

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Appendix 2a

**Appendix 2a.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

IBA criteria applicable at the European Union level (C) are shown in Appendix 2b. For a full explanation of criteria, see the introductory chapter 'Identifying IBAs'. Only criteria B1i, B1ii and Biii may be applied at the level of subspecies or population, all other criteria at the global (A) and European (B) levels apply to the full species. All population thresholds are given in individuals, unless followed by 'p' indicating pairs. To convert between individuals and pairs, a multiplying/dividing factor of 3 was used.		Species of global conservation concern	Restricted-range species	Biome-restricted species	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds)	(Bottleneck site of global importance)	Congregations – regional (1% flyway or district population of waterbird)	(1% distinct population of seabird)	(1% distinct population of other species)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4)
Species	Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	(A1)	(A2)	(A3)	(A4i)	(A4ii)	(A4iii)	(A4iv)	(B1i)	(B1ii)	(B1iii)	(B1iv)	(B2)	(B3)
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	—	—	—	750	—	W	—	750	—	—	—	★	—
	NW Europe (win)								?	—				
	Caspian/Black Sea/E Med (win)													
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	—	—	—	1,200	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
	W Siberia/Europe (bre)													
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	—	—	—	50	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe (win)													
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver	—	—	Arctic	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	—	—	—	1,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
	Western Palearctic													
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	—	—	—	3,000	—	W	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
	NW Europe (win)								1,500	—				
	Black Sea/Med (win)								100	—				
	Caspian Sea (win)													
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	—	—	—	400	—	W	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
	NW Europe (win)								100	—				
	Black Sea/Med (win)								150	—				
	Caspian (win)													
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	—	—	Boreal	300	—	W	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
	NW Europe (long-billed form)								250	—				
	NW Europe (short-billed form)								100	—				
	Caspian													
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	—	—	—	1,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
	Western Palearctic													
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar	—	—	—	—	45,000p	S	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—
<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	Fea's Petrel	5p	—	—	—	— <sup>4</sup>	S	—	—	— <sup>4</sup>	—	—	★	—
<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	Zino's Petrel	5p	—	—	—	— <sup>4</sup>	S	—	—	— <sup>4</sup>	—	—	★	—
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel	—	—	—	—	1,300p	S	—	—	150p	—	—	★	—
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Cory's Shearwater	—	—	—	—	2,000p	S	—	—	330p	—	—	★	—
	<i>C.d. diomedea</i>								—	1,100p				
	<i>C.d. borealis</i>													
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Great Shearwater	—	—	—	—	No data	S	—	—	No data	—	—	—	—
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	—	—	—	—	No data	S	—	—	No data	—	—	—	—
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater	—	—	—	—	2,700p	S	—	—	✓	—	—	★	—
<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	Yelkouan Shearwater	—	—	—	—	225p	S	—	—	✓	—	—	—	★
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Little Shearwater	—	—	—	—	2,500p	S	—	—	30p	—	—	★	—
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Petrel	—	—	—	—	10,000p	S	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
	<i>P.m. hypoleuca</i>								—	160p				
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm Petrel	—	—	—	—	2,800p	S	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
	NW Europe								—	2,700p				
	Med								—	70p				
	Canary Islands								—	10p				
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Petrel	—	—	—	—	70,000p	S	—	—	1,000p	—	—	★	—
<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Madeiran Petrel	—	—	—	—	150p	S	—	—	90p	—	—	★	—
	Atlantic													
<i>Sula bassana</i>	Gannet	—	—	—	—	3,000p	S	—	—	2,600p	—	—	★	—
	E Atlantic													
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	—	—	—	4,200	—	W	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
	NW Europe								2,000	—				
	N Europe/Central Europe								1,000	—				
	Black Sea/Med													
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Shag	—	—	—	2,700	—	W	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	★
	N Europe								150	—				
	Med													
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	10p	—	—	210	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	White Pelican	—	—	—	700	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
	Europe/W Asia (bre)													

