

***Anser brachyrhynchus* (Pink-footed Goose)**

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.

Anser brachyrhynchus (Pink-footed Goose)

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	
DK: Greenland	10000–20000	15	2018	expert	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1989-2018	complete	Iceland/Greenland flyway population
Iceland	50000–90000	72	2018	complete	+		2006-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	partial	
Norway	1–2	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2013-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
NO: Svalbard	8500–17000	13	2018	complete	+		2013-2018	complete	+	350	1980-2018	complete	
Europe	68500–128000	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	
Belgium	24000–29000	5	2013-2018	complete	?	-63 to 30	2007-2018	complete	+	34 to 444	1992-2018	complete	
Denmark	19900–20000	4	2017-2017	complete	F		2006-2017	deficient	+		1980-2016	deficient	
Germany	150	<1	2011-2016	partial	?		2003-2016	deficient	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	130–140	<1	2011-2015	deficient	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Netherlands	720–5900	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-87 to -52	2006-2017	complete	-	-77 to -17	1981-2017	complete	
Sweden	40–210	<1	2014-2018	complete	+	30 to 50	2007-2018	complete	+	1300 to 2100	1980-2018	complete	
United Kingdom	510000	91	2015-2016	complete	+		2005-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	555000–566000	100											
EU28	0	<1											
EU28	0	<1											
Europe	555000–566000	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.

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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.

