

***Falco cherrug* (Saker Falcon)**

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).

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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.

Falco cherrug (Saker Falcon)

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	
Albania	0–2	<1	2007-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	1–4	<1	2018	expert	?		2018		?				
Austria	27–38	9	2013-2018	complete	+		2011-2017	complete	+	200 to 250	1981-2017	partial	
Bulgaria	1–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-70 to -50	2000-2018	complete	-	-90 to -70	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	3–5	<1	2011-2011	complete	0		2001-2011	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	1–3	<1	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	expert	
Georgia	1–2	<1	2016-2017	complete	?			deficient	-	-67 to 100	2005-2017	complete	
Germany	0	<1	2011-2016	complete	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Hungary	140–180	30	2015-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	+	397 to 1048	1980-2018	complete	
North Macedonia	0–3	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	3–6	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Poland	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	4–30	2	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	20–60	7	2008-2018	partial	-	0	2008-2018	expert	-	-1 to 0	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	16–32	4	2013-2018	complete	-	-29 to -10	2007-2018	complete	-	-49 to -30	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	35–60	8	2013-2018	complete	-	-10 to 0	2007-2018	complete	-	-10 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	3–10	1	2013-2019	partial	-		2012-2018	complete	-		1980-2019	complete	
Ukraine	170–200	35	2008-2018	partial	-	-100 to -80	2009-2018	partial	-	-75 to -50	1994-2018	partial	
EU28	210–310	51											
Europe	430–630	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.

Falco cherrug (Saker Falcon)

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	
Azerbaijan	20–200	24	1996-2019	partial	?		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bulgaria	5–10	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Greece	2	<1	2015	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	50–100	27	2013-2015	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1991-2015	deficient	
Serbia	100–150	46	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	50–120	30											
Europe	170–470	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.

