

## ***Clanga clanga* (Greater Spotted Eagle)**

### **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](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Clanga clanga* (Greater Spotted Eagle)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Belarus	120-160	16	2010-2013	good	-	20	2001-2013	good	?				
Estonia	5-10	1	2008-2012	good	-	50-70	2001-2012	good	-	50-70	1980-2012	good	
Finland	0-1	<1	2006-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	good	
Latvia	0	<1	2012	medium					-	100	1980-1999	medium	
Lithuania	0-2	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Moldova	0	<1	2000		?				-	100	1980-2012		
Poland	12-20	2	2010-2013	good	0	0	2000-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Romania	0	<1	2001-2013	medium	?				?				
Russia	600-800	78	1995-2002	medium	-	5-30	2000-2012	medium	-	10-50	1980-2012	medium	
Ukraine	30-45	4	2000	medium	F	10-20	2001-2012	medium	F	20-30	1980-2012	medium	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>17-33</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>Decreasing</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>770-1,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Decreasing</b>								

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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

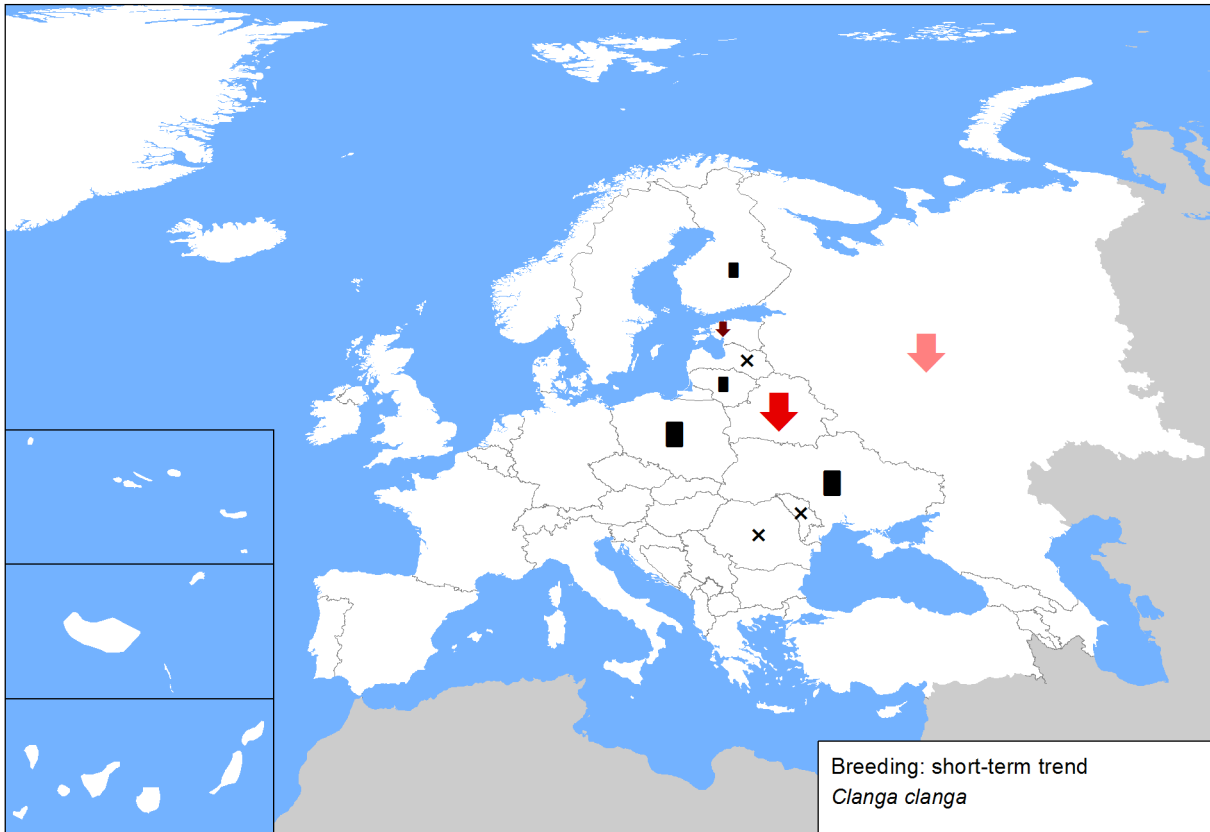
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease ( $< 20\%$ )    |
| ↑ 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.

