# *Melanitta fusca* (Velvet Scoter)

## 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**



**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.

*Melanitta fusca* (Velvet Scoter)

**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] | |
| Estonia | 50–100 | <1 | 2013-2017 | partial | - | -50 to -20 | 2006-2017 | expert | - | -90 to -85 | 1980-2017 | complete | |
| Finland | 4800–15800 | 36 | 2013-2018 | partial | 0 | -33 to 18 | 2007-2018 | complete | 0 | -45 to 19 | 1986-2018 | complete | |
| Georgia | 25–35 | <1 | 2017-2018 | complete | ? | | | deficient | ? | | | | |
| Norway | 400–650 | 2 | 2013-2018 | expert | - | | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -55 to -20 | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Russia | 7000–15500 | 36 | 2008-2018 | partial | ? | | 2010-2018 | deficient | - | -1 to 0 | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| Sweden | 6100–8100 | 25 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -40 to -20 | 2007-2018 | partial | - | -80 to -40 | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Turkey | 0 | <1 | 2013-2019 | complete | - | | 2012-2018 | complete | - | | 1980-2019 | complete | |
| EU28 | 11000–24000 | 62 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Europe** | **18400–40200** | **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 | 5–70 | <1 | 2007-2018 | complete | - | -66 to -56 | 2007-2018 | complete | - | -57 to 0 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| Azerbaijan | 0–10 | <1 | 1996-2019 | expert | ? | | 2010-2019 | expert | ? | | 1980-2019 | expert | |
| Belarus | 5 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | 0 | -10 to 10 | 2000-2012 | partial | ? | | | | |
| Belgium | 10–200 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | F | | 2007-2018 | complete | - | | 1992-2018 | expert | |
| Bulgaria | 3–40 | <1 | 2013-2018 | complete | F | | 2000-2018 | complete | F | | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| Czechia | 20–43 | <1 | 2015-2019 | complete | ? | | 2008-2019 | complete | + | | 1980-2019 | complete | |
| Denmark | 10000–24000 | 5 | 2016-2016 | partial | + | | 2008-2016 | complete | ? | | 1981-2017 | complete | |
| Estonia | 2000–10000 | 2 | 2013-2017 | complete | - | -50 to -20 | 2006-2017 | complete | - | -50 to -20 | 1980-2017 | complete | |
| Finland | 17–1100 | <1 | 2014-2018 | complete | 0 | -65 to 332 | 2007-2018 | complete | + | 237 to 1270 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| France | 150–710 | <1 | 2013-2017 | partial | ? | -40 to 29 | 2007-2017 | partial | - | -38 to -2 | 1980-2017 | partial | |
| Germany | 67000 | 23 | 2011-2016 | complete | + | 138 to 429 | 2003-2016 | complete | ? | | 1980-2016 | deficient | |
| Greece | 2–3 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Rep. Ireland | 2 | <1 | 2011-2016 | deficient | ? | | 2004-2016 | deficient | ? | | 1987-2016 | deficient | |
| Italy | 100–260 | <1 | 2013-2015 | partial | - | -60 to -30 | 2009-2015 | partial | + | 35 to 60 | 1991-2015 | partial | |
| Latvia | 2400–5200 | 1 | 2016-2016 | complete | ? | -88 to 3878 | 2009-2018 | complete | + | 380 to 4211 | 1991-2018 | complete | |
| Lithuania | 6900–20000 | 4 | 2013-2018 | complete | ? | | 2013-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Moldova | 1–20 | <1 | 2018-2019 | expert | ? | | 2007-2018 | partial | ? | | 1990-2018 | expert | |
| Montenegro | 100 | <1 | 2013-2018 | expert | + | | 2007-2018 | expert | ? | | | | |
| Netherlands | 200–800 | <1 | 2013-2015 | complete | + | 10 to 57 | 2004-2015 | complete | - | -91 to -89 | 1981-2017 | complete | |
| Norway | 20000–30000 | 8 | 1994-2018 | partial | ? | | 2013-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Poland | 107000–244000 | 54 | 2013-2018 | complete | 0 | -30 to 42 | 2011-2018 | complete | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Romania | 1–70 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | ? | -9 to 9 | 2013-2018 | partial | ? | -4 to 12 | 2000-2018 | partial | |
| Serbia | 10–60 | <1 | 2013-2018 | complete | F | | 2013-2018 | complete | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Slovenia | 0–30 | <1 | 2013-2018 | complete | ? | | 2007-2018 | complete | 0 | 0 | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| Sweden | 1700–8200 | 2 | 2013-2018 | complete | + | 866 to 4212 | 2007-2018 | complete | + | 76 to 219 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| Switzerland | 1–190 | <1 | 2015-2019 | complete | - | -51 to -33 | 2008-2019 | complete | - | -60 to -51 | 1980-2019 | complete | |
| Turkey | 0–170 | <1 | 2013-2019 | complete | - | | 2008-2019 | complete | - | | 1980-2019 | complete | |
| Ukraine | 20–100 | <1 | 2014-2017 | expert | ? | | 2007-2018 | expert | ? | | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| United Kingdom | 3300–3400 | 1 | 2012-2016 | complete | - | | 2005-2016 | complete | + | | 1980-2016 | complete | |
| EU28 | 201000–384000 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Europe** | **221000–415000** | **100** | | | | | | | | | | | |