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**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Dalmatian Pelican Black Sea/Med (win)	10p	—	—	25	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> Bittern	—	—	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> Little Bittern	—	—	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Night Heron Europe/NW Africa (bre)	—	—	—	1,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> Squacco Heron NW Africa/Med (bre) S & SW Asia/Black Sea (bre)	—	—	—	350	—	W	—	100 250	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret SW Europe/NW Africa E Med/SW Asia	—	—	—	2,100	—	W	—	2,000 100	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret Black Sea/Med	—	—	—	1,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Egretta alba</i> Great White Egret Med/Black Sea (win)	—	—	—	120	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Grey Heron N Europe (bre)	—	—	—	4,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Purple Heron	—	—	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> Black Stork SW Europe/W Africa Central/E Europe (bre)	—	—	—	210	—	W	✓	10 200	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> White Stork Iberia/NW Africa (bre) Central/E Europe (bre)	—	—	—	4,850	—	W	✓	850 4,000	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> Glossy Ibis Black Sea/Med/W Africa	—	—	—	250	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Spoonbill E Atlantic Central SE Europe	—	—	—	130	—	W	—	30 100	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Greater Flamingo W Med	—	—	—	800	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Cygnus olor</i> Mute Swan NW Mainland and Central Europe Britain Ireland Black Sea	—	—	—	2,900	—	W	—	2,100 250 100 450	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i> Bewick's Swan W Siberia/NE & NW Europe N Siberia/Caspian	—	—	Arctic	175	—	W	—	170 5	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> Whooper Swan Iceland/UK/Ireland NW Mainland Europe N Europe/White Sea/Black Sea/E Med	—	—	—	730	—	W	—	160 400 170	—	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>
<i>Anser fabalis</i> Bean Goose W Siberia/NE & NW Europe W & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe	—	—	—	3,800	—	W	—	800 3,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> Pink-footed Goose E Greenland/Iceland/UK (bre) Svalbard/NW Europe (bre)	—	—	Arctic	2,600	—	W	—	2,250 340	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Anser albifrons</i> White-fronted Goose NW Siberia/NE & NW Europe Central Europe/W Siberia W Siberia/Black Sea/Turkey Greenland/Ireland/UK (bre)	—	—	Arctic	12,800	—	W	—	6,000 1,000 6,500 300	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anser erythropus</i> Lesser White-fronted Goose N Europe/W Siberia/Black Sea/Caspian	5p	—	Arctic	250	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—

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Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<b>Anser anser</b> Greylag Goose	—	—	—	3,500	—	W	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland/UK/Ireland								50	—	—	—	—	—
NW Scotland								2,000	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe/SW Europe								200	—	—	—	—	—
Central Europe/N Africa								250	—	—	—	—	—
Black Sea/Turkey													
<b>Branta leucopsis</b> Barnacle Goose	—	—	Arctic	2,200	—	W	—	320	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	★
E Greenland/Scotland/Ireland								120	—	—	—	—	—
Svalbard/SW Scotland								1,760	—	—	—	—	—
Russia/Germany/Netherlands													
<b>Branta bernicla</b> Brent Goose	—	—	Arctic	3,250	—	W	—	3,000	—	—	—	★	—
W Siberia/W Europe								50	—	—	—	—	—
Svalbard/Denmark/UK								200	—	—	—	—	—
Canada/Greenland/Ireland													
<b>Branta ruficollis</b> Red-breasted Goose	60	—	—	700	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
N. Siberia/Black Sea/Caspian													
<b>Tadorna ferruginea</b> Ruddy Shelduck	—	—	—	200	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
E Med/Black Sea/NE Africa													
<b>Tadorna tadorna</b> Shelduck	—	—	—	3,750	—	W	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe								750	—	—	—	—	—
Black Sea/Med													
<b>Anas penelope</b> Wigeon	—	—	—	18,000	—	W	—	12,500	—	—	—	—	—
W Siberia & NW Europe/NE Europe								5,600	—	—	—	—	—
W Siberia/NE Europe/Black Sea/Med													
<b>Anas strepera</b> Gadwall	—	—	—	1,300	—	W	—	300	—	—	—	★	—
NW Europe								1,000	—	—	—	—	—
NE Europe/Black Sea/Med													
<b>Anas crecca</b> Teal	—	—	—	14,000	—	W	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe								10,500	—	—	—	—	—
W Siberia/NE Europe/Black Sea/Med													
<b>Anas platyrhynchos</b> Mallard	—	—	—	83,000	—	W	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe								10,000	—	—	—	—	—
N Europe/W Med								22,500	—	—	—	—	—
E Europe/Black Sea/E Med								150	—	—	—	—	—
Greenland													
<b>Anas acuta</b> Pintail	—	—	—	12,600	—	W	—	12,000	—	—	—	★	—
W Siberia/NE & E & S Europe/W Africa								600	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe													
<b>Anas querquedula</b> Garganey	—	—	—	20,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
W Siberia/Europe/W Africa													
<b>Anas clypeata</b> Shoveler	—	—	—	4,900	—	W	—	400	—	—	—	—	—
NW/Central Europe								4,500	—	—	—	—	—
W Siberia/NE & E & S Europe/W Africa													
<b>Marmaronetta angustirostris</b> Marbled Duck	5p	—	—	40	—	W	—	30	—	—	—	★	—
W Med/W Africa								10	—	—	—	—	—
E Med													
<b>Netta rufina</b> Red-crested Pochard	—	—	—	750	—	W	—	250	—	—	—	★	—
SW/Central Europe & W Med								500	—	—	—	—	—
Black Sea/E Med													
<b>Aythya ferina</b> Pochard	—	—	—	13,500	—	W	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	★
Central & NE Europe/Black Sea/Med (win)								3,500	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe/NE Europe													
<b>Aythya nyroca</b> Ferruginous Duck	20p	—	—	600	—	W	—	100	—	—	—	★	—
W Med/W Africa								500	—	—	—	—	—
E Europe/E Med													
<b>Aythya fuligula</b> Tufted Duck	—	—	—	16,000	—	W	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Central Europe/Black Sea/Med								10,000	—	—	—	—	—
NW Europe													

