuals, but it heavily relies on the proportion of the RU breeding population belonging to this biogeographic population. The sum of the national wintering population estimates, i.e. 23,000-38,000 is adopted as the new population estimate.
- T6562 - The IWC trend indicates large increase in the long-term and large decrease in the short one (Nagy et al., 2014). The overall trend derived from the national trend estimates for wintering birds in AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, LT, LV, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK and the UK suggests a long-term increase (1980-2012: 1.0133-1.0232) and a fluctuating short-term one (2000-2012: 0.9817-1.0167, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Aunis et al. (2013) reported an increase in the Baltic Sea between 1991 and 2010, while Pavon-Jordan et al (in press) found no overall trend across the flyway, but demonstrated a shift towards northwest. Hence the large decrease in the IWC counts may reflect only the range shift. The breeding population in FI and SE is stable (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and no recent data from NO or RU although BirdLife International (2004) reported it increasing in NO and decreasing in RU during the 1990s.
- S8570 - The average IWC count totals was only 2,583 individuals during the period of 2008-2012 and the sum of the site-level 5-year means was 8,108 individuals. The peak IWC count was 29,338 individuals in Jan. 2005. The sum of the national estimates for wintering birds in RO and BG is 3,005-5,280 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and based on BirdLife International (2004) further 8,036-21,561 individuals can be assumed in UA, TR, RS&ME and GE. However, the 3,700-13,000 individuals estimate for RS&ME has never showed in the IWC counts although there is a complete coverage along the Danube in RS, RO and BG as well as Lake Skadar in ME is also regularly counted.

- T6563 - Trend analysis of the IWC data shows large fluctuation, but the overall trend is a statistically significant long-term decline despite relatively high uncertainties in annual estimations. However, real counts are less than 30% of the annual total adjusted for missing counts in 15 out of 25 years. Therefore, the results shall be treated with caution. On the other hand, decrease was also reported from the large population in RO. BirdLife International (2004) also reported decrease from UA, but fluctuations from BG and increase from RS&MN during the 1990s. The breeding population in RU decreased during the same period.
- S8571 - The average annual count total was 1,304 during the period of 2008-2012. Sum of the site-level 5-year means is 3,963. Perrenou et al. (1994) based the current estimate on a large count at Kale Degizkul on the border of TM and UZ in 1986.
- P2399 - Split from NW Europe (win) population in WPE2
- S8572 - The current population estimate is 170,000 individuals adopted in WPE3 based on Pihl & Laursen (1996). The average IWC count total was 14,045 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site level 5-year means was 24,551 during the same period. However, part of the population occurs off-shore and do not appear in the totals of the typically on shore IWC counts. Skov et al. (2011) reported 25,700 birds from the Baltic from the period of 2007-2009. This agrees well with the sum of the national estimates from the same countries, i.e. 23,830-32,750 (geometric mean = 27,186 individuals, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 42,227-72,231 individuals are estimated outside of the Baltic mainly in the North Sea, small numbers also occur in the West Mediterranean. This yields a population estimate of 70,327-103,681 individuals.
- T6565 - In the long-term, the trend analysis based on the IWC data shows moderate decline while the trend in the short-term is uncertain/fluctuating. This agrees with the overall long- and short-term trends derived from national trend estimates for wintering birds in BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IS, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, UK and NO (1980-2012: 0.9936-0.9999, 2000-2012: 0.9655-1.0027, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The overall trend based on national estimates for breeding birds is decreasing for both the long- and the short-term (1980-2012: 0.9825-0.9949, 2000-2012: 0.9546-0.9903, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The breeding population has decreased in FI, IE and RU, increased in DK, NL, it was stable in CH, EE, FR, LT, LV, SE, fluctuated in DE and was unknown in IS, NO, PL and the UK.
- P2400 - Split from NW Europe (win) population in WPE2
- S8573 - 7,000-10,000 pairs in the entire European RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and 384 in UA (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields 22,000-31,000 individuals. Possible some of this birds winter NW & C Europe or the Caspian. The average IWC count total was 509 individuals between 2008 and 2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year mean was 1,070 individuals during the above mentioned period.
- T6566 - The breeding population in RU is though to be decreasing, but wintering populations are stable in CY and GR, decreasing in BG, fluctuating in RO and unknown in TR, RU and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8574 - The average IWC count total is 235 individuals for the period of 2008 and 2012, with a maximum of 892 in 2010. The sum of the site-level 5-year means is 829 individuals.
- T6567 - The analysis of the available IWC data indicate a large decrease in the short-term, but the long-term trend is uncertain. However, real counts made up less than 30% of the total in 14 out of 25 years. Therefore, the results should be treated with caution.
- P2408 - Includes UK population. Split from NW Europe population in WPE2.
- S8575 - The average IWC count total was 26,896 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year mean is 34,314 individuals. The maximum count was 80,117 individuals in 2006. However, this species is not well monitored through on-shore counts. The sum of the sintering population estimates in AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK, UK was 116,118-177,198 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The sum of the national breeding population estimates in DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LV, PL, SE, SK and the UK is 54,602-83,049 pairs ((European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.)). Further 2,600-6,800 pairs in NO and RU (20%). This yields an estimate of 170,000-270,000 birds after rounding.
- T6568 - The trend analysis based on IWC counts indicates stable long-term trend and large decrease in the short one (Nagy et al., 2014). However, the overall trend derived from national trend estimates for wintering birds (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), suggests a fluctuating short-term trend with a tendency towards a decline (2000-2012: 0.9643-1.0096) and a decreasing long-term one (1980-2012: 0.9863-0.9983). Skov et al. (2011) reported 9.6% decline in the Baltic between 1998-1993 and 2007-2008. Aunins et al. (2013) reported no change for the period of 1991-2010. Lehtikoinen et al. (2013) showed that a significant range shift has happened, amongst other species, in case of the NW European population of Goosander. However, their analysis also indicate a decrease in the short-term. Trends based on breeding numbers (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) show a pattern that is similar to the results of the IWC analysis, i.e. decrease in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9652-0.9997) and stable in the long-term (1980-2012: 0.9924-1.0013).
- S8576 - According to BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) The breeding population is 6,470-7,325 pairs, i.e. 19,000-22,000 individuals in RO, BY, UA and RU (80%). The average IWC count totals was 930 individuals between 2008 and 2010 and the sum of the site-level 5-year means was 4,330 individuals during the same period. However, the recent maximum was 4,074 individuals in 2004 (Wetlands International, 2014).
- T6569 - No updated information is available.
- S8577 - Average IWC count total was 828 individuals between 2008 and 2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 1,074 during the same period. The maximum count was 3,611 individuals in 2003. Scott & Rose (1996) provides justification for the population estimate although the data referred ther is now 20-40 year old. There is insufficient information to improve on their estimates.
- P1367 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8450 - 201 pairs breeding and 1,562 individuals wintering in ES (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Average of IWC count totals is 2,313 during 2006-2012, with a maximum of 3,056 in 2009. Numbers wintering in Morocco are small: the max. so far was 231 individuals in 2013 (Wetlands International, 2014).
- T6448 - Trend analysis based on IWC counts suggests a large decline, but only 70 sites are with more more than two positive records in ES, and only one site in MA (Nagy et al., 2014). Stable breeding and wintering numbers reported from ES (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Data from Andalusia, that supports over 50% of the population in Spain, even suggest 1.3% p.a. increase for the period of 2004-2013.
- S8451 - 300-380 pairs, i.e. 900-1,140 post-breeding individuals, in AM, RU and TR (BirdLife International, 2004). However, the formerly 200-250 pairs-strong population in TR now counts only 100-150 pairs (Boyla, in litt). 55-2,114 individuals winter in BG, RO and CY (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 5,260-21,210 wintering individuals are estimated in AL, AZ, GR, TR and UA (BirdLife International, 2004). The average IWC count total was 2,158 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year mean was 3,821 individuals during the same period. There was a high count of 9,622 in 2003 and another one with 8,199 individuals in 2006 (Wetlands International, unpublished data). A. Green (in litt, 2014) reported an observation of 4,000 individuals at Arin Gulu on 20 October 2014.
- T6449 - Data incompletely updated. According to the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) data the wintering numbers have decreased in BG and RO even in the 2000s. However, there is very little updated trend information from the rest of the range, but see notes under population size.
- P1368 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- S8700 - Count coverage is fluctuating. High counts were 1672 individuals in 2009 and 1204 individuals in 2013 (Wetlands International, 2014).
- T6718 - Significant increase in numbers and it is likely that this represents a combination of genuine increase at some sites and of increased coverage.
- P1373 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1. (WPE2)
- T6611 - Declined population with fragmenting range and contracting area of occupancy. Apparently increasing in KwaZulu-Natal, 2001-2010 (Smith et al. 2010).
- T6612 - Significant long-term population decline with fragmenting range and rapidly contracting area of occupancy
- S8691 - 2,000 recorded at Zakouma (Chad) in 2014, indicating possibility of reasonable numbers still in areas not often surveyed.
- T6754 - The population has gone through significant long-term decline and the continuation of population decline is assumed by several authors (Trolliet in litt. 2011, Dodman 2014, Morrison, in litt. 2014).
- T6693 - Short-term trend is unknown, but continuation of significant long-term decline is retained based on past decline.
- P29 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus Grus. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
- P30 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus Grus. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
- T6275 - Declined by 90-99% between 2000-2012 (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Qualifies for significant long-term decline.

- P31 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
- S8276 - 9,500-13,000 pairs (BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P35 - Split from Africa population in WPE2. In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
- P40 - In previous WPE editions, placed in genus *Grus*. Split from S Africa & Ethiopia population in WPE2.
- S8624 - Minimum figure added to better reflect range.
- T6695 - Current trends unknown (K. Morrison, in litt. 2014). However, significant long-term decline is assumed based on past decline (Beilfuss et al. 2007) and habitat loss (Dodman 2014).
- P8 - In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
- S8597 - Only 1 individual was located in Iran in 2011/2012.
- T6681 - Number of observed birds declined from 6 to 1 at its wintering ground in IR.
- S8277 - Cranes visit wetlands for roosting or drinking. Therefore, only special counts designed accordingly and covering all their key roosting sites would produce reliable population size estimates. The numbers reported through the IWC process represent only a fraction of the total population. 28,133-47,152 pairs reported to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 process from SE, DE, DK, FR, NL and the UK. According to BirdLife International (2004), NO holds also 1,000-3,000 pairs. Thus the total is 29,133-50,152 pairs, i.e. 87,400-150,500 individuals based on breeding numbers. This is substantially less than the 216,908-269,908 wintering birds reported from ES, FR and PT, but significant number of birds migrate to these wintering area from further east. 100,000-120,000 individuals were reported on migration from PL (Lawicki in litt, 2014). The latter estimate matches roughly with the estimate of 240,000 individuals produced by crane specialists (Mewes, Prange, & Nowald, 2010), but less than the latest estimate of 310,000-320,000 individuals (Prange, in prep.).
- T6277 - Nagy et al. (2014) reported $+3.58 \pm 0.84\%$ for the period of 1988-2012 and $+9.23 \pm 2.43\%$ for the period of 2003-2012 based on IWC data.
- S8278 - Total of the national estimates add up to 56,528-92,798 pairs in FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, CZ and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), thus, based on the breeding numbers, the population size can be estimated at 170,000-278,000 individuals. This is significantly larger than the current estimate of 90,000 birds. However, the autumn peak counts at the Hortobágy National Park staging area in Hungary exceeded the 100,000 individuals in 5 out of 7 years between 2007 and 2013. In addition, satellite telemetry data shows that part of the Estonian breeding population follows a more easterly route through Turkey to Ethiopia. As the population is defined for the breeding season, the new estimate should be also based on the breeding numbers.
- T6278 - 2000-2012: 6.85-10.77% p.a. increase, 1980-2012: 4.95-6.28% increase (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P44 - Morphologically distinct form, proposed as G.g. archibaldi, described in Shirak province, Armenia, in 2008. (Ilyashenko 2008)
- S8279 - Birdlife International (2004) estimated the size of the population breeding in RU, BY and UA at 26,500-42,300 pairs, i.e. 80,000-127,000 individuals. Considering that Nowald et al (2010) counted about 60,000 individuals in Ethiopia and at the same time around 35,000 individuals also wintered in Israel in 2010 (Shanni et al., 2012), the breeding numbers could be proved to be correct.
- T6279 - BirdLife International (2004) estimated the trend of the Russian breeding population 0-19% increase during the period of 1990-2000. Shanni (2012) indicated an increase from a few hundred birds to 35,000 in the Hula Valley in Israel and suggests that this only partly due to range shift.
- P45 - "Ilfordi" not widely recognised.
- S8280 - BirdLife International (2004) estimated that 207-300 pairs breed in AM, GE, TR.
- T6280 - 90-90% decline reported from TR. No updated info from GE yet (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This population qualifies for significant long-term decline.
- P46 - Information provided by George Archibald, October 2001.
- P87 - Migration between 2 widely separated distribution ranges in S & E Africa considered very unlikely (Taylor & van Perlo (1998)).
- S8281 - 33,973-64,837 pairs in IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK and UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). An additional 68,551-154,002 pairs in the countries not covered by that report according to BirdLife International (2004). Based on these, the European breeding population can be estimated at 102,524-218,839 pairs, i.e. 310,000-660,000 individuals.
- T6281 - Majority of the EU member states reported no short-term trend (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) and even in BirdLife International (2004) majority of the estimates were uncertain.
- P249 - Sometimes placed in genus *Crex*.
- S8625 - 8,000 estimated in South Africa (Taylor 1997).
- T6613 - Long-term trend is probably stable according to Taylor and Perlo (1998)
- S8283 - In 27 European countries that reported to the Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting and for the European Red List of Birds, the breeding population in these countries in 197,426-410,096 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, et al., in prep.). In the countries that not reported yet, there could be an additional 95,681-208,404 pairs according to BirdLife International (2004). In addition, there are an estimated 1-1.5 million pairs in RU. A further 515,000-1,240,000 pairs are estimated for Asiatic Russia (Schäffer and Mammen 1999), yielding 5,000,000-10,000,000 individuals as new population estimate.
- T6283 - Whilst some of these populations may be increasing, population trends are unclear and often show large fluctuations (K. Koffijberg in litt. 2007) in response to changes in agricultural practices or annual rainfall (A. Mischenko in litt. 2006).
- S8284 - 6,305-15,146 pairs in FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, PL, RO, SI and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). An additional 38,735-98,040 pairs are estimated in the other European countries based on data from BirdLife International (2004). This yields a population estimate of 45,040-113,186 pairs, i.e. 135,000-340,000 individuals.
- T6284 - In general, the trend of the national populations are not known (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). BirdLife International (2004) assessed the trend as small decline mainly based on the alleged decline in Ukraine, which is the stronghold of the species, but no reference is provided. New national reports assess the trend as unknown, fluctuating or increasing.
- S8285 - 131-228 pairs in BE, BG, DE, ES, FR, HU, NL, PT and RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). An additional 690-2,925 pairs are estimated in the other European countries based on data from BirdLife International (2004). This yields a population estimate of 821-3,153 pairs, i.e. 2,460-9,460 individuals and the rounding applied reflects the uncertainties in estimating the numbers of this population.
- T6285 - In general, the neither the population size and range trends are not known in in most of the countries: 6 out of the 9 EU Member States reported unknown short-term trend (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), 16 out 21 national trends were unknown or uncertain in BirdLife International (2004) and the trend of the species was assessed as unknown, which assessment is adopted here.
- S8286 - 134,974-206,692 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). BirdLife International (2004) has reported an additional 26,710-44,170 from AL, AZ, HR, GR, MD, RS and UA. This yields a population estimate of 160,684-250,862 pairs, i.e. 485,000-750,000 individuals.
- T6286 - Only 3 countries with small populations reported any trend (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The trend for the RU population which consists majority of the European breeding pairs is unknown or fluctuating together with 13 or the 26 countries that submitted data to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting and European Red List of Birds processes.
- T6750 - No trend information is available from the last decade. However, significant long-term decline is assigned based on Taylor and Perlo (1998).
- T6765 - Taylor and Perlo (1998) indicate that Destruction and modification of wetlands throughout its range mist have affected its numbers adversely.
- S8288 - 734,622-1,101,598 pairs in 28 European countries or territories (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). In addition, 164,102-305,904 pairs can be assumed in AL, BY, HR, CZ, GR, LI, MK, MD, NO, RU, RS, ME, CH, TR and UA based on BirdLife International (2004). This yields an estimate of 2,700,000-4,250,000 individuals in Europe. Common resident in NW Africa, but no estimate is available (Dodman, 2014).
- T6288 - The overall trend is stable for the period 2000-2012: -2.38% - +1.59% p.a. (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Breeding population is stable in W Europe according to the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands).
- S8289 - 734,622-1,101,598 pairs in the EU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 164,102-305,904 pairs in other European countries. This yields a breed population estimate of 2,700,000-