**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] | |

[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.
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[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.

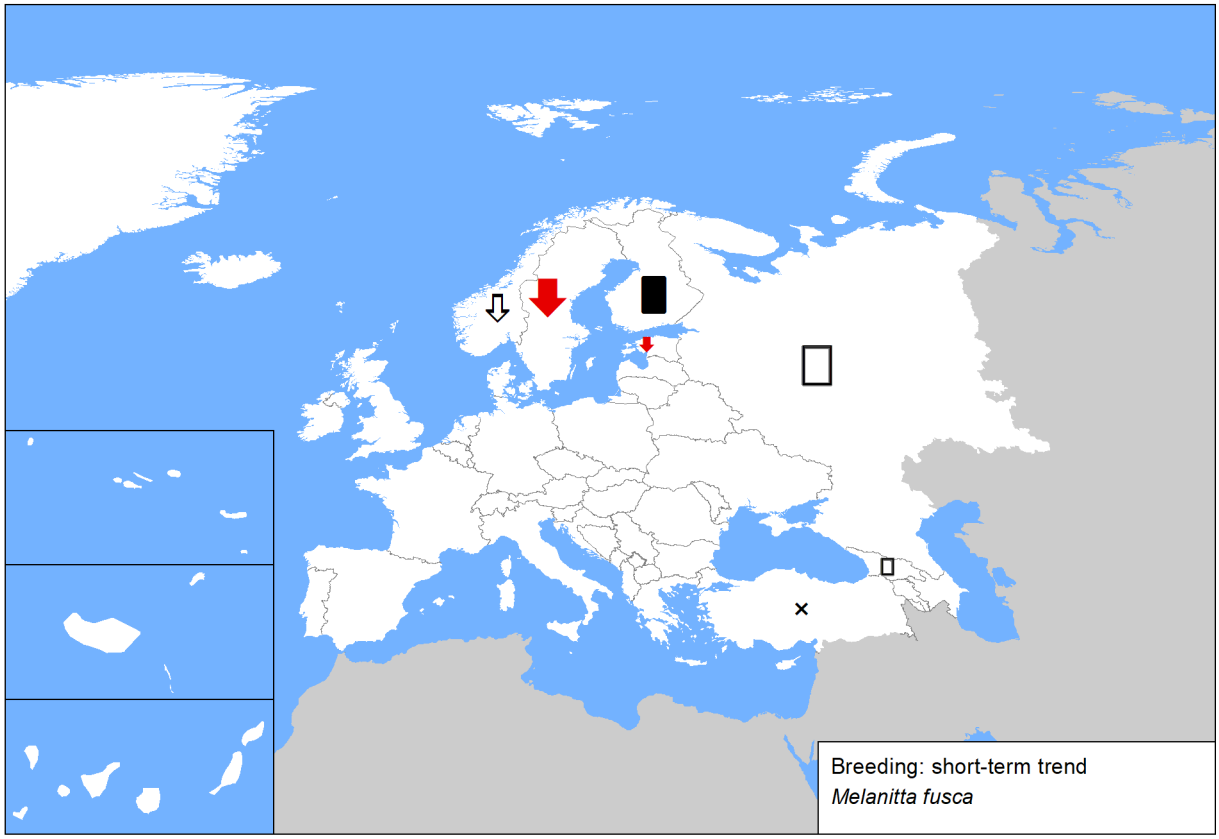



**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

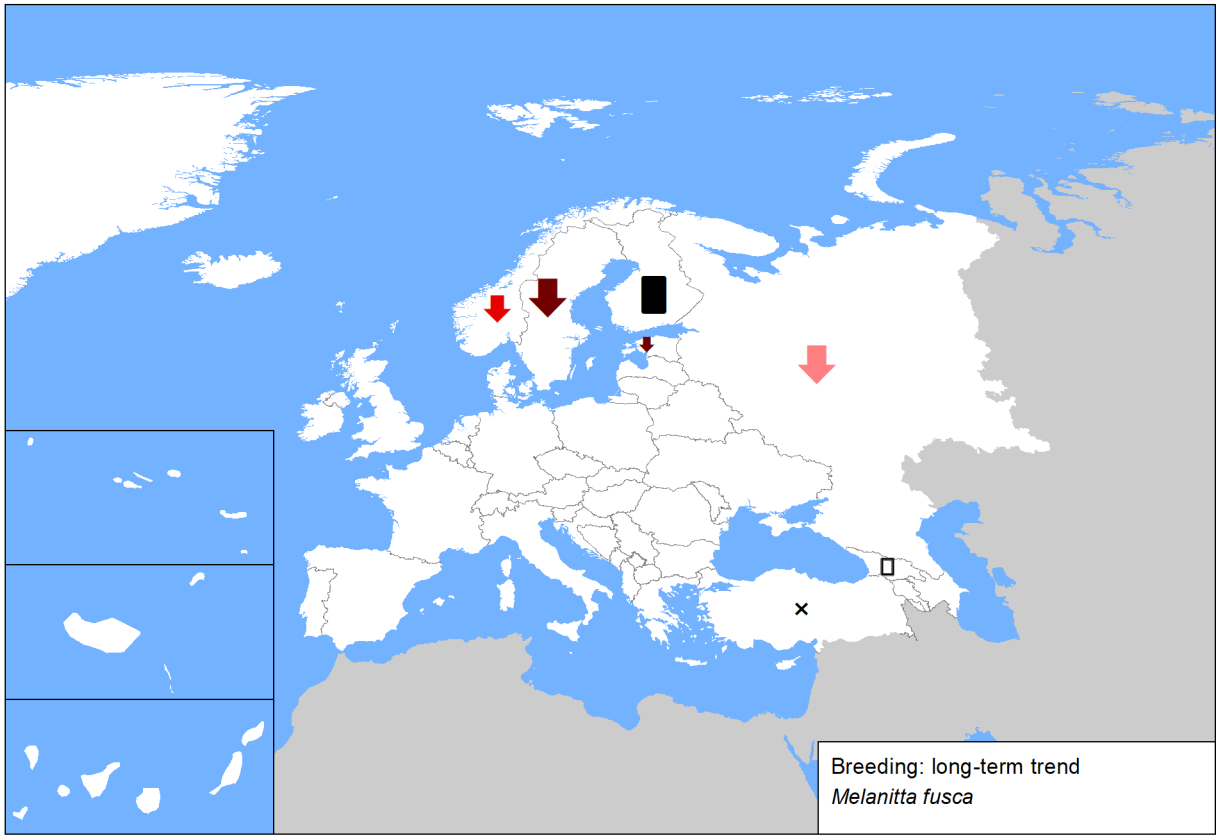


