Tadorna ferruginea (Ruddy Shelduck)

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

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.

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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	0	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to 0	2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to 0	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	110–190	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018		-	-20 to -5	2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	1000–5000	10	1996-2019	expert	+		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	partial	
Bulgaria	40–120	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 20	2001-2018	expert	-	-50 to -30	1980-2018	expert	
Georgia	140–1500	2	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Greece	60–80	<1	2015	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Moldova	5–10	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	expert	
Romania	60–600	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 20	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 50	1980-2019	expert	
Russia	6000–9000	32	2008-2019	partial	?		2008-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
ES: Canary Is	60–70	<1	2018-2018	complete	+	767 to 3450	2007-2018	partial	+	985 to 2300	1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	10000–15000	53	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	300–500	2	2014-2018	partial	+	20 to 40	2007-2018	partial	F	10 to 50	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	1	100	2010-2014	expert	-		2005-2016	complete	-		1993-2016	complete	non-native populations
EU28	230–870	2											
Europe	**1**	**100**											
Europe	**17700–32100**	**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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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]	
Armenia	500–1000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	20000–50000	55	1996-2019	partial	+		2010-2019	partial	+		1980-2019	expert	
Bulgaria	20–360	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2001-2018	expert	+	5 to 25	1980-2018	expert	
Cyprus	0–45	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 13	2007-2018	partial	+	5 to 100	1980-2018	expert	
Greece	80–1700	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Netherlands	80–120	100	2013-2015	complete	-	-78 to -34	2004-2015	complete	+	128 to 568	1981-2015	complete	
Serbia	3	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Turkey	16800–31300	40	2013-2019	complete	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	700–3500	3	2010-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
EU28	100–2100	<1											
Europe	**80–120**	**100**											
Europe	**38100–87900**	**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.
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[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%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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.

