



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Phasianus colchicus* (Common Pheasant)**

### **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. 5
Sources of reported national population data	p. 8
Species factsheet bibliography	p. 17

#### **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).

*Phasianus colchicus* (Common Pheasant)

**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	
Andorra	0-5	<1	2001	poor	?				?				non-native
Armenia	100-200	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				native
Austria	50,000-100,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				non-native
Azerbaijan	1,000-2,500	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				native
Belarus	30-50	<1	2000-2012	medium	-	67-70	2000-2012	medium	F	67-70	1980-2012	medium	non-native
Belgium	10,000-50,000	<1	2008-2012	poor	+	4-23	2000-2012	medium	-	17-83	1980-2012	medium	non-native
Bosnia & HG	60,000-90,000	<1	2010-2014	poor	0	0	2001-2012	poor	?				non-native
Bulgaria	8,000-14,000	<1	2005-2012	medium	0	0-10	2000-2012	medium	F	10-30	1980-2012	poor	non-native
Croatia	50,000-100,000	<1	2014	poor	?				?				non-native
Czech Rep.	126,000-252,000	<1	2012	medium	-	9-34	2000-2012	good	0	0	1982-2012	good	non-native
Denmark	110,000	<1	2011	medium	0	0	1999-2011	good	-	20-33	1980-2011	good	non-native
Finland	8,400-16,000	<1	2006-2012	good	-	11-53	2001-2012	good	0	0	1984-2012	good	non-native
France	177,000-283,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	40-80	2001-2011	medium	+		1987-2008	medium	non-native
Georgia	5,000-10,000	<1	1994-2002	medium	?				?				native
Germany	200,000-295,000	<1	2005-2009	medium	+	11-36	1998-2009	good	F	0	1990-2009	good	non-native
Greece	100-200	<1	2009	medium	-	5-30	2001-2012	medium	?				native
Greece	500-2,000	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				non-native
Hungary	306,403-339,419	<1	2011-2012	poor	-	7-25	1999-2011	good	-	38	1990-2012	poor	non-native
Rep. Ireland	147,347-350,140	<1	2006-2011	good	+	30-55	1998-2011	good	?				non-native
Italy	1,000-100,000	<1	2004	poor	?				?				non-native
Kosovo	1,000-2,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				non-native
Latvia	0-1	<1	2012	medium	?				-	90-100	1994-2004	poor	non-native
Liechtenstein	0-1	<1	2009-	good	-	100	2003-	good	-	100	1980-	good	non-native

Luxembourg	10-30	<1	2014 2008-2012	mediu m	-	20-40	2014 2000-2012	poor	-	70-90	2014 1980-2012	poor	non-native
FYRO Macedonia	300-2,000	<1	2001- 2012	poor	?				?				non-native
Moldova	8,500-10,000	<1	2000- 2010	mediu m	0	0	2000- 2010	mediu m	0	0	1980- 2010	mediu m	non-native
Montenegro	50-200	<1	2002- 2012	mediu m	?				?				non-native
Netherlands	47,368-56,842	<1	2008- 2011	mediu m	0	0	2002- 2011	good	-	30-51	1984- 2011	good	non-native
Norway	500	<1	2013	poor	F	0	2000- 2013	poor	?				non-native
Poland	340,000-420,000	<1	2008- 2012	good	+	75-120	2000- 2012	good	?				non-native
Portugal	0-50	<1	2008- 2012	poor	?				?				non-native
Romania	50,000-250,000	<1	2001- 2010	poor	+	7-23	2001- 2013	poor	?				non-native
Russia	4,500-5,850	<1	2008- 2012	mediu m	0	0	2000- 2012	good	F	0	1980- 2012	good	native
Russia	12,000-25,000	<1	2005- 2010	poor	F	0	2000- 2012	poor	F	0	1980- 2012	mediu m	non-native
Serbia	40,000-50,000	<1	2008- 2012	mediu m	-	10-29	2000- 2012	mediu m	-	≥30	1980- 2012	mediu m	non-native
Slovakia	20,000-40,000	<1	2002	mediu m	-	1-10	2000- 2012	mediu m	-	10-25	1980- 2012	mediu m	non-native
Slovenia	9,000-13,000	<1	2002- 2012	mediu m	?				?				non-native
Spain	370	<1	1998- 2002	good	?				?				non-native
Sweden	25,000-45,000	<1	2008- 2012	mediu m	-	26-76	2001- 2012	good	-	46-61	1980- 2012	good	non-native
Switzerland	40-60	<1	2008- 2012	mediu m	-	60-80	2001- 2012	poor	-	90-95	1980- 2012	poor	non-native
Turkey	1,000-5,000	<1	2013	mediu m	+	20-29	2000- 2012	mediu m	-		1990- 2013	poor	non-native
Turkey	100-500	<1	2013	poor	?				?				native
Ukraine	23,000-30,000	<1	2000	mediu m	F	15-20	2001- 2012	mediu m	F	20-30	1980- 2012	mediu m	non-native
United Kingdom	2,300,000	<1	2009	mediu m	+	32	1998- 2010	good	+	87	1980- 2010	good	non-native
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3,940,000-5,040,000</b>	<b>94</b>			<b>Increasin g</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>4,140,000-5,370,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Increasin g</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.