**Figure 3.** Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

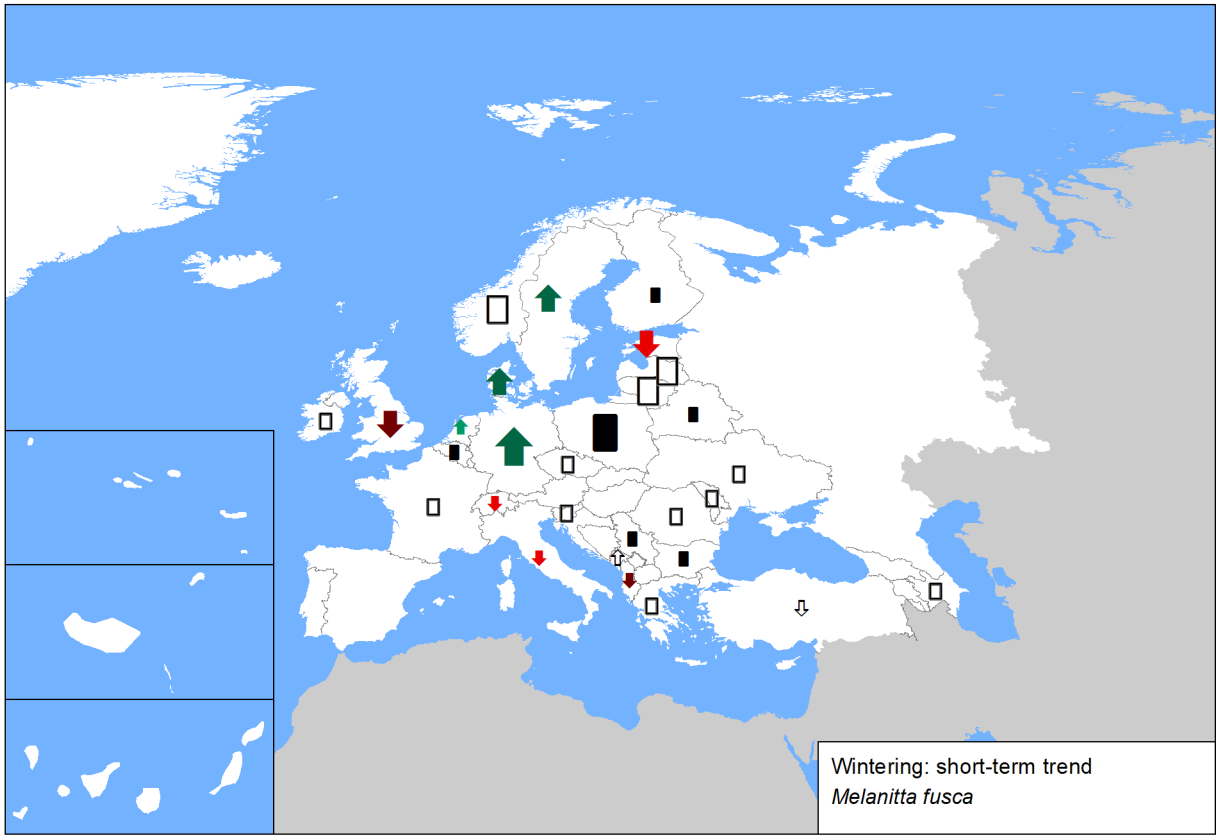
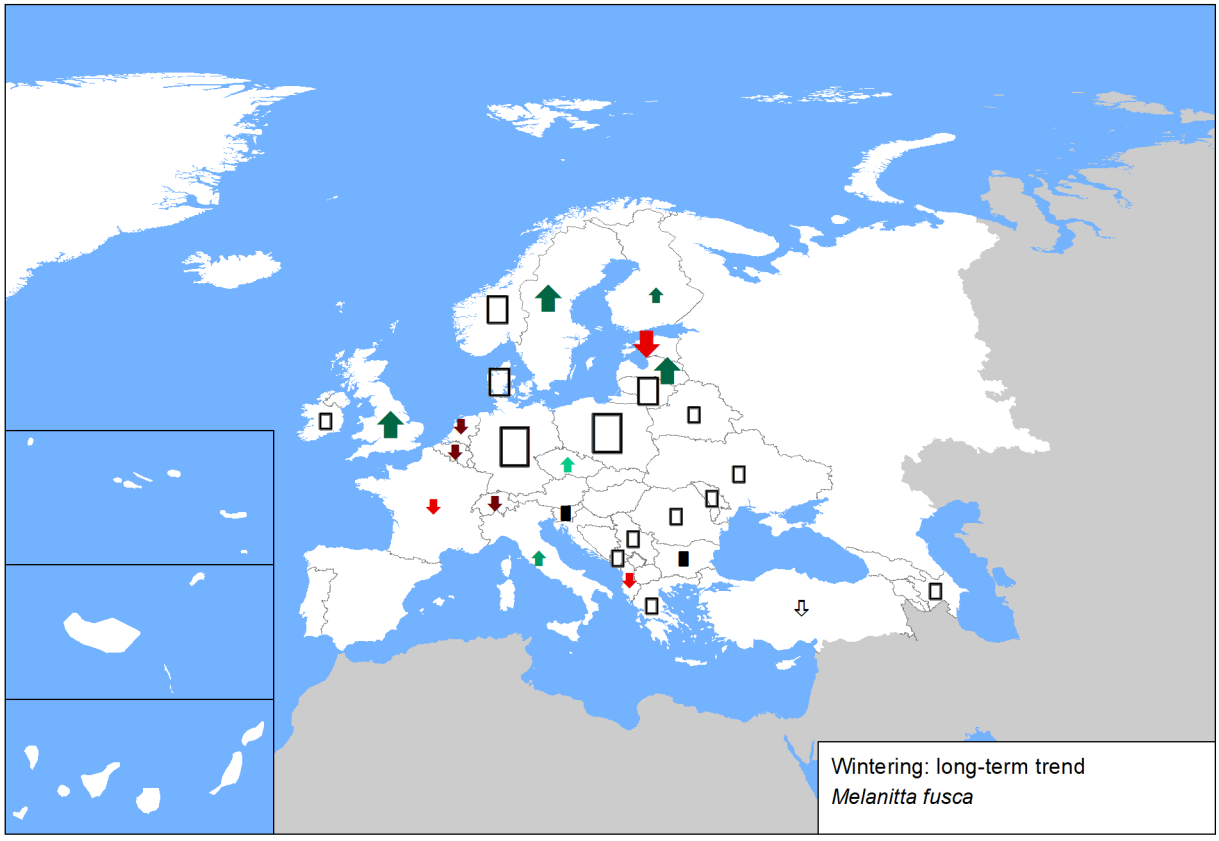



