



**15<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**  
*09–11 April 2019, Bonn, Germany*

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**DISCUSSION PAPER ON ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT,  
ISSUANCE AND UPDATING OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR  
AEWA POPULATIONS**

*Compiled by the AEWA Secretariat and Wetlands International*

**Background**

Target 1.3 of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 foresees that science-based conservation and management guidance should be available for all other priority populations not covered by International Species Action Plans according to Target 1.2 or International Species Management Plans according to Target 2.4. This approach was introduced by the AEWA Strategic Plan in recognition of the fact that populations listed in Table 1 Column A, Categories 1(a) and 1(b), as well as Column A populations marked with an asterisk as well as Near Threatened populations in Category 4 of Column A of the AEWA Action Plan represent priorities for the development of International Species Action Plans.

In addition, however, efforts by Range States and relevant stakeholders to halt the decline and assist the recovery of a large number of populations listed in Table 1 Category 1 (c), Category 2 or Category 3 in column A or Category 2 in Column B of the AEWA Action Plan should be supported through simplified conservation and management guidance.

As foreseen in the AEWA Strategic Plan and the Plan of Action for Africa, by the end of 2019, the AEWA Technical Committee is expected to:

- (a) conduct a rapid review of existing information to identify relevant populations for which new or improved conservation and management guidance is required for AEWA purposes and;
- (b) agree roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for updating of guidance and preparation/dissemination of new guidance.

By AEWA MOP10, the Strategic Plan foresees that Parties shall implement actions to reduce threats to populations with unfavorable conservation status where they support more than 1% of the biogeographic population.

**Establishing a procedure for the development, issuance and updating of AEWA conservation and management guidance for select populations**

*(i) Assessment and prioritisation of populations concerned*

It is proposed that the assessment and prioritisation of populations for the development of AEWA conservation and management guidance be undertaken by the Technical Committee after each Session of the Meeting of the Parties in connection with the prioritisation exercise for AEWA International Species Action and Management Plans, which is already a rolling task assigned to the Committee.

The Strategic Plan foresees that the assessment and subsequent prioritisation for the development of guidance should be undertaken for those populations listed in Table 1 Category 1 (c), Category 2 or Category 3 in Column A or

Category 2 in Column B of the AEWA Action Plan on the basis of population status and trend assessment (as outlined in the latest available edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report).

A first such assessment and prioritisation has been undertaken as a basis for discussions at this meeting. All populations listed on Columns A, B and C of Table 1 were considered for the development of conservation and management guidance – not merely those populations foreseen in the Strategic Plan.

This approach was chosen to account for the following factors:

- Species/populations prioritised for action planning or management planning with recovery objective, but for which no expressions of interest or support exist to develop Plans in the near future would, in fact, benefit most from the issuance of conservation or management guidance. Amongst them, the globally threatened and near-threatened species are seen as the first priority for receiving such guidance. The remit foreseen in the Strategic Plan would have omitted the top priority species/populations from the exercise. Issued guidance would become obsolete and could be removed from the AEWA website once a Species Action or Management Plan is developed and adopted for the species in question.
- In addition to the primary priority species/populations mentioned above (globally threatened and near-threatened), priority should generally be given to populations in decline – irrespective of their listing on Table 1 (for example prioritising populations listed in Column A Categories 2 or 3 in decline over populations listed in Category 1 (c) with a stable or increasing trend).
- The guidance will be most effective if issued per species, and therefore a priority species list (with relevant populations indicated) has been created on the basis of the overall prioritisation of all relevant populations. This species list presented in Annex III shows the suggested prioritisation for the production of guidance during this triennium (2019-2021).

The prioritisation was subsequently carried out for all AEWA populations listed according to the following criteria consecutively:

For globally threatened and Near-Threatened species:

- Red List status;
- The geomean of the AEWA populations for the species.

For all other species with populations in significant long-term decline:

- The proportion of the AEWA populations in decline;
- The geomean of the AEWA populations for the species.

This methodology leads to a total of 84 species prioritized for conservation/management guidance (Annex III).

*(ii) Roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for updating of guidance and preparation/dissemination of new guidance*

Following approval of the updated assessment and prioritisation at its first meeting after each MOP, the Committee will be invited to discuss possible available capacity within the Committee to produce guidance and/or the need to outsource some of the work.

In general, it is suggested that guidance for the conservation and management of prioritised species/populations be issued following approval by the Technical Committee on a rolling basis throughout the triennium. Draft guidance would be approved via the Technical Committee Workspace, as they become available.

Regarding the review of guidance issued by the Committee, it is suggested that these could also be updated on a rolling basis when and if new information regarding the species/population in question comes to light (new research, updates to the Species Fact Sheet on the BirdLife International Datazone etc.).

It is suggested that issued guidance be comprehensively reviewed by the Technical Committee members every ten years in conjunction with the overall assessment and prioritisation of species/populations.

It is further suggested that finalisation (i.e. formatting to fit agreed format) and dissemination of issued guidance following approval by the Technical Committee be handled by the AEWA Secretariat. This would include disseminating the guidance directly to the government contact points in relevant Range States, but also featuring the guidance on the species pages of the AEWA website.