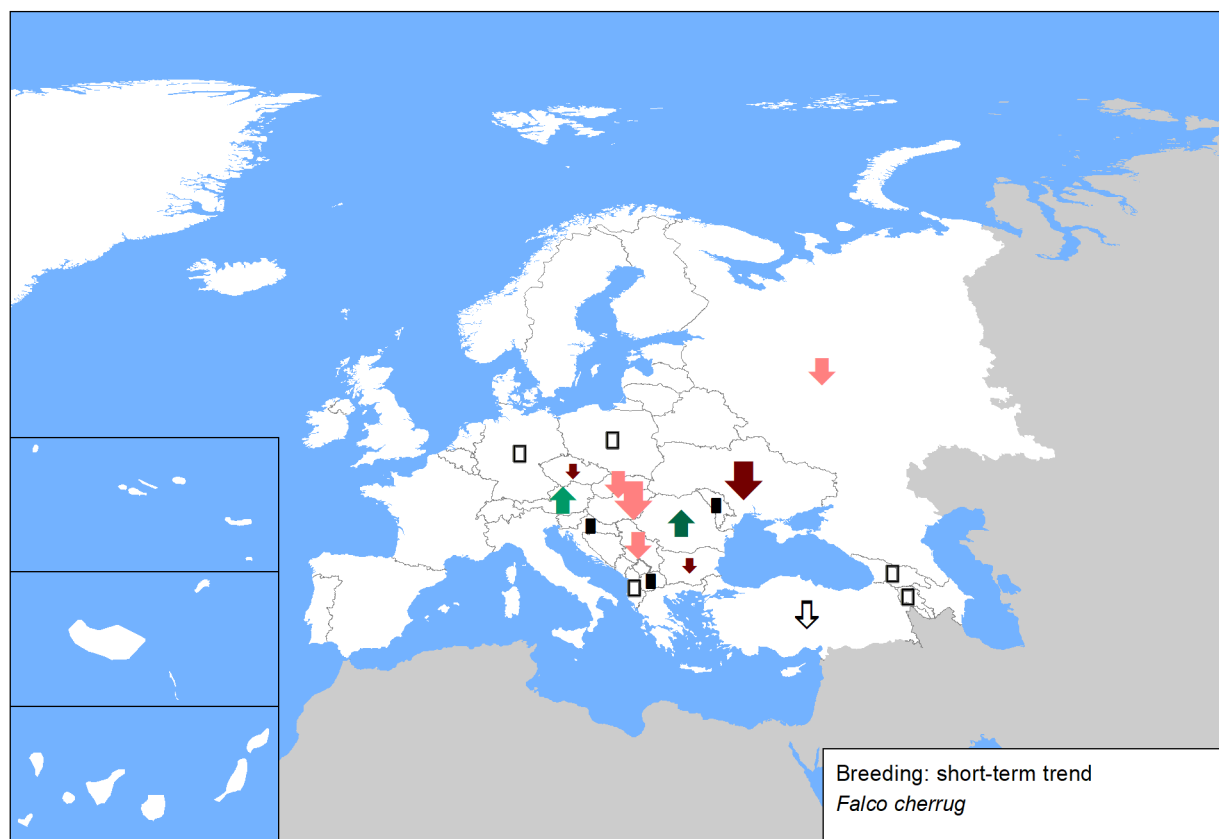


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

