



Order	Family Species Population	Discontinued	Size - year	Size	Size estimate quality	Size references	Trend - year	Trend	Trend quality	Trend references	1% threshold	1% yearset	Notes
Anseriformes													
Anatidae													
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (White-faced Whistling-duck)													
	Eastern & Southern Africa		1991 - 2014	500,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	6300	2018	[P1352] [S9552] [T7235]
	West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1999 - 2008	600,000 - 700,000	Expert opinion	[R642] [R648]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1620]	6500	2006	[P1351] [S8678] [T7234]
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)													
	West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		2006 - 2014	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Poor	[R1619]	320	2018	[P1340] [S9553] [T7236]
	Eastern & Southern Africa		2001 - 2001	150,000 - 350,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	UNC	Poor	[R1619]	2300	2012	[P1341] [S9554] [T7237]
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)													
	leuconotus, West Africa		2006 - 2006	1 - 500	Best guess	[R192]	1982 - 1992	DEC	Poor	[R1371]	1	2012	[S9113]
	leuconotus, Eastern & Southern Africa		1990 - 1990	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R115]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	250	2012	[S9132] [T7238]
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)													
	Southern Africa		2017 - 2017	3,000 - 4,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1509]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1585] [R1619]	75	2012	[S9162] [T7243]
	Eastern Africa		2014 - 2015	100 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1623]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1621] [R1622]	15	2002	[P1373] [S9158] [T7239]
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)													
	West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)		2003 - 2018	2,200 - 2,900	Expert opinion	[R1629] [R1619] [R1630] [R1625]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1629]	25	2002	[P1367] [S9163] [T7244]
	East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia		2013 - 2016	20,000 - 20,001	Expert opinion	[R1569] [R1629]	2007 - 2016	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1628] [R1629] [R578]	200	2018	[S9165] [T7246]
	Algeria & Tunisia		2013 - 2018	2,500 - 2,500	Census based	[R1629] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	25	2018	[P1368] [S9164] [T7245]
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)													
	North-west Mainland & Central Europe		2013 - 2018	260,000 - 300,000	Census based	[R1624] [R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC/STA	Good	[R1619] [R1625] [R1626] [R1627]	2000	2018	[P1468] [S9159] [T7240]
	Black Sea		2005 - 2019	59,000 - 80,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	590	2018	[S9160] [T7241]

West & Central Asia/Caspian	2003 - 2020	100,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1619] [R1628] [R913] [R1642] [R578]	2008 - 2019	INC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619] [R1642]	2500	1997	[S9161] [T7242]
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)											
Iceland/UK & Ireland	2015 - 2015	34,000 - 34,000	Census based	[R1562]	2005 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1562]	340	2018	[P1552] [T6875]
North-west Mainland Europe	2015 - 2015	138,500 - 138,500	Census based	[R1631] [R1625] [R1619]	2005 - 2015	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1631] [R1619]	1200	2018	[S9166] [T7247]
N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2002 - 2018	14,000 - 14,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	140	2018	[S9167] [T7248]
West & Central Siberia/Caspian	1993 - 2013	20,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R578] [R1365]	2003 - 2013	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548] [R1619]	200	1997	[S8476] [T7249]
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> (Tundra Swan)											
bewickii, Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2015 - 2015	21,000 - 21,000	Census based	[R1632] [R1619]	2005 - 2015	DEC	Good	[R1632] [R1619]	220	2012	[S9168] [T7250]
bewickii, Northern Siberia/Caspian	2012 - 2018	3,000 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R1633] [R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1634]	30	2018	[S9169] [T7251]
<i>Branta bernicla</i> (Brent Goose)											
bernicla, Western Siberia/Western Europe	2011 - 2011	211,000 - 211,000	Census based	[R1635]	2008 - 2016	INC?	Good	[R1635] [R1620]	2100	2018	[T7252]
hrota, Svalbard/Denmark & UK	2019 - 2019	13,400 - 13,400	Census based	[R1771]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1636]	100	2018	
hrota, Canada & Greenland/Ireland	2012 - 2018	37,000 - 37,000	Census based	[R1637]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1637]	400	2012	[S9172] [T7254]
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (Barnacle Goose)											
East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland	2018 - 2018	72,000 - 72,000	Census based	[R1638]	2008 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1638]	810	2018	[T7255]
Svalbard/South-west Scotland	2015 - 2020	40,000 - 40,000	Census based	[R1639]	2010 - 2010	STA	Good	[R1639]	380	2018	[S9174] [T7256]
Russia/Germany & Netherlands	2018 - 2018	1,400,000 - 1,400,000	Census based	[R1640] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1640] [R1641] [R1620] [R1619]	12000	2018	[S9175] [T7257]
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)											
Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2016 - 2016	50,000 - 50,000	Census based	[R1589]	2000 - 2012	UNC	Reasonable		500	2018	[S9181] [T7698]
<i>Anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose)											
anser, NW Europe/South-west Europe	2016 - 2018	710,000 - 780,000	Expert opinion	[R1644] [R1619] [R1625] [R1630] [R1645]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1644] [R1620] [R1625]	9600	2018	[S9177] [T7259]
anser, Iceland/UK & Ireland	2015 - 2019	76,000 - 76,000	Census based	[R1643]	2010 - 2019	DEC	Good	[R1643]	980	2012	[S9176] [T7258]
anser, Central Europe/North Africa	2013 - -	130,000 - 130,000	Census based	[R1619] [R1625]	2003 - -	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1625]	770	2018	[S9178] [T7260]

	2018			[R1646]	2012						
rubrirostris Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2016 - 2016	250,000 - 250,001	Expert opinion	[R1589] [R1685]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1648]	2500	2018	[S9180] [T7262]
rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey	2005 - 2019	25,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1647] [R1619] [R1625]	1998 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	350	2018	[S9179] [T7261]
<i>Anser fabalis</i> (Bean Goose)											
rossicus, West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	2010 - 2013	600,000 - 600,000	Census based	[R1652]	1990 - 2013	INC	Good	[R1635] [R1619]	5500	2012	[T7264]
johanseni, West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	2004 - 2004	1,000 - 5,000	Best guess	[R309] [R1653]	2000 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R866]	20	2012	[P1800] [S9184]
fabalis, North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2015 - 2019	82,000 - 97,000	Expert opinion	[R1649] [R1650]	2010 - 2019	INC?	Reasonable	[R1651] [R1650]	520	2018	[S9182] [T7263]
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)											
Svalbard/North-west Europe	2019 - 2019	80,000 - 80,000	Census based	[R1660]	2010 - 2019	STA	Good	[R1660]	860	2018	[S9192]
East Greenland & Iceland/UK	2015 - 2019	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1659]	2010 - 2019	INC	Good	[R1659]	5400	2018	[S9191]
<i>Anser albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose)											
albifrons, NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2000 - 2018	1,000,000 - 1,200,000	Census based	[R1584] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1635] [R1584]	12000	2012	[S9185] [T7265]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey	2013 - 2020	300,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1635] [R1619] [R1654]	2500	2018	[S9202] [T7267]
albifrons, Western Siberia/Central Europe	2014 - 2018	190,000 - 190,000	Census based	[R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1619]	1600	2018	[S9186]
albifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2014 - 2014	110,000 - 110,001	Best guess	[R1619] [R1685]	2009 - 2018	Unknown	Poor	[R1619]	250	2018	[S9187] [T7268]
flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK	2020 - 2020	21,500 - 21,500	Census based	[R1772]	1999 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1655]	190	2018	[S9188] [T7269]
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)											
NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	2016 - 2016	28,500 - 40,100	Census based	[R1589] [R1658]	1999 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1565]	340	2018	[P2446] [S9190] [T6889]
Fennoscandia	2013 - 2019	105 - 120	Census based	[R1656] [R1657]	2010 - 2019	INC	Good	[R1657] [R1656]	1	2012	[P1879] [T7270]
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)											
Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	2008 - 2018	1,600,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1592] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	16000	2012	[S9194] [T7274]
Iceland & Greenland (bre)	2018 - 2018	36,000 - 99,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1549]	2007 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625]	600	2018	[S9193] [T7273]
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)											
East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia	1988 - 2018	480,000 - 910,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2007 - 2018	DEC?	Poor	[R1661] [R1662]	4800	2018	[S9195] [T7275]
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> (Common Eider)											

mollissima, Norway & Russia	2013 - 2016	300,000 - 350,000	Expert opinion	[R1663] [R1625] [R1549]	2009 - 2019	STA	Good	[R1663] [R1625] [R1619]	5200	2018	[S9196] [T7276]
borealis, Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	2013 - 2016	57,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1663]	2008 - 2019	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1663]	700	2018	[S9197] [T7277]
mollissima, Baltic, North & Celtic Seas	2012 - 2018	560,000 - 920,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1663]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619] [R1620] [R1663]	7200	2021	[P2474] [S9200] [T7278]
borealis, E Greenland/Iceland	2008 - 2008	27,000 - 27,001	Census based	[R1774]	1991 - 2015	Unknown	No idea	[R1753]	250	2002	[P2340]
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)											
Western Siberia/North-east Europe	2009 - 2018	24,000 - 28,000	Census based	[R1625]	1994 - 2009	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1506] [R1664]	270	2012	[S9198] [T7279]
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)											
Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1999 - 2015	220,000 - 410,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1596]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	4000	2018	[S9199] [T7280]
Black Sea & Caspian	1996 - 2019	75 - 100	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	DEC	Poor	[R1625]	3	2018	[S9201] [T7281]
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (Common Scoter)											
W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa	1996 - 2013	687,000 - 815,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1619] [R1625] [R1696]	2009 - 2019	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1696]	7500	2018	[P2372] [S9203] [T7282]
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)											
clangula, North-west & Central Europe (win)	2011 - 2018	750,000 - 1,500,000	Best guess	[R1665] [R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1666] [R1480] [R1443]	11400	2012	[S9204] [T7283]
clangula, North-east Europe/Adriatic	2011 - 2018	50,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1619] [R1625] [R1549]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	1000	2018	[S9205] [T7284]
clangula, Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea	2013 - 2019	23,000 - 76,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	1998 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	300	2018	[S9206] [T7285]
clangula, Western Siberia/Caspian	2004 - 2004	27,000 - 27,000	Best guess	[R1619]	2003 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	270	2018	[P2386] [S9207] [T7286]
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2012 - 2019	28,000 - 41,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2006 - 2019	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1668]	300	2018	[S9208] [T7287]
North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	1990 - 2019	20,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1625]	2000 - 2018	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	250	2018	[S9209] [T7288]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2017 - 2018	15,000 - 110,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1619]	2006 - 2013	UNC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	300	1994	[S9210] [T7289]
<i>Mergus merganser</i> (Goosander)											
merganser, North-west & Central Europe (win)	1994 - 2018	170,000 - 260,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA/INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	2100	2018	[P2408] [S9211] [T7290]
merganser, North-east Europe/Black Sea	2008 -	22,000 - 29,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1625]	2000 -	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	200	2018	[S9212] [T7291]

	2019				2017						
merganser, Western Siberia/Caspian	1970 - 1995	20,000 - 20,000	Best guess	[R1619] [R578]	2006 - 2014	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	200	1997	[S9213]
<i>Mergus serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	1992 - 2019	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1668]	860	2018	[P2399] [S9214] [T7292]
North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2008 - 2018	39,000 - 68,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1549]	1999 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	260	2018	[P2400] [S9215] [T7293]
Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	2000 - 2012	1,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	100	1997	[S9216] [T7294]
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)											
Eastern & Southern Africa	1990 - 1995	200,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1619]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619]	3500	2018	[S9218] [T7296]
West Africa	2006 - 2006	5,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R648] [R192] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1619]	70	2012	[S9217] [T7295]
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)											
North-west Europe	2010 - 2019	310,000 - 310,000	Census based	[R1619] [R1625]	2006 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1620] [R1625]	2500	2018	[S9219] [T7297]
Black Sea & Mediterranean	2013 - 2018	280,000 - 290,000	Census based	[R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1625]	2600	2018	[S9220] [T7298]
Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	2013 - 2019	30,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1628] [R1625]	2006 - 2015	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	400	2018	[S9221] [T7299]
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)											
East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	2007 - 2019	41,000 - 67,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	500	2018	[S9223] [T7301]
Western Asia & Caspian/Iraq & Iraq	1996 - 2018	50,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619] [R1589]	2003 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1628] [R1625]	600	2018	[S9224] [T7302]
North-west Africa	2014 - 2018	10,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R1630] [R1645] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1630] [R1619]	100	2018	[S9222] [T7300]
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)											
Southern Africa	2015 - 2019	30,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R295] [R1619]	1992 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1620]	500	2002	[S9225] [T7303]
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)											
gambensis, West Africa	2006 - 2006	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R192] [R1439]	2009 - 2018	Unknown	No idea	[R1619]	710	2012	[S9226] [T7304]
niger, Southern Africa	1990 - 2014	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1371] [R1619] [R1671]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1619]	710	2012	[S9228]
gambensis, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)	1990 - 2019	200,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1371] [R1619] [R1548]	2007 - 2018	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1619] [R1669] [R1621] [R1622] [R1670]	2400	2012	[S9227] [T7305]
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)											

West Africa	2010 - 2019	20,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R910] [R1548]	2003 - 2012	UNC	Poor	[R1619]	280	2012	[P2129] [S9229] [T7307]
Southern & Eastern Africa	2014 - 2014	50,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1548]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622] [R1670] [R1669]	1100	2018	[P2130] [S9230] [T7308]
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)											
West Africa	2001 - 2001	2,500 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	50	2018	[S9231] [T7309]
Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 1995	50,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2001 - 2018	STA	Reasonable		1200	2018	[S8618] [T7310]
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)											
East Mediterranean	1990 - 2000	20 - 100	Best guess	[R1441] [R1412]	2006 - 2015	DEC	Good	[R1619]	45	2018	[S9116] [T7697]
West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	2003 - 2018	6,000 - 7,500	Census based	[R1625] [R1645] [R1630] [R1619]	2007 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1630]	65	2018	[S9232] [T7311]
South-west Asia	2010 - 2010	46,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1628]	2006 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1628]	480	2012	[S9233] [T7312]
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)											
South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean	2007 - 2018	50,000 - 60,000	Census based	[R1630] [R1645] [R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	550	2018	[S9234] [T7313]
Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2005 - 2018	50,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1548] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	330	2018	[S9235] [T7314]
Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2019	250,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1619] [R1548]	2004 - 2013	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	3200	2012	[S9236] [T7315]
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> (Southern Pochard)											
brunnea, Southern & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2018	30,000 - 70,000	Best guess	[R578] [R1371] [R1619] [R1671] [R1669] [R1622]	2008 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1622] [R1669] [R1619] [R1673]	460	2012	[S9237] [T7316]
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)											
North-east Europe/North-west Europe	2014 - 2018	150,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1619] [R1625] [R1676]	2000	2018	[S9238] [T7317]
Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2014 - 2018	530,000 - 530,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1645] [R1677] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1625]	6000	2018	[S9239] [T7318]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2003 - 2004	460,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R913] [R1619] [R1625]	2000 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1678] [R1619] [R1625]	4800	2018	[S9240] [T7319]
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)											
West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	2000 - 2014	2,800 - 3,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R1625] [R1619] [R1630]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1625]	60	2018	[S9241] [T7320]
Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	2000 - 2019	24,000 - 61,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2008 - 2017	STA	Poor	[R1625] [R1619] [R910]	630	2018	[S9242] [T7321]

Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2017	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1569] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	UNC	Poor	[R1680] [R1619] [R1625]	350	2018	[S9243] [T7322]
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)											
North-west Europe (win)	1994 - 2018	800,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Good	[R1625] [R1619] [R881] [R1668] [R1480]	8900	2018	[S9244] [T7323]
Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2008 - 2019	400,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1625]	4500	2018	[S9245] [T7324]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2005	300,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R913] [R1625] [R1619] [R1669]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1669]	3000	2012	[S9246] [T7325]
<i>Aythya marila</i> (Greater Scaup)											
marila, Northern Europe/Western Europe	2014 - 2018	240,000 - 280,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1770]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1668] [R1770]	3100	1994	[S9247] [T7326]
marila, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1970 - 2005	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1619] [R578]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	1400	2012	[S9248] [T7327]
<i>Spatula querquedula</i> (Garganey)											
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2012	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1619] [R1621] [R1622] [R1669] [R1670] [R578] [R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1670] [R1622]	1400	2012	[S9250] [T7329]
Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa	2006 - 2018	1,000,000 - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	13400	2018	[S9249] [T7328]
<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (Spotted Teal)											
Lake Chad Basin	2010 - 2014	100 - 1,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R1371] [R578]	3	2018	[S9118] [T7171]
Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)	1995 - 2018	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190] [R1548] [R1670] [R1622]	2007 - 2017	STA/DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622] [R1670] [R1681]	1000	2002	[P2290] [S9251] [T7330]
Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)	1996 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R578] [R190] [R1619] [R1671]	2007 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1000	2002	[P2291] [S9252] [T7331]
<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)											
North-west & Central Europe (win)	2014 - 2018	70,000 - 80,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1620] [R1661] [R1480] [R1682]	650	2018	[S9253] [T7332]
W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2018	450,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1630] [R1645] [R1677]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1619] [R1625] [R1620]	5200	2018	[S9254] [T7333]
W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2018	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1619]	2002 - 2017	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622]	2800	2018	[S9255] [T7334]
<i>Mareca strepera</i> (Gadwall)											

strepera, North-west Europe	2013 - 2018	140,000 - 140,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	1200	2018	[S9256] [T7335]
strepera, North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2013 - 2018	130,000 - 230,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	STA/INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	1900	2018	[S9257] [T7336]
strepera, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2007 - 2012	90,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1548] [R578]	1100	2018	[S9542] [T7337]
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)											
Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	2014 - 2018	1,300,000 - 1,600,000	Census based	[R1619] [R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1620] [R1625] [R1597] [R1683]	14000	2018	[S9258] [T7338]
W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2014 - 2018	420,000 - 540,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1677]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625] [R1630]	4400	2018	[S9259] [T7339]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2003 - 2012	180,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R519] [R578] [R913] [R1371]	2005 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R519]	1900	2018	[S9543] [T7340]
<i>Anas undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)											
undulata, Southern Africa	1965 - 2014	100,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2000 - 2009	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	2500	2018	[S8619] [T7341]
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)											
platyrhynchos, North-west Europe	2013 - 2018	4,500,000 - 7,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1668] [R1619] [R1626] [R1684]	53000	2018	[S9260] [T7342]
platyrhynchos, Northern Europe/West Mediterranean	2014 - 2018	1,000,000 - 1,400,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619] [R1626] [R1630]	14000	2018	[S9261] [T7343]
platyrhynchos, Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2003 - 2018	1,600,000 - 1,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1677] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	15000	2018	[S9262] [T7344]
platyrhynchos, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	2000 - 2012	800,000 - 800,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1685] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1619]	8000	1994	[S9263] [T7685]
<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)											
Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1993 - 2003	5,750 - 7,000	Expert opinion	[R29]	2008 - 2017	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622]	65	2012	[P2169] [S8684] [T7345]
Lake Chad basin	1993 - 2003	1 - 500	Best guess	[R29]	2008 - 2017	Unknown	No idea		1	2012	[P2170] [S9544]
Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)	1993 - 2014	20,000 - 75,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	390	2018	[S9076] [T7346]
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> (Red-billed Teal)											
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2007 - 2018	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1621] [R1622] [R1670] [R1669]	1300	2018	[P2258] [S8620] [T7348]
Southern Africa	1990	500,000 -	Best	[R578]	2008	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	7100	2012	[P2257]

	- 1995	1,000,000	guess		- 2017							[S8686] [T7347]
Madagascar	1990 - 1995	15,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R578]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Poor	[R578] [R360] [R1619]	190	2012		[T7349]
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)												
North-west Europe	2014 - 2018	74,000 - 74,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA/INC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1668] [R1619] [R1480] [R1686]	600	1997		[S9264] [T7350]
W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2018	450,000 - 750,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1645] [R1677] [R1630] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R1630]	5800	2018		[S9265] [T7351]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2003 - 2013	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2008 - 2017	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1548] [R1622]	2800	2018		[S8921] [T7352]
<i>Anas crecca</i> (Common Teal)												
crecca, North-west Europe	2011 - 2018	670,000 - 670,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619] [R1668] [R1480] [R1688]	5000	2006		[S9266] [T7353]
crecca, W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2000 - 2018	1,000,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1645] [R1677] [R1630] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	10000	2018		[S9267] [T7354]
crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2008 - 2012	500,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R519] [R913] [R1371] [R1412]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1685] [R1669] [R1670] [R1625]	7000	2018		[S9135] [T7355]
Podicipediformes												
Podicipedidae												
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Little Grebe)												
ruficollis, Europe & North-west Africa	2008 - 2019	270,000 - 510,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1677] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1619] [R1626]	4700	2018		[S9268] [T7356]
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)												
grisegena, North-west Europe (win)	2013 - 2018	21,000 - 33,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	500	2012		[S9269] [T7357]
grisegena, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2005 - 2019	25,000 - 54,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	660	2012		[S9270] [T7358]
grisegena, Caspian (win)	1987 - 1991	15,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R913] [R495]	2000 - 2003	Unknown	No idea	[R495]	150	1997		[S8455] [T7166]
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe)												
cristatus, North-west & Western Europe	2007 - 2018	500,000 - 690,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1630] [R1626] [R1620] [R1668] [R1619]	6300	2018		[S9271] [T7359]
cristatus, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2002 -	640,000 - 860,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 -	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	5800	2018		[S9272] [T7360]

	2019				2018						
cristatus, Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	1970 - 2019	62,000 - 112,000	Expert opinion	[R1628] [R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	300	2018	[S9273] [T7361]
infuscatus, Southern Africa	1991 - 2012	1,500 - 5,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1412]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	25	2018	[P1433] [S9119] [T7363]
infuscatus, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	2000 - 2008	500 - 1,500	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1669] [R1621] [R1622]	10	2018	[P1432] [T7362]
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)											
auritus, North-west Europe (large-billed)	1994 - 2018	4,600 - 5,300	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2004 - 2018	STA/INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	50	2018	[S9274] [T7364]
auritus, North-east Europe (small-billed)	2011 - 2018	22,000 - 31,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	190	2012	[S9275] [T7365]
auritus, Caspian & South Asia (win)	1970 - 2015	34,000 - 75,000	Best guess	[R1628] [R1619] [R913]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1625] [R1619]	100	2018	[S9276] [T7366]
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)											
nigricollis, Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	2007 - 2018	110,000 - 170,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1677] [R1371] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	1800	2018	[S9277] [T7367]
nigricollis, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1988 - 2015	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1628]	250	1994	[S9278] [T7368]
gurneyi, Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	15,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619] [R1689]	210	2018	[S8599] [T7369]
Phocopteriformes											
Phoenicopteridae											
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)											
West Mediterranean	2014 - 2018	340,000 - 370,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1630] [R1620] [R1619]	1500	2018	[P1872] [S9282] [T7373]
East Mediterranean	2014 - 2018	170,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion		2009 - 2018	INC	Good		1600	2018	[P1873] [S9283] [T7374]
Eastern Africa	1975 - 2014	80,000 - 120,000	Expert opinion	[R1619] [R1669] [R1621] [R1622]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1669] [R1622] [R1670]	980	2018	[P1869] [S9279] [T7370]
Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	1973 - 2018	100,000 - 160,000	Expert opinion	[R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1300	2018	[P1870] [S9280] [T7371]
West Africa	2014 - 2018	100,000 - 130,000	Census based	[R1690]	2006 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	650	2012	[P1871] [S9281] [T7372]
South-west & South Asia	1997 - 2017	240,000 - 430,000	Census based	[R1619]	2009 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	2400	2006	[P1874] [S9284] [T7375]
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser Flamingo)											
Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	2001 - 2001	120,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2007 - 2016	UNC	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619]	1500	2018	[S8615] [T7378]

West Africa	2010 - 2018	25,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1619] [R1546]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1620]	270	2018	[P1882] [S9285] [T7376]
Eastern Africa	1995 - 2005	1,500,000 - 2,500,000	Expert opinion	[R129] [R1622] [R1691]	2008 - 2017	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622] [R1692] [R1670]	19400	2012	[S9286] [T7377]
Phaethontiformes											
Phaethontidae											
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)											
aethereus, South Atlantic	2004 - 2020	750 - 1,200	Expert opinion	[R1343] [R1694] [R1695]	2004 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1694] [R1695]	35	2018	[S9287] [T7379]
indicus, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	2000 - 2016	7,500 - 7,500	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1500] [R1697]	2003 - 2012	STA	Poor	[R1343] [R1330]	65	2018	[S9288] [T7687]
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)											
rubricauda, Indian Ocean	1999 - 2013	28,500 - 29,200	Expert opinion	[R1343]	2008 - 2014	INC	Poor	[R1343]	300	2018	[T6243]
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)											
lepturus, W Indian Ocean	2009 - 2014	25,200 - 35,500	Expert opinion	[R1343] [R1698]	2005 - 2014	STA	Poor	[R1343]	300	2018	[S9289] [T6244]
Gruiformes											
Rallidae											
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)											
elegans, NE, Eastern & Southern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	-1	
reichenovi, S West Africa to Central Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		-1	-1	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)											
Central Africa	1990 - 2000	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	100	2002	[T7173]
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)											
Ethiopia	2018 - 2019	30 - 165	Census based	[R1699] [R1700]	1995 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1701] [R1700]	1	2018	[P87] [S9290] [T7380]
Southern Africa	2016 - 2019	75 - 75	Expert opinion	[R1702]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1	2018	
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> (Western Water Rail)											
aquaticus, Europe & North Africa	1998 - 2019	450,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R602]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625]	6400	2018	[S9292] [T7381]
korejewi, Western Siberia/South-west Asia	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	-1	
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Rail)											
Southern & Eastern Africa	0 - 0	-1 - -1	No estimate		0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		-1	-1	
<i>Crex egregia</i> (African Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2007	10,000 -	Best	[R618]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	10000	2018	[P249]

	- 2014	1,000,000	guess	[R1371]							[S8625] [T6613]
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)											
Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1970 - 2019	4,900,000 - 7,900,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628]	70000	2018	[S9293] [T7382]
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crane)											
Europe/Africa	1996 - 2019	320,000 - - 460,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2000 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1549]	6000	2018	[S9294] [T7083]
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> (Black Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1993 - 1993	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R555] [R1619]	2011 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1619] [R1670] [R1703]	20000	2012	[S9295] [T7383]
<i>Zapornia parva</i> (Little Crane)											
Western Eurasia/Africa	2009 - 2019	120,000 - - 310,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2019	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	2600	2018	[P2468] [S9296] [T7384]
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i> (Baillon's Crane)											
intermedia, Europe (bre)	1996 - 2018	740 - - 1,700	Best guess	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Poor	[R1625]	9	2018	[S9297] [T7385]
<i>Amauornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crane)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R618]	250	2002	[T6750]
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R190] [R1619]	2007 - 2017	INC?	Poor	[R1619] [R1704]	10000	2012	[S9298] [T7386]
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Common Moorhen)											
chloropus, Europe & North Africa	2003 - 2019	2,600,000 - 3,900,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1677] [R1619]	2009 - 2019	DEC/STA	Good	[R1625] [R1626] [R1619]	37100	2012	[S9299] [T7387]
chloropus, West & South-west Asia	1988 - 2019	92,000 - - 300,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	10000	2002	[S9300] [T7388]
<i>Paragallinula angulata</i> (Lesser Moorhen)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R232]	2004 - 2013	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1705] [R1681] [R1619]	10000	2012	[T7389]
<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot)											
Spain & Morocco	2011 - 2017	5,000 - - 5,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619] [R1630]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Good	[R1625] [R1630] [R1619]	50	2021	[S9301] [T7390]
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2018	250,000 - - 800,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1619] [R1622] [R1670]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622] [R1670]	4500	2018	[S9302] [T7391]
<i>Fulica atra</i> (Common Coot)											
atra, North-west Europe (win)	2009 - 2018	1,200,000 - 1,900,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	DEC/STA	Good	[R1625] [R1626] [R1619] [R1668] [R1706]	15500	2018	[S9303] [T7392]
atra, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2003 - -	1,700,000 - -	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - -	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1630]	25000	2012	[S9304] [T7393]

	2019	2,800,000		[R1645] [R1677] [R1619]	2018			[R1626] [R1619]			
atra, South-west Asia (win)	1963 - 2019	1,500,000 - 2,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1707] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1707] [R1619] [R1628]	20000	1994	[S9305] [T7394]
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]	80	2006	[T6611]
gibbericeps, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	2012 - 2012	19,500 - 26,000	Expert opinion	[R1377] [R1371]	2004 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1377]	220	2018	[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]	85	2012	[S8691] [T6754]
ceciliae, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	2005 - 2005	28,000 - 55,000	Expert opinion	[R1524]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R1371]	390	2012	[T6693]
<i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i> (Siberian Crane)											
Iran (win)	2016 - 2019	1 - 5	Census based	[R1708] [R1709] [R1710] [R1578]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1466]	1	1994	[P8] [S9306] [T6681]
<i>Buggeranus carunculatus</i> (Wattled Crane)											
Central & Southern Africa	2015 - 2016	9,000 - 9,001	Census based	[R1577]	2005 - 2016	STA?	Reasonable	[R1577]	90	2018	[P40] [T7022]
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)											
Extreme Southern Africa	2004 - 2004	25,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1482] [R1504]	2000 - 2017	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1756]	260	2006	[P35] [T7642]
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)											
Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	2013 - 2018	240 - 300	Best guess	[R1707]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Poor	[R1707]	6	2012	[P29] [T7395]
Kalmykia/North-east Africa	2008 - 2018	14,000 - 18,000	Expert opinion	[R1707]	2008 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1707]	160	2021	[P31] [S9308] [T7396]
W Central Asia (bre)	2009 - 2019	26,000 - 43,000	Best guess	[R1628]	2009 - 2019	STA	Poor	[R1628] [R1578]	1000	1997	[P32] [S9314] [T7401]
<i>Grus grus</i> (Common Crane)											
grus, North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco	2014 - 2014	350,000 - 350,000	Census based	[R1578] [R1707] [R1630] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1707] [R1630] [R1626] [R1619]	3500	2018	[S9309] [T7397]
grus, North-east & Central Europe/North Africa	2013 - 2018	120,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1711] [R1707] [R1619]	2008 - 2019	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1578] [R1626]	1300	2018	[S9310] [T7398]
grus, Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa	2008 - 2018	88,000 - 120,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1578] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1578] [R1619]	1000	2018	[S9311] [T7399]
archibaldi, Turkey & Georgia (bre)	2019 - 2019	160 - 240	Census based	[R1625]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1712]	1	2018	[P45] [S9313] [T7400]
grus, Western Siberia/South Asia	2013 - -	100,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1578]	2003 - -	Unknown	No idea		10000	2018	[P46]

	2013				2012							
Gaviiformes												
Gaviidae												
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)												
North-west Europe (win)	1987 - 2018	210,000 - 340,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	3000	2018	[S9315] [T7402]	
Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1996 - 2019	230 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1619] [R913]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	100	2012	[S9316] [T7403]	
<i>Gavia arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)												
arctica, Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe	1987 - 2018	390,000 - 590,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	3500	2012	[S9317] [T7404]	
arctica, Central Siberia/Caspian	1999 - 2000	100 - 1,000	Best guess	[R913]	2000 - 2010	Unknown	No idea		3	2018	[S9050]	
<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)												
Europe (win)	1992 - 2019	8,600 - 11,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	50	1994	[S9318] [T7405]	
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)												
Northern Europe (win)	1994 - 2013	1,000 - 2,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R1713]	2009 - 2017	UNC	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	30	2018	[S9319] [T7406]	
Sphenisciformes												
Spheniscidae												
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (African Penguin)												
Southern Africa	2019 - 2019	53,000 - 53,000	Census based	[R1741]	1989 - 2019	DEC	Good	[R1741]	720	2018		
Ciconiiformes												
Ciconiidae												
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> (Marabou)												
Sub-Saharan Africa	2006 - 2006	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R192]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1715]	3200	2012	[T7407]	
<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)												
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)	2006 - 2014	75,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619]	1100	2018	[S8666] [T7408]	
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)												
lamelligerus, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	3900	2012	[S8667] [T7409]	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)												
South-west Europe/West Africa	2013 - 2018	3,800 - 4,800	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	40	2018	[S9321] [T7410]	
Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	1996 - 2019	26,000 - 44,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	310	2018	[S9322] [T7411]	
Southern Africa	2001 - 2014	1,560 - 4,050	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1990 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1599]	25	2012	[S8668] [T7176]	

South Asia (non-bre)	1987 - 1991	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R519]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		100	2002	
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)											
Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia	1982 - 2014	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	1998 - 2019	DEC?	Poor	[R1599] [R1619] [R1716] [R1717]	4200	2012	[S8669] [T7412]
<i>Ciconia microscelis</i> (African Woollyneck)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1931 - 2013	30,000 - 80,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1998 - 2014	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	490	2018	[P2012] [S9120] [T7688]
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)											
ciconia, W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	1998 - 2018	170,000 - 170,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1630] [R1619]	1600	2012	[S9323] [T7413]
ciconia, Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	2007 - 2019	550,000 - 620,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC/STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626]	5200	2012	[S9324] [T7414]
ciconia, Western Asia/South-west Asia	1996 - 2019	17,000 - 32,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628]	270	2012	[S9325] [T7415]
ciconia, Southern Africa	1996 - 2013	20 - 30	Census based	[R1371]	1992 - 2002	STA	Reasonable	[R1400]	1	1994	[T6651]
Threskiornithidae											
<i>Platalea alba</i> (African Spoonbill)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	2003 - 2012	30,000 - 65,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1622] [R1670] [R1718] [R1619]	440	2018	[S9082] [T7416]
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)											
leucorodia, West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2013 - 2018	19,000 - 24,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	160	2018	[S9326] [T7417]
leucorodia, Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	1988 - 2019	27,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1335] [R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2005 - 2014	UNC	Poor	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	150	2018	[P1963] [S9329] [T7420]
archeri, Red Sea & Somalia	1996 - 2007	2,500 - 4,500	Best guess	[R1335] [R1371]	1980 - 2007	DEC	Poor	[R1335] [R1405]	30	2018	[S9134] [T6504]
balsaci, Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	2012 - 2012	2,250 - 2,250	Census based	[R1363] [R1364]	1996 - 2012	DEC	Good	[R1363]	20	2018	[S8584] [T6577]
leucorodia, C Europe/CentralMediterranean & Tropical Africa	2007 - 2019	4,700 - 8,700	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	65	2021	[P2490] [S9545] [T7418]
leucorodia, SE Europe/Mediterranean, SW Asia & East Africa	2005 - 2019	3,800 - 6,400	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	50	2021	[P2491] [S9555] [T7700]
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)											
Iraq & Iran	1987 - 1991	200 - 200	Best guess	[R519]	1980 - 2010	INC?	Poor	[R519] [R1403]	2	1994	[T6502]
Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 450,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1622] [R1669] [R1670]	2009 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1669] [R1622] [R1670] [R1619]	3000	2012	[S9330] [T7421]

[R1671]

<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)											
Morocco	2018 - 2018	710 - 710	Census based	[R1630]	2007 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1630] [R1719]	4	2018	[S9331] [T7422]
South-west Asia	2015 - 2017	0 - 1	Census based	[R1559]	2011 - 2017	EXT/DEC	Good	[R1559] [R1600]	1	1994	[S9084] [T7180]
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	2005 - 2019	73,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1630]	800	2018	[S9332] [T7424]
South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1996 - 2019	21,000 - 37,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2013 - 2019	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	1000	2002	[S9333] [T7425]
Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	1950 - 2014	40,000 - 75,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1601] [R1622]	550	2018	[S9556] [T7423]
Ardeidae											
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)											
stellaris, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2003 - 2018	7,200 - 8,200	Census based	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	80	2018	[P1855] [S9334] [T7426]
stellaris, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	2005 - 2019	210,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625]	1200	2018	[P1856] [S9335] [T7427]
stellaris, South-west Asia (win)	1988 - 2019	33,000 - 55,000	Best guess	[R1628]	2009 - 2019	Unknown	No idea	[R1628]	1000	2002	[S9336] [T7428]
capensis, Southern Africa	1980 - 2010	500 - 2,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1980 - 2009	DEC	Good	[R1371] [R1602]	10	2018	[S9121] [T7181]
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)											
minutus, W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2003 - 2018	9,300 - 23,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Poor	[R1625]	220	2018	[P1814] [S9337] [T7429]
minutus, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa	1995 - 2019	250,000 - 410,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC	Poor	[R1625]	2200	2018	[P1815] [S9338] [T7430]
minutus, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 2019	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1625] [R1330] [R1628]	2003 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330]	1000	2002	[S9339] [T7431]
payesii, Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		1000	2002	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990 - 2000	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R232]	2002 - 2013	Unknown	No idea		1000	2002	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)											
nycticorax, W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2003 - 2018	47,000 - 57,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	480	2018	[P1762] [S9340] [T7432]
nycticorax, C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	2007 - 2019	120,000 - 180,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Poor	[R1625]	1600	2018	[P1769] [S9341] [T7433]
nycticorax, Sub-Saharan Africa &	1975 -	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2007 -	STA?	Poor	[R1371] [R1619]	1700	2018	[S9122] [T7434]

Madagascar	2014				2018			[R1622] [R1670]			
nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1996 - 2019	25,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330]	2000 - 2012	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	1000	2002	[S9342]
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)											
ralloides, SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	2002 - 2018	9,000 - 11,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	STA	Poor	[R1625]	100	2018	[S9343] [T7435]
ralloides, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	1990 - 2019	29,000 - 52,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371] [R1720]	2009 - 2019	STA?	Poor	[R1625]	390	2018	[P1703] [S9344] [T7436]
ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1987 - 2019	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[P1704] [S9345] [T7437]
paludivaga, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	2006 - 2006	300,000 - 600,000	Expert opinion	[R192] [R648]	1990 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R190] [R1622] [R1619]	4200	2012	[P1705] [T7438]
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)											
Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1993 - 2016	1,600 - 1,800	Expert opinion	[R1721]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1721] [R1619]	35	2012	[S9346] [T7439]
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)											
Central, Eastern & Southern Africa	2006 - 2006	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1394]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1722]	1000	2002	[T7440]
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)											
ibis, South-west Europe	2010 - 2018	190,000 - 230,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC/STA	Good	[R1625] [R1619] [R1626]	2300	2018	[P1696] [S9348] [T7444]
ibis, Southern Africa	1996 - 2001	100,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R579]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1602]	10000	2002	[P1685] [T7441]
ibis, Tropical Africa	1990 - 2001	1,000,000 - 10,000,000	Best guess	[R579] [R1371]	2007 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	30000	2018	[P1694] [S8651] [T7442]
ibis, North-west Africa	1984 - 2000	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R280] [R1630] [R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1200	2012	[P1695] [S9347] [T7443]
ibis, East Mediterranean & South-west Asia	2005 - 2019	10,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1569] [R1625] [R1628] [R1330]	2008 - 2018	UNC	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	1000	2002	[P1697] [S9349] [T7445]
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)											
cinerea, Northern & Western Europe	2008 - 2018	320,000 - 380,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1549]	2008 - 2017	STA/DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626] [R1619]	5000	2018	[S9350] [T7446]
cinerea, Central & Eastern Europe	2002 - 2019	410,000 - 640,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	STA	Poor	[R1625] [R1626] [R1619]	3800	2018	[P1634] [S9351] [T7447]
cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre)	1988 - 2019	61,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1000	2018	[P1635] [S9352] [T7448]
cinerea, Sub-Saharan Africa	1995 - 2014	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	1700	2018	[S9124]
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (Black-headed Heron)											
Sub-Saharan Africa	1991 - 2001	100,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	2200	2012	[T7449]

Ardea purpurea (Purple Heron)

purpurea, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	2003 - 2018	27,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	350	2018	[S9353] [T7450]
purpurea, East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa	2005 - 2019	55,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625]	870	2018	[S9354] [T7451]
purpurea, Tropical Africa	2001 - 2001	75,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2005 - 2015	DEC?	Poor	[R1548]	780	2018	[T6817]
purpurea, SW Asia (bre)	1996 - 2019	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	250	2002	[P1665] [S9355] [T7452]

Ardea alba (Great White Egret)

alba, W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 - 2019	120,000 - 180,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1645] [R1677] [R1630]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	780	2018	[P1672] [S9356] [T7453]
alba, Western Asia/South-west Asia	1996 - 2019	23,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9357] [T7454]
melanorhynchos, Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar	2001 - 2001	100,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R190]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619]	2200	2012	[T7455]

Ardea brachyrhyncha (Yellow-billed Egret)

Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1000	2002	[P1680] [T7456]
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Egretta ardesiaca (Black Heron)

Sub-Saharan Africa	1999 - 1999	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R179]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1000	2002	[T7457]
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Egretta vinaceigula (Slaty Egret)

Central Southern Africa	2005 - 2005	3,000 - 5,000	Expert opinion	[R1395]	1993 - 2013	DEC?	Poor	[R1559] [R1548]	40	2002	[S8658] [T6830]
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Egretta garzetta (Little Egret)

garzetta, Western Europe, NW Africa	2003 - 2018	95,000 - 105,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2019	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626]	1100	2018	[P1601] [S9358] [T7459]
garzetta, Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	2007 - 2019	75,000 - 140,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Poor	[R1625]	730	2018	[S9359] [T7460]
garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1987 - 2019	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R519] [R1569] [R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9360] [T7461]
garzetta, Sub-Saharan Africa	2001 - 2001	200,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable		3200	2012	[T7458]

Egretta gularis (Western Reef-egret)

schistacea, North-east Africa & Red Sea	1937 - 2011	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	2014 - 2014	DEC/STA	Poor	[R1548] [R1422] [R1371]	120	2018	[P1610] [S8912] [T6837]
schistacea, South-west Asia & South Asia	1990 - 2012	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R1569]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1619]	250	2018	[P1611] [S8913] [T7463]
dimorpha, Coastal Eastern Africa	1996 -	15,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R26]	1991 -	STA?	Poor	[R1371]	170	2018	[S8605] [T6839]

	1996				2001							
gularis, West Africa	1991 - 2018	10,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2009 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	220	2018	[P1609] [S9574] [T7462]	
Balaenicipitidae												
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)												
Central Tropical Africa	2001 - 2013	5,000 - 8,000	Best guess	[R1398]	2002 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1398]	60	2012	[T6646]	
Pelicaniformes												
Pelecanidae												
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)												
Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	2007 - 2019	8,200 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	90	2018	[S9361] [T7464]	
South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1996 - 2019	8,900 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2007 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	150	2018	[S9362] [T7465]	
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)												
Tropical Africa & SW Arabia	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	710	2012	[S9557] [T7466]	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)												
Europe & Western Asia (bre)	2008 - 2019	34,000 - 72,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	370	2018	[P1976] [S9363] [T7470]	
West Africa	1975 - 2014	60,000 - 60,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1620]	600	2002	[S8832] [T7467]	
Southern Africa	1991 - 2013	21,000 - 24,000	Census based	[R317]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	230	2018	[P1975] [T7469]	
Eastern Africa	2005 - 2005	140,000 - 140,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1400	2006	[P1974] [T7468]	
Suliformes												
Fregatidae												
<i>Fregata ariel</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)												
iredalei, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2020	23,700 - 23,700	Expert opinion	[R1698] [R1343]	2011 - 2014	STA	Reasonable	[R1343]	240	2018	[S9364] [T7702]	
<i>Fregata minor</i> (Great Frigatebird)												
aldabrensis, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2020	16,700 - 16,700	Expert opinion	[R1698] [R1343]	2004 - 2013	Unknown	Poor	[R1343]	170	2018	[S9365] [T6246]	
Sulidae												
<i>Morus bassanus</i> (Northern Gannet)												
North Atlantic	2008 - 2018	1,600,000 - 1,600,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1603]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	25000	2018	[S9366] [T7471]	
<i>Morus capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)												
Southern Africa	2009 - 2018	400,000 - 400,000	Census based	[R1723]	1999 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1723]	3700	2018	[S9367] [T7472]	
<i>Sula dactylatra</i> (Masked Booby)												

melanops, W Indian Ocean	2005 - 2013	49,700 - 53,000	Expert opinion	[R1343] [R1698]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea	[R1343]	510	2018	[S9368] [T6245]
Pelicaniformes											
Phalacrocoracidae											
<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2010 - 2013	9,000 - 9,000	Census based	[R317] [R1391]	1977 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1724] [R1725]	85	2002	[S8603] [T7473]
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean	2007 - 2019	91,000 - 110,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	940	2018	[S9369] [T7474]
South-west Asia	1996 - 2019	40,000 - 59,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9370] [T7475]
<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i> (European Shag)											
desmarestii, Adriatic	2010 - 2018	4,800 - 6,100	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2007 - 2018	STA	Poor	[R1625]	55	2021	[P2508] [S9541]
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Great Cormorant)											
carbo, North-west Europe	2008 - 2018	86,000 - 110,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1615]	1200	1994	[S9371] [T7476]
sinensis, Northern & Central Europe	2005 - 2018	610,000 - 740,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1668] [R1620] [R1619]	6200	2018	[S9372] [T7477]
sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean	2005 - 2019	500,000 - 660,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	5000	2018	[S9373] [T7478]
sinensis, West & South-west Asia	1990 - 2019	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2006 - 2015	STA?	Poor	[R1548]	1400	2018	[S9374] [T6803]
lucidus, Coastal West Africa	2010 - 2014	40,000 - 40,000	Expert opinion	[R1552]	2000 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	400	2018	[P1530] [S8839] [T7480]
lucidus, Coastal Southern Africa	1964 - 2013	15,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R317] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1619]	150	2018	[T7481]
lucidus, Central & Eastern Africa	1995 - 2013	200,000 - 500,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1622] [R1670]	3200	2012	[P1529] [T7479]
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)											
Coastal Southern Africa	2005 - 2014	351,000 - 351,000	Census based	[R1559]	1977 - 2014	DEC	Good	[R1726] [R1620] [R1619] [R1727] [R1728] [R1725]	3500	2018	[S9087] [T7482]
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)											
Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	2000 - 2017	60,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1569]	1990 - 2000	STA/INC	Poor	[R1330] [R1508]	600	2006	[P1537]
Arabian Coast	2006 - 2006	270,000 - 270,000	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1960 - 2000	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	2700	2006	[P1536]
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)											
Coastal South-west	2015	7,500 -	Expert	[R1559]	1993	DEC	Good	[R1726]	75	2018	[S9088]

