

***Bubulcus ibis* (Cattle Egret)**

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.

Bubulcus ibis (Cattle Egret)

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	
Albania	2–5	<1	2007-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	460–570	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	5 to 8	2007-2018	complete	+		2003-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	8000–12000	12	1996-2019	complete	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	partial	
Belgium	3–8	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	500 to 1500	2008-2018	complete	+	50 to 300	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	10–15	<1	2015-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	100–200	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	122 to 185	2007-2018	complete	+	700 to 1600	1980-2018	complete	
Czechia	0–2	<1	2014-2017	complete	+		2002-2016	complete	+		1986-2016	complete	
France	11700–11800	14	2014-2014	complete	-		2007-2014	complete	+		1985-2018	complete	
Georgia	42–420	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Greece	20	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	9000–15400	14	2013-2018	expert	+	100 to 210	2002-2018	expert	+	25760 to 43675	1985-2018	expert	
Malta	20	<1	2017-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Montenegro	5–8	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	14900–18000	20	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	30–60	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	250 to 300	2007-2018	expert	+	400 to 500	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	300–400	<1	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	partial	+	1	1980-2018		
Serbia	5–15	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	2007-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	1980-2018	complete	
Spain	28200–32200	37	2010-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
ES: Canary Is	200–210	<1	2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	330–500	<1	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1	<1	2016-2017	complete	F	0 to 100	2007-2018	complete	?				
United Kingdom	9–13	<1	2017	complete	?		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	64400–77800	86											
Europe	73500–91700	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	
Albania	0–6	<1	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 600	2007-2018	complete	-	-45 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	200–1000	<1	1996-2019	partial	?		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	11–60	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	82 to 2032	2007-2018	complete	+		1992-2018	complete	
Cyprus	350–750	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	36 to 75	2007-2018	partial	+	5000 to 10000	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	83200–93600	99	2007-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	6–120	<1	2013-2019	complete	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
EU28	83500–94400	99											
Europe	83700–95500	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