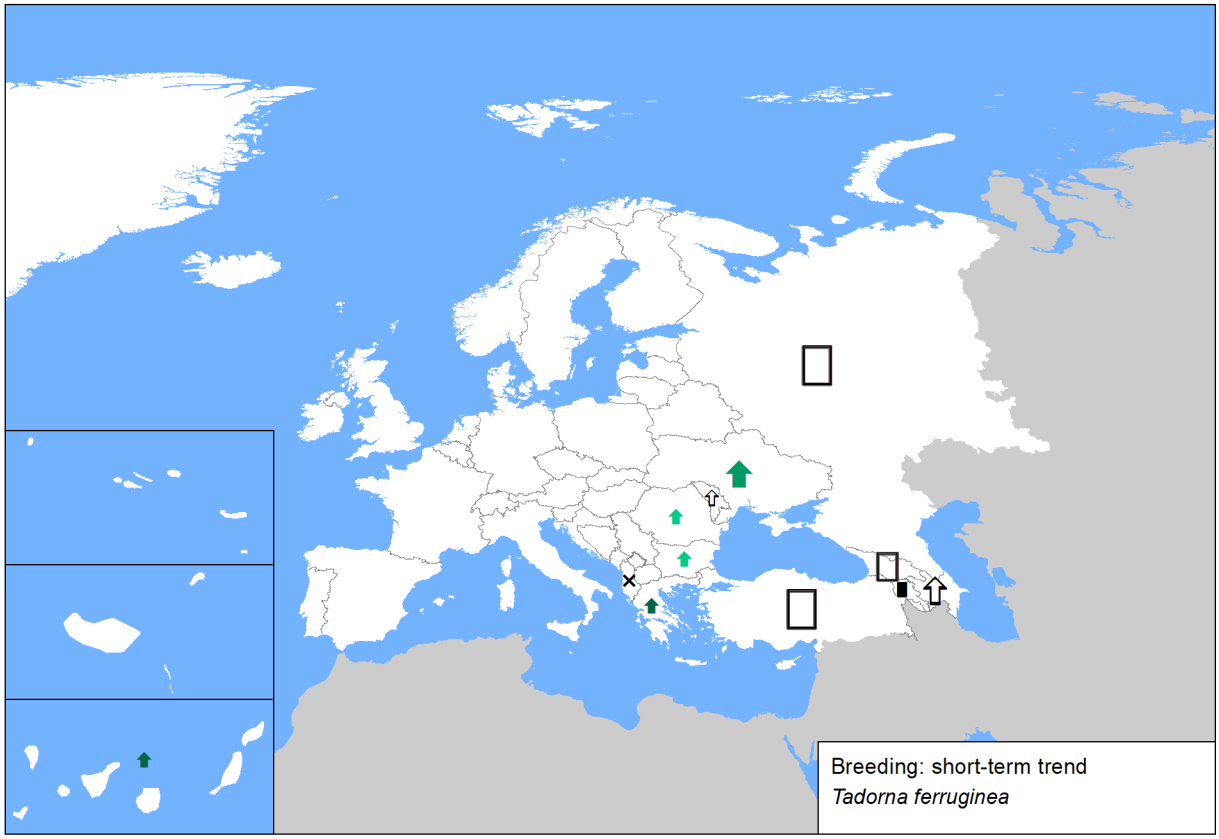


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