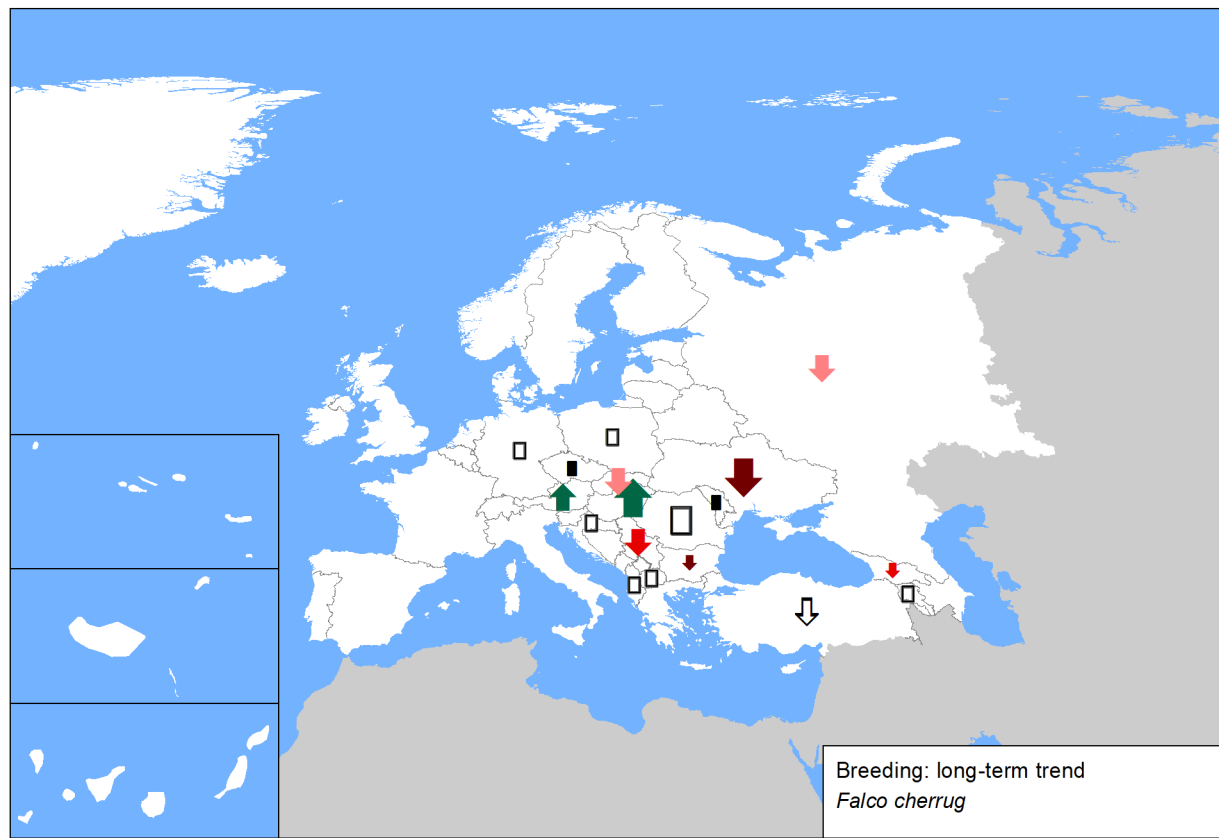


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