- 4,300,000 individuals.
- T6289 - Both the overall trend derived from national estimates and the EBCC indicates that the population is stable. IWC counts only include a small proportion of this highly dispersed species.
 - T6766 - Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2006) indicates that Extensive hunting in Malawi may have impacts.
 - S8290 - 200-300 pairs in MO (Dodman, 2014), C. 50 pairs in ES (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, numbers estimated between 25-100 pairs in ES (Green in litt. 2014)
 - T6290 - ES autonomous regions reported fluctuating trend (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Green (in litt, 2014) suggests that the rapid decline continues.
 - S8626 - IWC data suggest at least 250,000.
 - T6614 - Increases especially in Southern Africa due to the proliferation of dams; has decreased at some lakes that have become drier (e.g. in Ethiopia).
 - S8291 - The average IWC count total was 974,496 individuals for the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 1,162,567 during the same period. the maximum count was 1,121,321 individuals in 2005. The national estimates of wintering birds add up to 1,483,281-1,642,924 individuals, while of breeding birds 368,735-604,341 individuals in BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, UK, PL (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 25,008-49,015 in NO, CZ, LI, CH (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 1,200,000-2,000,000 post-breeding individuals.
 - T6291 - The IWC trend shows a moderate increase in the long-term, but a large decrease in the short one (Nagy et al., 2014). The trend derived from national estimates for wintering and breeding birds show a slightly different pattern. There, the decrease is moderate but statistically significant also in the long-term (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Trends based on wintering data: 1980-2012: 0.9954-0.9997, 2000-2012: 0.9810-0.9995, trends based on breeding numbers: 1980-2012: 0.9800-0.9849, 2000-2012: 0.9643-0.99BirdLife International (2004)However, EBCC et al. (2012) suggests that the population has increased during the period of 1980-2012.
 - S8292 - The current estimate of 2,500,000 individuals wintering in the region is based on (Monval & Pirot, 1989). Count totals fluctuate widely with some short-term peaks that may relate to cold weather movements and when they exceeded 1.5 million individuals, but usually they remain in the range between 500,000 and 1,000,000 individuals and with corrections for missing counts the total oscillates around 2,500,000 million birds in the long-term. A total of 511,674-725,348 individuals were reported to the Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process wintering in AT, BG, CY, ESIC, ES, HU, FR, IT, MT, PTMA, PT, RO, SI and SK. However, an additional 390,000-1,100,000 individuals were reported from other countries during the IWC counts from 2010-2013 including 462,604-580,655 individuals reported from TR, 114,693-174,771 individuals from GR, 98,000 individuals from ME and 110,000 individuals from North Africa.
 - T6292 - The large increase in the trend based on IWC counts (Nagy et al., 2014) is consistent with the overall trend derived from data submitted to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process from AT, BG, CY, ESIC, ES, HU, FR, IT, MT, PTMA, PT, RO, SI and SK (2000-2012: 0.34-1.53% p.a. increasing, 1980-2012: -0.32% - +0.67% p.a. stable).
 - S8293 - The average IWC count total was 516,191 individuals during the period of 2008-2012. The sum of the site-level 5-year means was 1,421,369 individuals during the same period. The peak count was 1,538,658 in 2007. Considering that important parts of the region were not counted, the estimate of 2,000,000 birds for this population (Perennou et al. 1994) appears to be still valid.
 - T6293 - IWC data shows large increase until 2007 followed by a large decrease (Nagy et al., 2014). However, IWC coverage is sparse in the region and weather related shifts and variable counting effort can highly distort the results.
 - S8398 - 1600 pairs in KW, 20-64 pairs in OM, 600 pair in YE (Jennings, 2010), 1,400-1,500 pairs in AE (Javed et al., 2012), 1,380 pairs in SA (Almaliki et al., 2014), >8,000 pairs in Eritrea (Semere et al., 2008), 8,005-19,214 pairs in Iran (Tayefeh et al., 2013), 1,000 pairs in Somalia and 330-500 pairs in Sudan (Shobrak et al., 2003).
 - T6398 - Increasing numbers counted at breeding colonies in IR (Behrouzi-Rad, 2013. Tayefeh et al., 2013).
 - T6696 - Trend based on IWC counts shows large increase (growth rate 1.0380± S.E. 0.0142) during the period of 2003-2012 (Nagy et al., 2014) and this agrees with the assessment of the Benguela Seabird Multispecies Action Plan (Wanless, in prep.).
 - S8267 - National breeding population estimates from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting and from the Birds in Europe 3 process add up to 266,952-328,115 breeding pairs in Europe including 10% of the estimate for European Russia. This is roughly equivalent to 801-984 thousand individuals. The sum of national totals of wintering birds in the European countries is 846-902 thousands of individuals for the period of 2008-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Van Roomen et al. (2014) has accounted for 27,000 individuals wintering in West Africa and up to 5,000 are reported from Tunisia and Libya (Wetlands International, 2014).
 - T6358 - The large decline detected by the IWC data (Nagy et al. 2014, van Roomen et al. 2014) is consistent with the overall large decline based on the national trend data for wintering birds submitted to the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting and European Red List of Birds processes from BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, IE, IS, IT, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, RU, SE, SJ and UK (2000-20012: 2.09-3.46% p.a. decline, 1980-2012: 0.88-1.15% decline) and similar decline detected in breeding numbers in the same process (2000-2012: 0.98-2.16% p.a. decline, 1980-2012: 0.52-1.15 decline). The population qualifies for significant long-term decline.
 - S8360 - 34,866-40,955 pairs in UK, BE, NL, DE, FR, IT, ES, ESIC and PT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). 3,000-5,000 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
 - T6360 - Trend analysis based on IWC data (Nagy et al., 2014) shows a long-term increase. this agrees with the overall trend emerging from European part of the breeding range (1980-2012: 1.0015). The short-term IWC trend is uncertain/fluctuating and this also agrees with the trend derived from European breeding numbers. The population seems to expanding its range at the same time the population in ES goes through a moderate decline (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8361 - 6,151-12,715 pairs in BG, BY, CY, GR, HU, LT, PL, RO, SI, SK, TR and RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), assuming that 98% of the RU population belongs to the Caspian population (Thorup, 2006). Further 1,760-3,937 pairs in AL, HR, MK, MD, RS, UA, CZ (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 7,911-16,662 pairs, i.e. 24,000-50,000 individuals.
 - T6361 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) report 30-49% decline from the large population in TR, but increased in the smaller populations of AT, BY, RO, RU and SI. No updated population from UA where it increased in the 1990s (BirdLife International, 2004).
 - S8362 - 9,800-14,700 pairs is South and South-west RU (BirdLife International et al., in prep.), assuming that 98% of the RU population is there (Thorup, 2006). Further 1,080-5,350 pairs in AM and AZ (BirdLife International, 2004) and 2,500 pairs in Arabia (Jennings, 2010), but no estimates from C and SW Asia outside of Arabia. However, the current estimate is certainly too low because even the partial data adds up to 40,000-68,000 individuals after rounding without including breeding birds from Iran, Iraq and Central Asia, where it is a common breeder. Therefore, both the lower and upper limits of the estimate were increased.
 - T6362 - IWC trend analyses indicate significant long-term decline (Wetlands International 2007, 2012), but the sample was considered insufficiently representative. Jennings (2010) reports increase from Arabia.
 - T6682 - 2003-2012 trend: +4.99 (+/- 1.37); increasing for decades due to expansion of artificial wetlands
 - S8369 - The current population estimate of 73,000 birds is based on midwinter counts in the 1990s (Stroud et al., 2004). The breeding numbers in BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, LT, NL, PL, PT, SE and UK is 35,195-39,404 pairs, assuming that 60% of the population in ES and 80% of the population in FR belongs to this population (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Based on the average January counts for 2010-2012, some 27,000 birds winter in NW Europe, an additional 17,000 on the Iberian Peninsula, 16,755 in Morocco (2013) and 3,376-8,215 in West Africa. This yields a total of 65,000-69,000 individuals during the mid-winter counts. With some allowance for under-recording in Guinea and other countries of West Africa, the original estimate can be considered still reliable for the wintering numbers although it is not consistent with the breeding numbers, even when only a factor of 2.5 is used to convert the number of pairs to individuals that would yield 88,000-98,500 individuals for the European breeders alone. However, most countries considered their estimates highly reliable as indicated by the narrow margin between the minimum and maximum. Van Roomen et al. (2014) managed to account for almost 79,000 individuals using the results of extensive counts in West Africa in 2014 and mobilizing data from other sources and this is even closer to the estimate calculated from breeding numbers.
 - T6369 - The long-term trend based on IWC data shows a large increase (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al., 2014), while the long-term overall trend estimated based on breeding data for BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, LT, NL, PL, PT, SE and UK indicates a stable trend (1980-2012: -0.29% - +0.29% p.a., European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). The short-term trend derived from the IWC data, i.e. stable/fluctuating (Nagy et al. 2014) or large increase (van Roomen et al., 2014) is also more optimistic than the overall one derived from the national trends for breeding birds that suggests a large decline (2000-2012: 1.09-1.69% p.a. decline). However, contrary to the wintering counts, the trends based on breeding numbers do not account for the birds that breed in West Africa therefore the large increase proposed by van Roomen et al (2014) was adopted here.
 - S8370 - Annual IWC count totals have exceeded over 20,000 individuals since 2006. The breeding population in Europe alone includes 3,121-5,752 pairs in AT, BG, HU, IT, RO, SI, SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Additional 7,171-15,610 pairs in AL, HR, GR, MK, RU, RS&ME, TR and UA (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 26,000-53,000 individuals using a conversion factor 2.5.
 - T6370 - The overall trend derived from national estimates for the breeding birds indicate a stable/fluctuating population, although data is updated only for 28% of the total population (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However it is indicative and, although weakly, but supports the findings of the IWC trend analysis (Nagy et al., 2014). The population has increased in AT and SI, fluctuated in BG, HU and SK, but was unknown in IT and RO.
 - S8371 - Recent peak IWC count was 18,234 in January 2008. Some 2,000 individuals were observed in SA in January 2000. (it may mix with E African birds in ET, where 5,708 and 6,749 individuals were counted in 2012 and 2013).

- S8627 - January counts include birds from Palearctic, and July counts are always low. This more conservative estimate probably better reflects the former estimate of 25,000 - 10,000, which was largely based on January data.
- S8628 - Very low numbers recorded in recent IWC surveys in Sudan, despite reasonable coverage.
- S8399 - 2,381-3,906 pairs in ES, PT, FR and IT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Dodman (2014) estimated 6,000-9,000 pairs in NW Africa.
- T6399 - Increasing in FR and PT, fluctuating in ES (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.) and unknown in IT and NW Africa.
- S8400 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) estimated 612-1,071 breeding pairs in BG, RO and HU. According to BirdLife International (2004), further 4,110-9,835 pairs in AL, GR, MK, RS, ME, UA, RU and TR. This yields a total estimate of 4,722-10,906 breeding pairs, i.e. 14,200-32,700 individuals after rounding. Earlier estimate retained until full European Red List of Birds dataset is available.
- S8401 - 1,070-1,620 pairs in TR, CY and GR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), but the bulk of the population in Egypt and Israel (Delany et al. 2009).
- S8402 - Estimated breeding population is 76,000-95,000 pairs (Kamp et al., 2009).
- T6402 - Review in the reference.
- S8690 - >3,000 counted in Tana River Delta in September 2010 by O. Hamerlynck.
- T6732 - Recent short-term trend is unknown. According to Dodman (2002) and Delany et al. (2009) it is in significant long-term decline.
- P2432 - Europe/Europe & North Africa and Western Asia/South-west Asia populations merged to Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia in WPE5, following proposal in CSR5. Review published in 2009 Wader Atlas suggests mixing of populations in all seasons to an extent that makes separation invalid.
- S8578 - 1,529,587-2,466,025 pairs in Europe (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) with the exception of AL, AM, AZ, HR, CZ, FO, LI, MK, MD, UA and RS&ME where further 79,270-148,026 pairs can be assumed based on data from 1990-20000 (BirdLife International, 2004). According to Dodman (2014), c. 100 pairs in Morocco. These together yield an estimate of 4,800,000-7,850,000 individuals, which is slightly lower than the estimate based on BirdLife International (2004). In SW Asia, up to 90,465 birds (2003) were counted during IWC counts and part of the birds winter to the west of the region (Wetlands International, 2014). However, there is no sufficient new information to improve of the current estimate.
- T6571 - Nagy et al. (2014) shows significant long-term decline. This agrees well with the trend derived from national breeding bird population estimates (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), which were 0.9730-0.9968 for the short-term (2000-2012) and 0.9864-0.9961 for the long-term (1980-2012).
- S8393 - 1,070-1,620 pairs in TR, CY and GR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), but the bulk of the population in Egypt and Israel (Delany et al. 2009).
- T6393 - Currently stable in TR, GR and increasing in CY.
- S8689 - Bos et al. 2006. Samples of rice fields in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau & Sierra Leone resulted in an estimate of 44,000 for these areas alone. However, this was V. senegallus. Thus estimate reversed to Dodman 2002.
- P944 - A partial altitudinal migrant, moving to lower areas after breeding.
- T6751 - No short-term trend info is available.
- P948 - Often included in coronatus.
- S8748 - Tree, T. In litt. 2008. Not as widespread in Botswana as previously assumed.
- S8695 - Dodman (2014) has increased estimate based on Bos et al. (2006).
- P936 - Usually included within lateralis.
- P951 - Often assigned to genus Chettusia.
- S8396 - Estimate revised following BirdLife International (2014).
- T6396 - See evidence in BirdLife International (2014).
- S8752 - Kamp, J. In litt. 2008. Based on the observation that numbers after 2000 never exceeded 45 birds at a single site.
- T6734 - See evidence in BirdLife International (2014).
- P953 - Often assigned to genus Chettusia.
- S8397 - No better information to update the estimate.
- T6397 - With the restoration of the Iraq marshes under way, the previous trend justification cannot be sustained.
- T6678 - No recent update available.
- S8372 - 45,509-70,229 pairs in NO, SE (assuming similar numbers as Delany et al., 2009), BY, DE, DK, EE, IE, LT, LV, and the UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This yields a post-breeding identical to the estimate of Delany et al. (2009).
- T6372 - Overall trend derived from national breeding trends is decreasing in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9915-0.9977).
- S8373 - 310,000 pairs on IS, 600 pairs on FO and 25-50 pairs on GL.
- T6373 - In the absence of monitoring on the breeding grounds, the trend of this population is unknown. For a trend of this population together with the apricaria and the altifrons population wintering in NW Europe, see Nagy et al. (2014).
- S8374 - 277,020-485,020 pairs, i.e. 831,000-1,460,000 individuals, in FI, SE, NO, RU and SJ (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6374 - Overall trend derived from national breeding estimates suggests a stable overall trend. It is increasing in FI, stable in SE, NO, SJ and unknown in RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8375 - Delany et al. (2009) discussed available information. Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 800,000-1,500,000 individuals in West Siberia. This figure is significantly lower than the estimate of Byrkjedal & Thompson (1998).
- S8376 - A population estimate for West Siberia of 660,000-1,400,000 individuals by Tertickiy et al. (1999) is considered to be absolutely unrealistic by Lappo et al. (2012) because it exceeds the global estimate by Delany & Scott (2006). However, the population estimates for the wintering population are also based on meagre data and a large proportion of the population might be missed during IWC counts (Delany et al., 2009). However, significant flocks would have attracted attention of hunters. OSME (2014) considers it a locally common migrant
- S8378 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the West Siberian population at 230,000-900,000 pairs, but Lappo et al. (2012) considered this to be an overestimate. Based on extrapolation from samples in the SA sector of the Gulf, Zwarts et al. (1991) estimated that 7,000 individuals winter in the Gulf coast of SA.
- S8586 - 197,509 individuals were counted at the wintering grounds. Rounded to 200,000. The breeding range of this population is not clearly separated from the breeding population wintering in SW Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa.
- T6579 - Trend analyses based on mid-winter counts indicate moderate increase (Nagy et al., 2014) or even large increase based on a more comprehensive dataset (van Roomen et al., 2014) in the long-term. In the short term, both analyses show stable/fluctuating trend.
- S8379 - The current population estimate of 73,000 individuals was established based on mid-winter counts in the 1990s (Stroud et al., 2004). The breeding numbers from IE, UK, NO, SI, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL, DE, DK, NL, BE, BY and FR add up to 18,550-22,865 pairs (including 0-100 pairs in Ukraine), i.e. 55,600-68,600 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.), which is somewhat lower than the estimate of (Delany et al., 2009; Thorup et al., 1997), which probably reflects the decline reported in breeding numbers. This agrees well with the current total of 64,000 from midwinter counts (based on 2010 counts for Europe and taking the maximum of the period of 2010-2013 for MO, DZ and TN). Therefore a new population estimate of 55,600-68,600 is suggested.
- T6379 - The overall trend of national populations breeding in Europe is declining both in the short and the long-term (2000-2012: 0.59-1.19% p.a., 1980-2012: 0.33-1.00% p.a.) based on information on the breeding bird estimates available from IE, UK, NO, SI, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT, PL, DE, DK, NL, BE, BY and FR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). This differs slightly both from the long-term stable/fluctuating (van Roomen et al. 2014) or

