

***Somateria mollissima* (Common Eider)**

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.

Somateria mollissima (Common Eider)

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	
Denmark	18300–18400	3	2017	partial	-	-40 to -4	2006-2017	complete	-	-46 to -16	1996-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	6000	<1	2002	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	70000–100000	12	2010	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1989-2018	complete	
Estonia	1500–2500	<1	2013-2017	expert	-	-29 to -28	2006-2017	expert	-	-91 to -87	1980-2017	expert	
Finland	68500–156000	15	2013-2018	partial	-	-38 to -2	2007-2018	complete	-	-36 to -10	1986-2018	complete	
France	2–4	<1	2015-2017	complete	F		2007-2017	complete	F		1980-2016	partial	
Germany	1500	<1	2014-2016	partial	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1980-2016	expert	
Iceland	220000–250000	33	2018	partial	-		2002-2014	partial	F		1980-2014	partial	
Rep. Ireland	160	<1	2012-2012	expert	?		2000-2012	deficient	?		1980-2012	deficient	
Italy	3–6	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	200 to 500	1999-2018	expert	
Netherlands	5500–6700	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-54 to -8	2006-2017	complete	-	-20 to -18	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	87000	12	2013-2018	partial	-	-40	2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	17000–27500	3	2015-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	37000–47000	6	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	44000–74000	8	2013-2018	partial	-	-70 to -50	2007-2018	complete	-	-80 to -60	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	1–5	<1	2013–2016	complete	F	-97 to 295	2007-2018	complete	F	-48 to 1315	1990-2018	complete	
Ukraine	150–250	<1	2010-2018	partial	-		2000-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	complete	
United Kingdom	37200–37300	5	2012-2015	partial	+		1990-2015	partial	+		1970-2015	partial	
EU28	176000–296000	33											
Europe	613000–814000	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	1–3	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-66 to 0	2007-2018	complete	-	-80 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Belarus		<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2000-2012	deficient	?				
Belgium	5–15	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	-		1992-2018	complete	
Bulgaria	1–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2000-2018	partial	+	0 to 100	1980-2018	complete	
Denmark	396000–592000	17	2016-2016	partial	0		2008-2016	deficient	-		1980-2017	deficient	
DK: Faroe Is	18000	<1	1992		?				?				
DK: Greenland	500000	18	2017	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1989-2018	expert	
Estonia	10–30	<1	2013-2017	complete	-		2006-2017	complete	0	0 to 20	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	11–41	<1	2014-2018	complete	0	-98 to 38	2007-2018	complete	-	-92 to -99	1980-2011	complete	
France	90–420	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-95 to -75	2007-2017	complete	-	-93 to -82	1980-2018	partial	
Germany	450000–600000	18	2011-2016	complete	+	40 to 100	2003-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Iceland	566000–1130000	28	2018	expert	-		2002-2014	partial	F		1980-2014	partial	
Rep. Ireland	1300–1400	<1	2011-2016	partial	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Italy	100–160	<1	2013-2015	partial	0		2009-2015	partial	-	-30 to -5	1991-2015	partial	
Netherlands	55500–112000	3	2013-2017	complete	0	-33 to 13	2006-2017	complete	-	-48 to -7	1981-2017	complete	
Norway	250000	9	1994-2018	partial	-	-10 to -5	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -10	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	90–1500	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2011-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	19500	<1	2003	complete	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia		<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Slovenia	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	-	-95 to 0	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	1–36	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	-		1983-2018	complete	
Sweden	26000–78000	2	2013-2018	complete	+	28 to 115	2007-2018	complete	+	165 to 231	1980-2018	complete	
Switzerland	23–60	<1	2015-2019	complete	0	-35 to 7	2008-2019	complete	-	-90 to -88	1980-2019	complete	
Turkey	0–2	<1	2013-2019	complete	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	750–870	<1	2014-2017	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	85700–85800	3	2012-2016	complete	-		2005-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	1010000–1480000	44											
Europe	2360000–3390000	100											

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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.