Africa	- 2015	7,500	opinion		- 2013						
Charadriiformes											
Burhinidae											
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)											
West Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Poor	[R1619]	1000	2012	[T7484]
North-east & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2008	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R875]	2004 - 2014	DEC?	Poor	[R1619] [R1670]	1000	2012	[T7485]
Pluvianidae											
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)											
Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	1,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		40	2018	[S8628]
West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2005 - 2016	INC?	Poor	[R1548]	320	2012	
Lower Congo Basin	2001 - 2001	1 - 10,000	Best guess	[R190]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		100	2002	
Haematopodidae											
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> (African Oystercatcher)											
Coastal Southern Africa	1997 - 2003	6,600 - 6,700	Census based	[R1520]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619] [R1520]	70	2018	[T7486]
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)											
ostralegus, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2007 - 2018	750,000 - 970,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA/DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619] [R1626]	8200	2012	[S9375] [T7487]
longipes, SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1980 - 2020	59,000 - 110,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619] [R1470]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1470] [R1619]	370	2018	[S9376] [T7488]
Recurvirostridae											
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)											
Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2007 - 2018	100,000 - 110,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1552]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	940	2018	[S9559] [T7491]
South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	2002 - 2019	39,000 - 93,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	390	2018	[S9378] [T7492]
West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1996 - 2019	13,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	170	2018	[S9379] [T7493]
Eastern Africa	2014 - 2018	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	320	2018	[S9377] [T7490]
Southern Africa	2007 - 2007	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R857]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	190	2002	[T7489]
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)											
himantopus, SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	2007 - 2018	72,000 - 230,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	1200	2018	[S9380] [T7496]

himantopus, Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa	1990 - 2018	24,000 - 82,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1677] [R1619] [R602]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	370	2018	[S9381] [T7497]
himantopus, W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1996 - 2019	71,000 - 130,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	660	2018	[S9382] [T7498]
himantopus, Southern Africa	1998 - 1998	15,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R664]	2008 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1619] [R1604]	210	2012	[T7495]
himantopus, Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)	2004 - 2004	100,000 - 200,000	Best guess	[R192]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1400	2012	[T7494]

Charadriidae

Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover)

squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	1991 - 1998	90,000 - 90,000	Best guess		200 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	900	2002	[S8378] [T7500]
squatarola, W Siberia/W Europe & W Africa	2010 - 2018	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1552] [R1625] [R1645] [R1630] [R1619]	2008 - 2016	DEC	Good	[R1620] [R1625]	2000	2018	[S9383] [T7499]

Pluvialis apricaria (Eurasian Golden Plover)

apricaria, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)	2000 - 2012	110,000 - 170,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625]	1700	2012	[S9546] [T7501]
altifrons, Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast	2014 - 2018	1,200,000 - 1,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2005 - 2016	DEC	Good	[R1625]	9300	2002	[S9384] [T7502]
altifrons, Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa	2008 - 2018	1,200,000 - 2,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2006 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626] [R1730]	9400	2018	[S9385] [T7503]
altifrons, Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor	1959 - 2019	450,000 - 900,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619]	6400	2021	[S9386] [T7504]

Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover)

North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa	1987 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1811]	2005 - 2014	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619]	710	2012	[S9547] [T7505]
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Eudromias morinellus (Eurasian Dotterel)

Europe/North-west Africa	2002 - 2018	32,000 - 65,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2006 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1730]	690	2012	[P892] [S9387] [T7506]
Asia/Middle East	2000 - 2016	45,000 - 90,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2018	Unknown	No idea	[R1628]	1000	2002	[S9388] [T7507]

Charadrius hiaticula (Common Ringed Plover)

hiaticula, Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa	2007 - 2019	50,000 - 68,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R624] [R1619] [R860]	2008 - 2018	INC/STA	Good	[R1620] [R1619] [R1730] [R1625]	540	2018	[S9389] [T7508]
tundrae, NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1986 - 2018	190,000 - 290,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	4200	2018	[S9391] [T7510]
psammodromus, Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa	2010 - 2014	240,000 - 240,000	Expert opinion	[R1552] [R1625] [R860] [R1731]	2006 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1620]	2400	2018	[S9390] [T7509]

Charadrius dubius (Little Ringed Plover)

curonicus, Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa	2002 - 2019	250,000 - 370,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	3100	2018	[S9392] [T7511]
curonicus, West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1980 - 2019	430,000 - 690,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2010 - 2017	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	5400	2021	[S9393] [T7512]

Charadrius pecuarius (Kittlitz's Plover)

Southern & Eastern Africa	2009 - 2009	120,000 - 250,000	Best guess	[R875]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1670] [R1619]	1700	2018	[P831] [S9561] [T7513]
West Africa	2001 - 2001	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R190]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1619]	320	2012	[T7514]

Charadrius tricollaris (African Three-banded Plover)

Southern & Eastern Africa	2001 - 2001	70,000 - 130,000	Best guess	[R190]	2008 - 2017	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	950	2012	[T7515]
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Charadrius forbesi (Forbes's Plover)

Western & Central Africa	2007 - 2007	10,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		220	2012	[S8756]
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Charadrius marginatus (White-fronted Plover)

mehowi, Inland East & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R860]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	120	2012	[P857]
hesperius, West Africa	1998 - 2007	10,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R860]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	120	2012	

Charadrius alexandrinus (Kentish Plover)

alexandrinus, West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	2007 - 2018	40,000 - 65,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619] [R860] [R1371] [R1645]	2008 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	660	2002	[S9394] [T7516]
alexandrinus, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	1985 - 2019	46,000 - 63,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	550	2018	[S9395] [T7517]
alexandrinus, SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1980 - 2019	110,000 - 160,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1619]	1200	2018	[S9396] [T7518]

Charadrius pallidus (Chestnut-banded Plover)

pallidus, Southern Africa	2000 - 2007	11,000 - 16,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2007 - 2016	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619]	130	2012	[S8696] [T7519]
venustus, Eastern Africa	2006 - 2006	6,500 - 6,500	Expert opinion	[R871]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	65	2012	[S8760] [T7520]

Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sandplover)

pamirensis, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1991 - 2016	250,000 - 300,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1422] [R1571] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1571]	2700	2018	[S8945] [T7521]
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Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sandplover)

leschenaultii, Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa	1998 - 2002	25,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R190]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Poor	[R1619]	350	2012	[T7689]
columbinus, Turkey & SW Asia/E.	2000 -	3,000 - 5,000	Best guess	[R1569] [R1625]	2006 -	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	40	2018	[S9397] [T7522]

Mediterranean & Red Sea	2019				2015						
scythicus, Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa	1996 - 2019	35,000 - 50,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619] [R1571]	420	2018	[P879] [S9398] [T7523]
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)											
SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	2000 - 2019	7,900 - 32,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R190] [R63] [R860]	2009 - 2019	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1451] [R1549] [R1575] [R1628] [R1622] [R1670] [R1619]	470	2012	[S9399] [T7524]
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)											
Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia	1996 - 2019	6,300,000 - 9,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	72300	2012	[P2432] [S9400] [T7525]
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1988 - 2012	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1549] [R860]	2009 - 2018	INC	Poor	[R1625] [R1330] [R1732] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9548] [T7526]
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)											
West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	30,000 - 70,000	Best guess	[R190]	2007 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619] [R860] [R1733]	560	2018	[S9565] [T7527]
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)											
Central & Eastern Africa	2000 - 2000	20,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R509]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		320	2012	
Southern West Africa	2000 - 2000	5,000 - 20,000	Best guess	[R509]	1990 - 2014	DEC?	Poor	[R1734]	100	2012	[T7528]
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)											
minor, Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1371]	1987 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1602]	45	2018	[P944] [T7186]
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)											
coronatus, Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	400,000 - 900,000	Best guess	[R190]	1987 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1602]	6000	2012	[T7187]
coronatus, Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2002	
coronatus, South-west Africa	2007 - 2007	30,000 - 50,000	Best guess	[R857]	1987 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1602]	390	2012	[P948] [S8748] [T7188]
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)											
senegallus, West Africa	2001 - 2001	50,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1371] [R868]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	710	2018	[S9568] [T7529]
lateralis, Eastern & South-east Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	1987 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1602]	1000	2002	[T7530]
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)											
West & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	1 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2002	

Vanellus gregarius (Sociable Lapwing)

Central Asia/S, SW Asia, NE Africa	2003 - 2015	5,700 - 15,200	Census based	[R861] [R1735]	2009 - 2019	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1736] [R1625] [R1628]	160	2017	[P2462] [S9401] [T7532]
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Vanellus leucurus (White-tailed Lapwing)

C & SW Asia/NE Africa, SW & S Asia	2016 - 2016	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess		2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1000	2017	[P2463] [T7531]
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Scolopacidae

Numenius phaeopus (Whimbrel)

phaeopus, Northern Europe/West Africa	2010 - 2018	240,000 - 390,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA/INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1437] [R1626]	3500	2018	[P506] [S9402] [T7533]
phaeopus, West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa	1997 - 2007	600,000 - 1,200,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	1997 - 2007	STA?	Reasonable	[R1628]	10000	2002	[S9403]
islandicus, Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa	2009 - 2018	770,000 - 780,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	Unknown	Poor	[R1625] [R1620] [R860]	6700	2012	[P509] [S9404] [T7535]
alboaxillaris, N of Caspian/Eastern Africa	1996 - 2014	15 - 25	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea	[R465] [R1618]	1	2018	[P510] [T7227]
rogachevae, C Siberia (bre)	1997 - 2007	15,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	1997 - 2007	STA	Poor	[R1628]	210	2021	[P2458] [S9406] [T7536]

Numenius tenuirostris (Slender-billed Curlew)

Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	2014 - 2014	0 - 50	Best guess	[R1476]	2000 - 2014	DEC/EXT	Poor	[R1475]	1	2002	[S8692] [T6684]
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Numenius arquata (Eurasian Curlew)

arquata, Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	1990 - 2019	610,000 - 830,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC/STA	Good	[R1625] [R1626] [R1730] [R1619] [R1552]	7600	2018	[S9407] [T7537]
orientalis, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	2004 - 2010	150,000 - 525,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	INC	Good	[R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9408] [T7538]
suschkini, South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1991 - 2019	2,700 - 7,800	Best guess	[R1628]	2009 - 2019	UNC	Poor	[R1628]	1	2018	[P536] [S9409] [T7539]

Limosa lapponica (Bar-tailed Godwit)

lapponica, Northern Europe/Western Europe	2011 - 2018	150,000 - 180,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2016	INC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	1500	2018	[S9410] [T7540]
taymyrensis, Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa	1970 - 2013	100,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1571]	1200	2012	[S8306] [T7542]
taymyrensis, Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa	2010 - 2014	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1552]	1979 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1620]	5000	2018	[S9048] [T7541]

Limosa limosa (Black-tailed Godwit)

limosa, Western Europe/NW & West Africa	2015 - 2015	63,000 - 99,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1606]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1626]	790	2018	[S9411] [T7543]
limosa, Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2019	67,000 - 120,000	Best guess	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	960	2018	[S9412] [T7544]
limosa, West-central	1973	89,000 -	Expert	[R1628]	2003	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1000	2002	[S9413]

Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	- 2019	140,000	opinion	[R1619] [R1622] [R1371]	- 2017			[R1548]			[T7545]
islandica, Iceland/Western Europe	2003 - 2012	143,000 - 204,000	Census based	[R1625] [R444]	2006 - 2015	INC	Reasonable	[R1548] [R1549]	1100	2018	[S9414] [T7109]
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)											
interpres, NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2000	200,000 - 260,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1738] [R860] [R1739] [R448] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1731] [R1620] [R1619] [R448]	1400	2012	[S9415] [T7548]
interpres, Northern Europe/West Africa	2008 - 2018	44,000 - 87,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1552]	2006 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620]	730	2012	[S9416] [T7547]
interpres, West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1990 - 2012	100,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R1451] [R1453]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	10000	2018	[S8334] [T7546]
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)											
Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	2000 - 2012	1,500 - 2,000	Expert opinion	[R1455] [R1422]	1989 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1571]	15	2018	[S8335] [T7549]
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot)											
islandica, NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe	2013 - 2017	310,000 - 360,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1731] [R1619] [R1740]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	5300	2018	[S9417] [T7551]
canutus, Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa	2010 - 2014	250,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1552]	2006 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1620]	2500	2018	[S9035] [T7550]
<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)											
Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa	1980 - 2019	2,900,000 - 6,200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	22000	2018	[S9418] [T7552]
Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1980 - 2018	1,000,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	20000	2012	[T7553]
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)											
falcinellus, Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	2008 - 2018	61,000 - 110,000	Census based	[R1625]	2006 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1730] [R1619]	1100	2018	[S9420] [T7554]
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)											
Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	2003 - 2012	400,000 - 400,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	4000	2006	[T7556]
Western Siberia/West Africa	2010 - 2014	350,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R1552]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1620]	4000	2018	[T7555]
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Temminck's Stint)											
Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	2010 - 2018	25,000 - 42,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	350	2018	[S9421] [T7557]
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2012	220,000 - 330,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	14000	2018	[S9422] [T7558]
<i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)											
alba, South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)	1990 - 2000	150,000 - 150,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619]	1500	2006	[S9423] [T7561]

alba, East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)	2010 - 2014	200,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1549] [R1552]	2008 - 2016	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	2000	2018	[S9575] [T7560]
<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Dunlin)											
alpina, NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa	2000 - 2018	1,300,000 - 1,400,000	Census based	[R1625] [R860] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	13300	2002	[S9424] [T7562]
centralis, Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1990 - 2018	500,000 - 500,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1619]	5000	2006	[S9425] [T7563]
schinzii, Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	2013 - 2018	880 - 1,600	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	15	2018	[P658] [S9427] [T7565]
schinzii, Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa	2005 - 2018	26,000 - 32,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2004 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	290	2018	[P659] [S9428] [T7566]
arctica, NE Greenland/West Africa	2001 - 2018	31,000 - 46,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2007 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625]	310	2012	[S9429] [T7567]
schinzii, Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa	2010 - 2016	730,000 - 830,000	Census based	[R1552] [R1625]	2006 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1620]	7800	2018	[P657] [S9426] [T7564]
<i>Calidris maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)											
N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)	1986 - 2018	58,000 - 110,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	710	2012	[P641] [S9430] [T7568]
NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	1992 - 2016	11,000 - 12,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1619]	110	2018	[S9431] [T7569]
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)											
Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1986 - 2005	1,200,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619]	22000	2018	[S9433] [T7571]
N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa	2010 - 2018	270,000 - 360,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1552] [R860]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620]	3000	2012	[S9432] [T7570]
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)											
Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa	1998 - 2019	15,000,000 - 20,000,000	Best guess	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1730] [R1742] [R1743] [R1744]	240000	2018	[S9434] [T7572]
Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)	1986 - 2005	1,500,000 - 3,000,000	Best guess	[R1628]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		21200	2021	[S9435]
<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		10000	2012	[P448]
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)											
Scandinavia/probably West Africa	2013 - 2018	19,000 - 52,000	Best guess	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625]	300	2012	[S9436] [T7573]
Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	1959 - 2019	290,000 - 520,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable		10000	2002	[S9437] [T7574]
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)											
gallinago, Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa	2008 - 2019	7,000,000 - 10,000,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC/STA	Good	[R1625] [R1730] [R1619]	100000	2018	[S9438] [T7575]

gallinago, Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa	1956 - 2018	2,200,000 - 3,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619]	20000	2012	[S9439] [T7577]
faeroensis, Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland	2014 - 2016	1,100,000 - 1,100,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1625]	5700	2002	[S9440] [T7576]
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa	2000 - 2000	1,000,000 - 1,000,001	Best guess	[R1625] [R354] [R860]	2009 - 2018	STA	Poor	[R1625] [R1619] [R1730]	20000	2012	[S9441] [T7578]
Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1998 - 2005	60,000 - - 1,200,000	Best guess	[R1628] [R1448] [R1447]	2007 - 2017	UNC	Poor	[R1619]	20000	2018	[S9442] [T7579]
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)											
Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea	1986 - 2019	2,000,000 - 3,200,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	Unknown	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	20000	2012	[S9443] [T7580]
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)											
Canada & Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa	0 - 0	1,140,000 - 2,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1007]	2003 - 2012	DEC?	Poor	[R1007] [R1549]	15700	2012	[S8358] [T7155]
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)											
NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1986 - 2019	200,000 - - 320,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619] [R1371]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	10000	2002	[P582] [S9444] [T7581]
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)											
West & Central Europe/West Africa	2000 - 2019	1,100,000 - 1,700,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626] [R1619]	12000	2018	[P585] [S9445] [T7582]
E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa	1956 - 2019	3,500,000 - 5,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	28000	2018	[S9446] [T7583]
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)											
Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa	2014 - 2018	1,800,000 - 2,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1626] [R1730] [R1619]	24000	2018	[S9447] [T7584]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1956 - 2019	900,000 - - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1628] [R1622] [R1670]	10000	2018	[S9448] [T7585]
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)											
N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa	2008 - 2018	57,000 - - 120,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1730] [R1620] [R1619] [R1626]	1000	2018	[S9449] [T7586]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1973 - 2007	90,000 - - 180,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1670] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9450] [T7587]
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)											
Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa	1995 - 2018	230,000 - - 360,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2017	STA/INC	Good	[R1625] [R1730] [R1626] [R1620] [R1619]	3300	2018	[S9451] [T7588]
Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	1956 - 2019	900,000 - - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	1991 - 2015	STA/DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1670] [R1622]	10000	2002	[S9452] [T7589]

								[R1619]			
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Common Redshank)											
totanus, Northern Europe (breeding)	2008 - 2018	160,000 - 240,000	Best guess	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1730] [R1626] [R1620]	1800	2018	[S9453] [T7590]
totanus, Central & East Europe (breeding)	1981 - 2019	310,000 - 450,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1626]	4900	2018	[P552] [S9454] [T7591]
ussuriensis, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa	1981 - 2019	190,000 - 410,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1622] [R1619]	10000	2006	[S9455] [T7592]
robusta, Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe	2014 - 2016	230,000 - 230,000	Census based	[R1625]	2008 - 2016	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R860]	2400	2012	[S9456] [T7593]
totanus, Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	2013 - 2018	66,000 - 67,000	Expert opinion	[R860] [R1625]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1626] [R1620]	760	2018	[P555] [S9457] [T7594]
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)											
North-west Europe/West Africa	2010 - 2019	1,300,000 - 1,800,000	Census based	[R1625]	2008 - 2017	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1730] [R1626] [R1619]	18000	2018	[S9458] [T7595]
NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa	1956 - 2019	3,000,000 - 4,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1670] [R1619]	20000	2002	[S9459] [T7596]
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)											
Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa	2007 - 2019	27,000 - 43,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1630] [R1619]	340	2021	[S9460] [T7597]
Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	1956 - 2019	240,000 - 480,000	Expert opinion	[R1628]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1670] [R1622] [R1619]	810	2018	[S9461] [T7598]
Dromadidae											
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)											
North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf	2001 - 2014	52,200 - 69,500	Census based	[R1609]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1745]	600	2018	[T7599]
Glareolidae											
<i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)											
pratincola, Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa	2003 - 2018	15,000 - 26,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	330	2018	[S9462] [T7600]
pratincola, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2007 - 2019	11,000 - 16,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R860]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	230	2012	[S9463] [T7601]
pratincola, SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1975 - 2020	72,000 - 92,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1569] [R860]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	710	2018	[S9464] [T7602]
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)											
SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	2006 - 2007	220,000 - 290,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619] [R1462]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Poor	[R1625] [R1628] [R1462]	2500	2018	[S9465] [T7603]
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)											

Madagascar/East Africa	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	Poor	[R190] [R860]	70	2012	[S8690] [T6732]
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i> (Rock Pratincole)											
nuchalis, Eastern & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	25,000 - 100,000	Best guess	[R190]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1619]	1000	2002	[T7604]
iberiae, West Africa	2008 - 2008	100,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R875]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea	[R1559] [R860]	1700	2012	[T7020]
<i>Glareola cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)											
SE West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R190]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1619]	250	2002	[T7605]
Laridae											
<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]	1100	2018	[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]	12000	2012	[T6252]
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)											
Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	2001 - 2001	7,000 - 13,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2014	UNC	Poor	[R1381] [R1359]	90	2018	[T6716]
Eastern & Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	8,000 - 12,000	Best guess	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		100	2002	
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)											
Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean	2007 - 2018	96,000 - 180,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1645] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	1000	2018	[S9466] [T7606]
W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian	1986 - 2019	120,000 - 230,000	Best guess	[R1628] [R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1625] [R1619]	1000	2002	[P1120] [S9467] [T7607]
<i>Xema sabini</i> (Sabine's Gull)											
sabini, Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic	2001 - 2001	300,000 - 600,000	Best guess		2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		4200	2012	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (Black-legged Kittiwake)											
tridactyla, Arctic from NE Canada to Novaya Zemlya/N Atlantic	1976 - 2018	6,100,000 - 6,100,000	Expert opinion	[R1746]	2003 - 2013	DEC	Reasonable	[R1357]	66000	2012	[P1130] [S9468] [T6272]
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)											
Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	1998 - 2019	120,000 - 140,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1645] [R1677] [R1630] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1630] [R1619]	1700	2006	[S9469] [T7609]
West, South-west & South Asia (bre)	1987 - 2019	150,000 - 150,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1628] [R1619]	1500	1994	[S9470] [T7610]
West Africa (bre)	2003 - 2019	24,000 - 30,000	Expert opinion	[R1776]	2009 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	270	2018	[S9578] [T7608]
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)											

W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa	1981 - 2018	2,500,000 - 3,400,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	31000	2018	[S9471] [T7611]
East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2005 - 2019	1,700,000 - 2,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1677] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	17000	2018	[S9472] [T7612]
West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1986 - 2019	970,000 - 2,000,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1619]	2500	1994	[S9473] [T7613]
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)											
Coastal South-west Africa	2018 - 2018	17,000 - 24,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1620] [R1619]	300	2002	[P1091] [S9474] [T7614]
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)											
pooicephalus, West Africa	2010 - 2014	25,000 - 30,000	Census based	[R1359]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619]	300	2002	[S8594] [T7615]
pooicephalus, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa	1990 - 2001	200,000 - 400,000	Best guess	[R1371]	2007 - 2016	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	3000	2018	[P1090] [T7616]
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)											
Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	2008 - 2019	85,000 - 140,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	10000	2012	[S9475] [T7617]
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)											
W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa	1996 - 2019	190,000 - 290,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1645] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619] [R867] [R1620]	2400	2018	[S9476] [T7618]
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)											
Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa	1990 - 2010	88,000 - 95,000	Expert opinion		2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1405] [R1748] [R428] [R1619] [R1571]	910	2018	[S9573] [T7619]
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)											
Red Sea & nearby coasts	1990 - 2015	56,000 - 62,000	Expert opinion		1983 - 1993	STA	Poor	[R555]	590	2018	[S9572] [T7229]
<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull)											
Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1998 - 2019	48,000 - 66,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1630] [R1749] [R1619]	2008 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625] [R1620] [R1619]	660	2018	[S9477] [T7620]
<i>Larus canus</i> (Mew Gull)											
canus, NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean	1981 - 2018	1,400,000 - 2,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1549] [R1619] [R1750]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1620] [R1750]	16400	2012	[S9478] [T7621]
heinei, NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1986 - 2019	2,200,000 - 3,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1549] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	20000	2012	[S9479] [T7622]
<i>Larus dominicanus</i> (Kelp Gull)											
vetula, Coastal Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	70,000 - 70,000	Expert opinion	[R156]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619]	700	2002	[T7623]
vetula, Coastal West Africa	2013 - 2013	60 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619]	1	2017	[T7624]

<i>Larus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)											
heuglini , NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa	2000 - 2020	330,000 - 660,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	0 - 0	Unknown	No idea		10000	2012	[P939] [S9480]
barabensis , South-west Siberia/South-west Asia	2000 - 2020	1,200,000 - 1,800,000	Best guess	[R1628]	2009 - 2018	INC	Poor	[R1628]	14700	2021	[P940] [S9484]
fuscus , NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	2008 - 2018	40,000 - 73,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	650	2018	[S9481] [T7625]
graellsii , Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa	1981 - 2018	480,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1750]	2000 - 2012	DEC	Poor	[R1625]	5500	2006	[S9483] [T7627]
intermedius , S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain	2013 - 2018	560,000 - 610,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1750]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625]	6300	2018	[P1080] [S9482] [T7626]
<i>Larus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)											
argentatus , North & North-west Europe	2008 - 2018	860,000 - 1,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1750]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	14400	2018	[P1066] [S9485] [T7629]
argenteus , Iceland & Western Europe	1981 - 2018	740,000 - 780,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1750]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Poor	[R1625]	10200	2012	[P1067] [S9486] [T7630]
<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)											
Armenia , Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	2002 - 2019	62,000 - 94,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1569] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	700	2018	[S9487] [T7631]
<i>Larus michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)											
Mediterranean , Iberia & Morocco	2002 - 2019	1,200,000 - 1,500,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1751] [R1645] [R1630] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	13900	2018	[P1076] [S9488] [T7632]
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> (Caspian Gull)											
Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa	2000 - 2020	400,000 - 720,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	3200	2018	[S9489] [T7633]
<i>Larus glaucooides</i> (Iceland Gull)											
glaucooides , Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe	2018 - 2018	150,000 - 300,000	Best guess	[R1752] [R1625]	1989 - 2018	STA?	Poor		2100	2018	[S9490] [T7634]
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull)											
hyperboreus , Svalbard & N Russia (bre)	2008 - 2018	37,000 - 61,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2008 - 2018	INC	Poor	[R1625] [R1612] [R1753]	340	2018	[S9491] [T7635]
leucereetes , Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)	1990 - 2018	100,000 - 350,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1753] [R796]	1992 - 2018	DEC	Poor	[R1625] [R1753] [R1580]	3100	2018	[P1061] [S9492] [T7636]
<i>Larus marinus</i> (Great Black-backed Gull)											
North & West Europe	1981 - 2018	240,000 - 31,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625] [R1737] [R1619]	3600	2018	[P1043] [S9493] [T7637]
<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> (Sooty Tern)											
nubilosus , 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]	180000	2012	[S8250] [T6250]
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> (Bridled Tern)											

antarcticus, 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]	15700	2018	[S8248] [T6248]
antarcticus, W Indian Ocean	2003 - 2011	19,300 - 19,300	Expert opinion	[R1343]	1990 - 2011	STA	Poor	[R1343]	180	2012	
melanopterus, W Africa	2001 - 2001	1,500 - 1,500	Expert opinion	[R190] [R1514]	1997 - 2004	STA?	Poor	[R1514]	15	2002	[T6748]
<i>Sternula albifrons</i> (Little Tern)											
albifrons, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	2007 - 2019	58,000 - 84,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1754]	2009 - 2018	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1625] [R1619]	970	2018	[S9494] [T7638]
albifrons, Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2012 - 2018	21,000 - 26,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625]	220	2018	[P2436] [S9495] [T7639]
albifrons, West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	2006 - 2018	16,300 - 26,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1371]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	240	2018	[P2437] [S9496] [T7640]
albifrons, Caspian (bre)	1987 - 1991	10,000 - 25,000	Best guess	[R519]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		250	2002	[P1239]
guineae, West Africa (bre)	2001 - 2001	2,000 - 3,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		25	2002	
<i>Sternula 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]	120	2018	[S8444] [T6441]
<i>Sternula balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)											
Namibia & South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2010 - 2011	3,400 - 8,500	Expert opinion	[R1755]	2007 - 2017	STA	Reasonable	[R1726] [R1620] [R1552] [R1619]	50	2018	[T7641]
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)											
nilotica, Western Europe/West Africa	1972 - 2018	28,000 - 38,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1630] [R1371] [R1619] [R1552]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1630] [R1620]	480	2018	[P1137] [S9498] [T7643]
nilotica, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	2007 - 2019	15,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1549] [R1677] [R1622] [R1670] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	310	2018	[S9499] [T7690]
nilotica, West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	1986 - 2019	13,000 - 32,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330] [R1619]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	250	2002	[S9500]
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)											
Caspian (bre)	1986 - 2019	24,000 - 42,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1330] [R1405] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC/STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	250	2018	[S9502] [T7646]
Baltic (bre)	2011 - 2018	5,100 - 6,100	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	50	2012	[P2434] [S9504] [T7648]
Black Sea (bre)	2013 - 2019	1,800 - 4,200	Best guess	[R1625] [R1549]	2007 - 2019	Unknown	Poor	[R1625]	50	2018	[P2435] [S9503] [T7647]

West Africa (bre)	2019 - 2019	21,000 - 22,000	Census based	[R1775]	2004 - 2017	INC	Reasonable	[R1620]	520	2012	[S9577] [T7645]
Southern Africa (bre)	2013 - 2018	2,100 - 2,600	Census based	[R1755] [R1371] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1755] [R1619] [R1620]	20	2006	[P1148] [S9501] [T7644]
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (Whiskered Tern)											
hybrida, Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)	2007 - 2018	16,000 - 41,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1371]	2000 - 2012	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	330	2018	[S9505] [T7649]
hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	2007 - 2019	140,000 - 240,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	2000	2018	[S9506] [T7651]
hybrida, Caspian (bre)	1996 - 2019	16,000 - 100,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R519] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	STA?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1000	2002	[S9507] [T7650]
delalandii, Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2001 - 2001	10,000 - 15,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	2008 - 2017	STA/INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1621] [R1622] [R1670]	120	2012	[P1280] [T7652]
delalandii, Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	2001 - 2001	5,000 - 15,000	Best guess	[R190]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1619] [R1602]	85	2012	[T7653]
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Tern)											
Eastern Europe & Western Asia/Africa	1999 - 2019	2,500,000 - 3,500,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R192] [R1619] [R1622] [R1670]	2008 - 2017	DEC/STA	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1670] [R1669] [R1622] [R1630] [R1619] [R1758]	30000	2012	[S9508] [T7654]
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Black Tern)											
niger, Europe & Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa	1986 - 2019	540,000 - 1,100,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625]	4000	2018	[S9509] [T7655]
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)											
gracilis, North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1984 - 2005	120 - 150	Expert opinion	[R1330]	1980 - 2010	DEC	Poor	[R1330]	1	2012	[P1195] [S8210] [T6213]
dougallii, Europe (bre)	2012 - 2018	7,500 - 9,200	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	75	2018	[S9510] [T7656]
dougallii, East Africa	1999 - 2004	10,000 - 20,000	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		140	2018	[P1192] [S8635] [T7206]
dougallii, Southern Africa and Madagascar	1997 - 2004	8,400 - 10,500	Expert opinion	[R1371]	2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		90	2017	[P2466] [S9100] [T7207]
gracilis, Seychelles & Mascarenes	1995 - 2000	5,000 - 6,000	Expert opinion		2006 - 2015	Unknown	No idea		55	2018	[P2467] [S9101] [T7209]
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Common Tern)											
hirundo, Southern & Western Europe (bre)	2006 - 2018	170,000 - 220,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA	Good	[R1625]	1800	2012	[S9512] [T7691]
hirundo, Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)	1981 - 2019	1,100,000 - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1502] [R1549]	2009 - 2018	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1625]	11000	2018	[S9511] [T7657]
hirundo, Western Asia (bre)	1986 - 2019	200,000 - 1,000,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	10000	2012	[S9513] [T7658]

<i>Sterna repressa</i> (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]	3300	2018	[S8702] [T6442]
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)											
Western Eurasia (bre)	1999 - 2018	2,600,000 - 4,400,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628] [R1580]	2009 - 2018	INC/STA	Poor	[R1625]	31000	2018	[P1219] [S9514] [T7659]
<i>Sterna vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)											
vittata, P.Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/South Africa	2001 - 2003	6,700 - 8,000	Expert opinion	[R196]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		75	2006	
tristanensis, Tristan da Cunha & Gough/South Africa	2003 - 2003	2,400 - 4,500	Expert opinion	[R636]	2003 - 2012	Unknown	No idea		35	2006	
sanctipauli	2000 - 2004	1,200 - 1,200	Census based	[R636]	1988 - 2001	DEC	Reasonable	[R636]	10	2006	[P1223] [S9550]
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)											
bengalensis, Red Sea/Eastern Africa	1980 - 2010	215,000 - 250,000	Expert opinion	[R1428] [R1429] [R1430] [R1330] [R1371]	2006 - 2015	UNC	Poor	[R1548]	2300	2018	[P1169] [S8431]
bengalensis, Gulf/Southern Asia	0 - 0	286,000 - 286,000	Expert opinion	[R1330] [R1431]	2008 - 2017	STA/DEC?	Poor	[R1345] [R1759] [R1619]	2900	2018	[S8432] [T7660]
emigratus, S Mediterranean/NW & West Africa coasts	2006 - 2010	6,000 - 7,000	Census based	[R1512]	2006 - 2010	STA	Good	[R1512]	65	2018	[P1168] [S8706] [T7064]
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)											
sandvicensis, Western Europe/West Africa	2006 - 2018	170,000 - 200,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Good	[R1625] [R1620]	1700	2002	[S9515] [T7661]
sandvicensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)	2008 - 2019	50,000 - 250,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1619]	2009 - 2018	STA/FLU	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1619]	1100	2012	[S9516] [T7662]
sandvicensis, West & Central Asia/South-west & South Asia	1996 - 2019	27,000 - 54,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	2008 - 2017	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1628] [R1619]	1100	1994	[S9517] [T7663]
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i> (Royal Tern)											
albidorsalis, West Africa (bre)	2019 - 2019	220,000 - 230,000	Census based	[R1775]	2009 - 2017	DEC	Good	[R1620]	2800	2018	[S9576] [T7664]
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Greater 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		170	2018	[P1175] [S8433]
bergii, Southern Africa (Angola - Mozambique)	1994 - 1996	15,000 - 25,000	Expert opinion	[R1371] [R317] [R196] [R1513]	2008 - 2017	DEC?	Reasonable	[R1620] [R1619]	200	2002	[P1172] [S8707] [T7665]
bergii, Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	2001 - 2001	7,500 - 10,000	Expert opinion	[R190]	1993 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	85	2012	[P1173] [T7069]
thalassinus, Eastern Africa & Seychelles	2001 - 2001	1,300 - 1,700	Expert opinion	[R190]	1995 - 2015	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1548]	15	2002	[P1174]

Stercorariidae											
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)											
longicaudus, N Europe & W Siberia/S Atlantic	1986 - 2018	260,000 - 470,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1628]	2009 - 2018	STA/FLU	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	1300	2018	[S9518] [T7666]
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)											
N Europe/N Atlantic	1998 - 2019	39,000 - 45,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	500	2018	[S9519] [T7692]
Alcidae											
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)											
East Atlantic (bre)	1995 - 2018	11,000,000 - 12,000,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	DEC	Good	[R1625]	115000	2021	[P2475] [S9520] [T7667]
<i>Cephus grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)											
grylle, Baltic Sea	2013 - 2018	40,000 - 66,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1357]	2009 - 2018	STA	Reasonable	[R1625]	460	2018	[S9522] [T7668]
islandicus, Iceland	2017 - 2017	60,000 - 45,000	Best guess	[R1625]	2006 - 2018	DEC	Reasonable	[R1625]	370	2018	[S9523] [T7669]
faeroeensis, Faeroes	1987 - 1987	10,000 - 10,000	Best guess	[R1357]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea	[R1357]	1000	2018	[S9524]
arcticus, British Isles and N Europe	2013 - 2018	190,000 - 200,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	STA?	Poor	[R1625]	1900	2021	[P2480] [S9521] [T7693]
mandtii, E Canadian Arctic & W Greenland (bre)	1984 - 2010	610,000 - 610,000	Expert opinion	[R1760] [R1357] [R1761]	1970 - 2018	INC	Poor	[R1760] [R1625] [R1765]	6100	2021	[P2477] [S9525] [T7670]
mandtii, E Greenland to E Laptev Sea (bre)	1986 - 2018	160,000 - 170,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1761] [R1628] [R1357]	2009 - 2018	Unknown	Poor	[R1625] [R1628]	1600	2021	[P2478] [S9526] [T7671]
arcticus, NE America and S Greenland (bre)	1980 - 2010	720,000 - 720,000	Expert opinion	[R1761] [R1357] [R789]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Poor	[R1763] [R1764] [R1765]	7200	2021	[P2479] [S9527] [T7672]
<i>Alca torda</i> (Razorbill)											
islandica, Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France	1987 - 2018	830,000 - 2,000,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625]	13800	2018	[S9529] [T7673]
torda, West Atlantic	1984 - 2018	130,000 - 130,000	Expert opinion	[R1625] [R1769]	1978 - 2005	INC	Reasonable	[R1625] [R1769]	1300	2021	[P2482] [S9539] [T7682]
torda, East Atlantic	2008 - 2018	290,000 - 350,000	Expert opinion	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Reasonable	[R1625]	3200	2021	[P2481] [S9540] [T7683]
<i>Alle alle</i> (Little Auk)											
polaris, Franz Josef Land & Severnaya Zemlya (bre)	1984 - 2015	1,500,000 - 1,800,000	Expert opinion	[R1766] [R1767]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea		16400	2021	[S9536]
alle, East Atlantic (bre)	1985 - 2018	4,500,000 - 4,500,000	Best guess	[R1625] [R1761]	-1 - -1	Unknown	Poor		45000	2021	[P2484] [S9537]
alle, West Atlantic (bre)	2000 - 2016	99,000,000 - 99,000,000	Best guess	[R1768] [R1753]	-1 - -1	Unknown	No idea		990000	2021	[P2483] [S9538]
<i>Uria lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)											

lomvia, E Atlantic (bre)	2006 - 2019	4,000,000 - 5,700,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1761]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Good	[R1625] [R1761] [R1753]	47300	2021	[P2487] [S9530] [T7674]
lomvia, W Atlantic (bre)	1984 - 2016	5,600,000 - 5,600,000	Expert opinion	[R1761] [R1753]	2006 - 2015	STA	Reasonable	[R1753] [R1761]	56000	2021	[P2486] [S9535] [T7678]

Uria aalge (Common Murre)

albionis, Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland	1998 - 2018	500,000 - 500,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	8000	2018	[S9531] [T7675]
hyperborea, Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya	2008 - 2019	600,000 - 640,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	UNC	Good	[R1625] [R1615]	4700	2018	[S9532] [T7677]
aalge, E Atlantic (bre)	1999 - 2018	4,600,000 - 5,700,000	Census based	[R1625] [R1615]	2009 - 2018	INC?	Reasonable	[R1625]	51200	2021	[P2488] [S9533] [T7676]
aalge, Baltic (bre)	2013 - 2018	77,000 - 100,000	Census based	[R1625]	2009 - 2018	INC	Good	[R1625]	880	2021	[P2489] [S9534] [T7694]

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Notes

- P1352 - These populations were treated as a single larger population in WPE1.
- S9552 - 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.
- T7235 - The short-term trend is statistically uncertain but suggests an increasing population. The trend in the past 3 generations was a statistically significant increase (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- P1351 - These populations were treated as a single larger population in WPE1.
- S8678 - Trollet, B. In litt. 2011.. Numbers counted simultaneously in West Africa exceeded 400,000 in 2008.
- T7234 - The short-term trend is statistically uncertain but suggests a population decline. The rate of the projected population growth suggests a population decline of 64% over 3 generations. The trend in the past 3 generations is statistically uncertain but both suggest an increasing population, as does the trend since 1991 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). This pattern agrees well with van Roomen et al. (2018).
- P1340 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9553 - 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.
- T7236 - The trend is based on only 3 countries (BF, SN and TD) and statistically uncertain. Therefore, it is not considered being representative of the population.
- P1341 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9554 - Patchy IWC data does not permit improvement of the estimate for this rather nomadic species.
- T7237 - Both the short-term and overall trends are statistically uncertain but suggest an increasing population. However, it is based on a very small number of individuals. It also contradicts the previous trend assessment.
- S9113 - No IWC records.
- S9132 - IWC counts may reach ca. 1,000 for whole range. No significant new information for this rather thinly-spread species.
- T7238 - The short-term trend is statistically uncertain but suggests a declining population. Based on the short-term growth rate of 0.931, the population is projected to decrease by 66% over 3 generations. The trend is also negative in the last 3 generations and a statistically significant decrease between 1999 - 2017. However, it is based on a very small sample size.
- S9162 - The new estimate is made using the estimate of the AEWA ISSMP (Berruti et al., 2007) and reduces it by roughly 50%, the decline the population might have suffered according to the IWC trend analysis (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7243 - The 10-year trend is statistically uncertain, but it shows a negative tendency. However, both the 3-generations trend and the overall trend since 1995 show statistically significant decrease (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The SABAP2 data show contraction of the distribution area (Underhill & Brooks 2016).
- P1373 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9158 - 100 in TZ and <50 in KE.
- T7239 - The trend is based on data only from Kenya. According to the IWC count data, the population has increased until the late 2000s and then started decreasing very rapidly. However, each trend (1992-2015, 1999-2015, and 2006-2015) is statistically uncertain (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). National status reports from KE (Njogore, 2020) and TZ (Leguma et al., 2020) also confirm the decrease in these two main range states.
- P1367 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9163 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 308 pairs, or 920 individuals after rounding in ES. Amhaouch et al. (2020) estimated the breeding population in MA at 10 pairs based on data from 2003. However, this information is outdated. Sheldon et al. (2018) reported 143 pairs in MA from 2016. The wintering population is estimated at 1,584-2,251 birds in ES (BirdLife International, in prep.) and at 338 or 642 in MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020, Sheldon et al., 2018). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 2,241 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Hence, the population estimate is revised downward taking the maximum IWC count as the minimum estimate and the sum of the maximum wintering estimates as the maximum estimate.
- T7244 - The IWC trend analysis shows strong long term fluctuations. The trend is statistically uncertain but suggest an increasing population (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). This agrees with Sheldon et al. (2018) who reported a stable population in ES and an increasing 10-year breeding population trend from MA.
- S9165 - Revised estimate is based on numbers recorded in Kazakhstan (18,049-20,859 individuals) on moulting sites (Sheldon, 2017). This tallies well with the 16,950 individuals observed along the Caspian coast in Turkmenistan in January 2019 (Toni Eskelin, in litt). The population size is revised according to Sheldon et al. (2018).
- T7246 - The IWC population trend is uncertain but indicates a declining population in each trend period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, IWC count data is mostly available from the Eastern Mediterranean and site coverage is less consistent in the eastern part of the range. In the absence of consistent site coverage, it is difficult to ascertain if the observed decline is real or just a redistribution of the population. Although counts have decreased in AZ, IR and TR, they have increased in IL and large numbers were discovered in TM. In the short-term, large declines in the wintering populations in BG, GR and RO, but the population is considered stable in CY, AL, AZ and UA while unknown in GE and RS. The breeding population in European RU has decreased by 20-29% between 2008 and 2018 and also decreased in TR while it is considered fluctuating in AM (BirdLife International, in prep.), increasing in KZ and UZ, uncertain in West Siberia and unknown in TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). However, other experts have reported a stable population for RU (Sheldon et al., 2018) and the same source also reports stable populations in AM and SY. The long-term national trends are also assessed similarly, but it is well documented that the population has suffered large historic declines (Scott & Rose, 1996).
- P1368 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9164 - The breeding population in DZ and TN is unknown, the sum of the maximum non-breeding count was 2,585 individuals in 2014 (Sheldon et al, 2020). However, recent IWC counts are somewhat lower: 782, 1,591, 1,797 in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7245 - IWC count data indicate a steep but statistically not significant decline in the last 10 years. This period includes both rapid population growth and a steep drop in numbers. However, the numbers counted have increased strongly both over the last three generations and since 1987.
- P1468 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
- S9159 - BirdLife International (2020) estimated the breeding population size at 55,312 - 80,250 pairs, or 170,000 - 240,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI, SK. They estimated the wintering population size at 180,000 - 220,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, HR, HU, LI, LV, NO, PL. No estimates were provided for SE, LT, SK and the NL. The maximum IWC count totals was 203,783 individuals between 2014-2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) including substantial numbers from both SE and the NL. However, IWC counts only record a part of the population. Rees et al. (2019) estimate the population at 250,000 individuals accounting for 50,500 birds from SE and 28,000 from the Netherlands. In the light of the latest national estimates cited by BirdLife International, even this might underestimate the population size considering that the wintering population in the NL is estimated around 38,000-46,000 individuals (Sovon, 2018).
- T7240 - Based on BirdLife International (2020) it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -7-15% in AT, BA, BE, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI between 2009 and 2018. Data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring suggest a stable trend for the period of 2008 - 2017 (Nagy et al., 2020). The IWC trend analysis produced a slowly increasing but statistically significant short-term trend (1.0094) for the same period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The population has also increased more rapidly over the last 3 generations and over the whole period since 1973 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Information based on breeding numbers confirm such an increase (BirdLife International, in prep).
- S9160 - BirdLife International (2020) estimated the breeding population size at 19,702 - 26,762 pairs, or 59,000 - 80,000 individuals after rounding in BA, BG, GR, MD, MK, RO, RS, SW RU, TR, UA, AL. No estimates are available from ME and XK. They estimated the wintering population size at 20,000 - 65,000 individuals after rounding in BA, BG, GE, GR, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, TR, UA, XK, AL. No estimates are available from SW RU. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 41,291 individuals

(Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and this clearly represents only a part of the population. Therefore, the estimate based on the breeding numbers is adopted here.