- moderately increasing trend (Nagy et al. 2014) and the short-term stable/fluctuating trend (van Roomen et al. 2014, Nagy et al. 2014). The breeding population declined in 6 of the 16 countries including ones with large populations such as DE, EE and the UK. In the meantime, midwinter counts show large decline in the UK, but generally increasing in FR and fluctuating in most other countries.
- S8381 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 450-1,000K birds, which Lappo et al. (2012) considers to be an overestimate. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt, 2014) suggests that numbers in W Siberia similar to Europe or slightly more.
 - S8587 - 206,569 were counted during January counts. Based on presumed underestimations raised to 240,000 birds.
 - T6580 - Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
 - S8382 - 70,674-101,573 breeding pairs in EU MSs except GR and CZ (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), further 18,715-32,150 pairs in UA (50%), MD, GR, CZ, CH, HR, MK, AL, NO, BY and RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 89,389-133,723 pairs, i.e 270,000-400,000 individuals after rounding, which also makes allowance for birds breeding in North Africa. The increase is the result of a magnitude higher estimates from ES, i.e. 33,050 pairs vs. 2,500-3,300 pairs in BirdLife International (2004).
 - T6382 - 2000-2012: 0.9785-1.0168, 1980-2012: 0.9939-1.0068 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8383 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 15-110K birds in West Siberia, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
 - P831 - Includes proposed tephricolor.
 - S8630 - estimates include 50,000 for Southern Africa (Underhill et al. 1999) and 10,000-20,0000 for Tanzania (Baker 1997)
 - T6679 - Increased in Southern Africa as result of exploitation of man-made wetlands (Delany et al., 2009). However current trends there and trends elsewhere unknown.
 - S8756 - Tree, T. In litt.2008. Considered the upper limit presented in WPE4 to be too high.
 - P857 - In WPE4, subspecies was considered "mechowi", but Delany et al. (2009) treated as "mechowi/tenellus". Treated by some authors as "hesperius".
 - P858 - In WPE4, subspecies was considered "mechowi". Includes "pons" in S Somalia.
 - P859 - Includes "nigirius" & "spatzi". In WPE3, this subspecies was considered "hesperius". In WPE4, the population was "mechowi, W to Central Africa"
 - T6715 - Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating trend both in the long- and in the short-term (1999-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
 - S8384 - The total of national breeding population estimates in AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, ESIC, FR, GIB, HU, IT, NL, PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, SE, SI and SK is 8,869-14,708 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). 237-614 pairs is estimated for AL, HR, RS based on BirdLife International (2004). According to Dodman (2014) 10,000 pairs can be added to this for Northwest Africa. This agrees well with wintering numbers in the 2010s, that is 51,198 individuals (van Roomen et al., 2014).
 - T6384 - Trend calculated based on IWC data show an overall increase (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al., 2014). Increase in the European part of the range, while fluctuation, long-term decline in the African part (van Roomen, 2014.). Large increase in wintering numbers is also apparent based on the overall long-term trend (1980-2012: 1.0073-1.0085) calculated from national trends in ES, PT, IT and SI, however the short-term trend was uncertain (2000-2012: 0.9803-1.0192). Overall trend in breeding numbers (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) indicate uncertain trend with some tendency towards decreasing (2000-2012: 0.9651-1.0181, 1980-2012: 0.9868-1.0036). Short-term decline is reported from the smaller populations (BE, DE, ESIC, HU, IT, NL and SE), increase only from SI. The trend considered being stable in AT, DK, ES, FR, GIB and unknown in PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, SK and NW Africa.
 - S8385 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) estimates the number of breeding pairs in RO, BG and CY to be 413-786 pairs. According to BirdLife International (2004), further 5,540-9,430 pairs breed in UA, GR, RU and TR (assuming that one third of the Turkish birds can be assigned to this population). Based on Snow & Perrins (1998) breeding numbers in IL, JO and EG are estimated at 3,800-5,700 pairs. This yields a total of 9,753-15,130 pairs, i.e. 29,300-47,800 individuals which is close to the estimate based on Thorup (2006).
 - T6385 - Breeding numbers are decreasing in TR, UA, the major strongholds of this population, and also in some other countries with smaller populations such as AL, RS (BirdLife International, 2004). Delany et al. (2009) provided some evidence from wintering grounds. However, trend analyses based on IWC counts produced uncertain results (Nagy et al., 2014).
 - S8386 - 500-1000 pairs are also estimated for AZ, but no informatin about breeding numbers from the rest of the range from the Caspian. AlRashidi (2010) estimated the size of the population breeding on the SA coast of the Red Sea at 9,955 pairs. Jennings (2010) estimated the total breeding population to be in the order of 30,000 pairs for the whole of Arabia. If this estimate is correct, the upper limit might be too low for the whole population.
 - S8696 - Simmons (2002) gave estimate of 11,200, whilst Simmons et al. (2007) gave 11,500 based on later counts.
 - S8760 - Simmons et al. 2007. A coordinated census in January 2005 resulted in a more accurate and precise estimate.
 - S8387 - See justification of the estimate in Delany et al. (2009). 72,328 individuals were counted in Dec. 2013 at Bar al Hikman (de Fouw, in litt.).
 - S8389 - 800-1,200 pairs in TR (BirdLife International, 2004), up to 150 in JO. Delaney et al. (2009) added only 20-30 from SY. Stroud (2004) mentioned that the real number should be much lower than 10,000. A thousand individuals were counted in EG in 1989/90 (Meininger & Atta, 1994).
 - P879 - Birds in Azerbaijan & Armenia identified as belonging to this subspecies by Hirschfield et al. 2000.
 - T6391 - Significant long-term decline (Stroud et al. 2002).
 - P892 - Sometimes placed in the genus Charadrius.
 - S8392 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) estimates 30,785-48,369 pairs for AT, ES, FI, IT, NO, RO, RU, SE and UK. BirdLife International (2004) further 4-24 pairs from AD, CZ, FR, GR and PL. This yields a population estimate of 30,789-48,393 pairs, i.e. 92,000-145,000 individuals after rounding.
 - T6392 - Decline reported from AT, RU and UK, stable in FI, SE and ES, unknown in NO, IT and RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.). Considering that the current trend is unknown in NO and unquantified in RU, the current trend in unknown.
 - T6680 - No recent information.
 - S8294 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) provide updated breeding population estimates for the EU MS (except CZ and GR), CH, NO and TR which sum up to 6,810,125-8,580,973 pairs. According to BirdLife International (2004), further 10,299-18,088 pairs can be in AL, AD, HR, CZ, GR, LI, MK, RS, ME and UA. This yields a total estimate of 6,820,424-8,599,061 pairs, i.e. 20,000,000-26,000,000 individuals after rounding. This new estimate agrees well with the estimate of Thorup (2006). The refinement is largely due to a more precise estimate from RU.
 - T6294 - Overall trend based on national estimates is stable. Decreasing in LV, SI, SK and the UK, not increasing anywhere, unknown in AT, BG, HU, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, RO, TR and considered to be stable elsewhere (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al. in prep.). Ferrand and Gossman (2009) also considered the trend stable.
 - S8298 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) provide an updated estimate of 19,650-43,186 pairs for BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, RU and SE based on national estimates from the period of 2000-2012 which is considerably smaller than the 2.5-3m individuals calculated by Kalchreuter (2002). Therefore the earlier estimate is retained following Delany et al. (2009).
 - T6298 - Each country reported stable population trend to European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.).
 - S8299 - Tertickiy et al (1999) estimated 310-660K in W Siberia. Bukreev & Sviridova (2006) estimated 600-900 pairs in IBAs that occupied 3.4% of the area.
 - P448 - Presumed to breed predominantly in western half of Siberia.
 - S8208 - Estimate based on Kalas in litt. 2007.
 - T6735 - Stable in SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), no updated info is available from NO yet (BirdLife International, in prep.).
 - S8297 - Updated estimates from EE, FI, LT, LV and PL suggest 810-1,070 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), but further 55,100-146,700 pairs in BY, UA and RU (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields an estimate of 55,910-

- 147,770 pairs, i.e. 167,000-443,000 individuals in Europe alone. Tertickiy (1999) estimated 100,000-360,000 pairs in West Siberia, which Lappo et al. (2012) considers to be an overestimate. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt. 2014) suggest doubling the estimate for EU RU.
- T6297 - BirdLife International (2004) reported 20-29% decline in European RU, 30-49% in UA, 0-19% in BY. European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) reports decline from LT and PL and stable trend in EE and LV. Delaney et al. (2009) provides additional evidence of decline.
 - S8366 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) estimates the total European breeding population to be 2,465,783-4,829,030 pairs without CZ, LI, MK, RS and ME. BirdLife International (2004) estimates the number of breeding pairs for the latter to be 520-839 pairs. This yields a total population estimate of 2,466,300-4,829,869 pairs, i.e. 7,400,000-14,500,000 individuals after rounding. This is a far higher estimate than 930,000-1,900,000 pairs (BirdLife International, 2004). The increase is primarily caused by the increase of the estimate for RU from 300,000-850,000 to 2-4 million pairs based on Blokhin (2010).
 - T6366 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) report stable or fluctuating trend from CH, EE, ES, LT, LV, RU, BY, HU, SI, decrease from AT, BE, DE, DK, FI, FR, IE, NL, NO, PT, SE, SK and TR (causing the loss of some 28,000-137,000 individuals), increase from PL and UK, and unknown from PTAC and RO. As the overall decline is negligible compared to the size of the entire population, the overall trend is revised stable despite the large number of countries with declining population.
 - S8368 - No change in estimates.
 - T6368 - Unknown in IS (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8300 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) estimated the size of this population for AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, SE, UK, SK, HU to be 41,019-66,924 pairs. Based on BirdLife (2004) further 50-120 pairs can be added to this for CZ and NO. Applying a conversion factor 2.1 (based Hooijmeijer in litt, 2014) yields a total estimate of 41,069-67,044 pairs, i.e. 86,000-141,000 individuals.
 - T6300 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) 2000-2012: 0.9616-0.9722, 1980-2012: 0.9729-0.9792.
 - S8301 - 2,370-3,360 pairs in FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 24,020-47,540 pairs in BY, UA, RS, ME, RU. After making allowances for the 2,640-4,740 pairs that breed in south-eastern part of European RU (Thorup, 2006), it yields a total breeding population estimate of 23,750-46,160 pairs, i.e. 71,000-138,000 individuals after rounding.
 - T6301 - Still declines in EE, LT and PL, increases in RO and FI (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). According to BirdLife International (2004), the RU population declined by an estimated 20-29% between 1990-2000, by 30-49% in UA and was stable in RS&ME and BY.
 - S8302 - Perennou et al. (1994). Recent maximum of annual count total was 33,265 individuals in Jan. 2013 in IR.
 - S8303 - Unadjusted IWC count totals ranged between 47,734 (2003) and 60,851 (2011) individuals for the above-mentioned three countries. The wintering numbers in PT and ES add up to an additional 35-74 thousands (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Therefore, the earlier population estimate of 50,000-75,000 (Gill et al., 2007) could be revised to 98,000-125,000. The wintering population estimates in the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 report add up to 116-167 thousands, but this includes 44,000 birds from the UK. However, the UK estimate has increased from 15,390 due to the inclusion of September and October counts as well (Musgrove et al., 2011) and this cannot be simply added to the counts from other countries.
 - T6303 - Trend is based on the IWC data from the UK, IE and FR only because of mixing with the western population of nominal race in Portugal and Morocco (Delany et al., 2009). This trend is consistent with the overall large increase calculated from the national wintering trend estimates (2000-2012: 1.0231-1.0243, 1980-2012: 1.0224-1.0225, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8304 - IWC count totals ranged between 90,617 (2009) and 146,719 (2003). (Stroud et al., 2004) estimated the population size at 120,000. This estimate was retained to date since WPE3. The total of national wintering population estimates adds up to 108,063-157,955 individuals, i.e. close to the IWC count totals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, (Delany et al., 2009) noted the discrepancy between the estimated breeding numbers (4,900-22,200 individuals) and the winter counts. The latest breeding estimates remain much lower, 3,700-9,000 pairs (i.e. 11,100-27,000 individuals) in total (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - T6304 - Short-term trend based on mid-winter counts is stable/fluctuating (Nagy et al. 2014) or increasing (van Roomen et al., 2014). Large fluctuations observed also in the Dutch and UK national schemes (Austin et al., 2014). Trends of the national breeding populations are unknown with the exception of SE where it is stable (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8306 - See overview in Delany et al. 2009. The Bar al Hikman supports a large proportion of this population (e.g. 87,187 individuals in Dec. 2013, de Fouw in litt.). Tertickiy et al (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 500,000-1,800,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this unrealistic.
 - S8588 - 497,433 individuals counted in the wintering range. Rounded to 500,000 individuals.
 - T6581 - Van Roomen et al. (2014) found significant long-term decline both in the long- (1979-2014) and short-term (2003-2014). The population is in significant long-term decline.
 - P506 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
 - S8307 - In BY, EE, FI, LV, NO, European RU and SE, 90,943-149,940 pairs, i.e. 273,000-450,000 individuals are estimated based on breeding numbers (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). During midwinter counts the most recent maximum was 73,225 individuals in 2012, but annual count totals can be as little as 1,000 birds depending counting efforts. Only a part of the suitable wintering habitats were ever counted. Thus a large proportion of the population is unaccounted for during midwinter counts. Therefore, the new estimate is established based on the breeding numbers.
 - T6307 - The overall trend based on national breeding population trends in BY, EE, FI, LV, NO, European RU and SE is 0.9674-1.0214 for the period of 2000-2012, and 0.9929-1.0083 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.), i.e. stable/fluctuating. For the short-term, no countries reported increase, FI reported stable population, NO and SE decline and RU fluctuation. Van Roomen et al. found large increase both in the long- (1979-2014) and short-term (2003-2014) based on comprehensive counts at the wintering areas.
 - S8308 - See Delany et al. 2009. Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Area at 900,000-1,900,000 individuals. Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
 - P509 - Recently revived subspecies (Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998)). In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
 - S8309 - Thorup (2006) estimated the population size to be 250,000 pairs, which was maintained as the current estimate to the European Red List of Birds (BirdLife International et al., in prep.). T. Gunnarsson (in litt., 2014) suggested that 200,000 pairs is a safe estimate. However, winter counts account for only 131,865 phaeopus and islandicus combined (van Roomen et al., 2014).
 - T6309 - Trend information is only available from the UK which supports a very small part of the population (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8310 - Tomkovic & Mischenko suggested reducing the upper limit to 1,000 individuals.
 - S8692 - The population is assumed to be tiny (fewer than 50 individuals and mature individuals) based on small number of recent records, most of which are of just 1-3 individuals (BirdLife International, 2014). The maximum value only corresponds to the upper threshold for Critically Endangered species under the IUCN Red List criteria.
 - T6684 - The last undisputed record with sufficient evidence for incontrovertible identification was on February 1995 in Morocco, despite subsequent intensive searches of the non-breeding range (Crockford in litt., 2014).
 - S8311 - The current estimate of 700,000-1,000,000 individuals is based on breeding numbers and was adopted in WPE4. Midwinter counts continue to account for some 243,000-372,000 birds, majority of which are counted in Europe (Wetlands International, 2014). National estimates for wintering birds from BE, BG, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SI and UK add up to 477,095-616,956 individuals showing already a large proportion added to the numbers reported to the IWC. However, breeding numbers from AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK add up to 163,980-185,563 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Adding to this 49,001-121,311 pairs for RU, BY, CZ, FO, RS, ME and UA (BirdLife International, 2004) yields a total estimate of 212,981-306,874 breeding pairs, i.e. 640,000-920,000 individuals, which is only slightly different from the existing estimate.
 - T6311 - The moderately increasing long-term trend based on the IWC data (Nagy et al., 2014 and van Roomen et al, 2014) agrees with the overall long-term (1980-2012: 1.0020-1.0081) trend based on national trend estimates for wintering birds in BE, BG, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SI and the UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, the results of Nagy et al. (2014) and van Roomen et al. (2014) are marginally more positive than the overall short-term trend calculated based on national estimates (2000-2012: 0.9984-1.0018). This can be caused by the relatively high proportion of imputing to account for the missing counts from ES in 2011 and 2012. On the other hand, the overall trend of the breeding population (without data from RU, and some other countries with small breeding populations) shows decline both in the long- and the short-term, which contradicts increasing trend suggested by wintering numbers. Opposing trends in wintering numbers in Europe and Africa (van Roomen et al., 2014) would support the assumption of range shift, but wintering numbers along the coast of W and NW Africa were always far less than in Europe and immigration from Africa to Europe cannot explain the increase in

