Larus canus (Mew Gull)

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]	
Austria	1–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1981-2018	complete	
Belarus	1500–3000	<1	2010-2018	partial	+	50 to 200	2012-2019	expert	+	25 to 100	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	60–80	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2008-2018	complete	+	600 to 744	1973-2018	partial	
Czechia	2–4	<1	2014-2017	complete	0	0	2001-2017	complete	-		1986-2016	complete	
Denmark	13900–14000	1	2017	complete	-	-45 to -36	2006-2017	complete	-	-69 to -54	1980-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	1000	<1	1981	expert	?				?				
Estonia	7000–10000	<1	2013-2017	partial	0		2006-2017	partial	-	-35 to -8	1980-2017	partial	
Finland	56800–87200	7	2013-2018	expert	0		2001-2012	partial	+	26 to 38	1980-2012	partial	
France	21–39	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2006-2018	complete	+	5 to 55	1980-2018	partial	
Germany	17000	2	2011-2016	expert	-		2004-2016	expert	0		1985-2016	expert	
Iceland	800–1000	<1	2013	complete	+		2000-2013	partial	+		1980-2004	partial	
Rep. Ireland	1900–2000	<1	2016-2018	complete	+		2002-2018	complete	-		1978-2018	partial	
Latvia	550–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-14 to -10	2000-2018	partial	+	47 to 50	1980-2017	partial	
Lithuania	150–200	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	+	690 to 900	1980-2018	partial	
Netherlands	3300–4000	<1	2013-2016	complete	-	-52 to -30	2006-2017	complete	-	-68 to -67	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	90000–125000	9	2013-2018	partial	-	-28 to 0	2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 38	1980-2018	complete	
NO: Svalbard	50–60	<1	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018		
Poland	600–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-88 to -67	2007-2018	complete	-	-80 to -70	1980-2018	expert	
Romania	0–2	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	100 to 200	2010-2018	expert	+	100 to 200	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	650000–850000	66	2007-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Slovakia	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	71000–132000	9	2013-2018	partial	0	-15 to 5	2007-2018	partial	-	-50 to -35	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	3	<1	2013–2016	complete	F	-99 to 43	2007-2018	complete	F	-97 to 348	1990-2018	complete	
Ukraine	20–150	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2010-2018	expert	+	10 to 500	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	48700–48800	4	1998-2002	complete	-	-47 to -5	2004-2015	complete	+	-45 to 111	1986-2015	complete	
EU28	221000–318000	24											
Europe	**964000–1300000**	**100**											

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	Size (pairs)[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.
[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	1–11	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-90 to -63	2007-2018	complete	-	-90 to -63	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	500–5000	<1	1996-2019	partial	F		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	10–100	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	50 to 100	2000-2012	partial	?				
Belgium	85000–105000	27	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1992-2018	deficient	
Bosnia & HG	1–30	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	70–1400	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2000-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Czechia	3300–7700	1	2015-2019	complete	+		2008-2019	complete	+		1980-2019	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	300–1000	<1	1992		?				?				
France	31000–31100	9	2017-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1996-2018	partial	
Georgia		<1	2012	deficient	?				?		2002-2018		
Germany	165000	47	2011-2016	complete	-	-20 to -7	2003-2016	complete	-	-65 to -30	1980-2016	partial	
Greece	80–280	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	1000–2000	<1	2018	expert	+		2002-2014	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	21400–21500	6	2011-2016	partial	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Luxembourg	1–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	expert	
Moldova	20–60	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro		<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	?				
Poland	7000–12000	3	2013-2018	complete	-	-48 to -21	2011-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	1500–5000	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	120–1400	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	expert	
Switzerland	980–1900	<1	2015-2019	complete	-	-65 to -62	2008-2019	complete	-	-70 to -69	1980-2019	complete	
Turkey	5000–18000	3	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	5000–13000	2	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	313000–346000	93											
Europe	**327000–392000**	**100**											

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Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[5]				Long-term population trend[5]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
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[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.

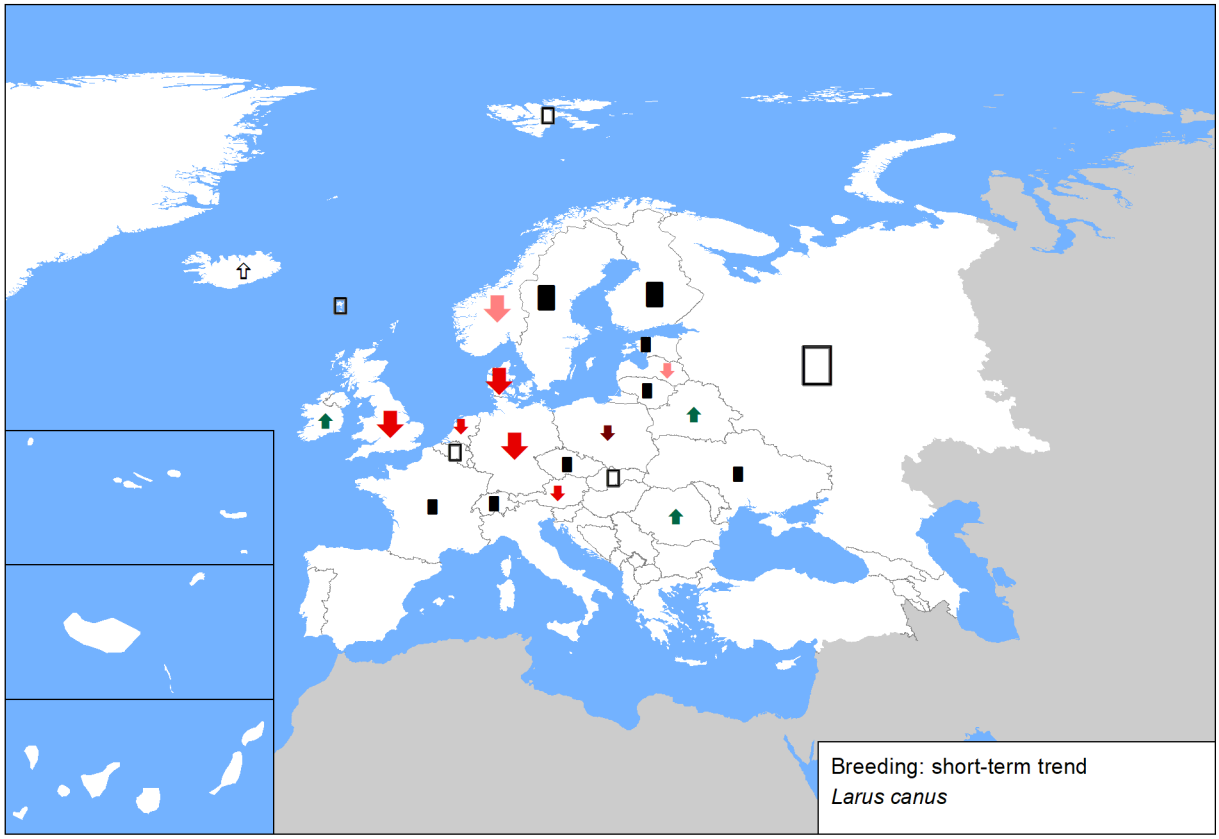


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

