



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Hieraetus pennatus (Booted 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).

#### **Contents**

Reported national population sizes and trends	p. 2
Trend maps of reported national population data	p. 3
Sources of reported national population data	p. 5
Species factsheet bibliography	p. 8

#### **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).

*Hieraetus pennatus* (Booted 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	
Albania	5-15	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Armenia	30-60	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Azerbaijan	30-200	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	10-15	<1	1998-2012	medium	-	60-63	1998-2012	medium	?				
Bosnia & HG	1-5	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	240-250	1	2005-2012	medium	+	10-20	2000-2012	medium	+	380-400	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	5-10	<1	2010	poor	?				?				
France	585-810	3	2012	good	0	0	2000-2012	medium	?				
Georgia	70-150	<1	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	-	23-52	1980-2012	medium	
Greece	70-110	<1	2008-2012	medium	-	5-30	2001-2012	poor	-	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Hungary	0-2	<1	2009-2010	medium	?				-	100	1980-1985	medium	
Kosovo	1	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
FYRO Macedonia	15-25	<1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	?				
Moldova	15-25	<1	2001-2012	medium	F	0	2001-2012	medium	-	10-20	1980-2012	medium	
Montenegro	2-5	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Poland	0	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				-	100	1980-2012		
Portugal	1,600-4,000	10	2008-2012	medium	?				+		1980-2012	poor	
Romania	150-320	1	2008-2013	medium	?				?				
Russia	1,150-1,900	6	2000-2008	medium	+	5-30	2000-2012	medium	+	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	16-25	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	10-29	2000-2012	medium	F	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	0	<1	2012		?				-	100	1980-1991	poor	
Spain	18,390-18,840	73	2009-2010	good	+	78	1998-2011	good	0	0	1980-2011	medium	
Turkey	500-2,000	4	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	medium	
Ukraine	240-380	1	2000	medium	-	10-20	2001-2012	medium	-	20-50	1980-2012	medium	
EU27	21,000-24,300	87			Increasing								
Europe	23,100-29,100	100			Increasing								

<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  |

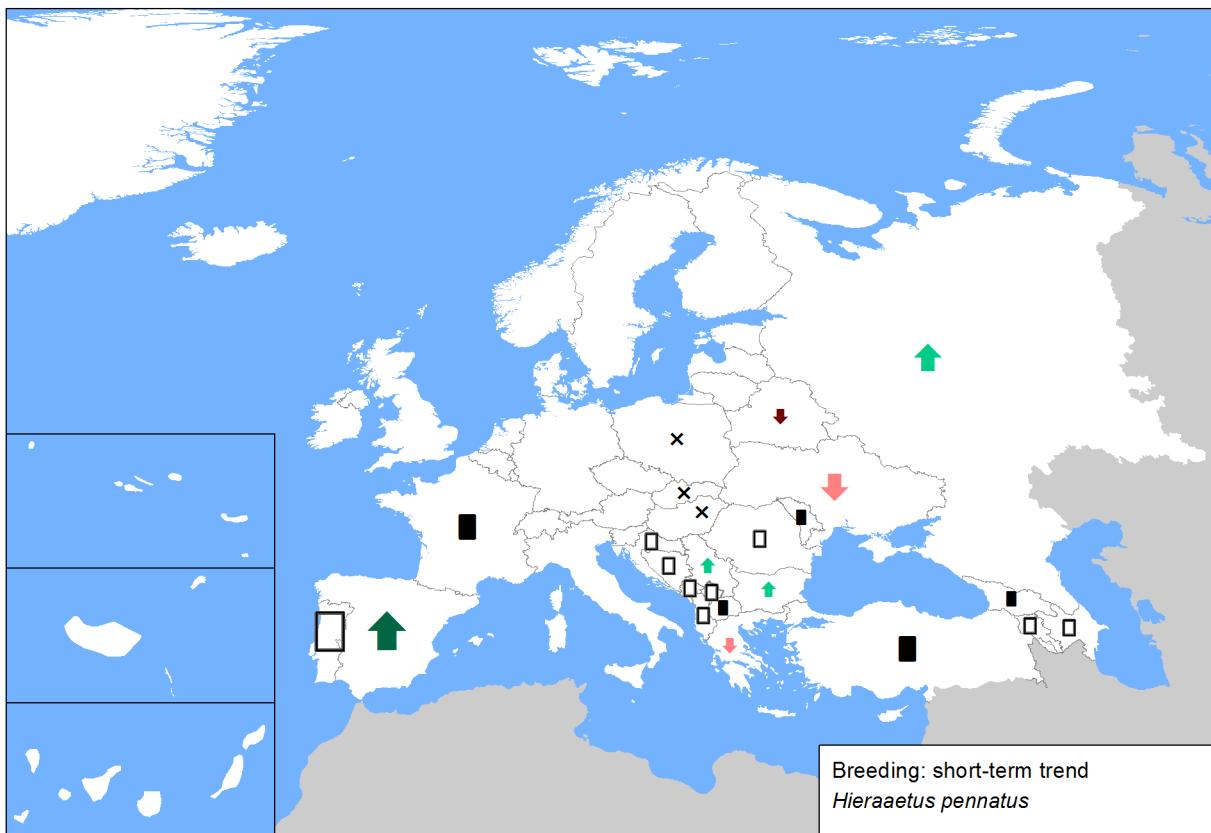
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- ✗ Extinct since 1980