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- <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

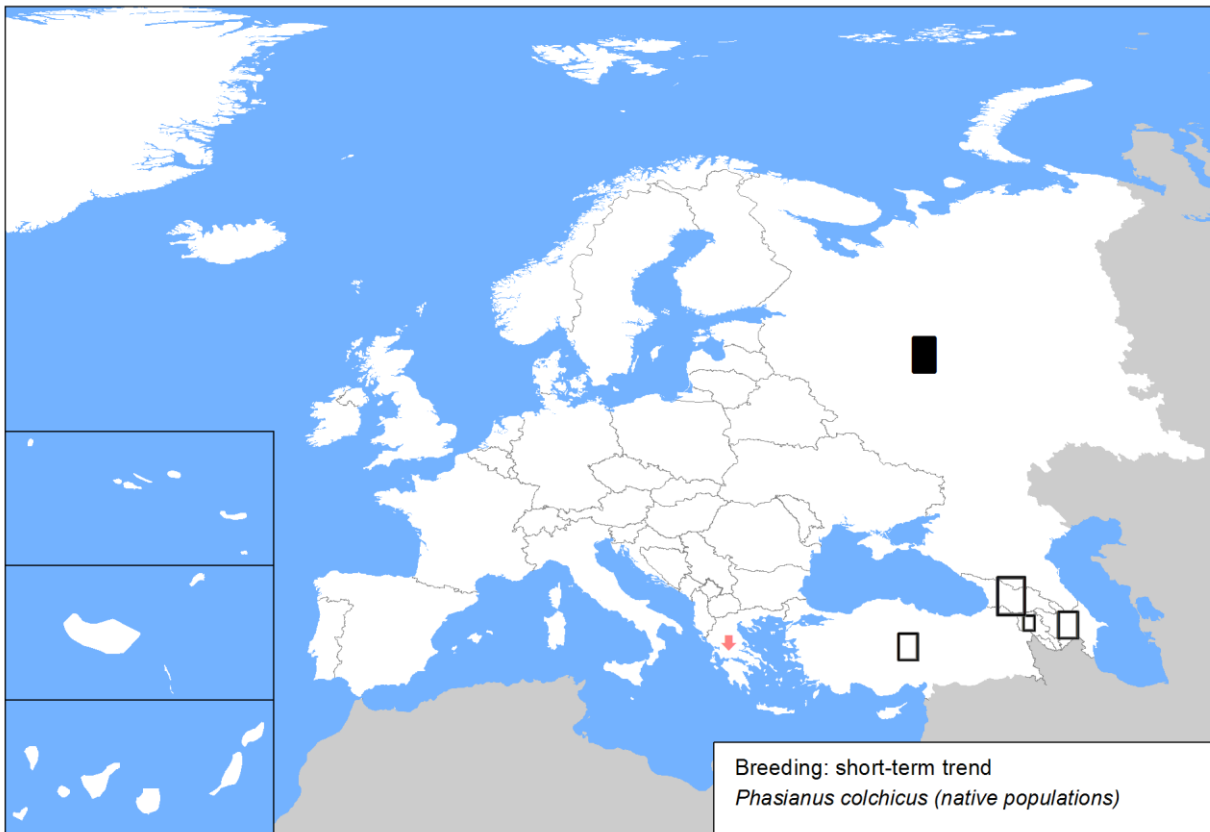
- |   |                                       |   |                                |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|  | Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        |  | Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
|  | Moderate increase (20–49%)            |  | Moderate 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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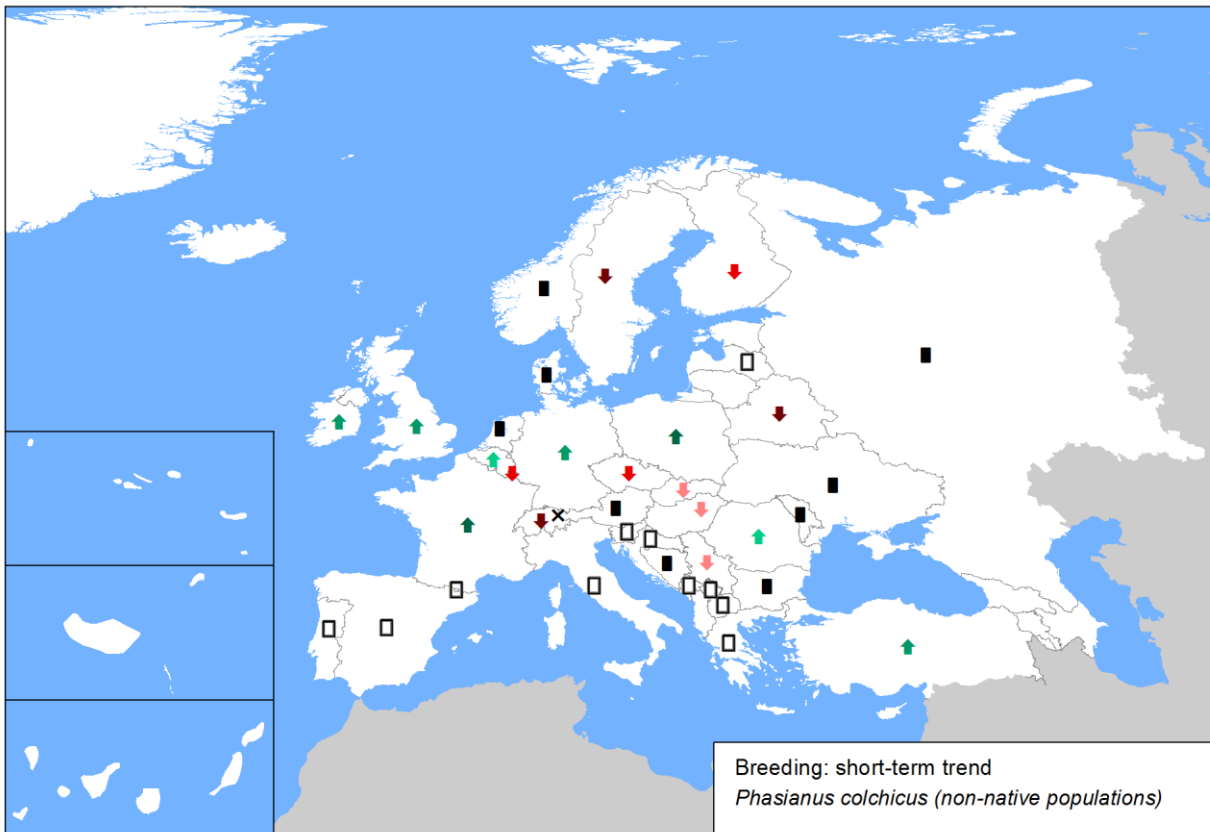
**Figure 1.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe (native populations).



