Grus grus (Common Crane)

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.

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]	
Armenia	5–8	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-30 to -25	2007-2018	complete	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Belarus	2200–3000	1	2010-2018	partial	+	50 to 100	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Czechia	80–100	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	400–550	<1	2017-2017	complete	+	700 to 1000	2004-2017	complete	+	13200 to 18200	1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	7000–8000	4	2013-2017	partial	0	11 to 28	2006-2017	partial	+	80 to 102	1980-2017	partial	
Finland	36800–51400	25	2013-2018	complete	+	34 to 73	2007-2018	complete	+	279 to 662	1980-2018	partial	
France	15–20	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2006-2018	complete	+		1985-2013	complete	
Georgia	12–16	<1	2018-2019	partial	?			deficient	+	20 to 129	1994-2019	complete	
Germany	10000	6	2012-2016	complete	+	58 to 91	2004-2016	complete	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Latvia	2800–10000	3	2013-2017	partial	+	15 to 144	2005-2018	complete	+	2019 to 2085	1980-2017	partial	
Lithuania	5000–8000	4	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 5	2013-2018	partial	+	700 to 1600	1980-2018	partial	
Netherlands	5–24	<1	2013-2017	complete	+	589 to 1747	2006-2017	complete	+	400 to 2300	2001-2017	complete	
Norway	1500–2500	1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 5	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 65	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	23000–30000	14	2013-2018	complete	+	51 to 96	2007-2018	complete	+	900 to 1100	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	26000–36000	17	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	partial	+	1	1980-2018	partial	
Slovakia	2–10	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	0 to 100	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 100	1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	39000–50000	24	2013-2018	partial	+	30 to 64	2007-2018	partial	+	240 to 659	1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	25–45	<1	2013-2019	complete	F		2012-2018	complete	-		1980-2019	complete	
Ukraine	1000–1500	<1	2014-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	28	<1	2012-2016	complete	+		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	124000–169000	80											
Europe	**154000–212000**	**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]	
Azerbaijan	0–5	<1	1996-2019	complete	?		2010-2019	complete	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	10	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Croatia	400–1700	<1	2011-2011	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2017	deficient	
France	73300–99000	25	2013-2018	complete	+	103 to 174	2007-2017	complete	+	3100 to 7400	1983-2018	complete	
Germany	10000–15000	4	2011-2016	partial	+	40 to 100	2003-2016	expert	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Greece	5–30	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	880–2500	<1	2013-2015	partial	+	220 to 620	2009-2015	partial	+	3300 to 9390	1991-2015	partial	
Portugal	6500–12000	3	2013-2018	complete	+	14 to 69	2007-2018	complete	+	200 to 300	1985-2018	complete	
Serbia	4000–21000	3	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	1980-2018	complete	
Spain	221000–222000	64	2017-2018	complete	+	32	2007-2018	complete	+	1500	1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	990–6500	<1	2013-2019	complete	F		2008-2019	complete	-		1980-2019	complete	
Ukraine	10–50	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	312000–352000	96											
Europe	**317000–380000**	**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
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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

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.