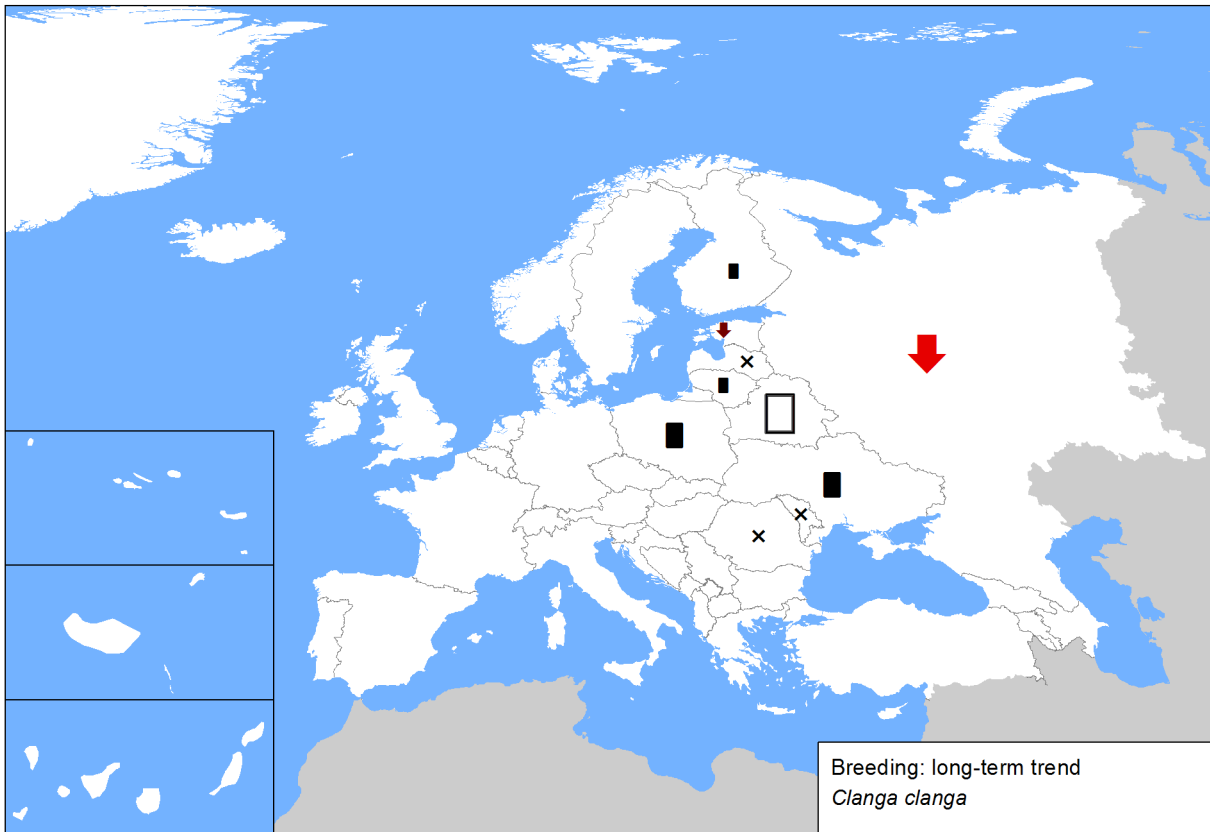
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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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.



## *Clanga clanga* (Greater Spotted Eagle)

### Sources

#### Belarus

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<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Dombrovski V.Ch., Ivanovski V.V. New data on numbers and distribution of birds of prey breeding in Belarus. //Acta Zoologica Lithuania. - 2005. - V.15, No3. - P.218-227 Dombrovski V.Ch. Results of the Monitoring of Eagle numbers in Belarus. //Raptors Conservation. - 2013. - No27. - P. 92-101
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Dombrovski V.Ch. – personal communication

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<b>Breeding population size:</b> Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Hirundo 26(2): 80-112. URL: <a href="http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf">http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf</a>
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<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. Hirundo 26(2): 80-112. URL: <a href="http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf">http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf</a>

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<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Bird monitoring schemes of FMNH BirdLife Finland
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<b>Breeding population size:</b> Kerus V. 2011. Latvijas ligzdojoso putnu stavokla parmainas laika no 1980. līdz 2010. gadam. Promocijas darbs. Rīga: Latvijas Universitāte
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#### Lithuania

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“, 288 p.
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<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> 0.0

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<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Tucker G.M., Heath M.F. 1994. Birds in Europe: their conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International

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<b>Breeding population size:</b> “Milvus Group” Bird and Nature Protection Association database (unpublished data) Romanian Ornithological Society database (unpublished data) National Raptor Census 2005-2007 (unpublished data) National Raptor Census 2013 (unpublished data)
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#### Russia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Mischenko A.L., Galushin V.M. 2001. Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> in European Russia: Distribution and Status. - Acta Ornithologica, Band 4, Heft 2-4, Jena: 385-391. Mischenko A.L. (ed.) 2004. Estimation of numbers and trends for birds of the European part of Russia («Birds in Europe-II»). Moscow, RBCU (in Russian).
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### Russia

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