### (iii) Format

As a starting point for the envisaged science-based conservation and management guidance, the AEWA Strategic Plan already indicates that some advice can be found in the Ecology and Threats sections on the Text Account tab of the relevant Species Fact Sheets in the BirdLife International Data Zone<sup>1</sup>. In 2008, under the framework of the Wings Over Wetlands Project, the ecology sections were updated with information on behavior, habitat, diet, breeding sites and management information based on a literature review. Two such Fact Sheets have been attached below in Annex II as examples (Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) and White-backed Duck (*Thalassornis leuconotus*)).

Whilst the BirdLife Fact Sheets provide a very good starting point for the envisaged AEWA Species conservation and management guidance, it is suggested to develop a specific simple format fit for AEWA purposes with updated information per population as listed under the Agreement – rather than referring Parties directly to the BirdLife Fact Sheets alone. This will allow to cater for AEWA-specific information, such as the current conservation status of various populations recognised under AEWA and the legal obligations of Contracting Parties resulting thereof.

It is suggested that the information provided in the BirdLife Fact Sheets serve as the basis for populating the AEWA guidance, in close collaboration with BirdLife International. BirdLife (as well as any other co-authors of the BirdLife Fact Sheets) would be appropriately referenced. Any new or updated information arising during the preparation of the AEWA guidance, would also be fed back to BirdLife for insertion into the Fact Sheets, as appropriate.

It is proposed that the format be two pages maximum and that the logic follow that of the revised format for AEWA International Single Species Action Plans adopted at MOP7. Maps outlining the delineation of AEWA-listed populations per species could be obtained from the Critical Site Network tool. A draft format for discussion and adoption is provided below in Annex I.

### (iv) Overview of the process with respective timelines

Steps	Timeline	Lead
Assessment and prioritisation of relevant populations for development of new AEWA conservation and management guidance	After each MOP, before 1 <sup>st</sup> TC meeting in the new triennium	AEWA Secretariat on behalf of the TC
Development of guidance for prioritised species/populations	Following decision taken by TC at its 1 <sup>st</sup> meeting after each MOP	TC members and AEWA Secretariat as well as other identified experts

<sup>1</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/search>

Approval of guidance	On a rolling basis throughout the triennium via the TC workspace as new/updated guidance becomes available	TC members
Review and possible update of issued guidance	On a rolling basis as new information becomes available, but with a thorough check every 10 years	TC members and AEWA Secretariat as well as other identified experts
Dissemination and posting on AEWA website	On a rolling basis throughout the triennium via direct correspondence with relevant range states and by uploading adopted guidance on species webpage on AEWA website	AEWA Secretariat

**Action expected from the AEWA Technical Committee:**

The Technical Committee is invited to discuss and decide on the procedure (including prioritisation and format) for the development, issuance and updating of conservation and management guidance for AEWA populations.

In addition, the Committee is invited to discuss and decide on the first round of AEWA populations for which guidance is to be developed as a priority during this triennium.

## Annex I – DRAFT Format for AEWA population conservation and management guidance<sup>2</sup>

### 1 – Basic data

- Species covered by the guidance (all relevant populations);
- Map of whole range and list of all range states with Principal Range States (hosting breeding and/or non-breeding numbers above 1% of the biogeographic population threshold) indicated in bold;
- International legal status (as applicable, with regard to geographic range of the species/population in question): AEWA Table 1 status; CMS; CITES; Bern Convention; EU Birds Directive)

### 2 – Threats/Problems and Recommendations for Conservation and Management Action

**Table** listing identified threats and problems, the estimated impact of the threat on the species/population and corresponding recommendations for action.

**Table 1. Threats/problems and Recommendations for Action**

<i>Threat/problem &amp; description</i>	<i>Threat/problem level<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Recommendation for Action</i>
Description of threat/problem		Description of action Applicable to: [insert range states]

### 3 – Biological Assessment

- Habitat;
- Description of population size and trend for each geographic population (include link to Waterbird Population Estimates portal)

### 4 – References

- List of most relevant literature used for the preparation the guidance
- Links to Conservation Evidence, if applicable

<sup>2</sup> Will be subject to standardised design by the AEWA Secretariat

<sup>3</sup> IUCN (Red List) Threats Classification Scheme

## Annex II – Examples of Species Fact Sheets from the BirdLife International Data Zone<sup>4,5</sup>

LC **Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus***

[Summary](#)   [Text account](#)   [Data table and detailed info](#)   [Distribution map](#)   [Reference and further resources](#)

**Justification**

**Justification of Red List Category**

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). The population trend is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size is very large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Population justification**

The global population is estimated to number > c.180,000 individuals (Wetlands International 2015). The population in Russia has been estimated at c.10,000-100,000 breeding pairs and c.1,000-10,000 wintering individuals (Brazil 2009). The European population is estimated at 25,300-32,800 pairs, which equates to 50,600-65,500 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015).

**Trend justification**

The overall population trend is uncertain, as some populations are decreasing, while others are increasing, stable or have unknown trends (Wetlands International 2006). In Europe the population size is estimated to be increasing (BirdLife International 2015).