- T7241 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by 0-4% in BA, BG, RO, RS, RU, AL between 2009 and 2018. No national breeding trend data was available from GR, MD, MK, TR and UA. The latter country supports the third largest breeding numbers in the population. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 10-20% in GR, RO, RS, AL between 2009 and 2018. However, no numeric wintering trend estimates were given for BA, BG, GE, MD, ME, MK, TR, UA and XK. The IWC trend analysis (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), suggest an increase in the last 10 years. However, the population seems to be fluctuating based on the IWC data and the long-term trend is stable.
- S9161 - The breeding population in West Siberia, KZ, TM and UZ is estimated at 4,095 - 9,335 pairs, or 12,000 - 28,000 individuals after rounding (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Clearly, there is a very large discrepancy between the estimate produced by Scott & Rose (1996) based on Krivonosov (1991) and these figures. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 30,214 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, only a small part of the region's wetlands are normally covered by the IWC counts. Even the most comprehensive surveys in the early 2000s recorded less than 50,000 individuals (Solokha, 2006). An aerial survey in early February 2020 found 47,136 individuals in the Volga delta (Rozenfeld et al., 2020). Considering that the estimate of Scott & Rose (1996) is based on nearly 230,000 birds reported from the Volga delta, it is rather unlikely that those numbers are still valid. Therefore, we have reduced the population estimate to 100,000 individuals.
- T7242 - The IWC trend analysis produced an uncertain trend (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Moreover, it is mainly based on data from the southern Caspian, which is probably most affected by range shift. The short-term trend is unknown in West Siberia, stable in TM and increasing in KZ, and the long-term trend is increasing in all countries (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- P1552 - Sometimes ascribed to islandicus.
- T6875 - Continued increase since 1995.
- S9166 - The population size is estimated based on the 7th International Swan Census (Laubek et al., 2019). BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size similarly at 130,000 - 150,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, NL, NO, PL, SE based on national reports.
- T7247 - The wintering population has increased by 62% between 2005-2015 according to the International Swan Census (Laubek et al., 2019), which represents an annual growth rate of c. 5%. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.) it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 26-35% in BY, CZ, DE, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE between 2009 and 2018 and the wintering population has increased by 46-69% in AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, NL, PL, SE in the same period. The IWC trend analysis (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) also show an increase but at a slower rate (c. 1.5%) because IWC counts do not include agricultural areas in some countries, and Whoopers increasingly occupy such areas. Therefore, the results of the International Swan Census represent the most reliable estimate for the population trend.
- S9167 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 3,700 - 14,000 individuals after rounding in BA, BG, GE, GR, MD, MK, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, AL. No estimates are available from HU, XK, RU, CY, HR, ME, SK, but numbers are usually low in these countries. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 9,004 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7248 - Based on BirdLife International (2020) it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 1-17% in BG, GR, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. The short-term IWC trend indicates a very rapid increase, which might be not realistic. Nevertheless, the annual count totals also indicate an increasing tendency (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S8476 - See Scott & Rose (1996) for details. 16,255 individuals in January 2013.
- T7249 - The IWC data is insufficient for trend analysis after 2015 based on the current site selection criteria. The trend is very uncertain because of the large fluctuations in counts (Wetlands International, 2017, Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, most data is available from IR and the wintering areas might have shifted more to the north.
- S9168 - The estimate is based on the results of the 7th International Bewick's Swan Census: 20,700 individuals (Beekman et al., 2019), but rounded to two significant digits. Regular IWC counts capture only a fraction of the whole population. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 12,662 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7250 - Although the numbers recorded during the International Bewick's Swan Census have recovered from 18,057 individuals to 20,149 individuals (Beekman et al., 2019), the population in 2015 was still 15% smaller than ten years before and represents a population decline of c. 2%. The IWC trend analysis has produced a similar growth rate for 2009-2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Overall, the population has decreased by 32% from its peak in 1995 (Beekman et al., 2019).
- S9169 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 10,944 individuals in 2017. These birds occurred mainly in TR. In 2015 and 2018, total numbers have exceeded 3000 individuals even without data from GR in 2017 and 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The total of the national wintering population estimates is 310-11,000 individuals in AM, AZ, MD, TR and UA (BirdLife International, in prep.). However, this does not include RU where 608 individuals were counted in 2018 during the IWC. Therefore, the population minimum is set based on the 2015 and 2018 IWC counts and the maximum is based on the sum of the national estimates including RU and making a small allowance for countries from the Caspian region where 123 birds were counted in KZ in 2019, 322 in TM in 2019, 9 in UZ and around 30 in IR.
- T7251 - The IWC trend analysis shows an extremely rapid (34% per year) population increase between 2009 and 2018, which is biologically impossible. This is driven by increases in GR, TR and RU (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). In the meantime, counts in IR and AZ have decreased. This may indicate that the distribution of the Caspian & Black Sea wintering population has shifted more to the west and a higher proportion of this formerly underestimated population is counted now. An alternative explanation might be that the wintering areas of part of another population has changed. Vangeluwe et al. (2016) showed that some of the GPS-tagged birds caught on the Yamal Peninsula migrated to Greece while others to the Poyang Lake in China.
- T7252 - +0,6% p.a. 1956-2010: +5.6% (Fox & Leefloor, 2018). However, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported and uncertain population trend with an increasing tendency between 2008 and 2016 representing a recovery from the population decline in the early 1990s. The long-term trend is a statistically significant increase with the same growth rate as the short-term one. As this is a more up-to-date assessment, this is adopted here.
- S9172 - Mean of the last five counts from 2012/13-2017/18. Minimum: 34,734. Maximum: 41,465.
- T7254 - Continued increase since 1993 until 2012. In 2017/18 numbers are 7% less than the numbers in 2012/13, but 27% less than at the peak in 2011/12. The long-term trend is still positive. However, the population is projected to decline by 31% in 30.9 years (i.e. 3 generations) if the current rate of decline is sustained over that period. Hence, it qualifies for listing as a population being in rapid short-term decline.
- T7255 - The census in March 2018 indicated a 7% decline from the peak in 2013, but it is still 2% higher than the previous count in 2008.
- S9174 - Mean of 5 seasons from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Minimum: 36,000 in 2019/20. Maximum: 42,600 in 2017/2018.
- T7256 - The population has decreased from the peak of 42,600 individuals in 2017/18 to 36,000 individuals in 2019/20 and returned to the population level in 2010.
- S9175 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 1,200,000 - 1,400,000 individuals after rounding based on aggregating national estimates from BE, DE, DK, NL, PL, SE. Koffijberg et al. (2020) has estimated the population size at 1,400,000 birds based on annual count figures and this figure is adopted here.
- T7257 - The trend analysis based on IWC data indicates a strong increase since 1976 and also since 1986 (the start of the last 3 generations) and moderate increase in the last 10 years. The growth rate has gradually decreased in these trend periods from 8% to 7% and then to 6% (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). These are similar to the growth rates reported by van Roomen et al. (2018) for the periods of 1976-2016 and 2008-2016, but the long term growth rate is slightly lower than reported by Koffijberg et al. (2020): 9% since 1981. The short-term growth rate is also similar to the 5% annual growth rate reported by Hornman et al. (2020) for the 12 years period before 2017/18.
- S9181 - Cuthbert & Aarvak (2017) reported 50,100 (28,100-72,600) individuals from the staging areas in Kazakhstan using proper field methodology and statistical analysis. These figures are consistent with wintering numbers. Therefore, this estimate is adopted here.
- T7698 - The short-term population trend is uncertain because of the inadequacies in population estimates (see BirdLife International 2017 for details). Although, BirdLife International maintains the decreasing trend assessment, for the short-term this is not supported by anything else 5-10% decline reported from RO. The short-term trend is stable, fluctuating or unknown in eight of the twelve European range state of the species and increasing in another two (BirdLife International 2015). RU has even reported 80-100% increase of the breeding population between 1980 and 2012.
- S9177 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 177,925 - 266,430 pairs, or 690,000-1,000,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, DK, FR, NL, NO, SE, SJ. The wintering population can be estimated at 1,000,000 - 1,100,000 individuals after rounding based on data from BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL, NO, PT, SE (BirdLife International, in prep.) and additional data from MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) and DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 629,534 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Based on the imputed IWC count totals, the population size was estimated between 709,000 and 775,000 between 2016 and 2018 (Heldbjerg et al., 2020) for the AEWA European Goose Management Platform and that figure is adopted here after rounding to two significant values.
- T7259 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.) it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 48-84% in BE, DE, DK, FR, NL, NO, SE between 2009 and 2018 and the wintering population has increased by 14-58% in BE, DE, FR, NL, PT, SE in the same period. However, data from DK and ES was not available for this trend estimate. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) estimated that the population has increased by 4% annually between 2008 and 2016. Heldbjerg et al. (2020) has also used the IWC but substituted the IWC data with national estimates for DK, and estimated an annual growth rate of -0.7% for the period of 2009-2018. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) used an IWC dataset with updated data from DE and ES and estimated the annual growth rate at 0.8%. Based on these results the short-term population trend is stable. However, the population has increased at a very high rate in the long-term: 1976-2016: 10% (van Roomen et al., 2018), 1980-2018: 8.8% (Heldbjerg et al., 2020), 1977-2018: 10.6% (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9176 - Five-year-mean for 2007-2016, rounded to two significant digits. Minimum: 58,426 individuals, maximum: 95,403.
- T7258 - Based on the data from WWT (2020), the population has decreased at a rate of 6% annually since 2010. The population size in 2019/2020 was 30% smaller than in 2010/11, which means that the population is in rapid short-term decline.

- S9178 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 18,663 - 32,489 pairs, or 68,000 - 118,000 individuals after rounding and using a special conversion factor of 3.63 (Johnson, 2020) in AT, BA, BY, CH, CZ, EE, FI, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, PL, RS, SI, SK, AL. The wintering population size is estimated at 66,000 - 160,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BA, BY, CH, CZ, HR, HU, IT, ME, PL, RS, SI, SK based on the same source. No estimates are available from TN, but numbers are small there according to the IWC data. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 136,337 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), which still represents a minimum population estimate considering the possibility of significant numbers not being counted during the IWC.
- T7260 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.) it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 25-79% in AT, BA, BY, CH, CZ, EE, FI, HU, IT, LT, LV, PL, RS, SI, SK between 2009 and 2018. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 14-54% in AT, BY, CH, CZ, HU, IT, PL, RS, SI, SK between 2009 and 2018. Based on the IWC data, the population has increased by around 4.5% annually (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) in each of the overall, the 3-generation and 10-year trend periods, which is equivalent to 53% increase between 2009 and 2018.
- S9180 - Cuthbert & Aarvak (2016) estimated c. 250,000 (177,700-320,000) individuals in Kazakhstan in the autumn of 2016. Mardonova (2020) reported 123,000-250,000 from UZ. However, it is unknown how these figures relate to the numbers estimated in KZ on autumn migration and no reports of wintering numbers from elsewhere in the region.
- T7262 - The population has decreased at the rate of 7% annually. The trend is dominated by Iran, but declines can be observed in AZ and KZ (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Rozenfeld & Mischenko (2018) provides detailed account about the longer term changes in the breeding population.
- S9179 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 3,252 - 7,804 pairs in BG, GE, GR, MD, RO, TR, UA. However, the breeding population for European RU is estimated to be an additional 8,000-12,000 pair and the majority of these belong to this population, maybe 1,500 pairs belong to the Central European and the Caspian populations. This means that the size of the breeding population can be estimated at 9,752-18,304 pairs. Multiplying this by just 3, results in an estimate of 29,256-54,912 individuals. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 18,888 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but that is clearly based on incomplete counts. Rozenfeld & Mishenko (2018) suggested an estimate of 25,000-50,000 for this population and that is adopted here as the calculation based on breeding pairs relies on two assumptions: the number of pairs to be allocated to other populations and the conversion factor from pairs to individuals.
- T7261 - RU reported a short-term population decrease of 30-49%. UA has also reported a population decrease, GR stable, MD increase, BG fluctuating without specifying its magnitude. GE, RO and TR reported unknown breeding population trend. In winter, MK reported a stable population, AL and UA decreasing, BG and MD fluctuating, GE, GR, TR and RO unknown and the long-term trend directions are similar (BirdLife International, in prep). The IWC trend analysis has also produced uncertain trends. During the 1998-2019 period the population had an overall declining tendency, but in the period of 2009-2018, partial recovery is suggested. Counts have clearly declined in RO and UA, but increased in RU (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7264 - +2.6% p.a. (Fox & Leafloor, 2018). A trend analysis based on IWC data produced slightly lower growth rates: 1% between 2009 and 2018 and 1.4% between 1980 and 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, IWC counts do not capture birds on farmland and are therefore less accurate than specialised goose assessments.
- P1800 - Johanseni was considered no longer valid in WPE4 based on Burgers et al. (1991 Ardea 79: 307–316), Sangster and Oree (1996 Dutch Birding 18: 310-316) and Heinicke (2008 Casarca 11: 53-75 and 2009 Wildfowl 59: 77–99) all questioned the validity of subspecies johanseni and Ruokonen and Aarvak (2011 Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 48: 554–562) found no support for its existence using mtDNA analysis. Besides the genetic basis, there is also strong morphological and ecological evidence that Bean Geese breeding in western Siberian taiga belong to subspecies fabalis (e.g. Burgers et al. 1991, Mooij and Zöckler 1999 Casarca 5: 103–120, Heinicke 2009). Instead a separate population of fabalis considered to winter in Central Asia and this view is adopted in the AEWA SSAP for Taiga Bean Goose. However, A. f. johanseni is still recognised by the HBW/BirdLife International, the taxonomic reference of AEWA, and other global authorities such as Clements 6th edition (version 6.9 incl. 2014 revisions), Howard and Moore 4th edition and IOC World Bird Names, version 4.04.
- S9184 - Practically disappeared as winter visitor in Kyrgyzstan, no large numbers reported since mid-2000s. However, satellite tagging shows that the bulk of the population may winter further east. 933 individuals were counted on migration in 2014 (Rozenfeld et al., 2018).
- S9182 - Heldbjerg et al. (2020) has reported 80,700 individuals for the Central Management Unit for October 2019 based on counts and an IPM. Preliminary counts for the Western Management Unit totalled at 1,377 individuals. No information is available for the Eastern Management Unit. The available estimates reported by Heldbjerg et al. (2020) are clearly much higher than the estimate provided by Heinecke et al. (2018). However, they have estimated the size of the birds wintering in northeast Germany, northwest Poland and the Netherlands) at 15,000 birds. The information available for the Western and Central Management Units is taken as the minimum estimate. The maximum estimated by adding the old estimate for the Eastern Management Unit.
- T7263 - The size of Central Management Unit has increased from less than 60,000 individuals based on October counts to around 80,000 birds (Johnson et al., 2020). The trend in the Eastern Management Units is unknown but its size is smaller than the increase in the Central Management Unit alone. Therefore, it is assumed that the overall population has increased in the short-term. However, the population has fallen from an estimated 100,000 in the mid-1990s (Heinecke et al. 2018). Therefore, it is still in long-term decline.
- S9192 - Figure calculated from an Integrated Population Model for autumn numbers using November and May counts, demographic parameters and harvest data.
- S9191 - Five-year mean of the seasons from 2015/16 to 2019/20.
- S9185 - The latest population estimate is available from 2012 (Jongejans et al., 2015). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 1,032,614 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7265 - Based on IWC data, the population was stable between 2009 and 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The population growth has gradually slowed down. 1976-2018: 3.7%, 1992-2018: 1.6%, 2009-2018: 1%. This is consistent with earlier specialist reports (Jongejans et al., 2015, Fox & Leafloor, 2018).
- S9202 - In the 2010s, high IWC count totals were obtained only in years when the winter conditions forced the population to concentrate on a few sites in BG indicating that count coverage is insufficient when birds winter further north. Based on the IWC count totals in seasons such as 2011/12, 2013/13 and 2016/17 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and additional data of 352,292 birds from 3 sites along the Black Sea coast in BG in 2015/2016 and a total of 373,00 in BG, RO and UA in Dec. 2019. (N. Petkov in litt.). Therefore, population estimate has been revised.
- T7267 - Fox & Leafloor (2018) estimated that the population has increased by 9.2% between 2003 and 2012 and also increased by 1.4% between 1988 and 2012. However, Ebbinge et al. (2018) noted that this population has declined. The IWC trend analysis suggest that the population has declined between 1992 and 2017 by 7% and nearly stabilised between 2008 and 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, this assessment is based on very large imputing. The IWC count totals suggest a different pattern. Count totals indeed showed a decreasing tendency, but increasingly high counts have also occurred again from the mid-2000s. Comparing the count totals, nevertheless, suggest that even the high counts in the 2010s are much smaller than they were in the 1980s except in 2017. This supports the idea that the population has been stable in the long-term and fluctuations are mainly related to the widespread distribution of birds according to climatic conditions combined with low counting coverage.
- S9186 - Five-year mean of IWC count totals in AT, BA, HR, CZ, SW DE, HU, IT, ME, MK, RS, SK, SI and CH. The vast majority of birds are counted in HU, RS, CZ, HR and IT. Minimum: 120,627 in 2016, maximum: 378,514 in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9187 - Based on national report from UZ (Mardonova, 2020). IWC count totals were also above 25,000 individuals in 2017 and 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). These indicate that earlier estimates were too low.
- T7268 - The IWC trend analysis produced trends indicating a biologically impossible increase because it is based on too few data and some large recent counts in UZ. Therefore, we assess the trend as unknown.
- S9188 - Latest census total as the population has increased constantly in the last 5 years.
- T7269 - Following an increase from 1983 to 1999, the population has declined until 2016 approaching the levels in 1983. Since then the population has increased by 2,587 individuals. However, both the 10-years and the 3-generations (since 1992) trends are negative.
- 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.
- S9190 - The new estimate is based on Cuthbert & Aarvak (2017).
- T6889 - Long-term trend is also reported as declining.
- 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.
- T7270 - By 2016, the population has recovered to the 1990 levels. The population has increased both in the last 10 years and also over the last 3 generations. However, it has been strongly depleted compared to the early 20th century.
- S9194 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 168,865-216,575 pairs, or 510,000-650,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE, but this does not include birds breeding in West Siberia. They estimated the wintering population size at 1,200,000-2,200,000 individuals in AL, AZ, BG, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RS, RU, SE, SI, UA, GB, FR. Considering the uncertainties and gaps in summing up the national estimates, the estimate in the AEWA ISSAP (Hearn et al. 2015) for the species has been retained until the results of the coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey of January 2016 are available.
- T7274 - There is insufficient trend data from the breeding season. Declines are reported from NO and SE (10-50%), unknown population trends from FI and RU in the short-term (BirdLife International, in prep.). Since 1980, 20-40% increase is reported from SE, 0-25% decrease from NO and 20-29% decline from European RU. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -25-22% in BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI, GB, AL between 2009 and

2018. According to the same source, the population is estimated to suffer 49-60% decline since 1980. This is consistent with the IWC trend analysis, which shows a steep decline since 1971, a moderate one since 2001 (i.e. 3 generations) and a stable trend since 2009. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 25% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, the IWC counts might be not representative for this predominantly offshore species.

- S9193 - The two Palearctic populations are separated based on their breeding grounds and their wintering areas overlap. BirdLife International (in prep.) provided the same estimate, 12,000-33,000 breeding pairs in GL and IS as in 2015 (BirdLife International 2015). However, the estimated wintering numbers in GL, IS, IE are much smaller: 92,000-210,000 individuals in GL, IE, IS, i.e. without GB with a population estimate of 13,371 birds. The GB population was reallocated to the Western Siberia/North Europe (bre) based on the available limited ringing evidence. The difference in wintering numbers is mainly because the estimate for GL was revised to 40,000 individuals from 100,000 - 1,000,000 individuals.
- T7273 - Based on the breeding trend.
- S9195 - Based on Kalyakin et al. (2020) for West Siberia and BirdLife International (in prep.) for GL, NO, European RU and SJ, the breeding population is estimated at 158,505-303,005 pairs, or 480,000-910,000 individuals after rounding. BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 24,000 individuals in IS, NO, RU. Another, 1,000,000 birds is estimated for GL, but most of those birds occur on the SW GL and belong to the E Canada, N Greenland (bre) population. Boertmann & Nielsen (2010) reported only relatively small numbers from E GL.
- T7275 - No quantitative trend information is available from GL, NO, SJ and West Siberia for the breeding season. The population is reported to be stable in NO and SJ, unknown elsewhere. The only available wintering trend is from NO, which indicates 25-50% decline between 2013 and 2018. It is qualitatively assessed as stable in IS and unknown elsewhere. As NO represents the majority of the European wintering population, the population is provisionally considered being in rapid short-term decline based on the precautionary principle.
- S9196 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 124,000-134,000 pairs, or 370,000-400,000 individuals after rounding in NO, RU, including also small numbers in the Baltic, White Sea and Franz Josef Land which belong to other populations. They estimated the wintering population size at 270,000 individuals in the same countries. Lehto et al. (2020) estimated the breeding population at 107,000-112,000 pairs, i.e. 320,000-340,000 individuals after rounding and the wintering population at 295,500-345,500 individuals. The lower estimate is largely because the estimate for NO has been reduced from 150,000 pairs in BirdLife International (2015) to only 87,000 pairs in BirdLife International (in prep.) and this reflects the recorded population decline.
- T7276 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 50% in NO. The trend is unknown in RU between 2009 and 2018 and the wintering population has decreased by 9-17% in NO during the same period. Lehto et al. (2020) reported a 29% decline during the period of 2009-2019 and 61% decline during the period of 2000-2019 for the breeding population and a stable trend for the period of 2009-2019 and a 50% decline during the 1980-2019 period for the wintering population. The IWC trend analysis is consistent with this: moderate decline since 1982 and 1986 (3 generations) and uncertain trend since 2009 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9197 - 19,000-20,000 pairs, i.e. 57,000-60,000 individuals.
- T7277 - Increased in Franz Joseph Land between 1980 and 2016. The short-term trend is unknown. In Svalbard, the population in Kongsfjord (2 000-3 500 pairs in 2000-2016) showed a 2% annual decline for the period of 2007-2016, with population lows in 2013 and 2016 (Norwegian Polar Institute, 2020). The long-term trend (1982-2016) exhibited a 0.6% annual decline, but it is unknown whether this is representative for the whole population on Svalbard.
- P2474 - The Britain, Ireland and Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands populations were merged on recommendation of the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-common-eider>
- S9200 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 176,786-295,979 pairs, or 530,000-890,000 individuals after rounding in CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 1,000,000-1,500,000 individuals in BE, CH, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, NL, PL, RU, SE, GB, FI. Lehto et al. (2020) has produced a slightly higher estimate for the breeding population: 186,982-306,168 pairs or 560,000-920,000 individuals. They also produced a similar estimate to BirdLife International for the wintering population.
- T7278 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 16-41% in CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 10-42% in CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. Importantly, no quantitative trend information is reported by DK, but the population is assessed as stable there. Analysis of the IWC data suggest a moderate decrease since 1980, a stable population since 1986 (i.e. 3 generations) and an uncertain trend since 2009. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 32% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, the trend is primarily based on data from DE and NL and the wintering populations in DK and SE are underrepresented. Van Roemen et al. (2018) reported a stable trend for former Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands population for the period 1980-2016 and an uncertain trend with a positive growth rate for the former Britain & Ireland population for the period of 2008-2016 and a stable trend for 1990-2016 and 2008-2016 periods. As both IWC-based analyses miss important countries and strong evidence was made available for the breeding population trends during the action planning process, the breeding trend is adopted. Lehto et al. (2020) also assessed the status of the population as decreasing and concluded that the trend information from breeding data is more reliable for this species than from mid-winter counts.
- P2340 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S.m. borealis, Greenland).
- S9198 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 24,000-28,000 individuals in EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, RU, SE, which is consistent with the earlier estimate in CSR7.
- T7279 - The subpopulation wintering in the Baltic has decreased by c. 30% (BirdLife International, in prep.). This is consistent with the result of the IWC trend analysis (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but that is based on data only from EE. However, numbers found during two surveys in the Barents Sea in 1994 and 2009 (Nygard et al. 1995, Aarvak et al. 2012) were similar and this segment of the population is much larger than in the Baltic.
- S9199 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 18,422-40,081 pairs, or 55,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in EE, FI, NO, SE and European RU. No estimate is available from West Siberia. They estimated the wintering population size at 220,000-410,000 individuals in BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI, GB, CZ, FI, IT. This is substantially smaller than the population size estimate adopted in the international Species Action Plan (Dagys, 2017), which was the basis of the previous population estimate. The main difference comes from smaller estimates from PL, LT, LV and EE as the result of the 2016 all-Baltic survey.
- T7280 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -22-0% in EE, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO and RU, which supports the majority of the breeding population. The wintering population has changed by -19-98% in BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IT, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, IE, LT, NO. Apparently, the wintering population has been stable in PL that supports the largest part of the wintering population and in FI, increased in DE, DK supporting also large numbers, decreased in CH, EE, IT and GB which hold smaller numbers and it was uncertain or unknown in other countries. A trend analysis based on IWC data suggest that the population has been stable overall since 1988, but this confounds a decrease until the early 2000s and a subsequent recovery. Both the 3-generations (since 1999) and the 10-year trends are increasing. However, the data has underrepresented DE and DK and the predominantly land-based IWC counts are less suitable to monitor offshore species. Nevertheless, the majority of the evidence suggest an increase at least in the short-term. Long-term trend information is not available for the majority of the wintering range states with large populations.
- S9201 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 25-35 pairs, or 75-100 individuals after rounding in GE. They estimated the wintering population size at 25-400 individuals in AZ, BG, MD, RO, TR, UA. Majority of these birds are reported from the NE Black Sea: maximum 100 from UA, 40 from BG, 66 from RO, 20 from MD. i.e. 226 in total. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 168 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), 166 of these from TR. The winter counts are clearly much higher than what could be expected based on the breeding numbers. Thus either the breeding numbers are underestimated, which is possible, or the wintering numbers also include some stragglers from the larger Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe population. It is assumed that the breeding numbers provide a more reliable estimate of the size of this population than the wintering numbers.
- T7281 - It is considered extinct in TR although some potential habitats are inaccessible (K.A. Boyla in litt. to BirdLife International). The trend in GE is unknown.
- P2372 - *Melanitta nigra* and *americana* are now generally considered as different species.
- S9203 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 22,606-35,547 pairs, or 68,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in FI, IE, IS, NO, SE, SJ, GB and European RU. However, no estimate is available from West Siberia where a large part of the range is situated. Updated wintering population size estimates are not available from most of the EU Member States. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 151,244 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), which would grossly underestimate the population. In the absence of updated information, the earlier estimate based on BirdLife International (2015) is maintained. Petersen (in litt. 2014) has argued that the population could be up to 1.2 million birds based on simultaneous counts from Germany and Denmark, but this should be first confirmed by the analysis of the results of the January 2016 Coordinated Baltic Seaduck Survey.
- T7282 - The European breeding trend is unknown in the short-term because the trend of the large RU population is unknown. However, long-term (since 1980) decline is reported from European RU, NO, IE and GB, stable trend for FI, and it has increased in SE (BirdLife International, in prep.). However, even these trends are incomplete without information from West Siberia. Wintering trend is not reported to the EU Article 12 process from the main wintering countries in the EU (BirdLife International, in prep.). A trend analysis based on IWC data suggests a stable trend both since 1980 and since 2002 (3 generations), but these stable trends mask a large increase up to the mid-1990s followed by a decline to the mid-2000s and again by an increase. However, the IWC trend is dominated by FR and the NL while the majority of the wintering population is in DK and DE. The predominantly land-based IWC counts might be not representative for the real trend of the population. However, autumn migration studies from 2004 to 2019 reported continuously increasing numbers moving into the wintering areas (Ellerma and Lindén, 2020).

- S9204 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 202,108-260,458 pairs, or 610,000-780,000 individuals after rounding in AT, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB, FR. They estimated the wintering population size at 330,000-440,000 individuals in BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, FR, IE, IS, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 198,069 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, Delany and Scott (2006) argued that wintering numbers represent a significant underestimation and breeding numbers should be used instead. They have also proposed allocating 25% of the breeding population, i.e. 45,000-57,500 pairs BirdLife International (in prep.), in European RU to this population. This results in a new population estimate of 750,000-1,500,000 individuals.
- T7283 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 13-26% in AT, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from LV, NO, PL. They also estimated that the wintering population has changed by -7-9% in BE, CH, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK. Analysis of the IWC data indicate that the population has decreased both in the last 10 years and in the last 3 generations (i.e. since 1998). However, it has increased since 1969. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 25% ($p < 0.05$) in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 28% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. HELCOM (2018) reported an increase since 1991 in the Baltic with some stabilisation in the last 5 years. However, the population has decreased mainly in the North Sea countries according to national wintering trends (BirdLife International, in prep.). This may represent a range shift (Lehikoinen et al, 2013, Tománková et al., 2013), but declines in the breeding population are also reported from the main breeding populations in FI and SE. Furthermore, wing survey data shows statistically significant decline in reproductive success (Christensen & Fox, 2014, updated indices can be found here: https://fauna.au.dk/fileadmin/fauna.au.dk/Vinger/2018_pdf_arter/Hvinand2018.pdf).
- S9205 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 25,144 individuals, but the average is more around 10,000 individuals in recent years although numbers have approached 40,000 in the late 1990s and in the 2000s (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 21,000-36,000 individuals in AL, AT, BA, GR, HR, HU, IT, ME, MK, RS, SI, SK, which represents a 10,000 birds reduction in the population estimate compared to BirdLife International (2015).
- T7284 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 29-54% in AT, IT, SI, SK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GR, HR, HU, ME, MK, RS. Analysis of the IWC data shows a statistically significant increase since the start of the counts (1967), but statistically significant decrease for the 3 generations period (since 1998) and in the last 10 years. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 18% (n.s.) in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 74% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9206 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 23,000-76,000 individuals in BG, GE, MD, RO, RU, TR, UA. However, not all wintering birds reported from RU can be assigned to this population. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 15,323 individuals. However, a record large count of over 50,000 birds were reported from SW RU in 2013 and together with counts from RO the total has slightly exceeded 60,000 birds. Considering the variable site coverage in any year in the region, the sum of the national population estimates provides possibly a better estimate.
- T7285 - No quantitative trend information is available from the majority of the range states. Decreasing trend is reported only from RO, increasing from MD, stable from BG and UA, fluctuating from RU and unknown from GE and TR (BirdLife International, in prep.). A trend analysis based on IWC data has produced uncertain results due to missing counts and a very high count in RU in 2013. Nevertheless, the population growth rate was 1.006 since 1998. A stronger growth (1.077) is indicated for the last 10 years but that is likely due to the effect of the exceptionally high count in RU (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- P2386 - WPE4: E & W Coast populations may merit separate treatment.
- S9207 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 6,946 individuals, but count coverage is insufficient. The earlier estimate is retained.
- T7286 - The population appears to be in decline since 2003 both in IR and KZ where site coverage is fairly constant and which countries represent both the southern and the northern part of the Caspian. There is insufficient data to calculate the population change over 3 generations. However based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 92% in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 83% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9208 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 6,835-11,965 pairs, or 21,000-36,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE. They estimated the wintering population size at 28,000-41,000 individuals in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB, IT. The estimates based on the breeding and wintering numbers are rather consistent with each other. The difference between the breeding and wintering counts mainly depends on the proportion of the RU population allocated to this flyway population. The wintering estimates have substantially increased for DK and SE and became smaller for the NL and DE. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 20,794 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The new estimate is based on the aggregated national wintering totals.
- T7287 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -10-8% in NO, RU, SE between 2009 and 2018, i.e. it was stable. No quantitative trend information is available from FI. It is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 21-62% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. Analysis of the IWC trend data indicate an increase since 1969, but confirms the stable trend since both 2006 (3 generations) and 2009. HELCOM has reported also a stable trend between 2011 and 2016 and an increasing trend since 1991.
- S9209 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 4,015-5,030 pairs, or 12,000-15,000 individuals after rounding in BY, RU (50%). They estimated the wintering population size at 20,000-120,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK. From this 15,000-102,000 was reported from RU, but these figures are mainly associated with the Caspian Sea because only a few thousands are reported from SW Russia in the IWC. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 9,548 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, 32,000 were counted in 2005.
- T7288 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-13% in BY, RU between 2009 and 2018. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -7-44% in BY, HU, MK, RO, RS, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, MD, ME, RU, SK, TR, UA, XK. Hence, this trend might be not representative. However, decreasing trend in the wintering season is only reported from HU and AL. Increase is reported only from MK and RS. Other countries reported fluctuating, stable or unknown trends. A trend analysis based on IWC data has also produced uncertain trends for each period. The overall trend since 2000 is close to stable, but this masks some decline up to the end of the 2000s. This has been followed by a rapid increase. However, this might be only the result of imputing for missing counts. In general count totals have been decreasing in all countries but RU and TR.
- S9210 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 15,000-100,000 individuals in AM, AZ and RU. Most of the wintering birds in RU are associated with the NW Caspian. IWC count totals between 2003 and 2009 were in the range of 825 and 5,762 individuals, typically around 1,000-2,000 birds. However, most birds are reported from IR and UZ. Only small numbers reported from RU and KZ.
- T7289 - The available IWC data is insufficient to reliably analyse over a minimum 10 year trend period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). BirdLife International (in prep) reported fluctuating trend from RU and AM, stable trend from AZ. Strong fluctuations can be also observed in the long-term IWC count totals in IR, TM, UZ and KZ due to a combination of variable weather conditions and variable counting efforts.
- P2408 - Includes UK population. Split from NW Europe population in WPE2.
- S9211 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 79,363-130,813 pairs, or 240,000-390,000 individuals after rounding in BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, LT, LV, NO, PL, RU (20%), SE, SK, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 170,000-260,000 individuals in AT, BE, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, SK, GB, HU, LI. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 146,056 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7290 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by 0-27% in BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, LT, LV, RU, SE, SK, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IE, NO, PL. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -10-16% in AT, BE, BY, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, HU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SK, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, LI, LT, LU, NO, RU. This agrees well with the results of the IWC trend analysis which also produced stable trends for each period since 1976, 2001 and 2009. HELCOM (2018) reported a statistically significant but very slow decline since 1991 from the Baltic, but also their analysis suggests some recovery in recent years.
- S9212 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 7,520-12,550 pairs, or 23,000-38,000 individuals after rounding in BY, RU (50%), UA. They estimated the wintering population size at 5,200-9,600 individuals in BG, GE, MD, RO, RU (25%), TR, UA. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 3,602 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Clearly the wintering counts do not match the allocated breeding estimates, but it is also very likely that wintering numbers are underestimated, especially in the northern Black Sea region where site coverage is limited. However, it is unlikely that the maximum estimate for the breeding numbers is realistic. Therefore, the previous estimate is maintained.
- T7291 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 12-14% in BY, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 7-27% in RO between 2009 and 2018, but no quantitative trend information is available from the other range states. The IWC trend analysis confirms the increase between 2000 and 2017.
- S9213 - The average count totals were 788 individuals. The maximum was 3,217 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). There is insufficient data to update the estimate of Scott & Rose (1996).
- P2399 - Split from NW Europe (win) population in WPE2.
- S9214 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 56,839-107,976 pairs, or 170,000-320,000 individuals after rounding in BY, CH, DE, DK, EE,

FI, FO, FR, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB and not including RU. They estimated the wintering population size at 100,000-160,000 individuals in BA, BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, HR, IE, IS, IT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SI, GB, CZ, MT. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 33,270 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).

- T7292 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -37-2% in BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, NL, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CH, FO, IS, LT, LV, NO, PL, GB. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -23-2% in BE, BY, CH, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, GB between 2009 and 2018. The IWC trend analysis shows a population increase since 1969, but classifies the population decreasing since 1999 and as stable since 2009. I.e. the population has increased up to the mid-1990s, then started decreasing and then stabilised in the mid-2000s. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 20% (n.s.) in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). HELCOM (2018) analysed the trend in the Baltic as stable since 1991.
- P2400 - Split from NW Europe (win) population in WPE2.
- S9215 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 13,080-22,610 pairs, or 39,000-68,000 individuals after rounding in RU, UA. The new estimate for RU, that is based on the new breeding bird atlas, has almost doubled compared to BirdLife International (2015). They estimated the wintering population size at 1,900-3,100 individuals in AL, BG, CY, GE, GR, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, TR, UA. This represents a substantial decrease in the estimate. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 1,426 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The last estimate based on BirdLife International (2015) is already far larger than what counts can support, but that has never been the case for this population.
- T7293 - The breeding season trend is unknown in RU but declining in the small population in UA (BirdLife International, in prep.). The IWC trend analysis suggest a “fluctuating” trend with a stable overall trend since 1970, an uncertain but negative trend over 3 generations and an increasing one in the last 10 years. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 12% (n.s.) in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations. (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9216 - The highest recent annual IWC count total was 913 individuals in 2019 and the maximum was 1,592 in 2003 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Based on regular counts around 1,000 individuals and considering the difficulties with estimating the population size of this species in the region, the minimum estimate is increased to 1,000 individuals. Counts in the range of 1,000 individuals were reported both from TM and AZ and counts in IR can also reach around 500.
- T7294 - The trend is statistically uncertain but shows a negative tendency. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 77% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9218 - EG, ET and UG reported only 8,900-10,000 individuals to the AEWA Secretariat in 2020. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 35,002 individuals mostly from ET and ZA. The highest IWC total was nearly 63,000 individuals in 2005 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but the species is widespread in its range.
- T7296 - The trend is stable since 1993 and 1997, but decreasing since 2006. It is based on data from 10 countries.
- S9217 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 3,281 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7295 - Statistically significant 10 year trend, but based on limited data.
- S9219 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 46,534-62,661 pairs, or 140,000-190,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR (90%), IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU (10%), SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 310,000-350,000 individuals in BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, FR, IE, NL, NO, GB, AT, IS. However, the sum of the national maxima may involve some double counting. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 272,469 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The sum of the minimum of the national wintering population estimates was adopted as the new population estimate. This is higher than the previous estimate despite the decreasing population. The reason for the difference is the change of methodology and using figure that represents the population more comprehensively than the IWC counts.
- T7297 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 9-19% in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, IE, LT, LV, NL, RU, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018 and the wintering population has changed by -5-10% in AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IE, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK. van Roomen et al. (2018) estimated the growth rate of the population at 1.01 for the period of 1970-2016 and 1.00 for 2008-2016 based on IWC data. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) also estimated a growth rate of 1.016 for the period of 1967-2018, 0.998 for 1991-2018 (i.e. 3 generations) and 0.992 for 2009-2018 based on IWC data with stricter site selection criteria. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 3% (n.s.) in 27 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 19% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9220 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 15,857-28,573 pairs, or 48,000-86,000 individuals after rounding in FR, AL, AT, BG, BY, ES, GE, GR, HU, IT, MD, ME, PT, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA and the wintering population size at 81,000-160,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, CY, ES, FR, GR, IT, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, TR, UA, SI, EG, MA. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 283,681 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7298 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -14-27% in AT, BY, GR, HU, IT, RS, RU, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, ES, FR, GE, MD, ME, PT, RO, SK, TR, UA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 115-152% in BG, CY, ES, FR, GR, IT, PT, RO, RS, SI, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. Based on an analysis of IWC data (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), the population has increased in each trend period since 1977, 1991 and 2009.
- S9221 - The breeding population is estimated at 3,000-5,500 pairs, or 9,000-16,000 individuals after rounding in AZ and West Siberia based on BirdLife International (in prep.) and Kalyakin et al. (2020) but no estimate is available from KZ, UZ and TM. The wintering population size at 2,100-10,000 individuals in AM, AZ by BirdLife International (in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total in the recent past was 30,370 individuals in 2013 mostly in IR. However, counts are concentrated in IR, IQ and AZ and thousands of birds might be missed. E.g. 29,870 birds were reported from the Caspian Sea region in RU in 2019. Therefore, the estimate of 30,000-50,000 individuals is still considered being valid.
- T7299 - The breeding population trend is stable in AZ and unknown in West Siberia. The wintering population has decreased by 15-25% in AM. The wintering population has statistically significantly decreased since 2003. The trend since 2008 is statistically not significant but also indicate a decline. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 83% in 27 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 49% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9223 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), the breeding population size is estimated at 13,729-22,442 pairs, or 41,000-67,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, BG, GE, GR, MD, RO, RU (50%) and UA and the wintering population size at 18,000-37,000 individuals in BG, CY, TR, UA, GR. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 38,788 individuals.
- T7301 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 2-5% in BG, GR, RO, RU, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, GE, MD, TR. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by 0-20% in CY between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GR, TR, UA. A trend analysis based on the IWC data, found that the population has increased both since 1986 and since 1995 (i.e. 3 generations). The 10-year trend is uncertain, but still indicates a growing population. However, this is dominated by data from TR where most birds are counted in mid-winter (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9224 - The breeding population size is estimated at 5,000-12,000 pairs, or 15,000-36,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, European RU (50%) and West Siberia based on BirdLife International (in prep.) and Kalyakin et al. (2020). However, no estimates are available from other breeding range states. BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 20,000-51,000 individuals in AM, AZ. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 26,140 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), mostly from IR and KZ. Cuthbert & Aarvak (2016) reported 53,000 individuals from Kazakhstan alone on autumn counts.
- T7302 - The breeding population trend is unknown. The wintering population trend is assessed qualitatively as increasing in AZ and as stable in AM (BirdLife International, in prep.). The IWC trend analysis suggests an uncertain overall trend with a declining tendency since 2003 and a statistically significant increase in the short-term (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9222 - Amhaouch et al. (2020) estimated the breeding population size at 750-1,250 pairs, or 2,200-3,800 individuals after rounding and the wintering population size at 1,600-1,600 individuals in MA. Nadjiba & Samir (2020) estimated the wintering population size at 1626 individuals in DZ. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 7,922 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) with the majority of birds reported from DZ.
- T7300 - The population has increased both since 1978 and since 1994. Since 2008, the trend is statistically uncertain but still positive.
- S9225 - The new estimate is based on comparing the IWC count totals in the period of 1993-1997 with ones in the period of 2015-2019 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and the earlier estimate is reduced proportionally.
- T7303 - van Roomen et al (2018) 1996-2017: 0.93, 2008-2017: 0.87 based on IWC data from coastal sites. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) 1992-2018: 0.97 (*), 2009-2018: 0.96 (n.s.) based on IWC data across ZA, NA and BW.
- S9226 - Aerial surveys counted 45,000 and 50,000 birds in 2007 and 2008 (Trolliet et al. 2008). Aerial surveys also recorded some 30,000 birds in Chad (Defos du Rau, in litt.). This suggest that the current estimate might need to be revised upward.
- T7304 - Uncertain trend between 1999 and 2008, but it is outdated by now. Insufficient data for proper trend analysis.
- S9228 - Only a small proportion of the estimated population is recorded during the IWC counts. Maximum count of 6,750 birds recorded in 2007 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Mafumo (2020) reported 5,497 individuals from ZA based on the local IWC scheme. Dodman (2014) maintains the estimate of Scott & Rose (1996).
- S9227 - Estimate based on Scott & Rose (1996). Dodman (2014) provides further data. IWC counts report usually only small numbers. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 2,173 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and the highest count total on record was 18,933 individuals in 2002 (Wetlands International, 2017).

