

***Pandion haliaetus* (Osprey)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

Contents

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>
<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe>
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Armenia	4–6	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Belarus	120–180	1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Bulgaria	0	<1	2005-2018	partial	?		2001-2018	expert	-	-100	1980-2018	expert	
Denmark	5	<1	2017	complete	+		2006-2017	expert	?		1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	90–100	<1	2013-2017	complete	+	50 to 100	2006-2017	complete	+	50 to 100	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	1200–1500	12	2013-2018	complete	+	4 to 17	2007-2018	complete	+	59 to 79	1982-2018	complete	
France	70–100	<1	2013-2017	complete	+	77 to 130	2005-2017	complete	+	731 to 1041	1980-2017	complete	
Germany	700–750	6	2012-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Latvia	220–240	2	2018-2018	complete	?	-9 to 259	2012-2018	complete	+	332 to 345	1980-2018	complete	
Lithuania	40–70	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 50	1980-2018	partial	
Moldova		<1	2014-2017	deficient	?			deficient	?		1990-2018	deficient	
Norway	400–600	4	2013-2018	complete	?		2013-2018	deficient	+	100 to 300	1980-2018	complete	
Poland	24–39	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-	-20 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Portugal	5	<1	2018	complete	+		2015-2018	complete	?				
Russia	3000–5000	34	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	expert	+	0	1980-2018	partial	
Spain	37–42	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	31 to 46	2007-2018	complete	+	23 to 48	1985-2018	complete	
ES: Canary Is	2–5	<1	2018	complete	-	-50 to -30	2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	3400–4700	36	2013-2018	partial	0	-30 to 25	2007-2018	complete	+	30 to 70	1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	0–10	<1	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	0	2009-2018	complete	0	0	1996-2019	complete	
United Kingdom	230	2	2012-2016	complete	+		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	6000–7800	61											
Europe	9600–13600	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Albania	0–2	<1	2007-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Italy	45–60	22	2013-2015	partial	0		2009-2015	partial	+	110 to 145	1991-2015	partial	
Portugal	150–200	78	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	190–260	100											
Europe	190–260	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

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³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase ($< 20\%$) | ↓ Small decrease ($< 20\%$) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating | |
| □ Unknown | |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) | |
| × Extinct since 1980 | |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- ↑ Large: $\geq 10\%$ of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: $< 1\%$ of the European population

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Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