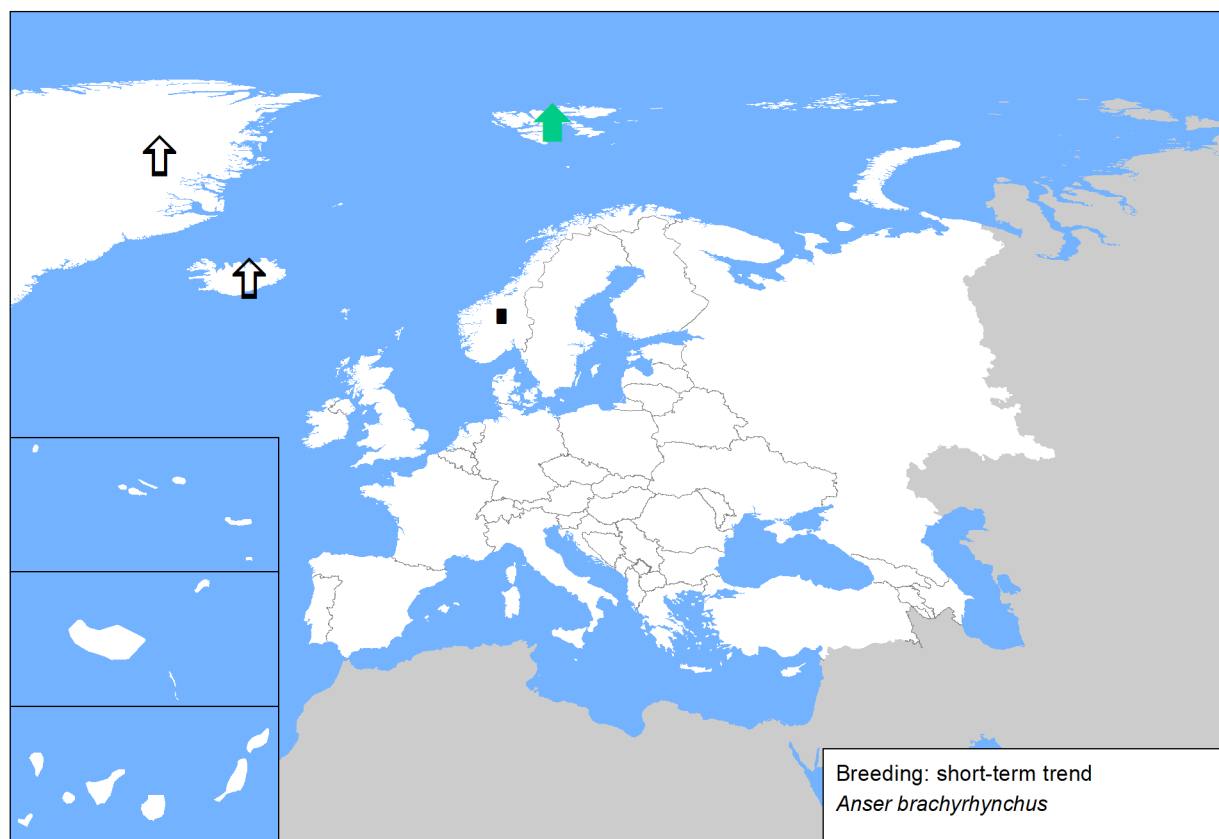


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

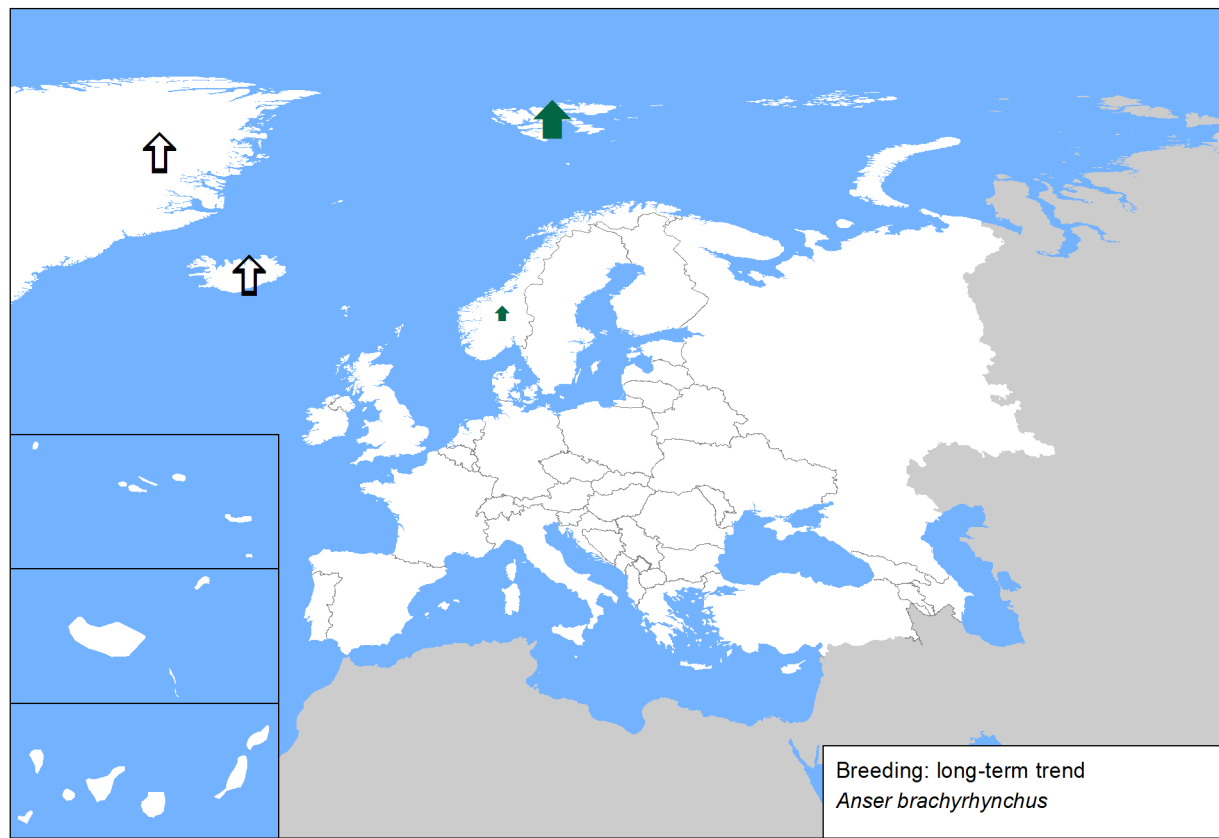