- T7305 - A trend analysis based on IWC data from ET and ZM suggest an uncertain trend with a decreasing tendency (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). National report from ET (Ewnetu, 2020) also confirm the decrease there, but national reports from KE (Njogore, 2020), TZ (Leguma et al., 2020) and UG (Akankwasah et al., 2020) indicate stable or fluctuating trends.
- P2129 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S9229 - Trollet, B. In litt. 2012. Suggests that population maximum should be revised to 40,000 or even more likely to 20,000 individuals. However, the highest IWC count total was 36,829 individuals with large numbers reported from BF. 16,181 individuals were also reported in 2019 mainly from TD. These high counts suggest that the current estimate could be revised in the future.
- T7307 - IWC counts are insufficient to produce a robust trend (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Significant long-term decline based on literature info (see CSR6).
- P2130 - Split from Africa population in WPE2.
- S9230 - IWC count totals are far below the population estimate (Dodman, 2014). The highest IWC count total was 3,198 individuals in 2002 (Wetlands International, 2017).
- T7308 - A trend analysis based on IWC data indicate large decline in each trend period although it is statistically not significant. National reports from ET (Ewnetu, 2020) and UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) also indicate a decrease in the short-term and the trend is considered stable in TZ (Leguma et al., 2020).
- S9231 - Highest IWC count total was 740 individuals in 2018 mainly based on data from CI (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The estimate of Dodman (2014) is maintained.
- T7309 - A trend analysis based on IWC data from BF, CI and SN suggests that the population has increased until the end of the 2000s and started rapidly declining after that. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 24% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 30% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S8618 - Generally only local in Eastern Africa, rare in South Africa, with the only high records from floodplain systems in Botswana and Zambia.
- T7310 - A trend analysis based on IWC data from BW, KE, NA, ZA, ET, MW and ZA suggests a fluctuating population with a statistically significant stable trend between 2001 and 2018. Since 2008 (3 generations), the population trend is uncertain with a positive tendency (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). National governments reported stable trends from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and decreasing ones from ET (Ewnetu, 2020) and UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020).
- S9116 - 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.
- T7697 - 1988-2015: 0.9878 (moderate decline), 2004-2015: 0.8825 (strong decline), 2006-2015: 0.8875 (strong decline).
- S9232 - Based on information from BirdLife International (in prep.) for ES and IT and the national report to AEWMA from MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), the size of the breeding population is estimated at 148-278 pairs, or 440-830 individuals after rounding in ES, IT, MA. However, the wintering population size is estimated at 3,000-3,400 individuals in ES, DZ, MA based on the sources mentioned above and Nadjiba & Samir (2020). However, these sources are likely to underestimate the current population size, as the IWC count totals DZ, ML, MO, ES, LY, MR, SN and TN have reached 7,435 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7311 - The IWC based population trends are uncertain for each trend period. Apparently, the population has grown until the mid-2000s, but declined rapidly since 2007 (in 3 generations) on the sites selected for the trend analysis. However, this contradicts the count totals, which indicate some redistribution especially between DZ and TN, while the trends are still dominated by TN (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Therefore, the trend is not considered as reliable for this species and we assess the trend based on the count totals. The increasing tendency in the count totals suggests that the population is still increasing. ES reported stable trend for 2007-2018 but 40% decline since 1980 in the breeding population. IT reported increases of 130% since 2007 and 400-600% since 2000 (BirdLife International, in prep). MA reported increasing wintering trend for the period of 2006-2010 (Amhaouch et al., 2020).
- S9233 - The breeding populations in AZ and AM are estimated at 308-1021 pairs (BirdLife International, in prep), in KZ, UZ and TM at 56-107 pairs or 1,100-3,400 individuals after rounding (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The current population estimate is based on an annual IWC count total of 41,486 individuals in 2010 mostly from IQ (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7312 - The breeding population is assessed as stable in AZ, decreasing in AM (BirdLife International, in prep.), decreasing in UZ and TM and unknown in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The wintering population has decreased IR since the 1970s (Wetlands International, 2017) but the population is apparently increasing since 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Although it is still far below the levels in the 1970s. The short-term trend assessment is based on the increase reported from IQ and IR despite the decreasing numbers from other countries that reported smaller breeding populations.
- S9234 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 11,358-13,383 pairs, or 34,000-40,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, BA, RS, SI, SK. The wintering population size at 50,000-80,000 individuals in BA, CH, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, NL, PT, AT, CZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and in DZ, MA (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020, Amhaouch et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 54,311 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7313 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 9-45% in AT, BA, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, NL, RS, SI, SK between 2009 and 2018 and the wintering population has increased by 132-177% in AT, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT, MA during the same period. Analysis of IWC data also shows increasing tendency for each trend period from 1990, 1999 and 2009 to 2018, but none of the trends are statistically significant (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9235 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 20,537-29,019 pairs, or 62,000-87,000 individuals after rounding in CY, GE, GR, MK, RO, RU, TR, UA and the wintering population size at 18,000-130,000 individuals in AL, AM, BG, CY, GR, MK, RO, RS, TR, UA. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 97,411 individuals in 2014. The vast majority of birds are normally counted in TR (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The highest ever IWC count total was 127,219 individuals in 2005 with large counts from RU (Wetlands International, 2017).
- T7314 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 18-26% in CY, GR, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from MK, where it is assumed to be stable and from GE, RO and TR where the trend is unknown. The breeding trend is determined by RU where the vast majority of the breeding population occurs. In the long-term, the breeding population has increased in RU. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 17-50% in AM, CY, MK, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GR, RS, TR, UA. The IWC trend analysis has produced statistically uncertain trends for each trend period from 1992, 1998 and 2008 to 2017. However, the growth rates confirm the pattern for RU: 1.059, 1.0675 and 0.9171 respectively. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 81% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9236 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size in AZ at 1,000-5,000 pairs. Probably a large part of the 20,000-25,000 pairs in RU also belongs to this flyway. They estimated the wintering population at 100,000-500,000 individuals in AZ. The highest IWC annual count totals were 330,409 in 2004 and 314,487 in 2003 (Wetlands International, 2017). In recent years, the count totals are usually around 50,000 birds since counting efforts diminished in AZ (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, 130,765 birds were reported in 2019 of which 130,331 from RU (Wetlands International, unpublished IWC data).
- T7315 - Although BirdLife International (in prep.) has qualitatively assessed the trend of the wintering population in AZ as increasing, the IWC data does not support this. Count totals have continuously declined in AZ since 2000 as they did also in TM, UZ and KG. They have only increased in RU. The population trend is uncertain but it suggests a strong decline. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 62% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2004 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The trend in the IWC counts is also consistent with the trend in the RU breeding population (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- S9237 - TZ reported an estimate of 5,000-10,000 individuals (Leguma et al, 2020), ZA provided a minimum estimate of 2,755 individuals based on IWC counts (Mafumo, 2020) and ET reported 57 individuals (Ewnetu, 2020). IWC count totals are only a few thousands. The highest count, 7,727 individuals, was reported in 2000 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The estimate is based on Scott & Rose (1996) and confirmed by Dodman (2014).
- T7316 - The population is assessed as stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and decreasing in ET (Ewnetu, 2020). The trend analysis based on IWC data produced statistically uncertain trends showing fluctuations. The population might have decreased since 2001, but increased since 2008 and was nearly stable since 2009. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 6% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Carboneras et al. (2020) also noted long-term declines in KE and UG and attributed declines to transformation of habitat to agricultural land and possibly also to hunting.
- S9238 - This wintering population overlaps broadly with other populations on their breeding ground (Scott and Rose, 1996). BirdLife International (in prep) estimated the wintering population size at 220,000-270,000 individuals in BE, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, LU, NL, PL, SE, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 147,615 individuals and imputed totals closely match count totals in recent years indicating regular site coverage (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Therefore, the population estimate is adjusted according to the IWC totals.
- T7317 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 27-32% in BE, BY, CZ, DE, EE, FR, IE, LU, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK. These declines in breeding numbers are also confirmed by Fox et al. (2016). The trend analysis based on IWC data produced statistically significant declines for each of the trend periods from 1967, 2001 (3 generations) and 2009 to 2018. The population increased steeply until the 1990s, but decreased after that and now even the overall trend is negative. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 47% (p < 0.05) in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 35% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9239 - The wintering population size is estimated at 340,000-540,000 individuals based on national population estimates from AL, AT, BA, BG, CH, CY, DE, ES, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on BirdLife International (in prep) and on DZ, EG, MA (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020, Amhaouch et al., 2020, Hamada &

Mossad, 2020). The sum of the national maxima may represent some double counting due to distribution changing according to weather conditions. Therefore, it is not used in establishing the population size. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 443,152 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, there is still a significant proportion of missing counts in this population although the overall site coverage is good. Therefore, the revised population estimate is based on the five-year-mean of the imputed totals.

- T7318 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -24-1% in AT, CH, CY, DE, ES, IT, PT, RO, SI, SK, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG. According to the trend analysis based on IWC data, the population has decreased during the period of 1986-2018, it was stable in the period of 2001-2018 (i.e. in 3 generations) and increased slightly in the period of 2009-2018. This means that some recovery has started but the population is still well below the population levels at the start of the overall trend period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9240 - The current estimate is based on Solokha (2006). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 68,267 individuals based on counts mainly from IR (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, BirdLife International (in prep.) has reported 100,000-300,000 birds from AZ alone and further 3,000-5,000 from AM. Hence, a lot of birds are probably missed in recent years. Especially high numbers might be missed in TM that used to support large numbers.
- T7319 - The trend analysis based on IWC data reported uncertain trends with strong decreasing tendency both for 2000-2017 and 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 31% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 68% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Decrease has been reported also from AZ and AM (BirdLife International, in prep.). Decreasing trends were also reported from West Siberia (Mischenko et al. (2020).
- S9241 - Previous population estimate was calculated erroneously. Population size has to be estimated based on the breeding numbers as there is a partial overlap in the wintering season. 89-125 pairs, or 270-380 individuals after rounding are reported from ES, PT (BirdLife International, in prep) and from MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). However, Dodman (2014) reported 80 pairs from TN and 750-800 pairs in total from DZ. This results in 919-3,015 pairs, i.e. 2,800-3,000 individuals after rounding. 1,000-1,100 individuals are reported to winter in ES and MA by the same sources. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 1,913 individuals in the countries where there is no overlap with the Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa population (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7320 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated that the breeding population has increased by 8-86% in ES, the trend is unknown in PT (BirdLife International, in prep.). The trend analysis based on IWC data shows a strong increase from the mid-2000s (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9242 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 7,999-20,421 pairs, or 24,000-61,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, BA, BG, BY, CY, CZ, DE, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA.
- T7321 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 3-17% in AM, BA, BY, CY, GR, HR, PL, RS, RU, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, BG, CZ, DE, GE, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, RO, SK, TR, UA. The numeric decrease is driven by 30-50% decline in HR, one of the strongholds of the population. However, the breeding population trend is not known in AT, BY, DE, GE, IT, RO, RU and TR and the trend is stable or fluctuating in all other countries that assessed the trend only qualitatively. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 8-83% in CH, CZ, DE, FR, IT, RO, RS, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. However, this is restricted to the European part of the range where only the minority of the population winters. A trend analysis based on IWC data also indicates increasing trends in wintering numbers since 1986 and 2002 but a stable one since 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). This dataset includes also countries from North Africa (DZ, LY, TN), the East Mediterranean (IL and JO) and the Sahel (TD). Data from ML is not suitable for trend analysis. However, Trollet (in litt. 2012, see CSR5) reported an increasing trend in the Sahel.
- S9243 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 4,203 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7322 - The population trend is uncertain and it is based on sporadic data (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). BirdLife International (2020) also notes that evidence of declines in the Asian populations is sparse and sometimes contradictory. The breeding population is stable in AZ and increasing in AM (BirdLife International, in prep).
- S9244 - BirdLife International (in prep) estimated the wintering population size at 960,000-1,100,000 individuals in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, IS, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB. The maximum estimate probably contains some double counting as the maximum concentration of birds can shift according to the weather conditions. The lower value is within the range of the current population estimates. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 625,687 individuals and the five-year-mean of the imputed totals for the monitoring sites was 661,459 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7323 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -13-2% in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IS, NO, but numbers are relatively small there. The trend analysis based on IWC data resulted in statistically uncertain trends but the growth rate for the period of 1969-2018 was 1.00, for the 3 generations period, i.e. 2000-2018: 0.97 and for the period of 2009-2018: 0.96. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 34% (n.s.) in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 48% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). HELCOM (2018) produced a stable trend for the Baltic subpopulation for the period of 1991-2016. Lehtikoinen et al. (2013) suggested that redistribution of wintering birds may create the perception of population decline if part of the population is not monitored. Christensen & Fox (2014) have also argued that the decline of first-year birds in Danish wing samples was statistically not significant. However, based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has also decreased by 1-23% in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018 suggesting that the observed decline in wintering numbers is likely correct. However, the magnitude of decline is just about around the threshold of -10%.
- S9245 - The size of the wintering population is estimated at 170,000-300,000 individuals in AL, AT, BA, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2015–2019 was 488,295 individuals. The five-year-mean of imputed totals was 312,646 birds.
- T7324 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 6-13% in AT, CH, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FR, MK, PT, RO, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, RS, SK, TR, UA, RU, DZ, EG, MA. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports stable trends from 1967, 2000 (3 generations) and 2009 to 2018. However, these stable trends mask that the population has increased up to 1990, then declined in the 1990s and stabilised at a lower level from 2000 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9246 - BirdLife International (in prep) reported estimates of 50,000-300,000 from AZ and 1,000-2,000 from AM. However, the highest ever figure reported to the IWC from AZ was 164,783 in 2004 during the comprehensive surveys in the Caspian and Caucasus regions (Solokha, 2006). Ewnetu (2020) reported only 56 birds from ET. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 57,777 individuals for the entire flyway population in 2017. However, IWC counts ceased in AZ in recent years (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Considering the uncertainties, the figures derived from Solokha (2006) are retained.
- T7325 - BirdLife International (in prep.) has reported decreasing trends from AM and AZ. Ewnetu (2020) has also reported a decrease from ET. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends both from 2000 and from 2009 to 2017 with a strong decreasing tendency. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 76% in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 78% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9247 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 48,225-84,782 pairs, or 140,000-250,000 individuals after rounding in DE, EE, FI, IS, NO, RU, SE. They estimated the wintering population size at 130,000-280,000 individuals in BA, BE, CH, DE, DK, EE, FO, FR, HR, IE, IS, IT, NL, NO, PL, SE, SI, GB, AT, CZ, FI, HU, LT. Marchowski et al. (2020) have estimated the population size between 2015 and 2018 at only 192,300. However, we consider this to be an underestimation originating mainly from much lower estimates for DE and NL than we could obtain from the data in the IWC database. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 275,159 individuals in 2017 and the five-year-mean of the imputed count totals was 236,216 birds (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7326 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 17-70% (equivalent to 27-92% in 3 generations) in EE, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, IS, NO, RU, i.e. from the majority of the breeding population. It has decreased by 7-27% in EE, FI, NO, RU, SE between 1980 and 2018. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 15-85% in AT, CH, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, SE, SI, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, DK, FO, HU, IS, LT, NO. It has changed by -10-51% in AT, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, IT, NL, SE, SI, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, FI, FO, HU, IE, IS, LT, NO, PL. Based on mid-winter count data, Marchowski et al. (2020) reported that the population has declined at the rate of 0.9811 between 1988-2018. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports increasing trends from 1976 (1.0147), 2004 (3 generations; 1.04365) and 2009 (1.0626) to 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Apparently, this contradicts the result of Marchowski et al. (2020). However, the difference arise mainly due to looking at different time periods of a fluctuating population. When the trend was analysed for the same period, the annual growth rate was 0.9898 also for Nagy & Langendoen (2020). HELCOM (2018) reported a stable trend from 1991 to 2016 from the Baltic subpopulation with a similar fluctuating pattern as shown by Nagy & Langendoen (2020). As no trend information is available from the majority of the breeding population, the trend for the wintering season is used.
- S9248 - BirdLife International (in prep) estimated the wintering population size at 13,000-35,000 individuals in AM, AZ, BG, GE, MD, RO, RS, TR, GR, UA, which does not include the eastern and southern Caspian part of the wintering range. IWC count totals were low in recent years. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 2,265 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). In the absence of sufficient information, the estimate of Scott & Rose (1996) is maintained.
- T7327 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 18-42% in RO between 2009 and 2018. However, RO is on the south-eastern edge of the wintering range. Fluctuating populations were reported from BG, MD, RS, uncertain trends from AZ and UA. Trends are unknown in AM, GE, GR and TR. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports stable trends from 1998, 2003 (3 generations) and 2008 to 2017, but with a strong negative tendency in each. Based on

the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 99% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 92% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).

- S9250 - The highest annual count total was 27,277 individuals from SD and KE in 2010. Around 15,000 was reported from EG in the late 2000s (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Akankwasah, et al. (2020) reported 0-83 from UG (diminished from 2,500 according to the IWC data), Njogore (2020) 235-350 from KE (diminished from 6,000 in the 1980s according to the IWC data), Ewnetu (2020) 1,216 from ET (apparently the same historical figures according to the IWC data), Leguma et al. (2020) maximum 4,000 in TZ. 200 – 2,000 in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.). IR used to support some 4,000-6,000 birds in the 1990s, but only a few hundred recently. These figures add up to less than 60,000 birds. However, no recent data is available from suitable areas like the Sudd in SS.
- T7329 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports statistically significant decrease between 1994 and 2017. The 3-generation trend is uncertain but shows a steep decrease. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 79% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 78% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. The trend is based on 8 countries but does not include countries such as EG, SD and SS that are supposed to be the core wintering areas. Hence, the rate of decline might be not representative. However, the decline occurs not only on the southern edge of the wintering range but also in the Asian part of the wintering range (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Reported national trends are uncertain in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep) and TZ (Leguma et al., 2020), decreasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020).
- S9249 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 340,817-459,095 pairs, or 1,000,000-1,400,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK. The estimate of BirdLife International matches well with aerial surveys in the Sahel in the mid-2000s that reported 1,440,000 birds both in 2006 and 2007. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 179,586 individuals coming from land-based surveys and dominated by counts from the Senegal River Delta (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The estimate from CSR6 is retained. See further explanations there.
- T7328 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 1-4% in AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CY, CZ, DE, EE, GR, HU, IT, LT, NL, PL, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, CH, DK, ES, FI, FR, GE, HR, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, RO, TR, UA, XK. It has decreased by 1-14% in AT, BE, BG, BY, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, GR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, RU, SE, SK, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, CH, ES, GE, HR, LU, MD, ME, MK, NO, RO, SI, TR, UA, XK. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 1994, 2008 (3 generations) and 2009 to 2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 72% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9118 - Maximum of 1,000 applied for WPE5; minimum here increased from 1 to 100 (e.g. 45 in northern Nigeria in 2012).
- T7171 - Past declining trend is quite well established (Dodman 2014), 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.
- S9251 - Relatively small numbers are reported from the IWC counts. The highest IWC count totals was 3,896 individuals in 2005 when a major count has taken place in TZ. Normally, the highest counts are from KE. Usually around 500 individuals, occasionally reaching 2,000. Nearly 400 individuals were reported from MW in 2001. Around 300 birds were counted in SD in the early 2000s. Numbers declined from more than 600 to less than 200 in ET. Less than hundreds are reported from BI, RW and UG (Wetlands International, 2017). Leguma et al. (2020) estimated the numbers in TZ at 20,000-25,000. Akankwasah, et al. (2020) reported only 3-54 individuals from UG. Considering the coverage of the IWC counts, the estimate based of Dodman (2002) retained.
- T7330 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 1996 and 2007 (3 generations) to 2018 based on data mainly from KE and less from ET and UG. There is a suggestion of an overall increase followed by a rapid decline in the last 3 generations. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 71% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). This agrees with the assessment of Akankwasah, et al. (2020) for UG. However, Leguma et al. (2020) assessed the short-term trend in TZ as stable and the long-term trend (1991-2018) as increasing. Local declines are also reported from MW (Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett, 2006) and this agrees with the IWC count totals for that country.
- P2291 - Split from S/E Africa population in WPE2.
- S9252 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 2,187 individuals in 2015. This is a much smaller number than the peak of 5,008 individuals was in 2002. Numbers are usually highest in BW and ZM (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Mafumo (2020) reported only 705 pairs (?) from ZA in 2018. The estimate by Scott & Rose (1996) and supported by Dodman (2002) retained, but may require revision in the light of the population decline.
- T7331 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 2001 and 2007 (3 generations) to 2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 48% (n.s.) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 56% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9253 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 70,000-93,000 individuals in BE, CH, DE, FR (75%), IE, NL, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 76,130 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7332 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 14-47% in BE, CH, DE, FR, IE, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends from 1967 (1.0346), 2003 (3 generations, 1.0385) and 2009 to 2018 (1.103) based on IWC data. Also based an earlier version of the IWC dataset, van Roomen et al. reported also increasing trends: 1.02 (1976-2016) and 1.09 (2008-2016). Christensen & Fox (2014) showed a statistically significant decline in the proportion of first-year birds in Danish wing samples which tendency seems to continue (Christensen, 2020).
- S9254 - The wintering population size is estimated at 260,000-410,000 individuals in AL, AM, BA, BG, CY, ES, FR, GR, HR, IT, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, AT, CZ, MD (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). However, this total does not include birds wintering in other North African countries or in the Sahel. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 533,281 individuals in 2014, but counts were only partially updated for ES. Considering that the population increase has slowed down, the estimate CSR6 is retained.
- T7333 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 5-34% in AM, AT, BG, CY, CZ, ES, FR, GR, IT, PT, RO, SI, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018 but this represents only the northern part of the wintering range. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports increasing trends from 1988, 2002 (3 generations) and 2008 to 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Analysing only the coastal areas from PT to SN, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1990-2016 and uncertain trend for 2008-2016, but the growth rates were similar to the flyway trend.
- S9255 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 85,642 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but a lot of areas are not covered by regular IWC counts. The estimate established in CSR6 is retained (see justification there).
- T7334 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 1994, 2002 (3 generations) and 2008 to 2017. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 72% ($p < 0.05$) in 15 years, i.e. in 3 generations. (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9256 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 40,136-53,214 pairs, or 120,000-160,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE (60%), DK, EE, FI, FR (51%), IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 140,000-180,000 individuals in BE, DE (60%), FR (50%), IE, IS, LU, NL, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 121,586 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, it is unlikely that all the birds are counted in the IWC. On the other hand, the sum of the maximum national wintering estimates involves some double counting. Therefore, the sum of the minimum wintering national estimates is adopted as the new population estimate.
- T7335 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 45-60% in BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, IS, NO, but these are relatively small populations. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 23-45% in BE, DE, FR, IE, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IS, LU, but these populations are small. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports increasing trends from 1969 and 2008 (3 generations) to 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9257 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 41,880-76,917 pairs, or 130,000-230,000 individuals after rounding in DE (40%), FR (49%), AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, ES, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, MK, PT, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK. The wintering population size is estimated at 71,000-120,000 individuals in AL, AT, BA, BG, CH, CY, DE (40%), ES, FR (49%), GE, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, XK, CZ, GR (BirdLife International, in prep), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but no estimates are reported from TN, LY and RU. However, wintering numbers are usually low in these countries. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 88,563 individuals in 2015 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, site coverage was somewhat inconsistent. The five-year-mean of the imputed values on the monitoring sites (sites counted at least five times with one count after 2008) is 97,647 and the site-level five-year mean is 107,378 individuals. Therefore, the breeding estimates are considered to be a better representation of the population size than the wintering numbers although the RU population is estimated with a very wide margin.
- T7336 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 13-25% in AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, ES, GR, HR, IT, RS, RU, SI, SK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, GE, HU, MD, MK, PT, RO, TR, UA, XK. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 59-92% in AT, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IT, PT, RO, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. Amhaouch et al. (2020) reported a 268% increase between 2006 and 2010 in MA. A trend analysis based on IWC data reports an increasing trend between 1970 and 2018 and stable trends from 2008 to 2018 (3 generations; Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9542 - The current estimate of 130,000 individuals (Perennou, et al. 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). The site-level five-year mean was 124,260 individuals.

- T7337 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 2003 and 2007 (3 generations) to 2018. However, the trend for 2008-2017 is an increase (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). BirdLife International (in prep) reports increase in wintering numbers in AZ and decrease in AM. However, the population might have decreased in the second half of the 20th century, see Scott and Rose (1996) and Wetlands International (2017).
- S9258 - The breeding ranges of this population and the W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean populations overlap to a large extent. Therefore, the breeding estimates cannot be used to estimate the population size. BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 1,600,000-1,800,000 individuals in BE, DE, DK, FR (77%), IE, IS, NL, NO, GB, PL, SE. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,376,236 individuals in 2017. As not all sites fulfil the criteria of monitoring sites, the five-year-mean of the imputed IWC count totals is somewhat lower, almost 127,000 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, the site-level five-year mean is also close to this value: 1.351,125 individuals. The maximum population estimate is updated to the new sum of the minimum of the national wintering estimates from BirdLife International to account for birds that are not in the IWC site network.
- T7338 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by -26-0% in BE, DE, FR (77%), IE, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, IS, NO. has increased by 38-99% in BE, DE, FR, IE, NL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, IS, NO, PL, van Rooijen et al. (2018) reported an increasing trend (1.02) for the period of 1976-2016 and a stable trend (0.99) for the period of 2008-2016 based on IWC data. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) used an updated dataset and reported a similar overall trend (1.0242) for the period of 1967-2018, a statistically significant decrease (0.9886) between 2006 and 2018 (i.e. in 3 generations) and a stable (0.9961) trend for 2009-2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 17% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Hence, the population has not fully recovered yet. Fox et al. (2016) showed that the IWC count results can be explained by changes in the proportion of first-year birds in Danish wing samples. Christensen (2020) shows that the negative trend in this demographic parameter has continued although some better years occurred in the early 2010s.
- S9259 - The wintering population size is estimated at 280,000-520,000 individuals in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CY, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, CZ, SK based on BirdLife International (in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). No national reports are available from RU, TN and LY. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 395,738 individuals. The five-year-mean of the imputed totals from the monitoring sites is 421,635 individuals, but this represents only the sites that meet the site selection criteria. The site-level five-year mean is 533,081 individuals, but there are also other areas that were never counted.
- T7339 - The wintering population is estimated to have increased by 1-14% in AT, BY, CH, CY, CZ, FR (23%), GR, IT, PT, RO, SI, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, ES, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, RS, SK, TR, UA, DZ, EG. Trend data is also not available from TN. However, TN, DZ, ES and TR are known to support important proportion of the population. Thus, the trend based on national trends reported by range states is considered to be incomplete. A trend analysis based on IWC data from 32 countries reports stable (0.9913) trend for the period of 1983-2018, uncertain trends for the periods of 2006-2018 (3 generations; 0.9925) and 2009-2018 (1.0037). However, the overall stable trend masks a slow but substantial decrease since 1983. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 12% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations and it has decreased by 35% since 1983 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- S9543 - Perennou et al. (1994) estimated the size of this population at 250,000 individuals 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 in 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 unpubl. IWC data, 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 mention 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. This estimate is also consistent with the sum of the site-level five-year means that is 170,991 individuals.
- T7340 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports uncertain trends from 2003, 2005 (3 generations) and 2008 to 2018 based on data from 9 countries. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 46% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations despite some recovery since 2008 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The count totals have diminished from 229,541 in 1991 to 67,097 in 2017 although counts are not available from AZ since 2014 where numbers were between 60,000 and 70,000 individuals. Perennou et al. (1994) reports decrease even from the 1970s.
- 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.
- T7341 - A trend analysis based on IWC data reports stable trends from 1994 and 2000 to 2009. Data after 2009 is insufficient for trend analysis.
- S9260 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 1,508,425-2,355,301 pairs, or 4,500,000-7,100,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, IE, IS, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 2,900,000-3,300,000 individuals in BE, BY, DE (95%), DK, EE, FI, FO, FR (80%), IE, IS, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,532,281 individuals in 2015. The five-year-mean of imputed totals from the monitoring sites was 1,694,849 in 2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, IWC counts and national totals underestimate the population size if the uncounted elements of the population are not accounted for. Therefore, the breeding population estimate is used. The population estimate is revised upwards despite the slightly declining population trend.
- T7342 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-3% in BE, DE, DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, IS, NO. Decreases in national breeding populations are reported from BE, DK, LT, NL and smaller ones from DE and GB. Increase is only reported from PL. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 6-17% in BE, BY, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, FO, IS, LT, NO. Based on IWC data, van Rooijen et al. (2018) estimated that population was stable (1.00) between 1976 and 2016 and was also stable (0.99) between 2008 and 2016. HELCOM (2018) has reported a slightly increasing (1.0045) population for the Baltic. Based on updated IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported statistically significant but small decrease (0.996) between 1972 and 2018, for 2004-2018 (3 generations; 0.9934) and in the last 10 years, i.e. 2009-2018 (0.9867). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 8% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 17% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. Declines occurred primarily in IE, GB, BE, NL, DE and PL. Based on data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported a decrease (0.9972) for the period of 1984-2017, stable (0.9978) 2004-2017 and decrease (0.9879). Christensen (2020) reported an increase in reproductive success from 2008 in wing samples collected by Danish hunters, but countries with declining population trends are situated south from DK. Hence, this data is not representative for the whole population. Nevertheless, the rate of decline is slower than the required threshold to classify the population being in long-term decline or in rapid short-term decline.
- S9261 - The breeding population size is estimated at 559,789-936,590 pairs, or 1,700,000-2,800,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BY, CH, CZ, ES, FR (20%), HR, HU, IT, PT, SI, SK, MT (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The wintering population size is estimated at 970,000-1,300,000 individuals in AT, BA, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, MT, PT, SI, SK (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but no reports from TN (c. 5000 based on IWC data) and LY. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,019,434 individuals in 2017. The five-year-mean of the imputed totals on the monitoring sites was 993,779 individuals and the site-level five-year mean is 1,397,386 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The new estimate is 1,000,000 – 1,100,000 based on the IWC count totals and making an allowance for uncounted birds.
- T7343 - It is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -4-14% (i.e. -7-21% in 3 generations) in AT, BY, CH, CZ, ES, FR, IT, SK between 2009 and 2018 based on BirdLife International (in prep.). No quantitative trend information is available from HR, HU, MT, PT, SI, MA. It is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 4-17% (i.e. by 8-28% in 3 generations) in AT, CH, CZ, DE, FR, IT, MT, PT, SI (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, ES, HR, SK, DZ. From these, ES and DZ support particularly large numbers. Based on IWC counts, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported that the population has increased (1.0069) between 1990 and 2018, but decreased (0.9848) between 2004 and 2018 (i.e. in 3 generations) and between 2009 and 2018 (0.9793). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 28% ($p < 0.05$) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 25% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. Breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme produced similar results: 1.0259 for the period of 1989-2017, 1.002 for the period of 2004-2017 and 0.9908 for the period of 2008-2017.
- S9262 - The wintering population size is estimated at 380,000-830,000 individuals in AL, AM, BG, CY, GE, GR, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, TR, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020) but not including RU (>700,000 birds in recent years according to the IWC counts), IL, JO, LB, SY. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 909,139 individuals. The five-year-mean of the imputed totals on monitoring sites was 887,242 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, count coverage is not very high in certain countries and the IWC underestimates numbers. The sum of the site-level five-year means is 1,593,687 individuals.
- T7344 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -3-1% in BG, GR, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. However, these countries represent only a relatively small proportion of the population. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend between 1998 and 2018. The trends between 2004 and 2018 (in 3 generations) and between 2009 and 2018 were uncertain but also indicated a stable population.

- S9263 - 811,065 individuals were still reported from January 2004, but much lower numbers afterwards (Solokha, 2006). 150,000 individuals reported from UZ (Mardonova, 2020). It is possible that range shift would be undetected in the less intensively monitored Central Asian Republics. Therefore the earlier estimate of Perennou et al (1994) is retained. This is also supported by the site-level five-year mean which is 763,154 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7685 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 2003-2017 (0.9382) and uncertain trend with a positive tendency for 2008-2017 (1.0151). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 59% in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- P2169 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, E Africa to Western Africa.
- S8684 - 4355 counted in January 2005 in Kenya & Tanzania.
- T7345 - Based on IWC data from ET and KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 1992-2017 and 1999-2017 (i.e. in 3 generations). The short-term trend (2008-2017) is uncertain but suggests also a stable or slightly increasing tendency. However, this does not include data from TZ, but Leguma et al. (2020) reported a stable population trend also from TZ.
- P2170 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, E Africa to Western Africa.
- S9544 - The only recent observation was 6 individuals from TD in 2017 (Defos du Rau, in litt.). Estimate of Baker (2003) retained.
- S9076 - 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.
- T7346 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing overall trend (1992-2018), a stable trend in 3 generations (2000-2018) and an uncertain one with a negative tendency between 2009-2018. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 61% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- 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.
- T7348 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1997-2017 (1.0165), uncertain trend for 2005-2017 (1.0675) and for 2008-2017 (0.9613). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 38% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, national trends are reported to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and KE (Njogore, 2020) and increasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) and from ET (Ewnetu, 2020). Therefore, the short-term population status is assessed as stable.
- 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.
- T7347 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain but negative trends for each trend period. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 13% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 29% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- T7349 - Significant long-term decline is assumed based Scott & Rose (1996) and Kear (2005). IWC count totals have decreased from c. 800 to c. 250 in 2004 and 2014. A trend analysis based on IWC data from a small number of sites produced uncertain trends (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and possibly the sample size is insufficient to draw any conclusions from the results.
- S9264 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 73,000-96,000 individuals in BE, BY, CH, DE, DK, FR, IE, IS, NL, GB, CZ, PL, SE. The maximum estimate probably contains some double counting as the maximum concentration of birds shifts according to the weather conditions. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 82,201 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The sum of the site-level five-year mean is 69,825 individuals.
- T7350 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -14-16% in BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, IE, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, FR, IS, PL although DK and FR both support significant wintering numbers. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported an increasing population between 1976 and 2016 (1.01) and a stable trend (1.01) between 2008 and 2016. HELCOM (2018) has reported a stable trend (0.9963) for the subpopulation wintering in the Baltic. Based on updated IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for various trend periods: 1967-2018: 1.0106, 1999-2018 (i.e. 3 generations): 1.006, 2009-2018: 1.031. Christensen & Fox (2014) reported significant decline in the reproductive success of Pintail based on wing samples collected from hunters in DK. According to the results of Christensen (2020), the negative trend in proportion of first-year birds has continued.
- S9265 - The wintering population size is estimated at 83,000-200,000 individuals in AL, AM, BA, BG, CY, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, IT, ME, PT, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, AT, MD (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). However, this does not include countries from the Sahel. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 243,998 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, no count data for this species has been submitted to the IWC database from TD after 2008 representing some 300,000 birds and from ML representing another 50,000 birds. Therefore, the estimate from CSR6 is retained.
- T7351 - It is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 23-54% in AT, CY, ES, GR, HR, IT, PT, RO, SI, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, BG, FR, GE, MD, ME, RS, TR, UA, DZ, EG and from the Sahelian countries. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1991-2018 (1.0107) and 1999-2018 (1.0161). The trend for 2009-2018 is statistically uncertain but shows a negative tendency. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 33% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. However, ML and TD are underrepresented in this dataset. Nevertheless, the rate of short-term decline is below the threshold of 30% to classify the population being in rapid short-term decline.
- S8921 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T7352 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the period of 2003-2017: 0.9267 and 2008-2017: 1.1206. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 76% in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, the trend of the last 10 year suggest partial recovery. A longer dataset of IWC count totals show an even larger long-term decline (Wetlands International, 2017). Decreasing trend has been reported also from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020).
- S9266 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 257,409-401,136 pairs, or 770,000-1,200,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, FI, FO, FR, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, EE, PL, SE, SJ, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 670,000-740,000 individuals in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, IS, LU, NL, NO, GB. This represents a much higher estimate than the one was established in CSR4 and maintained in CSR6 based on BirdLife International (2015). The main causes of increase in the total estimate substantial increases in the national estimates in GB and NL. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 430,870 individuals in 2015 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), which is much smaller than the national estimates because this is a very common winter visitor in the region and a large proportion of the population occurs outside of the IWC sites. The maximum estimate probably involves some double counting because the maximum concentration of birds shift according to the weather conditions. Therefore, the population estimate is based on the sum of the national minimum estimates.
- T7353 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 6-27% in BE, CZ, DE, EE, FI, IE, LT, LV, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CH, DK, FO, FR, IS, NO, PL, SJ and NW RU. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 0-11% in BE, BY, DE, EE, FR, IE, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, IS, LU, NO. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported increases for the periods of 1976-2016 (1.02) and 2008-2016 (1.05). Based on and updated IWC dataset, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also increased for the periods of 1967-2018 (1.0272), 2007-2018 (i.e. 3 generations, 1.0281) and 2009-2018 (1.0353). HELCOM (2018) has reported a stable (0.9915) trend for the Baltic segment of the population. Christensen & Fox (2014) reported a small decline of first-year individuals from 79% to 75% (n.s.) in wing samples provided by Danish hunters. Christensen (2020) shows that reproductive success has further declined in the last years.
- S9267 - The wintering population size is estimated at 900,000-1,300,000 individuals in AL, AM, AT, BA, BG, CH, CY, DE, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, IT, LI, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, XK, CZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 689,385 individuals. The five-year-mean of the imputed count totals was 925,518. However, this probably an underestimate because not all waterbodies are surveyed and this is a widespread species. On the other hand, the estimate derived from adding up the national maxima involves some double counting. Therefore, the estimate established in CSR6 is retained. This agrees well with the sum of the site-level five-year means which is 1,009,906 individuals.
- T7354 - The wintering population has increased by 52-67% in AM, AT, CH, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, LI, PT, RO, SI, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reports increasing trends for the period of 1986-2018, 2007-2018 and 2009-2018.
- S9135 - The estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is mainly justified by some 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 in Ethiopia in 2012 and 2,794 in Sudan in the same year despite increased efforts. Dodman (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.
- T7355 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported the following trends for the periods of 2003-2017: 0.9633, decrease, 2006-2017: 1.0122, stable, 2008-2017: 1.0512, increase. However, the population has decreased greatly compared to the 1970s (Perennou et al., 1994, Wetlands International, 2017). Stable short- and long-term trend is reported from AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), decreasing long-term one from UZ (Mardonova, 2020) and short-term one from ET (Ewnetu, 2020). Trend is reported as uncertain from UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020).
- S9268 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 90,173-170,847 pairs, or 270,000-510,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CY, CZ, DE,

- DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 64,000-100,000 individuals in AL, AM, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CY, DE, ES, GE, GR, HR, IE, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK, AT, CZ, HU (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but the size of the wintering population was not reported from DK, FR, IT, PL, PT, RU, SE, LY, TN, IL, JO, LB and SY. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 76,981 individuals in 2017. The five-year-mean of the imputed count totals was 77,143 in the same period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, it is likely that wintering counts are not representing well the population size. Therefore, the estimate derived from the breeding numbers is used.
- T7356 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-3% in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, FI, FR, GR, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, RS, RU, SE, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, EE, ES, GE, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, MA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 28-41% in AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, IE, LV, NL, RO, RS, SI, SK, GB, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. However, no quantitative trend information is available from a majority of the wintering range states. Based on breeding season data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme in CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, NL and PL, Nagy et al. (2020) reported stable population trends for each of the periods of 1995-2017, 2004-2017 and 2008-2017. However, these trends are mostly from Western Europe and might be not representative for the entire range. Based on IWC data from 49 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing population for the period of 1990-2018 and stable ones for the periods of 2003-2018 (3 generations) and 2009-2018.
 - S9269 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 7,148-11,110 pairs, or 21,000-33,000 individuals after rounding in CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE. They estimated the wintering population size at 2,100-3,300 individuals in DE, LV, NO, GB, PL. The species is counted in low numbers also in the IWC. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 328 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7357 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 5-39% in DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LV, NL, PL, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CZ, LT, NO. The population is reported as declining from DE, DK, EE, FI, LV and PL. Fluctuating, stable, uncertain or unknown in all other countries. Quantitative population trend for the wintering season was reported only from GB. Based on IWC data from 14 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for the period of 1968-2018, decrease for the period of 2001-2018 (i.e. 3 generations) and an uncertain trend (1.014) for 2009-2018. The status is assessed based on the trend of the breeding population trend because wintering trends are either based on a few countries or based on small numbers.
 - S9270 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 8,469-18,122 pairs, or 25,000-54,000 individuals after rounding in BG, HU, RO, AM, BY, GE, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA. They estimated the wintering population size at 53-200 individuals in AL, AM, BA, BG, CH, HR, RO, TR, UA, GR. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 208 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7358 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 2-4% in BG, BY, HU, RS, RU, SI, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, GE, RO, SK, TR. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 13-53% in CH, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, BG, GR, TR, UA. No trend information is available from GE, MK, XK, ME, HU and IT. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with a decreasing tendency for the periods of 1995-2018 and 2001-2018 but with an increasing tendency for 2009-2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 54% (n.s.) in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, the IWC trend is based on small numbers.
 - S8455 - No more than 1,023 (2004) counted during IWC counts (Solokha, 2006).
 - T7166 - O'Donnell and Fjeldså (1997) suggest that it has 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 too irregular to judge the trends.
 - S9271 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 166,956-229,857 pairs, or 500,000-690,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 180,000-210,000 individuals in BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LV, NL, NO, GB, AT, CZ, PL, DZ, MA, i.e. much smaller than the breeding one. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 184,949 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7359 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -16-16% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, IE, LU, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, IT, LT, LV, NO, PT. It is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -5-9% in BE, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IE, LV, NL, PL, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, IT, NO, DZ and TN. Based on data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme in the breeding season, the population has decreased (0.9926) in the period of 1989-2017 and it is classified as stable (0.9947) in the periods of 2002-2017 (3 generations) and also between 2008-2017 (1.0049). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported an increasing population (1.01) between 1987 and 2016 and a stable one (0.98) between 2008 and 2016. HELCOM (2018) reported also an increasing population trend (1.0319) between 1991 and 2016 for the Baltic subpopulation with some increases in the last years. Based on updated IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing population (1.0196) between 1972 and 2018, and stable trends (0.9994 and 0.9965 respectively) for the periods of 2001-2018 and 2009-2018.
 - S9272 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 212,020-287,099 pairs, or 640,000-860,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK. They estimated the wintering population size at 54,000-120,000 individuals in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, XK, HU. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 312,419 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The IWC figures are higher because of the higher values for GE and because RU and RO have not reported wintering numbers to BirdLife International. A large proportion of this population winters in coastal areas with low observer coverage. Therefore, the breeding season data is used to establish the population estimate.
 - T7360 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 1-3% in BA, BG, BY, GR, RS, RU, SI, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, SK, TR, XK. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 60-75% in BG, BY, GR, MK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, RS, TR, UA, XK. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing population (1.016 and 1.0323 respectively) for the periods of 1989-2018 and 2001-2018. The trend for the period of 2009-2018 was statistically uncertain but suggests still an increasing population (1.0165).
 - S9273 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 20,596-39,613 pairs, or 62,000-112,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep), West Siberia, TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was only 10,091 individuals.
 - T7361 - The breeding population is thought to be stable in AZ and AM (BirdLife International, in prep) and TM, decreasing in KZ and unknown in UZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing population for the periods of 2003-2017 (0.9309) and of 2008-2017 (0.8911). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 70% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 86% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
 - P1433 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
 - S9119 - Several coordinated counts of over 1,000, but counts have never reached 2,000.
 - T7363 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1993-2018 (1.0177) and 2001-2018 (3 generations, 1.0237) but an uncertain, possibly stable trend (1.0022) from 2009 to 2018.
 - P1432 - These populations were treated as a single larger population WPE1.
 - T7362 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the period of 1999-2017 (1.0045) and 2000-2017 (3 generations, 0.9989) but a rapid decline (0.8337) from 2008 to 2017. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 92% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. This agrees with the short-term decreases reported from ET (Ewnetu, 2020), KE (Njogore, 2020) and TZ (Leguma et al, 2020).
 - S9274 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 1,529-1,779 pairs, or 4,600-5,300 individuals after rounding in IS, NO, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 1,800-2,700 individuals in IE, IS, NO, GB, FO. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 452 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7364 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 14% in IS and GB combined between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO. The wintering trend is based on data from GB only. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a stable (1.01) population for the period of 1995-2016 and uncertain trend (0.98) for 2008-2016. Using an updated IWC dataset, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also stable trends for the periods of 1980-2018 (1.0024) and 2004-2018 (3 generations, 0.9923) and uncertain trend (0.9732) for 2009-2018.
 - S9275 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 7,354-10,168 pairs, or 22,000-31,000 individuals after rounding in DE, EE, FI, LT, LV, RU, SE, SE, UA. They estimated the wintering population size at 3,800-4,900 individuals in AL, AT, BG, CH, DE, ES, FR, GE, MK, NL, PL, SI, TR, UA, GB, BE, DK, FO, GR, IT, RO, RS. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 2,088 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7365 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -16-8% in EE, FI, LV, RU, SE, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, LT. The breeding population has declined in EE, FI, LV and RU, fluctuated in LT and UA and it was uncertain in SE and unknown in DE. However, it has also declined in the latter two countries. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -4-22% in AT, BG, CH, DE, FR, NL, RO, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, DK, ES, FO, GE, GR, IT, MK, PL, RS, SI, TR, UA. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a decline (0.98) for 1995-2016 and stable trend (0.99) for 2008-2016. Based on IWC data using a stricter site selection criteria,

- Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increase (1.0196) for 1993-2018 and stable trends for 2004-2018 (1.0058, 3 generations) and for 2009-2018 (1.006). As the wintering trends are based only on a few hundred individuals, sensitive to redistributions, the breeding trend estimates are considered being more robust in this case.
- S9276 - Kalyakin et al. (2020) estimated the size of the breeding population at 11,250-24,950 pairs, or 34,000-75,000 individuals in West Siberia and KZ. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was only 132 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, the peak count was 3,708 individuals in 2004 (Solokha, 2006).
 - T7366 - Kalyakin et al. (2020) reported decreasing trend of the breeding population in West Siberia and an uncertain trend in KZ. BirdLife International (in prep.) reported stable wintering trend in AZ and uncertain trend in AM. Based on IWC data mostly from IR and KG, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported decreasing trends for 2003-2017 and 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 95% in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 93% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
 - S9277 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 35,298-56,560 pairs, or 110,000-170,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MK, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB. C. 50-300 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman 2014). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 43,000-81,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, CH, DE, ES, FR, GR, HR, IT, ME, MK, NL, PT, RO, RS, TR, UA, XK, AT, BE, MD (BirdLife International, in prep), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 56,485 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
 - T7367 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -11-0% (equivalent to a decrease of 3-21% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, GR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, ES, FR, GE, HR, MK, RO, TR. It has decreased by 12-36% in AT, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB between 1980 and 2018. The wintering population has increased by 11-29% in AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GR, IT, MK, NL, PT, RO, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, ES, HR, MD, ME, RS, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG. It has changed by -48-8% in AT, BE, BG, CH, DE, ES, FR, MK, NL, RO, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, PT, RS, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG, MA. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported that the wintering population has slightly decreased (0.99) between 1992 and 2016 and was statistically stable (0.98) between 2008 and 2016. Based on updated IWC data and stricter site selection criteria, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend (0.9956) between 2003 and 2018 and an increase (1.028) between 2009 and 2018. However, the increase appears to be caused by strong imputing in the last two years. Hence, there is stronger evidence for the decrease of the population.
 - S9278 - 33,050-49,650 pairs.
 - T7368 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported for 2001-2018: 0.925 – decrease, 2003-2018: 0.916 – decrease, 2009-2018: 1.0233 – Uncertain. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 47% (n.s.) in 15 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Unknown and uncertain short-term trends are reported from RU and KZ, stable from TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
 - S8599 - Based on July counts, especially from Walvis Bay, Namibia.
 - T7369 - Based on IWC data from coastal sites, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported 1992-2017: 1.02 – stable, 2008-2017: 1.00 – uncertain. Based on IWC data from the entire range and applying stricter site selection and statistical methods, Nagy, S. & Langendoen (2020) reported 1992-2017: 1.0003 – uncertain, 2002-2017: 1.0091 – uncertain and 2008-2017: 0.9191 – uncertain. The downward turn is also clearly visible in the annual count totals in both NA and ZA, two countries with consistent site coverage. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 72% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008 if this short-term decline is correct. Smith et al. (2017) also suggest a slight decrease in distribution in ZA, LS and SZ based on comparing the species distribution in between the first and second Southern African Bird Atlas.
 - P1872 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9282 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 24,675-84,485 pairs, or 74,000-250,000 individuals after rounding in ES, FR, IT without numbers from North Africa. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 210,000-260,000 individuals in ES, FR, IT, PT (BirdLife International, in prep), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) not including TN. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 342,277 individuals in 2016. The five-year-mean of imputed totals is 374,298 birds (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The new estimate is based on the raw and imputed IWC count totals.
 - T7373 - It is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 35-60% in ES, FR, IT, PT (BirdLife International, in prep) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DZ and TZ. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) estimated that the population has increased (1.05) between 1991 and 2016 and by 1.10 between 2008 and 2016. Using an updated dataset, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported that the population growth rate was 1.058 between 1990 and 2018 and 1.0485 between 2009 and 2018.
 - P1873 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9283 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 10,200-37,850 pairs, or 31,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in ME, TR. This does not include birds breeding elsewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. The wintering population size is estimated at 80,000-200,000 individuals in AL, CY, GR, TR BirdLife International (in prep.), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 191,836 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) not including EG. Another 30,000 individuals is assumed for the areas not covered by counts.
 - T7374 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 69-78% in CY, GR, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from TR, EG. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends both for the periods of 1990-2018 (1.0719) and 2009-2018 (1.0626).
 - P1869 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9279 - See population size justification under CSR6. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 8,912 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). National population estimates reported to AEWA are: ET: 511 individuals in 2018 (Ewnetu, 2020), KE: 5,500-12,600 (Njogore, 2020), TZ: <500,000 (Leguma et al, 2020). The latter is possibly an overestimation.
 - T7370 - Based on IWC data from KE and ET, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decrease (0.9251) for the period of 1992-2017, uncertain trend with a declining tendency (0.8472) for the period of 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 98% in 49 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 100% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, the trend is considered as stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) where the majority of the population occurs but no regular counts are taking place, decreasing in ET (Ewnetu, 2020) and fluctuating in KE (Njogore, 2020) and UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). In the absence of regular counts in TZ, the trend based on the IWC counts is adopted here based on the precautionary principle.
 - P1870 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9280 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 101,964 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Estimate from CSR6 retained.
 - T7371 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing trend (1.0312) for the period of 1992-2018. The trend for 2009-2018 is uncertain (1.0046) but suggests a stable population.
 - P1871 - Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9281 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 128,434 individuals in 2017 (Agblonon et al., 2017). The five-year-mean of the imputed totals is 103,919 individuals in the same period.
 - T7372 - Based on IWC counts, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported increasing trends both between 1997 and 2017 and between 2006 and 2017.
 - P1874 - Split from East Mediterranean, South-west & South Asia in WPE4. Recognised as a separate species from ruber following BirdLife.
 - S9284 - The maximum estimate is updated based on one very large count in India in 2016 (almost 310,000 birds), while normal (>100,000 individuals) counts elsewhere.
 - T7375 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decrease (0.9313) for the period of 2003-2017 and an uncertain trend with a decreasing tendency (0.9663) between 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 97% in 49 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 81% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. The trend is based on data from 6 countries but important countries such as SA and OM are not included. The species declines in AE and IR in particular.
 - S8615 - 2008: breeding at 3 sites ca. 170,000 birds (Sua, Etosha, Kamfers); IWC data up to 130,000 (2007).
 - T7378 - Based on IWC data from coastal sites from Angola to the Cape Town in SA, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported an increasing (1.02) population between 1977 and 2017 and uncertain trend with an increasing tendency (1.07) between 2008-2017. Based on IWC data also from inland sites from SA, BW and MG, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends both for 1995-2016 (0.9919) and 2007-2016 (0.9767) and the trend based on the IWC data is considered too uncertain to assess the trend of the population.
 - P1882 - Often placed in genus *Phoeniconaias*.
 - S9285 - IWC count totals regularly approach 30,000 in recent years and additional numbers occur also outside of the counted wetlands.
 - T7376 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported 1991-2017: 1.03 - increasing, 2008-2017: 1.05 - uncertain.
 - S9286 - The current estimate is based on the AEWA ISSAP (Childress et al., 2005). However, Leguma et al. (2020) estimated the population size at 2,500,000-3,000,000 individuals in TZ with reference to the IWC counts and to Wildlife Division (2010). However, the maximum IWC count total was around 1,000,000 individuals in TZ. Wildlife Division (2010) estimated the population size at 2,500,000 birds. Therefore, the existing estimate is retained.
 - T7377 - Based on IWC data from KE and ET, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing population (0.9442) between 1992 and 2007 and an uncertain one with a

decreasing tendency (0.9756) between 2008 and 2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 89% in 39 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 62% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, this trend analysis does not include data from TZ or UG. In TZ, Leguma et al. (2020) reported a stable trend, but Mmassy et al. (2018) reported a decreasing population trends both at Lakes Natron and Manyara. Akankwasah, et al. (2020) reported a decreasing trend from UG. Hence, the trend calculated based on the IWC data might be not representative for the entire population, which is expressed in the poor trend quality.