- Europe. Therefore, a STA/DEC assessment is adopted here.
- S8312 - Perennou et al. (1994) Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Area at 90,000-350,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
 - T6312 - Nagy et al. (2014) shows increasing trend based on mid-winter count data, but it is unclear whether this is due to range shift or reflect genuine change. The latter would contradict other available information reviewed by Delany et al. (2009).
 - P536 - Population added in WPE3.
 - S8314 - 20,500-54,000 pairs in NO, SE, FI and RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.).
 - T6314 - National breeding population trends are unknown in NO and RU, stable in FI, declining in SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International, in prep.). Wintering population trends based on IWC data are stable/fluctuating both in the long- and the short-term (1993-2014 and 2003-2014 respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014) and that assessment is adopted here.
 - S8315 - Perennou et al. (1994). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in West Siberia at 400,000-1,300,000 individuals based on transect counts, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate.
 - S8316 - 50,500-64,000 pairs in NO, SE, FI (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). An additional 800-4,500 pairs added based on Thorup (2006). This yields a total estimate of 51,300-68,500 pairs, i.e. 154,000-205,000 individuals, which is substantially less than the existing estimate. Van Roomen et al. (2014) has accounted for 137,107 individuals at the wintering grounds in the 2010s.
 - T6316 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) 2000-2012: 0.9919-1.0158, 1980-2012: 0.9975-1.0040 based on national trends for breeding populations. Unknown trend in NO that holds majority of birds in this population. Trend based on mid-winter counts at the wintering grounds in West Africa also indicate a stable/fluctuating population both for the long- and short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
 - P552 - Population added in WPE3. Nominate Common Redshank populations in Europe will probably be re-divided in future into N Europe (bre) and Central & E Europe (bre) populations.
 - S8317 - 115,479-210,140 pairs in continental Europe except CZ, HR, RS, ME, AL, MK and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). BirdLife International (2004) estimated further 14,431-23,630 pairs in the latter countries. This yields a total estimate of 129,910-233,770 pairs. Assuming, based on Thorup et al. (2006) that 75% of the bird in European RU belong to this population and following the 50% reduction for TR, both suggested by Delany et al. (2009), the adjusted total is 124,160-221,270 pairs, i.e. 372,000-664,000 individuals.
 - T6317 - Decreased in EE, LT, BG, SK, PL, DK, NL, BE and TR, increased only in SI and FR, stable or fluctuating in BY, GR, HU, AT, DE, ES and unknown in RU, LV, RO, PT and IT, but it was deemed stable for RU in BirdLife International (2004). Overall trend for 2000-2012: 0.9637-1.0182, for 1980-2012: 0.9919-1.0027, i.e. statistically uncertain. Trend estimate quality is based on reliable quantitative data in 6 out of 22 countries.
 - T6318 - Long-term trend (1988-2012) based on IWC counts is uncertain/fluctuating, but the short-term one suggests large decline (0.9099±SE 0.0159; Nagy et al. 2014).
 - S8319 - BirdLife et al. (in prep) maintained the estimate in Thorup (2006). However, this is in contradicts winter counts, which are much lower. See discussion in Delany et al. (2009). Therefore, that estimate is retained here.
 - T6319 - No trend data from breeding ground, wintering population is mixed with britannica and the combined trend shows large decline (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al. 2014). It is unclear whether this decline reflect change in the britannica subspecies only or in both subspecies.
 - P555 - Included in robusta in WPE2.
 - S8320 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.): 25,500 pairs in UK and IE
 - T6320 - Declined by 35% in the UK during the period of 1998-2010 and by 88% in IE during the period of 1991-2008 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
 - S8321 - 12,070-30,268 pairs in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, RO, RU, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 50-100 pairs in UA (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 36,000-91,000 individuals after rounding.
 - T6321 - Only reported to decrease in EE, increased in BY, LT, LV, stable or fluctuating in PL and SE, but unknown in RU, FI and RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8323 - 76,409-156,427 pairs in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, SE, UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - T6323 - The breeding population is stable in SE, unknown in NO and LV, increasing in the smaller populations of BY, EE, LT and UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Wintering population along the East Atlantic flyway also shows an increase (van Roomen et al., 2014).
 - S8324 - Stroud et al. (2004). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the West Siberian population a 200,000-400,000 individuals, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this a likely overestimate.
 - T6324 - Lappo et al (2012) suggest that the population is declining.
 - S8325 - 623,612-1,086,386 pairs in BG, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, RO, RU, SE, UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 860-1,450 pairs in MK and UA (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total of 1,800,000-3,300,000 individuals.
 - T6325 - 2000-2012: 0.9761-1.0301, 1980-2012: 0.9956-1.0146.
 - S8327 - 493,101-895,198 pairs in Europe without RU, i.e. 1,500,000-2,700,000 individuals after rounding (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - T6327 - 2000-2012: 0.9706-1.0303, 1980-2012: 0.9845-1.0011 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
 - S8328 - 300,000-750,000 pairs, i.e. 900,000-2,250,000 individuals, in European RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the West Siberian population at 5.7-8.6 millions of individuals, but Lappo et al. (2012) considers this to be an overestimate. 5-30 thousands in the lower Ob alone (Golovatin 2006).
 - P582 - Often placed in genus Tringa, and often given the specific name terek.
 - S8329 - 15,153-50,206 pairs in Europe (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) without UA where 300-500 pairs (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields 46,000-150,000 non-breeding individuals in Europe. Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated the population in the Yamalsk-Nenets Autonomous Area at 280-650 individuals, but this represents only a small part of the range beyond the Ural.
 - T6329 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) indicated that the species is declining in RU and FI.
 - P585 - Often placed in genus Tringa.
 - S8330 - 285,822-1,144,288 pairs in EU27 (without countries mentioned in the next sentence) and NO, BY, CH (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 4,107-6,389 pairs in UA, MD, CZ, AL, MK, RS&ME, HR, LI, LU, DK, BE (BirdLife International, 2004)) and BA (Stroud, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 870,000-3,450,000 individuals.
 - T6330 - Decreasing in FI, SI, CH and IE, increasing in DE, stable or fluctuating in SE, EE, LT, BY, BG, GR, SK, HU, AT, ES, NL, UK and unknown in NO, LV, PL, RO, IT, PT and FR. Considering the relative size of the population in FI, it is likely that this determines the overall trend.
 - S8331 - The size of the population in European RU is estimated of 450,000-900,000 pairs, i.e. 1,350,000-2,700,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 125,000-240,000 pairs in the Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Area (Tertickiy et al. 1999), but this represents still only part of the breeding range.
 - T6331 - Trend in European RU is estimated to be stable (BirdLife International et al., in prep.), but unknown for W Siberia.
 - T6332 - Based on the IWC data, a moderate decline in the 1990s was followed by a strong increase in the early 2000s (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al. 2014). This pattern concerning the 1990s consistent with what is described in (Delany et al., 2009). Since the early 2000s counts reported to the IWC have increased from some 10,000 individuals to 25,000 in FR and also increased in ES and NL (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). There is no current trend data available from GL and (Andres et al., 2012) refers back to the now outdated WPE4.
 - S8333 - 20,910-37,080 pairs in SE, FI, RU, EE and DK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Van Roomen et al. (2014) accounted for only 28,089 individuals at the wintering grounds.
 - T6333 - National trends of breeding birds are unknown in NO and RU, stable in SJ and DK and decreasing in SE, FI and EE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The trend based on IWC counts is stable/fluctuating both in the short- and in the long-term (1993-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).

- S8334 - See Stroud et al. (2004). Tomkovich & Michenko (in litt, 2014) think it can be even more.
- S8335 - Only 107 counted at Bar al Hikman in Dec. 2013 (de Fouw, in litt) and they estimated a maximum of 1000. Recent maximum was 488 individuals in IR. 10 individuals in UAE Jan. 2013. None observed at the Tarut Bay and surrounding areas in Jan. 2014 (Nagy et al., in prep.).
- T6335 - Decreasing counts from IR and OM (van Roomen & Amini, 2009, de Fouw, in litt.).
- S8337 - The total of the national wintering population estimates from IE, UK, PT, ES, FR, BE, NL, DE and DK is 504,907-564,915 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), which is some 54,000 higher than the previous estimate of Stroud (2004) based on data from the 1990s. The bulk of the difference is caused by higher estimates for the UK by Musgrove et al. (2011) who estimated the numbers of Red Knots in the UK to be 330,000 individuals instead of 292,000 used by Stroud (2004) and higher - on average 37,000 individuals - estimates for DE in the first half of the 2000s.
- T6337 - Trend analysis based on the IWC data indicates moderate decrease between 2003 and 2012 (Nagy et al., 2014). However, the long-term trend is fluctuating. This does not agree with the overall trend derived from national trend estimates (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.), which suggests strong increase (1.4-2.95% p.a.) in the short-term (2000-2012) and moderate increase (0.29-0.56%) in the long-term (1980-2012). The numbers are reported to increase in the UK, IE, ES, FR and DE, stable in PT, fluctuating in the NL, DK and unknown in BE, but these data are partly outdated and include a period of increase. Using different trend analysis method on the IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2014) found stable/fluctuating trend both in the short- and in the long-term.
- S8589 - 249,614 individuals at the wintering grounds. Rounded to 250,000 birds.
- T6582 - Based on mid-winter counts, large decrease both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
- S8590 - 193,418 individuals at the wintering areas in the 2010s. Rounded and raised to 200,000
- T6583 - Trend analyses based on mid-winter count indicate large increase both in the short- and long-term, i.e. 1979-2014 and 2003-2014 respectively, (van Roomen et al 2014, Nagy et al 2014) . The trend in both the European part and African part of the range is increasing (van Roomen et al. 2014).
- S8341 - Tertickiy et al. (1999) 4.3-6.3 million in West Siberia. Lappo et al. (2012) considers it to be a massive overestimate, but considers the estimate of 1.0 million as an underestimate. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt., 2014) suggested 5,000,000 as new upper limit.
- S8591 - 270,828 individuals at the wintering areas. Rounded and raised to 300,000 (van Roomen et al). Breeding population in NO, FI and RU is 48,200-76,005 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), i.e. 144,600-228,000 individuals.
- T6584 - Lappo et al. (2012) suggested that the breeding population in RU is stable. However, Nagy et al. (2014) and van Roomen et al. (2014) showed rapid decrease in the short-term (2003-2012 and 2003-2014 respectively) in wintering numbers. The analysis of van Roomen et al. (2014) even indicate a significant long-term decline, which agrees well with Stroud et al. (2004).
- S8342 - 8,100-16,600 pairs, i.e. 24,000-50,000 individuals, in NO, FI, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) following the treatment of national populations of Delany et al. (2009).
- T6342 - Unknown in NO and FI, but the larger population in SE considered to be stable (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8343 - Mischenko (2004) estimated the breeding population in European RU at 40,000-120,000 pairs. Tertickiy (1999) estimated numbers in West Siberia at 1-2 million individuals. Tomkovich & Mischenko (in litt., 2014) also suggested these numbers.
- T6353 - Nagy et al. (2014) found very rapid decrease (7.88±1.86%) between 2003 and 2012. However, the range of this population is not very well covered, particularly in the Red Sea and southern Gulf.
- S8592 - Only 348,079 individuals in the 2010s (van Roomen et al., 2014). This represents much lower numbers than the earlier estimates reviewed by Delany et al. (2009). Rounded and raised to an estimate of 350,000-450,000 because of large uncertainties in several countries.
- T6585 - Based on mid-winter counts, large decrease both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014). Significant long-term decline.
- P641 - There is considerable variation in this form and there is potential to identify up to four populations (Stroud et al. 2002).
- S8344 - 22,205-33,430 pairs in European RU, SJ, NO, FI, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), with the 25 pairs for the FO (BirdLife International, 2004) this yields a total estimate of 66,615-100,290 only for Europe. West Siberian population is little known, but 1,000-5,000 individuals were estimated for the Severnaya Zemlya alone (Lappo et al. 2012). Sum of the national estimates of wintering birds is 4,954-5,014 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) without NO where an additional 40,000-80,000 winters (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6344 - Breeding population is stable in NO and SJ and unknown elsewhere (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Wintering population is decreasing in the UK, ES and BE, increasing in DE and unknown in DK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and it was considered stable in NO between 1990 and 2000 (BirdLife International, 2004).
- S8345 - Revised estimates for the UK 75% of 13,000 individuals (Musgrove, 2011) and 470 individuals for IE (Crowe & Holt, 2013) and 500-1,200 on FO (BirdLife International, 2004) suggest a total of 11,000-11,500 individuals.
- T6345 - Trend is calculated for both populations in the UK. However, Andres et al. (2012) also suggests decrease for the population based on CBC counts.
- S8346 - 140,000-265,000 breeding pairs from NO, SE, FI and European RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). New estimate for RU is 100,000-200,000 pairs. However, Lappo et al. (2012) notes that this might be still an underestimate because Morozov and Syroechkovskiy (2004) estimated 175K breeding pairs on Kolguev and Morozov (1999) 2,800-3,000 pairs on Vaigach. The total of national estimates of wintering birds in PT, ES, IT, SL, HR, FR, BE, NL, UK, DK and DE is 1,126,816-1,402,364 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), i.e it is largely in the same as the estimate of Stroud et al. (2004).
- T6346 - Based on European numbers, short-term decline (2000-2012: 0.9853-0.9963) with decrease in FR, BE, UK, IE, increase in ES and IT, stable or fluctuating in NL, DE and PT. Stable in the long-term (1980-2012: 1.999-1.0025, European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). This confirms with the moderate decline found based on mid-winter counts (van Roomen et al., 2014).
- T6347 - Nagy et al. (2014) trend analysis of IWC data indicates a statistically not significant short-term decrease and long-term increase.
- P658 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S8349 - 382-453 pairs from EU MSs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and a further 12-23 pairs for RU based on Thorup (2006). This yields a total estimate of 394-476 pairs, i.e. 1,180-1,430 individuals.
- T6349 - Decreasing in every country except in FI. Overall rate during the period of 2000-2012: 0.9386-0.9775, 1980-2012: 0.9683-0.9783.
- P659 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S8350 - 8,750-10,750 pairs from the UK and IE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Based on BirdLife International (2004) further 10 pairs can be added for the Faroes. This yields a total estimate of 26,300-32,300 individuals.
- T6350 - 55.5% increase in the UK during the period of 1998-2010, 27% decrease in IE during the period of 1996-2008.
- T6351 - Delany et al. (2009) provides a review of available information.
- P657 - Occasional breeder in SE Greenland (Boertmann (2002)).
- S8593 - 725,305 individuals counted in the 2010s. Rounded to 730,000 for minimum estimate and some allowance made for uncertainties in the upper one.
- T6586 - Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
- S8354 - 29,650-44,050 pairs, i.e. 89,000-132,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6354 - Unknown in FI, NO, RU, stable in SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Decline in the long-term (1980-2000: 0.9842-0.9913) but only in FI.
- S8355 - 149,207-454,529 breeding females in BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 101-160 females in HR and UA, this yields 450,000-1,370,000 breeding in Europe. Numbers in W Siberia little known. Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 4,200,000-7,000,000 individuals in the YNAA, which Lappo et al. (2012) considered to be an overestimate. 1,600-1,700 females on Vaigach (Morozov, 1999).

- T6355 - Breeding numbers are decreasing in almost every country except LT, where increasing, BY, RU where fluctuating and LV where unknown (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Verkuil et al. (2012) raised the possibility that the observed decline in Europe is the result of range shift.
- S8356 - See discussion in Delany et al. (2009). Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 4.2-7.0 million individuals in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area, which Lappo et al. (2012) considered to be an overestimate. Tomkovich (in litt).
- S8357 - 195,030-289,124 pairs in FI, GL, IS, NO, RU, SE, SJ and the UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 50 pairs on FO (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total breeding population estimate of 585,000-1,168,000 individuals. Concentrations of around 600,000 have been reported on migration at Lake Tengiz in Kazakhstan (Hayman et al. 1986, Schielzeth et al. 2010) and more than 1,000,000 birds winter in Arabian Sea (del Hoyo et al. 1996, Fry 1996).
- T6357 - Only decreasing in the UK, stable in NO, SJ, SE and RU, unknown in FI, GL and IS (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8358 - 95% confidence interval around 1,617,000 individuals estimates derived from incomplete PRISM surveys.
- P1007 - Sometimes listed as Catharacta skua.
- S8212 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts
- T6215 - Probably declining in Iceland.
- S8213 - Lack of good data
- T6216 - Lack of good data
- S8403 - Jennings (2010) increased the estimates Arabia to 8,000 pairs, discovery of 5,900 pairs in ER (Semere et al. 2008) justifies increasing the estimate. Shobrak (2003) accounts for further 4,600-6,400 pairs from EG, SD, DJ and SO, which yields a total estimate of 18,500-60,900 pairs. However, Dodman (2014) suggest increasing the estimate for EG to 3-4 thousands.
- S8404 - Jennings (2010) estimates numbers only at 28,000 pairs in Arabia. Shobrak (2003) accounts for further 150-200 pairs from EG and SO, but Dodman (2014) reports at least 165 pairs from EG alone. Del Hoyo (1996) mentions 50-100 pairs in KE. Semere et al. (2008) reports 1,067 pairs from ER. This yields an estimate of 29,267-29,367 pairs, which is much less than the 50,000-100,000 pairs estimate of Del Hoyo et al. (1996). The upper limit of the estimate accounts for some unknown numbers from IR, PK and SO.
- T6403 - Shobrak (2003, 2013)
- S8405 - The current population estimate of 1,200,000-2,500,000 was established based on the breeding numbers from (International, 2004). The European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) produced a similar estimate of 414,151-539,523 pairs, i.e. 1,240,000-1,620,000 individuals based on national estimates from AT, BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, SJ, SK, UK covering the period of 1998-2013. The main difference in comparison to the old estimate is the assumption concerning the proportion of Russian birds belonging to the canus subspecies. Delaney et al. (1996) assumed 25%, which resulted in 62,500-250,000 pairs from RU being allocated to this population. (Olsen, 2010) estimated only 40,000-60,000 canus in RU. However, even with 250,000 pairs in RU, the total number now would be less than 2,000,000 individuals. Therefore, the estimate is revised to 1,200,000-2,000,000 individuals.
- T6404 - Trend analysis based on mid-winter counts indicate stable/fluctuating trend both in the short and long-term (SOVON in litt., 2014). Overall trend estimated based on aggregation of national trends of wintering birds (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) is stable/fluctuating with a strong but statistically not significant tendency towards declining both in the short and the long-term (2000-2012: 0.928-1.0039, 1980-2012: 0.9957-1.0035). Similarly, the overall trend derived from the national trend for breeding birds is stable (2000-2012: 0.9803-1.0062, 1980-2012: 0.9967-1.0040). The population trend is unknown in RU, LV and SK, declining in the UK, NL, BE, PL and NO (without qualifying the rate of decline in the latter), but increasing in DK, IE, IS, BY and stable or fluctuating in the remaining countries.
- S8406 - New estimates for European RU (75%) is 187,500-450,000 pairs, i.e. 562,000-1,350,000 individuals (Mischenko, 2004). Size of the Asian part of the population is unknown.
- S8407 - 21,507-21,907 pairs in European breeding countries except HR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 60-70 pairs in HR (BirdLife International, 2004). North Africa: c. 150-250 pairs (Dodman, 2014). This yields a total estimate of 21,722-22,227 pairs, i.e. 65,000-67,000 individuals.
- T6406 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.) suggest an overall stable short-term trend (2000-2012: 0.9997-1.0025) and an increasing one for the long-term (1980-2012: 1.0009-1.0013).
- P1043 - Population formerly named E Atlantic bre (WPE1) and Northeastern Atlantic bre (WPE2, 3 and 4)
- S8408 - 112,200-124,776 pairs in DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IS, NL, NO, RU, SE, SJ and the UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 1,200 pairs on FO (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 340,000-378,000 individuals after rounding. Only 48,915-49,417 wintering birds reported from BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, IS (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6407 - Overall trend is decreasing in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9785-0.9909) and stable in the long-term (1980-2012: 0.9958-1.0006). Decreasing in EE, FI, SE and UK, increasing in DE, FR, IE, NL and NO, stable in DK and SJ, unknown in ES, IS and RU.
- T6774 - Wetlands International 2012. Trend 1992-2007: +5.7% p.a. ? Increase.
- S8409 - 6,500-20,000 pairs on SJ and N RU. The earlier figure is for the entire North Atlantic population including birds from Greenlands and Iceland. However, these are considered as a separate population since WPE3.
- T6408 - No update on population trend yet.
- P1061 - Population first included in WPE3
- S8410 - 40,000-115,000 pairs on Greenland and Iceland (BirdLife International, 2004), tens of thousands in N Canada (Cramp & Simmons, 1983).
- T6409 - No update on trends yet.
- S8411 - 30,000-100,000 pairs on Greenland (BirdLife International, 2004)
- T6410 - Population trend is not updated (yet).
- P1066 - Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies in CSR5 (Johannes Wahl in litt. 2008.). However, this has proven untraceable and therefore allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen and Larsson (2010) even if some overlap and intergradation exists. From WPE3 onwards, includes the yellow-legged form referred to as L. a. omissus by some authors.
- S8697 - 447,705-545,905 pairs in RU, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, SE and SJ (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep, BirdLife International et al. in prep.). Country allocation follows Olsen (2010) although intergradation is recognised.
- T6717 - Overall trend based on trends of national breeding populations is 0.9850-1.0032, i.e. stable/fluctuating, in the short-term and 0.9909-0.9981, i.e. moderate decrease, in the long-term (1980-2012) according to European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) and BirdLife International et al. (in prep.).
- P1067 - Populations in Germany divided into appropriate subspecies in CSR5 (Johannes Wahl in litt. 2008.). However, this has proven untraceable and therefore allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen and Larsson (2010) even if some overlap and intergradation exists. UK population erroneously omitted from 3rd and 4th editions.
- S8698 - 235,411-261,101 pairs in GL, IS, IE, UK, NL, BE and FR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen (2010).
- S8413 - Earlier estimate concerned L.c. cachinnans and L. m. michahellis combined. 31,551-49,967 pairs in BY, DE, HU, LT, PL, RO, RU, SK, and TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and further 22,800-33,530 pairs in AZ, GE, UA and MD (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 163,000-250,000 individuals after rounding, but the population also includes an unknown number of birds from Central Asia. Assuming minimum as many as the minimum for European RU and maximum as many as the entire European population, the total size might be 200,000-500,000 individuals. The breeding numbers agree closely with the sum of the wintering numbers from BG, BY, CH, CY, DE, GR, LU, RO, RU, SE and TR (149,240-271,229). However, birds in the Middle East are not included, but it can make up 20-30% of gull gatherings in the Gulf (Olsen 2010).
- T6412 - Increasing in every country which made new trend estimates (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1073 - Sometimes considered as a separate species, Larus armenicus.

- T6411 - No updated trend information is available yet.
- P1076 - Now treated by BOU as a separate species *Larus michahellis*.
- S8414 - 349,675-414,182 pairs in AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, DE, ES, FR, GIB, GR, HU, IT, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 370-630 pairs in AL, MK, RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). Olsen & Larsson accounts for c. 10,000 pairs from the southern and eastern Mediterranean. This yields an estimate of 1,100,000-1,300,000 individuals.
- T6413 - Increase in the long-term (1980-2012: 1.0060-1.0086), but stable in the short-term (2000-2012: 0.9941-1.0076). However, decreasing only in GIB, stable or fluctuating in AT, BE, CY, FR, GR, HU, IT, PL, unknown in NL, PT, RO and increasing in all other countries (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P939 - Sometimes treated as subspecies of *argentatus* or a distinct species, *Larus heuglini*. Includes "taimyrensis" in W Taymyr. In WPE 2 considered as 2 populations of *Larus argentatus*, L.a.heuglini & L.a.taimyrensis. In WPE 1 considered as 2 populations of *Larus cachinnans*, L.c.heuglini & L.c.taimyrensis
- P940 - Population added in WPE3. Sometimes considered a distinct species, *Larus heuglini* (barabensis).
- S8415 - 17,812-26,838 pairs, i.e. 53,000-81,000 individuals (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.)
- T6414 - 2000-2012: 0.9621-1.009, 1980-2012: 0.9701-0.9904 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Decline continues in EE (55-70%), FI (15-48%) and NO (unquantified), but stopped in SE. Unknown in RU.
- S8416 - 178,382-192,079 pairs in EU breeding range countries, GL and IS (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and further 9,000 pairs in FO (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 146,382-148,579 pairs, i.e. 562,000-603,000 individuals after rounding.
- T6415 - 2000-2012: 0.9630-0.9724, 1980-2012: 1.0081-1.0104 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Earlier increase has apparently turned into decline. However, short term decline is only reported from the UK and ES.
- P1080 - Until WPE4, included within *fuscus* and *graellsii*.
- S8417 - 188,599-233,084 pairs in BE, DE, DK, NL, NO, SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6416 - 2000-2012: 1.0095-1.0262, 1980-2012: 1.0218-1.0334 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Increasing in all countries of its breeding range except NO and SE where it is decreasing.
- S8418 - European breeding population 16,000 - 27,000 pairs (48,000 - 81,000 individuals). Delany and Scott (2006) has increased the estimate to 1,000,000 because the size of the population in Central Asia is unknown. However, Gavrilov & Gavrilov (2005) describes it as a rare breeder in KZ. Schielzeth et al. (2010) estimates 1,715 breeding pairs at Lake Tengiz, KZ. Further 2,351-5,098 pairs breed in IBAs (Sklyarenko, 2008). Considering the patchy distribution and tendency of concentrating, it is likely that IBAs cover a large proportion of the breeding population, the mid-point is estimated at 100,000 individuals.
- S8594 - 23,428 individuals counted in January. Rounded and raised to an estimate of 25,000 - 30,000.
- T6587 - unclear trend on the basis of trend analyses with tendency to decrease which is confirmed by a small decrease in estimated population size population estimates stable numbers
- P1089 - Split from C, E & S Africa population in WPE4.
- S8631 - du Toit et al. (2002) detail 3255 pairs; IWC counts sometimes >10,000 for South Africa alone.
- P1085 - Split from C, E & S Africa population in WPE4.
- P1091 - Sometimes considered conspecific with *L. novaehollandiae*.
- S8632 - The former estimate of 30,000 is given as a range, which is more appropriate as breeding data on which the 30,000 was based came from a range of different years / decades.
- S8419 - Midwinter counts account for c. 1,000,000 birds. However, the latest estimate of the breeding population from the above mentioned countries is 861,550-1,074,851 pairs mainly from the period of 2000-2013 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Based on BirdLife International (2004), an additional 53,250-105,950 pairs are likely to be in HR, CZ, FO, RS and ME. This yields a total of 914,800-1,180,801 pairs, i.e. 2,750,000-3,550,000 individuals and this is proposed to replace the current estimate of 3,700,000-4,800,000 pairs.
- T6418 - Based on IWC count data, the long-term trend shows a stable, but the short-term one shows moderate decline (Nagy et al. 2014) or moderate decline for both period (SOVON in litt., 2014). However, the overall trend based on breeding numbers from AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GL, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SI, SJ, SK and UK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) suggests a large decline (0.9821-0.9902) between 1980-2012 and a stable or rather fluctuating (0.9832-1.0178) trend between 2000-2012 and the latter is adopted here.
- S8420 - 383,680-728,305 breeding pairs in BG, BY, GR, RO, RU and TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 35,065-70,280 pairs in MK, MD and UA (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 1,250,000-2,400,000 individuals estimate for the population.
- S8421 - Most recent maximum annual count total in SW Asia was 74,828 individuals in 2011. Overall, the sum of the site level 5-year-means was 105,311 in SW Asia for the period of 2008 and 2012, but this has not included SA and OM. Nagy et al. (in prep.) counted 11,902 individuals at Sabkhat al Fasl and Tarut Bay and 333 along c. 7% of the Red Sea coast (equivalent to some 4,700 if extrapolated for the whole SA section of the Red Sea coast) in SA in Jan. 2014.. 5,760-6,222 individuals in Uganda in 2006-2007. Otherwise, totals from E Africa are under a thousand birds. These suggest that the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is still valid.
- T6420 - Most recent IWC trend based on 444 plots produced uncertain/fluctuating trend for 2003-2012: 0.9957±0.0186 (Nagy et al., 2014). However, the results should be treated with caution because in 20 out of 25 years, real counts formed less than 30% of the total accounting for missing values.
- S8422 - 35,604-44,960 pairs in European countries (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 4,225 nests in EG (Dodman, 2014), 3,000-4,000 pairs in TN, 12-24 pairs in MA, possible breeds in DZ (BWPI, 2006). This yields an estimate of 133,000-200,000 individuals estimate.
- T6421 - 2000-2012: 0.9838-0.9956, 1980-2012: 0.9871-0.9993 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). The decrease is the large populations of UA and TR, but it is increasing in RU, GR and IT, fluctuating in FR and stable in BG and ES.
- S8423 - Recent highest regional count total in SW Asia was 38,462 individuals in 2008. The sum of site-level 5-year-means in SW Asia was 83,697 individuals for the period of 2008-2012, but this does not include SA (Wetlands International, 2014). Nagy et al. (in prep.) counted 2,080 individuals at 8 sites west to Dammam along the Saudi coast and 7,386 individuals along c. 7% of the Saudi Red Sea coast. De Fouw (in litt.) reported 11,533 from the Bar al Hikman, OM, in Dec. 2013. These suggest that the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is likely to be low, but there is insufficient information to revise it yet.
- T6422 - Analysis of IWC count data based on 318 plots indicates a fluctuating population in the short-term (2003-2012: 0.965±0.0214, but real counts were less than 30% of the totals adjusted for missing counts in 14 out of 25 years.
- S8595 - Veen (in litt. 2014) has estimated that the population consists of 8,000-10,000 pairs based on Veen et al. (2007) and Veen et al. (2011). 17,332 individuals counted in January, rounded to 20,000 (van Roomen et al., 2014).
- T6588 - Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating both in the long- and in the short-term (1997-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
- S8424 - A new population estimate was adopted by Delany and Scott (2006) based on a review of wintering data by Cama et al., 2011 suggesting 50,000-120,000 individuals after rounding and claiming that the main cause of discrepancy is an overestimation of breeding numbers in UA. However, recently 15,155-24,134 pairs reported from the EU Members States, except CZ, and BY, CH, TR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 310-340 pairs in AZ, CZ, RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). These two set of sources produce an estimate of 54,000-84,000 individuals without adding the estimate of 60,000 pairs, i.e. 180,000 individuals, estimate of Ardamatskaya (1999) the authors consider more reliable. However, even this estimate is 1.5 times higher than the upper limit of the estimate of Cama et al. (2011). However, for every other gull species well monitored in Europe, totals of wintering counts are always much lower than breeding estimates especially in case of coastal species. Therefore, the population estimate is revised based on the breeding numbers using the estimate of Ardamatskaya (1999) for RU and UA.
- T6423 - Overall trend derived from national trend estimates for breeding birds indicate a large increase (2000-2012: 1.0246-1.0813, 1980-2012: 1.0180-1.0420; European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) without RU and UA where it is decreasing. It is also decreasing in BY and GR. It is increasing in AT, DE, DK, ES., FR, HU, HU, IE, IE, IT, NL, PL, SK and the UK and stable or fluctuating in BE, BG, CH, SE and TR.

- S8425 - 23,379-44,488 pairs in BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU and SE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 300-750 pairs in UA (BirdLife International, 2004). The estimate in WPE4 and subsequent editions included the whole breeding population in European Russia and not only in W Russia.
- T6424 - Decreasing in BY, EE, LT, NL and RU, stable in DE, DK, FI and SE, unknown in LV, NO and PL (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1120 - Winter range of E Siberia breeders is poorly known.
- S8426 - Unknown numbers breed in Central Asia and West Siberia. 52,769 counted in the Nile Delta in Dec-Jan 1989/1990 (Olsen 2010).
- T6425 - Breeding population in European RU considered stable (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), but no information from W Siberia and Central Asia.
- T6272 - Signs of decline though recent increase on Greenland.
- P1137 - Often placed in monotypic genus *Gelochelidon*.
- S8427 - 7,852-8,876 pairs in DK, DE, FR, ES, PT and IT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). According to Dodman (2014) 4500-12,000 pairs in NW and W Africa.
- T6426 - 2000-2012:1.0107-1.0110, 1980-2012: 1.0005-1.0050 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Increased in all West Mediterranean EU Member States except IT where trend is unknown. Declined in DK and fluctuated in DE.
- S8428 - New data only available from BG and RO: 7-18 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). Further 8,001-17,010 pairs (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6427 - Its population fluctuated in RU, declined between 1990 and 2000 in AL, GR, TR, UA and RO (BirdLife International 2004). Current trend is unknown in RO (BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8429 - Estimate is based on Perennou et al. (1994) and there is insufficient information to improve on the estimate. On average, 1,600 individuals were counted on mid-winter counts in IR between 2004 and 2007. Average count total in SA was 664 individuals between 1992 and 1995, but only 143 along the Gulf and 218 along the 7% of the Red Sea coast was counted in Jan. 2014 (Nagy et al., in prep.). 558 at Bar al Hikman in Dec. 2013 (De Fouw in litt, 2014). Little information is available about breeding numbers. The entire population for European RU is 2,000-5,000 pairs, but that partly breeds along the Black Sea (BirdLife International, 2004). It is a common breeder in KZ (Gavrilov & Gavrilov, 2005). No more than 1,000 pairs in Arabia (Jennings 2010).
- S8430 - The estimate of Scott (2002) is based on number in the Volga delta. However, there are 50-250 pairs also in AZ. The species is also a common, at places rare, breeding migrant in KZ (Gavrilov & Gavrilov, 2005). Sklyarenko et al. (2008) adopted a 1% threshold of 250 individuals, which is equivalent to 25,000 individuals. Jennings (2010) has estimated the breeding population in the order of 500 pairs in Arabia. Shobrak (2003) also mentions 250-350 pairs from EG.
- T6429 - Little information is available about trends in breeding numbers. IWC counts are fluctuating a lot and actual counts cover less than 30% of the population in 14 out of 25 years.
- P2434 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, Baltic & Black Seas, Turkey. In CSR5 species expert recommends division because thousands of ring recoveries indicate complete separation of Baltic and Black Sea populations in breeding season.
- S8579 - 1,650-1,823 pairs in FI, SE, EE, DE (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- T6572 - Increasing in FI and stable elsewhere (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P2435 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, Baltic & Black Seas, Turkey. In CSR5 species expert recommends division because thousands of ring recoveries indicate complete separation of Baltic and Black Sea populations in breeding season.
- S8580 - 1,100-1,800 pairs in TR and UA (BirdLife International, 2004).
- T6573 - Corrected from WPE5. 20-29% increase in TR is more or less compensated by the 0-9% decrease in the larger population in UA.
- S8596 - 46,448 individuals counted in January, rounded to 50,000 (van Roomen et al. 2014).
- T6589 - Increasing trend on the basis of trend analyses (van Roomen et al., 2014). Stable to slightly increasing trend on the basis of population size comparison considering redistribution of birds (Dodman, 2014).
- P1148 - Often assigned to monotypic genus *Hydroprogne*.
- S8701 - 400-420 pairs in 2012 (Wanless et al. in litt. 2014). 310 in ZA, 15 in NA, 90 in AN.
- T6719 - Expert opinion at the Benguela seabird action planning was that the population is stable. However, Nagy et al. (2014) showed large decrease in the short-term, which followed earlier increase.
- P1169 - Sometimes assigned to *bengalensis* or *arabica*.
- S8431 - SA: 2,000-4,000, YE: 1,000-5,000, DJ: 1,000, EG: 1,500-4,000, SO: 0-500, ER: 63,000 pairs (Coulthard, 2001, PESGRA, 2003, De Marchi, 2009, Jennings, 2010, Dodman, 2014).
- S8432 - 64,750-74,750 pairs in Arabia (Jennings, 2010). Further 27,554-30,799 in IR (Tayefeh, 2013).
- T6430 - Based on data from IR, numbers show increase over the last decade (Behrouzi-Rad 2013, Tayafeh 2013).
- P1168 - Sometimes assigned to *emigrata* or *torresii*.
- S8705 - 1,929-2,264 pairs in Libya between 2006 and 2010.
- S8435 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (in prep.) estimates the W European population to number 53,311-61,981 pairs.
- T6432 - Increasing in DK, FR, UK, IE and ES, declining in BE and ES, stable or fluctuating in SE, EE, PL and NL, unknown in IT. Overall growth rate is 1.0025-1.0157 in the short term, 1.0096-1.0138 during 1980-2012 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.).
- S8436 - 20,620-73,760 pairs in UA, RO, BG, GR, TR and RU (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.), which roughly agrees with the previous estimate.
- T6433 - Fluctuating in RU and UA, the two largest population.
- S8437 - Little information on population size is actually available. Del Hoyo (1996) mentions an estimate of c. 40,000 breeding pairs at the Caspian Sea alone. Jennings (2010) mentions a count of 45,000 at Bar al-Hikman in 1991. There is insufficient information available to improve on the estimate although the current estimate for European RU is only 15,000-20,000 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.) and IWC count totals only go up to 13 thousands since then.
- S8708 - 85,000-105,000 pairs.
- T6747 - A decrease in the numbers of Royal Terns in 2011 on Ile aux Oiseaux, Senegal can partly or completely be explained by an increase on other islands.
- P1175 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (NE Africa/SW & S Asia).
- S8433 - 2,000 pairs in SA, 1,000 in DJ, none in YE (Jennings, 2010). 2,200 pairs in ER (Semere et al., 2008). Up to 1,000 pairs in SO, 152 in EG, 370 in SD (Shobrak, 2003). Dodman (2014) updated figure for EG to 300 pairs.
- P2451 - Proposed as a new population for CSR6, combining the Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa and Eastern Africa & Seychelles populations.
- S8637 - Race enigma is questionable; this estimate covers all birds in western Indian Ocean, breeding in S Tanzania & N Mozambique, Madagascar & Seychelles and associated islands. Number in Malagasy region 'probably in low thousands' (Safford & Hawkins 2013).
- P1172 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S Africa/Madagascar (breeding)).
- S8707 - A range seems most appropriate, as breeding population is significantly related to food availability.
- P1173 - Often assigned to *bergii*. In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S Africa/Madagascar (breeding)).
- P1174 - In CSR6 it was proposed to combine this population with the Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa population.
- P1195 - The taxonomy of this subspecies needs revision. Two populations of "bangsi" are separated by *korustes*.

