



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Clanga clanga* (Greater Spotted Eagle)**

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.

Clanga clanga (Greater Spotted Eagle)

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	
Belarus	120–160	13	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Estonia	5–10	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-50 to -20	2006-2017	complete	-	-100 to -50	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	0–1	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1982-2018	expert	
Latvia	0	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2012-2018	expert	-		1991-2018	partial	
Lithuania	1–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Moldova		<1			?		1990-2018	deficient	?			deficient	
Poland	12–15	1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-	-20 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Russia	800–1000	82	2007-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	expert	-	0	1980-2018	partial	
Ukraine	25–35	3	2009-2016	complete	0	0	2012-2016	complete	-	-75 to -50	1994-2018	partial	
EU28	18–31	2											
Europe	960–1300	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.

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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	
Albania	0–1	<1	2007-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	-	-50 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Bulgaria	20–50	14	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	3–8	2	2012-2012	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
France	3–14	3	2013-2017	partial	0		2009-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Greece	100–220	64	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Hungary	12–15	6	2015-2018	complete	+	100 to 150	2007-2018	complete	+	100 to 150	1980-2018	partial	
Italy	2–6	2	2013-2015	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1991-2015	deficient	
Romania	6–19	5	2013-2018	partial	?	-11 to 4	2013-2018	partial	?	-9 to 5	2000-2018	partial	
Serbia	5–30	5	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	140–320	91											
Europe	150–370	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) 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