- S9287 - 150-200 pairs from Ascension Island (Heptinstall et al., 2020a) and 100-200 pairs from Saint Helena (Heptinstall et al., 2020b). The latter is much smaller than the previous estimate of 1,100 pairs from 2000 (Angel, 2014).
- T7379 - The population on Ascension Island seems to be increasing (Heptinstall et al., 2020a) and it might be slightly decreasing on St. Helena (Heptinstall et al., 2020b).
- S9288 - At least 1,500 pairs on the Arabian Peninsula (Jennings, 2010), 800 on Socotra (Porter & Suleiman, 2016), at least 200 pairs in ER (Semere et al., 2008).
- T7687 - No new population trend estimate is available for this sub-species. However, populations are under threat in the Persian Gulf.
- T6243 - 30% population increase.
- S9289 - Estimate is based on Angel and Wanless (2014). Lamarque et al. (2020) reported 150-300 pairs from YT.
- 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.
- T7173 - No recent trend data is available, but probably has declined in the long-term.
- P87 - Migration between 2 widely separated distribution ranges in S & E Africa considered very unlikely (Taylor & van Perlo (1998)).
- S9290 - Surveys in 2018 and 2019 located 11 and 9 nests respectively (Mahamued, 2020) and it is estimated based on habitat suitability models that the three catchment with records of the species in ET can support a potential breeding population of 55 pairs or 165 individuals (Colyn et al., 2020).
- T7380 - The species has disappeared from Sululta (BirdLife International, 2020). Suitable habitat has decreased due to overgrazing and estimated numbers are smaller than previously estimated at Berga (Colyn et al., 2020).
- S9292 - The breeding population size is estimated at 149,638-310,199 pairs, or 450,000-930,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK (BirdLife International, in prep). Fairly common in North Africa, but no estimates are given (Snow & Perrins 1998). However, another 70,000 individuals are assumed to be in North Africa based on numbers in ES.
- T7381 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -6-20% in BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, GR, LU, NL, PL, RS, RU, SE, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AT, AZ, CZ, ES, FR, GE, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK. In the short-term the species is reported to be stable in most of its range states. Decreases reported only from XK and AL while increases from FI and NL. The trend is uncertain in BA, PL and SE, unknown in AT, CZ, ES, FR, GE, HR, IE, IT, LV, PT, RO, RU, SI, TR, UA and GB. The same source reports that the breeding population has changed by -14-16% in AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, LU, LV, NL, RS, RU, SE, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, CZ, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK.
- 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).
- S9293 - The breeding population is estimated at 1,619,483-2,635,276 pairs, or 4,900,000-7,900,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, GB, XK (BirdLife International, in prep), KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7382 - It is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 10-21% in AM, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, GB, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, CZ, DK, GE, HU, MD, ME, MK, NO, TR, XK. The trend is also unknown in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on the same sources, it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -29-14% in AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, GE, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, GB, AL and KZ between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, CZ, DK, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, RO, TR, XK. No long-term trend is available from West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- S9294 - The breeding population size is estimated at 107,721-154,126 pairs, or 320,000-460,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB (BirdLife International, in prep) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7083 - The trend is unknown in 15 countries, stable or fluctuating in 17, declining in 3 and increasing in 1. BirdLife International (2015) has assessed the European trend as unknown.
- S9295 - It is recorded only in relatively small numbers during the IWC. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 828 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7383 - The trend based on IWC data for 2011-2018 is uncertain but suggests a stable trend. However, it is based on only a few hundred birds annually (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Stable trend is also reported from UG (Akankwasah et al., 2020). It must have been affected by wetland loss but readily occupies artificial habitats (Taylor, 2020).
- P2468 - Previous Western Eurasia/Africa population was expanded to include the now defunct *illustris* population for CSR7. http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc_12_12_population_delineations_rev1_0.pdf
- S9296 - The breeding population size is estimated at 41,347-103,593 pairs, or 120,000-310,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AT, AZ, BA, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7384 - The breeding population size is changed by -6-9% in AT, BY, EE, LT, LV, RS, SI, SK between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, BG, CH, CZ, DE, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, MK, PL, RO, RU, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). However, trend data is available only for part of the population. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 46-78% in AT, BY, EE, HU, IT, LV, RS, SK between 1980 and 2018, but trend information is not available for the majority of the population.
- S9297 - The breeding population size is estimated at 245-576 pairs, or 740-1,700 individuals after rounding in AL, AZ, BA, BE, BG, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, NL, PT, RO, RS (BirdLife International, in prep), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020).
- T7385 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 12-31% in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, LV, NL, RS, RU, SE, SI, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BG, CZ, DK, ES, FR, GE, HR, HU, IT, LT, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, RO, SK, TR, UA, KZ.
- T6750 - No trend information is available from the last decade. However, significant long-term decline is assigned based on Taylor and Perlo (1998).
- S9298 - Only small numbers in IWC counts. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 180 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7386 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain population trends with a more negative tendency for the period of 1997-2017, and with increasing ones during the periods of 2007-2017. Taylor (2020) also assumed that the population has decreased due to habitat loss and alteration.
- S9299 - The breeding population size is estimated at 882,600-1,306,937 pairs, or 2,600,000-3,900,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, ESIC, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). It is usually underestimated in mid-winter counts. The size of the wintering population is estimated at only 8,600-12,000 individuals in BA, CZ, RS, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep), i.e. a minority of the European range states, AL, DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 86,413 individuals and five-year-mean of the imputed totals during the same period was 94,151 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7387 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 7-13% (equivalent to 12-22% in 3 generations) in AM, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, IE, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PTMA, RS, RU, SE, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, ESIC, GE, HR, HU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, PTAC, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, MA. It has decreased by 7-16% in AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, LV, MT, NL, PTMA, RS, RU, SE, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative long-term trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, CZ, ES, ESIC, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LU, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, PT, PTAC, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, MA. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 119-146% in CZ, RS, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018, but no quantitative trend information is available from the majority of the European and North African range states. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) has estimated that the population was statistically stable between 1980 and 2017, but decreased between 2007-2017 (3 generations) and 2008-2017 in BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, NL, PL and PT. Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 15-22% over 3 generations. Based on IWC data from 41 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increase for the period of 1991-2018, a decrease for the 2005-2018 and stable trend for 2009-2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 10% (n.s.) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- S9300 - The size of breeding population is estimated at 30,525-100,535 pairs, or 92,000-300,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep), TM, KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7388 - Quantitative trend estimates are only available from AM for the breeding population in the short-term, 3-7% increase, (BirdLife International, in prep). The trend for the breeding season is qualitatively assessed as stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep), fluctuating in TM, uncertain in KZ and unknown in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 2003-2017, uncertain with increasing tendency for 2005-2017 and 2008-2017 representing a partial

recovery.

- T7389 - Based on IWC data from six countries mainly from Southern Africa, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend with negative tendency for each of the trend periods of 1995-2013, 2002-2013, 2004-2013. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 56% (n.s.) in 11 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 73% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2004. Probably much habitat loss has occurred (Taylor, 2020). Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowset (2006) indicates that extensive hunting in Malawi may have impacts.
- S9301 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 221-345 pairs, or 660-1,000 individuals after rounding in ES (BirdLife International, in prep) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). The wintering population is estimated at 5,000 individuals in ES, MA by the same sources. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 5,158 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7390 - It is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 16-38% in ES between 2009 and 2018 (BirdLife International, in prep). No quantitative trend information is available from MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but they reported an increasing short-term trend for the wintering season. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also an overall increase from 1990 to 2017. The trend for the period of 2002-2017 was uncertain with an increasing tendency (1.0364). However, the uncertain trend for 2008-2017 had a negative tendency.
- S9302 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 54,222 individuals in 2015. The majority of these were reported from ZA (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Leguma et al. (2020) reported 15,000-20,000 pairs from TZ. Akankwasah et al. (2020) just 99 from UG, which is likely an underestimate. The population estimate is maintained based on Dodman (2014).
- T7391 - Based on IWC data from six countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing population for the periods of 1993-2015 (0.9905) and 2000-2015 (0.9808), but an increase for the period of 2006-2015 (1.047). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 13% (n.s.) in 15 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Akankwasah, et al. (2020) reported a stable short-term population trend from UG and Leguma et al. (2020) a stable one from TZ.
- S9303 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 408,314-644,099 pairs or 1,200,000-1,900,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LI, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB. They estimated the wintering population size at 1,400,000-1,500,000 individuals in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR (80%), IE, LI, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 992,291 individuals in 2016.
- T7392 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-7% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, LV, NO. It is estimated based on the same source that the breeding population has decreased by 74-46% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, IE, NO. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -9-0% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LV, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from LI, LT, LU. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 3-17% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, FI, FR, LU, LV, NL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, DK, EE, IE, LI, LT, PL. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported a slight increase (1.0045) for the period of 1984-2017 a decrease for the periods of 2005-2017 (i.e. 3 generations: 0.9863) and 2008-2017 (0.9870). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 9-20% over 3 generations. Based on IWC data from 17 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a moderate decrease for each of the periods of 1968-2018 (0.9987), 2002-2018 (0.9843) and 2009-2018 (0.9822). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 19% ($p < 0.05$) in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 22% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. HELCOM (2018) also reports a moderate decline (0.9678) for the Baltic subpopulation. Wing survey data in DK does not show any significant decline in reproductive success (Christensen, 2020). However, this might not be representative for the whole flyway. It is important to note that most of the growth rates are rather close to each other and probably the results of the formal monitoring schemes carry more weight than the aggregation of national trend estimates.
- S9304 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 576,197-935,513 pairs, or 1,700,000-2,800,000 individuals after rounding in AT, AL, BA, BG, BY, CY, ES, ESIC, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, PTMA, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but not including all the range states from the southern and eastern Mediterranean. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 1,500,000-2,200,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, CY, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, MT, PT, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, HU (BirdLife International, in prep), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), but it does not include TN, LY, IL, JO, LB, SY and PS. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,798,420 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7393 - It is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 24-41% (equivalent to 39-62% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BG, BY, CY, ES, ESIC, GR, PTMA, RS, RU, AL between 2009 and 2018 (BirdLife International, in prep). No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, MA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 32-49% in AT, BY, ES, ESIC, GR, HU, IT, PTMA, RS, RU, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, CY, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK, MA. It is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -9-5% in BG, CY, ES, FR, GR, HU, IT, MT, PT, RO, RS, SI, SK, AL (BirdLife International, in prep) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 13-26% in BG, CY, ES, FR, GE, HU, MT, RO, RS, SI, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, PT, SK, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG, MA. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme from PT and AT, Nagy et al. (2020) reported declines for each periods of 1998-2017: 0.9571, 2005-2017: 0.9470, 2008-2017: 0.9446. Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 16-67% over 3 generations. However, the trend might be not representative for the whole population. Based on IWC data from 27 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend (1.0049) for 1987-2018, an uncertain trend for 2002-2018 (0.975) and a decrease (0.9736) for 2009-2018. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 26% (n.s.) in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 35% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9305 - The breeding population size at 501,370-940,920 pairs, or 1,500,000-2,800,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 560,000-760,000 individuals in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020), but no wintering estimates reported from other range states. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 516,664 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). This is much lower than the maximum count of over 1,500,000 birds counted in 2007 mainly in IR.
- T7394 - The breeding population is considered decreasing in AZ, increasing in AM (BirdLife International, in prep.), stable in KZ and fluctuating in TM and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported decreasing trends for 2003-2017: 0.8907 and for 2008-2017: 0.8638. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 90% in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 87% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- 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.
- P8 - In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
- S9306 - One individual stayed in Iran in 2018/19 (Vuosalo 2020). However, 2-5 individuals reported from the breeding grounds even in 2016 and 2017 (Sorokin and Shilina, 2018). 2 individuals were observed also on spring migration in Kazakhstan in 2017 (Bragin and Timoshenko, 2018), which indicates the existence of another, yet unknown, wintering area (Ilyashenko, 2016).
- T6681 - Number of observed birds declined from 6 to 1 at its wintering ground in IR.
- P40 - In previous WPE editions, placed in genus *Grus*. Split from S Africa & Ethiopia population in WPE2.
- T7022 - The population is thought to be stable now (K. Morrison, in litt. 2017). However, significant long-term decline is assumed based on past decline (Beilfuss et al. 2007) and habitat loss (Dodman 2014).
- P35 - Split from Africa population in WPE2. In previous WPE editions, placed in the genus *Grus*.
- T7642 - Declining trends in stronghold (Overberg and Karoo) over the last 10 and 5 years respectively. Swartland remains stable. Grasslands hold minority of population, but are stable or increasing in parts.
- P29 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
- T7395 - 40-60% decrease is reported from UA.
- P31 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Split from Kalmykia/North-east Africa population in WPE2.
- S9308 - 4,600-5,800 pairs.
- T7396 - Declined by 50-79% between 2008-2018 and 80-85% between 1980-2018. If the decline continues at this rate, this population may become extinct in 3 generations.
- P32 - In previous WPE editions placed in the genus *Grus*. Included under AEWA since CSR8.
- S9314 - 8,700-14,080 pairs in KZ. Estimate from 2010 was 50,000-60,000 (Kovshar, 2010 cited by Ilyashenko, 2016).

- T7401 - In the long-term (1980-2009) it is estimated that the population has increased by 50-100% (Kalyakin et al., 2020). However, Ilyashenko (2016) reported that numbers in S, SE and E KZ and KG dropped by almost half since the 1980s, but remained stable in the central part of KZ and increased in the N and W of KZ.
- S9309 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 50,948-63,122 pairs, or 150,000-190,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DK, FR, NL, NO, SE, GB. The size of the wintering population size is estimated at 300,000-320,000 individuals in ES, FR (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). However, this is about 30,000-50,000 individuals less than reported by crane specialists already from the first half of the 2010s (Prange, 2015 cited by Ilyashenko, 2016). The IWC count totals are much lower, around 160,000 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), because many of the cranes are on agricultural areas during the IWC counts. As there is no sign of population decline, the estimate from CSR7 is maintained.
- T7397 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 27-51% in DE, DK, FR, NL, NO, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. The wintering population has increased by 39-47% in ES, FR (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported that the population has increased in both during 1980-2017: 1.0524 and during 2008-2017: 1.0348. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported similar growth rates, 1991-2018: 1.0510, 2008-2018: 1.0371.
- S9310 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 74,656-107,397 pairs, or 220,000-320,000 individuals after rounding in EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, SK. The wintering population is estimated at 9,700-30,000 individuals in BA, HR, RS, IT (BirdLife International, in prep.) and DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020). However, no wintering population size is reported from TN. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 37,551 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but this is also based on only partial data as 120,000-200,000 individuals are reported from HU on migration (Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary, 2019).
- T7398 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 25-54% in EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, SK between 2009 and 2018 and by 362-633% between 1980 and 2018. Ilyashenko (2016) has reported also around 400% increase based on the staging numbers in HU. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported increasing trends for both 1980-2017: 1.0524 and 2008-2017: 1.0348.
- S9311 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 29,200-40,500 pairs, or 88,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in BY, RU, UA. This is largely consistent with the earlier estimate for the population by Ilyashenko and Markin (2013 cited by Ilyashenko, 2016). IWC count totals are much lower than this. The highest count was 23,283 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7399 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 20-30% in BY, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018 and by 43-52% in BY, RU, UA between 1980 and 2018, which might be an underestimate in the light of the 100% increase reported by Ilyashenko (2016). The trend analysis based on IWC data (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) is misleading because of missing count data from IL and should be disregarded. Numbers in the Hula Valley, IL, where majority of wintering Common Cranes occur has increased from c. 15,000 individuals in the early 2000s to around 40,000 individuals (O. Hatzofe, in litt. 19.11.2020).
- P45 - Morphologically distinct form, proposed as G.g. archibaldi, described in Shirak province, Armenia, in 2008. (Ilyashenko 2008)
- S9313 - BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the breeding population size at 42-69 pairs, or 130-210 individuals after rounding in AM, GE, TR. Further 10 pairs reported from IR (Akarsu, 2020).
- T7400 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 25-25% in AM between 2009 and 2018. The population trend is fluctuating in the short-term in TR and unknown in GE. In the long-term (1980-2018) a 27-250% increase is reported from GE based on data from 1994-2019, unquantified decline reported from TR and unknown in AM.
- P46 - Information provided by George Archibald, October 2001.
- S9315 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 70,578-112,731 pairs, or 210,000-340,000 individuals after rounding in FI, FO, GL, IE, IS, NO, RU, SE, SJ, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), RU-WS (Kalyakin et al., 2020). BirdLife International (in prep.) estimated the wintering population size at 56,000-72,000 individuals in BE, CH, DE, DK, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, PL, SI, GB, CZ, ES, FR, SE. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 6,858 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7402 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -11-20% in FI, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, GL, IE, IS, NO, SJ, RU and West Siberia. The trend is unknown in NO, GL, RU and West Siberia, i.e. in the majority of the breeding population. Also, the long-term breeding trend is unknown. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 8-15% (equivalent to 52-56% in 3 generations) in BE, CH, DE, NL, SE, SI, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CZ, DK, ES, FR, IE, IS, LT, LV, PL. Decreases were reported from BE, CH, NL and GB, increase only from DE, DK, IS and LT reported stable population, the rest uncertain or unknown. According to the same source, the wintering population has decreased by 59-60% in BE, CH, NL, SE, SI, GB between 1980 and 2018. The population has decreased only in BE and SI, but increased in CH, NL, IS and SE while it was "stable" in GB. However, the long-term trend is unknown in the rest of the wintering range. Based on IWC data from 17 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend for the periods of 1993-2018 and 1995-2018. Although the trend for 2009-2018 is uncertain, it shows a negative tendency. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 46% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. Considering that the trend estimates reported by BirdLife International (in prep) are based on the minority of the population, the results of the IWC trend analyses are adopted.
- S9316 - The breeding range of the population overlaps with the one of the North-west Europe (win) population. The breeding population in European RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) is estimated at 43,000-70,000 pairs or 130,000-210,000 individuals. However, the majority of these birds are supposed to winter in NW Europe. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 230-500 individuals in AL, AM, AZ, BA, BG, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, TR, UA, AT, GR, IT based on data from the period of 1996-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.), but this does not include wintering numbers from RU, KZ, UZ, TM or IR. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 177 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Only 2 individuals are recorded during the comprehensive surveys around the Caspian Sea (Solokha, 2006). However, most likely the majority of the wintering birds are overlooked.
- T7403 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 17-87% in AT, IT, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018 and decreased by 0-8% between 1980 and 2018 in the same countries but IT. No quantitative trend information is available from the majority of the range states. The IWC trend analysis (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) is based on <100 birds annually from 12 countries. The population has decreased at a rate of 0.9532 annually between 2001-2018. The trend for the period of 2009-2018 is uncertain but suggest a continuing decreasing tendency (0.9528). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 67% in 23 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 67% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9317 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 131,059-196,877 pairs, or 390,000-590,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (50%, Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1987-2018. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 12,000-25,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, BY, CH, DE, DK, ES, GE, HR, IE, IT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, GB, AT, BE, CZ, FR, GR, PL, SK, XK based on data from the period of 2004-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 10,833 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, wintering numbers are probably underestimated.
- T7404 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 0-19% in FI, RU, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018 and decreased by 17-41% in the same countries between 1980-2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO and West Siberia. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 15-68% in AT, BG, BY, CH, ES, FR, IT, LV, MK, PL, RO, SI, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018 and changed by -3-120% between 1980 and 2018 in the same countries. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, CZ, DE, DK, GE, GR, HR, IE, MD, ME, NL, RS, SK, TR, UA, XK. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend for the period of 2008-2018.
- S9050 - Usually less than 30 individuals are observed annually during the IWC. However, Solokha (2006) reports 337 individuals from the Caspian region of which 328 from Turkmenistan. 129 and 116 individuals were also reported in January 1999 and 2000.
- S9318 - The size of the wintering population is estimated at 8,600-11,000 individuals in CH, ES, FO, FR, IE, IS, NO, SE, GB, BE, NL based on data from the period of 1992-2019.
- T7405 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 2-5% in CH, ES, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018 and increased by 356-466% in CH, NL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, FO, FR, IE, IS, NO. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increases both for 1994-2018: 1.0258 and for 2009-2018: 1.0208.
- S9319 - The species does not breed in European RU since 2005. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 1,000 individuals in NO based on data from the period of 1994-2013 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 75 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Estimates for the Taymyr Peninsula range between 1,200 and 2,000 individuals (US Fish and Wildlife Service Listing Review Team, 2014).
- T7406 - Uncertain trend is reported from NO both for the short- and the long-term BirdLife International (in prep). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported decrease (0.9297) for the period of 1986-2017 and an uncertain trend with an increasing tendency (1.0786) for the period of 2008-2017, but this is based on a very small number of birds. The IWC count totals indicate rather a stable or slightly increasing population. High count totals, as in 2018, underline the uncertainty involved with these trend estimates.
- T7407 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing trend (1.0644) for 1994-2017 and uncertain trend with a strong increasing tendency (1.1189) for the period of 2008-2017. BirdLife International (2020) also suspects increasing population trend due to the increasing availability of waste as a food resource.
- S8666 - Max in WPE5 was erroneously low cf reference; increased again when reviewing newer literature & recent IWC counts for West Africa.
- T7408 - Based on IWC data from 14 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a statistically stable trend (0.9864) for the period of 2002-2018, but a decreasing one (0.9018) for the period of 2009-2018. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 91% in 3 generations compared to the

population levels in 2009.

- S8667 - No recent data to suggest change.
- T7409 - Based on IWC data from 11 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an uncertain trends both for the period of 2001-2017 and for 2008-2017. The tendency of the former is close to stable (0.9965) while the latter shows a strong declining tendency (0.8993). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 6% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 84% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9321 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,276-1,591 pairs, or 3,800-4,800 individuals after rounding in BE, ES, FR, IT, LU, PT based on data from the period of 2013-2018.
- T7410 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -2-23% in BE, CZ (30%), DE (50%), ES, FR, IT, LU, PL (10%) between 2009 and 2018 and increased by 242-306% between 1980-2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT.
- S9322 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 8,785-14,544 pairs, or 26,000-44,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BG, BY, CZ, DE, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 1996-2019.
- T7411 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 6-24% in AT, BA, BY, CZ (70%), DE (50%), GR, LT, LV, PL (90%), RS, RU, SI, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018 and has increased by 34-64% in the same countries between 1980-2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BG, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, TR.
- S8668 - Review of more recent references does not merit change in estimate.
- T7176 - The species has suffered very large decline in two-third of the species' grid cells between SABAP1 and 2. No trend information is available from other range states.
- S8669 - Same estimate retained after review of newer information, including from post-breeding estimate from Niger.
- T7412 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with very strong declining tendency. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 82% (n.s.) in 23 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 100% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, the trend is based on only 3 countries: BW, NA and ET and might not correctly represent the status of the population. In addition, the large decline can be caused by redistribution of flocks. BirdLife International (2020) suspects that the population is in decline due to ongoing habitat destruction. Poisoning by agrochemicals, especially for locust control, is known to cause mass mortality locally (Elliott et al., 2020).
- P2012 - *Ciconia episcopus* and *C. microscelis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. episcopus* (see BirdLife International (2016) Species factsheet: *Ciconia microscelis*.)
- S9120 - Based on regional estimates across Africa.
- T7688 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend with increasing tendency for 2000-2009 (1.0727). However, the trend period is shorter than 10 years.
- S9323 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 56,377,579-64,963 pairs, or 170,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE (20%), ES, FR, IT, NL, PT, CH (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1998-2018.
- T7413 - It is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 72-100% in BE, CH, DE, DE, FR, IT, NL (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018 and by 108-138% between 1980 and 2018. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported increasing trends for both 1998-2017 (1.0311) and 2008-2017 (1.0194).
- S9324 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 183,844-206,064 pairs, or 550,000-620,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DE, AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, DE, DE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, GE, AL, DK, EE, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2007-2019.
- T7414 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 2-15% in AT, BA, BG, BY, DE, DE, EE, GR, LT, LV, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CZ, DK, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, TR, XK. The population has also increased by 63-90% in AT, BY, CZ, DE, DE, DK, EE, GE, GR, HR, LT, LV, MK, PL, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, HU, MD, ME, RO, TR, XK. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported that the population has been stable between 2001 and 2017 as well as between 2008 and 2017. However, data is available only from eight Central European countries out of the 28 breeding range states. Thus, the results might be not representative for the whole population.
- S9325 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,581-10,773 pairs, or 17,000-32,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ, GE (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019.
- T7415 - Decreasing in AZ which holds most breeding pairs, increasing in AM, unknown in GE (BirdLife International, in prep.) and UZ, unknown in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T6651 - Fluctuating trend of a small population, but overall seems to be stable.
- S9082 - Estimate quality is reduced to 'Best guess' because the maximum estimate is more than twice larger than the minimum.
- T7416 - Stable trends are reported from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 18 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 1999-2017 (0.9878) and 2008-2017 (0.9413). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 29% in 28 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 82% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Underhill et al. (2016) also described a contraction of its distribution area in South Africa by comparing results of the 1st and 2nd South African Bird Atlas Projects.
- S9326 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 6,409-8,067 pairs, or 19,000-24,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, ES, FR, NL, PT based on data from the period of 2013-2018.
- T7417 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 83-143% in BE, DE, FR, NL between 2009 and 2018 but no quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT. The population has also increased by 671-687% in BE, DE, ES, FR, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT.
- P1963 - Sometimes assigned to race major.
- S9329 - The population estimate in CSR6 is based on Triplet et al. (2008) based on a questionnaire survey. However, that survey did not include the breeding population in India. Recent data estimates the population size in the Caspian region at 3,239-6,375 pairs or 9,717-19,125 individuals (BirdLife International, in prep., Kalyakin et al., 2020) not including IR and IQ. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 27,856 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), when nearly 25,500 individuals were counted in IN alone. In addition, 2,000-6,000 birds were counted in PK in the 2000s and beginning of 2010s. However, IWC count coverage in the region is low especially on the Arabian Peninsula. Hence, even the maximum count total might be an underestimate. Therefore, the population is estimated at 27,000-30,000.
- T7420 - The population is decreasing in AZ, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) both in the short- and the long-term. The trend is unknown in UZ. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing population trend for the period of 1987-2014 (0.9870) and an uncertain one for the period of 2005-2014 (1.0230). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 32% in 29 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- S9134 - 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.
- P2490 - This population was split from the C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa following the AEWA TC: https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc15_7_proposals_for_revision_of_population_delineations.pdf
- S9545 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,560-2,911 pairs, or 4,700-8,700 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, CZ, GR, HR, HU, HU, IT, ME, MK, RS, SK based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 4,851 individuals in 2015 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7418 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 5-8% in AT, CZ, GR, HR, HU, IT, RS between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, ME, MK, SK, AL. However, the population has increased by 46-51% in AT, BA, CZ, GR, HU, IT, MK, RS, SK between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from HR, ME, AL. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing trend for the period of 1990-2018 (1.0827) and uncertain trend for the period of 2009-2018 (1.0298). As the mid-winter count is more sensitive to weather and efforts related fluctuations, the breeding trend is adopted here.
- P2491 - This population was split from the C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa following the AEWA TC: https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc15_7_proposals_for_revision_of_population_delineations.pdf
- S9555 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,255-2,125 pairs, or 3,800-6,400 individuals after rounding in BG, MD, RO, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2005-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,888 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7700 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 15% in UA between 2009 and 2018 and by 49% between 1980-2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, MD, RO, TR, i.e. for the majority of the population. Based on the IWC data from five countries, Nagy &

Langendoen (2020) reported an increase for the period of 1988-2015 and uncertain trend (1.0544) for the period of 2006-2015. The population is decreasing in IL but increasing in GR and TR. As the breeding trend is based on data from only one country, the trend based on IWC counts is adopted.

- T6502 - Khaleghizadeh (2011) reports increasing frequency of observations in Iran.
- S9330 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 15,241 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). 20,000-50,000 pairs (?) reported from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020), 430-1,399 individuals from UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020), 1,677 individuals from ET (Ewnetu, 2020), 18,183 pairs (?) from ZA (Mafumo, 2020). However, the species is more widespread. Therefore, the estimate from Dodman (2014) maintained.
- T7421 - Reported as decreasing in ET (Ewnetu, 2020), stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and increasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 19 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable (0.9965) for the period of 1999-2017 and an uncertain trend (0.9718) for the period of 2008-2017 showing a decline and subsequent recovery.
- S9331 - Post-breeding numbers.
- T7422 - The short-term trend is based on Amhaouch et al. (2020). The historical range extended through North Africa to the Middle East. By the beginning of the 20th century the former range has become fragmented and two disjunct populations remained. A population decline has occurred in the mid-1990s. However, the population has been increasing since the late 1990s (BirdLife International, 2020).
- S9084 - Reportedly no birds returned in 2015.
- T7180 - Last breeding observed in Syria in 2012 and possibly extinct now as a breeding species. However, one individual has been reported in Ethiopia which likely represents an individual that has migrated from Syria (Bowden pers. com cited by Westrip 2017).
- S9332 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 24,209-49,758 pairs, or 73,000-150,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BA, BG, ES, FR, GR, HU, IT, MD, ME, RO, RS, RU, TR, UA, HR, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2005-2019. However, no estimates are available from other countries in North Africa and in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- T7424 - It is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 35-41% in BA, ES, FR, GR, HR, IT, RS, RU, UA, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, HU, MD, ME, PT, RO, TR. The population has also increased by 34-54% in BA, BG, FR, GR, IT, RO, RS, RU, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, HR, HU, MD, ME, PT, TR, AL, MA.
- S9333 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 6,856-12,182 pairs, or 21,000-37,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Majority of this breeding population is in AZ.
- T7425 - The population is thought to be increasing in AM and stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), stable in TM and uncertain in KZ, unknown in UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- S9556 - Recent analysis that discounts the extremely high estimate of Range Ecology Survey (1983) from the Sudd.
- T7423 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with a declining tendency for the periods of 1995-2017 (0.9725) and 2008-2017 (0.9118). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 58% in 31 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 94% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Underhill et al. (2016) found that the species has increased in both range and abundance over the Western Cape but has mixed fortunes elsewhere in ZA. It is thought to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020).
- P1855 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe (bre).
- S9334 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,389-2,742 pairs, or 7,200-8,200 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, NL, PT, SE, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2003-2018.
- T7426 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 13-29% in BE, DE, DK, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, FR, PT, MA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 18-47% in BE, DE, DK, FR, NL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT, MA.
- P1856 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe (bre).
- S9335 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 71,354-100,136 pairs, or 210,000-300,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2005-2019.
- T7427 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -18-4% (equivalent to -20-4% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, GR, HR, LT, LV, PL, RS, RU, SI, SK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, TR, UA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 7-13% in BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, IT, LT, LV, RS, RU, SI, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, BA, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, TR.
- S9336 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 10,850-17,190 pairs, or 33,000-52,000 individuals after rounding in TM, KZ, West Siberia based on data from the period of 1988-2019 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). A small allowance is made for AZ and IR.
- T7428 - Uncertain trend in KZ, unknown in TM and West Siberia.
- S9121 - Fragmented population, only low numbers assumed from any site.
- T7181 - Dodman (2014) assumed decline based on fragmented population and habitat loss in many areas. ADU (2017) data confirms that that the species was absent in 16 quarter degree grid cells in SABAP2 where it was present during SABAP1, declined in one and occupied only 5 new ones.
- P1814 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe/Northern Africa (bre).
- S9337 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,043-7,619 pairs, or 9,100-23,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, LU, NL, PT, CH (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2003-2018. 100-200 pairs in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014). From the latter, 50 pairs already included into the total.
- T7429 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 17-35% in BE, CH, DE, ESIC, IT, LU, NL between 2009 and 2018. This is equivalent to a decline of 23-45% in 3 generations. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, FR, PT, MA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 47-53% in BE, CH, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, LU, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IT, PT, MA.
- P1815 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe/Northern Africa (bre).
- S9338 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 83,279-136,261 pairs, or 250,000-410,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2005-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.) and EG (Dodman, 2014).
- T7430 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 15-24% in AT, BA, BG, BY, CY, GR, LT, LV, RS, RU, SK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CZ, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, SI, TR, UA, XK. Short-term decline is reported only from LV and SK. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 17-34% in AT, BG, CY, LT, PL, RS, RU, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, LV, MD, ME, MK, RO, SI, TR, XK. Long-term decline is reported only from SK.
- S9339 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,374-8,217 pairs AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimated >500 pairs in Arabia. However, no estimates are available from UZ, TM, IR and IQ, but numbers can be considerable there. Therefore, the estimate of Perennou et al. (1994) is retained.
- T7431 - It is has decreased by 2-5% in AM, thought to be stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020), i.e. the two larger populations, expanding its range in Arabia (Jennings, 2010).
- P1762 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe/NW Africa (breeding).
- S9340 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 15,577-18,857 pairs, or 47,000-57,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, NL, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2003-2018.
- T7432 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 6-17% in DE, ES, FR, IT, NL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, ESIC, PT, MA. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 37-61% in BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ESIC, PT, MA.
- P1769 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, Europe/NW Africa (breeding).
- S9341 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 39,395-61,250 pairs, or 120,000-180,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.) and EG (Dodman, 2014).
- T7433 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 9-19% in AT, BA, BG, BY, GR, PL, RS, RU, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -3-6% in AT, BA, BG, BY, GR, HU, PL, RS, RU, SK between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, RO, SI, TR, UA, XK, AL.
- S9122 - Widespread, with breeding colonies across sub-Saharan Africa.
- T7434 - It is difficult to assess the status of this population because in the Sahel the range overlaps with the wintering range of the Palearctic populations and July counts are mostly implemented by only countries in Southern Africa. Based on July IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a population decline between 2011-2018. However,

this is insufficient both in terms of time and scope to assess the population trend. Stable trend is reported from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and increasing from UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Dodman (2014) also believes that the population is at least stable.

- S9342 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,596-7,007 pairs in AZ, AM (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimates the population of the Arabian Peninsula at 2,000 pairs. Hence, the total is 17,000-27,000 individuals after rounding, but this does not include birds from IR and IQ. It is not very likely that the size of the total population exceeds 50,000 birds.
- S9343 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,985-3,665 pairs, or 9,000-11,000 individuals after rounding in ES, FR, IT, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.) and c. 100 pairs in N Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T7435 - The breeding population has decreased by 4-11% in FR, IT between 2009 and 2018. However, no quantitative trend information is available from the large population in ES, but the population is reported as being stable both in the short- and the long-term (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- P1703 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- S9344 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 9,805-18,146 pairs, or 27,000-52,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BA, BG, CY, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). In addition, c. 100 pairs in IL in the end of the 1970s (Martínez-Vilalta et al., 2020), 600 pairs in EG (Dodman, 2014).
- T7436 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -1-4% in BA, BG, CY, GR, HR, RS, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, TR. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 31-67% in BG, CY, GR, HR, RS, RU, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GE, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, TR, AL.
- P1704 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S&SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)).
- S9345 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 4,108-7,844 pairs, or 12,000-24,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimate the population at 25 pairs on the Arabian Peninsula. No information is available from IR and IQ, but it is not very likely that these two countries would support more than 25,000 individuals.
- T7437 - No quantitative trend information is available from the breeding season. The population is thought to be stable in AM and AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and unknown in KZ, TM and UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from IR and AE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend. However, these include not only a small number of countries but also a small number of individuals. Based on the trend of the large population in AZ, the trend is assessed as stable.
- P1705 - Sometimes ascribed to ralloides.
- T7438 - In winter, this population overlaps with the Palearctic migrants. Therefore, it can be only monitored separately during the July counts. These are conducted predominantly in Southern Africa. Based on July IWC data from seven countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a strongly decreasing population trend for the periods of 2001-2013 and 2004-2013. However, these trends are based on highly imputed data and might be not representative for the whole population. The population is reported to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020). Dodman (2002) considered that the population was stable or even slightly increasing due to its adaptability to different kind of wetlands including artificial ones.
- S9346 - Population size is expressed in total individuals as opposed to the breeding individuals in the original paper.
- T7439 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend with a declining tendency for both 2002-2018 and 2009-2018. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 56% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 88% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. However, this is based on data from a small number of sites and high imputations. A regional overview analysing data from 11 breeding sites and population has decreased by 52.9% at Tsarasaotra Park and Tsimbazaza Park, two of the largest colonies with long history of breeding data, between 1993 and 2016. No nesting activities recorded anymore at four colonies around the Antananarivo (Rabarisoa et al., 2020).
- T7440 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for each of the for the periods of 1994-2017, 2001-2017 and 2008-2017 with a decreasing long-term tendency and increasing ones in the last 3 generations and the last 10 years. However, this is based on a very small number of birds and high imputations. Hence, the trend is not robust. However, this is consistent with the reports that it is expanding its range in KE and TZ (Martínez-Vilalta, 2020).
- P1696 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S9348 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 64,035-77,228 pairs, or 190,000-230,000 individuals after rounding in ES, FR, IT, PT, BE, GB based on data from the period of 2010-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 49,698 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7444 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-14% in BE, FR, IT between 2009 and 2018 and by 40,519-50,026% between 1980-2018. No quantitative trend information is available from the large populations of ES and PT and from GB. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable population trends for the periods of 1991-2017, 1996-2017 and 2008-2017 based on data from all range states but GB. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported stable trend for 1998-2017 and increasing trend for the periods of 2007-2017 and 2008-2017.
- P1685 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- T7441 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1993-2017 (0.9870) and 2008-2017 (0.9757) and a stable trend in 1996-2017 (0.9838). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 40% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. It has declined in three times more quarter degree grid cells than increased in ZA between the SABAP 1 and 2 (ADU 2017).
- P1694 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S8651 - Population probably numbers 'several million' (Dodman, 2014).
- T7442 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1999-2017 (0.9782) and 2008-2017 (0.9574). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 37% in 21 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 60% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- P1695 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (SW Europe/NW Africa). Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S9347 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 15,000-20,000 pairs, or 45,000-60,000 individuals after rounding in MA alone (Amhaouch et al., 2020). Dodman (2014) accounts for 3,500 pairs in DZ and 500 pairs in TN. Although the sum of these estimates is only 57,000-72,000 individuals, the population estimate might be in the right order considering the continued increase of the population since the mid-2000s.
- T7443 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing trend for the periods of 1987-2017 and 1996-2017. The short-term trend is uncertain (0.9911). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 17% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- P1697 - Often placed in genus Ardea.
- S9349 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 9,312-14,228 pairs in CY, GE, GR, ME, RO, RS, RU, AM, AZ, TR, BA, UA, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimates the population size at 8,000 pairs in Arabia. This results in an estimate of 52,000-67,000 individuals. However, no estimates are available from EG, IL, LB, JO, PS, SY, IQ and IR.
- T7445 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 25-33% in AM, BA, CY, GR, RO, RS, RU, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018 and by 52-130% between 1980 and 2018. Based on IWC data from CY, GR, IR, JO, TR and AE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 2003-2017 (0.9747) and 2008-2017 (1.0924), dominated by data from IR. Hence, neither of these trends are representative for the whole population.
- S9350 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 106,746-126,948 pairs, or 320,000-380,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PT, SE, GB based on data from the period of 2008-2018. The difference compared to the earlier estimate comes from a downward revision of the maximum population estimate in the NL from 116,000 (BirdLife International, 2015) to 11,500 pairs (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- T7446 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 6-14% in BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, LU, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IT, NO, PT. However, it has increased by 70-106% in BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported stable trend for the periods of 1989-2017, 1991-2017 and 2008-2017. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1991-2018, 1993-2018 (i.e. 3 generations) and an uncertain trend (1.0270) for the period of 2009-2018. As the breeding trend is less sensitive to weather related redistribution, it is adopted here.
- P1634 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E B Sea & W/SW Asia (bre)).
- S9351 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 136,533-214,913 pairs, or 410,000-640,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, GE, GR, HR, HU, LI, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2002-2019. The estimate for RU has effectively doubled (BirdLife International, in prep.). Casual breeder in Egypt (Dodman, 2014). Hence, even these figures might underestimate the size of the population.
- T7447 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -18-14% in AT, BA, BG, BY, CZ, EE, FI, GR, LT, LV, PL, RO, RS, SK, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RU, SI, TR, XK, AL. It has increased by 18-36% in AT, BG, BY, CZ, EE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, PL, RS, SI, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, FI, GE, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, TR, XK. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported decreasing trend for the period of 2008-2017 and a stable trend for the period of 2008-2017. Based on IWC data from 31 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also increasing trends for the periods of 1988-2018 and 1993-

2018 and a stable trend for the period of 2009-2018.