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<i>Aythya marila</i> Scaup N Europe/W Europe W Siberia/Black Sea/Caspian	—	—	Arctic	4,600	—	W	—	3,100 1,500	— —	— —	— —	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> Eider Britain/Ireland Baltic/Denmark/Netherlands Norway/Russia White Sea Faroe Islands Shetland/Orkney Islands Svalbard/Franz Josef Land Greenland Iceland	—	—	—	18,830	—	W	—	650 13,500 3,000 200 60 120 400 300 600	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> King Eider E Greenland/NE Europe/W Siberia	—	—	Arctic	3,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> Steller's Eider NE Europe/W Siberia	30	—	—	300	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> Harlequin Duck Iceland Greenland	—	—	—	90	—	W	—	75 15	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> Long-tailed Duck Iceland/Greenland W Siberia/N Europe	—	—	Arctic	4,750	—	W	—	1,500 46,000	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> Common Scoter W Siberia/W & N Europe/NW Africa	—	—	Arctic	16,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> Velvet Scoter Western Siberia/N Europe Black Sea/Caspian	—	—	—	10,000	—	W	—	✓ 15	— —	— —	— —	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Bucephala islandica</i> Barrow's Goldeneye	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> Goldeneye NW Europe/Central Europe W Siberia/NE Europe/Black Sea NE Europe/Adriatic W Siberia/Caspian	—	—	—	4,200	—	W	—	3,000 200 750 250	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
<i>Mergus albellus</i> Smew NW/Central Europe NE Europe/Black Sea/E Med	—	—	Boreal	900	—	W	—	250 650	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Mergus serrator</i> Red-breasted Merganser NW Europe/Central Europe NE Europe/Black Sea/Med E Greenland/Iceland/UK W Greenland	—	—	—	1,850	—	W	—	1,250 500 200 250	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
<i>Mergus merganser</i> Goosander Iceland NW/Central Europe UK Central Europe (bre) Balkans NE Europe/Black Sea	—	—	—	2,200	—	W	—	10 2,000 65 30 1 100	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> White-headed Duck W Med E Med/SW Asia/Turkey	5p	—	—	140	—	W	—	7 110	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Pernis apivorus</i> Honey Buzzard	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	★
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> Black-winged Kite	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	—	—	—	—	200p	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	★	—
<i>Milvus milvus</i> Red Kite	—	—	—	—	220p	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	—	★
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> White-tailed Eagle	5p	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> Lammergeier	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—