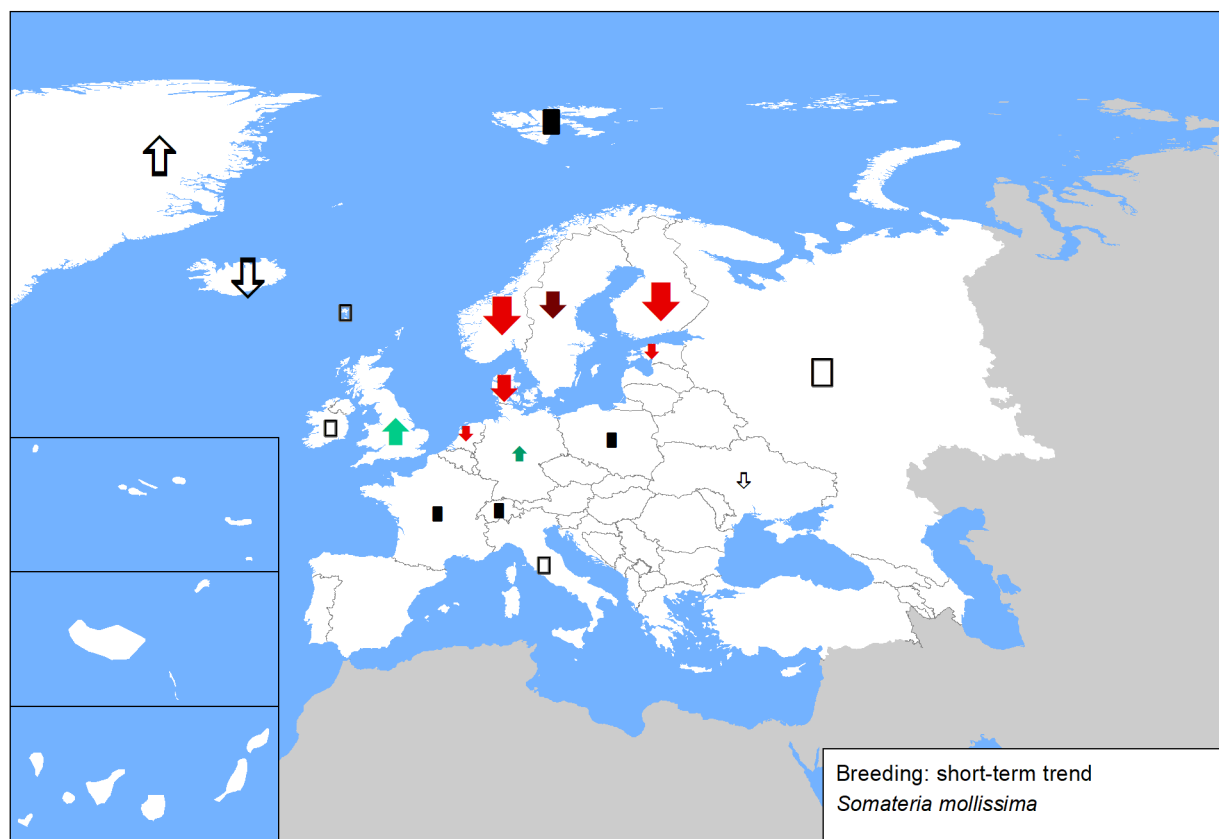


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

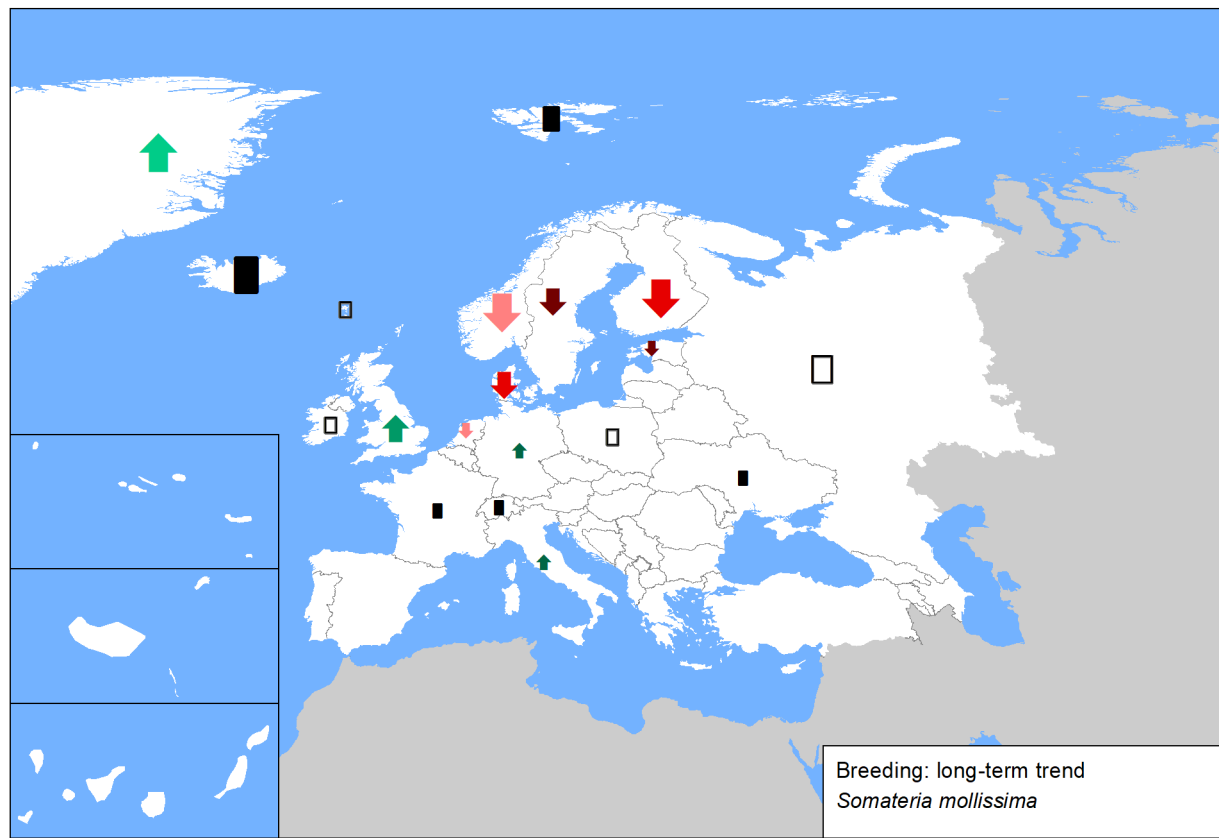


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

