



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Buteo lagopus* (Rough-legged Buzzard)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

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

Contents

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

Recommended citation

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

Further information

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

Data requests and feedback

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

Buteo lagopus (Rough-legged Buzzard)

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 (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Finland	100–3000	2	2013-2018	partial	-	-96 to -16	2007-2018	partial	-	-80 to -45	1986-2018	partial	
Norway	2000–5000	8	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	25000–45000	82	2008-2018	partial	0		2008-2019	deficient	0		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	1700–5200	7	2013-2018	partial	F	-50 to 200	2007-2018	partial	-	-75 to -25	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	1800–8200	10											
Europe	28800–58200	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.

Buteo lagopus (Rough-legged Buzzard)

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	
Bosnia & HG	5	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	100–1000	42	2007-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Hungary	300–500	51	2015-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Moldova	24–34	4	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Poland		<1	2013-2018	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	10–60	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	-	-49 to -30	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	400–1500	92											
Europe	430–1600	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.

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

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.

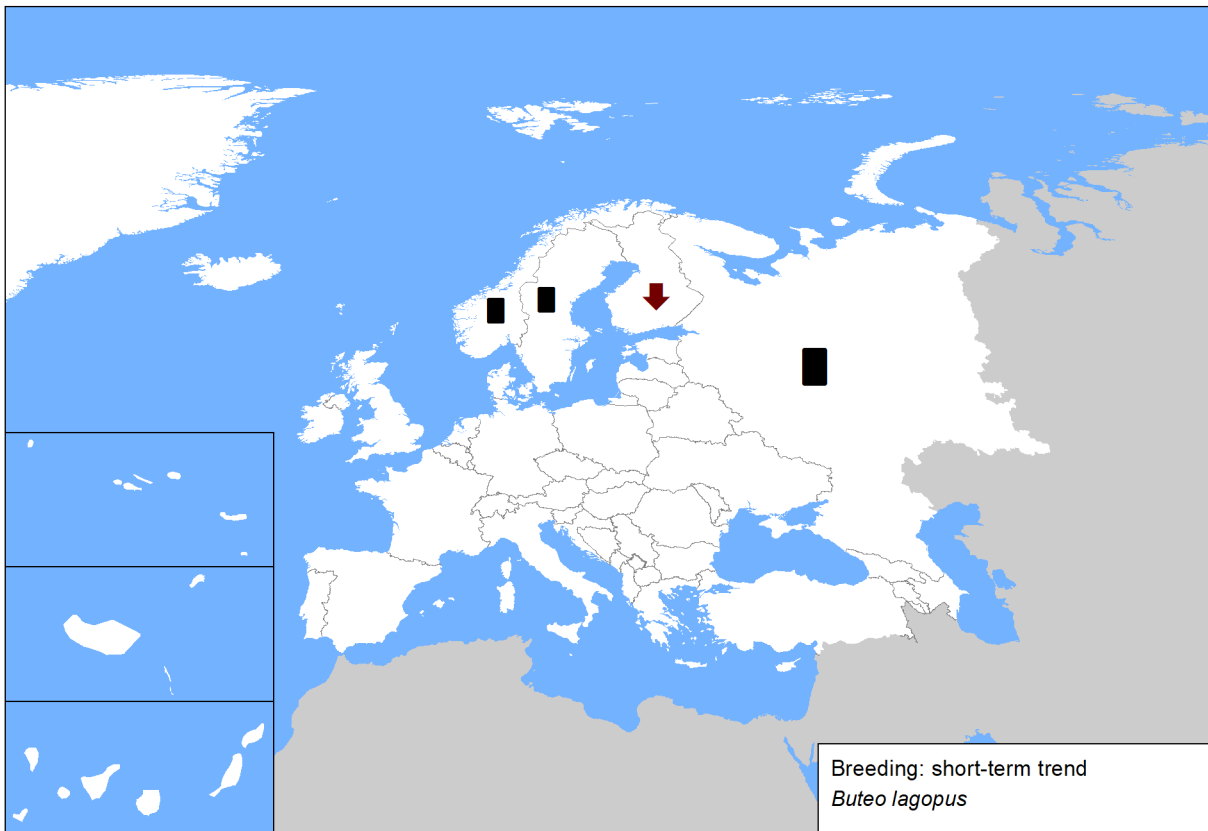


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

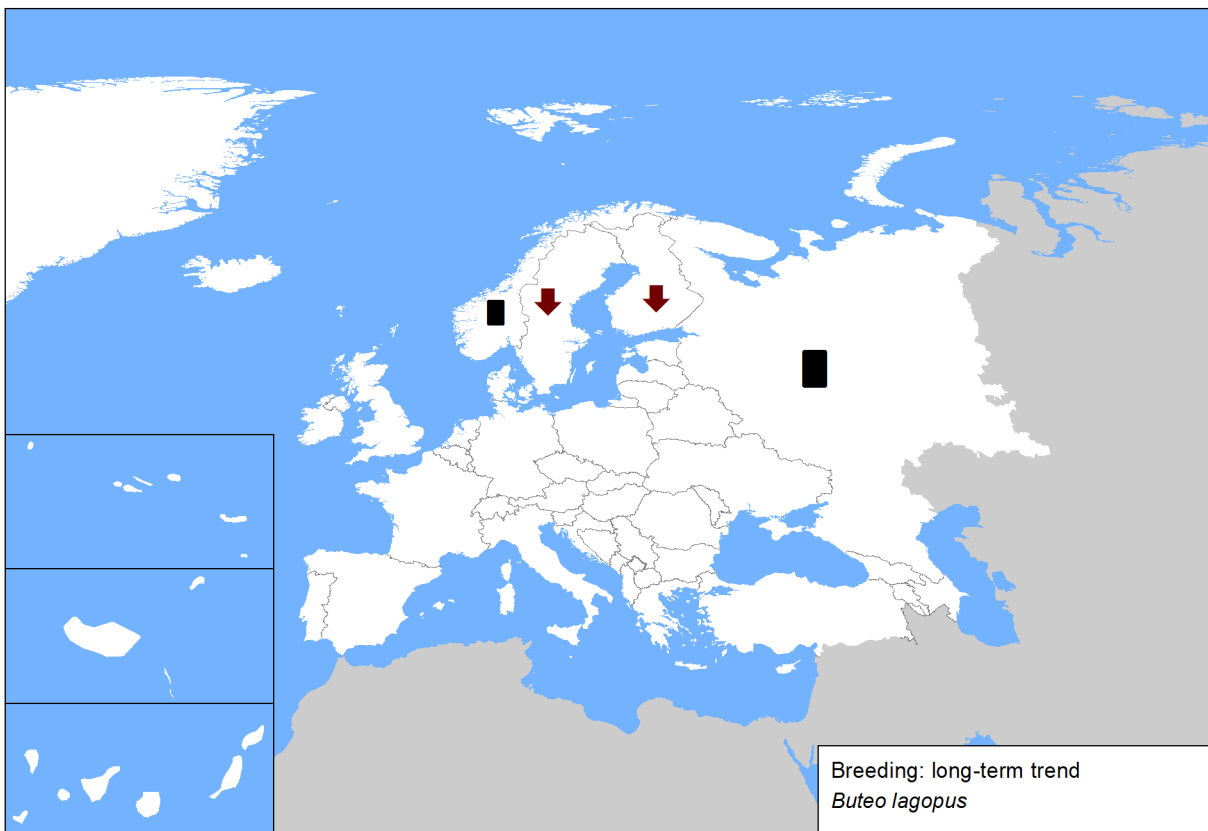


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

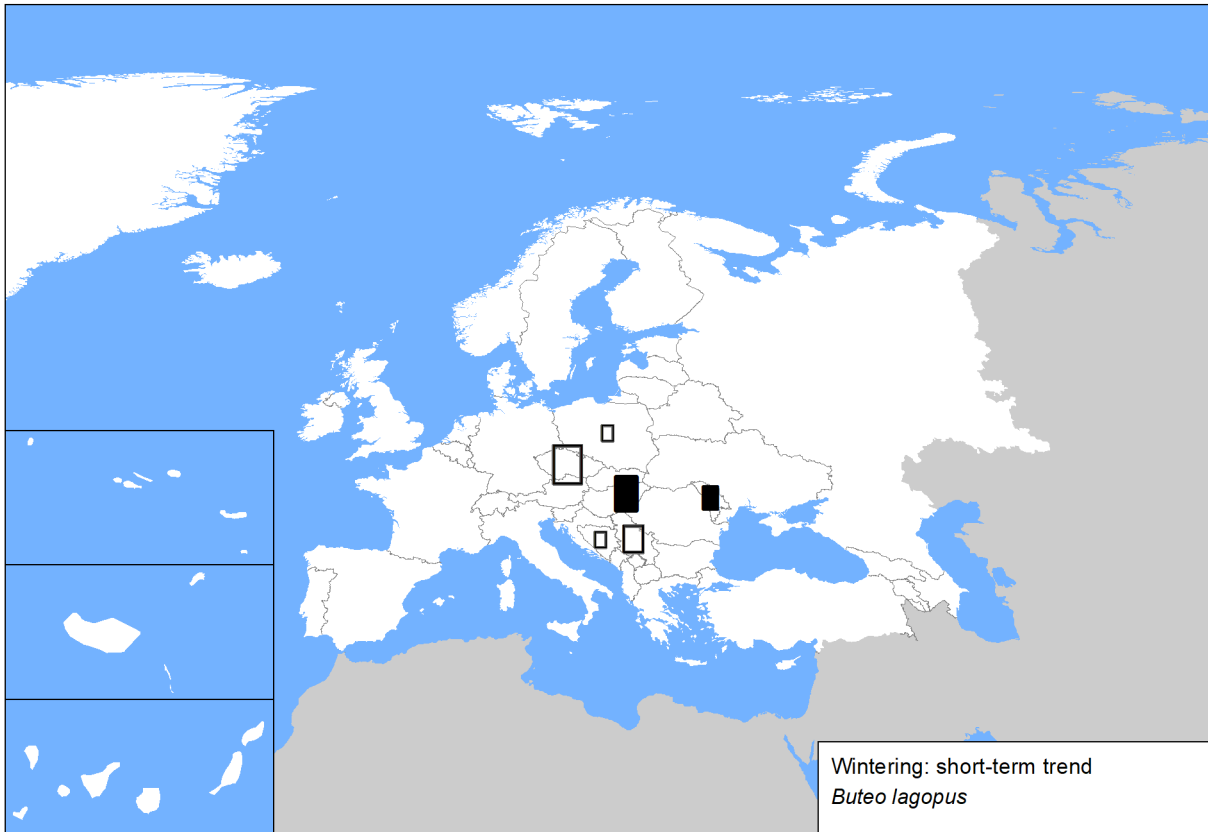
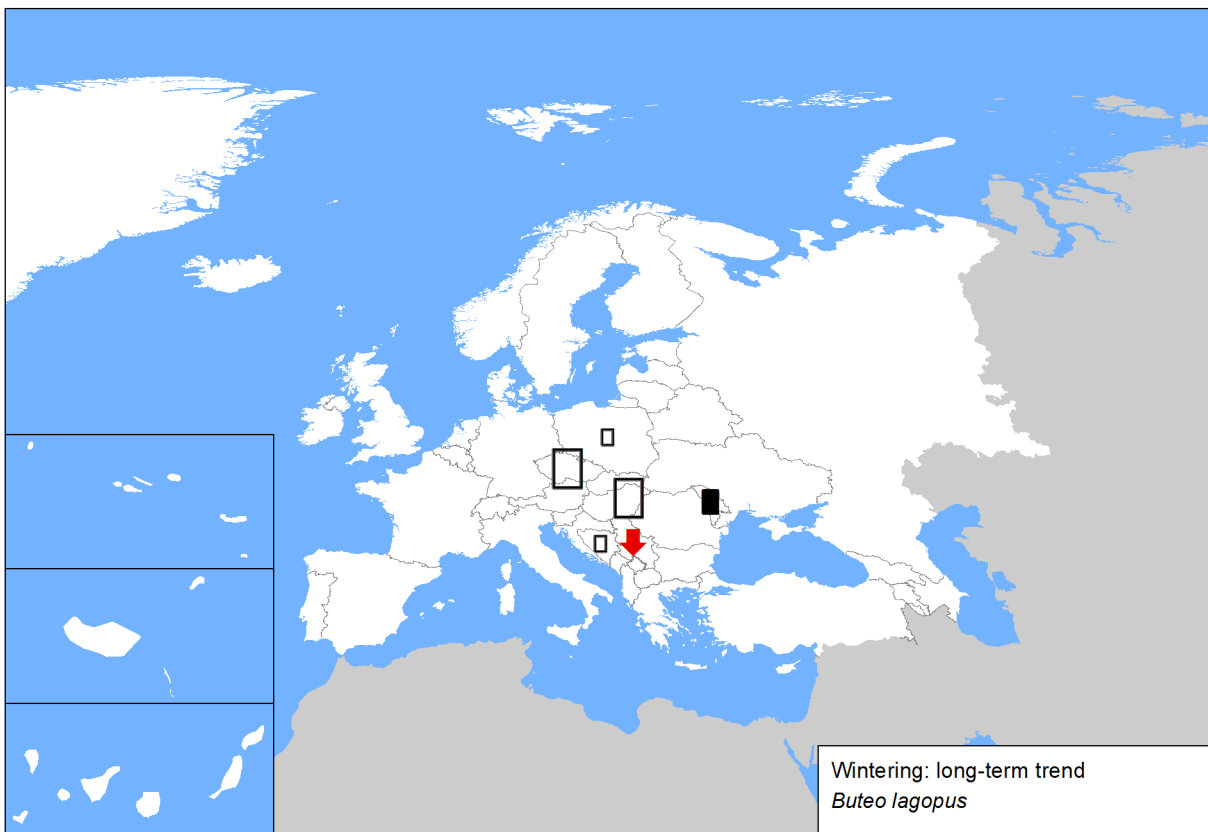