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

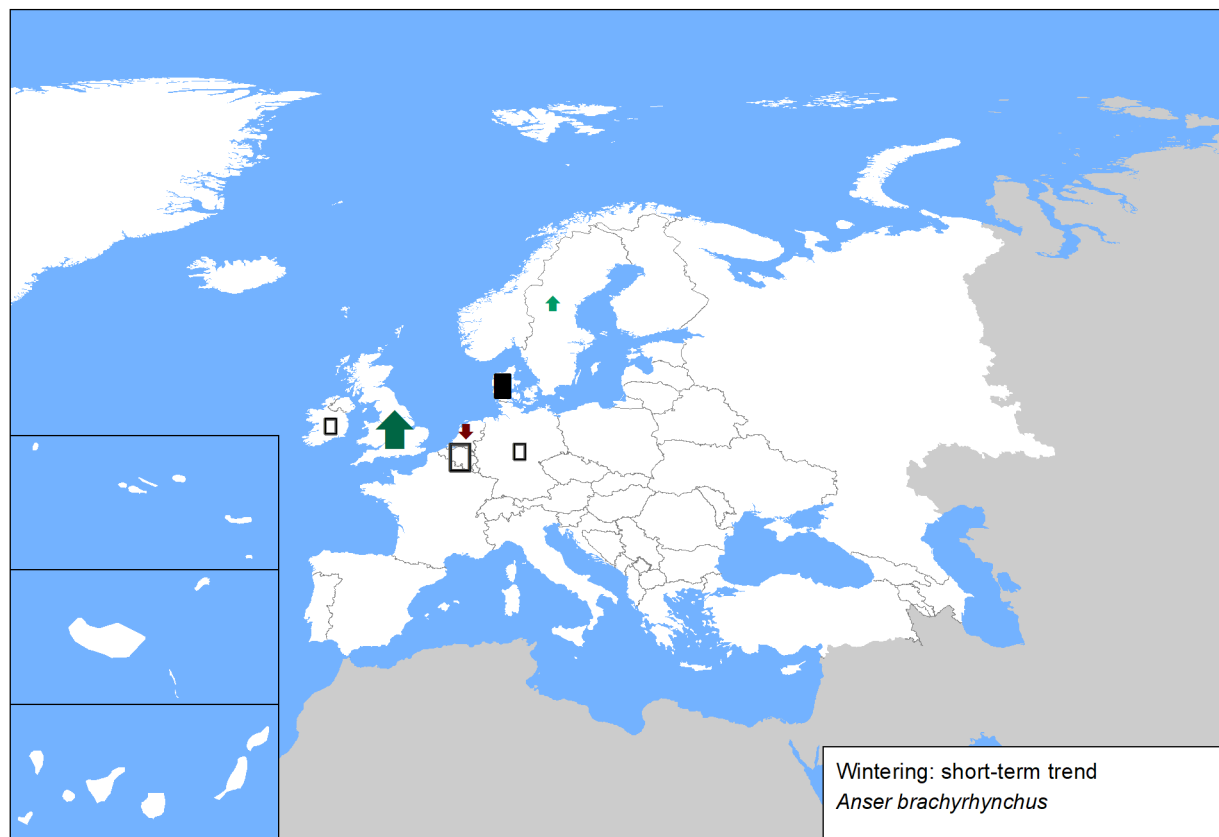
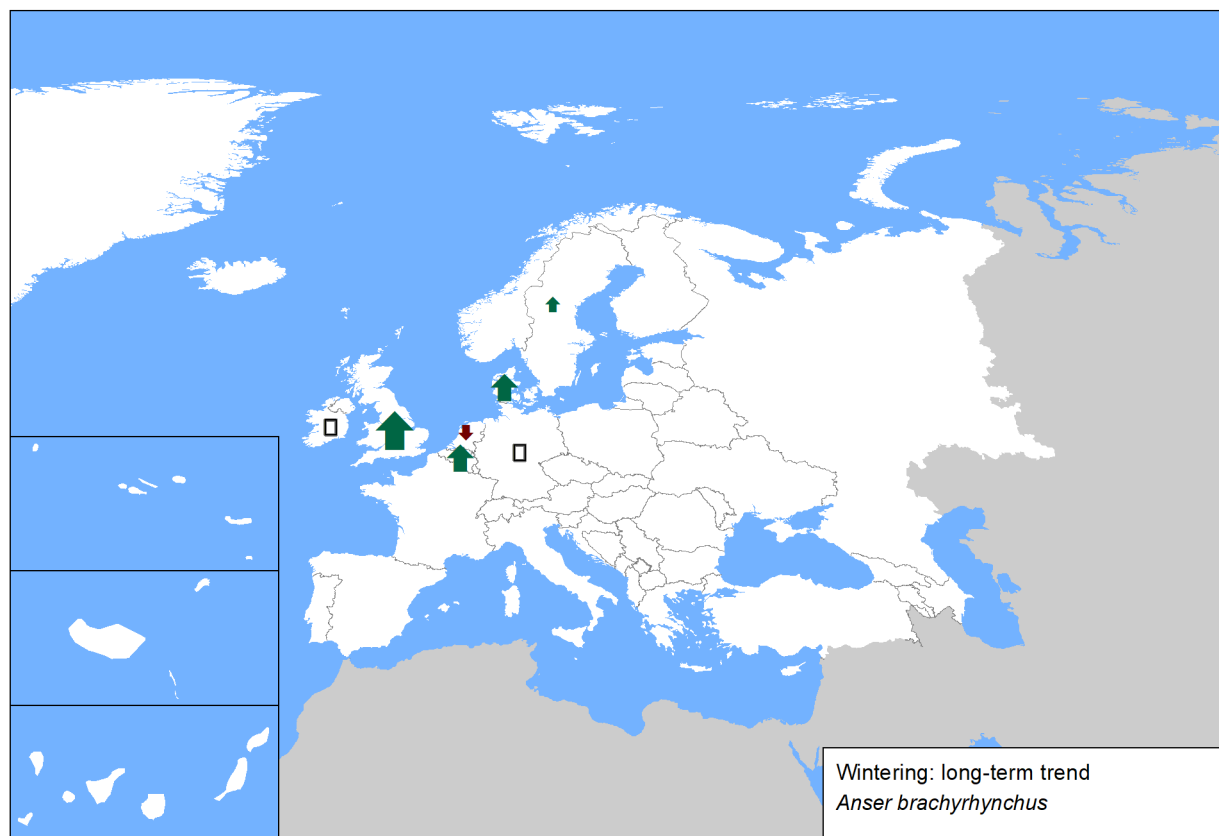