- P1635 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (E B Sea & W/SW Asia (bre)).
- S9352 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 20,293-52,305 pairs in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1988-2019. Jennings (2010) estimated a further 200 pairs in Arabia. This results in an estimate of 61,000-160,000 individuals after rounding. However, this does not include IR, IQ and the Levant. The maximum estimate includes some allowances for these countries.
- T7448 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 2003-2017 (0.9577) and 2008-2017 (1.0228). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 66% in 25 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, this is based mainly on data from IR. The population in AM is increasing and stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and in TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). However, the trend is unknown elsewhere representing the majority of the population.
- S9124 - Approximately 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.
- T7449 - Based on IWC data from 14 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 2002-2017 (0.992) and 2008-2017 (0.9793). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 13% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 30% in 3 generations.
- S9353 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 8,978-9,839 pairs, or 27,000-30,000 individuals after rounding in CH, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2003-2018. The main difference compared with the previous one comes from the much smaller estimate in ES. Dodman (2014) has estimated less than 300 pairs in N Africa including MA.
- T7450 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 2-10% in CH, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT, MA. It has increased by 70-81% in CH, DE, FR, IT, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT, MA.
- S9354 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 18,262-34,609 pairs, or 55,000-100,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2005-2019.
- T7451 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 2-16% in AT, BA, CZ, GR, HR, HU, RS, RU, SI, SK, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GE, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, TR, XK, AL. It has increased by 10-30% in AT, BG, GR, HR, RS, RU, SI, SK, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, CZ, GE, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, TR, XK, AL.
- T6817 - According to the IWC trend analysis data, the population is possibly in significant long-term decline although only partial information is available (Wetlands International 2017).
- P1665 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population, E Europe/SW Asia (breeding).
- S9355 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 894-3,313 pairs, or 2,700-9,900 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) has estimated the breeding population at 100 pairs in Arabia. However, no estimates are available from UZ, KG, TJ, IR and IQ. Therefore, the old estimate is retained.
- T7452 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing trend for the period of 2003-2017 and an uncertain trend between 2008-2017 (1.2096). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 71% in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, there are already signs of partial population recovery. The trend might be also not representative for the whole population as it is based on three countries, AE, AZ and IR only.
- P1672 - Often assigned to genus *Casmerodius*, occasionally *Egretta*.
- S9356 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 38,811-60,366 pairs, or 120,000-180,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BG, BY, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, MK, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA, GB, BA, BE, DE based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 49,000-82,000 individuals in AL, BA, BE, BG, CH, CZ, DE, ES, GE, GR, HR, IT, LU, MD, ME, MK, NL, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, XK, CY, FR, HU, PL, PT, SK, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 48,795 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7453 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 40-51% in AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, RU, UA, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HR, HU, MD, MK, RO, SK, TR. It has also increased by 108-149% in AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, FR, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, ES, GE, MD, MK, TR, AL. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 131-205% in BE, BG, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GR, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, CY, GE, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, GB, XK, DZ, EG. It has also increased by 408-620% in BE, BG, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GR, HU, IT, LU, NL, RO, RS, SI, SK, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, CY, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, PL, PT, TR, UA, GB, XK, DZ, EG, MA. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing populations for each of the periods of 1988-2018, 2001-2018 and 2009-2018.
- S9357 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 7,750-14,870 pairs, or 23,000-45,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 8,181 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The breeding range in IR is small. Therefore, a new population estimate of 23,000-50,000 is proposed.
- T7454 - The population is thought to have increased in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and it was stable in TM. The trend is uncertain in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from nine countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 2003-2017 (0.9725) and 2008-2017 (1.0083), based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 38% in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- T7455 - Based on IWC data from 21 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend (1.0207) for the period of 2000-2017 and a decrease (0.8917) for the period of 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 86% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, this might be just part of a long-term population fluctuation.
- P1680 - *Ardea intermedia*, *A. brachyrhyncha* and *A. plumifera* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Mesophoyx* and lumped as *M. intermedia* (see BirdLife International (2016) Species factsheet: *Ardea brachyrhyncha*.)
- T7456 - Based on IWC data from 14 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing populations for each of the periods of 1993-2017, 1998-2017 and 2008-2017.
- T7457 - Based on IWC data from 16 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with an increasing tendency for both 2001-2017 and 2008-2017, but the trend is based on very high imputation.
- S8658 - No update to estimate in AEWA SSAP (Tyler 2013).
- T6830 - 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, 2017). Recent IWC trend analysis provides some weak support to this assumption (Wetlands International 2017). Significant long-term decline maintained.
- P1601 - Population was omitted from WPE2.
- S9358 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 31,326-33,997 pairs in BE, ES, ESIC, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.) based on data from the period of 2003-2018. Dodman (2014) estimated another 1,500 – 3500 individuals in NW Africa. This result in an estimate of 95,000-105,000 individuals.
- T7459 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 12-15% in BE, FR, IE, IT, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, ESIC, PT and NW Africa. However, the population in ES is thought to be stable. Hence, this short-term trend is not fully representative of the population. It has also increased by 142-142% in BE, ES, ESIC, FR, IE, NL, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IT, PT and NW Africa. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme from FR, ES and PT, Nagy et al. (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1998-2017 (0.9819), stable trend for 2005-2017 (1.0037) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (1.0221).
- S9359 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 25,067-46,983 pairs, or 75,000-140,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, CY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA, XK based on data from the period of 2007-2019. The large RU population is estimated to be three-times larger now than in the previous estimate. No estimates are available from the Levant.
- T7460 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 10-18% in AT, BA, BG, CY, CZ, GR, HR, PL, RS, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, SK, TR, XK. It has also increased by 6-16% in AT, BG, CY, CZ, GR, HR, HU, RO, RS, RU, SK, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GE, MD, ME, MK, PL, TR, XK, AL.
- S9360 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,718-21,923 pairs, or 11,000-66,000 individuals after rounding in GE, AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. However, no breeding population estimates are available from IR and IQ where sizable population may occur.
- T7461 - No quantitative national population estimates are available. It is thought to be decreasing in AZ, stable in AM (BirdLife International, in prep.) and TM. Unknown elsewhere. Based on IWC data from 7 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported decreasing trends for both 1994-2017 and 2003-2017, while the population has stabilized at a lower level in 2008-2017. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 66% ($p < 0.05$) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- T7458 - Based on IWC data from 22 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing trend for the period of 1997-2017. The trend was uncertain for the periods of

2003-2017 (0.9712) and 2008-2017 (1.000). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 37% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations.

- P1610 - Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta schistacea*.
- S8912 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T6837 - Dodman (2014) assumed that the population is stable in the absence of human impacts along the Red Sea coast. Reviewing of available IWC data and the formal trend analysis suggest that a steep decline might have taken place between 1990 and 2015 (Wetlands International 2017). This is probably driven by destruction of coastal wetlands and mangroves particularly along the northern coast of the Red Sea (Nagy et al. 2014).
- P1611 - Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta schistacea*. Sometimes assigned to *asha*.
- S8913 - See CSR6 and Sheldon (2017).
- T7463 - Based on IWC data from 6 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend for each of the periods of 1989-2017, 2003-2017 and 2008-2017.
- S8605 - An earlier figure of 10,000 was erroneously used based on the same reference.
- T6839 - No monitoring data is available. Trend assessment is based on circumstantial evidence.
- P1609 - This form and *schistacea* sometimes treated as separate species, Western Reef Heron. Sometimes assigned to *Egretta garzetta*.
- S9574 - Review of more recent data, including 2013 and 2014 counts.
- T7462 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) has reported moderate decline for the period of 1997-2017 and moderate increase for the period of 2009-2017.
- T6646 - Declines noted in some range states; situation unclear in South Sudan, but high potential there for increasing threat status.
- S9361 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,750-3,455 pairs, or 8,200-10,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BG, GE, GR, ME, RO, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 3,000-8,300 individuals in AL, BG, GR, ME, MK, RO, RS, TR based on data from the same period (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 7,404 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7464 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 40-46% in GR, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GE, ME, TR, UA. It has also increased by 335-440% in BG, GR, RO, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, ME, TR, UA. According to the same source, the wintering population has decreased by 13-32% in BG, MK, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GR, ME, RS, TR and it has increased by 135-154% in BG, GR, MK, RO, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ME, RS, TR. Based on IWC data from nine countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing population for the period of 1986-2018 and an uncertain trend with slight positive tendency (1.0155) for the period of 2009-2018. From these trends, the breeding population trend covers the largest part of the population and the least sensitive to weather related fluctuations. Therefore, that is adopted.
- S9362 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,960-4,151 pairs, or 8,900-12,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 10,384 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), which agrees well with the breeding population estimate.
- T7465 - it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 34-57% in RU between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, TM, KZ, UZ. It has also increased by 51-81% in RU, TM between 1980 and 2018. Based on IWC data from 8 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a population decrease for the period of 2007-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 72% in 34 years, i.e. in 3 generations. As the IWC trend is based on more countries, that is adopted as the population trend.
- S9557 - Reference updated to provide access to the justification.
- T7466 - Based on IWC data from ten countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend for 1997-2017 and an uncertain trend with stable or slightly increasing tendency for 2008-2017.
- P1976 - This population includes the previous Black Sea/E med and Caspian breeding populations combined.
- S9363 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 11,463-24,090 pairs, or 34,000-72,000 individuals after rounding in GE, GR, RO, RU, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ, KZ, UZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2008-2019.
- T7470 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 83-213% in GR, RO, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018 and by 181-328% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, TR, UZ, KZ, UZ.
- S8832 - Breeding pairs: 10,000 Senegal Delta, 4,000 PNBA, 6,000 elsewhere.
- T7467 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1980-2017 and 2008-2017. Although this trend is based on coastal sites, it represents the majority of the W African population.
- P1975 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- T7469 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for both 1992-2018 (0.9884) and for 2009-2018 (0.9452). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 36% in 38 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 88% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- P1974 - Split from Eastern/Southern Africa population in WPE3.
- T7468 - Based on IWC data mostly from ET and KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an uncertain trend for the period of 1992-2012 with a stable or slightly increasing tendency (1.0138). The population has decreased strongly between 2008 and 2017 due to the collapse of the breeding colony at Lake Shalla, ET. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 100% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, this might be not representative for the whole population. It is assumed that the population in TZ is stable (Leguma et al, 2020).
- S9364 - In 2020, 1,158 pairs are reported from YT (Lamarque et al, (2020)).
- T7702 - New data from Aldabra supports the current trend for the region. The largest colony of birds is found on Aldabra is currently considered stable.
- S9365 - 1,323 pairs reported from YT (Lamarque et al., 2020).
- T6246 - New data inadequate to revise trend. On Aldabra populations fluctuate but seem stable. Significant long-term decline is possible based on historic data.
- S9366 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 410,994-411,445 pairs in DE, FO, FR, IE, IS, NO, RU, SJ, GB based on data from the period of 2008-2018 BirdLife International (in prep.). An additional 117,000 pairs in CA (Chardine et al., 2013). This is equivalent to c. 1,600,000 individuals after rounding. The large difference compared to the previous estimate is caused by significant downward revision of the population estimates in IE and GB (c. 400,000 pairs).
- T7471 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 24-24% in DE, IE, IS, RU, SJ, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, FR, NO. The breeding population has also increased by 103-104% in DE, FO, FR, IE, IS, NO, RU, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from SJ.
- S9367 - 134,775 pairs.
- T7472 - -0.97% p.a..
- S9368 - 1,524 pairs reported from YT (Lamarque et al., 2020).
- 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.
- 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).
- T7473 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend with a decreasing tendency for 2000-2018 and 2009-2018. However, the number of breeding birds were stable in ZA between 1977-1981 and 2008-2012 (Crawford et al., 2015) and it was also stable in NA between 1996/1997 and 2005/2006.
- S9369 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 30,312-37,499 pairs, or 91,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 39,000-110,000 individuals in AL, BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA, HU based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 54,897 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7474 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 22-40% in AT, BA, BG, GR, HR, HU, IT, RS, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, GE, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, TR. It has increased by 55-78% in AT, BG, GR, HR, HU, IT, RO, RS, RU, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, GE, MD, ME, MK, TR. The wintering population has changed by -18-43% in GR, HR, IT, MK, RO, SI, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GE, HU, MD, ME, RS, SK, TR, UA. It has increased by 181-214% in BG, GR, HU, IT, RO, RS, SI, SK, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GE, HR, MD, ME, MK, TR, UA. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for each of the periods of 1992-2018, 2004-2018 and 2009-2018.
- S9370 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 13,175-19,756 pairs, or 40,000-59,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, UZ based on data from the period of 1996-2019 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 14,396 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The latest estimate is much lower for C. Asia than Kreuzberg-Mukhina's (2008).
- T7475 - No short-term breeding population trend estimate is available. Based on Kalyakin et al. (2020), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 39-48% in TM, KZ between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ and UZ. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain

population trends for 1993-2017 (1.0319), 2003-2017 (0.9509) and 2008-2017 (1.1086). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 58% ($p < 0.05$) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations.

- P2508 - This population was split from the *desmarestii* population following the AEWA MoP 7.
- S9541 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,610-2,024 pairs, or 4,800-6,100 individuals after rounding in AL and HR based on data from the period of 2013-2018.
- S9371 - BirdLife International (in prep.) has estimated the breeding population at 32,010-37,010 pairs in FR, IE, NO, RU and GB. However, the estimate of 7,325 pairs for GB are 20 years old while the population has decreased by 7-45% there between 2004-2018. Taking this into account the population size is estimated at 28,711-36,497 pairs, i.e. 86,000-110,000 individuals after rounding.
- T7476 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population in FR, IE and GB has decreased by 1-16% between 2009 and 2018. The trend in NO and RU is unknown. However, Fauchald et al. (2015) reported also rapid decline from the Norwegian Sea area of NO.
- S9372 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), the size of the breeding population is estimated at 203,170-245,888 pairs or 610,000-740,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SK, GB.
- T7477 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the population has increased by 2-21% between 2009 and 2018 based on data from AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SK. HELCOM (2018) reported increasing trend for 1991-2016 (1.026) for the wintering population in the Baltic. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported increasing trend for 1988-2016 (1.03) and uncertain trend for 2008-2016 (1.02). Based on updated IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1972-2018 (1.0844), 1995-2018 (1.0186), 2009-2018 (1.0477).
- S9373 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 167,588-219,375 pairs, or 500,000-660,000 individuals after rounding in RU, AL, AM, BA, BG, GE, GR, HR, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, RU, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2005-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 150,000-220,000 individuals in AD, AL, AM, BA, BG, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, MD, ME, MK, RO, RS, SI, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG, MA based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 342,782 individuals in 2015 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7478 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 17-32% in AM, BA, BG, GR, HR, RS, RU, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, IT, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, TR. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1991-2018 (1.0284) and 1995-2018 (1.0156) and stable trend for 2009-2018 (1.0068).
- S9374 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 27,600-44,400 pairs, or 83,000-130,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1988-2019. No estimates are available from UZ and IR. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 108,372 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The IWC count total indicates that the population is probably larger than 100,000 and considering the gaps in data for the breeding population, the estimate from CSR6 is retained.
- T6803 - Wetlands International (2017) reported statistically significant increase over the period of 1990-2015. The trend for the period of 2006-2015 is uncertain due to year-to-year fluctuations, but generally seems to be stable.
- P1530 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- S8839 - 32,217 were counted in January 2014. This counted number was raised to an estimate of 40,000.
- T7480 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a stable trend (1.02) for 2000-2017 and an uncertain trend (0.99) for 2006-2017. However, the short-term trend is based on only four data points while the long-term one is only on six.
- T7481 - Based on IWC data from 6 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 1993-2018 (0.9967) and 1995-2018 (3 generations, 0.9938). The population has increased between 2009-2018 (1.0589).
- P1529 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Western/Eastern Africa).
- T7479 - Based on IWC data from BI, ET and KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for 1992-2017 (1.0899) and 1994-2017 (1.1067). The trend for 2008-2017 is uncertain, but suggests a stable population. Considering that the trend calculation includes only a few countries, it might be not representative for the whole population. The population in TZ thought to be stable (Leguma et al., 2020) and it is decreasing in UG in the short-term but increasing in the long-term (Akankwasah, et al., 2020).
- S9087 - 117,000 pairs.
- T7482 - Based on IWC counts, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported decreasing trend for 1979-2012 (0.98) and uncertain trend (1.04) for 2008-2017. Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1992-2016 (0.9680), 1994-2016 (3 generations, 0.9577) and 2007-2016 (1.072). In ZA, the population has decreased from 106,824 pairs in 1977-1981 to 56,987 pairs in 2010-2014 (Crawford et al., 2016) and from 143,000 pairs in 1978/79 to c. 60,000 in 1995-2005 (Kemper, 2007, Kemper and Simmons, 2015). Considering the uncertain short-term trends from the IWC counts, the long-term trend based on breeding birds is used.
- P1537 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- P1536 - Split from Arabian Coast & Gulf of Aden in WPE4.
- S9088 - 2,500 pairs.
- T7484 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with an increasing tendency for each of the periods of 1992-2017, 1997-2017 and 2008-2017.
- T7485 - Based on IWC data from ET, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with a decreasing tendency for 2002-2014 and 2005-2014. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 99% in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 100% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2005. Decreasing trend for 2007-2018 is also reported from UG, but the population is thought to be increasing between 1991 and 2018 there (Akankwasah, et al., 2020).
- S8628 - Very low numbers recorded in recent IWC surveys in Sudan, despite reasonable coverage.
- T7486 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend (1.01) for 2000-2017 and uncertain trend (1.00) for 2008-2017. Based on updated IWC data and using a different trend calculation method, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend (0.9922) for 1996-2018 and an uncertain trend (0.9951) for 2009-2018. However, both IWC analyses show an increasing tendency in line with the Underhill (2014) looking also at population development on offshore islands which are less well represented in the IWC counts.
- S9375 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 249,831-322,495 pairs, or 750,000-970,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BE, BG, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, GR, IE, IS, IT, LT, LV, ME, NL, NO, PL, BY, RO, RU (10%), SE, GB based on data from the period of 2007-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 800,000-850,000 individuals in AL, DE, DK, ES, FR, GR, IE, IS, NL, NO, PT, GB, BE (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1994-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 623,773 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7487 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 11-19% (equivalent to 17-30% in 3 generations) in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GR, IT, LV, NL, NO, RU, SE, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, FO, FR, IE, IS, LT, ME, PL, RO. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 33-40% in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, IT, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RO, SE, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, FO, IE, IS, ME, RU. Based on breeding bird data the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme from six range states, Nagy et al. (2020) reported decreasing trends for 1982-2017 (0.9791) and for 2008-2017 (0.9856). Based on national reports (BirdLife International, in prep.), the wintering population has decreased by 7-13% in BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, PT, GB, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, GR, IS, NO. The wintering population has decreased by 27-47% in BE, DE, FR, IE, NL, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, ES, GR, IS, NO, PT, MA. Based on IWC and wintering survey data, van Roomen et al. (2018) estimated a stable trends (1.00) for 1976-2016 and 2008-2016 (0.99) for the whole flyway. Based on updated IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a slight but statistically significant increase for 1975-2018 (1.0020), a slight but statistically significant decrease for 1980-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9976) and stable trend for 2009-2018 (0.9916). However, these stable trends mask that the population has strongly declined since 1995.
- S9376 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 19,650-36,070 pairs, or 59,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in BY, RO, RU (90%), TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, UZ, KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1980-2020. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 11,261 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The population size has been estimated at 27,000-50,000 individuals by van Roomen et al. (2014). However, this might be an underestimation because a large part of the potential habitat is not covered by counts. Therefore, the new estimate is based on the breeding estimates.
- T7488 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 17-26% in BY, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from RO, TR, TM, UZ, KZ and West Siberia, i.e. the larger part of the population. Based on comparing old and more recent wintering data, van Roomen et al. (2014) has thought that the population is stable. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1989-2017 (0.9799) showing a decreasing tendency and for 2008-2017 (0.9943) showing more stable tendency.
- S9559 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 25,872-41,755 pairs, or 65,000-100,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES (80%), FR (80%), LT, NL, NO, PL, PT, FR, SE, GB based on data from the period of 2007-2018. A factor of 2.5 was used to convert pairs to individuals. The size of the wintering population is estimated size at 90,000-120,000 individuals in BE, ES, FR, NL, PT, GB, MA based on data from the period of 2007-2018, but this does not include individuals further south in West Africa, which might be around 10,000 individuals according to van Roomen et al. (2015). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 76,742

individuals in 2014.

- T7491 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 9-31% (equivalent to 16-96% in 3 generations) in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FR, LT, NL, NO, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PL, PT. It has decreased by 1-12% in BE, CZ, DE, EE, FR, LT, NL, NO, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, ES, PL, PT. However, the population in ES is thought to be stable. The short-term decline is driven by large reported declines in DE, DK and NL and only the trend in the NL is based on complete survey or statistically robust estimates. The wintering population has increased by 2-36% in BE, ES, FR, FR, NL, PT, GB, MA between 2009 and 2018 and by 58-220% in BE, FR, FR, NL, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT, MA for the latter time period. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported an increasing trend for 1990-2016 (1.01) and uncertain trend for 2008-2016 (1.02) showing similar rate of increase as the long-term trend. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) also reported increasing trends for 1990-2018 (1.0104), 1998-2018 (3 generations; 1.0145) and 2009-2018 (1.0288). Considering the data quality, the non-breeding trend is considered to provide the stronger evidence for the status of the population.
- S9378 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 13,029-31,020 pairs, or 39,000-93,000 individuals after rounding in ES (40%), FR (20%), AL, AT, BG, BY, FR, GE, GR, HU, IT, MD, ME, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2002-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 58,440 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7492 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 7-13% in AT, BY, FR, GR, RS, SI, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, ES, GE, HU, IT, MD, ME, RO, SK, TR. The breeding population has changed by -33-1% in AT, BG, FR, GR, IT, RS, SI, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, ES, GE, HU, MD, ME, RO, SK, TR. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for 1990-2017 (1.0371) and 1997-2017 (1.0302). The trend for 2008-2017 was stable (1.0017).
- S9379 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,008-10,030 pairs in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), RU, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimated the size of the breeding population in Arabia at 200 pairs. Using a conversion factor of 2.5, these result in a population estimate of 13,000-25,000 individuals not including IR. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 12,646 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7493 - Based on IWC data from 5 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 2003-2017 and 2008-2017 with increasing tendency for both periods.
- S9377 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 20,703 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Estimate from Dodman (2014) retained.
- T7490 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1992-2017 (1.0078), 1997-2017 (3 generations; 1.0105) and 2008-2017 (1.0103) with an overall positive tendency.
- T7489 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for both 1993-2018 (1.0289) and 1998-2018 (1.0395). Uncertain trend with a declining tendency for 2009-2018 (0.9568).
- S9380 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 20,840-70,212 pairs, in BE, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IT, NL, PT, GB based on data from the period of 2007-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). In addition, 3,000-5,000 pairs is estimated for NW Africa (Dodman, 2014). This amounts to 72,000-230,000 individuals. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 25,369 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7496 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 3% in BE, ES, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, ESIC, FR, IT, PT. It has increased by 14-16% in BE, ES, ESIC, IT, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, FR, PT, GB. It is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 26-32% in ES, PT, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DZ and TN. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend for 1990-2017 (1.0846) and for 1997-2017 (1.0452). However, the population has decreased between 2008 and 2017 at an annual rate of 0.9679. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 48% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9381 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 7,802-26,688 pair in AL, AT, BG, BY, CY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, SI, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). 220-650 pairs in the SE Mediterranean (Snow and Perrins, 1998). This is equivalent to 24,000-82,000 individuals after rounding. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 2,249 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 2,000 individuals (Hamada & Mossad, 2020).
- T7497 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 5-9% in AT, BG, BY, CY, CZ, GR, HR, RS, SI, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, HU, LT, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, SK, TR. It has also increased by 21-53% in AT, BG, CY, CZ, HR, HU, RO, RS, SI, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, GE, GR, LT, MD, ME, MK, PL, SK, TR. Based on IWC data from 7 wintering range states, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend (0.9975) for 1988-2015, an uncertain but close to stable trend (1.0054) for 1995-2015 (i.e. 3 generations) and an increasing trend 1.0753 for 2006-2015.
- S9382 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 21,218-38,168 pairs in AM, AZ, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. Jennings (2010) estimated the size of the breeding population in Arabia at 2,500 pairs. No breeding population estimates are available from IR and IQ, but the population is probably a sizeable one there. The size of the known part of the population is at least 71,000-122,000 individuals. The maximum is raised to 130,000 to account for the population in IR and IQ. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was just 4,291 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7498 - Quantitative trend estimation for the trend of the breeding population is only available from European RU (20-209% increase, BirdLife International, in prep.). The population is thought to be increasing also in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and thought to be stable in AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from five countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an increasing trend (1.0321) for 2003-2017 and an uncertain trend with increasing tendency (1.0319) for 2008-2017. However, the population has shown relatively large fluctuations.
- T7495 - Based on IWC data from five countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 1995-2017 (1.0034), 1997-2017 (1.0000) and 2008-2017 (1.0042). Based on comparison of the first and second South African Breeding Bird Atlas López Gómez et al. (2017) found that the number of squares with increases and decreases roughly balanced each other.
- T7494 - Based on IWC data from twelve countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1994-2017 (0.9918) and 2008-2017 with a declining tendency (0.9561) for the last period. The trend during the 3-generations period was stable (0.9887). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 59% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- 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 section of the Gulf, Zwarts et al. (1991) estimated that 7,000 individuals winter in the Gulf coast of SA.
- T7500 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decrease (0.9684) for 1994-2017 and an uncertain but close to stable trend (1.0063) for 2008-2017. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 52% in 23 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- S9383 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 13,000-23,000 pairs, or 39,000-69,000 individuals after rounding in RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) based on data from the period of 2008-2018. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 130,000-160,000 individuals in AL, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SI, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2018. The highest IWC count total between 2014 and 2018 was 204,784 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), which is close to the estimate of 200,000 estimated by van Roomen et al. (2014).
- T7499 - The trend of the breeding population is unknown (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported an increase (1.02) for 1979-2016 and a decrease (0.98) for 2008-2016. Based on the growth rate of the short-term trend, the population is projected to decrease by 35% in 22.8 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- S9546 - 35,796-55,126 pairs, or 110,000-170,000 in SE (8%), BY, DE, DK, EE, IE, LT, LV, and GB (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- T7501 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 5-6% in BY, DK, EE, IE, LV, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE (almost extinct) and LT (small population). It has increased by 9-52% in BY, DE, DK, EE, IE, LV, GB between 1980 and 2018.
- S9384 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 400,610-400,650 pairs, or 1,200,000 individuals after rounding in FO, GL, IS based on data from 2014.
- T7502 - Decease has been reported from both IE and GB.
- S9385 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 397,099-698,253 pairs, or 1,200,000-2,100,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE (92%), SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018. The main difference compared to the previous estimate is a much broader interval estimated for NO.
- T7503 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -5-22% in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU, SJ. The breeding population is also thought to be stable in NO, but unknown in SJ and RU. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported increasing trend (1.0119) for 1998-2017, stable trend (1.0005) for 2005-2017 and a small but statistically significant decline (0.9888) for 2008-2017. Lindström et al. (2019) have reported stable trend for the period of 2006-2018.
- S9386 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 150,000-300,000 pairs, or 450,000-900,000 individuals after rounding in West Siberia based on data from the period of 1959-2019.
- T7504 - The trend is unknown on the breeding ground (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 6 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend for 2003-2017 (1.0567). The trend for 2008-2017 is uncertain but also indicate an increasing trend (1.0937). However, the trend is fluctuating.
- S9547 - 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, this is a circular argument. 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). OSME (2014) considers it a locally common migrant.

- T7505 - Based on IWC data from 10 countries including ones from S Asia, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing trend (0.9423) for 1988-2014, uncertain trends for 2000-2014 (0.9718) and for 2005-2014 (1.0146). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 17% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations despite the more positive growth rate in the last 10 years.
- P892 - Sometimes placed in the genus *Charadrius*.
- S9387 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 10,588-21,519 pairs, or 32,000-65,000 individuals after rounding in AD, AT, CZ, ES, FI, IT, NO, RO, RU, SE, GB based on data from the period of 2002-2018.
- T7506 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -26-27% in AT, FI, RO, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AD, CZ, ES, IT, NO, RU. It has decreased by 29% in AT, CZ, FI, RO, RU, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AD, ES, IT, NO. Lindström et al (2019) reported also an uncertain trend with a positive tendency (+5% p.a.) from FI, NO and SE combined between 2006 and 2018. This might be representative for the European population because these countries represent the majority of the flyway population.
- S9388 - The breeding population in West Siberia is estimated at 15,000-30,000 pairs for the period of 2000-2016 (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7507 - The short-term trend is unknown. However, the population is thought to have decreased between 1959 and 2007.
- S9389 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.) the size of the breeding population is estimated at 16,754.8-22,828.1 pairs, or 50,000-68,000 individuals after rounding in BE, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI (30%) FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO (10%), PL, SE (65%), UA, GB based on data from the period of 2007-2019. Proportions are set based on Thorup (2006). The highest annual IWC count total was 45,216 individuals in Western Europe between 2014-2018. The five-year-mean of imputed totals was 46,239 individuals in the same period (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, wintering numbers include some psammodroma and some hiaticula winters in NW Africa (Delany et al., 2009).
- T7508 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -29-25% (equivalent to -60-39% in 3 generations) in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LV, NL, PL, SE, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. In FI and SE, this concerns both subspecies. However, population increase has only been reported from GB, but the stable and uncertain trends in FI and SE respectively show also positive tendencies. No quantitative trend information is available from LT, NO. It has changed by -39-1% in BE, BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IE. Lindström et al. (2019) reported uncertain but more positive (+2%) breeding population trend from FI, NO and SE (including both subspecies) for 2006-2018. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 6-15% in DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, PT, GB between 2009 and 2018. It has changed by -8-5% in ES, FR, IE, NL, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, PT. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a stable trend for 1990-2016 (1.01) and an increasing one (1.02) for 2008-2016. Based also on IWC data but using different site selection and trend analysis method, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend (1.0171) for 1978-2018, decreasing trend (0.9851) for 2004-2018 (i.e. 3 generations) and stable trend (0.9967) for 2009-2018. The short-term trend direction is established based on the mid-winter counts which focus more on this subspecies than the breeding season counts which do not distinguish between the different subspecies in Fenno-Scandinavia.
- S9391 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 61,969.2-95,978.9 pairs, or 190,000-290,000 individuals after rounding in NO, FI, RU, SE, SJ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2018.
- T7510 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -10-57% in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU, SJ and West Siberia. Based on IWC data from 28 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for the periods of 1994-2017 (1.0019) and 2008-2017 (0.9874). Over 3 generations (2003-2017), the population has increased slightly (1.0204).
- S9390 - 206,569 individuals were counted during January counts. Based on presumed underestimations this was raised to an estimate of 240,000 birds (van Roomen et al., 2015) and includes considerable number of tundrae (Delany et al., 2009). The size of the breeding population is estimated at 53,015-83,015 pairs, or 160,000-250,000 individuals after rounding in FO, GL, IS based on data from the period of 2001-2014 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Andres et al. (2012) estimated the N American population at 2,000 individuals.
- T7509 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a decreasing trend for 1980-2017 (0.99) and a stable trend for 2006-2017 (1.00).
- S9392 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 82,278-121,590 pairs in AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, ESIC, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB, XK based on data from the period of 2002-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Rounded up to 250,000-370,000 individual to make allowance for unreported breeding numbers in NW Africa.
- T7511 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -20-5% (equivalent to -32-2% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BY, CH, CZ, DE, ES, FI, GR, HU, MT, NL, PL, RS, SE, SI, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, BG, DK, EE, ESIC, FR, HR, IT, LT, LU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, RO, SK, XK. It has decreased by 15-25% in BG, BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, GR, HU, IT, LV, MT, NL, RS, SE, SI, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, BA, BE, CZ, ES, ESIC, FI, FR, HR, LT, LU, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, PT, RO, SK, XK. Based on IWC data from 21 countries but small number of birds, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend (1.0507) for 1997-2018 and uncertain trends for 2007-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 1.0167) and 2009-2018 (0.9958).
- S9393 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 141,831-229,326 pairs, or 430,000-690,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ, CY, GE, RU, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1980-2019.
- T7512 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 3-17% (equivalent to 4-20% in 3 generations) in CY, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, GE, TR, TM, KZ and West Siberia. It has increased by 10-30% in CY, UA between 1980 and 2018. However, this reflects the situation only in the minority of the population. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, GE, RU, TR, TM, KZ and West Siberia. There is insufficient data to calculate trends for even 10 years with the new site selection rules. However, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend with a declining tendency (0.9451) for 2010-2017 based on data from eight countries.
- P831 - Includes proposed tephricolor.
- S9561 - estimates include 50,000 for Southern Africa (Underhill et al. 1999) and 10,000-20,000 for Tanzania (Baker 1997).
- T7513 - The population is reported as decreasing from UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported an uncertain trend with negative tendency for 1994-2017 (0.9665) and decreasing trends for 2006-2017 (0.9458) and for 2008-2017 (0.9157). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 31% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 65% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- T7514 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend for 1997-2017 (0.9875) and increasing trends for 2005-2017 (1.1453) and 2008-2017 (1.1897), which represent biologically unlikely increases and probably reflect more the changes in hydrological conditions at the monitoring sites rather than true population change.
- T7515 - Based on IWC data from seven countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 1994-2017 (1.0017) and 2005-2017 (0.9965) and 2008-2017 (1.0208). The short-term trend was uncertain with a slight increasing tendency.
- S8756 - Tree, T. In litt.2008. Considered the upper limit presented in WPE4 to be too high.
- P857 - In WPE4, subspecies was considered mechowii, but Delany et al. (2009) treated as mechowii/tenellus. Treated by some authors as hesperius.
- S9394 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,688-11,798 pairs in AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, ESIC, FR, GIB, HR, HU, IT, ME, NL, PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, RS, SE, SI, SK based on data from the period of 2007-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The revised estimate for ES is just about half the previous one (BirdLife International, 2015). 7,500-10,000 pairs is added to NW Africa based on Delany et al. (2009) and Dodman (2014). These result in a new estimate of 40,000-65,000 individuals after rounding. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 6,600-9,600 individuals in ES, ME, PT, SI (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 26,686 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7516 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 33-39% (equivalent to 98-99% in 3 generations) in AT, BE, DE, ES, ESIC, HU, IT, NL, PTMA, RS, SI between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, FR, GIB, HR, ME, PL, PT, PTAC, SE. It has decreased by 38-52% in AT, BE, DE, DK, ESIC, FR, HU, IT, NL, RS, SE, SI between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, GIB, HR, ME, PL, PT, PTAC, PTMA. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1993-2017 (0.98) and stable trend (0.98) for 2008-2017. Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis methods, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decline for 1993-2017 (0.9881) and for 2004-2017 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9842). They also reported a stable trend for 2008-2017 (0.9863). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 24% (n.s.) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations. The trend based on IWC data is used because it is more complete.
- S9395 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 15,391-20,734 pairs in AL, BG, CY, GE, GR, RO, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.) and EG Dodman (2014) based on data from the period of 1985-2019. However, additional numbers are also in IL, PS, JO and SY. Thus, the population is estimated at 46,000-63,000 individuals after rounding.
- T7517 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 20-41% (equivalent to 34-63% in 3 generations) in CY, GR, RO, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GE, TR and the E Mediterranean. It has decreased by 5-60% in BG, CY, GR, RO, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, TR and the E Mediterranean. The latter two represents the bulk of the population. Based on IWC data from nine countries not including EG, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase (1.1120) for 1986-2018 and uncertain trends for 2005-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9764) and 2009-2018 (0.9744). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 22% (n.s.) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations.

Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 29% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.

- S9396 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 35,070-48,990 pairs, or 110,000-150,000 individuals after rounding based on data from the period of 1980-2019. AM, AZ, RU: 1,420-6,130 pairs (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ and West Siberia 3,650-12,860 (Kalyakin et al., 2020), Arabia: 30,000 pairs (Jennings, 2010). However, this estimate does not include IR and IQ and some allowance was made for these countries in the maximum estimate. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 23,923 individuals mainly from IR (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7518 - Based on IWC data from four countries but mainly from IR, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 2004-2017 (3 generations; 1.0048) and for 2008-2017 (0.9901).
- S8696 - Simmons (2002) gave estimate of 11,200, whilst Simmons et al. (2007) gave 11,500 based on later counts.
- T7519 - Based on IWC data, van Roopen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1995-2017 (1.02) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (1.02). Using an updated dataset and different site selection and trend analysis method, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for each of the periods of 1994-2016 (1.0089), 2003-2016 (3 generations; 0.9021) and 2007-2016 (0.8209). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 19% (n.s.) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 94% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2007. However, it is more likely that the large fluctuations are related to the nomadic movements of this species.
- S8760 - Simmons et al. 2007. A coordinated census in January 2005 resulted in a more accurate and precise estimate.
- T7520 - Based on IWC data from KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increases for 1992-2017 (1.0490) and 2004-2017 (1.1875). The trend for 2008-2017 is uncertain but also shows an increasing tendency (1.0618). However, no trend data is available from TZ where the majority of the population occur.
- S8945 - Counts at Barr al Hikman, OM, alone exceeded 123,000 individuals in January 2016 (de Fouw et al. 2017). Zwarts (1991) estimated the population wintering along the Gulf coast of Saudi Arabia at 28,000 individuals. Another 13,000 can be estimated to winter along the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia based on the counts of Nagy et al. (2014). Dodman (2002) estimated that at least 20,000 winters along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean coast of Africa. Balachandran (in litt. 2005 cited by Delany et al. 2009 and Dodman 2014) estimated another 100,000 individuals for India. This adds up to 284,000 individuals. Considering the uncertainty involved with summarising estimates over such a long period, a new estimate of 250,000-300,000 individuals is given.
- T7521 - IWC trend based on data mainly from IR and AE but also with data from SC and KE but without OM: 2004-2017: stable (1.0093), 2008-2017: moderate increase (1.0751). Increase also reported from Barr al Hikman, OM (de Fouw et al., 2017).
- T7689 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1995-2017 (1.1432), for 2000-2017 (0.9767) and 2008-2017 (0.9582). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 3% (n.s.) in 17 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 52% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9397 - 600-900 pairs in TR (BirdLife International, in prep.), 500 pairs in the extended Arabian Peninsula (Sheldon, 2017).
- T7522 - The population is thought to be decreasing in TR (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data from IL and LY, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends showing a decreasing tendency between 2006 and 2015.
- P879 - Name *crassirostris* is invalid because it is preoccupied (see Carlos et al. (2012). Birds in Azerbaijan & Armenia identified as belonging to this subspecies by Hirschfield et al. 2000).
- S9398 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,217-16,462 pairs, or 9,700-49,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, UZ, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. This agrees well with the estimate in CSR7. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 22,274 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7523 - National breeding population trends are unknown or fluctuating (KZ). Stable trend is only reported from TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020, BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends primarily from IR. Counts have also greatly increased at Barr al Hikman, OM. However, it is unclear whether this is a real increase or the result of better site coverage and counting (de Fouw, 2017).
- S9399 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,635-10,682 pairs, or 7,900-32,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, UZ, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2000-2019. Dodman (2002) has estimated that the wintering population in Southern Africa is >30,000 and another 10,000-20,000 is in E Africa. However, this might be outdated in the light of the breeding numbers and considering that breeding population estimates in RU were revised from 13-500 pairs in 1990-2000 (BirdLife International, 2004) to 3-20 pairs in 2006-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.) and considering the decreasing trend Delany et al. (2009) assumed for the species. Therefore, it is proposed to update the population estimate based on the breeding estimates.
- T7524 - The population is recognised to be in significant long-term decline based on Stroud et al. (2002). It was thought to be regionally extinct from Europe (BirdLife International 2015), but see the size estimate section. Populations in the core of the range is thought to be fairly stable (Wiersma et al. 2017). However, local experts consider it fluctuating in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). It is thought to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al. 2020) and the trend is uncertain in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with increasing tendencies. However, this is based on very small numbers from only six countries (ET, IR, KE, ZA, UG and AE) and it is most likely not representative for the entire population.
- 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.
- S9400 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,097,017-3,152,524 pairs, or 6,300,000-9,500,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MD, MK, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 1,232,753 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7525 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 7-25% (i.e. 15-39% in 3 generations) in AM, BA, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, AZ, BG, ES, FO, FR, GE, GR, HR, MD, MK, NO, PT, XK, KZ and West Siberia. It has decreased by 39-53% in AM, AT, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, NO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BA, FO, GE, GR, HR, MD, MK, PL, PT, RO, XK, KZ and West Siberia. Based on the same source, it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 17-42% (i.e. 27-59% in 3 generations) in BE, CY, CZ, ES, FR, GR, IE, IT, MT, NL, SI, GB, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, BG, DE, DK, FO, HR, MD, ME, MK, PT, RS, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG. It has decreased by 49-74% in BE, CY, CZ, FR, IE, IT, MT, NL, RS, SI, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, BA, BG, DE, DK, ES, FO, GR, HR, MD, ME, MK, PT, TR, UA, XK, DZ, EG, MA. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 52% in 3 generations moderate decrease for 1980-2017 (0.9798), for 1999-2017 (0.9742) and for 2008-2017 (0.9806). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 29-44% over 3 generations. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a moderate increase for 1977-2018 (1.0446) and moderate decrease over 3 generations, i.e. 2000-2018 (0.9915). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 1% in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- S9548 - 1,070-1,620 pairs in TR, CY and GR (BirdLife International 2015), but the bulk of the population is in Egypt and Israel (Delany et al. 2009).
- T7526 - Currently stable in TR, GR and increasing in CY (BirdLife International, in prep.), increasing in Arabia (Jennings, 2010) and EG, IL, PS and LB (Wiersma et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends from five countries but mainly based on data from IL.
- S9565 - 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. senegalensis*. Thus estimate reversed to Dodman 2002.
- T7527 - Based on IWC data from 3 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported decreasing trend for 2007-2018 (0.8594). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 91% in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, this might be not representative for the whole population. Delany et al. (2009) considered the population being stable although Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett (2014) reported that it is declining at places due to pollution.
- T7528 - Wiersma and Kirwan (2020) reported declines from GH and SW NG.
- P944 - A partial altitudinal migrant, moving to lower areas after breeding, especially at the coast.
- T7186 - No changes in the number of quarter degree grid cells where the species was absent or reporting rate declined compared to the number of cells where the species was recorded newly or reporting rate has increased between SABAP1 and 2 based on data from the SABAP2 portal (ADU 2017).
- T7187 - Reporting rate has declined in two-third of quarter degree grid cells and increased only in about one-third of quarter degree grid cells between SABAP1 and 2 based on data from the SABAP2 portal (ADU 2017). However, this may reflect the situation only in the southern part of the range. Based on this partial information, the species should be cautiously considered being in significant long-term decline.
- P948 - Often included in *coronatus*.
- S8748 - Tree, T. In litt. 2008. Not as widespread in Botswana as previously assumed.
- T7188 - The number of quarter degree grid cells with declining and increasing reporting rates are roughly the same.
- S9568 - Dodman (2014) has increased estimate based on Bos et al. (2006).
- T7529 - Based on IWC data from SN and GN, uncertain trend is reported for 2003-2017 (1.0170) and 2008-2017 (0.9579). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 45% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, it is based on a small number of birds and might be not representative for the whole population.