**Figure 4.** Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



# Sources

## Albania

| |
|---|
| **Winter population size:** Bino pers. obs. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Bino et al. 2018 |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Bino et al. 2018 |

## Azerbaijan

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

## Belarus

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|---|
| **Winter population size:** Bogdanovich I.A. - personal communication |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Bogdanovich I.A. - personal communication |

## Belgium

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| **Winter population size:** Waterbird database INBO |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |

## Bulgaria

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|---|
| **Winter population size:** Wetlands International (2019): Submitted IWC data for Bulgaria for period 2013-2018.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; National workshop of experts, Sofia 27-29.8.2019. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** International Waterbird Census in Bulgaria; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; |
| **Winter long-term trend:** ICW counts in Bulgaria; Michev, T., L. Profirov. 2003. Midwinter Numbers of Waterbirds in Bulgaria (1977-2001). Results from 25 years of mid-winter count carried out at the most important Bulgarian Wetlands. Publ. House Pensoft, Sofia, 160 pp.; |

## Czechia

| |
|---|
| **Winter population size:** Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The estimation of population size was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). 'Time Totals' values of the data (i.e. the actual count values plus the numbers of birds estimated by the TRIM software) for all 1155 sites included in the analysis were used to generate total estimates of the range of numbers of the waterbird species wintering in the Czech Republic between 2015 and 2019. We use the range (min–max) of population estimates due to the effect of between-year variation in numbers because of variable climatic conditions (Musil et al. 2008, Musilová et al. 2018). Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeijer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Darolová A, Jureček J, Musilová Z, Podhrázský M, Slabeyová K (2008) The long-term trends in numbers of wintering geese in the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1991–2007. Tichodroma 20: 61–67. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The individual species trends in numbers was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). The additive slope (i.e. the change in indices from one year to the next) was used to estimate the Czech trend, see also Fouque et al. (2009), Musil et al. (2011), Musilová et al. (2015), Musilová et al. (2018 a, b). Fouque C, Guillemain M, Schricke V (2009) Trends in the numbers of Coot Fulica atra and wildfowl Anatidae wintering in France and their relationship with hunting activity at wetland sites. Wildfowl. Special Issue 2: 42–59. Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeijer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018a) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M, Bejček V (2018b) Importance of Natura 2000 sites for wintering waterbirds: Low preference, species' distribution changes and carrying capacity of Natura 2000 could fail to protect the species. Biological Conservation 228: 79–88. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Romportl D (2015) Long-term trends, total numbers and species richness of increasing waterbird populations at sites on the edge of their winter range: cold-weather refuge sites are more important than protected sites. J Ornithol: 1–10. Pannekoek J, Van Strien AJ (2005) TRIM 3 Manual (TRends and Indices for Monitoring Data). Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2006) Waterbird population estimates. Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2019) Waterbird Population Estimates. Available at: wpe.wetlands.org (accessed 10 March 2019). |