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.

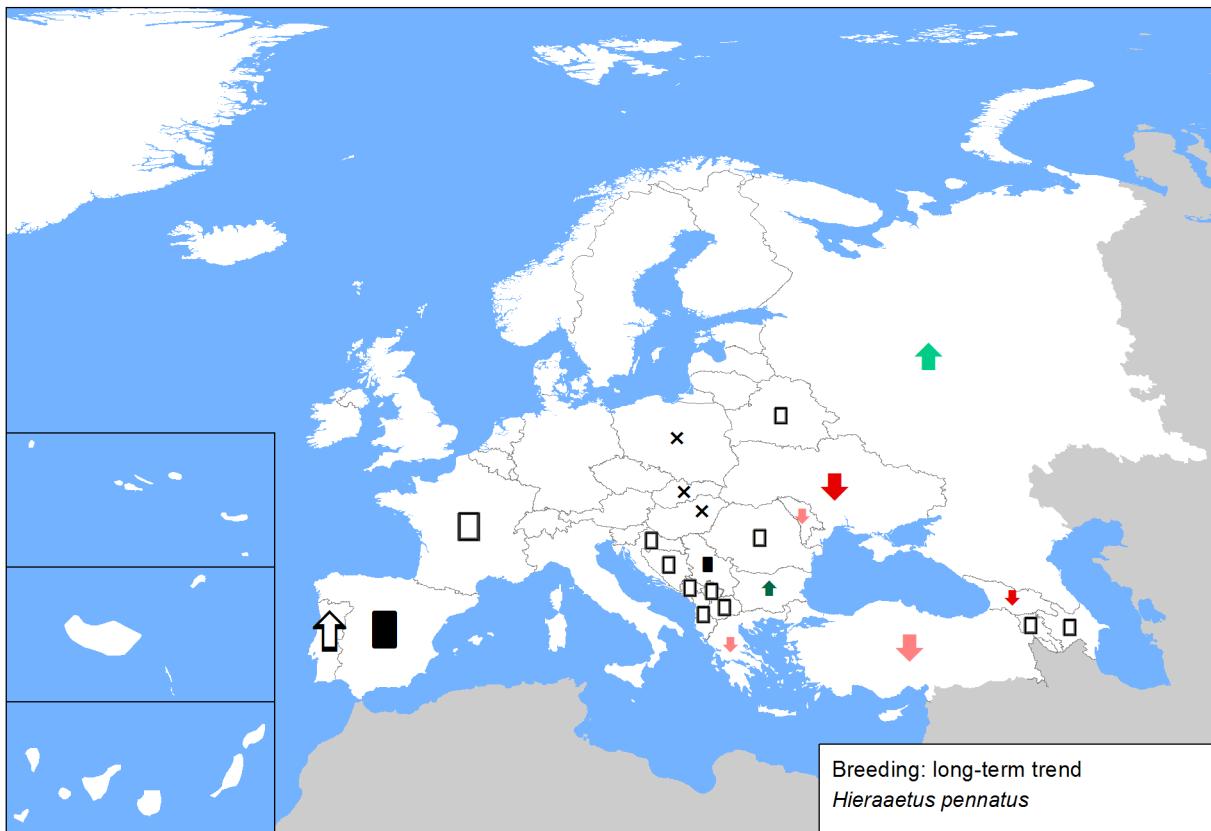
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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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.



## Sources

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Breeding population size: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

### Armenia

Breeding population size: ASPB data

### Azerbaijan

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**Breeding long-term trend:** Species declined from 5-10 breeding pairs in 1980 to extinction as a breeding species. Every year there are observation of single birds on potential breeding grounds, but with no evidence of breeding. Calculation of trends unreliable given scarce data.

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