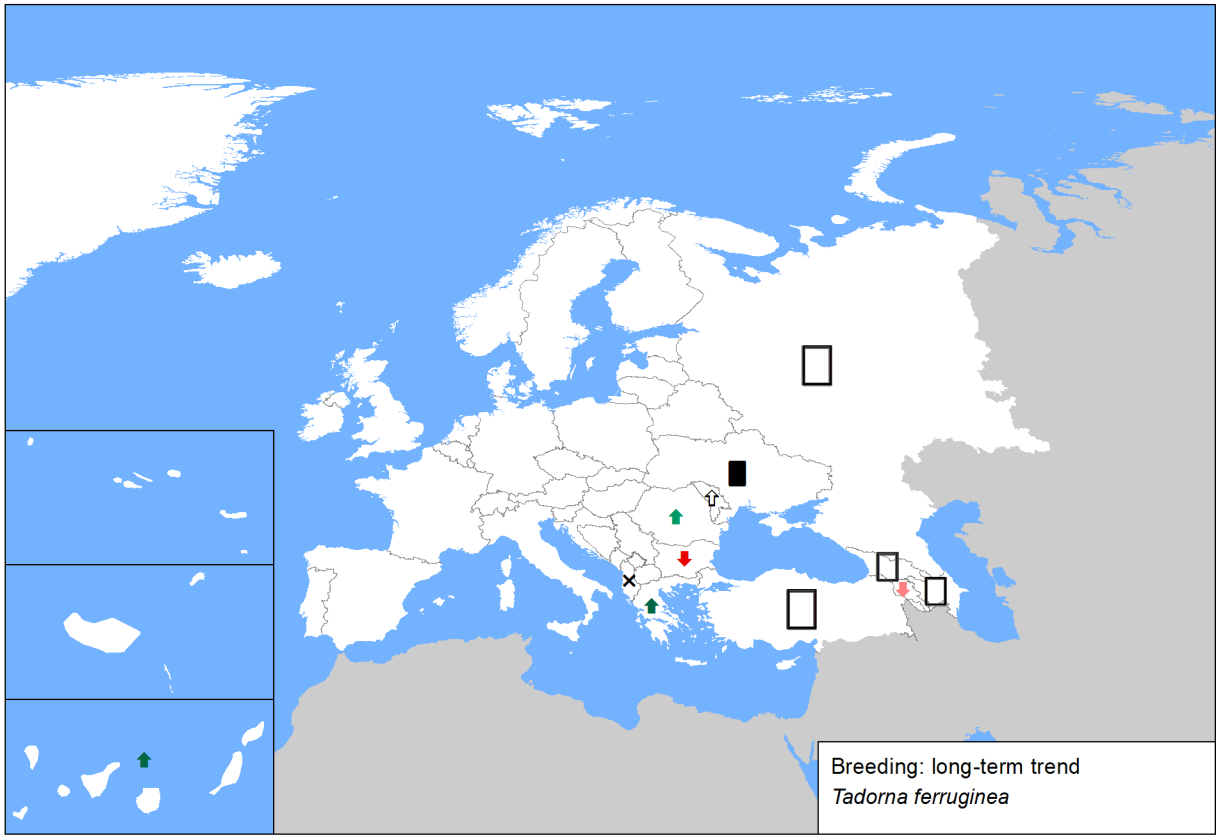


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