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## Czechia

**Winter long-term trend:** Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The individual species trends in numbers was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). The additive slope (i.e. the change in indices from one year to the next) was used to estimate the Czech trend, see also Fouque et al. (2009), Musil et al. (2011), Musilová et al. (2015), Musilová et al. (2018 a, b). Fouque C, Guillemain M, Schricke V (2009) Trends in the numbers of Coot Fulica atra and wildfowl Anatidae wintering in France and their relationship with hunting activity at wetland sites. Wildfowl. Special Issue 2: 42–59. Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeijer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018a) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M, Bejček V (2018b) Importance of Natura 2000 sites for wintering waterbirds: Low preference, species' distribution changes and carrying capacity of Natura 2000 could fail to protect the species. Biological Conservation 228: 79–88. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Romportl D (2015) Long-term trends, total numbers and species richness of increasing waterbird populations at sites on the edge of their winter range: cold-weather refuge sites are more important than protected sites. J Ornithol: 1–10. Pannekoek J, Van Strien AJ (2005) TRIM 3 Manual (TRends and Indices for Monitoring Data). Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2006) Waterbird population estimates. Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2019) Waterbird Population Estimates. Available at: wpe.wetlands.org (accessed 10 March 2019).

## Denmark

**Winter population size:** Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe. T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Bladt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/

**Winter short-term trend:** Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe. T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Bladt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/

**Winter long-term trend:** Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe. T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Bladt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/

## Estonia

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

**Breeding short-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Breeding long-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Winter population size:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Winter short-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Winter long-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

## Finland

**Breeding population size:** Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Lehikoinen, A. , Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Laaksonen, T., Lehikoinen, A., Pöysä, H., Sirkiä, P. & Ikonen, K. 2019: Sisävesien vesilintujen kannanvaihtelut 1986-2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018:46-55.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Laaksonen, T., Lehikoinen, A., Pöysä, H., Sirkiä, P. & Ikonen, K. 2019: Sisävesien vesilintujen kannanvaihtelut 1986-2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018:46-55.

**Winter population size:** BirdLife Finland 2019: Tiira bird observation database.

**Winter short-term trend:** BirdLife Finland 2019: Tiira bird observation database.

**Winter long-term trend:** Winter bird censuses of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

## France

**Winter short-term trend:** Gaudard C.et al. 2017. Synthèse des dénombrements d'oiseaux d'eau en France à la mi-janvier 2017. 178 p

**Winter long-term trend:** Gaudard C.et al. 2017. Synthèse des dénombrements d'oiseaux d'eau en France à la mi-janvier 2017. 178 p

## Georgia

**Breeding population size:** Nika Paposhvili: nika.paposhvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge

## Germany

**Winter population size:** Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

**Winter short-term trend:** Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

**Winter long-term trend:** keine Angabe

## Greece

**Winter population size:** 1. Natura viewer (http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#). 2. Βλάχος Χ., Μπίρτσας Π., Θωμαΐδης Χ., Χατζηνίκος Ε., Μποντζώρλος Β., Μπραζιώτης Σ., Κόντος Κ., Βλαχάκη Δ., Δεδουσοπούλου Ε., Κιούσης Δ., Ξένος Α., Στεφάνου Λ.Μ., Κασάμπαλης 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. 3) Midwinter Counts Database (1967 - 2019), Hellenic Ornithological Society 4) BirdLife International (2017). European birds of conservation concern: populations, trends and national responsibilities. Cambridge. UK: BirdLife Internationa. ISBN 978-1-912086-00-9, 5) Portolou, D., Bourdakis, S., Vlachos, C., Kastritis, T., and Dimalexis. T. (eds.) 2009. Important Bird Areas of Greece: Priority sites for conservation. Hellenic Ornithological Society. Athens.