- S8210 - Jennings (2010) estimates that the total breeding population in any one year could be not more than 40-50 pairs.
- T6213 - Jennings (2010) notes that, although breeding numbers at each site vary from year to year, there is an overall marked decline since 1980.
- S8439 - 2,268-2,882 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.)
- T6436 - Breeding numbers: 2000-2012: 1.026-1.0427, 1980-2012: 0.9999-1.0084 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.). However, it has decreased drastically from it is likely that a peak of perhaps 3,500 pairs in Britain and Ireland was reached in the late 1950s and early 1960s (Newbery, 1999) and which period still within 7.5 generation lengths (GL: 10.2 years for this species following BirdLife International, 2014).
- S8633 - South Africa: Algoa: 250-260 pairs in 2000, 70-75 pairs in 2003 & 2004; Dyer: 17-18 pairs in 2002, ca. 7 pairs in 2004. Mozambique: 60 pairs in 2003. Tanzania 150 pairs Mafia 2003 + estimate 500 - 700 pairs Zanzibar (e.g. 1994).
- T6617 - 152 nests at Algoa Bay in 1996; 250-260 pairs in 2000; 70-75 in 2003 & 2004. Major declines from 1930s-1970s.
- P1194 - May not be distinct from bangsi (del Hoyo et al. (1996)).
- P1192 - Perhaps better assigned to bangsi (del Hoyo et al. (1996)).
- S8635 - Tz: 850-1300 pairs, Kenya & Somalia 3K-5K pairs.
- S8440 - 56,377-69,199 breeding pair in IE, UK, DE, NL, FR, CH, ES, PT, ESIC, PTAC, PTMA and IT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). According to Dodman (2014) 100-300 pairs in NW Africa.
- T6437 - 2000-2012: 0.9881-1.0050, 1980-2012: 1.0051-1.0076 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating trend both in the long- and in the short-term (1979-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014).
- S8441 - 240,437-488,170 pairs in NO, SE, FI, EE, LT, LV, PL, DK, CZ, SK, AT, HU, SI, RO, BG, GR, UA, TR, RU and CY (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 1,000-1,800 pairs in HR, RS, ME, MK, AL, MD (BirdLife International, 2004). 270 pairs at Port Said, Egypt (Habib in litt. 2014). This yields an estimate of 724,000-1,464,000 individuals, which falls roughly within the limits of the former estimate.
- T6438 - 2000-2012: 0.9763-1.0382, 1980-2012: 0.9914-1.0127 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- P1219 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Arctic (bre)/S Oceans (win)).
- S8442 - European population is estimated to be 556,753-898,874 pairs, i.e. 1,600,000-2,700,000 individuals. However, this does not include part of Siberia up to the Lena delta and North-east Canada. where from no estimates are available. Therefore the class range of E.
- T6439 - 2000-2012: 0.9764-1.0221, 1980-2012: 0.9920-1.0059. Declining mainly on the southern edge of the breeding range (DE, DK, NL, UK), but also increasing in EE, IE, SE, stable or fluctuating in FI, GL, RU and SJ. Unknown in IS and LV.
- S8443 - 301-779 pairs in RO, BG, and CY (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 20,983-36,240 pairs in GR, UA, RU, TR, AL, BY, MK, RS, ME (BirdLife International, 2004), IL and EG (Fasola et al., 2003). According to Dodman (2014) 3,800 pairs in EG.
- T6440 - Decreasing in BG, increasing in CY, unknown in RO (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Declined in AL, RU, TR, increased in RO (but now unknown) and was stable in other countries. Trend is also unknown in EG and IL.
- P2436 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre). This population was proposed in CSR5 on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008, first included in WPE5.
- S8581 - 6,378-8,297 pairs in FI, SE, EE, LT, LV, PL, DE, DK, NL, BE, UK, IE, 70% FR (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep.)
- T6574 - 2000-2012: 0.9863-1.0155, 1980-2012: 0.9954-1.0005. Increasing in FI, SE, IE, decreasing in DE, stable or fluctuating in other countries of the range except LV where trend is unknown.
- P2437 - In WPE4 this population belonged to one single population, albifrons, Eastern Atlantic (bre). This population was proposed in CSR5 on recommendation of Italy, 2 April 2008, first included in WPE5.
- S8582 - 6,301-8,521 pairs in ES, PT, IT, FR (30%), SI, HU and SK (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 45-70 pairs in HR (BirdLife International, 2004). 700-800 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6575 - Decline indicated, but not quantified, only in ES. Increase in SI, stable or fluctuating elsewhere except IT, where short-term trend is unknown. However, it decreased by 40-60% IT in the long-term.
- P1239 - Subspecies innominata listed in error by del Hoyo et al. (1996) and Clements (2000) for islands in the Persian Gulf.
- S8444 - Jennings (2010) estimated the total breeding population in Arabia at 4,000 pairs. Behrouzi-Rad (2013) reported only 3 pairs from IR. According to Dodman (2014) c. 20 pairs in EG.
- T6441 - No clear evidence of decline during the ABBA survey period despite shoreline development and increasing predation by feral dogs and cats (Jennings, 2010).
- S8694 - 50 pairs in ZA, 930-2,350 pairs in NA, 10 pairs in Angola (Wanless et al, in prep.).
- T6697 - Number of colonies decreased due to recreational pressures and construction at its breeding grounds (Wanless et al., in prep.). Based on mid-winter counts, stable/fluctuating trend both in the long- and in the short-term (1992-2014 and 2003-2014, respectively) according to van Roomen et al. (2014). The species is possibly in significant long-term decline (Angel et al., 2014).
- S8702 - Jennings (2010) accounts for 64,100-95,100 pairs in Arabia, Behrouzi-Rad (2013) and Tayafeh (2013) for 2000-2500 individuals in IR, Dodman (2014) for 25,560-36,580 pairs in Africa.
- T6442 - Lot of islands were lost in Arabia, but birds probably moved to other islands (Jennings 2010). Shobrak et al. (2013) noted increase in the SA Red Sea. Decline in IR based on comparison of count data from Behrouzi-Rad (2013) and Tayafeh et al. (2013).
- S8248 - Revised estimate is based on improved data from Eritrea, Arabia and Iran.
- T6248 - Iranian population appears to be stable or slightly increasing during the period of 2003 and 2012, but no trend data is available from the rest of the range.
- T6748 - Banc d'Arguin: >210 in 1997, >180 in 1998 & >182 in 2004. Significant past declines at Banc d'Arguin, however.
- S8250 - The overall population estimate for this species is of 18,223,468 - 18,227,968 individuals.
- T6250 - New data inadequate to revise trend. There has been no recent overview of the subspecies in the western Indian Ocean since Feare et al. [13] who estimated some populations to be increasing while others decreased, in numbers, but most trends remain unknown.
- S8445 - 9,969-10,975 pairs in DE, ES, FR, IT and PT (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). 200-250 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T6443 - 2000-2012: 1.0167-1.0200, 1980-2012: 1.0089-1.0097 (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8446 - 46,595-75,215 pairs in BG, BY, GR, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, RU, SK, TR, UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 3,705-4,730 pairs in AL, HR, GE, MK, MD and RS&ME (BirdLife International, 2004). This yields a total estimate of 150,000-240,000 individuals after rounding.
- T6444 - Stable/fluctuating in the short-term, increased in the long one (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.).
- S8447 - Perennou et al. (1994)
- P1280 - sclateri is synonymous with delalandii.
- S8448 - The latest European breeding total is 63,587-163,307 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Further 1,010-10,080 pairs in AZ, HR, MK, RS and ME (BirdLife International, 2004). This would yield an estimate of 193,000-520,000 individuals. However, Dodman (2006) estimated the size of the population at 2,500,000-3,500,000 individuals based on observations of high counts in Africa.
- T6446 - 9 out of 14 European countries reported fluctuating numbers nationally. DE, LT, LV reported increasing numbers and the trend is unknown in BG and RO.
- S8449 - New estimate for European population is 74,151-153,587 pairs (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). Based on BirdLife International (2004) some additional 375-750 pairs in AL, HR, CZ, MK, MD, RS and ME. This yields a total estimate of 74,526-154,337 pairs. This numbers correspond well with the numbers of moulting birds counted at the IJsselmeer and Sivash (250,000-420,000 individuals - van der Winden 2002), but these figures do not include birds from C&W Asia which probably use other moulting sites. Assuming similar densities for the Asian part of the range of the population, van der Winden (2008) estimated 38,000-78,000 breeding pairs there, which results in a new estimate

of 112,526-232,337 pairs. Using a conversion factor of 2.5, after rounding this results in a new estimate of 280,000.580,000 individuals.

- T6447 - Declined in BG, DK, EE,FI, FR, GR, PL, SK, increased only in LT, stable or fluctuating in BY, DE, ES, HU, NL, SE, TR and UA (European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity, in prep., BirdLife International et al., in prep.). However, the trend is unknown in IT, LV, RO, RU and the whole of C&W Asia. Declining trend is also shown at the IJsselmeer stopover site for the period of 1980-2007 (van der Winden, 2008). Significant long-term decline.
- T6251 - New data inadequate to revise trend which remains unknown.
- T6252 - New data inadequate to revise trend which remains unknown. On the Seychelles numbers are increasing but more surveys are required to establish a trend [50]. No trend estimate is available for Mauritius.
- T6716 - Due to small sample size (only 7 sites), the trend based on mid-winter counts is uncertain (Nagy et al., 2014, van Roomen et al., 2014).
- S8214 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts
- T6217 - Increase Baltic Sea, decline elsewhere.
- S8215 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts
- T6218 - Increase in British Isles.
- T6219 - Mix of unknown, increase, decline and fluctuating local sub-populations
- T6221 - Increasing/stable in most areas, but unknown for prominent areas like Norway and Greenland.
- S8219 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts.
- T6222 - Stable UK/Ireland, smaller decline on Iceland & possibly Faroes.
- S8220 - Population estimates are mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts.
- T6223 - Sign of decline in Finland.
- T6224 - Trend unknown for most areas
- T6225 - A mix of unknown, increase and stable trends at local level.
- T6226 - Slight decline
- S8224 - Population estimates based on means
- T6228 - Fluctuating in Russia, unknown in Norway & Bear Island.
- S8226 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts.
- S8227 - Population estimates mainly based on means or in some areas more or less exact counts. Earlier figure of 13,500,000 was erroneous.

Annexe 2: Rapport sur l'état et les tendances des espèces de l'AEWA figurant sur la Liste rouge

Rapport à Wetlands International sur l'état et les tendances des espèces de l'AEWA

BirdLife International

Avril 2014

Rapport technique

État de conservation actuel des espèces de l'AEWA

Le tableau 1 précise la catégorie de risque d'extinction selon l'actuelle Liste rouge de l'UICN pour chaque espèce couverte par l'AEWA (telle que figurant à l'Annexe II adoptée lors de la quatrième Réunion des Parties en 2008 : http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/aewa_agreement_text_2013_2015_fr_0.pdf). Ces catégories ont été publiées par BirdLife International lors de la sortie de la Liste rouge 2013 et sont incluses dans la Liste rouge de l'UICN.

Actuellement, 255 taxons figurent à l'Annexe II de l'AEWA. Celle-ci inclut trois taxons qui ne sont pas reconnus au niveau de l'espèce par BirdLife International :

- L'Aigrette dimorphe *Egretta dimorpha* (traitée par BirdLife comme une sous-espèce de l'Aigrette garzette *E. garzetta* : <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3710>) ;
- Le Goéland d'Arménie *Larus armenicus* (traité comme une sous-espèce du Goéland leucophaea *L. michahellis* : <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3228>) ;
- Le Goéland de Sibérie *L. heuglini* (traité comme une sous-espèce du Goéland brun *L. fuscus* : <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=31674>).

Sur les 252 espèces restantes, 5 sont classées dans la catégorie *En danger critique d'extinction*, 8 dans la catégorie *En danger*, 14 dans la catégorie *Vulnérable*, 15 dans la catégorie *Quasi menacée* et 210 dans la catégorie *Préoccupation mineure*, 24 (10,7 %) étant ainsi considérées comme mondialement menacées (en additionnant les effectifs de ces trois premières catégories).

Le classement de 5 espèces dans les catégories de la Liste rouge de l'UICN a été révisé depuis la publication du rapport de BirdLife à l'AEWA en 2010 (tableau 2), en raison d'un véritable changement de l'état de conservation (détérioration de l'état de conservation : Cormoran du Cap, Harelde de Miquelon et Macreuse brune : voir tableau 3) ainsi qu'en raison d'une amélioration des connaissances (Grue couronnée et Râle à miroir).

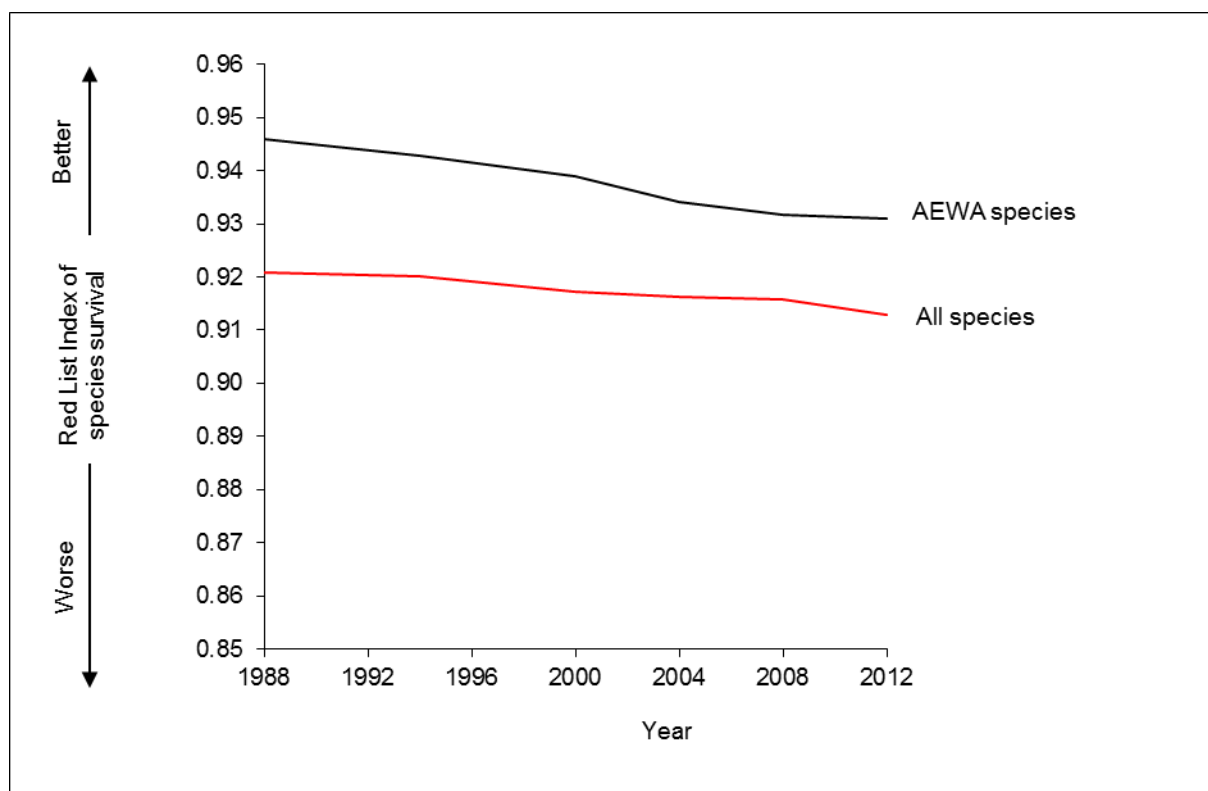
Tendances récentes des espèces de l'AEWA

Au total, 15 espèces de l'AEWA ont rempli les conditions d'inscription dans une catégorie supérieure ou inférieure de la Liste rouge en raison d'une véritable détérioration ou amélioration de leur état de conservation entre 1988 et 2012. Toutes figurent dans le tableau 3, avec des notes sur les justifications de chaque changement. Cinq espèces ont rempli les conditions pour un changement de catégorie pendant deux intervalles de temps au cours de cette période (un intervalle de temps étant défini par la durée s'écoulant entre chaque évaluation complète de l'état de conservation de toutes les espèces, menée par BirdLife International tous les 4 à 6 ans). Il est à noter que beaucoup d'autres espèces ont été soumises à des révisions de catégories pour des raisons n'étant pas liées à l'espèce elle-même (p. ex. une révision taxonomique, l'amélioration des connaissances, des changements de critères de la Liste rouge de l'UICN, etc.).