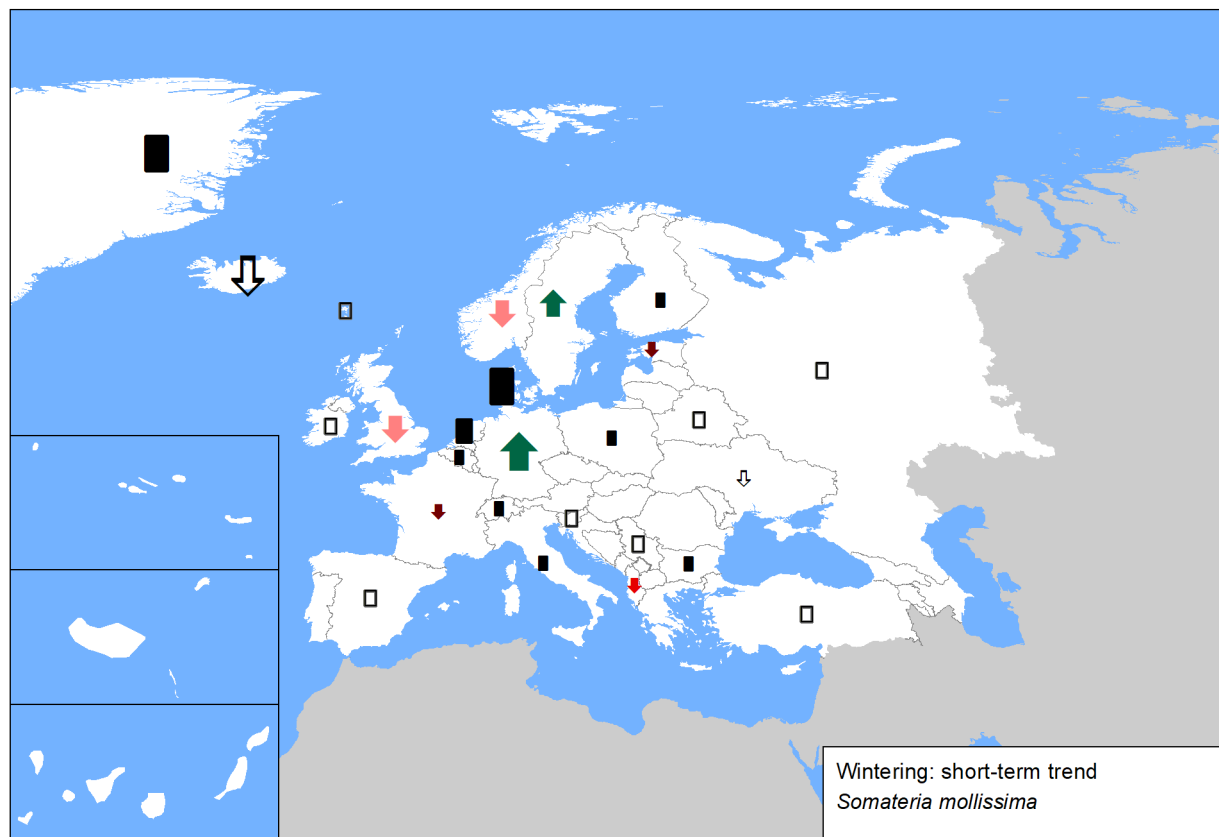
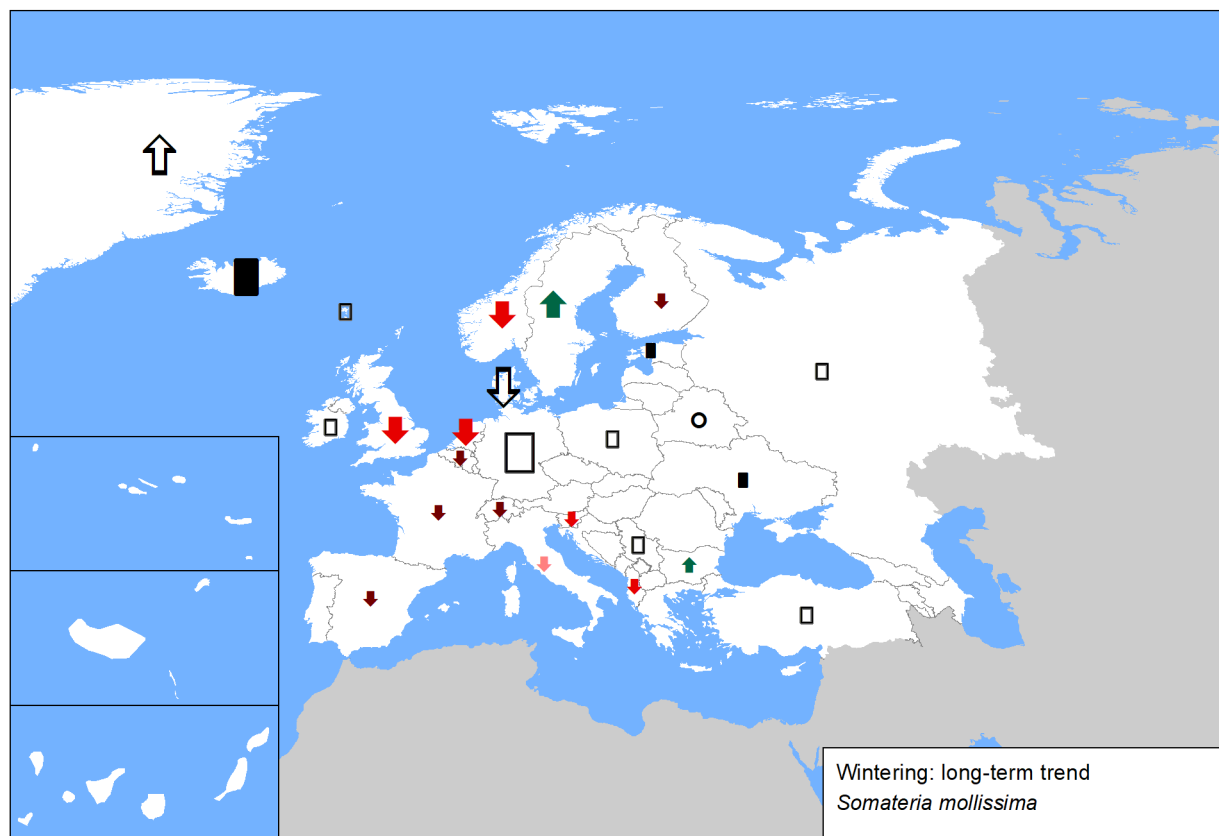


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

Winter population size: Bino pers. obs.
Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Belarus

Winter population size: Bogdanovich I.A. - personal communication
Winter short-term trend: Bogdanovich I.A. - personal communication