- T7530 - The number of quarter degree grid cells where the species has declined was 62% compared to 38% where it has increased in Southern Africa. Based on this, the population is considered being in significant long-term decline. Based on IWC data from six countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported fluctuating numbers that produced an uncertain trend for 2006-2017 (1.0023), indicating an overall stable tendency. However, this is based on a small number of birds.
- P2462 - The former Central Asian Republics/NW India and SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa populations were merged after WPE5 following a review by the AEWA Technical Committee. See www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biographic-populations-sociable-lapwing-vanellus-gregarius
- S9401 - Sergey Sklyarenko (in litt. 2020) based on the breeding survey by Sheldon et al. (2006) and the autumn counts by Donald et al. (2016).
- T7532 - Decrease is reported from RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Population trajectory based on productivity and survival estimates lies between stability and severe decline (Sheldon et al., 2013).
- P2463 - The former SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa and the Central Asian Republics/South Asia populations were merged in 2017. See justification at http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_stc_12_12_population_delineations_rev1_0.pdf. The population is assigned to the Central Asian flyway as majority of the birds migrate to India.
- T7531 - Based on IWC data from five countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 2003-2017 (1.0301) and 2008-2017 (1.0432) indicating an increasing population.
- P506 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
- S9402 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 78,996-128,594 pairs, or 240,000-390,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, FI, LV, NO, RU, SE based on data from the period of 2010-2018.
- T7533 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -4-42% in BY, EE, FI, LV, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU. It has increased by 52-150% in EE, FI, LV, NO, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, RU. However, Lindström et al. (2019) reported a declining trend (-1.3%) for the Fenno-Scandinavian subpopulation for 2006-2018 noting that it is declining in SE and NO and increasing in FI, which is a similar result to BirdLife International (in prep.). However, Lindström et al. (2019) has apparently not weighted the national trends by the size of the national populations. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported an increasing trend for 1984-2017 (1.0140) and 1999-2017 (3 generations; 1.0264) and a stable trend for 2008-2017 (1.0171).
- S9403 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 200,000-400,000 pairs, or 600,000-1,200,000 individuals after rounding in West Siberia based on data from the period of 1997-2007.
- P509 - Recently revived subspecies (Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998)). In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Europe/Western Africa).
- S9404 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 258,320 pairs, or 770,000-780,000 individuals after rounding in FO, GL, IS, GB based on data from the period of 2009-2018.
- T7535 - The population has decreased by 35% in GB between 1991 and 2009 and by 30% between 1982 and 2009. Trends are unknown elsewhere (BirdLife International, in prep.). In winter, it is mixed with the 'phaeopus, Northern Europe/West Africa' population that is about 30% of the combined wintering population. The combined population is increasing (van Roomen et al. 2018). In the past, the population was thought to be stable (Delany et al. 2009) therefore it is not considered to be in significant long-term decline.
- P510 - Population was previously named South-west Asia/Eastern Africa.
- T7227 - Significant long-term decline maintained based on Morozov (2000). Current trends are not known. A small wintering population was rediscovered in Mozambique (Allport & Cohen 2016), but breeding birds were not found at the visited breeding sites in 2016 (V. Morozov pers. com. 2016).
- P2458 - Population added for WPE6, following Van Gils et al. (2016) www.hbw.com/node/53894
- S9406 - 5,000-10,000 pairs.
- T7536 - The long-term trend is also thought to be stable.
- 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).
- S9407 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 202,810-276,133 pairs, or 610,000-830,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, HU, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA and GB based on data from the period of 1990-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 413,504 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7537 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 1-10% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, IE, LT, NL, NO, PL, RU, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, FR, HU, LV, RO, RS. It has decreased by 34-44% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, IE, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, FR, HU, LT, LV, RS, RU. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported decreasing trends for 1980-2017 (0.9884) and 1989-2017 (3 generations; 0.9865). The short-term trend was stable (1.0014). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 22-39% over 3 generations. Lindström et al. (2019) reported decline from SE and NO but increase from FI for the period of 2006-2018 but reported 40% decline since 1980. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for the periods of 1976-2018 (1.0268) and 1990-2018 (1.0052) and stable trend for 2009-2018 (0.9932). However, this is more likely to represent a redistribution of the wintering population due to climate change than genuine population change (see van Roomen et al., 2015).
- S9408 - 50,000-175,000 pairs.
- T7538 - The trend of the breeding population is unknown (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 23 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1993-2017 (0.9934) and moderate increase for 2008-2017 (1.0494).
- P536 - Population added in WPE3.
- S9409 - 870-2500 pairs in KZ, 50-100 pairs in West Siberia.
- T7539 - Uncertain trend is reported from KZ both for the short- and long-terms. Long-term decrease is reported from West Siberia.
- S9410 - The size of the wintering population is estimated at 150,000-180,000 individuals in BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, NL, PT, GB based on data from the period of 2011-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 135,069 individuals in 2016. The five-year-mean of the imputed totals from the monitoring sites is 129,547 individuals. The sum of the site-level five-year mean is 120,388 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7540 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-10% in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase (1.01) for 1976-2016 and for 2008-2016 (1.02). Based on updated IWC data, using a somewhat different site selection and using different statistical methods, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported similar values. 1975-2018: moderate increase (1.0160), 1991-2018 (3 generations): moderate increase (1.0181) and 2009-2018: stable (1.0100).
- 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.). Tertkiy 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.
- T7542 - Based on IWC data from eight countries but mainly from OM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1990-2017 (3 generations; 0.9832 and moderate increase for 2008-2017 (1.0991). See also de Fouw et al. (2017).
- S9048 - 497,433 individuals counted in the wintering range. Rounded to 500,000 individuals.
- T7541 - Only a few datapoints are available with sufficient data, but this indicates a decline both in the long- and the short-term.
- S9411 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 36,522-44,029 pairs, or 77,000-92,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IT, NL, SE, GB, GB, GB based on data from the period of 2007-2018. However, Kentie et al. (2016) have estimated the size of the Dutch population using a mark-resighting method and produced an estimate of 33,000 (26,000-41,000) pairs. The estimate is based on assuming that this represents 87% of the flyway population.
- T7543 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 23-31% (equivalent to 33-44% in 3 generations) in AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, FI, FR, NL, SE, GB, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, IT. It has decreased by 69-76% in AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, FI, FR, IT, NL, SE, GB, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES where the population is tiny. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported "moderate" decline for the periods of 1984-2017 (0.9664), 1995-2017 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9605) and 2008-2017 (0.9647). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 56-61% over 3 generations and the short-term decline is equivalent to a decline of 45-62% over 3 generations.
- S9412 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 31,892-54,923 pairs, or 67,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, UA based on data from the period of 2008-2019.
- T7544 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 16-27% (equivalent to 23-40% in 3 generations) in BY, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RS, RU, SK, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from RO. It has decreased by 27-54% in BY, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, UA between 1980 and 2018.
- S9413 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 42,400-64,800 pairs, or 89,000-140,000 individuals after rounding in KZ and West Siberia based on data from the

period of 1973-2019 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 20,235 individuals mainly from IR (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, this reflects more site coverage than the actual distribution of birds. 7,000-10,000 wintering individuals were reported from TZ (Leguma et al, 2020). Dodman (2014) assumes that the Sudd is important and probably a lot occur on rice fields that are usually not covered by waterbird counts.

- T7545 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with positive tendency. Based on Wetlands International (2017), in long-term decline.
- S9414 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 68,025-68,042 pairs, or 143,00-204,000 individuals after rounding in NO, FO, IS and GB based on data from the period of 2012-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The minimum and maximum estimates are based on different multiplier factors (2.1 as for the nominate race or the generic multiplier 3.0 based on Meininger et al. 1995). Mid-winter counts are of limited use because this population mixes with the nominate race in ES and PT in winter.
- T7109 - The population has increased both in the long- and the short-term based on both the wintering (Wetlands International 2017) and on the breeding (BirdLife International 2015) trend estimates.
- S9415 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 65,000-85,000 pairs, or 200,000-260,000 individuals after rounding in GL (BirdLife International, in prep.) and CA (Morrison et al. 2006). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 85,000-98,000 individuals in BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IS, NL, PT, GB based on data from the period of 2011-2018, similar to the earlier estimates for wintering numbers, which were already considered as low (Delany et al., 2009). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 55,331 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but this does not account for a lot of birds along rocky shorelines. The estimate of Scott (2002) was retained until now, but that estimate was actually lower than what would result from Meltotte's (2001) estimate of 40,000-80,000 pairs for northeast CA and GL. In addition, Morrison et al. (2006) has updated the estimate for northeast CA from 35,000 to 45,000 based on new surveys. Therefore, this is adopted as the new estimate for the population.
- T7548 - Andres et al. (2012) reported apparently declining 30-year and 10-year trends up to 2012 from CA. The population on GL is supposed to be stable (BirdLife International in prep citing Meltotte, 2001). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1977-2016 (1.01) and stable trend for 2008-2016 (0.99). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also moderate increase for 1977-2018 (1.0243) and for 2000-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 1.0167) and stable trend for 2009-2018 (0.9979).
- S9416 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 14,656-28,898 pairs, or 44,000-87,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DK, EE, FI, NO, RU, SE, SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018. van Roomen et al. (2015) accounted for only 22,000 individuals at the wintering grounds but this species extensively uses the huge tracks of poorly counted non-estuarine coast in W Africa.
- T7547 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 20-44% in DE, DK, EE, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU, SJ, i.e. the majority of the population. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1979-2017 (0.97) and stable trend for 2006-2018 (0.98).
- S8334 - See Stroud et al. (2004). Tomkovich & Michenko (in litt, 2014) think it can be even more.
- T7546 - Based on IWC data from 12 countries and excluding OM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1992-2018 (0.9433) and for 2000-2018 (3 generations; 0.9434). The trend for 2009-2018 is uncertain but shows a continued declining tendency (0.9382). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 83% ($p < 0.05$) in 18 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 68% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. Counts in Barr al Hikman, OM, show increasing numbers (de Fouw et al., 2017), but this is most likely the consequence of improved counts.
- 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.).
- T7549 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with an increasing tendency. However, the trend is based on highly imputed values. Count totals have been decreasing in AE, IR, OM and PK, i.e. in all the countries with regular counts. Apart from IR, too little data to establish reliable short-term trend. See also de Fouw et al. (2014) and other references under CSR6.
- S9417 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 95,010-110,010 pairs, or 290,000-330,000 individuals after rounding in GL, SJ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and CA (Andres et al., 2012) based on data from the period of 2001-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 345,139 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), i.e. higher than the maximum estimate for the breeding population. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 400,000-490,000 individuals in BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, NL, PT, GB based on national reports from the period of 2011-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Using a mark-resighting technique Spaans et al. (2011) has estimated the size of this population at 276,000-423,000 individuals including juveniles in 2007. This proves that adding up the maximum of national wintering counts overestimates the maximum population size. However, actual IWC count totals were in many years closer to the higher end of the estimate of Spaans et al. (2011): 387,878 in 2007 (i.e. the year of the estimate), 411,753 just in 2006. In 2011-2018, IWC count totals have exceeded 400,000 individuals in 2012 and 2013. However, numbers have changed significantly in the second half of the 2010s even after updating the database for missing counts. The five-year-mean of count totals for 2013-2017 (i.e. the last year with "complete" dataset for the key wintering range states) was around 360,000 individuals, which is proposed as the new population estimate.
- T7551 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 3-13% (equivalent to 5-21% in 3 generations) in BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, PT, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK. It has increased by 7-28% in BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, NL, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, PT. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1976-2016 (1.01) and stable trend for 2008-2016 (1.00). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1975-2018 (1.0102), moderate decrease for 1999-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9889) and stable trend for 2009-2018 (0.9936).
- S9035 - 249,614 individuals at the wintering grounds. Rounded to 250,000 birds.
- T7550 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline (0.99) for 1979-2017 and 2006-2017 (0.94). However, this trend is based on only 8 years of data.
- S9418 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 494,572-1,348,798 pairs, or in BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, UA, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.) and another 500,000-700,000 pairs are estimated for West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1980-2019. This results in an estimated population size of 2,900,000-6,200,000 individuals after rounding. The population estimate for European Russia has been refined based on the new RU breeding bird atlas from 240,000-1,600,000 to 450,000-1,125,000 pairs. A new estimate of 500,000-700,000 was made by RU scientists for West Asia.
- T7552 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 10-23% (equivalent to 16-35% in 3 generations) in BY, DE, EE, FI, FR, NL, RU, SE, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, LT, LV, NO, PL. It has decreased by 36-61% in DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, UA and the trend is unknown in West Siberia. Based on IWC data from 23 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a strong decline for 1991-2018 (0.8813), a moderate decline for 1999-2018 (0.9414) and uncertain trend with slight increase (1.0337) for 2009-2018. However, no robust monitoring data is available from the Sahel apart from SN after 2007 and the increase occurs mostly in European countries and cannot be considered being representative for the population.
- T7553 - Based on IWC data from 15 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with decreasing tendencies for 2000-2017 (0.9675) and for 2008-2017 (0.8827). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 47% in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 91% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9420 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 20,290-35,322 pairs, or 61,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE based on data from the period of 2008-2018. The new estimate for the RU population is about 10,000 pairs less than in BirdLife International (2015).
- T7554 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 6-59% (equivalent to 11-76% in 3 generations) in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU. It has changed by -30-50% in SE between 1980 and 2018. According to Lindström et al. (2019) the Fenno-Scandinavian subpopulation, including NO, has decreased at a rate of 5.4% p.a. between 2006 and 2018 (equivalent to c. 45% decline in 3 generations). Based on IWC data from IR and OM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 2004-2018 (0.9902) and 2007-2016 (1.0044). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 11% in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations.
- T7556 - Based on IWC data from 18 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease (0.9664) for 1992-2017, uncertain trends for 2001-2017 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9400) and 2008-2017 (0.8686). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 63% (n.s.) in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 90% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- T7555 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline (0.98) for 1979-2017 and steep decline (0.89) for 2001-2017.
- S9421 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 8,300-14,000 pairs, or 25,000-42,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, SE based on data from the period of 2010-2018.
- T7557 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 17-28% (equivalent to 26-41% in 3 generations) in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. It has also decreased by 6-28% in FI, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO for either periods.
- S9422 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 75,000-110,000 pairs, or 220,000-330,000 individuals after rounding in RU based on data from the period of 2008-2012.
- T7558 - The trend of the breeding population is unknown (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a decreasing trend for 2003-2017 (0.9071) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.9739). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 88% (n.s.) in 11 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 25% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.

- S9423 - IWC coverage along the Arabian and E African coast is low. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 22,873 individuals and the sum of the site-level five-year mean is also only 28,746 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). The estimate from Delany et al. (2009) is retained.
- T7561 - Based on IWC data from 19 countries but mainly from IR, NA and OM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a declining trend for 1997-2018 (0.975), 1999-2018 (3 generations; 0.9657) and 2009-2018 (0.8702). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 3% (n.s.) in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 93% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. However, no trend data is available from the majority of the Arabian Peninsula, NE Africa and Mozambique. Therefore, the trend quality is assessed as poor.
- S9575 - 193,418 individuals at the wintering areas in the 2010s. Rounded and raised to 200,000 (van Roomen et al. 2015). The European breeding population is estimated at 25,100-50,100 pairs (BirdLife International 2015), which agrees rather well with the estimate based on wintering numbers considering that some of the birds breeding on Taymir also partly allocated to this population.
- T7560 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1979-2016 (1.02) and 2008-2016 (1.03).
- S9424 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 166,500-244,500 pairs, or 350,000-740,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU and SE based on data from the period of 2008-2018 but a part of the West Siberian birds also belong to this population. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 1,300,000-1,500,000 individuals in BE, DE, ES, FO, FR, HR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SI, GB, DK, DZ based on data from the period of 1992-2018. Both of these estimates are consistent with the earlier estimates (see Delany et al., 2009). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 1,341,423 individuals in 2014 and the five-year-mean of the imputed count totals for the monitoring sites was 1,281,604 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Hence, the current estimate is retained.
- T7562 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 19% in FI and SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO and RU. Based on Lindström et al. (2019) the Fennoscandian population has increased by 4.1%. It has decreased by 6.6% (n.s.) in NO and increased by 7.1% in SE and insufficient data to calculate a trend for FI. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -4-15% in BE, DE, FR, HR, IE, IT, NL, PT, SI, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, ES, FO and N Africa. It has changed by 0-19% in BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, SI, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, HR, PT and N Africa. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1976-2016 (0.99) and stable trend for 2008-2016 (0.99). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend for 1976-2018 (1.002), stable trends for both 1997-2018 (i.e. 3 generations; 0.9971) and for 2009-2018 (1.0020). The long-term trends differ because of the different starting dates. van Roomen et al. (2018) shows a decline between 1976 and 1981. As trend for the breeding season is not available for the majority of the population, the wintering trends are adopted even if that includes a relatively small amount of birds belonging to other populations.
- S9425 - The highest annual IWC count total between 2014–2018 was 218,442 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). Estimate from Delany et al. (2009) retained.
- T7563 - Based on IWC data from 13 countries not including OM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 2004-2017 (0.9847) for 2008-2017 (1.0129). Increasing at Barr al Hikman, OM, but this might be the consequence of improved counts there (see de Fouw et al., 2017).
- P658 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S9427 - 418-522 pairs.
- T7565 - Declined in each range states but FI. Extinct in LT, LV and PL.
- P659 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Baltic/UK/Ireland).
- S9428 - 8,620-10,650 pairs in IE and GB, i.e. 26,000-32,000 individuals (BirdLife International, in prep.). However, the estimate for GB is rather outdated, from 2005-2007 and taking into account the population decline, the current population size might be only two-third of the reported value.
- T7566 - It has decreased by 86.7% in IE between 2008-2018 and by 31.83% in GB between 2004-2016.
- S9429 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 10,200-15,300 pairs, or 31,000-46,000 individuals after rounding in GL, SJ based on data from the period of 2001-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- T7567 - BirdLife International (in prep.) reports stable trends with reference to Meltote (2001) and without indicating the short-term trend period. It is assumed that it refers to the recent reporting period.
- P657 - Occasional breeder in SE Greenland (Boertmann (2002)).
- S9426 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 275,010-275,015 pairs, or 830,000 individuals after rounding in FO, IS based on data from the period of 2014-2016 (BirdLife International, in prep.), which agrees with the maximum estimate made by van Roomen et al. (2015).
- T7564 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1979-2017 (1.00) and for 2006-2017 (0.98).
- P641 - There is considerable variation in this form and there is potential to identify up to four populations (Stroud et al. 2002).
- S9430 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 19,260-35,190 pairs, or 58,000-110,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE, SJ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2018. From this 6,000-10,000 in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7568 - Quantitative trend estimate from the breeding season is only provided from SE (-50% - +50%; uncertain). In FI, it is qualitatively assessed as stable. Trends are unknown in all other countries (BirdLife International, in prep., Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 1982-2018 (0.9989) and for 1998-2018 (3 generations; 0.9916) and uncertain trend for 2009-2018 with a similar growth rate (0.9929) than for the other periods. Hence the short-term trend is also considered being stable.
- S9431 - The size of the wintering population is estimated at 11,000-12,000 individuals in FO, IE, GB based on data from the period of 1992-2016.
- T7569 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 11% (equivalent to 18% in 3 generations) in IE, GB between 2009 and 2018. It has also decreased by 58-70% in IE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1977-2018 (0.9993) and moderate decrease for 1998-2018 (3 generations; 0.9673) and 2009-2018 (0.9415). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 57% ($p < 0.05$) in 20 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 70% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9433 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 400,000-650,000 pairs, or 1,200,000-2,000,000 individuals after rounding in West Siberia based on data from the period of 1986-2005.
- T7571 - The trend in the breeding season is unknown (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1997-2017 (0.9979), uncertain trends with declining tendencies for 2004-2017 (3 generations; 0.9694) and for 2008-2017 (0.9678). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 18% (n.s.) in 13 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 35% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9432 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 80,200-121,010 pairs, or 240,000-360,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU based on data from the period of 2008-2018. In the light of wintering counts along the flyway in 2012-2014 (van Roomen et al. (2015), the minimum value might be an underestimate. Therefore, the current estimate of Delany et al. (2009) is retained.
- T7570 - The trend in the breeding season is unknown (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1980-2017 (0.97) and steep decline for 2008-2017 (0.89). This is equivalent to a population decline of 66% based on the long-term trend and a projected population decline of 75% in 3 generations based on the last 10 years.
- S9434 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 4,893,206-6,734,134 pairs, or 15,000,000-20,000,000 individuals after rounding in AD, AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB, XK based on data from the period of 1998-2019. The main difference comes from revised estimate for RU. It was reduced from 6,000,000-7,000,000 pairs to 4,000,000-5,000,000 pairs.
- T7572 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 4-18% (equivalent to 7-26% in 3 generations) in BA, BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, GR, LT, LV, NL, RS, RU, SE, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AD, AT, BE, BG, CZ, DK, ES, HR, HU, IE, IT, LU, ME, MK, NO, PL, RO, SI, SK, TR, XK, AL. It has decreased by 11-33% in BY, CH, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IT, LT, NL, RS, RU, SE, UA, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AD, AT, BA, BE, BG, CZ, ES, GR, HR, HU, IE, LU, LV, ME, MK, NO, PL, RO, SI, SK, TR, XK, i.e. the majority of the population. Lindström et al. (2019) reported a statistically not significant decline of 0.9% p.a. for the Fennoscandian population between 2006 and 2018. Blokhin et al. (2018) reported also decline in RU based on roding intensity between 1999/2000 and 2007/2018. Decline in breeding birds has been also reported from FR between 1988 and 2018 (Passerault et al., 2018). Based on Danish wing samples, Christensen reported that the juvenile-adult ratio is close to the average of 1.4 juv/adult since 2002/03. However, this is still markedly lower than the average of 2.1 juv/adult recorded during the period 1985/86-2001/02.
- S9435 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 500,000-1,000,000 pairs, or 1,500,000-3,000,000 individuals after rounding in RU-WS based on data from the period of 1986-2005.
- P448 - Presumed to breed predominantly in western half of Siberia.
- S9436 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 6,300-17,300 pairs, or 19,000-52,000 individuals after rounding in NO, SE based on data from the period of 2013-2018.
- T7573 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -25-24% in SE between 2009 and 2018. Unknown trend in NO. has changed by -15-19% in NO and SE between 1980 and 2018.

- S9437 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 95,280-172,060 pairs, or 290,000-520,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, RU (BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1959-2019.
- T7574 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -25-2% in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from RU. It has decreased by 21-29% in RU between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, EE, FI, LT, LV.
- S9438 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,328,345-3,319,433 pairs, or 7,000,000-10,000,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, LI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, PTAC, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA, GB based on data from the period of 2008-2019.
- T7575 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 19-38% (equivalent to 29-55% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, PL, PTAC, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, HR, HU, NO, PT, RO, TR. It has decreased by 29-40% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, NL, NO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, ES, HR, HU, LV, PL, PT, PTAC, RO, TR. Lindström et al. (2019) reported stable or slightly increasing trend (+0.5%) from Fennoscandia for 2006-2018. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 21-22% (equivalent to 32-33% in 3 generations) in BE, CH, ES, GR, MT, PT, SI, GB, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. It has increased by 48-49% in BE, CH, ES, RS, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, GR, MD, ME, MK, MT, PT, SI, TR, UA, DZ, MA. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase from 1980-2018 (1.0373) and stable trends for the periods of 2006-2018 (0.9936) and 2009-2018 (1.0076). However, the IWC is not well-suited to monitor this cryptic species. The long-term trends from the winter counts contradict the evidence coming from breeding bird monitoring. No country, including EU Member States official Birds Directive Article 12 reports, reported increasing long-term trend. It has declined in the breeding season in BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, NL, NO, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, GB, representing the vast majority of the breeding population. Unknown, stable or fluctuating in other countries. Therefore, the long-term trend is considered as declining.
- S9439 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 750,000-1,250,000 pairs, or 2,200,000-3,800,000 individuals after rounding in West Siberia based on data from the period of 1956-2018.
- T7577 - The trend in the breeding season is qualitatively assessed as decreasing in West Siberia and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trend but this is based on a small number of birds and the trend is dominated by IR situated on the northern part of the vast wintering range. In addition, the IWC is not a suitable method to monitor this cryptic species.
- S9440 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 374,045-375,545 pairs, or c. 1,100,000 individuals after rounding in FO, IS, GB based on data from the period of 2014-2016. The breeding population estimate for IS has been almost doubled based on measured densities and atlas work.
- T7576 - The breeding population has been declining in GB both in the long- and the short-term, but unknown elsewhere (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported that the wintering population has decreased in IE both between 1995 and 2018 (0.9376) and between 2006-2018 (0.9627). The trend was uncertain between 2009-2018 with a very slightly decreasing tendency (0.9948). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 18% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 6% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9441 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 15,281-38,841 pairs, or 46,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, RU, SE based on data from the period of 2008-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 130,000-140,000 individuals in AT, BA, BE, BG, DE, DK, ES, FR, GR, HR, IE, IT, NL, PL, PT, RO, RS, TR, GB, AL, DZ, MA by the same source based on data from the period of 2004-2019. This is considerably smaller than the 2.5-3 million individuals estimated by Kalchreuter (2002) based on harvest data. Therefore the earlier estimate is retained following Delany et al. (2009).
- T7578 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -21-28% in BY, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from EE, LT, LV, NO, RU. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 8% in FI, RU between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BY, EE, LT, LV, NO, SE. Lindström et al. (2019) estimated that the Fennoscandian subpopulation has increased by 4% (n.s.) between 2006-2018. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has decreased by 37% in ES, GR, NL, RO, GB, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018 and has decreased by 19% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AT, BA, BE, BG, DE, DK, FR, HR, IE, IT, PL, PT, RS, TR and further south in N and W Africa. The negative wintering trend is caused by AL and GB. The wintering population is thought to have increased in ES and MA. It was stable in GR and unknown or uncertain everywhere else. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend (1.0209) for 1970-2018, uncertain trend for 2008-2018 (3 generations; 1.0149). However, this is based on a small number of birds and the IWC is not appropriate to monitor the trend of this cryptic species.
- S9442 - The size of the breeding population in West Siberia is estimated at 20,000-40,000 pairs, or 60,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in based on data from the period of 1986-2005 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). This is consistent with the 600-900 pairs in Important Bird Areas (Bukreev & Sviridova, 2006) that occupied 3.4% of the region. However, Tertickiy et al. (1999) estimated 310,000-660,000 pairs in W Siberia. Although the first two estimates might be considered being low, even the estimate of Tertickiy et al. (1999) does not support an estimate exceeding 1,000,000 birds. The new estimate is based on the minimum estimate of Kalyakin et al (2020) and Tertickiy et al. (1999) and provides a narrower range than the estimate in CSR6.
- T7579 - Based on IWC data from only two countries (IL and IR) and a small number of birds, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for the periods of 2003-2017 (0.9676) and 2007-2017 (1.1933). However, the sample size is considered to be too low for a robust trend.
- S9443 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 275,516-416,606 pairs in FI, FO, GL, IS, NO, RU, SE, SJ, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.). Further, 400,000-650,000 pairs are estimated for West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. This results in an estimate of 2,000,000-3,200,000 individuals after rounding.
- T7580 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 4-39% in FI, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, GL, IS, NO, RU, SJ and West Siberia, i.e. the majority of the population. The population is only known to decrease in FI and increasing GB. The trend is uncertain or unknown in all other countries.
- S8358 - 95% confidence interval around 1,617,000 individuals estimates derived from incomplete PRISM surveys.
- T7155 - No information on long-term trend exists, although changes at individual Arctic study sites indicate an apparent decline in Canada (Andres et al. 2012). Trend in Europe unknown (BirdLife International 2015).
- P582 - Often placed in genus *Tringa* and often given the specific name *terek*.
- S9444 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 65,175-105,238 pairs, or 200,000-320,000 individuals after rounding in BY, FI, LV, RU, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.) and in West Siberia (25,000-45,000 pairs; Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 10,846 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but widely dispersed over areas with low count coverage in the Middle East and Africa. Dodman (2014) estimated that at least 40,000 winter in Africa and more than 10,000 in the Red Sea and Gulf. The new estimate is based on the now more complete account of breeding numbers across the breeding range of the population.
- T7581 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 4-18% (equivalent to 7-27% in 3 generations) in BY, RU, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FI, LV and West Siberia. The long-term trend is unknown in RU and West Siberia where the majority of birds occur, but decreasing in every other countries except BY where it has increased by 150-200%. Based on IWC data from six countries but mainly from IR, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 2003-2017 (1.0082) and uncertain trend with a slightly increasing tendency for 2008-2017 (1.0273). However, this IWC trend might be not representative for the whole flyway population.
- P585 - Often placed in genus *Tringa*.
- S9445 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 375,650-571,636 pairs, or 1,100,000-1,700,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB, XK based on data from the period of 2000-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 8,629 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7582 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -25-11% in AT, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, EE, FI, GR, IE, LT, NL, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, ES, FR, GE, HR, HU, IT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, RO, XK. It has decreased by 11-36% in AT, BY, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, NL, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, BG, CZ, ES, GE, GR, HR, HU, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PT, RO, XK. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1980-2017 (0.9846) and statistically stable trends for 2005-2017 (3 generations; 0.9846) and for 2008-2017 (0.9895). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for each trend period with an increasing tendency for each.
- S9446 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,158,202-1,924,193 pairs, or 3,500,000-5,800,000 individuals after rounding in GE, AM, AZ, RU, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ and West Siberia based on data from the period of 1956-2019. (Kalyakin et al., 2020). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 7,655 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7583 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-12% in UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, GE, RU, TR, KZ, West Siberia. However, the population is thought to be decreasing in KZ, stable in AM, AZ and RU and unknown in GE, TR and West Siberia (BirdLife International, in prep., Kalyakin et al., 2020). The wintering population is decreasing in ET (Ewnetu, 2020) and stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020)

and UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 22 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1991-2017 (1.009) and uncertain trends with a positive tendency for 2004-2017 (3 generations, 1.0154) and 2008-2017 (1.031).

- S9447 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 590,585-921,261 pairs, or 1,800,000-2,800,000 individuals after rounding in BG, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, MK, NO, PL, RO, RU, SE, UA, GB based on data from the period of 2005-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 4,264 individuals mainly from ES (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7584 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -18-10% in BY, CZ, DE, DK, FI, LT, LV, PL, SE, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, EE, MK, NO, RU. It has increased by 7-20% in BY, CZ, DE, DK, FI, LT, LV, RU, SE, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, EE, MK, NO, PL, GB. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported moderate increase for 1983-2017 (1.0106) and stable trends for 2004-2017 (3 generations; 1.0012) and 2008-2017 (1.0023). Lindström et al. (2019) also reported stable population for the Fennoscandian population for the period of 2006-2018. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for 1990-2018 (1.0690) and 2003-2018 (1.0422). The trend for 2009-2018 was stable (0.9962).
- S9448 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 300,500-602,000 pairs, or 900,000-1,800,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, GE (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1956-2019.
- T7585 - The breeding trend is unknown in West Siberia which supports the vast majority of the population (Kalyakin et al., 2020). In winter, it is thought to be decreasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020), stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020) and unknown elsewhere. Based on IWC data from 10 countries but predominantly from IR and KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase both for 2003-2017 (1.0659) and 2008-2017 (1.0910).
- S9449 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 18,957-40,616 pairs, or 57,000-120,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU, SE (BirdLife International, in prep.) based on data from the period of 2008-2018.
- T7586 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -53-7% (equivalent to -69-11% in 3 generations) in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU. It has decreased by 38% in FI between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO, RU, SE. Lindström et al. (2019) reported that the Fennoscandian subpopulation has decreased by -2.8% p.a. between 2006 and 2018. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported uncertain trend with a decreasing tendency for 1998-2017 (0.9723) and 2008-2017 (0.9642). The trend was a statistically significant moderate decline for 2003-2017 (3 generations; 0.9630). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 14-59% over 3 generations. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline (0.96) for 1997-2017 and uncertain trend for 2010-2017 (0.93). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1996-2018 (0.9613), 2004-2018 (3 generations; 0.9583) and 2009-2018 (0.9432). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 47% ($p < 0.05$) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 56% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9450 - 30,000-60,000 pairs.
- T7587 - The short-term trend is unknown and the trend for 1970-2007 is thought to be stable in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). It is thought to be decreasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 6 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported strong decrease for 2003-2017 (0.8922) and 2008-2017 (0.8233). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 80% in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 93% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9451 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 76,094-120,817 pairs, or 230,000-360,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, SE, GB based on data from the period of 1995-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 20,455 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7588 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-12% in BY, EE, FI, LV, SE and GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from LT and NO. It has changed by -50-98% in BY, EE, FI, LV, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from LT, NO Lindström et al. (2019) reported stable trend for the Fennoscandian countries for 2006-2018 (+0.1% p.a.). Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (basically the same data as Lindström et al., 2019 but weighted by population size), Nagy et al. (2020) reported also stable trend for 1981-2017 (1.0056), 1999-2017 (3 generations; 0.9976) and 2008-2017 (1.0095). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1997-2017 (1.00) and for 2009-2017 (0.98). Based on updated IWC data (especially for ES) and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1994-2018 (1.0081), stable trend for 1999-2018 (1.0025) and moderate increase for 2009-2018 (1.0349).
- S9452 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 300,001-650,005 pairs, or 900,000-2,000,000 individuals after rounding in RU, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1956-2019.
- T7589 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-13% in RU and UA between 2009 and 2018. The trend of the breeding population is unknown in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). On the wintering grounds, it is fluctuating in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) and thought to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020). Based on IWC data from 29 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with negative tendency for 1993-2018 (0.9663), 1999-2018 (3 generations; 0.9732) and 2009-2018 (0.9920). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 38% (n.s.) in 19 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 14% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S9453 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 53,885-79,381 pairs, or 160,000-240,000 individuals after rounding in FI, NO, RU (2%), SE based on data from the period of 2008-2018.
- T7590 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 6-43% (equivalent to 9-72% in 3 generations) in FI, RU, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO. It is also estimated that the breeding population has changed by -13-6% in FI, NO, RU, SE between 1980 and 2018. Lindström et al. (2019) reported a stable trend for the Fennoscandian population for 2006-2018 (+0.9% p.a.). Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported a moderate decrease for 1980-2017 (0.9797), and stable trends for 2003-2017 (3 generations; 0.997) and 2008-2017 (1.0018). Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for this population for 1979-2017 (1.00) and a moderate decline for 2006-2017 (0.97). However, this wintering population includes an unknown number of birds from other populations including the much larger Central and Eastern European one as defined in Delany et al (2009). Therefore, this result is not taken into account in this assessment.
- 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.
- S9454 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 104,631-148,566 pairs, or 310,000-450,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, GE, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, ME, MK, NL, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SI, SK, TR, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.) and including 1,000-2,000 pairs from West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020), based on data from the period of 1981-2019.
- T7591 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by (equivalent to 22-55% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BE, BG, BY, DE, DK, EE, GR, HR, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, RU, SI, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018 and decreased by 14-47% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, CZ, ES, GE, HR, HU, ME, MK, PT, RO, TR, XK or from the tiny population assigned to this subspecies in West Siberia. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme in DK, DE, FR, NL and PL, Nagy et al. (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1984-2017 (0.9901) and 2003-2017 (3 generations; 0.9858) and stable trend for 2008-2017 (0.0072). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 9-27% over 3 generations.
- S9455 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 62,820-137,382 pairs, or 190,000-410,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ, RU (17%), TR (BirdLife International, in prep.) and including 57,100-123,700 pairs from KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1981-2019.
- T7592 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the overall breeding population has decreased by 17-22% in RU between 2009 and 2018 and by 30-49% in RU between 1980 and 2018. However, it is not known whether this national trend is also valid for the south-southwestern part of European RU. Kalyakin et al. (2020) also reported decreasing population trend from West Siberia. The population is believed to be stable in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020), AM and AZ but the trend is unknown in TR (BirdLife International, in prep.). The wintering numbers are thought to be decreasing in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and stable in TZ (Leguma et al, 2020). Based on IWC data from 13 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with negative tendency for 1989-2017 (0.9806) and for 2000-2017 (0.9652). The trend was also uncertain for 2008-2017 with a positive tendency (1.0507).
- S9456 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 75,015 pairs, or 230,000 individuals after rounding in FO, IS based on data from the period of 2014-2016.
- T7593 - No trend data is available from the breeding season (BirdLife International, in prep.). The wintering trend is reported by van Roomen et al. (2018) for this population: stable for 1976-2016 (0.99) and uncertain for 2008-2016 (0.98). However, on a large part of the wintering ground, the robusta population mixes with birds from the populations breeding in GB and IE and from the western part of the Central & Eastern European breeding population as defined in Delany et al. (2009). Considering that the other two populations are clearly in decline, it is most likely that the robusta subspecies is not in decline.
- P555 - Included in robusta in WPE2.
- S9457 - The size of the breeding population (as defined in Delany et al. 2009 and listed in AEW Table 1) is estimated at 22,137-22,217 pairs, or 66,000-67,000 individuals after rounding in IE, GB based on data from the period of 2013-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- T7594 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 22-23% (equivalent to 33% in 3 generations) in IE, GB between 2009 and 2018 and by 73-74% between 1980 and 2018. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020)

reported decrease for 1980-2017 (0.9612), 2003-2017 (3 generations; 0.9346) and for 2008-2017 (0.9457). Based on the PECBMS data, this population has declined by 52-69% over 3 generations and the short-term decline is equivalent to a decline of 31-70% over 3 generations. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1976-2016 (1.00) and 2008-2016 (0.99). These trends are different from the ones from the breeding season because they are based on counts of mixed flocks of birds of different origin. Therefore, it is not taken into account in this assessment.

- S9458 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 447,886-605,563 pairs, or 1,300,000-1,800,000 individuals after rounding in BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, SE, UA, GB based on data from the period of 2010-2019.
- T7595 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -10-9% in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, DK, NO, PL, UA. It has decreased by 7-49% in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, SE, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, DK. Lindström et al. (2019) reported that the Fennoscandian population has increased by 0.8% p.a. between 2006 and 2018. Based on breeding bird data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme, Nagy et al. (2020) reported stable trends for 1980-2017 (0.9969) and 2008-2017 (3 generations; 1.0048). Based on IWC data from 12 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1999-2017 (1.0165), 2008-2017 (1.0889). However, the trends from the breeding season are considered to be more reliable as the IWC counts are highly variable and there are a lot of imputing for missing counts.
- S9459 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,000,025-1,600,050 pairs, or 3,000,000-4,800,000 individuals after rounding in RU, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1956-2019.
- T7596 - The short-term trend in the breeding season is unknown except UA where it is thought to be stable. In the long-term, it is thought that the population has increased in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020), it was stable in European RU and fluctuated in UA (BirdLife International, in prep.). On the wintering grounds, it is fluctuating in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 15 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 2001-2017 (0.9377) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.9745). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 35% ($p < 0.05$) in 10 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 23% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9460 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 9,146-14,377 pairs, or 27,000-43,000 individuals after rounding in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, RO, RU, SE, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019.
- T7597 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 5-11% in BY, EE, FI, LT, LV, RU, SE, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PL. It has decreased by 4-10% in BY, EE, LT, PL, RU, SE, UA between 1980 and 2018. Both of these values are within the range what is still considered being stable. No quantitative trend information is available from FI, LV. The wintering population is reported to be decreasing in MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) and to be stable in AL (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data from 16 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1997-2018 (0.9350), uncertain trends for 2006-2018 (0.9878) and 2009-2018 (1.0001). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 12% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. A northward shift can be observed in the IWC data in W Africa. Therefore, more weight is given to the trend from the breeding season.
- S9461 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 81,200-158,400 pairs, or 240,000-480,000 individuals after rounding in KZ and West Siberia based on data from the period of 1956-2019.
- T7598 - In the short-term, the trend of the breeding population is unknown in West Siberia and decreasing in KZ. In the long-term it has increased in West Siberia (between 1967 and 2011) and the trend is unknown in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). In the wintering season, it is thought to be decreasing in UG both in the short- and the long-term (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) and to be stable in TZ (Leguma et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 21 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 2003-2017 (0.9082), uncertain trends with decreasing tendency for 2005-2017 (0.9506) and 2008-2017 (0.9528). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 58% (n.s.) in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 44% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- T7599 - Based on IWC data from 8 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported increasing trends for 1989-2017 (1.0528), for 1993-2017 (3 generations; 1.0632) and uncertain trend close to stable for 2008-2017 (1.0170). Bom et al. (2018) has also described a similar trend at Barr al Hikman, OM, one of the key sites for the species. However, the Red Sea and the East African coasts represent major gaps in monitoring the population.
- S9462 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,083-8,579 pairs, or 15,000-26,000 individuals after rounding in ES, FR, IT, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2003-2018 and in TN and DZ (Dodman, 2014).
- T7600 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 2-41% (equivalent to 3-56% in 3 generations) in ES between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FR, IT, PT, MA, TN, DZ. It is stable in FR and unknown elsewhere. It has increased by 73-200% in ES, FR, IT between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT, MA, TN, DZ.
- S9463 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,720-5,257 pairs, or 11,000-16,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BG, GR, HU, ME, RO, RU (50%), TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.) based on data from the period of 2007-2019 and in EG, IL, JO (Delany et al., 2009).
- T7601 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 7-9% in GR, RU, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, HU, ME, RO, TR, EG, IL, JO. It has decreased by 19-39% in GR, HU, RU, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, ME, RO, TR, EG, IL, JO.
- S9464 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 23,967-30,693 pairs, or 72,000-92,000 individuals after rounding in RU (50%), AM, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020), IR (Sheldon, 2017) and IQ (Delany et al., 2009) based on data from the period of 1975-2020.
- T7602 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 14-16% (equivalent to 20-24% in 3 generations) in RU between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, AZ, UZ, KZ, IR, IQ. The numbers are thought to be stable in AZ and AM in the short-term, fluctuating in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and having unknown trends elsewhere. It has decreased by 28-48% in AM, RU between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, UZ, KZ, IR, IQ. The numbers are thought to be decreasing also in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020), but the trends are unknown elsewhere.
- S9465 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 7,910-16,810 pairs, or 24,000-50,000 individuals after rounding in RU (6,000-12,000 pairs), UA (10 pairs; BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ (only 1,900-4,800 pairs; Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2008-2019. The latter estimate is in stark contrast with the estimate of 76,000-95,000 pairs by Kamp et al. (2009) and with the highest IWC count total of 77,511 in 2006. The highest recent IWC count total in the period of 2014 and 2018 was only 19,905 individuals in 2015 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, it might be premature to revise the population estimate based on the recent lower numbers. Therefore, the CSR7 assessment is retained.
- T7603 - The population is thought to be decreasing both in the short- and the long-term in UA, assessed as stable in RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) and unknown in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) despite the increasing trend described in the overview in Kamp et al. (2009). However, estimating trends for such a nomadic species (both on the breeding and wintering areas) is difficult. It is especially so observer coverage is low in both areas.
- 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.
- T7604 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend for 2002-2018 (1.0913), moderate increase for 2007-2018 (1.1431) and strong increase (1.2677). These growth rates are biologically impossible and possibly reflect only local changes.
- T7020 - BirdLife International (2017) and Delany et al. (2009) assume that decline has taken place due to habitat loss.
- T7605 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported strong decrease for 2007-2018 (0.8094) and for 2009-2018 (0.8333). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 92% in 12 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 89% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. However, these declines may reflect only local changes.
- 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 (Beilfuss et al. 2007). 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).
- S9466 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 31,953-61,606 pairs, or 96,000-180,000 individuals after rounding in BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). A very small proportion is observed in winter. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 5,700-9,900 individuals in BA, CH, DE, FR, HR, IE, RS, IT, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020) based on data from the period of 2011-2019, but estimates from MA and TN are missing. The highest count was about 250 individuals in MA and about 50 in TN. The highest annual IWC count total was 1,130 individuals in 29 countries between 2014-2018 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7606 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 4-18% in BY, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, SE, UA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, NO, PL, RU. It has increased by 5-21% in BY, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RU, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE, UA. The wintering population has changed by -3-149% in CH, DE, IT between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, FR, HR, IE, RS, GB, DZ. It has decreased by 26-92% in CH, IT between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, DE, FR, HR, IE, RS, GB, DZ. Based on IWC data from 20 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1991-2018 (0.9479) and uncertain trends with negative tendencies for 2002-2018 (0.9447) and for 2009-2018 (0.9454). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 34% (n.s.) in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 54% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.

The IWC trend is adopted here because the trend information in BirdLife International (in prep.) covers only a subset of countries for each time period and season.

- P1120 - Winter range of E Siberia breeders is poorly known.
- S9467 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 40,530-76,900 pairs, or 120,000-230,000 individuals after rounding in KZ (530-1,900 pairs), West Siberia (40,000-75,000 pairs) based on data from the period of 1986-2019 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Only small proportion is accounted for in winter. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 1,200-4,400 individuals in AL, AM, AZ, BG, GE, TR, UA, CY based on data from the period of 1996-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.), but no similar estimates are available outside of Europe. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 6,084 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, 52,769 individuals were reported from EG in 1990 and 88,046 from IR in 2003.
- T7607 - The trend in the breeding season is unknown both in West Siberia and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Wintering trends are also mostly unknown in SE Europe except AL (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data from 8 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported strong decrease for 2003-2018 (0.8201) and an uncertain trend with strong negative tendency for 2009-2018. Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 96% in 16 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 94% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. These might exaggerate the magnitude of decline, but the trend direction is probably correct.
- P1130 - Balmer et al. (2013) showed strong exchange between colonies in the NW and NE Atlantic and the whole *R. t. tridactyla* subspecies should be treated as one population. These populations have been treated together since CSR4, but the change has not been reflected in WPE5.
- S9468 - Excluding the US and Eastern RU, 2,041,200 pairs or 6,100,000 individuals.
- T6272 - Signs of decline though recent increase on Greenland.
- S9469 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 28,454-33,566 pairs, or 85,000-100,000 individuals after rounding in BG, ES, FR, GR, IT, RU, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2008-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 19,000-23,000 individuals in BG, FR, GR, UA, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2018. However, no wintering estimate is reported from ES or from TN. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 55,856 individuals including 20,000-30,000 birds from TN (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7609 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 32% (equivalent to 47% in 3 generations) in ES, FR, GR, RU, UA, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, IT, TR, EG, LY, TN, DZ. It has increased by 81-83% in BG, ES, FR, GR, IT, UA between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from RU, TR, MA, EG, LY, TN, DZ. It is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 39-53% in FR, GR, AL (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018 and increased by 67% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, UA, DZ, EG for either period. Based on IWC data from 15 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported strong increases for 1986-2018 (1.0991) and 1990-2018 (3 generations; 1.0874). The trend is uncertain with a decreasing tendency for 2009-2018 (0.9833). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 38% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. As the IWC trend is based on a formal monitoring scheme and it covers most of the countries, that result is adopted here.
- S9470 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 8,865-14,911 pairs, or 27,000-45,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and UZ (Mardonova, 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. These figures do not include estimates for IR, IQ, PK and Gujarat in IN. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 46,753 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and current IWC count figures are lower than the 50,000 in OM and 6,000 in AE mentioned by Jennings (2010). However, insufficient information is available to revise the estimates.
- T7610 - The population is thought to be increasing in KZ, stable in the short-term and decreasing in the long-term in TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from five countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1991-2017 (0.9894) and for 2008-2017 (0.9663). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 26% in 28 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 62% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008.
- S9578 - 17,332 individuals counted in January, rounded to 20,000 (van Roomen et al., 2015). However, wintering flocks in Northwest Africa contain also a significant number of birds from the West Mediterranean. Folmer et al. (2019) reported only 1,625 nests in 2019. However, the population size is still estimated at 8,000 - 10,000 pairs (Campredon, 2019).
- T7608 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported uncertain trend for 1997-2017 (0.97) and strong increase for 2009-2017 (1.15).
- S9471 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 847,354-1,119,855 pairs, or 2,500,000-3,400,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BA, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, GL, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LV, ME, NL, NO, PL, PT, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1981-2018. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 690,000-830,000 individuals in BA, BE, BY, CH, DE, ES, FO, HR, IE, IS, LU, PL, PT, CZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1992-2019. However, no wintering numbers reported from the Nordic and Baltic countries, NL, GB, FR and IT. The highest annual IWC count total from all relevant range states between 2014-2018 was 1,240,794 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, this is not corrected for areas not counted during the IWC.
- T7611 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -20-1% (equivalent to -30-0% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, FO, FR, GL, HR, HU, IS, ME, NO, PT. It has decreased by 52-67% in AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, ES, FO, GL, HR, IS, IT, ME, PT, MA. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has increased by 76-24% in BY, CH, CZ, PL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, ES, FO, IE, IS, LU, DZ. It has increased by 9% in CH, CZ, ES between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, BY, FO, IE, IS, LU, PL, DZ, MA. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1993-2016 (0.98) and stable trend for 2008-2016 (0.99). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decline for 1993-2018 (0.9930) and also for 2009-2018 (0.9914). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 18% in 28 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 21% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. As the data in BirdLife International (in prep.) is incomplete, we use the IWC data to assess the trend.
- S9472 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 555,504-932,943 pairs, or 1,700,000-2,800,000 individuals after rounding in BG, BY, GE, GR, MD, MK, RO, RU, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.) based on data from the period of 2005-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 230,000-450,000 individuals in AL, AM, BG, CY, GE, GR, MD, ME, MK, RS, TR, UA, XK (BirdLife International, in prep.) and EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2019, but this does not include data from RU and the E Mediterranean except EG. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 447,289 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7612 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-13% in BY, RO between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GE, MD, MK, RU, TR, UA. It has changed by -9-10% in BG, BY, RO between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, MD, MK, RU, TR, UA. The wintering population has increased by 15-31% in BG, MK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, CY, GE, GR, MD, ME, RS, TR, UA, XK, EG. It has changed by -5-8% in CY, GE, MK, RS, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BG, GR, MD, ME, TR, UA, XK, EG. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1993-2018 (1.0124) and moderate increase for 2009-2018 (1.0923). As the IWC counts have a more comprehensive coverage, this is used to set the trend direction.
- S9473 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 324,415-654,115 pairs, or 970,000-2,000,000 individuals after rounding, in AZ (500-2,000 pairs; BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ (23,800-52,000 pairs), UZ (115 pairs) and West Siberia (300,000-600,000 pairs; Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 69,787 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7613 - The trend in the breeding season is not known (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 10 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 2003-2017 (0.9935) and for 2008-2017 (1.0025).
- P1091 - Sometimes considered conspecific with *L. novaehollandiae*.
- S9474 - Earlier estimate of Dodman (2002) is updated based on the trend data from Nagy and Langendoen (2020).
- T7614 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1995-2017 (0.99) and moderate decline for 2008-2017 (0.95). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1992-2018 (0.9848), 1994-2018 (3 generations; 0.9852) and for 2009-2018 (0.9419). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 41% (n.s.) in 24 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 76% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- S8594 - 23,428 individuals counted in January. Rounded and raised to an estimate of 25,000 - 30,000.
- T7615 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported uncertain trend for 1997-2017 (1.04) and moderate increase for 2009-2017 (1.18). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1997-2017 (1.0562) and uncertain trend with a positive tendency for 2008-2017 (1.1499). The two different analyses produced very similar results, which supports their robustness. However, the extremely high short-term growth rates raise questions concerning the adequacy of scope of the IWC scheme in the West African region to monitor this species.
- P1090 - Added as a new population in WPE3. Separated into Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar) and Central & Eastern Africa populations in WPE4 but merged again in AEWA CSR7.