Ces données ont été utilisées pour calculer l'Indice de la Liste rouge (ILR) des espèces de l'AEWA (figure 1), suivant la méthodologie de Butchart *et al.* 2004, 2007, qui a été exposée dans un précédent rapport à l'AEWA (BirdLife International 2008). La figure montre que

même si toutes les espèces de l'AEWA sont en moyenne moins menacées que d'autres espèces (les valeurs de l'ILR sont plus élevées), leur état a décliné proportionnellement plus vite au cours de ces deux dernières décennies : leur ILR a décliné de 1,6 % depuis 1988 contre 0,9 % pour l'ensemble des espèces. Bien que ces chiffres soient d'une amplitude relativement faible, ils représentent des pertes substantielles de biodiversité et une augmentation significative de la vitesse à laquelle ces espèces glissent vers l'extinction.

Figure 1. Indice de la Liste rouge pour les espèces de l'AEWA de 1988 à 2012



Année

Meilleur
Indice de la Liste rouge pour la survie des espèces
Moins bon

Espèces AEWA
Toutes espèces

Références

- BirdLife International (2008) A Red List Index for species listed on the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA). Rapport non publié.
- Butchart, S. H. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Chanson, J., Baillie, J. E. M., Collen, B., Quader, S., Turner, W. R., Amin, R., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M. (2007) Improvements to the Red List Index. *Public Lib. Sci. One* 2(1): e140. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0000140
- Butchart, S. H. M., Stattersfield, A. J., Bennun, L. A., Shutes, S. M., Akçakaya, H. R., Baillie, J. E. M., Stuart, S. N., Hilton-Taylor, C. and Mace, G. M. (2004) Measuring global trends in the status of biodiversity: Red List Indices for birds. *Public Lib. Sci. Biol.* 2: 2294–2304.

Tableau 1. Statut des espèces de l'AEWA sur la Liste rouge 2013 de l'UICN, tel que documenté par BirdLife International.

Abréviations des catégories : CR = *En danger critique d'extinction*, EN = *En danger*, VU = *Vulnérable*, NT = *Quasi menacée*, LC = *Préoccupation mineure*, NR = *Non reconnue*).

Nom scientifique AEWA	Nom anglais AEWA	Nom scientifique BirdLife	Nom anglais BirdLife	Catégorie Liste rouge UICN 2013
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	EN
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	LC
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	LC
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	LC
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	NT
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Phaethon aetheras</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	LC
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	VU
<i>Sula (Morus) bassana</i>	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	LC
<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	VU
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	NT
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank Cormorant	EN
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	VU
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	EN
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Greater Frigatebird	LC
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	LC
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Slaty Egret	VU
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC
<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef Egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Western Reef-egret	LC
<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	Mascarene Reef Egret	n/a	n/a	NR
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	LC
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	LC
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-heron	EN
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	LC
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	LC
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern	LC
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	LC
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork	LC
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill	LC

<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	LC
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	LC
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	VU
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	CR
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis	LC
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	LC
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	LC
<i>Phoenicopaterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopaterus ruber</i>	American Flamingo	LC
<i>Phoenicopaterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck	LC
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	EN
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	LC
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	LC
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	LC
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	LC
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	LC
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	LC
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	LC
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose	LC
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	EN
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	LC
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	LC
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	LC
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	LC
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose	LC
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	LC
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck	LC
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	LC
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	VU
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	LC
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	NT
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	LC

<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	LC
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	LC
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	VU
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	VU
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter	LC
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	EN
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	LC
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	LC
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	LC
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned-crane	VU
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned-crane	EN
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	CR
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane	VU
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	<i>Buggeranus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane	VU
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	LC
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	LC
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	CR
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	LC
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Water Rail	LC
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crane	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crane	LC
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crane	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crane	LC
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	LC
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	LC
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	LC
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	Striped Crane	LC
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	LC
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	LC
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover	LC
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	LC
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Oystercatcher	NT
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee	LC
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover	LC
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	NT
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole	VU
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole	LC
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole	LC
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	LC
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover	LC

Charadrius pallidus	Chestnut-banded Plover	Charadrius pallidus	Chestnut-banded Plover	NT
Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	Charadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	LC
Charadrius marginatus	White-fronted Plover	Charadrius marginatus	White-fronted Plover	LC
Charadrius mongolus	Mongolian Plover	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	LC
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sandplover	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	LC
Charadrius asiaticus	Caspian Plover	Charadrius asiaticus	Caspian Plover	LC
Eudromias morinellus	Eurasian Dotterel	Eudromias morinellus	Eurasian Dotterel	LC
Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing	LC
Vanellus spinosus	Spur-winged Plover	Vanellus spinosus	Spur-winged Lapwing	LC
Vanellus albiceps	White-headed Lapwing	Vanellus albiceps	White-headed Lapwing	LC
Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Lapwing	Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Lapwing	LC
Vanellus lugubris	Senegal Lapwing	Vanellus lugubris	Senegal Lapwing	LC
Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Lapwing	Vanellus melanopterus	Black-winged Lapwing	LC
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing	LC
Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Lapwing	Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested Lapwing	LC
Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Plover	Vanellus gregarius	Sociable Lapwing	CR
Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Plover	Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Lapwing	LC
Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	LC
Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	Gallinago stenura	Pintail Snipe	LC
Gallinago media	Great Snipe	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	NT
Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	LC
Lymnocyrtus minimus	Jack Snipe	Lymnocyrtus minimus	Jack Snipe	LC
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	NT
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	LC
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	LC
Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	Numenius tenuirostris	Slender-billed Curlew	CR
Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	NT
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank	LC
Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	LC
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	LC
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	LC
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	LC
Tringa cinerea	Terek Sandpiper	Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper	LC
Tringa hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	LC
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	LC
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	VU
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Calidris canutus	Red Knot	LC
Calidris alba	Sanderling	Calidris alba	Sanderling	LC
Calidris minuta	Little Stint	Calidris minuta	Little Stint	LC
Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	Calidris temminckii	Temminck's Stint	LC
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	LC
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	Calidris alpina	Dunlin	LC
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	LC
Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	LC
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	LC
Phalaropus fulicaria	Grey Phalarope	Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope	LC
Catharacta skua	Great Skua	Stercorarius skua	Great Skua	LC
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Skua	Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed Jaeger	LC
Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	NT
Larus hemprichii	Sooty Gull	Larus hemprichii	Sooty Gull	LC
Larus canus	Common Gull	Larus canus	Mew Gull	LC
Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	NT

Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	LC
Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	Larus dominicanus	Kelp Gull	LC
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	LC
Larus glaucooides	Iceland Gull	Larus glaucooides	Iceland Gull	LC
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	LC
Larus heuglini	Heuglin's Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
Larus armenicus	Armenian Gull	n/a	n/a	NR
Larus cachinnans	Yellow-legged Gull	Larus cachinnans	Caspian Gull	LC
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC
Larus ichthyaetus	Great Black-headed Gull	Larus ichthyaetus	Pallas's Gull	LC
Larus cirrocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	Larus cirrocephalus	Grey-headed Gull	LC
Larus hartlaubii	Hartlaub's Gull	Larus hartlaubii	King Gull	LC
Larus ridibundus	Common Black-headed Gull	Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	LC
Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	LC
Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	LC
Larus minutus	Little Gull	Larus minutus	Little Gull	LC
Xema sabini	Sabine's Gull	Xema sabini	Sabine's Gull	LC
Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC
Sterna nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	Sterna nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	LC
Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern	Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern	LC
Sterna maxima	Royal Tern	Sterna maxima	Royal Tern	LC
Sterna bengalensis	Lesser Crested Tern	Sterna bengalensis	Lesser Crested Tern	LC
Sterna bergii	Great Crested Tern	Sterna bergii	Great Crested Tern	LC
Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich Tern	LC
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	LC
Sterna vittata	Antarctic Tern	Sterna vittata	Antarctic Tern	LC
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	LC
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	LC
Sterna albifrons	Little Tern	Sterna albifrons	Little Tern	LC
Sterna saundersi	Saunders's Tern	Sterna saundersi	Saunders's Tern	LC
Sterna balaenarum	Damara Tern	Sterna balaenarum	Damara Tern	NT
Sterna repressa	White-cheeked Tern	Sterna repressa	White-cheeked Tern	LC
Sterna anaethetus	Bridled Tern	Sterna anaethetus	Bridled Tern	LC
Sterna fuscata	Sooty Tern	Sterna fuscata	Sooty Tern	LC
Chlidonias hybridus	Whiskered Tern	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	LC
Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	LC
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	LC
Anous stolidus	Brown Noddy	Anous stolidus	Brown Noddy	LC
Anous tenuirostris	Lesser Noddy	Anous tenuirostris	Lesser Noddy	LC
Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	Rynchops flavirostris	African Skimmer	NT
Alle alle	Little Auk	Alle alle	Little Auk	LC
Uria aalge	Common Guillemot	Uria aalge	Common Guillemot	LC
Uria lomvia	Brunnich's Guillemot	Uria lomvia	Thick-billed Guillemot	LC
Alca torda	Razorbill	Alca torda	Razorbill	LC
Cephus grylle	Black Guillemot	Cephus grylle	Black Guillemot	LC
Fratercula arctica	Atlantic Puffin	Fratercula arctica	Atlantic Puffin	LC

Tableau 2. Espèces de l'AEWA dont la catégorie dans la Liste rouge de l'UICN a été révisée depuis 2010. Abréviations des catégories selon le tableau 1.

Nom scientifique	Nom français	Catégorie dans la Liste rouge UICN 2010	Catégorie dans la Liste rouge UICN 2013
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cormoran du Cap	NT	EN
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Harelde de Miquelon	LC	VU
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Macreuse brune	LC	EN
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grue royale	VU	EN
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	Râle à miroir	EN	CR

Tableau 3. Espèces de l'AEWA ayant rempli les conditions d'inscription dans une catégorie de la Liste rouge supérieure ou inférieure au cours de la période 1988-2010 à la suite d'une véritable amélioration ou détérioration de leur état de conservation. Abréviations des catégories selon le tableau 1.

Nom scientifique	Nom français	Période de changement	Catégorie au début de la période	Catégorie à la fin de la période	Justification
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Bernache à cou roux	2000-2004	VU	EN	La population a augmenté à partir de la fin des années 1970, atteignant le nombre record de 88 425 individus en 2000. Depuis lors elle a décliné, passant à 32 100 individus en 2005, le déclin moyen sur 5 ans dépassant 50 % entre 2000 et 2004. L'espèce remplit ainsi les conditions d'inscription dans la catégorie <i>En danger</i> en application du critère A2. Entre 1988 et 2000, elle remplissait les conditions d'inscription dans la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application du critère B2. Ce déclin est dû à une combinaison de facteurs, les principaux étant la chasse, la perte d'habitats ainsi que d'autres menaces.
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Eider de Steller	2000-2004	NT	VU	Les populations de l'Alaska de cette espèce ont décliné, passant de 13 904 individus en 1992 à 77 329 individus en 2003. Compte tenu de leur proportion dans la population mondiale, le taux de déclin de la population mondiale aurait dépassé 30 % sur trois générations (12 ans) en 2000, l'espèce remplissant alors les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (risque plus élevé) en application du critère A2 en 2000. Les principaux facteurs de déclin sont inconnus.
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Macreuse brune	1994-2000	LC	VU	La population hivernante de cette espèce en mer Baltique (qui comprend la grande majorité de l'ensemble de la population) est passée d'environ 933 000 individus en 1992-1993 à environ 373 000 individus en 2007-2009 (Skov <i>et al.</i> , 2011). Si le début du déclin date de 1993, le taux de déclin sur trois générations (23 ans) a approché et dépassé 30 % entre 1994 et 2000 (l'espèce remplissant les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (risque plus élevé) en application du critère A2b, c, e), pour dépasser 50 % entre 2004 et 2008 (l'espèce remplissant alors les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>En</i>

					<i>danger d'extinction</i> en application du critère A2b, c, e).
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Macreuse brune	2004-2008	VU	EN	La population hivernante de cette espèce en mer Baltique (qui comprend la grande majorité de l'ensemble de la population) est passée d'environ 933 000 individus en 1992-1993 à environ 373 000 individus en 2007-2009 (Skov <i>et al.</i> , 2011). Si le début du déclin date de 1993, le taux de déclin sur trois générations (23 ans) a approché et dépassé 30 % entre 1994 et 2000 (l'espèce remplissant les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (risque plus élevé) en application du critère A2b, c, e), pour dépasser 50 % entre 2004 et 2008 (l'espèce remplissant alors les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>En danger d'extinction</i> en application du critère A2b, c, e).
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Harelde de Miquelon	2004-2008	LC	NT	La population de cette espèce en mer Baltique est passée d'environ 4 272 000 individus en 1992-1993 à environ 1 486 000 individus en 2007-2009. Il existe de plus petites populations en Europe en dehors de la mer Baltique (300 000 individus), au Groenland / Islande (100 000 à 150 000), et dans l'est de la Sibérie (500 000 à 1 000 000), ainsi qu'une population d'environ 1 000 000 individus en Amérique du Nord. Il existe une incertitude considérable sur les tendances de ces autres populations, avec des éléments contradictoires notamment pour l'Amérique du Nord. Combiné à l'amplitude des estimations de la taille des populations non-baltes, cela rend difficile l'estimation d'une tendance mondiale. Toutefois, le déclin mondial est susceptible d'approcher 50 % sur trois générations (27 ans), l'espèce remplissant ainsi les conditions de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application du critère A4b, c, e. En supposant que les déclins aient commencé au début des années 1990, cela signifie que l'espèce aurait rempli les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à <i>Quasi menacée</i> entre 2004 et 2008, et de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à <i>Vulnérable</i> entre 2008 et 2012.
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Harelde de Miquelon	2008-2012	NT	VU	La population de cette espèce en mer Baltique est passée d'environ 4 272 000 individus en 1992-1993 à environ 1 486 000 individus en 2007-2009. Il existe de plus petites populations en Europe en dehors de la mer Baltique (300 000 individus), au Groenland / Islande (100 000 à 150 000), et dans l'est de la Sibérie (500 000 à 1 000 000), ainsi qu'une population d'environ 1 000 000 individus en Amérique du Nord. Il existe une incertitude considérable sur les tendances de ces autres populations, avec des éléments contradictoires notamment pour l'Amérique du Nord. Combiné à l'amplitude des estimations de la taille des populations non-baltes, cela rend difficile l'estimation d'une tendance mondiale. Toutefois, le déclin mondial est susceptible d'approcher 50 % sur trois générations (27 ans), l'espèce remplissant ainsi les

					conditions de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application du critère A4b, c, e. En supposant que les déclin aient commencé au début des années 1990, cela signifie que l'espèce aurait rempli les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à <i>Quasi menacée</i> entre 2004 et 2008, et de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à <i>Vulnérable</i> entre 2008 et 2012.
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Erismature à tête blanche	1994-2000	VU	EN	La population de cette espèce a subi un rapide déclin entre 1991 et 2001 en Turquie (de 10 927 oiseaux en 1991 à 653 en 2001) et plus à l'Est (p. ex. au Turkménistan), l'emportant sur des augmentations mentionnées en Espagne (notamment) ainsi qu'en Israël, Syrie, Grèce, Bulgarie et Roumanie. La tendance générale est négative - et le déclin pourrait avoir dépassé 50% sur dix ans au cours de la période 1994-2000 – avec parmi les principaux facteurs de déclin la chasse et la perte d'habitats, l'espèce remplissant en 2000 les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à la catégorie <i>En danger</i> en application du critère A2.
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Crabier blanc	1988-1994	VU	EN	La population de cette espèce a connu un déclin à long terme, surtout en raison de l'exploitation des œufs et des jeunes. L'estimation minimale actuelle est de 2 000 individus adultes, l'espèce remplissant ainsi les conditions pour un classement dans la catégorie <i>En danger</i> en application du critère C2. On estime que la population est tombée en dessous du seuil de 2 500 individus adultes entre 1988 et 1994 et aurait ainsi rempli les conditions pour un classement dans la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en 1988.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pélican frisé	1994-2000	VU	NT	Au début et au milieu des années 1990, la population mondiale semblait augmenter, principalement en raison d'augmentations en Grèce résultant de la protection d'une colonie reproductrice d'importance majeure (des augmentations avaient également été notées en Bulgarie). L'espèce aurait donc rempli les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> (plus basse) entre 1994 et 2000. Toutefois, l'état des populations de l'Est s'est détérioré à la fin des années 1990 et au début des années 2000, en raison notamment de changements politiques et d'un arrêt de l'application des lois, et ces déclin l'ont emporté sur les augmentations enregistrées au sud-est de l'Europe (du Monténégro à la Roumanie et la Turquie), donnant lieu à un déclin mondial dépassant 30 % sur dix ans (l'espèce remplissant alors les conditions pour passer dans la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> , de nouveau en application des critères A2 et A3) au cours de la période 2000-2004.
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pélican frisé	2000-2004	NT	VU	Au début et au milieu des années 1990, la population mondiale semblait augmenter, principalement en raison d'augmentations en Grèce résultant de la protection d'une colonie reproductrice d'importance majeure (des augmentations avaient également été notées en Bulgarie).