Belgium

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

Bulgaria

Winter population size: Wetlands International (2019): Submitted IWC data for Bulgaria for period 2013-2018.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; National workshop of experts, Sofia 27-29.8.2019.
Winter short-term trend: BSPB GIS related ornithological database; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Michev T., Profirov L. 2003. Mid-Winter Numbers of Waterbirds in Bulgaria (1977-2001). Pensoft, Sofia, 160 pp.
Winter long-term trend: Michev T., Profirov L. 2003. Mid-Winter Numbers of Waterbirds in Bulgaria (1977-2001). Pensoft, Sofia, 160 pp. BSPB GIS related ornithological database; Dimitrov, M., T. Michev, L. Profirov, K. Nyagolov. 2005. Waterbirds of Bourgas Wetlands: Results and Evaluation of the Monthly Waterbirds Monitoring 1996-2002. Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation and Publ. House Pensoft, Sofia, 160 pp.;

Denmark

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Breeding short-term trend: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017
Breeding long-term trend: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017
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DK: Faroe Is

Breeding population size: TemaNord (2010) Action plan for seabirds in Western-Nordic areas. Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen. Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Farøese bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Farøe University Press, Tórshavn.

DK: Greenland

Breeding population size: Boertmann et al. in prep.
Breeding short-term trend: Merkel, F. 2010. Evidence of Recent Population Recovery in Common Eiders Breeding in Western Greenland. – Journal of Wildlife Management 74(8):1869–1874;
Breeding long-term trend: Merkel, F. (2010). Evidence of recent population recovery in common eiders breeding in western Greenland. – Journal of Wildlife Management 74, 1869–1874; DOI: 10.2193/2009–189.
Winter population size: Merkel et al. submitted. Status of wintering seabirds off Southwest Greenland, 2017
Winter short-term trend: Merkel et al. submitted. Status of wintering seabirds off Southwest Greenland, 2017

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding short-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Winter population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Winter short-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Winter long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

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Finland

Breeding population size: Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Lehtinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtinen, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
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France

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Winter short-term trend: . Quaintenne G. & Gaudard C. (2018) Analyses de tendances oiseaux d'eau recensés en France à la mi-janvier 1980-2017. Rapport technique préalable à la rédaction de la synthèse Wetlands de Gaudard et al. (2018), pp. 53. Ligue Pour la Protection des Oiseaux, BirdLife France - Wetlands International, Rochefort, France.. ; . Gaudard C., Quaintenne G., Dupuy J. (2018) Comptage des Oiseaux d'eau à la mi-janvier en France. Résultats 2018 du comptage Wetlands International. LPO BirdLife France - Service Connaissance, Wetlands International, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire. pp. 24, et Annexes pp. 104, Rochefort..
Winter long-term trend: . Quaintenne G. & Gaudard C. (2018) Analyses de tendances oiseaux d'eau recensés en France à la mi-janvier 1980-2017. Rapport technique préalable à la rédaction de la synthèse Wetlands de Gaudard et al. (2018), pp. 53. Ligue Pour la Protection des Oiseaux, BirdLife France - Wetlands International, Rochefort, France..

Germany

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Winter population size: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter short-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. und Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter long-term trend: keine Angabe

Iceland

Breeding population size: Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data, updated from Skarphedinsson 1994, using eider down export yield (mean 2010-2018=2,854 kg) and estimated number of nest (70) needed for one kg of cleaned eider down, adjusting for estimated domestic use (10%) and the estimated number of nests not harvested (10%); Kristinn Haukur Skarphéðinsson. 1994. Tjón af völdum arna í æðarvörpum. Náttúrufræðistofnun Íslands. Unnið fyrir umhverfissráðuneytið. Reykjavík: Náttúrufræðistofnun Íslands.
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Republic of Ireland

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Republic of Ireland

Winter population size: Burke, B., Lewis, L. J., Fitzgerald, N., Frost, T., Austin, G. & Tierney, T. D. (2018) Estimates of waterbird numbers wintering in Ireland, 2011/12 – 2015/16. Irish Birds 11, 1-12.
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Winter long-term trend: See 3.3

Italy

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Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Breeding long-term trend: Sovon
Winter population size: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
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Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland
Winter population size: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPW – Wintering Waterbird Survey & MZPM – Wintering Seabirds Survey)
Winter short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPW & MZPM)
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
Winter population size: Krasnov et al. 2004

Somateria mollissima (Common Eider)

Serbia

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Ukraine

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