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Buteo lagopus (Rough-legged Buzzard)

Sources

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

Czechia

Winter population size: Národní strategie ochrany dravců a sov ČR. Praha 2017 (manuscript)
Winter short-term trend: Národní strategie ochrany dravců a sov ČR. Praha 2017 (manuscript)
Winter long-term trend: Národní strategie ochrany dravců a sov ČR. Praha 2017 (manuscript)

Finland

Breeding population size: 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: 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).

Hungary

Winter population size: Expert opinions National Eagle Count database National Park Directorates' databases
Winter short-term trend: Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p. Expert opinions National Eagle Count database National Park Directorates' databases
Winter long-term trend: Ecsedi Z. (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros-Szeged, 602 p. Expert opinions National Eagle Count database National Park Directorates' databases

Moldova

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)

Norway

Breeding population size: Heggøy, Ø., Øien, I.J., & Aarvak, T. 2015. Fjellvåken i Norge - utbredelse, hekkehabitat og bestandsstørrelse. Vår Fuglefauna 38: 18-27.
Breeding short-term trend: (a) Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e) (b) BirdLife Norway Rough-legged Buzzard monitoring project
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e) (b) BirdLife Norway Rough-legged Buzzard monitoring project

Poland

Winter population size: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland
Winter short-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland
Winter long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Kharitonov, expert opinion. serpkh@gmail.com
Breeding long-term trend: Mineev & Mineev 2009; Mechnikova & Romanov 2010

Serbia

Winter population size: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
Winter short-term trend: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
Winter long-term trend: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.

Sweden

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, Migration counts Falsterbo

Bibliography

Bechard, M. J., T. R. Swem, J. Orta, P. F. D. Boesman, E. F. J. Garcia, and J. S. Marks. 2020. Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), version 1.0. In: S. M. Billerman (ed.), *Birds of the World*, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY.

Bird, J. P., Martin, R., Akçakaya, H. R., Gilroy, J., Burfield, I. J., Garnett, S. G., Symes, A., Taylor, J., Sekercioglu, Ç. H. and Butchart, S. H. M. 2020. Generation lengths of the world's birds and their implications for extinction risk. *Conservation Biology* 34(5): 1252-1261. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.13486.

Brazil, M. 2009. *Birds of East Asia: eastern China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, eastern Russia*. Christopher Helm, London.

Mebs, T. and Schmidt, D. 2006. *Die Greifvögel Europas, Nordafrikas und Vorderasiens*. Kosmos Verlag.

Pokrovsky, I., Ehrich, D., Ims, R.A., Kulikova, O., Lecomte, N., and Yoccoz, N.G. 2012. Assessing the causes of breeding failure among the rough-legged buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*) during the nestling period. *Polar Research* 31.

Rich, T.D., Beardmore, C.J., Berlanga, H., Blancher, P.J., Bradstreet, M.S.W., Butcher, G.S., Demarest, D.W., Dunn, E.H., Hunter, W.C., Inigo-Elias, E.E., Martell, A.M., Panjabi, A.O., Pashley, D.N., Rosenberg, K.V., Rustay, C.M., Wendt, J.S. and Will, T.C. 2004. *Partners in flight: North American landbird conservation plan*. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY.