Rallus aquaticus (Western Water Rail)

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

Reported national population sizes and trends
Trend maps of reported national population data
Sources of reported national population data
Species factsheet bibliography

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.

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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	80–180	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-42 to -20	2007-2018	complete	-	-42 to -20	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	380–540	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	1500–2800	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	expert	-	-80 to -50	1981-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	0		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	11000–14000	6	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	730–1300	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	-37 to 5	2008-2018	partial	+	26 to 109	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	1000–1500	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	2000–4000	1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2001-2018	expert	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	5000–8000	3	2013-2013	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	expert	
Czechia	800–1600	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	1600–1700	<1	2017	partial	0	-36 to 90	2006-2017	complete	0	-39 to 51	1996-2017	complete	
Estonia	800–1500	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	29 to 48	2006-2017	partial	+	29 to 48	1980-2017	partial	
Finland	700–1300	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
France	4000–7000	2	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	-		1980-2018	expert	
Georgia	800–8100	1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	13500–20000	8	2011-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	+		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	1000–3000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Hungary	5000–7000	3	2014-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1990-2018	deficient	
Iceland	0	<1	2018	partial	?		2006-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	980–2000	<1	2008-2011	partial	?		2000-2011	deficient	?		1980-2011	deficient	
Italy	3000–6000	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	15–30	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	870–1800	<1	2013-2017	partial	?		2012-2017	expert	+	41 to 48	1991-2017	partial	
Lithuania	2000–2500	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	17–22	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	complete	0	0 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	100–500	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	100–150	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	500–1500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	2800–4700	2	2013-2015	complete	+	31 to 58	2006-2017	complete	0	-1 to 59	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	70–170	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	10000–20000	6	2013-2018	expert	?	-4 to 197	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	50–250	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	

Rallus aquaticus (Western Water Rail)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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]	
Romania	9300–21200	6	2013-2015	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	15000–30000	10	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	2100–2800	1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	300–600	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	200–300	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2013	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	11400–68800	13	1998-2002	partial	?		2007-2018	expert	+		1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	2900–6500	2	2013-2018	partial	?	-50 to 50	2007-2018	expert	?	-55 to 665	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	500–800	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-17 to 122	2007-2018	complete	0	-24 to 19	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	8000–16000	5	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	35000–45000	18	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	F		1980-2018	deficient	
United Kingdom	1400–1500	<1	2012-2016	complete	?		2004-2018	deficient	0		1988-2011	deficient	
EU28	81900–196000	56											
Europe	**157000–327000**	**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) 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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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	15–80	1	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 12	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	80	1996-2019	expert	F		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	50–200	2	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
DK: Faroe Is	5–100	<1	2018		?				?				
Iceland		<1	2018	expert	0		2002-2014	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Malta	35–50	1	2017-2018	expert	?		2008-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	100–1000	8	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	expert	+	10 to 29	1980-2018	expert	
Ukraine	150–400	6	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	35–50	1											
Europe	**1300–11900**	**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) 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 (≥50%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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: ≥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.