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<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	—	—	—	—	110p	—	✓	—	—	30p	✓	★	—
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture	—	—	—	—	180p	—	✓	—	—	90p	✓	★	—
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	5p	—	—	—	50p	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	10p	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	10p	—	Steppe	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	★
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	—	—	Steppe	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	2p	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	2p	—	Steppe	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	2p	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	—	—	—	—	37p	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	★	—
<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Bonnelli's Eagle	—	—	—	—	10p	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	✓	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	10p	—	—	—	200p	—	✓	—	—	100p	✓	★	—
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	—	—	—	—	360p	—	✓	—	—	180p	✓	★	—
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
<i>Falco eleonorae</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	—	—	Med	—	50p	—	✓	—	—	40p	✓	★	—
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	★	—
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	★	—
<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Barbary Falcon	—	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Red/Willow Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	Ptarmigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	Black Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Tetrao mlkowsiewiczzi</i>	Caucasian Black Grouse	20p	Caucasus	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Capercaillie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tetraogallus caucasicus</i>	Caucasian Snowcock	—	Caucasus	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Rock Partridge	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Barbary Partridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	See-see Partridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Partridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	Andalusian Hemipode	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	—	—	—	No data	—	W	—	60p	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane	—	—	—	55p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Appendix 2a

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Porzana pusilla</i> Baillon's Crane	—	—	—	No data	—	W	—	40p	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Crex crex</i> Corncrake	20p	—	—	45p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> Europe/N Africa	—	—	—	10,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> Purple Gallinule	—	—	—	35p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Fulica atra</i> NW Europe (win) Black Sea/Med (win)	—	—	—	40,000	—	W	—	15,000 25,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fulica cristata</i> Crested Coot	—	—	—	10p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Grus grus</i> NW Europe (bre) NE/Central Europe (bre) Black Sea/E Med (win) Black Sea/Turkey	—	—	—	1,550	—	W	✓	600 600 350 2	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> Demoiselle Crane	—	—	Steppe	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	✓	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i> Little Bustard	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> Houbara Bustard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Otis tarda</i> Great Bustard	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> Europe & NW Africa (win)	—	—	—	11,000	—	W	—	9,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> W Med (bre) Black Sea/ E Med (bre)	—	—	—	700	—	W	—	400 300	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Recurvirostra avoetia</i> W Europe/W Med (bre) Black Sea/ E Med (bre)	—	—	—	1,100	—	W	—	700 400	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	★
<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> Stone Curlew	—	—	—	398p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Cursorius cursor</i> Cream-coloured Courser	—	—	—	10p	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Glareola pratincola</i> W Med (bre) Black Sea/E Med (bre)	—	—	—	200	—	W	—	100 100	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> Black-winged Pratincole	10p	—	Steppe	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Europe/W Africa	—	—	—	3,200	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Canada/W Europe	—	—	—	2,400	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> E Atlantic Black Sea/ E Med	—	—	—	950	—	W	—	700 250	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand Plover	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> Caspian Plover	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i> Europe (bre)	—	—	—	1,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> NW Europe (bre)	—	—	—	10,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> E Atlantic	—	—	Arctic	1,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i> Black Sea/Med	—	—	—	100	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Hoplopterus indicus</i> Red-wattled Plover	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chettusia gregaria</i> Sociable Plover	10p	—	Steppe	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Chettusia leucura</i> White-tailed Plover	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Europe/W Africa	—	—	—	70,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calidris canutus</i> NE Canada/Greenland/Iceland/NW Europe (win) W Africa/S Africa (win)	—	—	Arctic	8,500	—	W	—	3,500 5,000	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Appendix 2a

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Calidris alba</i> Sanderling E Atlantic/W & S Africa (win)	—	—	Arctic	1,200	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calidris minuta</i> Little Stint Europe/Western Africa (win)	—	—	Arctic	2,100	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> Temminck's Stint Europe/Western Africa (win)	—	—	Arctic	3,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper W Africa/SW Europe (win)	—	—	—	4,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calidris maritima</i> Purple Sandpiper E Atlantic (win)	—	—	Arctic	500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Calidris alpina</i> Dunlin N Siberia/Europe/W Africa (bre) Iceland/Greenland (bre) Baltic/UK/Ireland Greenland (bre)	—	—	—	22,000	—	W	—	14,000 8,000 200 150	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i> Broad-billed Sandpiper N Europe/SW Asia/E Africa	—	—	—	250	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> Ruff W Africa (win)	—	—	—	33,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> Jack Snipe Europe (bre)	—	—	Boreal	660	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> Snipe Europe (bre) Iceland (bre)	—	—	—	54,000	—	W	—	47,000 7,500	— —	— —	— —	—	—
<i>Gallinago media</i> Great Snipe Scandinavia (bre) NE Europe/W Siberia (bre)	20p	—	—	300	—	W	—	75 250	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> Pintail Snipe	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> Woodcock	—	—	—	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	— <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit W Europe/W Africa Iceland (bre)	—	—	—	4,200	—	W	—	3,500 700	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> Bar-tailed Godwit Western Palearctic (win)	—	—	Arctic	1,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel Europe/W Africa	—	—	—	6,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> Slender-billed Curlew	✓	—	—	3	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Numenius arquata</i> Curlew Europe (bre)	—	—	—	3,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>	—
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> Spotted Redshank Europe/W Africa	—	—	Arctic	720	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tringa totanus</i> Redshank E Atlantic (win) Iceland/Faroe Islands (bre)	—	—	—	3,000	—	W	—	1,500 1,500	— —	— —	— —	★	—
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> Marsh Sandpiper Europe/W Africa	—	—	—	300	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Greenshank Europe/W Africa	—	—	Boreal	1,800	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> Green Sandpiper Europe/W Africa	—	—	—	10,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tringa glareola</i> Wood Sandpiper Europe (bre)	—	—	—	11,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> Terek Sandpiper SW Asia/Africa (win)	—	—	—	440	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper Europe (bre)	—	—	—	15,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> Turnstone Western Palearctic	—	—	—	700	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Appendix 2a