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

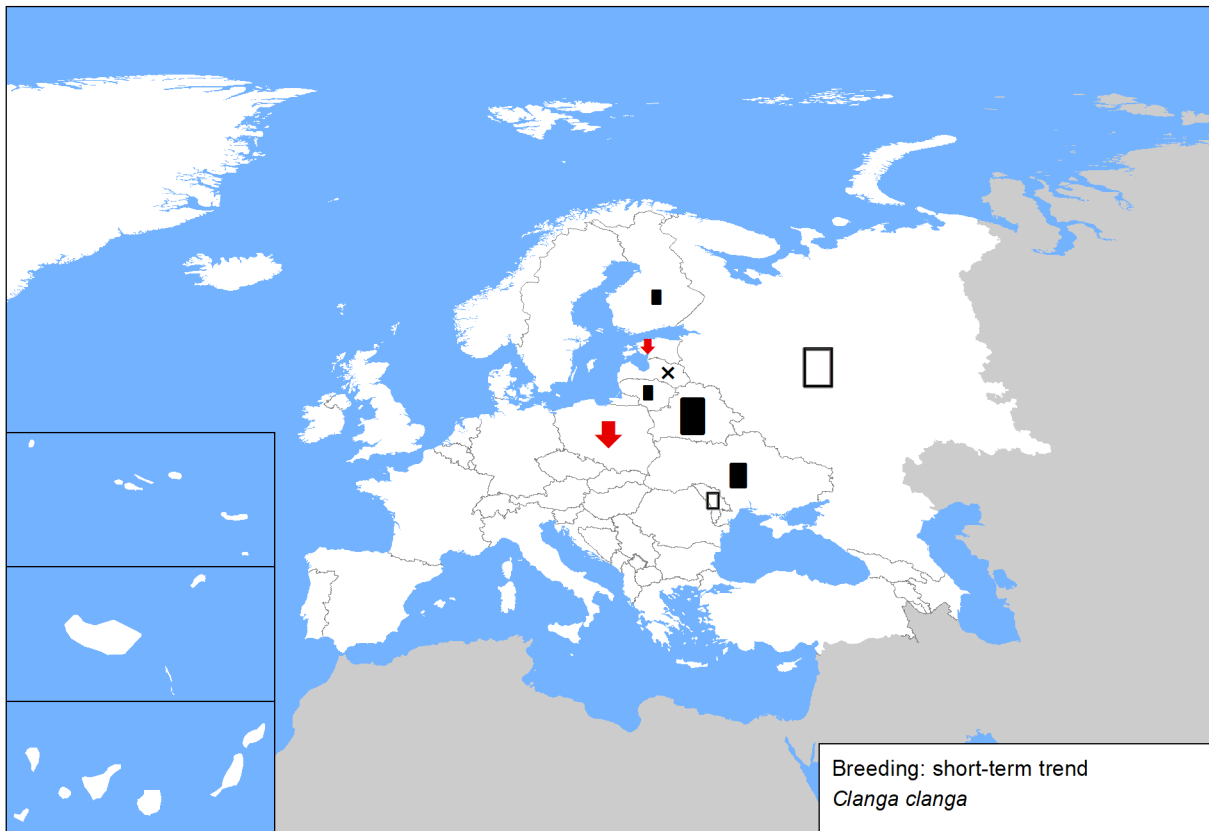


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

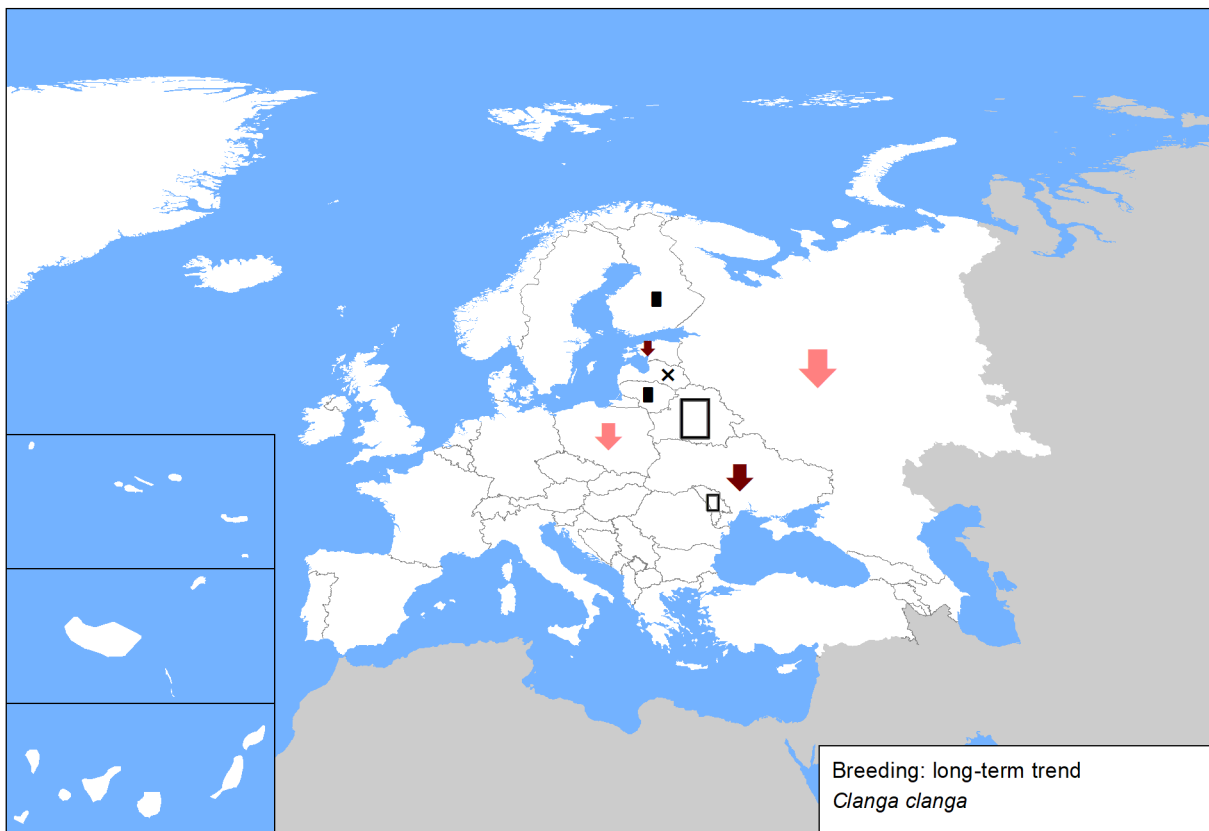


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

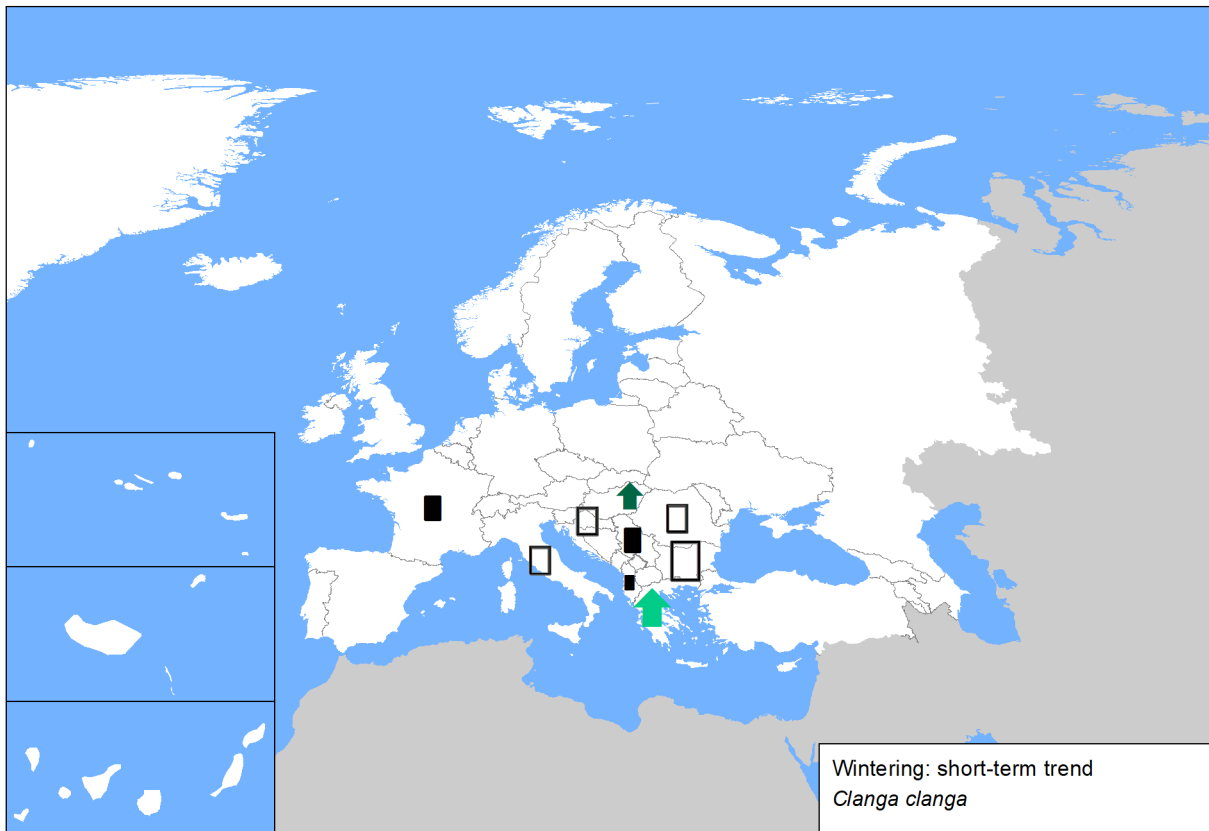
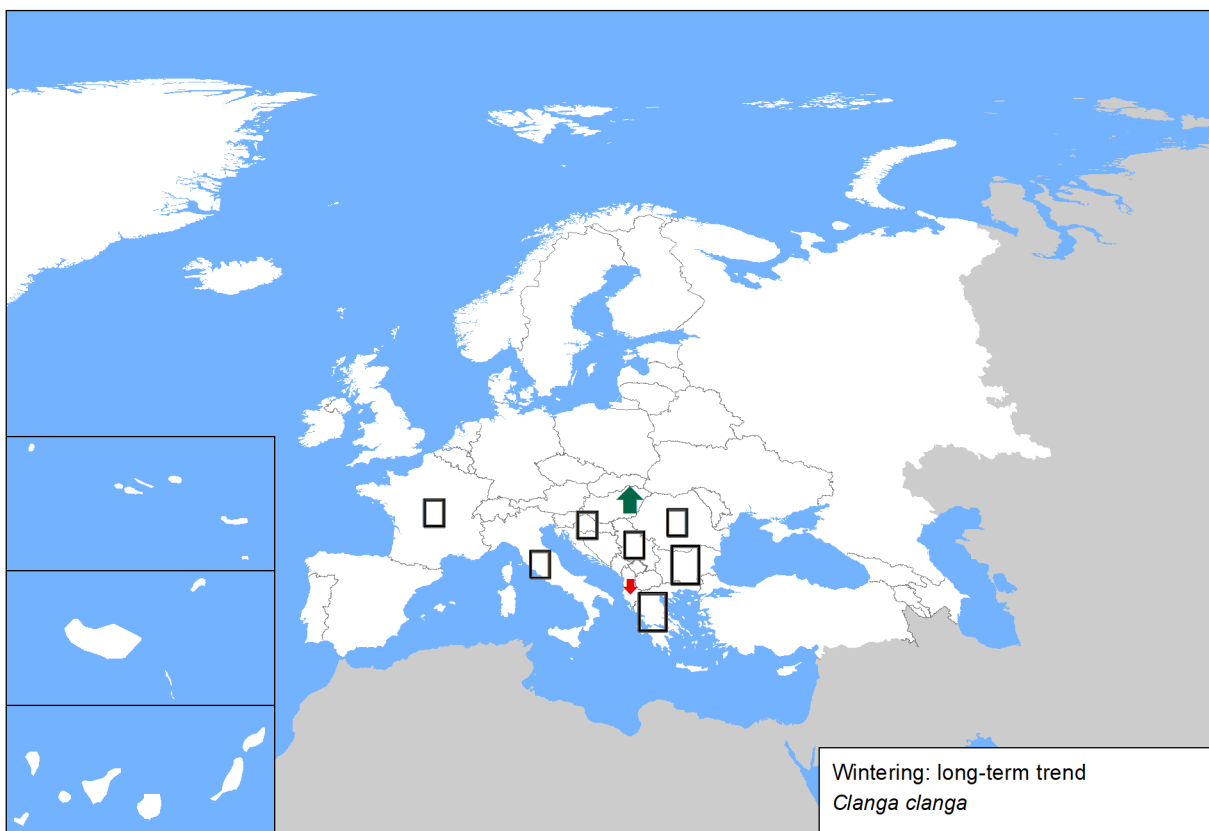


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

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Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Belarus

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Bulgaria

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Croatia

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Winter long-term trend: no data available

Estonia

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Finland

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Winter long-term trend: Midwinter Counts Database, Hellenic Ornithological Society

Hungary

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Italy

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Latvia

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Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv
Breeding long-term trend: Strazds M., Priednieks J., Vaverins G. 1994. [Size of Latvian bird populations.] (in Latvian) In: Putni dabā, 4: 3–18 Expert: Maris Strazds, mstrazds@latnet.lv

Lithuania

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Moldova

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

Poland

Breeding population size: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MOG – Spotted Eagle Census)
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Romania

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Russia

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