

***Circus macrourus* (Pallid Harrier)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>
<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe>
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Circus macrourus (Pallid Harrier)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (breeding females) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Azerbaijan	0–50	2	1996-2000	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Finland	10–50	1	2013-2018	expert	+		2007-2018	expert	+		1982-2018	expert	
Moldova		<1	2014-2017		?				?		1990-2018	deficient	
Romania	0	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Russia	1000–2000	97	2008-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Turkey	2–10	<1	2013-2019	partial	?		2012-2018	deficient	?		1980-2019	complete	
Ukraine		<1	2013-2019	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	-		1980-2018	expert	
EU28	10–50	1											
Europe	1000–2200	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Moldova	1-5	100	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Europe	1-5	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

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³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%) | ↓ Small decrease (<20%) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating | |
| □ Unknown | |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) | |
| × Extinct since 1980 | |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- ↑ Large: ≥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.

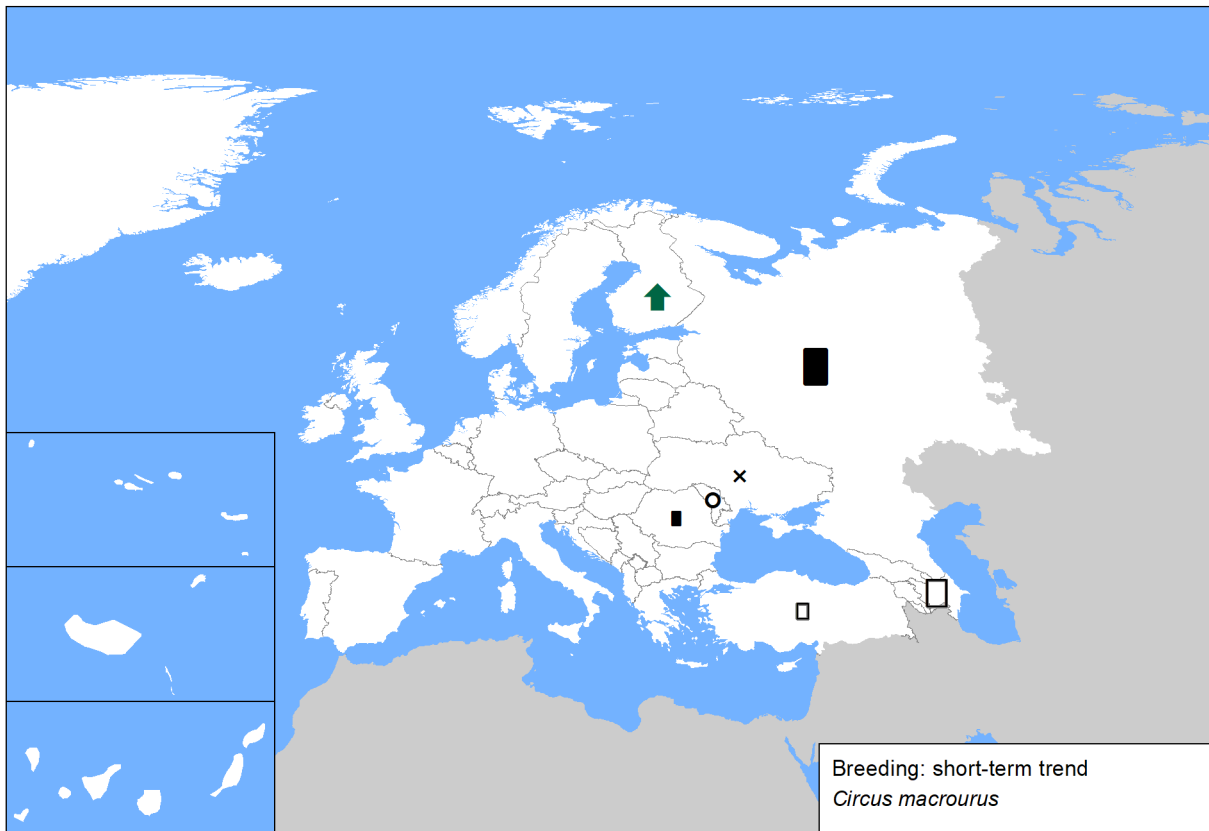


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

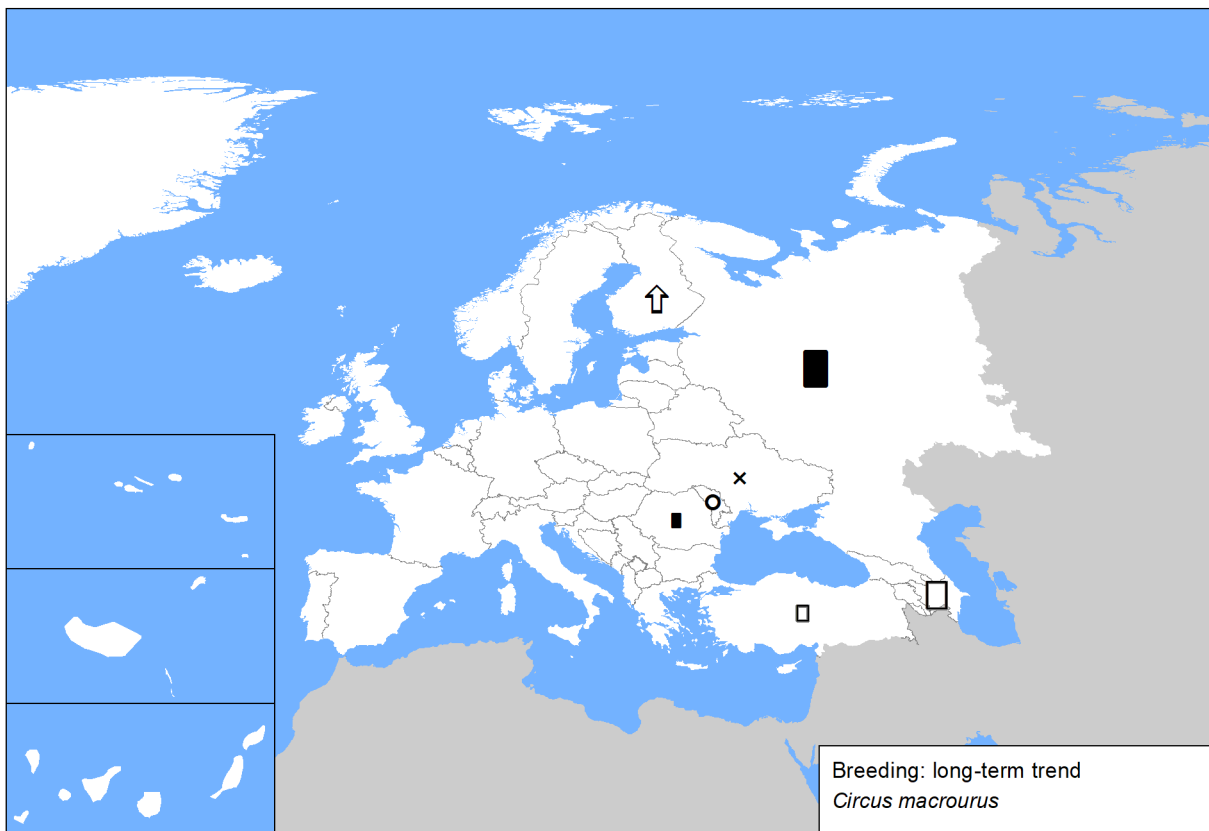


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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

Azerbaijan

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

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtinen, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
Breeding short-term trend: Meller, K., Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2019: Kuuma kesä suosi haukkoja — myyräkato masensi pöllöjä. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 80-95. (in Finnish with English summary). Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2018: Breeding and population trends of common raptors and owls in Finland in 2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 56–69. (in Finnish with English summary).
Breeding long-term trend: Meller, K., Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2019: Kuuma kesä suosi haukkoja — myyräkato masensi pöllöjä. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 80-95. (in Finnish with English summary). Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2018: Breeding and population trends of common raptors and owls in Finland in 2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 56–69. (in Finnish with English summary).

Moldova

Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter population size: Winter Raptor Survey
Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

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 Weber, P. (ed) (1994) Atlasul Provizoriu Al Păsărilor Clocitoare din România. Publ SOR 2, Mediaș Munteanu, D., Papadopol, A. Și Weber, P. 2002. Atlasul Păsărilor Clocitoare din România. Societatea Ornitologică Română, Cluj-Napoca.

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Belik et al. 2014; 2017; Belik & Gugueva 2014
Breeding long-term trend: Belik 2014a,b; Belik et al. 2014;

Turkey

Breeding population size: Ferdi Akarsu ve Kaan Özgencil Pers. Comm. Eken G., Bozdoğan M., İsfendiyaroğlu S., Kılıç D.T., Lise Y. (2006) Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları. Doğa Derneği, Ankara. Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) Kusbank Bird Database (Ebird) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-
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Ukraine

Breeding long-term trend: Gorban, 2003

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