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Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> Red-necked Phalarope	—	—	Arctic	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> Grey Phalarope	—	—	Arctic	— <sup>2</sup>	—	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> Pomarine Skua Europe	—	—	Arctic	—	No data	S	—	—	No data	—	—	—	—
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> Arctic Skua	—	—	—	—	3,000p	S	—	—	270p	—	—	—	—
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> Long-tailed Skua Arctic/sub-Arctic/Scandinavia/Greenland	—	—	Arctic	—	1,000p	S	—	—	120p	—	—	—	—
<i>Stercorarius skua</i> Great Skua	—	—	—	—	140p	S	—	—	140p	—	—	—	★
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> Great Black-headed Gull Black Sea/Caspian/SW Asia	—	—	Steppe	700	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> Mediterranean Gull W Europe/Med/NW Africa	—	—	—	5,500	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Larus minutus</i> Little Gull Central/E Europe (bre)	—	—	—	680	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Larus sabini</i> Sabine's Gull	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Black-headed Gull NW Europe (bre) Med (bre)	—	—	—	65,000	—	W	—	60,000 5,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus genei</i> Slender-billed Gull Black Sea/Med (bre)	—	—	—	1,200	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus audouinii</i> Audouin's Gull Europe	20p	—	—	390	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Larus canus</i> Common Gull NW & Central Europe/Atlantic/Med NE Europe/W Siberia/Black Sea/Caspian	—	—	—	16,000	—	W	—	16,000 250	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Larus fuscus</i> Lesser Black-backed Gull NE Europe/Black Sea/SW Asia/E Africa W Europe/Med/W Africa	—	—	—	6,000	—	W	—	2,000 4,000	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Larus argentatus</i> Herring Gull NW Europe (bre) Iceland/W Europe (bre)	—	—	—	27,000	—	W	—	14,000 13,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus cachinnans</i> Yellow-legged Gull Black Sea/Caspian/SW Asia Med (bre)	—	—	—	4,500	—	W	—	1,000 3,500	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus armenicus</i> Armenian Gull Armenia/E Turkey/W Iran	—	—	—	300	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus glaucooides</i> Iceland Gull Greenland/N Atlantic	—	—	—	300	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i> Glaucous Gull N Atlantic	—	—	Arctic	2,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Larus marinus</i> Great Black-backed Gull NE Atlantic (bre)	—	—	—	4,800	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i> Ross's Gull	—	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	W	—	— <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> Kittiwake E Atlantic (bre)	—	—	—	84,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i> Ivory Gull Arctic	—	—	Arctic	50	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> Gull-billed Tern W Europe/W Africa Black Sea/E Med (bre)	—	—	—	270	—	W	—	120 150	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sterna caspia</i> Caspian Tern Europe (bre) Caspian (bre)	—	—	—	150	—	W	—	50 100	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Sandwich Tern W Europe/W Africa Black Sea/Med (bre)	—	—	—	2,800	—	W	—	1,500 1,300	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> Roseate Tern Europe (bre)	—	—	—	50	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—