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Belgium: Svalbard/North-west Europe

Winter population size: Waterbird database INBO
Winter short-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves

Denmark: Svalbard/North-west Europe

Winter population size: Madsen, J., Høj Jensen, G., Cottaar, F., Amstrup, O., Morgens, B., Bakken, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Christensen, T. K., Clausen, K.K., Frikke, J., Gundersen, O.M., Kjeldsen, J.P., Koffijberg, K., Kuijken, E., Månsson, J., Nicolaisen, P.I., Nielsen, H.H., Nilsson, L., Reinsborg, T., Ødegaard, P.-I., Pessa, J., Shimmings, P., Tombre, I., Verschuur, C. (Compilers)(2018). Svalbard Pink-footed Goose Population Status Report 2017-2018 (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>). AEWA EGMP Technical Report No. 8. Bonn, Germany. Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe, T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Blatt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/
Winter short-term trend: Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe, T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Blatt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/
Winter long-term trend: Nielsen, R.D., Holm, T.E., Clausen, P., Bregnballe, T., Clausen, K.K., Petersen, I.K., Sterup, J., Balsby, T.J.S., Pedersen, C.L., Mikkelsen, P. & Blatt, J. (2019). Fugle 2012-2017. NOVANA. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi. - Videnskabelig rapport nr. 314. http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR314.pdf and http://novana.au.dk/fugle/

DK: Greenland: Iceland/Greenland flyway population

Breeding population size: Boertmann et al. seneste gåse papir
Breeding short-term trend: Mitchell C. & Brides, K. 2017. Icelandic-breeding goose census 2016. – Goose News 16: 16.
Breeding long-term trend: Mitchell C. & Brides, K. 2017. Icelandic-breeding goose census 2016. – Goose News 16: 16.