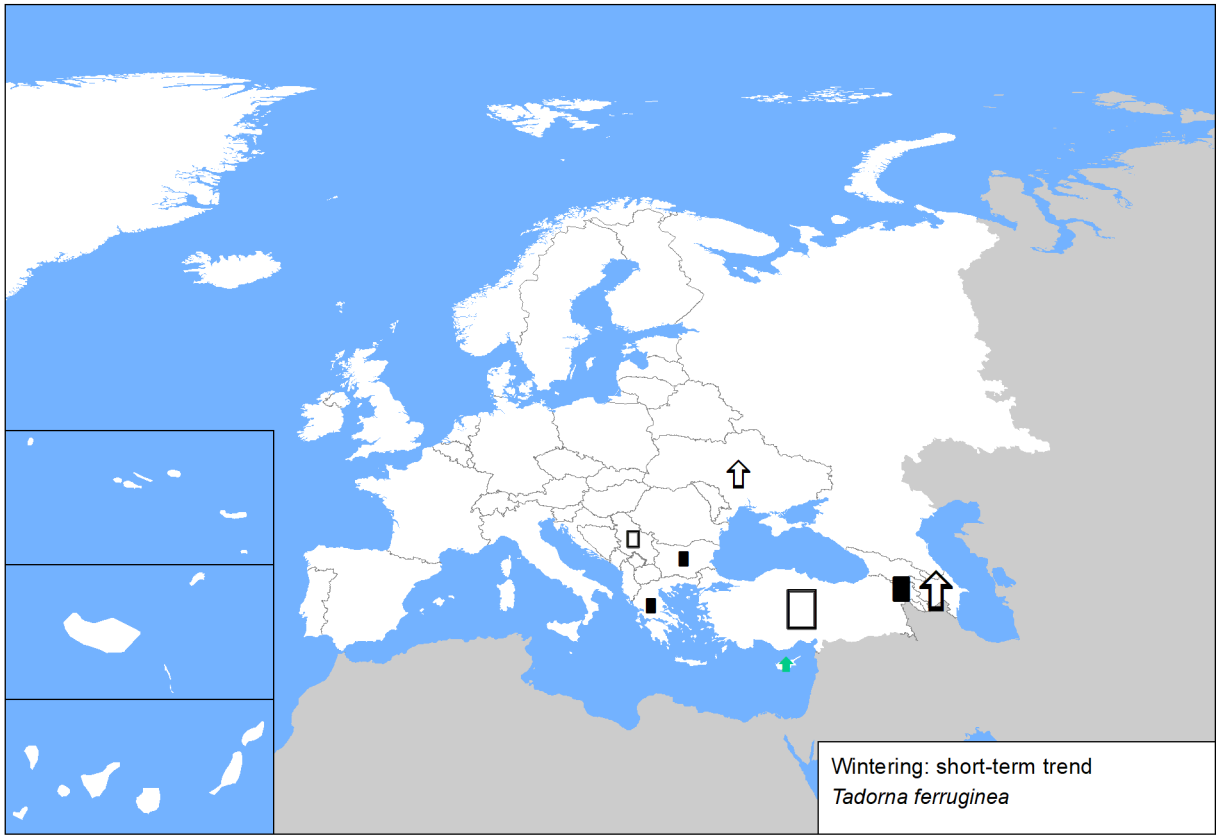
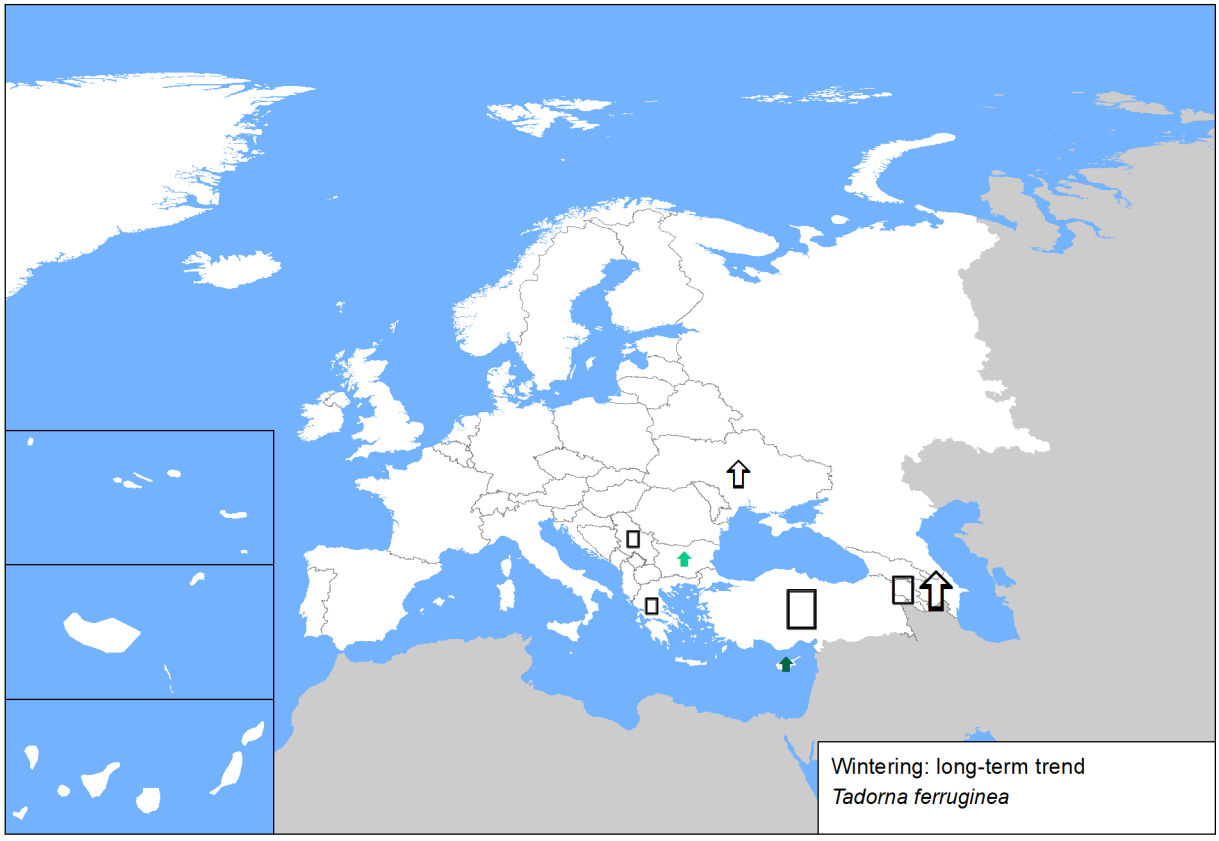