Important Bird Areas in Europe – Appendix 2a

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Common Tern S Europe/W Europe (bre) N Europe/E Europe (bre)	—	—	—	7,800	—	W	—	1,800 6,000	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> Arctic Tern Europe	—	—	—	13,000	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> Little Tern E Atlantic (bre) Black Sea/E Med (bre)	—	—	—	900	—	W	—	340 600	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> Whiskered Tern W Europe/W Med/NW Africa (bre) Black Sea/E Med (bre)	—	—	—	1,000	—	W	—	250 750	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> Black Tern Europe/Asia (bre)	—	—	—	1,700	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> White-winged Black Tern E Europe/W Asia/Africa	—	—	—	2,300	—	W	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Uria aalge</i> Guillemot E Atlantic Baltic	—	—	—	—	80,000p	S	—	—	20,000p 450p	—	—	—	—
<i>Uria lomvia</i> Brünnich's Guillemot Atlantic	—	—	—	—	110,000p	S	—	—	70,000p	—	—	—	—
<i>Alca torda</i> Razorbill East Atlantic Baltic Iceland/Faroes/UK/Ireland	—	—	—	—	5,400p	S	—	—	250p 100p 4,500p	—	—	—	★
<i>Cephus grylle</i> Black Guillemot Faroes Iceland Baltic Greenland Russia/Svalbard Norway UK	—	—	—	—	3,000p	S	—	—	40p 100p 150p 250p 300p 200p 190p	—	—	★	—
<i>Alle alle</i> Little Auk Greenland Northern Europe	—	—	—	—	110,000p	S	—	—	100,000p 10,000p	—	—	—	—
<i>Fratrercula arctica</i> Puffin Iceland/Norway/SW Greenland/N America UK/Ireland/Faroe/France/Norway	—	—	—	—	60,000p	S	—	—	40,000p 8,500p	—	—	★	—
<i>Pterocles orientalis</i> Black-bellied Sandgrouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Pterocles alchata</i> Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Columba livia</i> Rock Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Columba oenas</i> Stock Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Columba palumbus</i> Woodpigeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Columba trocaz</i> Long-toed Pigeon	10p	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Columba bollii</i> Dark-tailed Laurel Pigeon	5p	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Columba junoniae</i> White-tailed Laurel Pigeon	5p	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> Collared Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> Turtle Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> Oriental Turtle Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Laughing Dove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clamator glandarius</i> Great Spotted Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i> Oriental Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tyto alba</i> Barn Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Otus brucei</i> Striated Scops Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Otus scops</i> Scops Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Bubo bubo</i> Eagle Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> Brown Fish Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species		Species of global conservation concern	Restricted-range species	Biome-restricted species	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds)	(Bottleneck site of global importance)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird)	(1% distinct population of seabird)	(1% distinct population of other species)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4)
Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii		(A1)	(A2)	(A3)	(A4i)	(A4ii)	(A4iii)	(A4iv)	(B1i)	(B1ii)	(B1iii)	(B1iv)	(B2)	(B3)
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Hawk Owl	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Pygmy Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Tengmalm's Owl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Nightjar	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apus unicolor</i>	Plain Swift	—	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apus melba</i>	Alpine Swift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-breasted Kingfisher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	★	—
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Roller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-headed Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Syrian Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	White-backed Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>	Desert Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	Dupont's Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	White-winged Lark	—	—	Steppe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>
<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Black Lark	—	—	Steppe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Thekla Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Shore Lark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	—	—	—	—	120,000	—	—	—	—	60,000	—	★	—
<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Crag Martin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Anthus berthelotii</i>	Berthelot's Pipit	—	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★

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Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii		Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	Yellow-vented Bulbul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Waxwing	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Dipper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Duncock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Prunella ocularis</i>	Radde's Accentor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufous Bush Robin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Red-flanked Bluetail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	White-throated Robin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	Güldenstädt's Redstart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>	Fuerteventura Chat	5p	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10p	—	★	—
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stonechat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe cyprica</i>	Cyprus Pied Wheatear	—	Cyprus	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>	Red-tailed Wheatear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	Black Wheatear	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	100p	—	★	—
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rock Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	White's Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Black-throated Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★ <sup>w</sup>
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Fan-tailed Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Graceful Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Savi's Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	10p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Olivaceous Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	Mènètries's Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Sardinian Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	Cyprus Warbler	—	Cyprus	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Warbler	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Desert Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	Green Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Bonelli's Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Phylloscopus lorenzii</i>	Caucasian Chiffchaff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Regulus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife Goldcrest	—	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Firecrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus lugubris</i>	Sombre Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Parus montanus</i>	Willow Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus cinctus</i>	Siberian Tit	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	Crested Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Parus cyanus</i>	Azure Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Krüper's Nuthatch	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sitta whiteheadi</i>	Corsican Nuthatch	10p	Corsica	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sitta tephronota</i>	Great Rock Nuthatch	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	Rock Nuthatch	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Treecreeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Penduline Tit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Masked Shrike	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>	Siberian Jay	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Cyanopica cyana</i>	Azure-winged Magpie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Nutcracker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Alpine Chough	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Chough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carion Crow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Spotless Starling	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rose-coloured Starling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	Dead Sea Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carpodacus brachydactyla</i>	Pale Rock Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	Yellow-throated Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Rock Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	Snowfinch	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Fringilla teydea</i>	Blue Chaffinch	10p	Madeira/Canaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Red-fronted Serin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Serin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary	—	Madeira/Canaries, Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Serinus citrinella</i>	Citrel Finch	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★