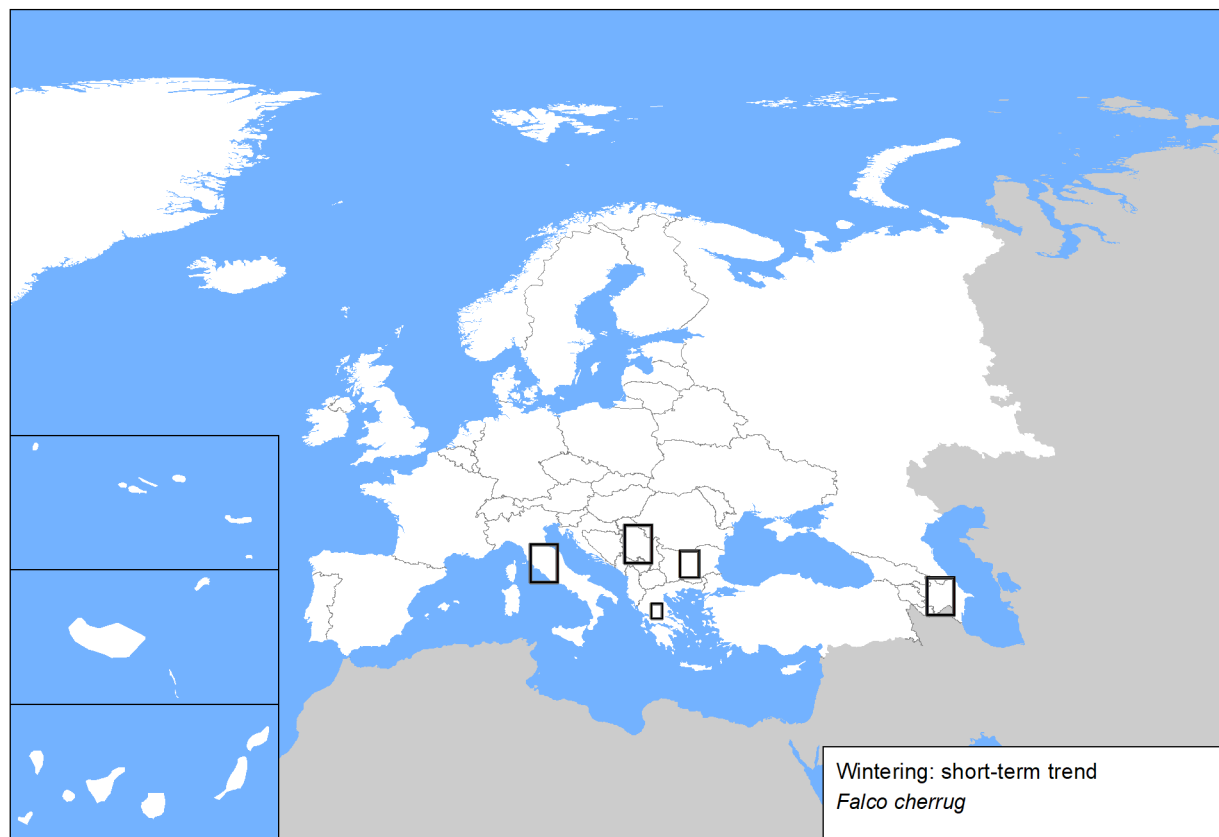
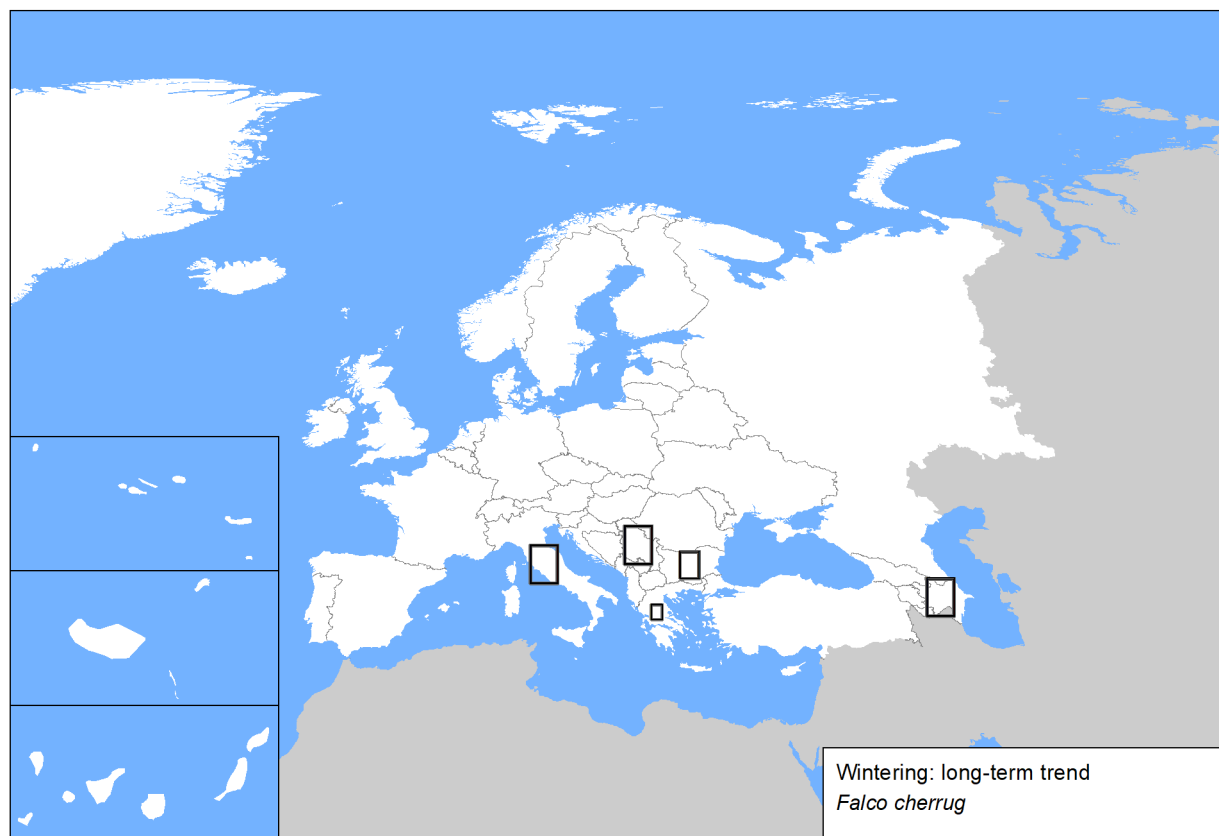