**Winter short-term trend:** no data available

**Winter long-term trend:** no data available

## Republic of Ireland

**Winter population size:** The population estimate was derived by averaging peak annual winter counts for this species over a five year period. This species is a relatively scarce winter visitor to Ireland and is likely to be underrecorded given it largely occurs a few kilometres offshore, often associating with Common Scoter flocks. See: Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

**Winter short-term trend:** Given the scarcity of this species in winter, meaningful short term population trends cannot be derived.

**Winter long-term trend:** Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

## Italy

**Winter population size:** ISPRA-IWC Database

**Winter short-term trend:** ISPRA-IWC Database - Zenatello M., Baccetti N., Borghesi F., 2014. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquativi svernanti in Italia. Distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 2001-2010. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 206/2014, pp: 24-28.

**Winter long-term trend:** ISPRA-IWC Database; Baccetti N, Dall'Antonia P, Magagnoli P, Melega L, Serra L, Soldatini C, Zenatello M 2002. Risultati dei censimenti degli uccelli acquatici svernanti in Italia: distribuzione, stima e trend delle popolazioni nel 1991-2000. Biol. Cons. Fauna 111: 19-20.

## Latvia

**Winter population size:** Aunins A., Stipniece A. 2016. [Waterfowl counts at the seacoast. Final report for the year 2016.] (in Latvian). Latvian Ornithological society

**Winter short-term trend:** Stipniece A. 2018. [Waterfowl counts in inland water bodies. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian). Latvian Ornithological society

**Winter long-term trend:** Stipniece A. 2018. [Waterfowl counts in inland water bodies. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian). Latvian Ornithological society

## Lithuania

**Winter population size:** Castren K. 2014. Birds of the Curonian Spit. Vilnius: Petro Ofsetas. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania.

**Winter short-term trend:** Castren K. 2014. Birds of the Curonian Spit. Vilnius: Petro Ofsetas. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania.

**Winter long-term trend:** Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas". Švažas S., Meissner W., Serebryakov V., Kozulin A, Grishanov G. 2001. Changes of wintering sites of waterfowl in Central and Eastern Europe. Vilnius: OMPO Special Publication. OMPO Vilnius. 2002. Migratory Birds of the Western Palearctic. Vilnius: MOS. Švažas S., Vilksne J., Kuresoo A., Kozulin A. 2003. The Garganey and Shoveler in the Baltic States and Belarus. Vilnius: OMPO Special Publications. Raudonikis L. 2004. Important Bird Areas of the European Union Importance in Lithuania. Lithuanian Ornithological Society & Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University. Lutute, Vilnius. Vilksne J., Švažas S., Czajkowski A., Janaus M., Mischenko A., Kozulin A., Kuresoo A., Serebryakov V. 2010. Atlas of Duck Populations in Eastern Europe. Vilnius: „Akstis". Nordic Council of Ministers. 2011. Waterbird Populations and Pressures in the Baltic Sea. Copenhagen: Rosendahls Bogtrykkeri AS. Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė". Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Castren K. 2014. Birds of the Curonian Spit. Vilnius: Petro Ofsetas.

## Moldova

**Winter population size:** International Waterbird Census

**Winter short-term trend:** SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

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

## Montenegro

**Winter population size:** Rubinić,B., Sackl, P. & Gramatikov, M. (2019): Conserving of wild birds in Montenegro. The first inventory of potential Special Protection Areas in Montenegro. Aam Consulting. Budapest xiii + 328 pp.

## Netherlands

**Winter population size:** Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)

**Winter short-term trend:** migration counts (trektellen.nl)

**Winter long-term trend:** migration counts (trektellen.nl)

## Norway

**Breeding population size:** Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Sjøorre Melanitta fusca, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway

**Breeding long-term trend:** Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

**Winter population size:** (a) Sjøorre Melanitta fusca, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway, (b) Svorkmo-Lundberg, T., Bakken, V., Helberg, M., Mørk, K., Røer, J.E. & Sæbø, S. 2006. Norsk VinterfuglAtlas. Fuglenes utbredelse, bestandsstørrelse og økologi vinterstid. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening, Trondheim. 496 pp.