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

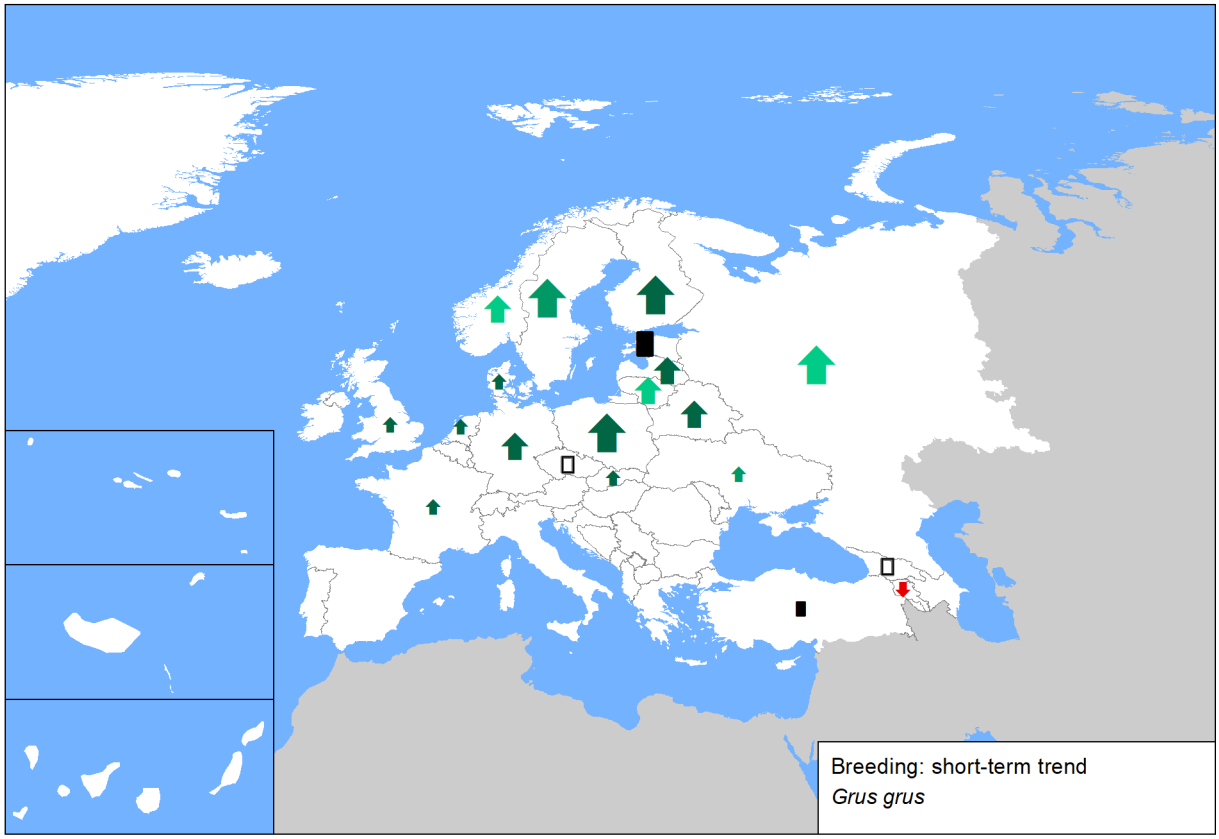


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

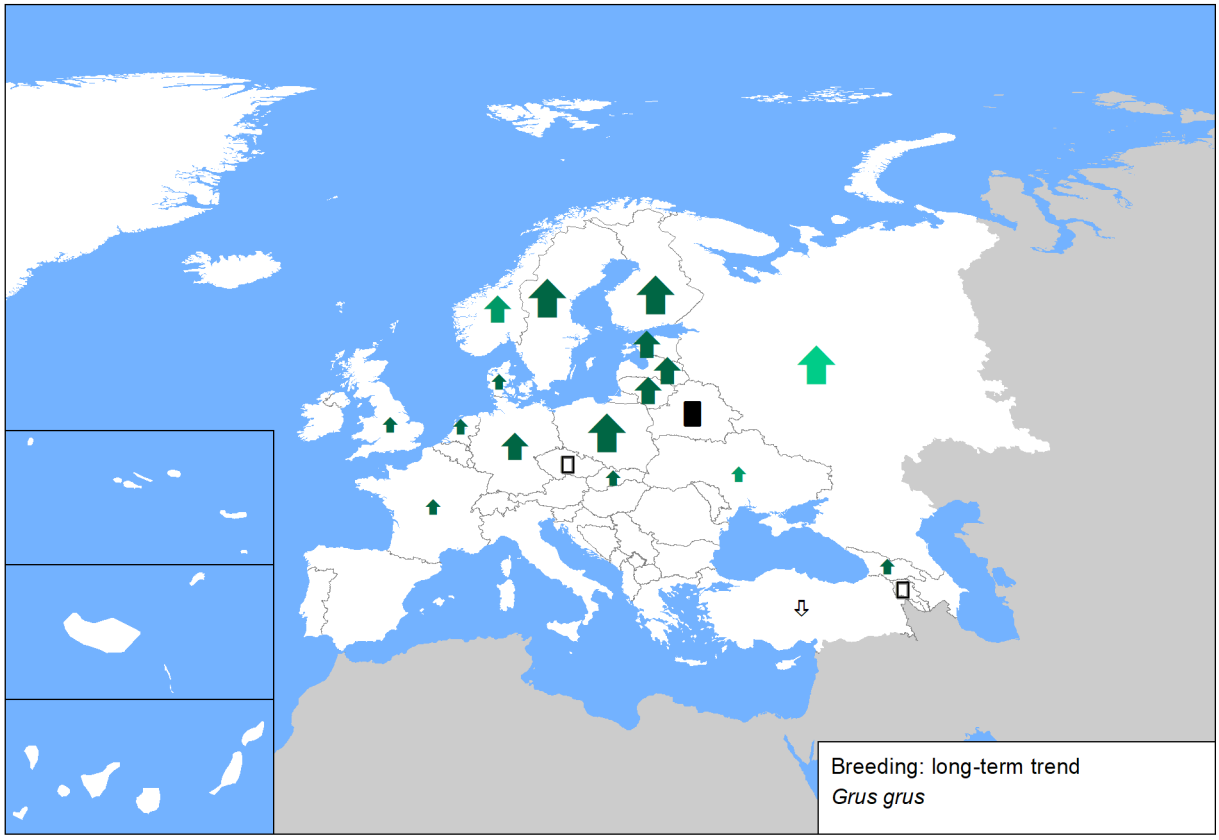


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

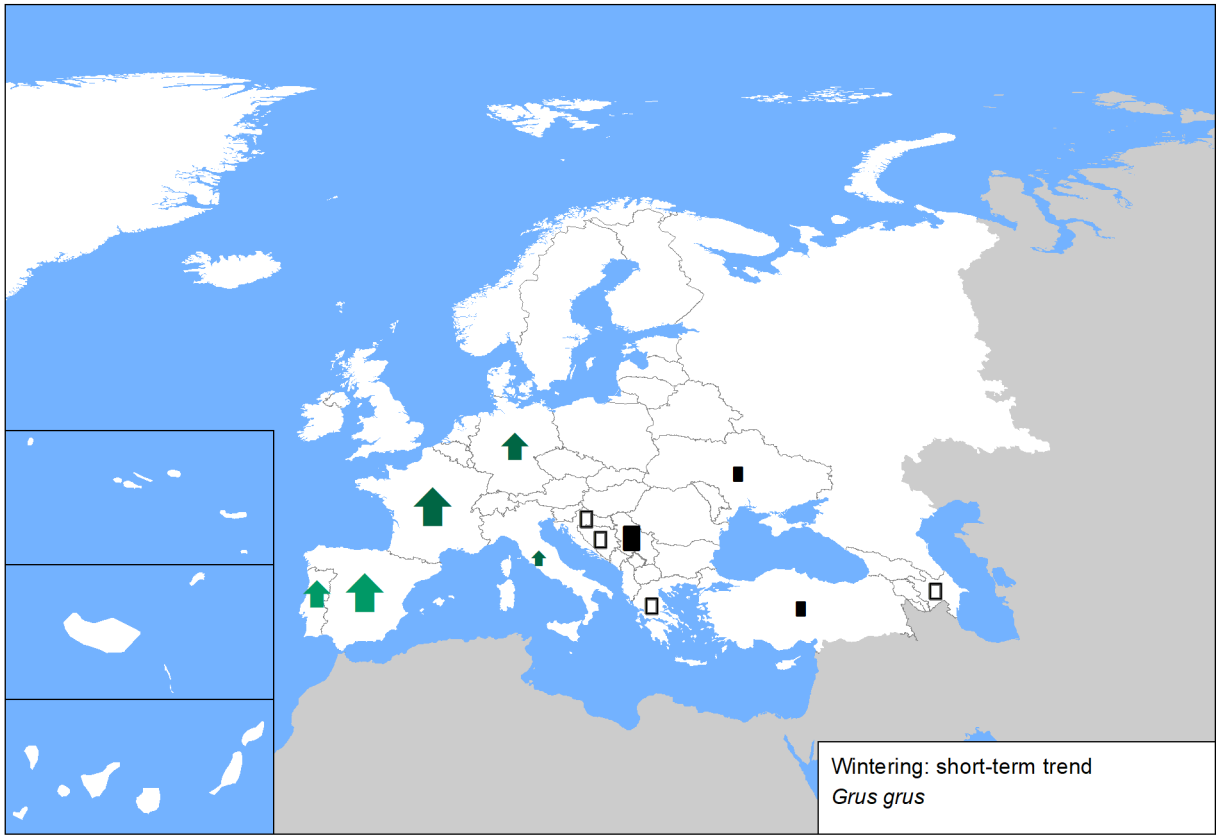
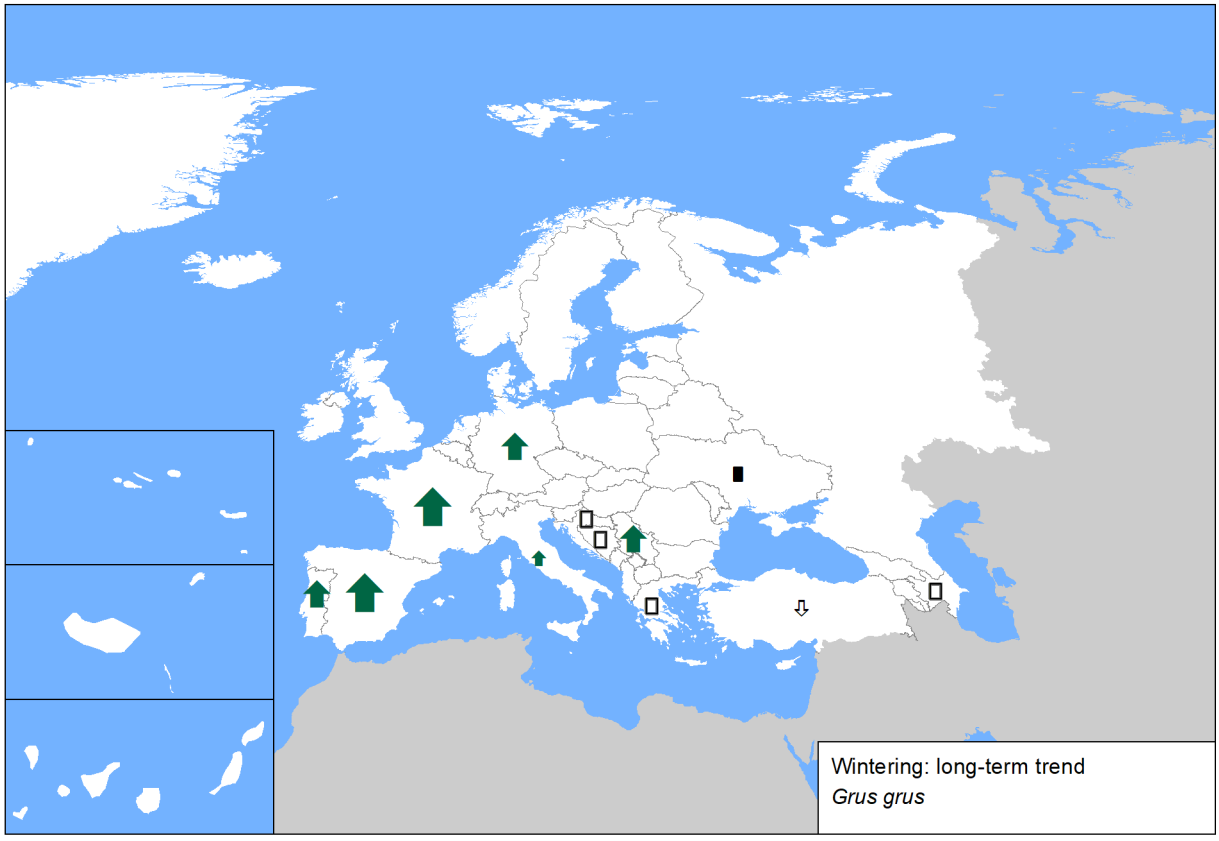


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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

Azerbaijan

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Winter short-term trend: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
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Croatia

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

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
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Denmark

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Finland

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France

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Grus grus (Common Crane)

France

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Georgia

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Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife International 2004;Davit Dekanoidze e-mail: davit.dekanoidze@iliuni.edu.ge

Germany

Breeding population size: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding long-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
Winter population size: Kranichschutz Deutschland
Winter short-term trend: Kranichschutz Deutschland
Winter long-term trend: Kranichschutz Deutschland

Greece

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Winter long-term trend: No data available

Italy

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Latvia

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Lithuania

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Netherlands

Breeding population size: Sovon NEM (Sovon, CBS and provincies) and Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)
Breeding long-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

Norway

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Norway

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Poland

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Portugal

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Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Ilyashenko 2017
Breeding long-term trend: Markin 2013; Ilyashenko & Markin 2013; Ilyashenko 2017

Serbia

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

Slovakia

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Spain

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