

***Pandion haliaetus* (Osprey)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) 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 2013-14. 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 (2015).

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Further information

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/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.

Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Armenia	2-5	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Azerbaijan	0-5	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	150-180	2	1998-2012	medium	+	0-25	1998-2012	medium	?				
Bulgaria	0-5	<1	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	500-1000	1980-2012	medium	
Czech Rep.	0	<1	2001-2003	good	?				?				
Denmark	3	<1	2011	good	+	38	1999-2011	good	+	25-50	1980-2011	good	
Estonia	60-70	1	2008-2012	good	+	20-50	2001-2012	good	+	20-50	1980-2012	good	
Finland	1,100-1,350	12	2001-2012	good	+	0-22	2001-2012	good	+	23-26	1971-2010	good	
France	57-76	1	2008-2012	good	+	78-100	2000-2012	good	+	540-600	1980-2012	good	
Germany	700-721	7	2005-2009	good	+	42-252	1998-2008	good	+	163-291	1990-2009	good	
Latvia	190-210	2	2012	good	+	27-110	2001-2012	medium	+	217-367	1980-2012	medium	
Lithuania	30-40	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	+	10-50	1980-2012	poor	
Moldova	0-1	<1	2001-2012	medium	-	100	2001-2012	medium	-	100	1980-2012	medium	
Norway	415-600	5	2009-2013	good	+	109-296	2001-2013	good	+	109-296	1980-2013	good	
Poland	28-39	<1	2012	good	-	20-40	2000-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	good	
Portugal	0	<1	2008-2012	good	-	100	2001-2004	good	-	100	1980-2004	good	
Russia	2,000-4,000	28	2005-2012	medium	+	5-10	2000-2012	medium	+	5-30	1980-2012	medium	
Spain	17	<1	2008	good	0	0	2000-2008	good	+		1980-2008	good	
ES: Canary Is	14	<1	2008	good	F	0	2001-2012	good	+	29	1980-2012	medium	
Sweden	3,400-4,700	40	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	+	15-45	1980-2012	good	
Turkey	0-10	<1	2013	poor	?				-		1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	0-2	<1	2000	medium	F	50	2001-2012	medium	F	50	1980-2012	medium	
United Kingdom	200-250	2	2006-2010	medium	+	71	1996-2008	good	+	629	1980-2008	good	
EU27	5,800-7,500	65			Increasing								
Europe	8,400-12,300	100			Increasing								

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 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.

⁵ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁶ 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.