**Ecology**

**Behaviour** This species is predominantly migratory (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) and travels over land making brief stop overs (Snow and Perrins 1998). It breeds from mid-May in solitary pairs with well-defined territories (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) (non-breeders remaining in flocks separate from breeding pairs) (Kear 2005a). Adults undergo a post-breeding moult period between late-July and early-August when they become flightless for c.30 days (Kear 2005a) (5-6 weeks) (Scott and Rose 1996), males starting to moult before the females (Kear 2005a). Non-breeding individuals moult at the same time as breeders, but whilst breeding pairs tend to moult in their breeding territories non-breeders moult in large congregations (Kear 2005a). After moulting the species begins to migrate south from late-September to October (the precise timing determined by weather conditions) (Kear 2005a) and arrives on the wintering grounds by October or November (Madge and Burn 1988). The species departs for the breeding grounds again from March to April (Kear 2005a) or early-May (Madge and Burn 1988). Outside of the breeding season the species is highly sociable, migrating in small flocks or family groups (Madge and Burn 1988) and congregating into flocks of up to 300-400 individuals in the winter (Johnsgard 1978, Madge and Burn 1988). The species roosts on areas of open water adjacent to its feeding areas (Madge and Burn 1988).

**Habitat** *Breeding* The species breeds on islands in or along the banks of shallow freshwater pools, lakes, slow-flowing rivers (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), marshes, swamps and bogs (Kear 2005a), showing a preference for habitats with abundant emergent vegetation (Kear 2005a) and reedbeds (Johnsgard 1978) in taiga (coniferous forest) zones (Johnsgard 1978, Kear 2005a), birch forest zones (Johnsgard 1978) and shrub/forest tundra (Kear 2005a) (generally avoiding open tundra) (Johnsgard 1978, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Non-breeders may also be found in flocks (Kear 2005a) along sheltered coasts (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) on estuaries, lagoons and shallow bays during this season (Snow and Perrins 1998). *Non-breeding* On migration the species frequents lakes, estuaries and sheltered coasts (Kear 2005a). It traditionally winters on freshwater lakes and marshes (Kear 2005a), floodlands (Snow and Perrins 1998), brackish lagoons and coastal bays (Kear 2005a) although low-lying coastal agricultural land (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) and wet pastures (Snow and Perrins 1998) are now used increasingly (Kear 2005a). **Diet** The species is predominantly herbivorous (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), its diet consisting of the leaves, stems and roots (Johnsgard 1978) of aquatic plants (e.g. algae and *Zostera*, *Ruppia* and *Potamogeton* spp.), grasses (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), sedges and horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.) (Kear 2005a). During the winter the species also takes agricultural grain, vegetables (e.g. potatoes and turnips (Johnsgard 1978)) and acorns (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), and on the breeding grounds young birds often take adult and larval insects (Johnsgard 1978) (e.g. emerging chironomids) (Kear 2005a). Adults may also supplement their diet with marine and freshwater mussels (Kear 2005a). **Breeding site** The nest is a large mound of plant matter (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) built on dry ground or in reedbeds (Johnsgard 1978) on small islands in or along the edges of lakes, pools or rivers (Madge and Burn 1988). The same nest mound may be used over several years although it is often repaired and new material is added (Kear 2005a). **Management information** A study carried out at a wintering site in Denmark found that large wind turbines (towers 68 m high with blades 66 m in diameter, blades sweeping the heights of 35-101 m) pose less of a collision risk to the species than wind turbines of a medium height (towers 45 m high with blades 48 m in diameter, blades sweeping the heights of 21-69 m) (Larsen and Clausen 2002).

**Threats**

The species is threatened by habitat degradation and loss (such as the reclamation of coastal and inland wetlands) (Kear 2005a) especially in the Asian part of its breeding range (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Threats to its habitats include agricultural expansion (Kear 2005a), wetland drainage for irrigation (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), overgrazing by livestock (e.g. sheep) (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), vegetation cutting for winter livestock feed (Ma and Cai 2002), the development of roads (Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), mining (Ma and Cai 2002) (e.g. strip mining of sediment) (Gardarsson 2006), hydroelectric dam construction, disturbance from tourism (Ma and Cai 2002) and chronic oil pollution from oil exploration (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006), exploitation (Ma and Cai 2002) and transportation (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006). The species may suffer heavy losses from future oil spills (Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006), flying accidents (Kear 2005a) (such as collisions with overhead lines (Kear 2005a) or wind turbines (Larsen and Clausen 2002)), poisoning (Kear 2005a) from lead shot ingestion (Spray and Milne 1988) and natural disasters such as droughts or heavy snowstorms (Ma and Cai 2002), and is susceptible to avian influenza, so may be threatened by future outbreaks of the disease (Melville and Shortridge 2006). The species is also threatened by hunting (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Ma and Cai 2002, Kear 2005a), nest destruction and by subsistence egg collecting (Gudmundsson 1979, Ma and Cai 2002, Nikolaeva *et al.* 2006).

**Conservation actions**

**Conservation Actions Underway**

Bern Convention Appendix II. EU Birds Directive Annex I. CMS Appendix II. In the U.K., the species is listed as Amber on the national Red List (Eaton *et al.* 2009).

**Conservation Actions Proposed**

Key sites should be identified and protected by legislation against all forms of development and habitat alteration. Strict legislation should also be enforced with regards to oil drilling and transportation. Power lines should be made more visible or moved and careful assessment made during planning of wind farm construction. Protection from hunting and persecution should also be implemented and enforced.

**Acknowledgements**

**Text account compilers**

Ashpole, J, Butchart, S., Ekstrom, J., Malpas, L.

**Recommended citation**

BirdLife International (2019) Species factsheet: *Cygnus cygnus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2019) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019.

<sup>4</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/whooper-swan-cygnus-cygnus/text>

<sup>5</sup> <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/white-backed-duck-thalassornis-leuconotus/text>

## LC White-backed Duck *Thalassornis leuconotus*

Summary

Text account

Data table and detailed info

Distribution map

Climate Change maps

Reference and further resources

### Justification

#### Justification of Red List Category

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size may be moderately small to large, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

#### Population justification

The population is estimated to number 12,000-28,000 individuals, roughly equating to 8,000-19,000 mature individuals.

#### Trend justification

The overall trend is decreasing, although some populations may be stable (Wetlands International 2006).

### Ecology

**Behaviour** This species is partially migratory (Scott and Rose 1996) or semi-nomadic (Kear 2005a), making local dispersive movements during the rainy season (Brown *et al.* 1982, Madge and Burn 1988) to take advantage of temporary wetlands (Madge and Burn 1988, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The timing of breeding varies geographically although it generally coincides with periods of higher or more stable water levels (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The species breeds in solitary pairs or loose groups (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), dispersing after breeding (as water levels drop) to gather in small flocks (Kear 2005a) of 20 to 100 individuals (Brown *et al.* 1982) on more permanent lakes and marshes (Kear 2005a). The species is crepuscular (Kear 2005a) and obtains its food almost solely by diving (Brown *et al.* 1982). **Habitat** The species inhabits quiet shallow freshwater lakes, pools, lagoons (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), pans, inland deltas (Brown *et al.* 1982), flood-plains (Madge and Burn 1988), marshes and swamps (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) fringed with abundant emergent and floating vegetation (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) (e.g. reeds, papyrus and water-lilies *Nymphaea* spp.) (Kear 2005a), generally avoiding very open water (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). It also often inhabits forested lakes in Madagascar (Kear 2005a) and may frequent farm impoundments or stock-ponds in other areas (Scott and Rose 1996). **Diet** Although the species is predominantly herbivorous (taking the seeds and leaves of aquatic plants such as water-lilies *Nymphaea* spp. and *Polygonum* spp.) the young may feed on Chironomid insect larvae (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). **Breeding site** The nest is constructed of vegetation either floating on or up to 45 cm above water (Brown *et al.* 1982) amongst reedbeds (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992) or papyrus beds (Brown *et al.* 1982), or on the ground in waterside vegetation on small islands (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). The species will occasionally use the abandoned nests of grebes or coots as nest bases (Brown *et al.* 1982, Madge and Burn 1988).

### Threats

The species is threatened by the modification of wetlands especially where the native aquatic flora is affected, e.g. through the introduction of herbivorous fish (Kear 2005a), the introduction of exotic plants, deterioration in water quality as a result of deforestation and soil erosion in catchment areas (Scott and Rose 1996), and pollution (Kear 2005a). The species has also declined in Madagascar due to hunting and trapping (Langrand 1990, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992), and its large eggs are especially prized as food by people living near wetlands (Kear 2005a).

### Acknowledgements

#### Text account compilers

Ekstrom, J., Malpas, L., Butchart, S.

#### Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2019) Species factsheet: *Thalassornis leuconotus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2019) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 01/03/2019.

### Annex III. Species prioritised for the development of conservation and management guidance

#### 1. Top priority: Globally threatened and Near-Threatened species

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend
1	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	<b>Great Knot</b>	Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c			EN	1,500 -	DEC?
2	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	<b>Madagascar Pratincole</b>	Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c			VU	5,000 -	Unknown
3	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>	<b>Wattled Crane</b>	Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c			VU	9,000 -	STA?
4	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	<b>Horned Grebe</b>	auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed)	1b 1c			VU	4,600 -	DEC/STA
	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	<b>Horned Grebe</b>	auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed)	1b 2			VU	15,000 -	DEC?
	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	<b>Horned Grebe</b>	auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win)	1b 1c			VU	1 - 10,000	UNC
5	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	<b>Steller's Eider</b>	Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b			VU	27,000 -	STA
6	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	<b>Blue Crane</b>	Extreme Southern Africa	1b			VU	25,000 -	INC
7	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	<b>Black Crowned-crane</b>	pavonina, West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c			VU	5,000 -	DEC?
	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	<b>Black Crowned-crane</b>	ceciliae, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c			VU	28,000 -	Unknown
8	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<b>Marbled Teal</b>	East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c			VU	20 - 100	DEC
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<b>Marbled Teal</b>	West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c			VU	6,000 -	DEC?
	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<b>Marbled Teal</b>	South-west Asia	1a 1b 3c			VU	46,000 -	INC?
9	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<b>Socotra Cormorant</b>	Arabian Coast	1b			VU	270,000 -	DEC

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend
	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<b>Socotra Cormorant</b>	Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b			VU	60,000 - 63,000	STA/INC
10	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<b>Common Pochard</b>	North-east Europe/North-west Europe	1b			VU	200,000 - 200,000	DEC
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<b>Common Pochard</b>	Western Siberia/South-west Asia	1b			VU	460,000 - 500,000	DEC?
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<b>Common Pochard</b>	Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	1b			VU	570,000 - 630,000	DEC?
11	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<b>Black-legged Kittiwake</b>	tridactyla, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1b			VU	6,400,000 - 7,600,000	DEC
12	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<b>Atlantic Puffin</b>	Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France	1b			VU	3,500,000 - 3,500,000	DEC?
	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<b>Atlantic Puffin</b>	Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya	1b			VU	12,000,000 - 15,000,000	DEC?
	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<b>Atlantic Puffin</b>	NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	1b			VU	35,000 - 35,000	Unknown
13	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	<b>Yellow-billed Loon</b>	Northern Europe (win)	1c			NT	1,000 - 8,000	STA?
14	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	<b>African Skimmer</b>	Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	1c			NT	7,000 - 13,000	UNC
	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	<b>African Skimmer</b>	Eastern & Southern Africa	1c			NT	8,000 - 12,000	Unknown
15	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<b>Chestnut-banded Plover</b>	pallidus, Southern Africa	2			NT	11,000 - 16,000	DEC?
	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<b>Chestnut-banded Plover</b>	venustus, Eastern Africa	1c			NT	6,500 - 6,500	INC?
16	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	<b>White-eyed Gull</b>	Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a			NT	56,000 - 62,000	STA

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend
17								59,000	
	<i>Larus armenicus</i>	<b>Armenian Gull</b>	Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a 3c			NT	- 85,000	DEC
18	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	4			NT	500,000 - 500,000	DEC?
	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	taymyrensis, Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4			NT	100,000 - 150,000	INC?
	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe	4			NT	150,000 - 150,000	INC
19	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<b>Red Knot</b>	canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	4			NT	250,000 - 250,000	DEC/STA
	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<b>Red Knot</b>	islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	4			NT	500,000 - 565,000	STA/FLU
20	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>	Western Siberia/West Africa	4			NT	350,000 - 450,000	DEC
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>	Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	4			NT	400,000 - 400,000	DEC?
21	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<b>Eurasian Oystercatcher</b>	longipes, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	4			NT	27,000 - 50,000	STA/FLU
	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<b>Eurasian Oystercatcher</b>	ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	4			NT	850,000 - 950,000	STA/DEC?
22	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<b>Common Eider</b>	borealis, Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	4			NT	60,000 - 82,500	DEC?
	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<b>Common Eider</b>	mollissima, Norway & Russia	4			NT	510,000 - 525,000	STA/INC
	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<b>Common Eider</b>	mollissima, Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands	4			NT	930,000 - 930,000	STA/FLU
23	<i>Alca torda</i>	<b>Razorbill</b>	islandica, Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	4			NT	1,380,000 - 1,380,000	DEC

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend
	<i>Alca torda</i>	<b>Razorbill</b>	torda, E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas	4			NT	187,000 - 207,000	INC?
24	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<b>Northern Lapwing</b>	Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	4			NT	5,500,000 - 9,500,000	DEC