**Appendix 2a ... continued.** The 515 bird species occurring regularly in Europe, with the Important Bird Area criteria (at the global and European levels) that they can potentially fulfil and the numerical threshold(s) if applicable. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994).

Species Subspecies or population applicable for criteria B1i or B1ii	Species of global conservation concern (A1)	Restricted-range species (A2)	Biome-restricted species (A3)	Congregations – global (1% biogeographic population of waterbird) (A4i)	(1% global population seabird or terrestrial species) (A4ii)	(20,000 waterbirds or 10,000 pairs seabirds) (A4iii)	(Bottleneck site of global importance) (A4iv)	Congregations – regional (1% highway or distinct population of waterbird) (B1i)	(1% distinct population of seabird) (B1ii)	(1% distinct population of other species) (B1iii)	(Bottleneck site of regional importance) (B1iv)	Species of European conservation concern (categories 1–3) (B2)	Species of European conservation concern (category 4) (B3)
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Redpoll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Arctic Redpoll	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Two-barred Crossbill	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Crossbill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Loxia scotica</i>	Scottish Crossbill	5p	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Parrot Crossbill	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Rhodopechys sanguinea</i>	Crimson-winged Finch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	Desert Finch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Bucanetes mongolicus</i>	Mongolian Trumpeter Finch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	Trumpeter Finch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Scarlet Rosefinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Great Rosefinch	—	—	Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pyrrhula murina</i>	Azores Bullfinch	[not assessed]	Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[not assessed]	[not assessed]
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Bunting	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	—	—	Arctic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Emberiza cirius</i>	Cirl Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting	5p	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	—	—	Boreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	—	—	Med	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★

✓ given for IBA criteria B1i indicates that the population threshold applied is the same as that given for A4i. For B1ii and B1iii the population threshold applied is the same as that given for A4ii.

★ given for IBA criteria B2/B3 indicates that the species is one of the 278 species of European conservation concern as listed in Tucker and Heath (1994). The numerical threshold for each species of European conservation concern varies by country – for full details on how to calculate thresholds see Box 2, 'Identifying IBAs' chapter.

For criterion A4iii 'S' indicates the species is classed as a 'seabird' and thus the collective threshold of 10,000 pairs of seabirds may apply, and 'W' indicates the species is considered a 'waterbird' following the definition of Rose and Scott (1997) (see p. 15, 'Identifying IBAs' chapter) and the collective threshold of 20,000 individuals may apply.

1. Non-migratory raptor in Europe
2. Non-congregatory in Europe
3. Marginal population in Europe
4. Small population

Superscript W – species status applies to wintering population

For definitions of regions listed for distinct populations of waterbirds under criterion B1i, see Rose and Scott (1997):

- Western Palearctic – As defined by Cramp *et al.* (1977–1994). For some species/populations, Iraq has been included.
- North-western Europe – Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia (area around the Gulf of Finland and Kaliningrad), Sweden, United Kingdom.
- North-eastern Europe – Belarus, Russia (west of the Urals), Ukraine.
- Central Europe – Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, Switzerland.
- Western Mediterranean – Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia.
- Eastern Mediterranean – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Slovenia, Syria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
- Black Sea – Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.
- Caspian – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Abbreviations given for distinct populations of waterbirds under criterion B1i:

- bre breeding
- E east
- Med Mediterranean
- N northern
- NE north-eastern
- NW north-western
- S southern
- SE south-eastern
- SW south-western
- UK United Kingdom
- W western
- win wintering

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