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Armenia

Breeding population size: KOREPOV, MIKHAIL, and KAREN AGHABABAYN. "Breeding of Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i> in Armenia."
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Austria

Breeding population size: Berg & Wichmann 2014; Berg et al. 2016; Zink et al. 2017
Breeding short-term trend: Berg & Wichmann 2014; Berg et al. 2016; Zink et al. 2017
Breeding long-term trend: Berg & Wichmann 2014; Berg et al. 2016; Zink et al. 2017; Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian Breeding Birds)

Azerbaijan

Winter population size: AOS data base
Winter short-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Bulgaria

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Breeding short-term trend: Iankov, P., G. Stoyanov, D. Ragov 2013. Action Plan for Conservation of the Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i> Gray, 1834) in Bulgaria, Ministry of Environment and Waters, Sofia, 91 p. http://www.moew.government.bg/files/file/Nature/Biodiversity/Valeri/AP-F.sherrug_2013-2022.pdf ; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria . Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Golemsky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/ BSPB Bird Database
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Winter population size: Expert opinion; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; National workshop of experts, Sofia 27-29.8.2019.
Winter short-term trend: National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Winter long-term trend: No complex sources available

Croatia

Breeding population size: Grlica I., J. Grlica (2011): Stručna podloga za potrebe izrade Plana upravljanja s akcijskim planom zaštite stepskog sokola (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) za razdoblje 2012. – 2016. godine. PD „Drava“ za DZZP.
Breeding short-term trend: Grlica I., J. Grlica (2011): Stručna podloga za potrebe izrade Plana upravljanja s akcijskim planom zaštite stepskog sokola (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) za razdoblje 2012. – 2016. godine. PD „Drava“ za DZZP.
Breeding long-term trend: Grlica I., J. Grlica (2011): Stručna podloga za potrebe izrade Plana upravljanja s akcijskim planom zaštite stepskog sokola (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) za razdoblje 2012. – 2016. godine. PD „Drava“ za DZZP.

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017 expert opinion, non-published data
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Georgia

Breeding population size: Natia Javakhishvili: natia.javakhishvili.sabuko@gmail.com
Breeding long-term trend: Galvez, R.A., Gavashelishvili, L., Javakhishvili, Z. 2005. Raptors and Owls of Georgia (Field guide). Tbilisi, GCCW & Buneba Print Publishing. Tbilisi: 128 pp. (in English & in Georgian). Natia Javakhishvili: natia.javakhishvili.sabuko@gmail.com

Germany

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Greece

Winter population size: Βλάχος Χ., Μπίρτσας Π., Θωμαΐδης Χ., Χατζηνίκος Ε., Μποντζώρος Β., Μπραζιώτης Σ., Κόντος Κ., Βλαχάκη Δ., Δεδουσοπούλου Ε., Κιούσης Δ., Ξένος Α., Στεφάνου Α.Μ., Κασάμπης Δ., και Μελικώκη Κ. (Συντονιστές έκδοσης). 2015. Γ' Φάση της Μελέτης 9 «Εποπτεία και Αξιολόγηση της Κατάστασης Διατήρησης Ειδών Ορνιθοπανίδας στην Ελλάδα» ΥΠΑΠΕΝ, Αθήνα, Σύμπραξη Γραφείων Μελετών «Φ.ΦΑΣΟΥΛΑΣ-Ν.ΜΑΝΤΖΙΟΣ» Ε.Ε. – ΡΟΔΟΥΛΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ – "ΑΘ.ΤΖΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑ" Ε.Ε.», Θεσσαλονίκη.
Winter short-term trend: According to "Το Κόκκινο Βιβλίο των Απειλούμενων Ζώων της Ελλάδας" http://www.ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=TPsw%2b3PNVX8%3d&tabid=518&language=el-GR population trends are unknown
Winter long-term trend: According to "Το Κόκκινο Βιβλίο των Απειλούμενων Ζώων της Ελλάδας" http://www.ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=TPsw%2b3PNVX8%3d&tabid=518&language=el-GR population trends are unknown

Hungary

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Italy

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Winter short-term trend: No recent data available - Corso, a. & p. harris. 2012. Status of the Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) in Italy: past, present and future. <i>aquila</i> , 119: 47- 55
Winter long-term trend: no data available for the past

North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2
Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova's contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)
Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Poland

Breeding population size: The Polish Avifaunistic Commission http://komisjafaunistyczna.pl/
Breeding short-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland
Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Romania

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database
Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database.
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Russia

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Breeding short-term trend: Belik 2014; 2020
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Serbia

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Serbia

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Winter population size: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
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Winter long-term trend: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.

Slovakia

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Breeding long-term trend: WorldBird database and Turkey Breeding Atlas Research and Ferdi Akarsu pers. Record for falconers activities in Middle anatolia around Ereğli region. There is video record belonging illegal falconers.

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