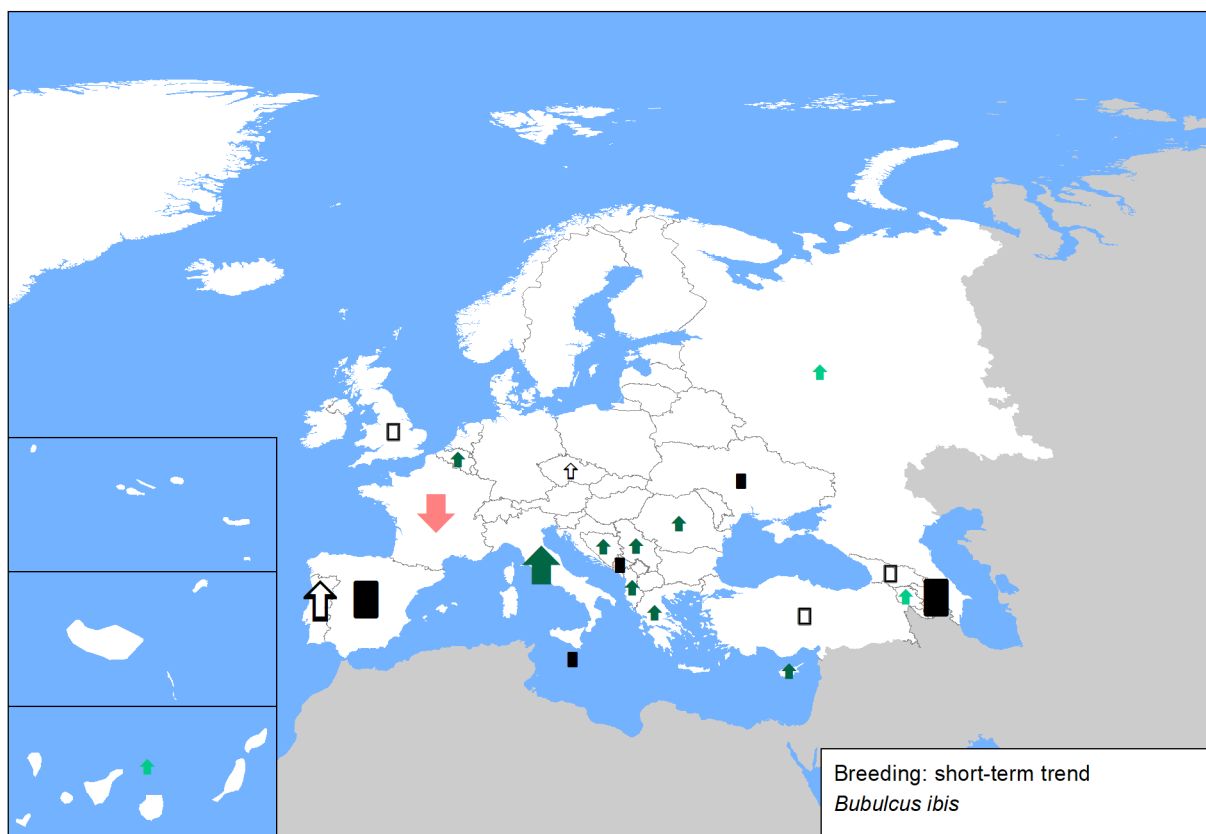


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

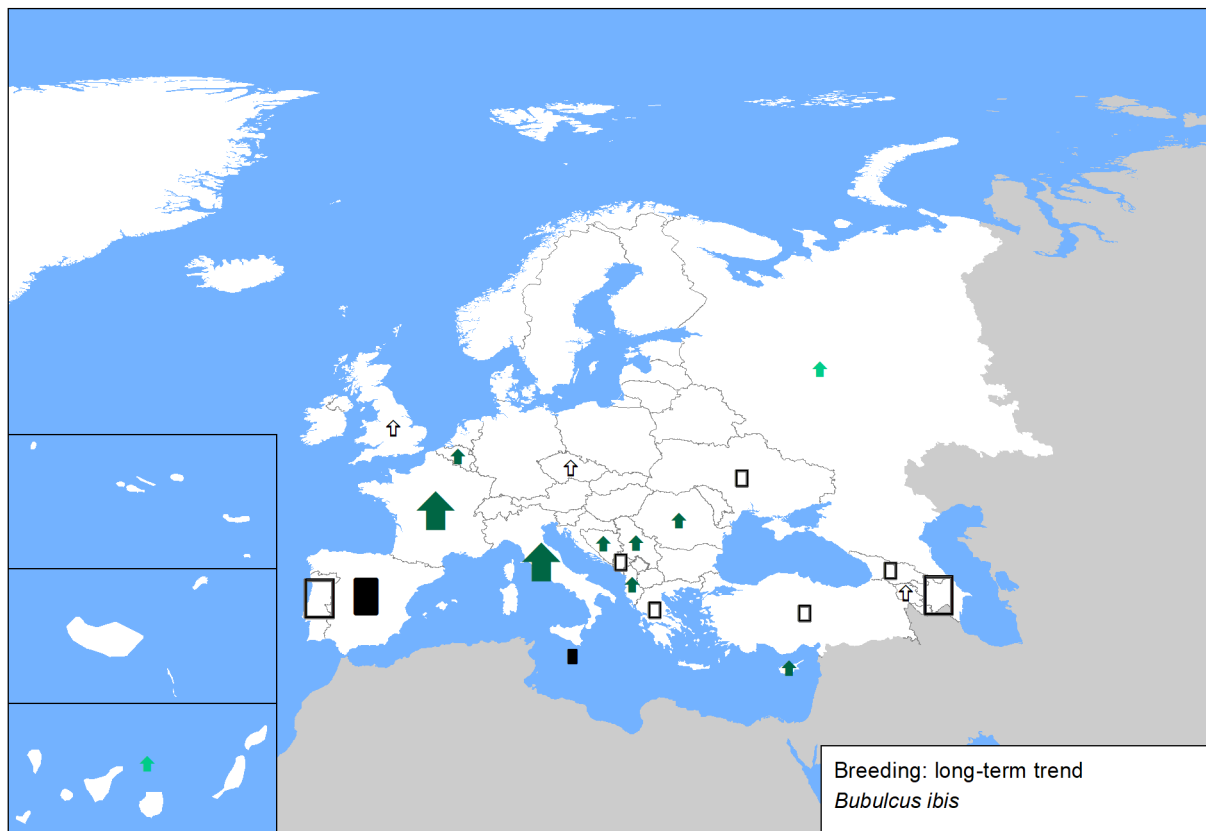


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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

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Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
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Azerbaijan

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Belgium

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Cyprus

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Winter population size: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports. Very poor data
Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports. Very poor data.
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Czechia

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Russia

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Russia

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Serbia

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Spain

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