2. Second priority: species with populations in significant long-term decline

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
25	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<b>White-backed Duck</b>	leuconotus, West Africa	1c			LC	1 - 500	DEC	100%
	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<b>White-backed Duck</b>	leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa	2*			LC	10,000 - 25,000	DEC	100%
26	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	<b>Southern Pochard</b>	brunnea, Southern & Eastern Africa	3c			LC	30,000 - 70,000	DEC?	100%
27	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<b>Caspian Plover</b>	SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	3c			LC	40,000 - 55,000	STA/DEC?	100%
28	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	<b>Masked Booby</b>	melanops, W Indian Ocean	3c			LC	49,700 - 53,000	Unknown	100%
29	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper</b>	falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa		2c		LC	89,000 - 132,000	Unknown	100%
30	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>	Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	1c			LC	1 - 10,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>	North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	3c			LC	22,000 - 31,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>	North-west & Central Europe (win)	3c			LC	70,000 - 105,000	STA/DEC?	100%
31	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<b>African Comb Duck</b>	West Africa	3c			LC	20,000 - 40,000	UNC	100%
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<b>African Comb Duck</b>	Southern & Eastern Africa		(2c)		LC	50,000 - 250,000	STA/FLU	100%
32	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	<b>Allen's Gallinule</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c)		LC	25,000 - 1,000,000	DEC?	100%
33	<i>Zapornia parva</i>	<b>Little Crake</b>	Western Eurasia/Africa		2c		LC	225,000 - 310,000	Unknown	100%
34	<i>Aythya marila</i>	<b>Greater Scaup</b>	marila, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian		(2c)		LC	100,000 - 200,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Aythya marila</i>	<b>Greater Scaup</b>	marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe		2c		LC	150,000 - 275,000	DEC	100%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
35	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	<b>Arctic Loon</b>	arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c		LC	266,000 - 473,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	<b>Arctic Loon</b>	arctica, Central Siberia/Caspian	1c			LC	100 - 1,000	Unknown	100%
36	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	<b>Black Tern</b>	niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c		LC	280,000 - 580,000	DEC?	100%
37	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	<b>Abdim's Stork</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)		LC	300,000 - 600,000	DEC?	100%
38	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	<b>Red Phalarope</b>	Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa					1,140,000 - -		
					2c		LC	2,100,000	DEC?	100%
39	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	<b>Eurasian Wigeon</b>	Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c		LC	180,000 - 200,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	<b>Eurasian Wigeon</b>	W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c		LC	390,000 - 490,000	DEC?	100%
	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	<b>Eurasian Wigeon</b>	Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe		2c		LC	1,300,000 - 1,500,000	DEC?	100%
40	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<b>European Herring Gull</b>	argenteus, Iceland & Western Europe		2c		LC	710,000 - 790,000	DEC	100%
	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<b>European Herring Gull</b>	argentatus, North & North-west Europe		2c		LC	1,300,000 - 1,600,000	DEC	100%
41	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	<b>Thick-billed Murre</b>	lomvia, E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya		2c		LC	7,300,000 - 8,000,000	DEC	100%
42	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<b>Fulvous Whistling-duck</b>	Eastern & Southern Africa		2c		LC	150,000 - 350,000	DEC?	90%
	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<b>Fulvous Whistling-duck</b>	West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1		LC	20,000 - 50,000	UNC	90%
43	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<b>Crowned Lapwing</b>	coronatus, Eastern & Southern Africa		(2c)		LC	400,000 - 900,000	DEC?	90%
	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<b>Crowned Lapwing</b>	coronatus, Central Africa	(1c)			LC	1 - 25,000	Unknown	90%
	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<b>Crowned Lapwing</b>	coronatus, South-west Africa		(1)		LC	30,000 - 50,000	STA?	90%
44	<i>Uria aalge</i>	<b>Common Murre</b>	aalge, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic		2c		LC	6,000,000 - 8,155,000	DEC?	90%
	<i>Uria aalge</i>	<b>Common Murre</b>	hyperborea, Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya			1	LC	462,000 - 481,000	INC?	90%
	<i>Uria aalge</i>	<b>Common Murre</b>	albionis, Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland			1	LC	471,000 - 472,000	INC	90%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
45	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<b>Common Snipe</b>	faeroensis, Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland			1	LC	570,000 - 570,000	Unknown	90%
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<b>Common Snipe</b>	gallinago, Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa			1	LC	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Unknown	90%
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<b>Common Snipe</b>	gallinago, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2c		LC	7,400,000 - 14,500,000	STA	90%
46	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<b>Spotted Redshank</b>	Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)		LC	10,000 - 100,000	STA/FLU	80%
	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<b>Spotted Redshank</b>	N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa	3c			LC	61,500 - 162,000	STA/DEC	80%
47	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<b>Little Tern</b>	albifrons, West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	3b 3c			LC	21,000 - 28,000	DEC	80%
	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<b>Little Tern</b>	albifrons, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3b 3c			LC	80,000 - 117,000	DEC	80%
	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<b>Little Tern</b>	guineae, West Africa (bre)	1c			LC	2,000 - 3,000	Unknown	80%
	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<b>Little Tern</b>	albifrons, Caspian (bre)	2			LC	10,000 - 25,000	Unknown	80%
	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<b>Little Tern</b>	albifrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2			LC	19,000 - 25,000	STA	80%
48	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<b>Purple Heron</b>	purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1		LC	32,000 - 38,000	DEC	80%
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<b>Purple Heron</b>	purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa		2c		LC	61,000 - 99,000	DEC?	80%
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<b>Purple Heron</b>	purpurea, Tropical Africa	(3c)			LC	75,000 - 100,000	DEC?	80%
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<b>Purple Heron</b>	purpurea, SW Asia (bre)	(2)			LC	10,000 - 25,000	UNC	80%
49	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<b>Eurasian Dotterel</b>	Europe/North-west Africa	3c			LC	38,000 - 145,000	DEC?	70%
	<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<b>Eurasian Dotterel</b>	Asia/Middle East		(1)		LC	10,000 - 100,000	Unknown	70%