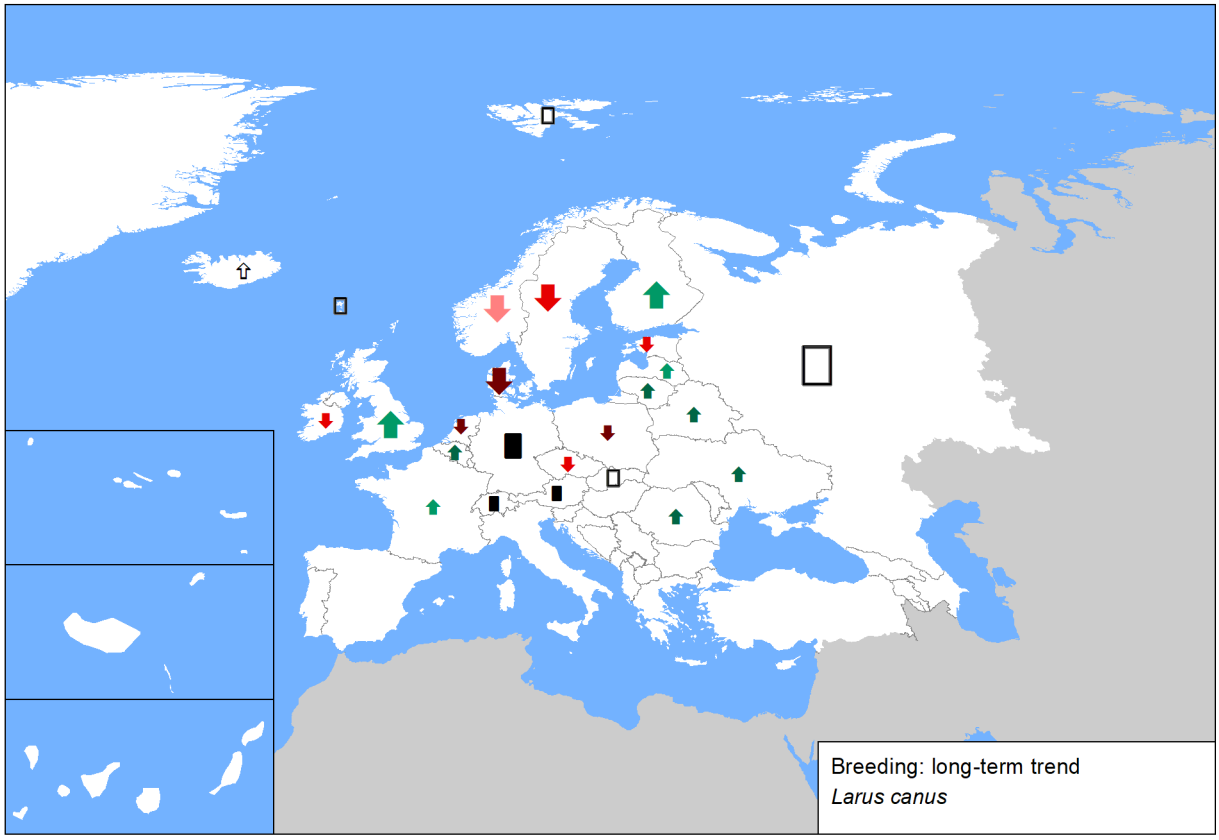


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