					L'espèce aurait donc rempli les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> (plus basse) entre 1994 et 2000. Toutefois, l'état des populations de l'Est s'est détérioré à la fin des années 1990 et au début des années 2000, en raison notamment de changements politiques et d'un arrêt de l'application des lois, et ces déclin l'ont emporté sur les augmentations enregistrées au sud-est de l'Europe (du Monténégro à la Roumanie et la Turquie), donnant lieu à un déclin mondial dépassant 30 % sur dix ans (l'espèce remplissant alors les conditions pour passer dans la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> , de nouveau en application des critères A2 et A3) au cours de la période 2000-2004.
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Cormoran des bancs	1994-2000	VU	EN	Le taux de déclin de la population est présumé avoir dépassé 50 % sur trois générations (22 ans) entre 1994 et 2000, en raison notamment de plusieurs menaces (p. ex. un déclin abrupt a été enregistré sur les îles Mercure et Ichaboe en raison de la diminution du nombre de gobies au large de la Namibie centrale à partir de 1994), l'espèce passant ainsi en 2000 de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à la catégorie <i>En danger</i> (plus élevée) en application du critère A2.
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cormoran du Cap	1988-1994	NT	VU	Le déclin de cette espèce est estimé avoir dépassé 30 % sur trois générations (33 ans) entre 1988 et 1994, et avoir dépassé 50 % sur trois générations entre 2000 et 2004, l'espèce remplissant ainsi les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application des critères A2ace+3ce+4ace entre 1988 et 1994, et de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à <i>En danger</i> en application des mêmes critères entre 2000 et 2004. Cela repose sur les données de l'Afrique du Sud qui montrent une baisse de 64 % entre 1978 et 2011, incluant une baisse de 59,2 % entre 1985 et 2011 dans les six principales îles de reproduction de cette région (Crawford <i>et al.</i> 2012), avec des tendances similaires sur les 12 sites de nidification les plus importants en Namibie (59,6 % de déclin de 1978/1979 à 2005/2006 ; Crawford <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Ce déclin est probablement dû à des pénuries alimentaires et à des épidémies de choléra aviaire.
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	2000-2004	VU	EN	Le déclin de cette espèce est estimé avoir dépassé 30 % sur trois générations (33 ans) entre 1988 et 1994, et avoir dépassé 50 % sur trois générations entre 2000 et 2004, l'espèce remplissant ainsi les conditions pour passer de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application des critères A2ace+3ce+4ace entre 1988 et 1994, et de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> à <i>En danger</i> en application des mêmes critères entre 2000 et 2004. Cela repose sur les données de l'Afrique du Sud qui montrent une baisse de 64 % entre 1978 et 2011, incluant une baisse de 59,2 % entre 1985 et 2011 dans les six principales îles de reproduction de cette région (Crawford <i>et al.</i> 2012), avec des tendances similaires sur les 12 sites de

					nidification les plus importants en Namibie (59,6 % de déclin de 1978/1979 à 2005/2006 ; Crawford <i>et al.</i> , 2007). Ce déclin est probablement dû à des pénuries alimentaires et à des épidémies de choléra aviaire.
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Grue couronnée	1988-1994	LC	NT	Sur la base des estimations de population de 1985, 1994 et 2004, le taux de déclin de la population de cette espèce est estimé avoir approché 30 % sur 39 ans (trois générations) entre 1998 et 1994, et avoir dépassé 30 % sur 39 ans entre 1994 et 2000 en raison de la perte d'habitats, de la chasse et d'autres menaces ; l'espèce passant ainsi de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> (plus élevée) en application des critères A2, A3, A4 entre 1988 et 1994, et de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (en application des mêmes critères) entre 1994 et 2000.
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Grue couronnée	1994-2000	NT	VU	Sur la base des estimations de population de 1985, 1994 et 2004, le taux de déclin de la population de cette espèce est estimé avoir approché 30 % sur 39 ans (trois générations) entre 1998 et 1994, et avoir dépassé 30 % sur 39 ans entre 1994 et 2000 en raison de la perte d'habitats, de la chasse et d'autres menaces ; l'espèce passant ainsi de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> (plus élevée) en application des critères A2, A3, A4 entre 1988 et 1994, et de la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> à la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (en application des mêmes critères) entre 1994 et 2000.
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Vanneau sociable	2000-2004	EN	CR	Le taux de déclin de cette population est supposé avoir dépassé 80 % sur dix ans entre 2000 et 2004, sur la base d'études révélant des déclins récents très abrupts qui, selon des projections, devraient se poursuivre, la faisant passer de la catégorie <i>En danger</i> à la catégorie <i>En danger critique d'extinction</i> (plus élevée) en application des critères A3 et A4 en 2004. Les raisons de ce déclin restent mal connues.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Barge à queue noire	2000-2004	LC	NT	Cette espèce a décliné de 14 à 33 % entre 1990 et 2005. En prenant la valeur supérieure, le taux de déclin aurait dépassé 25 % (le seuil approximatif pour NT en application du critère A) entre 2000 et 2004, l'espèce passant donc dans la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> . Ces déclins sont largement dus aux tendances en Europe (entraînées par des changements des pratiques agricoles), l'emportant apparemment sur les tendances stables en Asie centrale et les augmentations en Islande.
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Courlis cendré	1994-2000	LC	NT	Le déclin de la population de cette espèce a probablement approché 30 % sur trois générations (15 ans) entre 1994 et 2000, l'espèce remplissant ainsi en 2000 les conditions pour être classée dans la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> (plus élevée) en application du critère A. Ceci était largement dû à des déclins observés en

					Europe (y compris dans la population clé du R-U), mais résultait également de modifications des habitats à grande échelle suite à l'effondrement de l'Union soviétique en 1991 (p. ex. suite au déclin substantiel du cheptel de l'État au Kazakhstan, une végétation beaucoup plus dense de hautes herbes et de steppes boisées s'est développée dans de nombreuses régions).
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	Bec-en-ciseaux d'Afrique	1988-1994	LC	NT	La taille de la population de cette espèce a probablement décliné entre 1988 et 1994, passant à environ 15 000-25 000 oiseaux (et approchant ainsi le seuil de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> en application des critères C1 et C2) en raison d'un certain nombre de menaces, faisant passer l'espèce de la catégorie <i>Préoccupation mineure</i> à la catégorie <i>Quasi menacée</i> en 1994.
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Manchot du Cap	2004-2008	VU	EN	Le taux de déclin subi par cette espèce a dépassé 50 % sur trois générations (31 ans) en 2007, la faisant passer de la catégorie <i>Vulnérable</i> (en application des critères A2a,c,e; A3a,c,e; A4a,c,e) à la catégorie <i>En danger</i> (en application des mêmes critères) entre 2004 et 2008, en raison de la pêche commerciale et des changements dans les populations de proies.

Annexe 3 – Liste des contributeurs aux DIOE

La liste ci-dessous précise les noms et les organisations ayant fourni des données pour le rapport 2014 des Dénombrements des oiseaux d'eau d'Afrique-Eurasie. Il s'agit, dans la plupart des cas, du coordinateur national du suivi des oiseaux d'eau dans chaque pays. Une liste complète des coordinateurs nationaux des Dénombrements des oiseaux d'eau d'Afrique-Eurasie est disponible sur notre site Web. Les adresses Web et les logos sont inclus lorsqu'ils ont été fournis à Wetlands International. Les coordonnées sont disponibles sur demande.

Nous sommes extrêmement reconnaissants envers tous les contributeurs et leurs réseaux d'observateurs et d'assistants pour leur contribution significative et continue aux DIOE.

Afrique du Sud

*Animal Demography Unit
Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC)*

cwac.adu.org.za



Albanie

Taulant Bino¹, Borut Stumberger²

¹*POLIS University*

²*Euronatur*

Algérie

Hamida Salhi, Samir Sayoud

Direction Générale des Forêts

Angola

Nascimento António¹, Maria Eugenia Lopes²,

Tim Dodman³

¹*Ministry of Environment*

²*Natural History Museum*

³*Wetlands International*

Arabie saoudite

Szabolcs Nagy

Wetlands International

www.wetlands.org



Arménie

Mamikon Ghasabyan

Armenian Society for the Protection of Birds

www.aspbirds.org



Autriche

Johannes Laber

BirdLife Austria

<http://www.birdlife.at/>



Azerbaïdjan

Elchin Sultanov

Azerbaijan Ornithological Society

www.aos.az

Bélarus

Viktor Natykanets

Scientific Practical Centre for Biological Resources of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus



Belgique (Flandres)

Koen Devos

Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)

www.inbo.be



Belgique (Wallonie)

Jean-Yves Paquet

La Centrale Ornithologique Aves (COA)

www.aves.be



Bénin

Jacques Boco Adjakpa

*Centre de Recherche Ornithologique et de
l'Environnement*

Bosnie-Herzégovine

Goran Topić

Naše ptice

www.ptice.ba



Botswana

Stephanie Tyler

BirdLife Botswana

www.birdlifebotswana.org.bw



Bulgarie

Valeri Georgiev

*Biodiversity Division,
'National Nature Protection Service'
Directorate
Ministry of Environment and Water**

* plusieurs organisations contribuent aux
dénombrements en Bulgarie, comme BSPB & Green
Balkans, le Ministère coordonnant et compilant les
données à l'échelle nationale.

Burundi

Éric Niyongabo

*Association burundaise pour la protection
des Oiseaux (ABO)*

Cameroun

Gordon Ajonina

*Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society
(CWCS)*

www.wcs.org



Chypre

Martin Hellicar

BirdLife Cyprus

www.birdlifecyprus.org



Congo-Brazzaville

Jérôme Mokoko Ikonga

Wildlife Conservation Society

Côte d'Ivoire

¹Joëlle Zouzou

²Germain Bomisso

¹*Ministère des Eaux et Forêts*

²*Parc National d'Azagny*

Croatie

Tibor Mikuska

Croatian Society for Bird and Nature Protection

www.ptice.hr



Danemark

Preben Clausen, Stefan Pihl

Aarhus University, Department of Bioscience

bios.au.dk/en



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCE

Égypte

Wed Abdou*

*Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Nature Conservation Sector***

*Les données des dénombrements 2013 ont en partie été fournies par Mohamed Habib, gestionnaire du Red Sea Breeding Birds Survey Project et coordinateur de Red Sea Association

** Dénombrements réalisés avec l'assistance de l'Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (ONCFS)

Émirats arabes unis

Salim Javed

Environment Agency, Abu Dhabi



Estonie

Leho Luigujoe

Institute of Zoology and Botany

Éthiopie

Mihret Ewnetu

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

www.ewca.gov.et



Finlande

Comptages terrestres :

Aleksi Lehikoinen

Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki

Comptage de la région des îles Åland :

Markku Mikkola-Roos

Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)

France

Bernard Deceuninck

Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux - BirdLife France

www.lpo.fr



Gabon

Alphonsine Koumba Mfoubou

Ministère de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle

Gambie

Kawsu Jammeh

Department of Parks and Wildlife Management

Grèce

Danae Portolou

Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS)

www.ornithologiki.gr



Guinée

Namory Keita

Division Faune et Protection de la Nature

Guinée-Bissau

Joãozinho Sá

*ODZH/Wetlands International Guinee-Bissau
Office*



Hongrie

Sándor Faragó

Livia Gosztonyi

Gyula Kovács

University of West-Hungary

Iran

Hamid Amini Tareh

*Department of Environment,
Wildlife Research Bureau, Ornithology unit*

Iraq

Mudhafar Salim

Nature Iraq

www.natureiraq.org

Irlande

Helen Boland
Olivia Crowe

BirdWatch Ireland

www.birdwatchireland.ie



Israël

Ohad Hatzofe

Israel Nature Reserves & National Parks Authority

www.parks.org.il



Italie

Nicola Baccetti
Marco Zenatello

Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)

www.isprambiente.it



Jordanie

Tareq Qaneer

Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)

www.rscn.org.jo



Kazakhstan

Sergey Skylarenko

Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan

www.acbk.kz

Kenya

John Musina

National Museums of Kenya



Lettonie

Antra Stīpniece

University of Latvia, Institute of Biology

Liberia

Michael Garbo

The Society for the Conservation of Nature In Liberia

www.scnlib.net

Libye

¹Essam Bouras, ²Khaled Salem Ettayeb

¹*Environment General Authority*

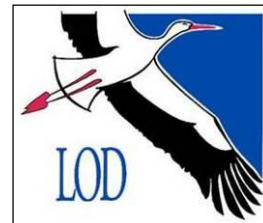
²*Tripoli University, Zoology department*

Lituanie

Laimonas Sniauksta

Lithuanian Ornithological Society (LOD)

www.birdlife.lt

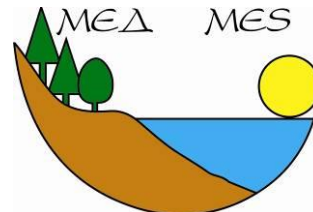


Macédoine

Zharko Brayanoski
Evgenija Jordanovska

Macedonian Ecological Society (MES)

www.mes.org.mk



Madagascar

Rivo Rabarisoa

Asity Madagascar

asitymadagascar.org



Malawi

John Wilson

*Wildlife and Environmental Society
of Malawi (WESM)*

www.wildlifemalawi.org



Mali

Bouba Fofana*

Wetlands International Mali

*Les dénombrements 2011 et 2012 ont été soutenus par
Mori Diallo, Jan van der Kamp et Leo Swarts.



Malte

John Borg

BirdLife Malta

www.birdlifemalta.org



Maroc

Mohamed Dakki

*Institut Scientifique (CEMO),
Département de Zoologie*

Mauritanie

¹Sidi Mohamed Ould Lehlou

²Daf Sehla Daf

³Yelli Diawara

¹*Ministère de l'Environnement et du
Développement Durable*

²*Parc National du Diawling*

³*Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (PNBA)*

www.pnd.mr

www.pnba.mr

Moldova

Vitalie Ajder

*Chisinau Working Group of Sistemis Group
Association*

Monténégro

Andrej Vizi

Natural History Museum of Montenegro

www.pmcg.co.me



Namibie

Holger Kolberg

*Ministry of Environment & Tourism
Namibia Bird Club*

www.namibiabirdclub.org



Ouzbékistan

¹Evgenia Lanovenko

²Roman Kaskarov

¹*Academy of Science*

²*Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of
Birds*

www.uzspb.uz

Pays-Bas

Menno Hornman

SOVON

www.sovon.nl



Nigeria

Alade Adeleke

Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)

www.ncfnigeria.org

Norvège

Svein-Håkon Lorentsen

Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)

www.nina.no



Oman

Jim de Fouw

Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research

Pologne

Włodzimierz Meissner

University of Gdansk



Portugal

Vitor Encarnação

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF)

www.icnf.pt



Qatar

Simon Tull, Neil Morris, Gordon Saunders

République démocratique du Congo

Pierre Mavuembo

Institut Supérieur de Navigation et de Pêche

République tchèque

Zuzana Musilová

Charles University, Department of Zoology



Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

Faculty of Environmental Sciences

Russie

Alexander Solokha

Ministry of Nature Resources & Environment

Sénégal

Ibrahima Diop

Aminata Sall Diop

Direction des Parcs Nationaux

Serbie

Marko Šćiban*

Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia (BPSSS)

www.pticesrbije.rs



**BIRD PROTECTION AND
STUDY SOCIETY OF SERBIA**

* Les données des dénombrements 2010 ont été fournies par Daliborka Stankovic, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgrade.

Sierra Leone

Edward Aruna, Papanie Baisesay

Conservation Society of Sierra Leone

Slovénie

Luka Božič

DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia

www.ptice.si



DOPPS

Soudan

Ibrahim M Hashim

*Sudanese Wildlife Society**

*dénombrements réalisés avec l'assistance de l'Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (ONCFS).

Soudan du Sud

Minasona Lero Peter

Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation & Tourism

Suède

Leif Nilsson

University of Lund

www.zoo.ekol.lu.se/waterfowl



Suisse

Verena Keller

Station ornithologique suisse

www.vogelwarte.ch



vogelwarte.ch

Togo

Okoumassou Kotchipka

Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse

Tunisie

Hichem Azafzaf

Association les Amis des Oiseaux (AAO)

www.aao.org.tn



جمعية أحباء الطيور
Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux"

Turquie

^{1,2}Kiraz Erciyas Yavuz

¹Kerem Boyla

³Süreyya İsfendiyaroglu

¹National Mid-Winter Census Committee
Ornithological Research Center of Ondokuz

²Mayis University

³Doğa Derneği

ornitolojiarmer.omu.edu.tr

www.dogadernegi.org



Royaume-Uni

Chas Holt

British Trust of Ornithology (BTO)

www.bto.org

www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs



Zambie

Chris Wood

BirdWatch Zambia

www.birdwatchzambia.org

Zimbabwe

Fadzai Matsvimbo

BirdLife Zimbabwe

www.birdlifezimbabwe.org