50	<i>Netta rufina</i>	<b>Red-crested Pochard</b>	Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia		2c		LC	250,000 - 400,000	DEC?	70%
	<i>Netta rufina</i>	<b>Red-crested Pochard</b>	South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1		LC	50,000 - 60,000	INC	70%
	<i>Netta rufina</i>	<b>Red-crested Pochard</b>	Black Sea & East Mediterranean		1		LC	50,000 - 100,000	INC?	70%
51	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	<b>Ruff</b>	Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2c		LC	1,000,000 - 5,000,000	DEC?	70%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	<b>Ruff</b>	Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1	LC	1,000,000 -	UNC	70%
52	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>	interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa	3c			LC	48,000 - 111,000	DEC?	60%
	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>	interpres, West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c)		LC	100,000 - 100,000	DEC?	60%
	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>	interpres, NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa			1	LC	100,000 - 200,000	INC	60%
53	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	totanus, Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	3c			LC	76,500 - 76,500	DEC	60%
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	robusta, Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe			1	LC	150,000 - 420,000	DEC?	60%
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	ussuriensis, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)	LC	100,000 - 1,000,000	DEC?	60%
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding)		2c		LC	364,000 - 663,000	DEC?	60%
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	totanus, Northern Europe (breeding)		2c		LC	140,000 - 220,000	STA/FLU	60%
54	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	<b>Black-headed Gull</b>	West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)	LC	250,000 - 250,000	STA/FLU	60%
	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	<b>Black-headed Gull</b>	East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean			1	LC	1,250,000 -	STA/FLU	60%
	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	<b>Black-headed Gull</b>	W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2c		LC	2,750,000 -	STA/DEC?	60%
55	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	<b>Senegal Thick-knee</b>	North-east & Eastern Africa	(3c)			LC	25,000 - 100,000	DEC?	50%
	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	<b>Senegal Thick-knee</b>	West Africa		1		LC	25,000 - 100,000	INC?	50%
56	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<b>Ruddy Shelduck</b>	Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	3c			LC	50,000 - 70,000	STA/FLU	50%
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<b>Ruddy Shelduck</b>	North-west Africa	1c			LC	10,000 - 10,000	INC?	50%
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<b>Ruddy Shelduck</b>	East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa		1		LC	40,000 - 62,000	INC	50%
57	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	Eastern Africa		2c		LC	140,000 - 140,000	DEC?	50%
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	Southern Africa		1		LC	21,000 - 24,000	INC?	50%
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a			LC	37,000 - 37,000	INC	50%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	West Africa		1		LC	60,000 - 60,000	INC/STA	50%
58	<i>Larus genei</i>	<b>Slender-billed Gull</b>	Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a (2c)		LC	130,000 - 200,000	DEC	50%
	<i>Larus genei</i>	<b>Slender-billed Gull</b>	West Africa (bre)		1		LC	24,000 - 30,000	STA/DEC?	50%
	<i>Larus genei</i>	<b>Slender-billed Gull</b>	West, South-west & South Asia (bre)			1	LC	150,000 - 150,000	UNC	50%
59	<i>Anser anser</i>	<b>Greylag Goose</b>	anser, Iceland/UK & Ireland		1		LC	93,750 - 93,750	DEC	50%
	<i>Anser anser</i>	<b>Greylag Goose</b>	rubrirostris Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq			1	LC	250,000 - 250,001	DEC	50%
	<i>Anser anser</i>	<b>Greylag Goose</b>	rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey		1		LC	25,000 - 50,000	STA?	50%
	<i>Anser anser</i>	<b>Greylag Goose</b>	anser, Central Europe/North Africa		1		LC	59,000 - 100,000	INC	50%
60	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<b>Wattled Lapwing</b>	lateralis, Eastern & South-east Africa	(3c)			LC	25,000 - 100,000	DEC?	40%
	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<b>Wattled Lapwing</b>	senegallus, West Africa		(1)		LC	50,000 - 100,000	Unknown	40%
61	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	<b>Common Gull-billed Tern</b>	nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	3c			LC	26,000 - 37,000	DEC	30%
	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	<b>Common Gull-billed Tern</b>	nilotica, West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2			LC	10,000 - 25,000	UNC	30%
	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	<b>Common Gull-billed Tern</b>	nilotica, Western Europe/West Africa		1		LC	37,000 - 63,000	STA/FLU	30%
62	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	<b>Little Gull</b>	W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	(3c)			LC	25,000 - 100,000	DEC?	30%
	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	<b>Little Gull</b>	Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1		LC	71,000 - 136,000	DEC	30%
63	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	<b>Gadwall</b>	strepera, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(2c)		LC	90,000 - 130,000	STA/FLU	30%
	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	<b>Gadwall</b>	strepera, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1	LC	136,000 - 235,000	STA	30%
	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	<b>Gadwall</b>	strepera, North-west Europe			1	LC	110,000 - 138,000	INC	30%
64	<i>Anas acuta</i>	<b>Northern Pintail</b>	Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2c		LC	200,000 - 400,000	DEC?	30%
	<i>Anas acuta</i>	<b>Northern Pintail</b>	North-west Europe		1		LC	65,000 - 65,000	STA/FLU	30%
	<i>Anas acuta</i>	<b>Northern Pintail</b>	W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1	LC	450,000 - 750,000	STA/FLU	30%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
65	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c		LC	500,000 - 1,000,000	STA	30%
	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	crecca, North-west Europe			1	LC	500,000 - 500,000	INC?	30%
	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	crecca, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1	LC	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	INC	30%
66	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c		LC	1,000,000 - 1,600,000	DEC/STA	30%
	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa			(1)	LC	2,000,000 - 4,000,000	STA	30%
67	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	atra, South-west Asia (win)			(1)	LC	2,000,000 - 2,000,000	DEC?	30%
	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	atra, North-west Europe (win)		2c		LC	1,200,000 - 2,000,000	STA/DEC?	30%
	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	atra, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1	LC	2,500,000 - 2,500,000	STA/DEC?	30%
68	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c			LC	45,000 - 66,000	DEC/STA	20%
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa		1		LC	56,000 - 72,000	DEC?	20%
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)	LC	100,000 - 150,000	STA/FLU	20%
69	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c		LC	300,000 - 300,000	DEC?	20%
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1	LC	400,000 - 500,000	DEC?	20%
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	North-west Europe (win)			1	LC	800,000 - 1,000,000	DEC?	20%