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Winter population size: TSE NGO, National Bird Monitoring
Winter short-term trend: TSE calculations using TRIM
Winter long-term trend: TSE calculations using TRIM

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter population size: AOS data base
Winter short-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Ilieva, M., Zehtindjiev, P., Kutsarov, I., Georgiev, D.. 2007. Tadorna ferrugenea. In: Iankov, P. (Ed.) Atlas of breeding birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds Conservation series, Book 10, BSPB, Sofia.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Nankinov,D. et al. Breeding totals of the ornithofauna in Bulgaria. Green Balkans, Plovdiv, 2004. Zehtindjiev, P., Bogdanova, M., Bedev, K. Red Data Book of the Republic of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals.
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Breeding long-term trend: Ilieva, M., Zehtindjiev, P., Kutsarov, I., Georgiev, D.. 2007. Tadorna ferrugenea. In: Iankov, P. (Ed.) Atlas of breeding birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds Conservation series, Book 10, BSPB, Sofia. Nankinov,D. et al. Breeding totals of the ornithofauna in Bulgaria. Green Balkans, Plovdiv, 2004. Zehtindjiev, P., Bogdanova, M., Bedev, K. Red Data Book of the Republic of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals.
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Winter long-term trend: Ilieva, M., Zehtindjiev, P., Kutsarov, I., Georgiev, D.. 2007. Tadorna ferrugenea. In: Iankov, P. (Ed.) Atlas of breeding birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds Conservation series, Book 10, BSPB, Sofia. Nankinov,D. et al. Breeding totals of the ornithofauna in Bulgaria. Green Balkans, Plovdiv, 2004. Zehtindjiev, P., Bogdanova, M., Bedev, K. Book of the Republic of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals.

Cyprus

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.
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.
Winter long-term trend: More recent records (2000 onwards) as above, pre-2000 records based on birdwatching records as reported in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports

Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Ilia state university, NGO "psovi".

Greece

Breeding population size: 1)Λεγάκις, Α. & Μαραγκού, Π. (επιμ.). 2009. Το Κόκκινο Βιβλίο των Απειλούμενων Ζώων της Ελλάδας. Ελληνική Ζωολογική Εταιρεία, Αθήνα, 528 σελ. Available at: http://www.ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=TPsw%2b3PNVX8%3d&tabid=518&language=el-GR 2) Δημαλέξης, Τ., Καστρίτης, Θ., Γρίβας, Κ., Μανωλόπουλος, Α., Καρδακάρη, Ν., Κακαλής, Λ., Ξηρουχάκης, Σ., Τσαϊτουρίδης, Χ., Papazoglou, C. & Barov, B. 2009. Προσδιορισμός συμβατών δραστηριοτήτων σε σχέση με τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού των Ζωνών Ειδικής Προστασίας της ορνιθοπανίδας. Παραδοτέο 8. Οδηγός οικολογικών απαιτήσεων, απειλών και ενδεδειγμένων μέτρων για τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού. 3) Πορτόλου, Δ., Μπουρδάκης, Σ., Βλάχος, Χ., Καστρίτης, Θ. & Δημαλέξης, Τ. (επιμ.).2009. Οι Σημαντικές Περιοχές για τα Πουλιά της Ελλάδας: Περιοχές Προτεραιότητας για τη Διατήρηση της Βιοποικιλότητας. Ελληνική Ορνιθολογική Εταιρεία, Αθήνα. 4) Βλάχος Χ., Μπίρτσας Π., Θωμαΐδης Χ., Χατζηνίκος Ε., Μποντζώρλος Β., Μπραζιώτης Σ., Κόντος Κ., Βλαχάκη Δ., Δεδουσοπούλου Ε., Κιούσης Δ., Ξένος Α., Στεφάνου Λ.Μ., Κασάμπαλης Δ., και Μελικώκη Κ. (Συντονιστές έκδοσης). 2015. Γ' Φάση της Μελέτης 9 «Εποπτεία και Αξιολόγηση της Κατάστασης Διατήρησης Ειδών Ορνιθοπανίδας στην Ελλάδα» ΥΠΑΠΕΝ, Αθήνα, Σύμπραξη Γραφείων Μελετών «"Φ.ΦΑΣΟΥΛΑΣ-Ν.ΜΑΝΤΖΙΟΣ" Ε.Ε. – ΡΟΔΟΥΛΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ – "ΑΘ.ΤΖΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑ" Ε.Ε.», Θεσσαλονίκη.

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Greece

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Winter long-term trend: No data available

Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova`s contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)

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

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

Netherlands: non-native populations

Winter population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)

Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies), NDFF

Winter long-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies), NDFF

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

Russia

Breeding population size: Sokolov & Popovkina in press; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Belik & Gugueva 2016; Sokolov et al. 2014

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