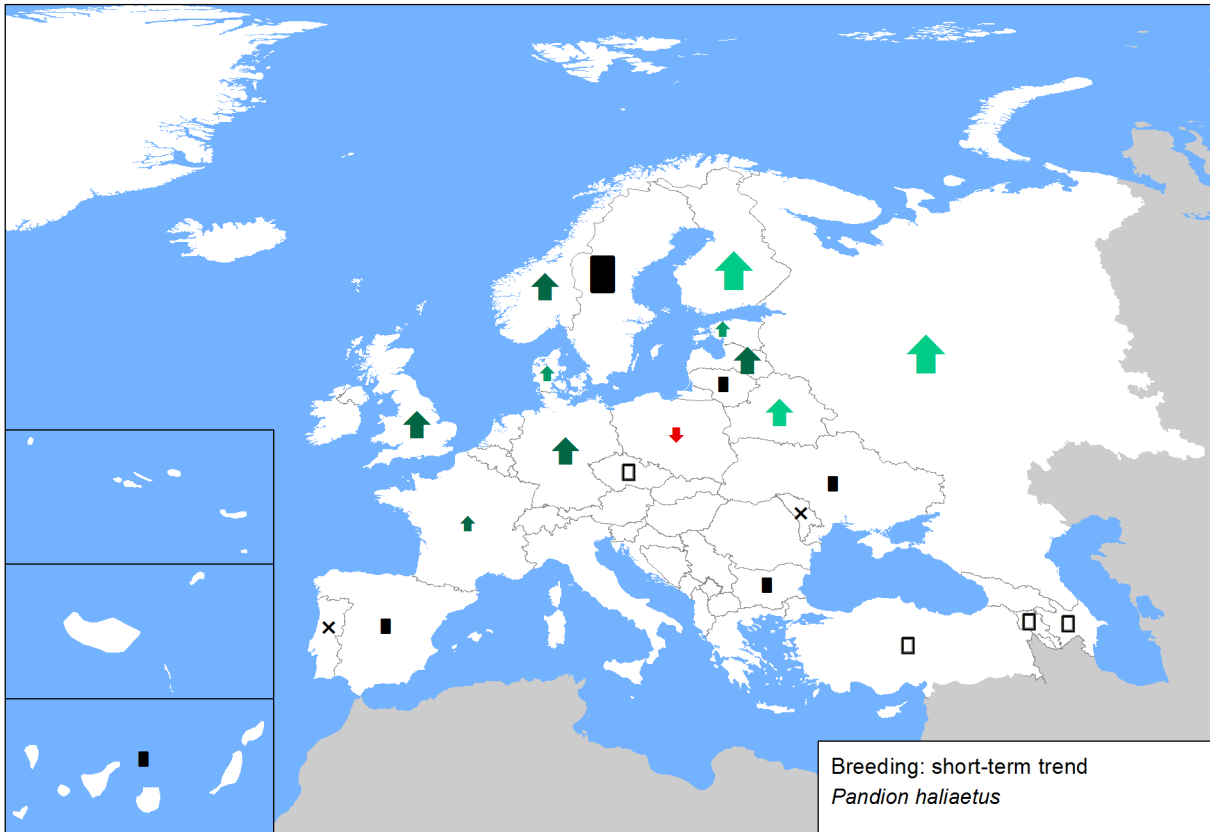
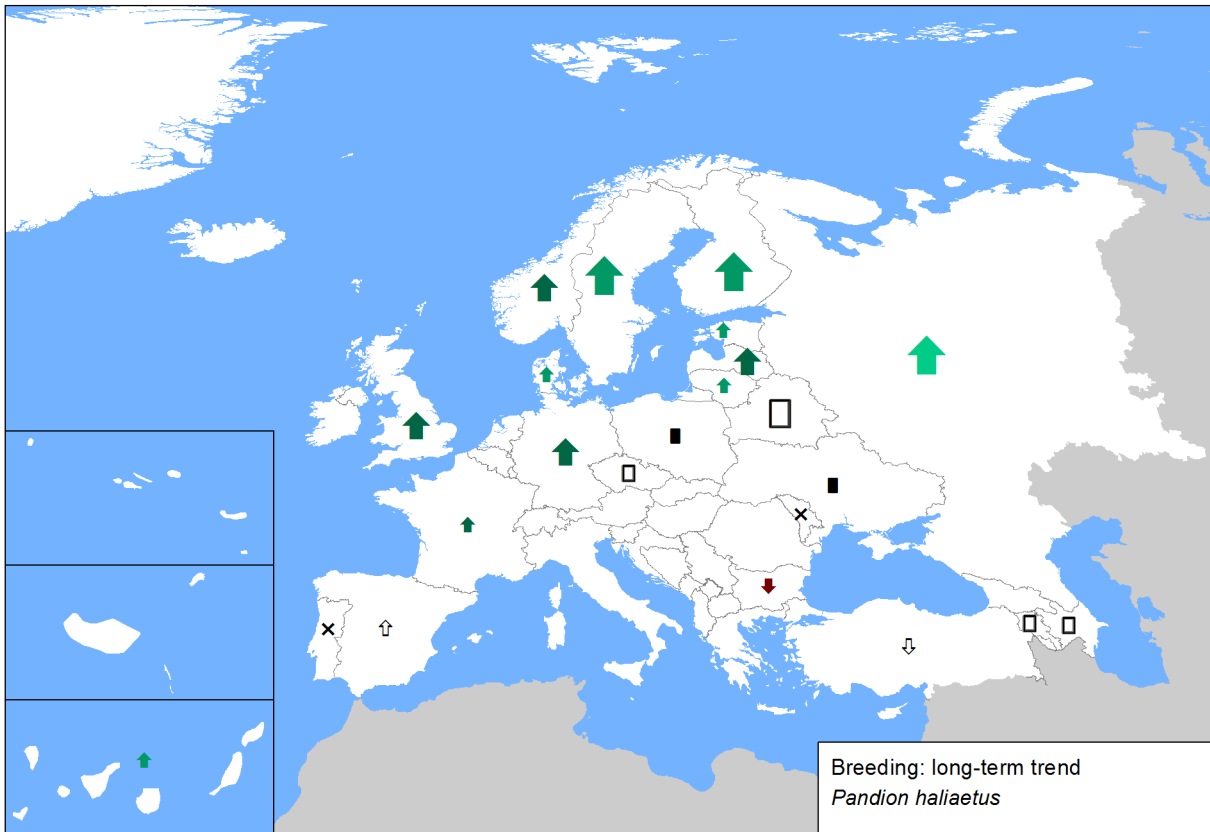


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Sources

Armenia

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Azerbaijan

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Belarus

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Russia

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