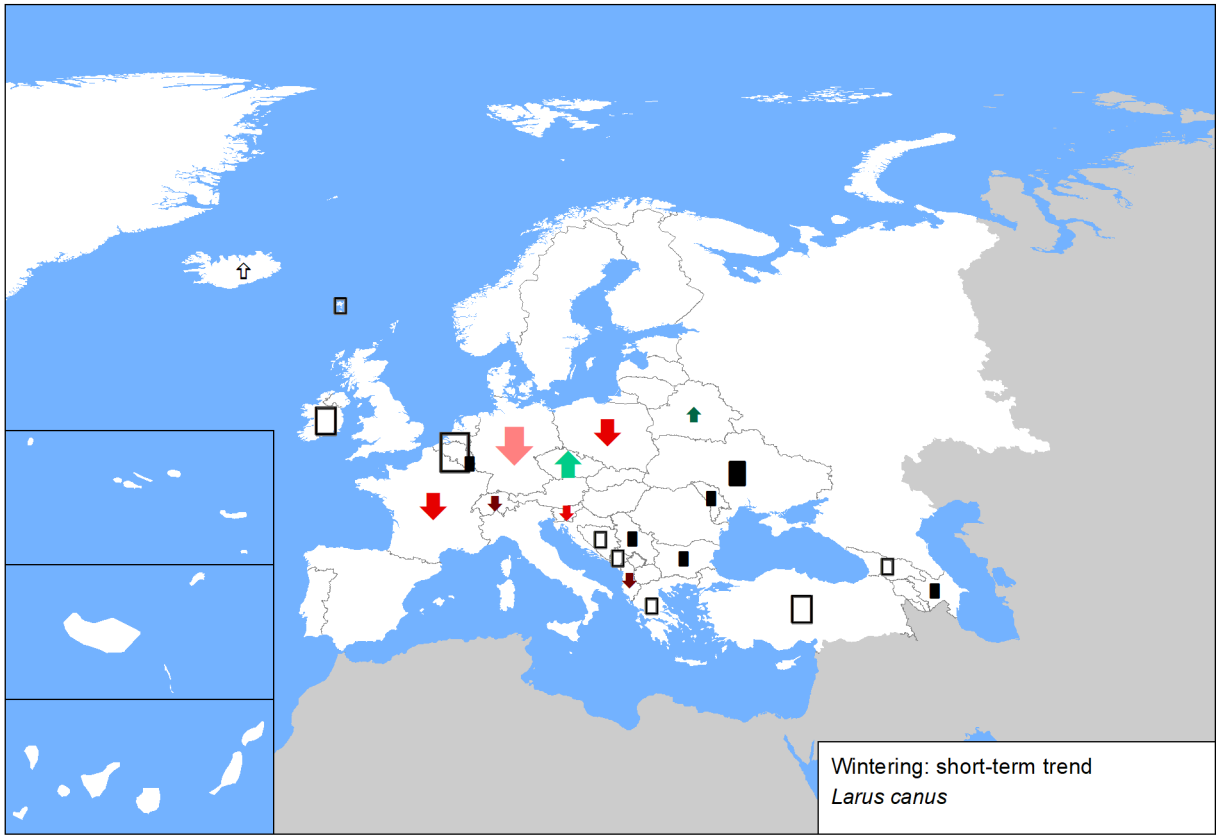
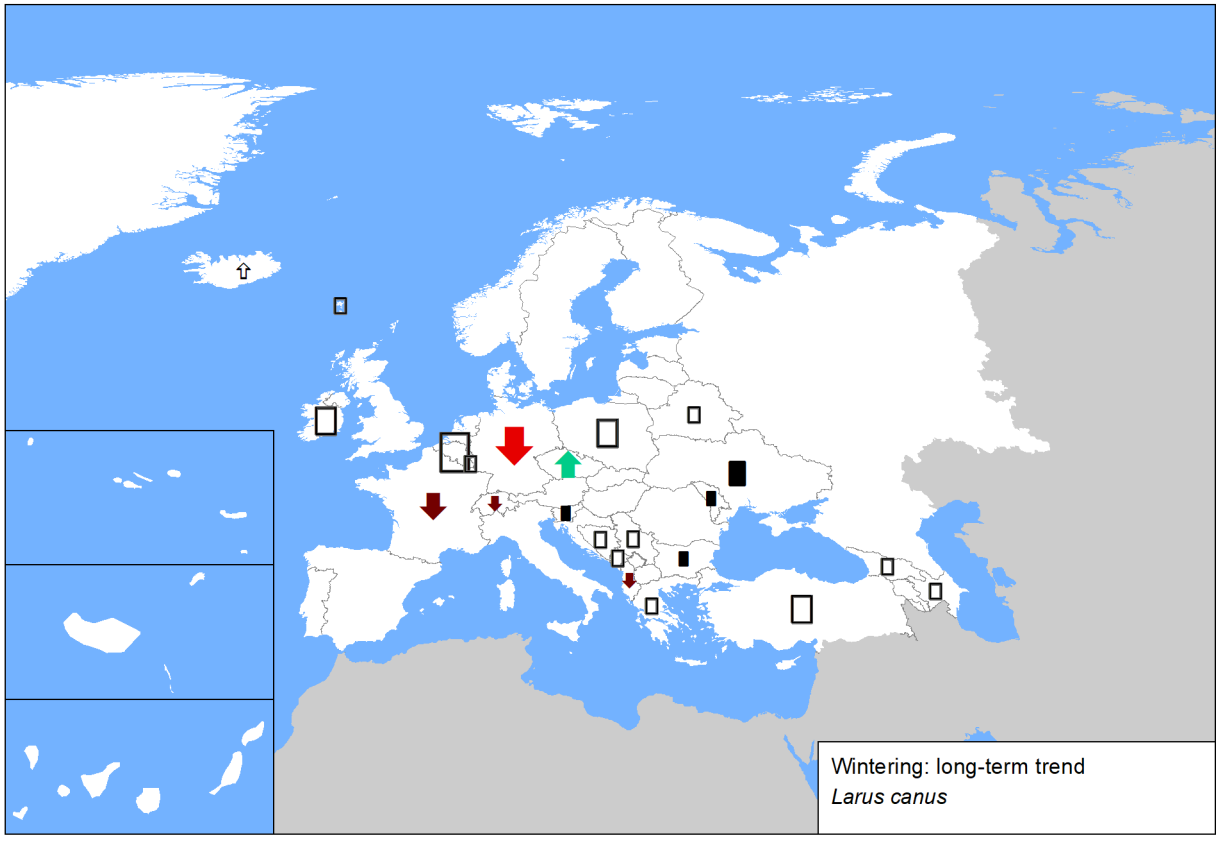