## Norway

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| **Winter short-term trend:** (a) Sjøorre Melanitta fusca, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway, (b) Svorkmo-Lundberg, T., Bakken, V., Helberg, M., Mørk, K., Røer, J.E. & Sæbø, S. 2006. Norsk VinterfuglAtlas. Fuglenes utbredelse, bestandsstørrelse og økologi vinterstid. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening, Trondheim. 496 pp. |

## Poland

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| **Winter population size:** State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPW – Wintering Waterbird Survey & MZPM – Wintering Seabirds Survey) |
| **Winter short-term trend:** State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPM) |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland |

## Romania

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| **Winter population size:** International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database |
| **Winter short-term trend:** International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database |
| **Winter long-term trend:** International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database |

## Russia

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| **Breeding population size:** Kondratiev in press; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Scol et al. 2011; Krivenko & Vinogradov 2008 |

## Serbia

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| **Winter population size:** IWC database |
| **Winter short-term trend:** IWC database |
| **Winter long-term trend:** IWC database; Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php |

## Slovenia

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| **Winter population size:** Božič L. (2013): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2013 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 34 (156/157): 93–103. Božič L. (2014): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2014 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 35 (160/161): 73–83. Božič L. (2015): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2015 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 36 (164/165): 57–67. Božič L. (2016): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2016 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 37 (170/171): 209–219. Božič L. (2017): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2017 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 38 (174/175): 203–215. Božič L. (2018): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2018 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 39 (178/179): xx–xx. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Božič L. (2007): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2007 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 28 (132): 23–31. Božič L. (2008a): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2008 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 29 (136): 39–49. Božič L. (2008b): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2009 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 29 (138/139): 169–179. Božič L. (2010): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2010 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 31 (145/146): 131–141. Božič L. (2011): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2011 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 32 (148/149): 67–77. Božič L. (2012): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2012 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 33 (152/153): 109–119. Božič, L. (2008): Monitoring populacij izbranih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic 2002–2008. Končno poročilo. – DOPPS, Maribor. Rubinić, B. & Božič, L. (2009): Monitoring populacij izbranih vrst ptic. Rezultati zimskega štetja vodnih ptic 2009, rezultati popisov preleta uje v jesenski sezoni 2008. 2. vmesno poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Božič, L. (2010): Monitoring populacij izbranih ciljnih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic. Poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Božič, L. (2011): Monitoring populacij izbranih ciljnih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic. Poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana. |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Birdlife International (2004): Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12. – Birdlife International, Cambrige. Sovinc, A. (1994): Zimski ornitološki atlas Slovenije. – Tehniška založba Slovenije, Ljubljana. |

## Sweden

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| **Breeding population size:** Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey |
| **Winter population size:** Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden in 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. Ornis Svecica 26: 3-60. Haas, F. & Nilsson, L. 2018. International counts of staging and wintering waterbirds and geese in Sweden. Annual report for 2017/2018. Lund University. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden in 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. Ornis Svecica 26: 3-60. |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden in 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. Ornis Svecica 26: 3-60. Haas, F. & Nilsson, L. 2018. International counts of staging and wintering waterbirds and geese in Sweden. Annual report for 2017/2018. Lund University. |

## Switzerland

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| **Winter population size:** Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservögel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservögel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach. |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservögel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach. |

## Turkey

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| **Breeding population size:** Kuzey Doğa Derneği, Kuş Atlaş Çalışması |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** WorldBird datebase and Turkey Breeding Atlas Research |

## Turkey

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| **Breeding long-term trend:** WorldBird datebase and Turkey Breeding Atlas Research |
| **Winter population size:** Ebird Datebase and Midwinter Fowl Counts (2013-2018), Birdlife Estimate |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Midwinter bird counts 2012-2019 |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Midwinter bird counts 1980-2019 and Historical Records come from OSME and other midwinter counts |

## Ukraine

## United Kingdom

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| **Winter population size:** Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Hearn, R.D., McAvoy, S.G., Robinson, A., Stroud, D.A., Woodward, I.D. & Wotton, S.R. 2019. Population estimates of wintering waterbirds in Great Britain. British Birds 112: 130-145. BirdTrack used to estimate Northern Ireland total |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp. |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp. |

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