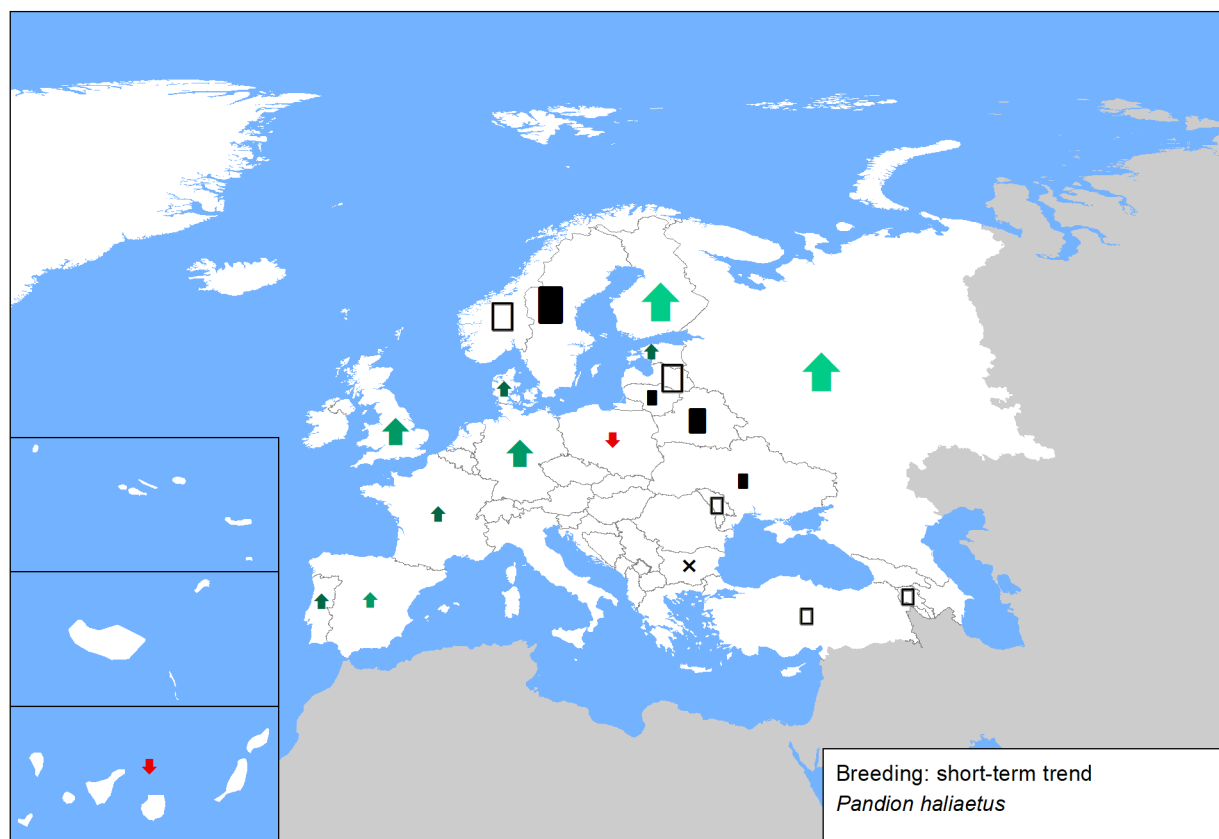


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

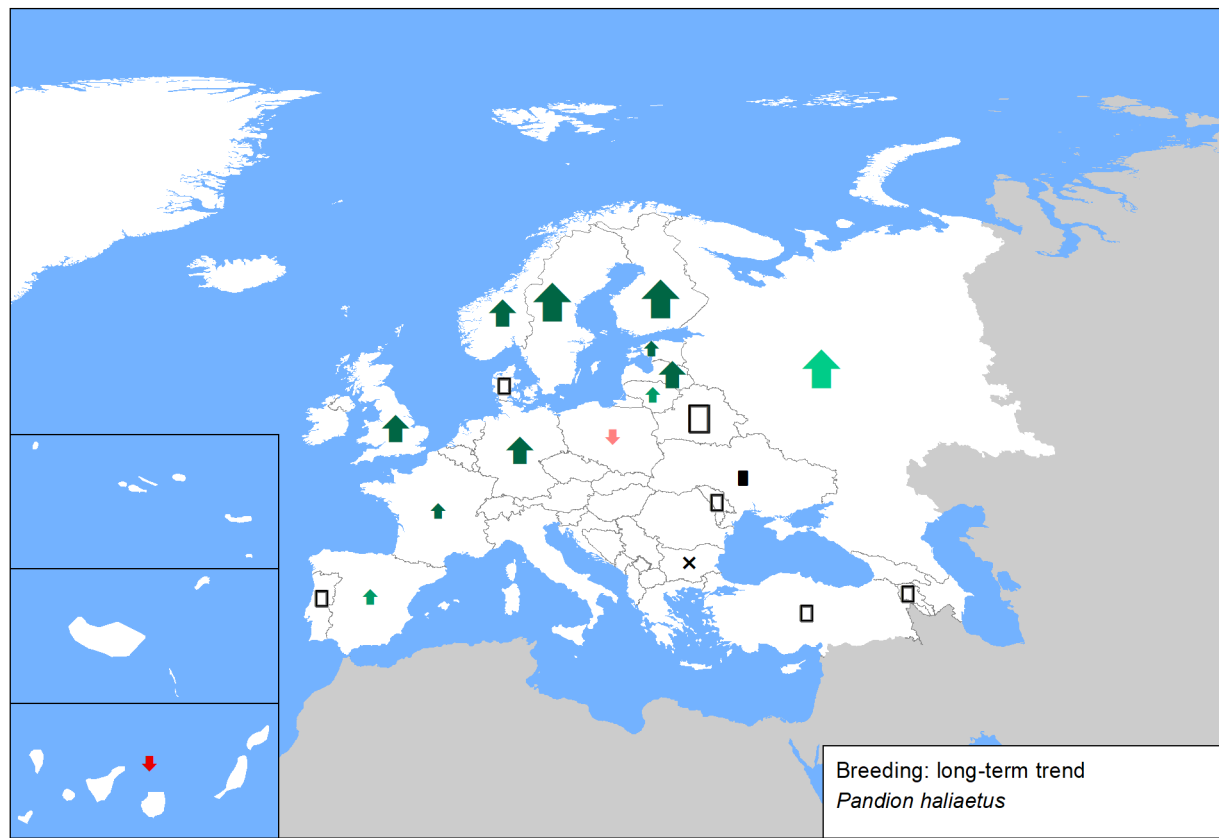


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

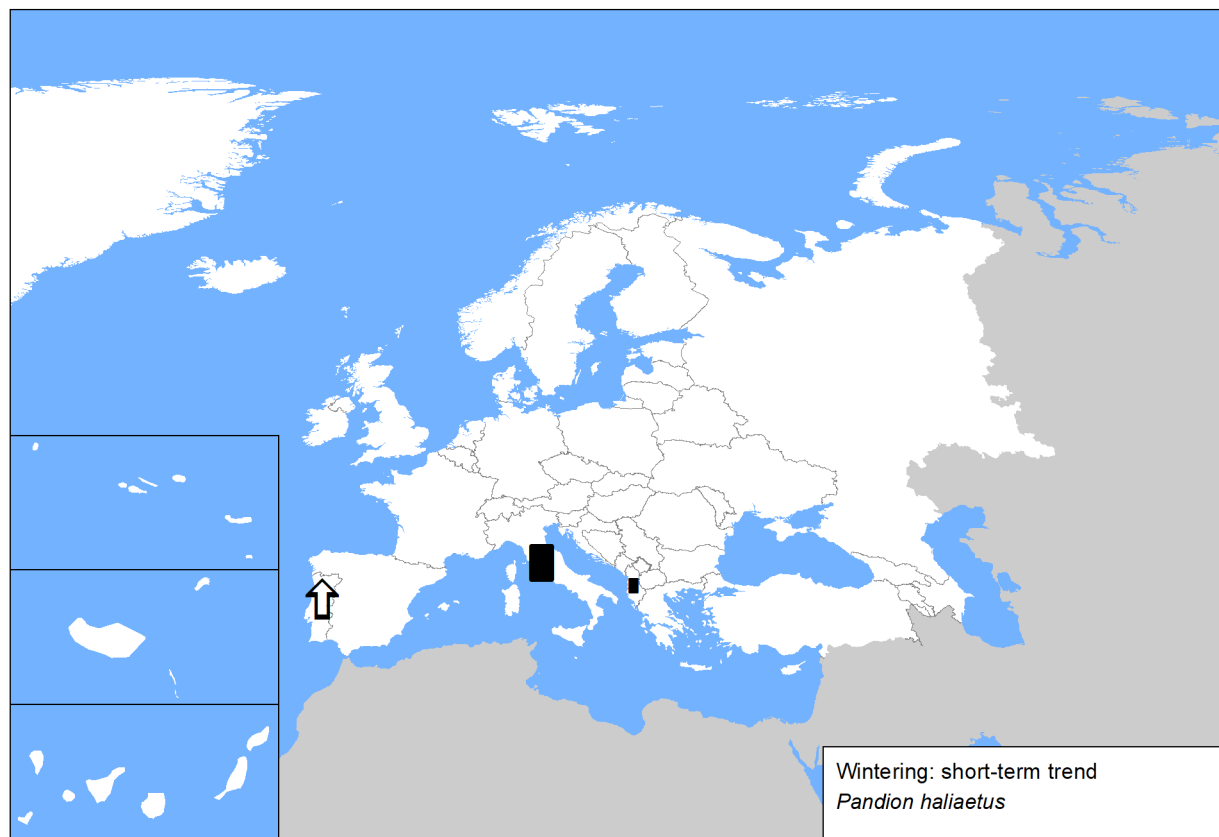
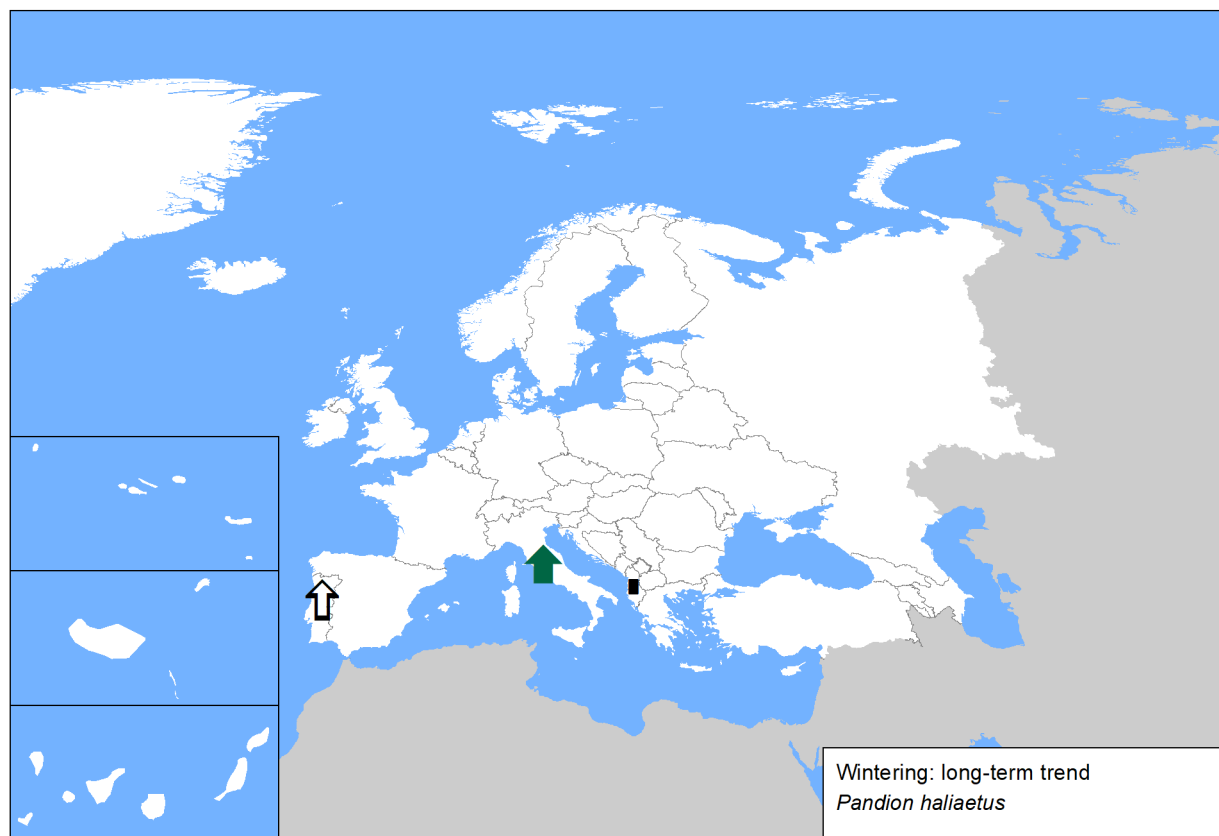


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

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Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Armenia

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Belarus

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Breeding long-term trend: Alexey K. Tishechkin & Vladimir V Ivanovsky Status and breeding performance of the Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> //Ornis Fennica. V. 69, No3. – 1992. – P.149-154

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov P (ed.) (2007) Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10. Sofia, BSPB, 679 pp.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Golemsky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/ BIRDS OF PREY DATA BASE (2013) held by Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
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Denmark

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Breeding long-term trend: DOF "projekt Ørn" short term: Increasing but very small population Data insufficient to calculate trend in long period.

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
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Finland

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France

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France

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Germany

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Lithuania

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Moldova

Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Norway

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Poland

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Portugal

Breeding population size: "Palma, L. (2018) Reintrodução da Águia-pesqueira (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) em Portugal.Relatório Final 2011-2018; Palma L., Safara J., Dias A., Ferreira J., Mirinha M., Beja P. (CIBIO – Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources, Porto University, Portugal).The Portuguese Osprey Reintroduction Project: Achievements, Lessons and Perspectives"
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Portugal

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Russia

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Spain

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