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

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

Austria

Breeding population size: Ornithologischer Rundbrief Bodensee Sommer 2013-2018 (Rheindelta); BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at
Breeding short-term trend: Ornithologischer Rundbrief Bodensee Sommer 2007-2018 (Rheindelta); BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: Ornithologischer Rundbrief Bodensee Sommer 2013-2018 (Rheindelta); BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at; 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

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.
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Belgium

Breeding population size: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
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Winter population size: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter short-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

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: Statistical analysis made by expert on base of Mid-winter count data; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
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Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
Breeding short-term trend: Trends in waterbird breeding population size were estimated using changes in population data from nation-wide numbers project of “Atlas of Breeding Bird Distribution” carried out in whole Czech Republic in 2001 -2003 and 2014 – 2017. Range of relative change in breeding population size was used as the measurement of population trend. The values of relative rate of change were compared with data from annual monitoring (census in May – see Musil & Fuchs 1994, Musil et al. 2001, Čehovská et al. 2019 for the methods) on limited amount of sites (fishpond regions in south and central Bohemia - see Musil & Fuchs 1994). Čehovská M., Musil P., Musilová Z., Poláková, K. & Zouhar J. 2019: Diving duck census efficiency based on monitoring of individually marked females: the influence of breeding stage of individual females and timing of census. Bird Study in press. Musil P. Cepák J. Hudec K. & Zárybnický J. 2001. The long-term trends in the breeding waterfowl populations in the Czech Republic. OMPO, Institute of Applied Ecology, Kostelec nad Černými lesy. Musil P. & Fuchs R. 1994: Changes in abundance of water birds species in southern Bohemia (Czech Republic) in the last 10 years. Development in Hydrobiology. In: Kerekes J. J. [ed.]: Aquatic Birds in Trophic Web of Lakes. Hydrobiologia 279/280: 511–519.
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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.

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Denmark

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Estonia

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Finland

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France

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Georgia

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Germany

Breeding population size: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
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Winter short-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)
Winter long-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)

Greece

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Iceland

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Latvia

Breeding population size: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv
Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv
Breeding long-term trend: Priednieks J., Strazds M., Strazds A., Petrins A. 1989. Latvian Breeding Bird Atlas 1980-1984. Riga: Zinatne Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv

Lithuania

Breeding population size: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. 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. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and describtions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP)
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Luxembourg

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Winter long-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

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: IWC reports (2013-2018): Dubak, Vešović, N., Jovićević, M., Vizi O., Vizi,A.

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: Sovon

Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding short-term trend: (a) Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e), (b) Fiskemåke Larus canus, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway

Norway

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NO: Svalbard

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Poland

Breeding population size: Chodkiewicz T., Kuczyński L., Sikora A., Chylarecki P., Neubauer G., Ławicki Ł., Stawarczyk T. 2015. Ocena liczebności populacji ptaków lęgowych w Polsce w latach 2008–2012. Ornis Polonica 56: 149-189; expert assessment
Breeding short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MMC)
Breeding long-term trend: Tucker G.M., Heath M.F. 1994. Birds in Europe: their conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.; BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK; To
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: MZPW)
Winter 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
Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Preobrazhenskaya, unpublished. voop21@rambler.ru; Borodin, unpublished. spinus73@mail.ru; Shepel, unpublished †; Yakovleva, unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru
Breeding long-term trend: Zubakin 1998; Bianki 2011

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

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002. Karaska D., Trnka A., Krištín A., Ridzoň J.: Chránené vtáčie územia Slovenska. ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, 2015.
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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 uped 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.
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Sweden

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Sweden

Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strebel & T. Sattler (2018): Swiss Breeding Bird Atlas 2013–2016. Distribution and population trends of birds in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Swiss Ornithological Institute, Sempach.
Breeding short-term trend: https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/
Breeding long-term trend: https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/
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

Winter population size: Ebird Datebase and Midwinter Fowl Counts (2013-2018), Birdlife Estimate
Winter short-term trend: Midwinter bird counts 2012-2019
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