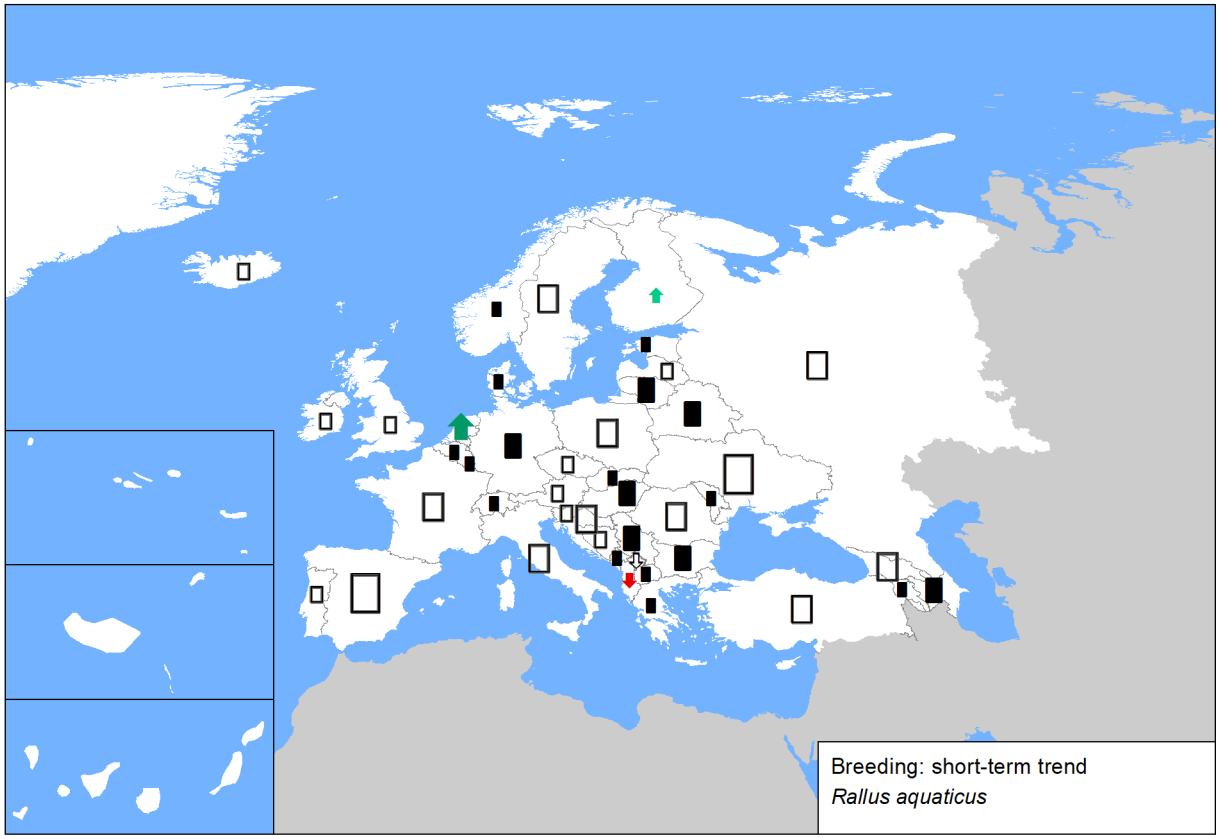


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

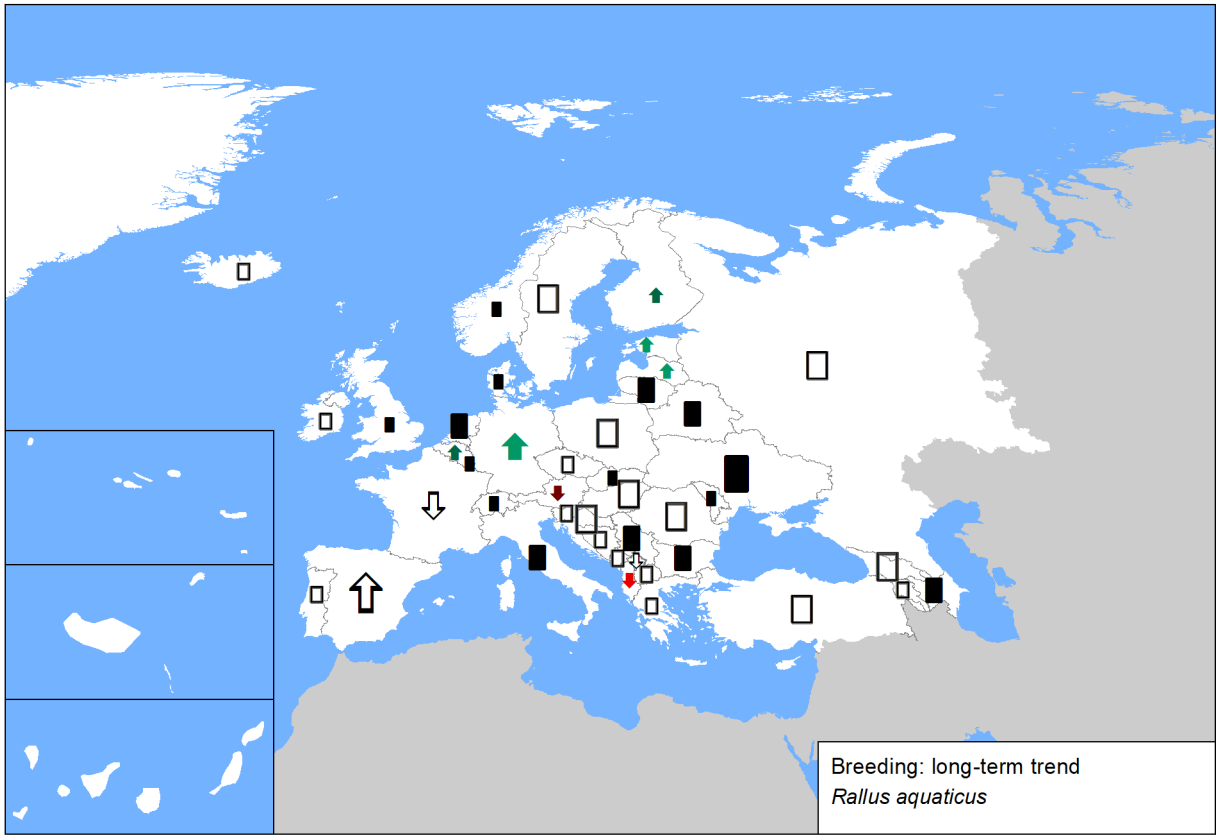


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

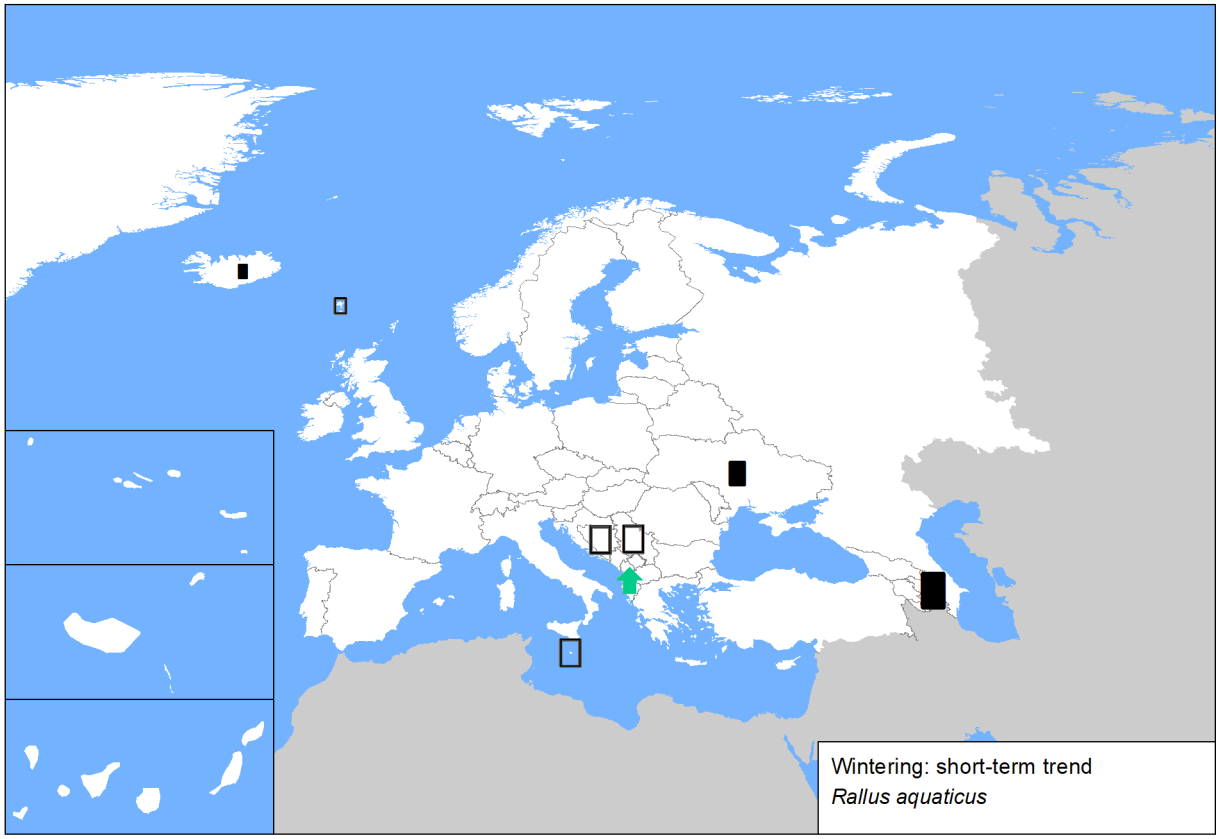
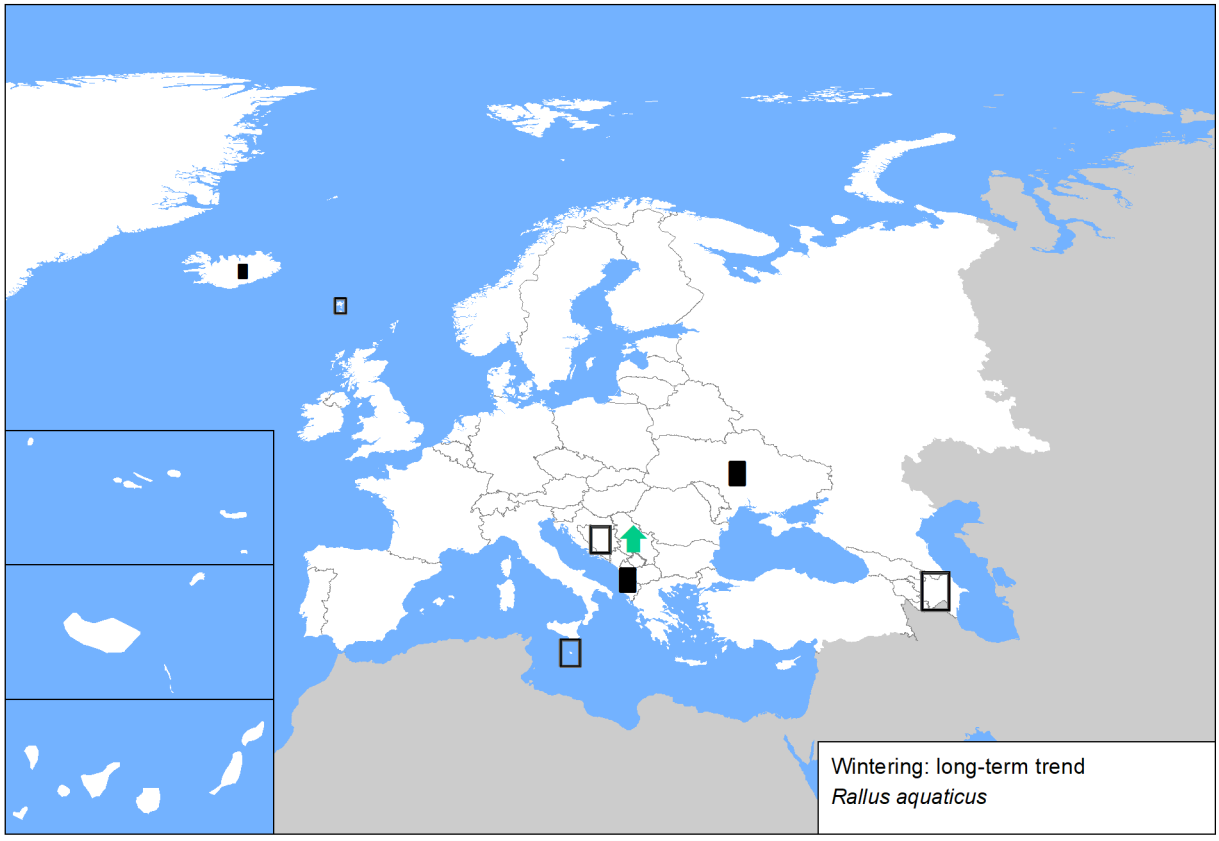


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

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Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.
Winter population size: Bino pers. obs.
Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

Breeding population size: M. Dvorak et al. Unpublished data; Dvorak & Nemeth (2014); BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at
Breeding short-term trend: M. Dvorak et al. Unpublished data
Breeding long-term trend: Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian Breeding Birds); M. Dvorak et al. Unpublished data

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter population size: AOS data base
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Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus “Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus”
Breeding long-term trend: Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

Belgium

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/), individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)
Winter population size: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter short-term trend: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

Bulgaria

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Croatia

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Rallus aquaticus (Western Water Rail)

Croatia

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Czechia

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Georgia

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Rallus aquaticus (Western Water Rail)

Iceland

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Lithuania

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