Germany: Svalbard/North-west Europe

Winter population size: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)
Winter short-term trend: keine Angabe
Winter long-term trend: keine Angabe

Iceland

Breeding population size: Icelandic Institute of Natural History, estimate; Brides, K, C. Mitchell & S. N.V. Auhage. 2019. Status and distribution of Icelandic-breeding geese: results of the 2018 international census. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust Report, Slimbridge. 18pp.
Breeding short-term trend: Brides, K, C. Mitchell & S. N.V. Auhage. 2019. Status and distribution of Icelandic-breeding geese: results of the 2018 international census. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust Report, Slimbridge. 18pp.
Breeding long-term trend: Brides, K, C. Mitchell & S. N.V. Auhage. 2019. Status and distribution of Icelandic-breeding geese: results of the 2018 international census. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust Report, Slimbridge. 18pp.

Republic of Ireland: East Greenland & Iceland/UK

Winter population size: The population estimate was derived by averaging peak annual winter counts for this species over a five year period. This species is a relatively scarce winter visitor to Ireland and occurs outside of wetland areas monitored under core I-WeBS counts. Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.
Winter short-term trend: Given the scarcity of this species in winter, meaningful short term population trends cannot be derived.
Winter long-term trend: Given the scarcity of this species in winter, and the fact that their preference for offshore areas means they are not accurately counted during I-WeBS core counts, meaningful long term population trends cannot be derived. Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

Netherlands: Svalbard/North-west Europe

Winter population size: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Winter long-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Norway

Breeding population size: Artsobservasjoner www.artsobservasjoner.no
Breeding short-term trend: Artsobservasjoner www.artsobservasjoner.no
Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

NO: Svalbard

Breeding population size: Heldbjerg et al. 2019 (https://egmp.aewa.info/sites/default/files/meeting_files/documents/AEWA_EGM_IWG_4_6_PFG%20population%20status.pdf)
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NO: Svalbard

Breeding short-term trend: Heldbjerg et al. 2019 (https://egmp.aewa.info/sites/default/files/meeting_files/documents/AEWA_EGM_IWG_4_6_PFG%20population%20status.pdf)
Breeding long-term trend: Heldbjerg et al. 2019 (https://egmp.aewa.info/sites/default/files/meeting_files/documents/AEWA_EGM_IWG_4_6_PFG%20population%20status.pdf)

Sweden: Svalbard/North-west Europe

Winter population size: Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden in 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. Ornis Svecica 26: 3-60. Haas, F. & Nilsson, L. 2018. International counts of staging and wintering waterbirds and geese in Sweden. Annual report for 2017/2018. Lund University.
Winter short-term trend: Haas, F. & Nilsson, L. 2018. Inventeringar av rastande och övervintrande sjöfåglar, och gäss i Sverige.
Winter long-term trend: Nilsson, L. & Haas, F. 2016. Distribution and numbers of wintering waterbirds in Sweden in 2015 and changes during the last fifty years. Ornis Svecica 26: 3-60. Haas, F. & Nilsson, L. 2018. International counts of staging and wintering waterbirds and geese in Sweden. Annual report for 2017/2018. Lund University.

United Kingdom: East Greenland & Iceland/UK

Winter population size: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Hearn, R.D., McAvoy, S.G., Robinson, A., Stroud, D.A., Woodward, I.D. & Wotton, S.R. 2019. Population estimates of wintering waterbirds in Great Britain. British Birds 112: 130-145.
Winter short-term trend: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp.
Winter long-term trend: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp.

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