- T7616 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 2001-2016 (1.0145) and 2007-2016 (1.0199) suggesting that the population is stable or slightly increasing.
- S9475 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 28,300-46,400 pairs, or 85,000-140,000 individuals after rounding in RU (16,000, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM (100-200 pairs) and KZ (10,900-24,000 pairs; Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2008-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 16,138 individuals.
- T7617 - It is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 17-25% in UA between 2009 and 2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Stable in TM and uncertain in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) in the same period. It has increased by 118-185% in RU, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM between 1980 and 2018. It has declined in KZ in the same period (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 11 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 2003-2017 (1.0163) and for 2008-2017 (0.9955). However, a significant proportion of the population is not covered by the IWC counts on the Arabian Peninsula.
- S9476 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 62,500-96,391 pairs, or 190,000-290,000 individuals after rounding in AT, AZ, BE, BG, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SK, TR, UA, GB based on data from the period of 1996-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the wintering population is estimated at 50,000-65,000 individuals in AL, AZ, BA, BG, CH, ES, FR, GE, GR, PT, TR, UA, CY, MT (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 40,687 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7618 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 17-49% (equivalent to 31-71% in 3 generations) in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, GR, HU, IE, LT, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SK, UA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BG, IT, TR. This short-term decline is driven by the negative changes in the large populations in RU and UA. It has increased by 27-45% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, NL, PL, RO, RS, SE, SK, UA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BG, GR, RU, TR. The wintering population has increased by 157-156% in CH, FR, GR, MT, AL, MA between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BA, BG, CY, ES (the main wintering area according to Cama et al., 2011), GE, PT, TR, UA and the S Mediterranean. It has increased by 1283-1268% in CH, FR, MT, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, BA, BG, CY, ES, GE, GR, PT, TR, UA and the S Mediterranean. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1995-2016 (1.09) and uncertain trend for 2008-2016 (1.06) for the Western part of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast. Based on IWC data from 41 countries, i.e. including also IT, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increases for 1995-2018 (1.0317) and 1996-2018 (3 generations; 1.0264) and a stable trend for 2009-2018 (0.9943). The discrepancy between the breeding and wintering trend can be explained by either biased trend estimates in the breeding countries with large declines or by redistribution of the wintering birds to better monitored areas. The latter might be a possibility as the numbers are predominantly decreasing in the S Mediterranean while increasing in the N Mediterranean, W Black Sea and W Europe. However, the overall population trend is also affected by the size of the national population. If the populations in RU and UA are overestimated, the real rate of decline might be lower than it appears from the calculation. Therefore, the short-term trend is classified as either stable or decreasing.
- S9573 - 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.
- T7619 - The trend of the breeding population is assessed as increasing based on Shobrak et al. (2003, 2013) from the Red Sea and the Bay of Aden. Number of breeding birds is reduced along the E African coast (Olsen and Larsson, 2003). Based on IWC data from AE, IR, PK and predominantly from OM, i.e. from the northern part of the range, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends with negative tendency for 1989-2017 (0.9418), 1993-2017 (0.9266) with some rebound during the period of 2008-2017 (1.1908). This decline and subsequent recovery is also consistent with the observations of de Fouw et al. (2017) from Barr al Hikman, OM. However, the biologically implausible rate of increase in the short-term suggests that the monitoring is still inadequate in the region and the increase might be linked to improved counting efforts in recent years. Considering that the decline is based on a long time series of data, that is adopted as the long-term trend. Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 60% (n.s.) in 24 years, i.e. in 3 generations. However, it is assumed that the population is increasing in the short-term.
- S9572 - 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 2,100-3,900 pairs from SD, DJ and SO. Habib (2017) reports 2,672 nests from EG. This results in a total of 18,672-20,472 pairs.
- T7229 - In the long-term, the population was considered to be stable by Rose & Scott (1994), but no recent trend information is available.
- S9477 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 15,933-21,989 pairs, or 48,000-66,000 individuals after rounding in CY, ES, FR, GR, HR, IT, PT, TR (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) and elsewhere in North Africa (BirdLife International, 2020) based on data from the period of 1998-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 13,518 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7620 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 56-56% (equivalent to 72-73% in 3 generations) in CY, ES, FR, GR, HR between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IT, PT, TR, MA, DZ. It has increased by 9-12% in CY, ES, FR, IT between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GR, HR, PT, TR, MA, DZ. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1995-2017 (0.99) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.97). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported also stable trend for 1993-2017 (1.0053) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.9594). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 63% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Hence, the trends based on the IWC also indicate a decline but at a slower rate than the trend based on slightly incomplete breeding data.
- S9478 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 476,949-659,600 pairs, or 1,400,000-2,000,000 individuals after rounding in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, FR, HU, IE, IS, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, SJ, SK, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), RU (25%, BirdLife International, 2015) based on data from the period of 1981-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 398,476 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, the wintering range of the nominate and the heinei subspecies broadly overlap (Olsen, 2010).
- T7621 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 2-33% (equivalent to 4-48% in 3 generations) in AT, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, FI, FO, FR, IS, SJ, SK, RU. It has changed by -32-2% in AT, BE, BY, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, IS, SJ, SK, RU. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trends for 1994-2016 (1.00) and 2008-2016 (1.02). However, trends based on IWC counts might be not reliable for the status of the population because of mixing with the *L. c. heinei*, NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian population on part of the wintering grounds (Olsen, 2010).
- S9479 - 487,500-637,500 pairs in European RU (75%), 20-150 pairs in UA (BirdLife International, 2015). 250,000-500,000 pairs in West Siberia and 3,100-15,500 in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- T7622 - In the breeding season, the short-term trend is unknown. Between 1980 and 2018, the population has increased by 10-500% in UA, where it has a marginal breeding population, but unknown elsewhere (BirdLife International, in prep., Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 21 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1993-2018 (0.9945) and for 2009-2018 (0.9773). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 16% in 32 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 52% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009. However, this population mixes with the *L. c. canus*, NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean population in part of its wintering range (Olsen, 2010).
- T7623 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported stable trend for 1995-2017 (0.99) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.95). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1993-2018 (0.9994) and uncertain trend for 2009-2018 (0.9572). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 72% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2009.
- T7624 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1997-2017 (1.2317) and for 2008-2017 (1.0350).
- 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*
- S9480 - 10,000-20,000 pairs in European RU (BirdLife International, in prep.) and 100,000-200,000 pairs in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) or 330,000-660,000 individuals.
- P940 - Population added in WPE3. Sometimes considered a distinct species, *Larus heuglini* (*barabensis*).
- S9484 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 400,000-600,000 pairs, or 1,200,000-18,000,000 individuals after rounding in West Siberia based on data from the period of 2000-2020.
- S9481 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 13,411-24,224 pairs, or 40,000-73,000 individuals after rounding in EE, FI, NO, NO, PL, RU, NO SE and SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- T7625 - The population has decreased by 1-30% in EE, FI and SE between 2009 and 2018. The trend is unknown in RU, uncertain in NO and fluctuating in PL. It has decreased by 4-34% in EE, NO, NO, SE, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FI (decreasing), PL, RU (unknown), SJ (fluctuating).
- S9483 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 160,247-165,197 pairs, or 480,000-500,000 individuals after rounding in ES, ESIC, FO, FR, GL, IE, IS, PT, GB based on data from the period of 1981-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Mixes and intergrade with *L. f. intermedius* and estimates calculated based on country allocations in the absence of subspecies level estimates. Country allocations follow the reporting in under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive for 2008-2012, but some *L. f.*

grællsii breeds also in NL, DE and DK (Malling Olsen and Larsson, 2002). In winter, it mix even more extensively with the intermedius subspecies. Therefore, IWC counts are not suitable to monitor the status of this population.

- T7627 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 54% in ES, IE and IS between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ESIC, FO, FR, GB, GL and PT, i.e. the majority of the population. Although no GB trend is available, the number of coastal breeding birds has declined by 26% between 2004-2015. The long-term trend is thought to be still increasing although quantitative trend information is only available from FR and IE. Qualitatively it is thought to have incised also in GL, fluctuated in IS and unknown everywhere else. As with population size, the trend cannot be legitimately assessed for this population based on mid-winter counts.
- P1080 - Until WPE4, included within fuscus and grællsii.
- S9482 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 185,656-204,156 pairs, or 560,000-610,000 individuals after rounding in NO, BE, DE, DK, NL, SE based on data from the period of 2013-2018. Mixes and intergrade with *L. f. grællsii*. Estimates are calculated based on country allocations in the absence of subspecies-level estimates. Country allocations follow the reporting in under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive for 2008-2012 and include some *L. f. grællsii* in NL, DE and DK (Olsen, 2010).
- T7626 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -5-12% in BE, DE, DK, NL, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO. In the long-term, it has increased in all range states but NO where it has decreased by 10-25%. As with population size, the trend cannot be legitimately assessed for this population through mid-winter counts.
- 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.
- S9485 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 285,317-348,339 pairs, or 860,000-1,000,000 individuals after rounding in BY, DE, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, PL, RU, SE, SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018. Country allocation follows Olsen (2010) although intergradation is recognised.
- T7629 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 64-65% (equivalent to 87-90% in 3 generations) in BY, DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, NO, RU, SE between 2009 and 2018 and by 34-50% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PL, SJ.
- 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.
- S9486 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 245,973-258,796 pairs, or 740,000-780,000 individuals after rounding in BE, FO, FR, GL, IE, IS, NL, GB based on data from the period of 1981-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Allocation of countries to populations follows Olsen (2010).
- T7630 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 24-29% (equivalent to 35-41% in 3 generations) in BE, FR, IE, NL, GB between 2009 and 2018 and by 36-38% in BE, FR, IE, NL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, GL, IS both periods and from GB for the long-term trend.
- S9487 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 20,770-31,428 pairs, or 62,000-94,000 individuals after rounding in AM, GE, TR (BirdLife International, in prep.) and IR (Sheldon, 2017) based on data from the period of 1970-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 31,000-42,000 individuals in AM, TR based on data from the period of 2013-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data another 7,000-8,000 in IR and 6,000-12,000 in IL. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 43,628 individuals in 2017 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7631 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 4-6% in AM between 2009 and 2018 and by 13-27% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from GE, TR, IR but it is thought to be stable in TR in both periods (BirdLife International, in prep.). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 2006-2018 (1.0538) and uncertain trend for 2009-2018 (1.0611).
- P1076 - Now treated by BOU as a separate species *Larus michahellis*.
- S9488 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 385,025-512,831 pairs, or 1,200,000-1,500,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FR, GE, GIB, GR, HR, HU, IT, ME, MK, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, TR (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), DZ, TN (del Hoyo et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2002-2019. The size of the wintering population is estimated at 380,000-410,000 individuals in AL, BA, CH, DE, ES, GR, HR, ME, MK, PT, RS, SE, TR, XK, BE, CZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), DZ (Nadjiba & Samir, 2020) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2007-2019, but no national estimates are available from the SE Mediterranean. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 382,641 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7632 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 7-11% in AT, BA, BG, CH, CY, DE, FR, GIB, GR, IT, MT, RO, SI, SK, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, CZ, ES, GE, HR, HU, ME, MK, NL, PL, PT, TR, MA, DZ, TN. It has increased by 104-306% in AT, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, FR, GE, GIB, GR, IT, MT, NL, RO, SI, SK, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BE, ES, HR, HU, ME, MK, PL, PT, TR, MA, DZ, TN. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trends for 2002-2018 (1.0012) and for 2009-2018 (0.9984).
- S9489 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 133,335-241,209 pairs, or 400,000-720,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, BY, DE, HU, LT, MD, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2000-2020. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 83,539 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7633 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 26-42% in BY, DE, HU, LT, PL, RU, SK, UA between 2009 and 2018 and by 75-107% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AZ, MD, RO, UZ, KZ and West Siberia. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the wintering population has changed by -7-7% in CH, CY, CZ, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018 and it has decreased by 99% in CH, CZ, DE, GE, RO, AL between 1980 and 2018. However, no quantitative trend information is reported from most of the wintering range. Based on IWC data from 31 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 2003-2017 (0.9084) and for 2008-2013 (0.9134). Based on the growth rate of the overall trend, the population is projected to decrease by 95% in 31 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 94% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Apparently, the main decrease happens in the eastern part of the wintering range. However, the decreasing trend in wintering data is likely to represent redistribution of birds as the breeding numbers are increasing.
- S9490 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 50,000-100,000 pairs, or 150,000-300,000 individuals after rounding in GL. Majority of birds belong to the nominate race according to Snell et al. (2020).
- T7634 - Assumed to be stable both in the short- and the long-term.
- S9491 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 12,200-20,200 pairs, or 37,000-61,000 individuals after rounding in RU, SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018.
- T7635 - Declining on SJ and unknown in RU (BirdLife International, in prep.). However, Peteresen et al. (2014) thought that trend of the larger Russian population is stable or increasing. Kuletz et al. (2017) reports increasing trend for the RU population.
- P1061 - Population first included in WPE3.
- S9492 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 22,400-102,400 pairs in GL and IS (BirdLife International, in prep.). Kuletz et al. (2017) reported 60,500 pairs for GL. Peteresen et al. (2015) estimated the whole population at 34,400-114,400 pairs including all birds from CD and the later estimate is adopted here.
- T7636 - Thought to be stable in GL, unknown in IS (BirdLife International, in prep.). Moderate decline in CA (Canadian Wildlife Service 2015, Kuletz et al., 2017).
- P1043 - Population formerly named E Atlantic bre (WPE1) and North-eastern Atlantic bre.
- S9493 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 81,438-102,495 pairs, or 240,000-310,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FO, FR, IE, IS, NL, NO, RU, SE, SJ, GB based on data from the period of 1981-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 40,888 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7637 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 8-36% (equivalent to 14-51% in 3 generations) in DE, EE, ES, FI, IE, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, FO, FR, IS, NO (the largest national population), RU, SJ. It has changed by -42-13% in DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, NL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO, IS, NO, RU, SJ. The wintering population has changed by -25-9% in DE, ES, FR between 2009 and 2018 and it has decreased by 15-52% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IS and no trend information is available from main wintering ranges states such as GB and NL. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate decline for 1994-2016 (0.98) and uncertain trend for 2008-2016 (0.99). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported stable trend for 1993-2018 (0.9983) and for 2009-2018 (1.01). Considering that the trend is not known for almost 70% of the breeding population, the trend is adopted based on the IWC data.
- 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. who estimated some populations to be increasing while others decreased, in numbers, but most trends remain unknown.
- 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.
- S9494 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 19,400-28,030 pairs, or 58,000-84,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BA, BG, BY, CY, GE, GR, ME, MK, RO, RS,

RU, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), EG (Habib, 2016) based on data from the period of 2007-2019.

- T7638 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -13-4% in BA, BY, CY, GR, RS, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, GE, ME, MK, RO, RU (representing majority of the population), TR, UA, EG. However, it was stable in most countries and declined only in AL and BA in this period. It has decreased by 12-19% in BG, BY, CY, GR, RS, RU, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, GE, ME, MK, RO, TR, UA, EG. Based on IWC data mainly from ZA, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported strong decrease for 1993-2015 (0.8647) and for 2006-2015 (0.6996). However, this only represents the extreme south end of the wintering range and might be not representative for the whole population.
- 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.
- S9495 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 6,890-8,675 pairs, or 21,000-26,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB based on data from the period of 2012-2018.
- T7639 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -5-13% in BE, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LV, NL, NO, PL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from CZ, DK.
- 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.
- S9496 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 4,757-7,789 pairs, or 14,000-23,000 individuals after rounding in FR (30%), ES, HR, HU, IT, PT, SI, SK based on data from the period of 2006-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). An additional 700-800 pairs is in NW Africa (Dodman, 2014).
- T7640 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 20-23% in ES, FR, HR, HU, IT, SI between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from PT, SK. It has decreased by 13-51% in ES, FR, HR, IT, SI between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from HU, PT, SK.
- P1239 - Race *innominata* subsumed within *nominata* (HBW Alive 2017).
- S8444 - Jennings (2010) estimated the total breeding population in Arabia at 4,000 pairs. Berhouzi-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).
- T7641 - Wanless and Hagen (2015) reported unknown trend for the population but stable trend for the population in NA, where majority of the birds breed, decline in ZA and unknown trend in AO based on trends in colony numbers. Simmons et al. (2015) also noted that there is little evidence of population declines apart from the extinction of three colonies. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported also stable trends for 1992-2017 (1.01) and 2008-2017 (1.00). This is a rather different result from van Roomen et al. (2015) which indicated a decline. Based on IWC data from only NA and ZA, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decrease for 1995-2016 (0.9194) and uncertain trend for 2007-2016 (0.8384) and showing a fluctuating population. The different results are caused by methodological differences such as site selection and running the trend analysis at regional or at country level. However, count totals have substantially decreased in NA after 2008 and also in ZA. The observed fluctuations are believed to be related to observability of these birds during the breeding season rather than to genuine population changes.
- P1137 - Often placed in monotypic genus *Gelochelidon*.
- S9498 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 9,357-12,541 pairs, or 28,000-38,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DK, ES, FR, IT, PT (BirdLife International, in prep.), MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020), LY, TN, DZ, MR, SN (Dodman, 2014) based on data from the period of 1972-2018. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 22,682 individuals in 2014 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, van Roomen et al. (2015) accounted for 33,000 individuals based on the January counts in 2010-2014.
- T7643 - It is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 63% in DE, FR (BirdLife International, in prep.) and MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK, ES, IT, PT, LY, TN, DZ, MR, SN. Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 150-510% in DE, DK, FR, IT between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT, MA, LY, TN, DZ, MR, SN. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1980-2012 (1.03) and for 2000-2012 (1.02).
- S9499 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,118-6,539 pairs, or 15,000-20,000 individuals after rounding in AL, BG, GR, RO, RU, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The size of the breeding population is now estimated almost a magnitude smaller than it was in BirdLife International (2015). The size of the wintering population is estimated size at 17,000-31,000 individuals based on data only from EG (Hamada & Mossad, 2020), TZ (Leguma et al., 2020), UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 2013-2018. However, numbers for UG might be underestimated because 8.889 individuals were counted in January 2016 and 5,256 in 2006. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 9,883 individuals in 2016 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7690 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -27-1% in GR, RO, AL between 2009 and 2018 and has decreased by 10-53% in GR, RO, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, RU, TR, UA.
- S9500 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 4,465-10,780 pairs, or 13,000-32,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ BirdLife International (in prep.), TM, KZ, West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and KW (Jennings, 2010) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 1,959 individuals in 2014 including SA (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) but count coverage is low in the region. Another 558 at Barr al Hikman, OM, in 2012/13 (de Fouw et al., 2017).
- S9502 - The estimate of Scott (2002) is based on numbers in the Volga delta. However, there are 50-250 pairs also in AZ. The size of the breeding population is estimated at 7,185-13,100 pairs, or 22,000-39,000 individuals after rounding in AZ, RU, TM, KZ, RU-WS based on data from the period of 1986-2019 (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Jennings (2010) has estimated the breeding population in the order of 500 pairs in Arabia. Shobrak (2003) also mentions 250-350 pairs from EG. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 4,606 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7646 - The trend of the breeding population is thought to be stable in RU, AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and TM, decreasing in KZ and unknown in West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1989-2017 (1.0625) and for 2008-2017 (1.0479).
- 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.
- S9504 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,710-2,020 pairs, or 5,100-6,100 individuals after rounding in DE, EE, FI, SE based on data from the period of 2011-2018.
- T7648 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 5-35% in EE, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018 and decreased by 20-38% between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DE.
- 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.
- S9503 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 600-1,400 pairs, or 1,800-4,200 individuals after rounding in TR, UA based on data from the period of 2013-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Estimates for UA are significantly lower than in BirdLife International (2015).
- T7647 - Stable in the short-term but suffered significant long-term decline.
- S9577 - Based on colony counts.
- T7645 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported strong increase for 1999-2017 (1.13) and for 2004-2017 (1.10). Although wintering numbers in W Africa also include birds from the Baltic and Black Sea populations, those populations are much smaller and not expected to strongly influence the trend.
- P1148 - Often assigned to monotypic genus *Hydroprogne*.
- S9501 - Hagen and Wanless (2015) estimated the population size at 500 pairs in AO, NA and ZA, i.e. 1,500 individuals. In addition, max. 500 birds may breed in MZ (Dodman, 2014). However, the IWC count totals in 2015 reached 2,141 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7644 - Hagen and Wanless (2015) reported increasing trend. Based on IWC data from BW, NA, ZA and ZM, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1992-2017 (1.0206) but a decreasing trend for 2008-2017 (0.9124). Based on IWC data from only the Atlantic coast of NA and ZA, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported a stable trend for 1992-2017 (1.00) but an uncertain trend with a negative tendency for 2008-2017 (0.94).
- S9505 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,178-13,793 pairs, or 16,000-41,000 individuals after rounding in DE, ES, FR, IT, PT based on data from the period of 2007-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.) and DZ (Dodman 2014).
- T7649 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -10-3% in DE, FR between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, IT, PT, DZ. It has increased by 244-332% in DE, FR, IT between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES, PT, DZ. Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1993-2018 (1.0085) and 2009-2018 (0.9944), but based on a small number of birds and sampling is biased towards the Mediterranean basin.
- S9506 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 45,101-78,758 pairs, or 140,000-240,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, CZ, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2007-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 968 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020), but the historical maximum was 44,684 in 1990 in EG.
- T7651 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 15-30% in BA, BY, GR, HR, LV, RS, RU, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BG, CZ, GE, HU, LT, MD, ME, MK, PL, RO, TR. It has increased by 71-84% in BY, GR, LV, PL, RS, RU, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, BG, CZ, GE, HR, HU, LT, MD, ME, MK, RO, TR. Based on IWC data, Nagy &

Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend for 2005-2015 (0.8878). However, it is based on data from countries on the northern edge of the wintering range. Therefore, this trend is probably not representative for the whole population.

- S9507 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 5,200-50,550 pairs, or 16,000-150,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (5,000-50,000; BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. No estimate is available from IR and IQ. The maximum estimate of 50,000 pairs for AZ is unrealistic considering the size of the country and population sizes elsewhere with similar conditions. Therefore, the maximum estimate from Perennou et al. (1994) is maintained. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 515 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020). However, the highest count ever was 24,339 individuals mainly from ET.
- T7650 - It is thought that the population is increasing in AZ in the short-term (BirdLife International, in prep.), fluctuating in KZ and stable in TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from IR, IQ and AE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trend for 2003-2017 (0.9651) and for 2008-2017 (0.9979).
- P1280 - *sclateri* is synonymous with *delalandii*.
- T7652 - The population is thought to be stable in KE (Njogore, 2020) and TZ (Leguma et al., 2020), decreasing in UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from KE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1992-2017 (1.0482) and uncertain trend for 2001-2017 (1.0122) and for 2008-2017 (1.0143).
- T7653 - Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain but about stable trends for 2000-2017 (0.9977) and 2001-2017 (0.9902) and a biologically unlikely 1.1695 growth rate for 2008-2017. The reporting rate has increased between SABAP1 and SABAP2 in 56% of the quarter degree grid cells where the species was observed in S Africa (Animal Demography Unit, 2017).
- S9508 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 211,354-507,806 pairs, or 630,000-1,500,000 individuals after rounding in AM, AZ, BG, BY, DE, EE, GE, HU, IT, LT, LV, MK, PL, RO, RS, RU, SK, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), UZ, KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. Dodman (2006) estimated the size of the population at 2,500,000-3,500,000 individuals based on roost counts in UG in 2000. It is well possible that the breeding numbers are underestimated by the experts for this species. The species is also underestimated in the normal IWC counts (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020) and in national reports based on such counts (Leguma et al., 2020, Akankwasah, et al., 2020). Therefore, the census-based estimate is retained although it would be important to repeat such roost counts to confirm whether this estimate is still valid.
- T7654 - It is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -12-12% in AM, BY, LV, RO, RS between 2009 and 2018 and basically not changed (0-1%) in IT, LT, LV, PL, RO, RS, RU between 1980 and 2018. However, no quantitative trend information is available from the vast majority of the breeding range states supporting the majority of the breeding population. In the short-term, decline is only reported from AZ. The population is thought to be increasing in KZ and unknown in RU and West Siberia. In winter, decreasing trends are reported from UG (Akankwasah, et al., 2020) and ET (Ewnetu, 2020), stable trend from TZ (Leguma et al., 2020) and increasing trend is only reported from MA (Amhaouch et al., 2020). Based on IWC data from 16 countries, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate decreases for 1994-2017 (0.9402), 2003-2017 (3 generations: 0.9454) and uncertain trend with slightly slower decline for 2008-2017 (0.9813). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 34% (n.s.) in 14 years, i.e. in 3 generations. Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 23% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. Earlier departure from the wintering grounds may play a role in this decline (Bussiere et al., 2015).
- S9509 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 215,245-433,287 pairs, or 540,000-1,100,000 individuals (using a conversion factor of 2.5) and after rounding in AL, AM, BA, BG, BY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MD, MK, NL, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SK, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019.
- T7655 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -15-16% in BY, DE, EE, FI, FR, GR, HU, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, SE, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, BG, CZ, DK, ES, GE, IT, MD, MK, RO, RU, TR, KZ and West Siberia, i.e. the majority of the population. It is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -35-6% in BG, BY, DE, DK, EE, ES, GR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, RS, SE, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from AM, BA, CZ, FI, FR, GE, MD, MK, RO, RU, TR, KZ and West Siberia.
- P1195 - Races *arideensis*, *korustes* and *bangsi* synonymized with *gracilis* based on genetic study (HBW Alive, 2017)
- 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.
- S9510 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 2,486-3,071 pairs, or 7,500-9,200 individuals after rounding in ESIC, FR, IE, PTAC, PTMA, GB based on data from the period of 2012-2018.
- T7656 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 54% in FR, IE, PTMA, GB between 2009 and 2018. It has increased by 158-326% in FR, IE, PTMA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ESIC (unknown), PTAC (fluctuating) in any of the trend periods.
- P1192 - Perhaps better assigned to *bangsi* (del Hoyo et al. (1996)).
- S8635 - TZ: 850-1300 pairs, Kenya & Somalia 3K-5K pairs.
- T7206 - No information is available on recent trends.
- P2466 - This population was created in CSR7 by merging the *dougallii*, Southern African population with the Madagascar part of the former *arideensis*, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes population following the revised taxonomy in HBW Alive and following Safford and Hawkins (2013) who recognise *arideensis* only from Seychelles, St Brandon and Rodrigues and treat birds from Madagascar as nominate race following Tree (2005).
- S9100 - Data combined from Dodman (2014).
- T7207 - No recent trend information is available.
- P2467 - Before CSR7 this population was treated as part of the *arideensis*, Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes population. However, races *arideensis*, *korustes* and *bangsi* synonymized with *gracilis* based on genetic study (HBW Alive, 2017). This treatment follows Safford and Hawkins (2013) who only recognise *arideensis* from Seychelles, St Brandon and Rodrigues and treat birds from Madagascar as nominate race following Tree (2005).
- S9101 - 1820 pairs recalculated from the overview by Dodman (2014).
- T7209 - No recent trend estimate is provided. Probably has declined in the long-term.
- S9512 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 55,396-74,103 pairs, or 170,000-220,000 individuals after rounding in BE, CH, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IE, IT, NL, PT, PTAC, PTMA, GB based on data from the period of 2006-2018.
- T7691 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -10-3% in BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PTMA, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ESIC, PT, PTAC. It has increased by 21-47% in BE, CH, DE, ES, ESIC, FR, IE, NL, PTMA, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IT, PT, PTAC.
- S9511 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 368,480-604,573 pairs, or 1,100,000-1,800,000 individuals after rounding in AL, AT, BA, BG, BY, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FO, GE, GR, HR, HU, LT, LV, MD, ME, MK, NO, PL, RO, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, TR, UA (BirdLife International, in prep.), EG (Habib in litt., 2014) based on data from the period of 1981-2019. The estimate for RU has increased substantially compared to BirdLife International (2015).
- T7657 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -19-3% (equivalent to -29-3% in 3 generations) in AT, BA, BY, CY, CZ, EE, FI, GR, LT, LV, NO, PL, RS, SE, SI, SK, UA, AL between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BG, DK, FO, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, RU, TR, EG. It has changed by -1-4% in AT, BY, CY, CZ, EE, GR, LT, LV, NO, PL, RS, RU, SE, SI, SK, UA, AL between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BA, BG, DK, FI, FO, GE, HR, HU, MD, ME, MK, RO, TR, EG.
- S9513 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 67,300-247,500 pairs, or 200,000-740,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM, KZ and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2019. No estimates are available from KG, TJ, AF, IR and IQ. Therefore, the maximum estimate of 1,000,000 is retained.
- T7658 - The breeding population trend is unknown in West Siberia and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and thought to be stable in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.). In TM, the short-term trend is stable while the population is estimated to have declined by 40% between 1980 and 2019.
- 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).
- P1219 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (Arctic (bre)/S Oceans (win)).
- S9514 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 881,536-1,453,662 pairs, or 2,600,000-4,400,000 individuals after rounding in DE, DK, EE, FI, FO, GL, IE, IS, LV, NL, NO, RU, SE, SJ, GB (BirdLife International, in prep.), West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) and CA (Canadian Wildlife Service, 2015) based on data from the period of 1986-2018.
- T7659 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 19-57% in DE, EE, FI, IE, LV, NL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from DK (stable), FO (declined), GL (stable), IS (large and declining population), NO (stable), RU (unknown), SJ (unknown) and West Siberia (unknown). It has increased by 15-64% in DE, DK, EE, FI, IE, LV, NL, RU, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (unknown), GL (declined), IS (large and declined), NO (stable), SJ (unknown) and West Siberia (unknown). It might be that the decline in IS balances out the increase in the

population with quantitative trend information. Therefore, the trend is assessed as increasing or stable.

- P1223 - Population added in WPE4. This form is often included in tristanensis.
- S9550 - 400 pairs, down from former 1,200 pairs (Tree and Klages (2004)).
- P1169 - Sometimes assigned to bengalensis or arabica.
- S8431 - SA: 2,000-4,000, YE: 1,000-5,000, DJ: 1,000, EG: 1,500-4000, 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).
- T7660 - Based on data from IR, numbers show increase over the 2000s (Behrouzi-Rad 2013, Tayefeh et al., 2013). Based on IWC data, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 2004-2017 (1.0585) and for 2008-2017 (0.9889). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 26% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. However, the short-term growth rate is actually rather close to a stable trend.
- P1168 - Sometimes assigned to emigrata or torresii.
- S8706 - 1,929-2,264 pairs in Libya between 2006 and 2010.
- T7064 - Little variation in size of Libyan breeding population between 2006 and 2010.
- S9515 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 57,584-65,296 pairs, or 170,000-200,000 individuals after rounding in BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, SE, GB based on data from the period of 2006-2018 (BirdLife International, in prep.). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 28,851 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7661 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -16-24% in BE, DE, DK, EE, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from ES. It has increased by 39-70% in DE, EE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from BE, DK. Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1984-2017 (1.05) and uncertain trend for 2009-2017 (1.02).
- S9516 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 16,670-82,224 pairs, or 50,000-250,000 individuals after rounding in BG, GR, RO, RU, TR, UA based on data from the period of 2008-2019 (BirdLife International, in prep.). Estimates have substantially increased for UA compared to BirdLife International (2015). The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 5,329 individuals (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7662 - No quantitative trend estimate is available for 2009-2018. Populations are fluctuating in UA, RO and BG and thought to be stable in GR and unknown in RO and TR. Between 1980 and 2019, the population is thought to have increased by 200% in UA and trends were qualitatively assessed the same as for the short-term in other countries. Based on IWC data from 14 countries in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported a stable trend for 1993-2018 (1.0004) and uncertain trend with a slight positive tendency for 2009-2018 (1.0153). No trend could be calculated for the Red Sea.
- S9517 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 9,080-18,030 pairs, or 27,000-54,000 individuals after rounding in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), TM and KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1996-2019. The highest annual IWC count total between 2014-2018 was 9,780 individuals in 2014. Historically, the highest count total was 51,773 individuals mainly from OM in 1991 (Nagy & Langendoen, 2020).
- T7663 - The breeding population is thought to be fluctuating in AZ (BirdLife International, in prep.), stable in TM and unknown in KZ (Kalyakin et al., 2020) between 2009 and 2018. Between 1980 and 2019, the population is thought to have declined in TM (Kalyakin et al., 2020). Trend assessments are the same for the long-term as for the short-term in other countries. Based on IWC data from IR, OM, PK and AE, Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported uncertain trends for 1989-2017 (0.9069), 1993-2017 (3 generations; 0.9274) and for 2008-2017 (1.1123). Based on the smoothed imputed totals, the population has decreased by 66% (n.s.) in 24 years, i.e. in 3 generations. The decline has occurred not only in OM but also in AE and PK. However, the population is increasing in IR which may indicate shift of the wintering range.
- S9576 - 76,218 pairs.
- T7664 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported uncertain trend for 1992-2017 (1.01) and steep decline for 2009-2017 (0.78).
- 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.
- 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.
- T7665 - Based on IWC data, van Roomen et al. (2018) reported moderate increase for 1995-2017 (1.05) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (1.03). Based on updated IWC data and using different site selection and trend analysis techniques Nagy & Langendoen (2020) reported moderate increase for 1994-2017 (1.0652) and uncertain trend for 2008-2017 (0.9827). Based on the growth rate of the last 10 years, the population is projected to decrease by 48% in 3 generations compared to the population levels in 2008. The decline is particularly visible in the trends for NA but it is also visible in the count totals.
- P1173 - In WPE2 this population belonged to one single population (S Africa/Madagascar (breeding)). Then this population was separated as 'enigma' subspecies. 'Enigma' is now synonymised with the nominate form. However, the population is treated separately until further evidence is available to confirm the degree of exchange of individuals among colonies.
- T7069 - Possibly increasing in the short-term.
- P1174 - In CSR6 it was proposed to combine this population with the Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa population. However, the population is treated separately until further evidence is available to confirm the degree of exchange of individuals among colonies.
- S9518 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 86,625-155,050 pairs, or 260,000-470,000 individuals after rounding in FI, GL, NO, RU, SE, SJ (BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2018. 50,000-75,000 is estimated for West Siberia, the rest for Europe.
- T7666 - It is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -17-42% in RU, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FI (fluctuating), GL (stable), NO (uncertain), SJ (fluctuating; BirdLife International, in prep.) and West Siberia (unknown; Kalyakin et al., 2020).
- S9519 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 12,907-14,999 pairs, or 39,000-45,000 individuals after rounding in FO, IE, IS, NO, RU, SJ, GB based on data from the period of 1998-2019.
- T7692 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 29-30% in IE, NO, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (unknown), IS (declining), RU (stable), SJ (increasing). It has increased by 227-234% in IE, IS, NO, SJ, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (increasing) and RU (increasing).
- P2475 - Previous populations were redefined to West and East Atlantic populations following the AEWA TC: https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/aewa_tc15_9_delineation_biogeographic_populations_atlantic_puffin_en.pdf
- S9520 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 3,698,625-4,114,007 pairs, or 11,000,000-12,000,000 individuals after rounding in FO, FR, IE, IS, NO, RU, SJ, GB based on data from the period of 1995-2018.
- T7667 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 9% (equivalent to 14% in 3 generations) in FR, IE, IS, NO, RU between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (declining), SJ (unknown) and the trend estimate for GB was excluded because it was for 1987-2000. It has changed by 0-13% in FR, IE, NO between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (declining), IS (declining), RU (unknown) and SJ (unknown). The trend estimate for GB was excluded because it was for 1969-2000.
- S9522 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 13,483-22,027 pairs, or 40,000-66,000 individuals after rounding in EE, FI, SE (87%) based on data from the period of 2013-2018. Estimates reported in individuals were converted to pairs by dividing them by 2 because they represent mature individuals. The SE population was divided between the 'grylle, Baltic Sea' and 'arcticus, British Isles and N Europe' populations based on Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014).
- T7668 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -6-16% in FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. It has decreased by 2-19% in FI, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from the tiny population in EE.
- S9523 - 20,000-15,000 pairs, or 60,000-45,000 individuals after rounding.
- T7669 - Declining trend is reported for 2006-2018 and 1980-2018 without quantification.
- S9524 - Population estimates based on means.
- P2480 - Separated from arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea following AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-black-guillemot>
- S9521 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 64,493-66,303 pairs, or 190,000-200,000 individuals after rounding in RU, DK, IE, NO, SE, GB based on data from the period of 1998-2018.
- T7693 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -17-35% in DK, IE, SE, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO (uncertain), RU (unknown). It has changed by -93-148% in DK, SE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from IE (unknown), NO (uncertain), RU (unknown).
- P2477 - Separated from mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska following AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-black-guillemot>

- S9525 - The size of the Black Guillemot population in the eastern Canadian Arctic is estimated at 192,000 pairs (Gaston et al., 2012) and these are considered to belong to the 'mandtii' subspecies. 10,000 pairs are allocated to this subspecies in W Greenland following Berglund and Huntati-Sundberg (2014) and considering the 10,000 pairs estimate for 'mandtii' in E GL by Boertmann et al. (2020).
- T7670 - The trend in the eastern Canadian Arctic is unknown (Gaston et al., 2012) but the trend of the Canadian population is considered as a large increase (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019) and uncertain on GL (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- P2478 - Separated from mandtii, Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska following AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-black-guillemot>
- S9526 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 53,341-57,041 pairs, or 160,000-170,000 individuals after rounding in GL (10,000 pairs based on Boertmann et al., 2020), RU (69%), GL, SJ (BirdLife International, in prep), West Siberia (Kalyakin et al., 2020) based on data from the period of 1986-2018. The RU population is split between this population and the 'arcticus, British Isles and N Europe' one following Berglund and Hentati-Sundberg (2014).
- T7671 - Country trends are unknown.
- P2479 - Separated from arcticus, N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea following AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-black-guillemot>
- S9527 - 180,000 pairs are estimated for West Greenland (Boertmann et al., 2020) and most of these occur in the south (Berglund and Huntati-Sundberg, 2014). Hence, 170,000 allocated to the 'arcticus' subspecies, 70,000 pairs bred in E CA in the 1980s (Nettleship and Evans, 1985).
- T7672 - Status of Black Guillemot in e. Canada reported as uncertain, but populations in Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine reported as increasing in late 1970s. Some populations in Quebec increased through 1980s (Gaspé Peninsula), while others declined (North Shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence (Butler, et al., 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019). Earlier, the population was considered being probably stable on GL (Boertmann et al., 2010) but the latest assessment is uncertain (BirdLife International, in prep.).
- S9529 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 276,121-678,155 pairs, or 830,000-2,000,000 individuals after rounding in DE, FO, FR, IE, IS, GB based on data from the period of 1987-2018.
- T7673 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -6-78% in DE, FR, IE, GB between 2009 and 2018 and increased by 49-202% in DE, FR, IE, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (unknown), IS (increased in the short-term and unknown in the long-term).
- P2482 - This population was split from torda, E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-razorbill>
- S9539 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 44,200-44,200 pairs, or 130,000 individuals after rounding in GL (BirdLife International, in prep.), CA, US and on the French islands of St.-Pierre et Miquelon (Lavers et al. (2020).
- T7682 - The population trend is unknown on GL (BirdLife International, in prep.), increasing in N America (Lavers et al. (2020).
- P2481 - This population was split from torda, E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-razorbill>
- S9540 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 97,850.5-115,615 pairs, or 290,000-350,000 individuals after rounding in DK, EE, FI, NO, RU, SE, SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2018.
- T7683 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 25-65% in DK, EE, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO (uncertain), RU (unknown) and SJ (unknown). It has increased by 38-95% in DK, EE, FI, NO, SE between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from RU, SJ.
- S9536 - The population breeding on Franz Josef Land is estimated over 500,000 pairs (McBride et al. 2016) and 10,000 – 80,000 pairs on Severnaya Zemlya (de Korte et al. 1995).
- P2484 - This population was split from the High Arctic, Baffin Is population based on the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-little-auk>
- S9537 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 4,500,000 pairs, or 14,000,000 individuals after rounding in SJ (BirdLife International, in prep.), E GL (Boertmann et al., 2017) based on data from the period of 1985-2018.
- P2483 - This population was split from the High Arctic, Baffin Is population based on the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-little-auk>
- S9538 - Egevang et al. (2003) estimated the size of the population at 33,000,000 pairs in W GL. 100 pairs in CA (Kuletz et al., 2017).
- P2487 - This population was split from the lomvia, E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya population following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-thick-billed-murre>
- S9530 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,332,379-1,899,575 pairs, or 4,000,000-5,700,000 individuals after rounding in IS, NO, RU, SJ, GL E based on data from the period of 2006-2019.
- T7674 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 15-22% in IS, RU between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO (uncertain), SJ (declining) and E GL (declining; Boertmann et al., 2020). It has decreased by 8-10% in IS, NO, RU, SJ between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from E GL, but that population is small. Fauchald et al. (2015) reported roughly 50% decline from the large population on S.J. This may balance out the growth reported from RU. Kuletz et al. (2017) reported decline also from IS and RU. However, trend periods are not stated clearly in the document. The population is clearly depleted compared to 1980, but recent trends are considered to be uncertain.
- P2486 - This population was split from the lomvia, E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya population following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-thick-billed-murre>
- S9535 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,869,500 pairs, or 5,600,000 individuals after rounding in W GL (Boertmann et al., 2020), CA (Kuletz et al., 2017).
- T7678 - Declines on W GL (Boertmann et al., 2020), stable in CA (Kuletz et al., 2017).
- S9531 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 167,834-167,910 pairs, or 500,000 individuals after rounding in DE, ES, FR, PT, IE, GB (11%) based on data from the period of 1998-2018. Data from GB, which represents the majority of this population, is from 1998-2002. Allocation of birds to the 'albionis' subspecies is based on the data reported by the UK to the EC under the Birds Directive Article 12 for the period of 2008-2012.
- T7675 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 2-35% in DE, ES, FR, IE, PT, GB between 2009 and 2018 and by 31-93% between 1980 and 2018.
- S9532 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 199,592-214,592 pairs, or 600,000-640,000 individuals after rounding in NO (89%), RU, SJ based on data from the period of 2008-2019.
- T7677 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has decreased by 23-33% in RU between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from NO (unknown), SJ (decline). It has decreased by 38-68% in NO, RU between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from SJ (decline). However, Fauchald et al. (2015) has reported short-term increases for both SJ and the Barents Sea area. The population has certainly declined in the long-term.
- P2488 - This population was split from the Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic population following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-common-murre>
- S9533 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 1,549,206-1,895,132 pairs, or 4,600,000-5,700,000 individuals after rounding in FO, GB (89%, based on the EU Birds Directive Article 12 report for 2008-2012), IS, NO (11% based on Fauchald et al., 2015) based on data from the period of 1999-2018. Data from the large population on FO is from 1999 and from GB from 1998-2002.
- T7676 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has changed by -7-36% in IS, GB between 2009 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (declining), NO (unknown). It has changed by -4-45% in IS, NO, GB between 1980 and 2018. No quantitative trend information is available from FO (unknown).
- P2489 - This population was split from the Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic/NE Atlantic population following the AEWA TC: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/document/delineation-biogeographic-populations-common-murre>
- S9534 - The size of the breeding population is estimated at 25,580-33,630 pairs, or 77,000-100,000 individuals after rounding in DK, FI, SE based on data from the period of 2013-2018.
- T7694 - Based on BirdLife International (in prep.), it is estimated that the breeding population has increased by 31-48% in DK, FI, SE between 2009 and 2018 and by 163-205% between 1980 and 2018.