70	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	grisegena, Caspian (win)	2			LC	15,000 - 15,000	Unknown	10%
	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	grisegena, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		1		LC	46,000 - 88,000	STA	10%
	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	grisegena, North-west Europe (win)		1		LC	37,000 - 55,000	INC	10%
71	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	nigricollis, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	3c			LC	20,000 - 35,000	DEC?	10%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	<b>Black-necked Grebe</b>	nigricollis, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1	LC	139,000 - 233,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	<b>Black-necked Grebe</b>	gurneyi, Southern Africa	2			LC	15,000 - 30,000	INC	10%
72	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b>	nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	3c			LC	46,000 - 51,000	DEC	10%
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b>	nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)		LC	25,000 - 100,000	Unknown	10%
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b>	nycticorax, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)			1	LC	134,000 - 209,000	STA	10%
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<b>Black-crowned Night-heron</b>	nycticorax, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			1	LC	100,000 - 300,000	STA/INC?	10%
73	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	ralloides, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	3c			LC	29,000 - 52,000	DEC	10%
	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)		LC	25,000 - 100,000	Unknown	10%
	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	ralloides, SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c			LC	9,000 - 11,000	INC	10%
	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	paludivaga, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)	LC	300,000 - 600,000	INC?	10%
74	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<b>Common Shelduck</b>	Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	3c			LC	30,000 - 50,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<b>Common Shelduck</b>	North-west Europe		2a		LC	250,000 - 250,000	STA	10%
	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<b>Common Shelduck</b>	Black Sea & Mediterranean			1	LC	260,000 - 260,000	INC	10%
75	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	Eastern Africa	3a 3c			LC	80,000 - 120,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	South-west & South Asia		2a		LC	240,000 - 240,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	West Africa	3a			LC	45,000 - 95,000	STA/FLU	10%
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	Southern Africa (to Madagascar)		2a		LC	100,000 - 160,000	INC?	10%
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	West Mediterranean		2a		LC	135,000 - 165,000	INC	10%
	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	East Mediterranean		2a		LC	158,000 - 158,000	INC	10%
76	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<b>Black Guillemot</b>	islandicus, Iceland	3c			LC	21,300 - 40,500	DEC	10%
	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<b>Black Guillemot</b>	grylle, Baltic Sea	3c			LC	46,000 - 46,000	DEC	10%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<b>Black Guillemot</b>	faeroeensis, Faeroes		(1)		LC	10,000 - 100,000	Unknown	10%
	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<b>Black Guillemot</b>	mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska			1	LC	367,000 - 400,000	STA?	10%
	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<b>Black Guillemot</b>	arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea			1	LC	720,000 - 810,000	STA?	10%
77	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<b>Eurasian Golden Plover</b>	apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)		2c		LC	140,000 - 210,000	DEC	10%
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<b>Eurasian Golden Plover</b>	altifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)		LC	-1 - -1	Unknown	10%
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<b>Eurasian Golden Plover</b>	altifrons, Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast			1	LC	930,000 - 930,000	UNC	10%
	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<b>Eurasian Golden Plover</b>	altifrons, Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa			1	LC	800,000 - 1,100,000	INC?	10%
78	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<b>Little Stint</b>	N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)		LC	300,000 - 300,000	DEC	10%
	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<b>Little Stint</b>	Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)	LC	1,000,000 - 5,000,000	STA?	10%
79	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(2c)		LC	100,000 - 1,000,001	DEC?	10%
	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa			1	LC	1,800,000 - 3,300,000	INC	10%
80	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	ibis, South-west Europe			1	LC	215,000 - 253,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	ibis, Southern Africa		2c		LC	100,000 - 1,000,000	DEC?	10%
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1		LC	10,000 - 100,000	UNC	10%
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	ibis, North-west Africa			1	LC	100,000 - 150,000	STA?	10%
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	ibis, Tropical Africa			(1)	LC	1,000,000 - 10,000,000	UNC	10%
81	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<b>White Stork</b>	ciconia, Southern Africa	1c			LC	20 - 30	STA	0%
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<b>White Stork</b>	ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia	3c			LC	27,000 - 27,100	Unknown	0%
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<b>White Stork</b>	ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa		2b		LC	140,000 - 149,000	INC	0%

Nr.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Population Name	A	B	C	Red List	Pop Size	Trend	Prop.
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<b>White Stork</b>	ciconia, Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa			1	LC	514,000 - 561,000	INC	0%
82	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	3c			LC	30,000 - 35,000	DEC?	0%
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	infuscatus, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c			LC	500 - 1,500	UNC	0%
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	cristatus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1	LC	470,000 - 716,000	STA/INC?	0%
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	cristatus, North-west & Western Europe			1	LC	513,000 - 764,000	STA/DEC?	0%
	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	infuscatus, Southern Africa	1c			LC	1,500 - 5,000	INC	0%
83	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c			LC	53,000 - 81,000	DEC	0%
	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	graellsii, Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa			1	LC	560,000 - 600,000	DEC	0%
	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	barabensis, South-west Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)	LC	-1 - -1	Unknown	0%
	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	heuglini, NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)	LC	25,000 - 1,000,000	Unknown	0%
	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	intermedius, S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain			1	LC	566,000 - 699,000	INC	0%
84	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<b>Temminck's Stint</b>	Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	3c			LC	24,000 - 50,000	STA	0%
	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<b>Temminck's Stint</b>	NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			1	LC	1,000,000 - 2,000,000	STA?	0%