**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe (native populations).



**Figure 3.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe (non-native populations).



**Figure 4.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe (non-native populations).



## Sources

### Andorra: non-native

**Breeding** population size: BirdLife International 2004

### Armenia: native

**Breeding** population size: ASPB data

### Austria: non-native

**Breeding** population size: BirdLife Austria, extrapolation on the basis of available unpublished and published population and density data

**Breeding** short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

### Azerbaijan: native

**Breeding** population size: BirdLife International 2004

### Belarus: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Shokalo S. - personal communication

**Breeding** short-term trend: Shokalo S.I., Shokalo B.I. Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) in south-western Belarus. //Subbuteo. - 2008. - V.9. - P. 1-4

**Breeding** long-term trend: Shokalo S.I., Shokalo B.I. Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) in south-western Belarus. //Subbuteo. - 2008. - V.9. - P. 1-4

### Belgium: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Data Breeding Bird atlas Wallonia (Jacob et al 2010), Brussels (Weiserbs 2012) and Flanders (Vermeersch et al 2004) in combination with trend data.

**Breeding** short-term trend: Common bird monitoring schemes

**Breeding** long-term trend: Comparison between 2008-2012 estimate and Devillers, 1989 (Atlas of the Belgian Breeding Bird) population estimate

### Bosnia and Herzegovina: non-native



**Breeding** population size: unpublsh data

**Breeding** short-term trend: Urošević M., Matarugić D., Drobnjak D., Ristić Z., Urošević B., 2012: Lovni fond i njegovo korišćenje u Republici Srpskoj. Zbornik sažetaka, I Međunarodni simpozijum XVII Naučno-stručno savjetovanje agronoma Republike Srpske, Trebinje, pp: 61-75.

## Bulgaria: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English) BSPB ornithological database P.Shurulinkov,G.Daskalova-unpublished data

**Breeding** short-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English) BSPB ornithological database P.Shurulinkov,G.Daskalova-unpublished data

**Breeding** long-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English) BSPB ornithological database Simeonov S., T.Michev,D.Nankinov (1990) Fauna of Bulgaria. Vol 20 Aves, part 1.Bas Sofia

## Croatia: non-native

**Breeding** population size: BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding** short-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding** long-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia

## Czech Republic: non-native

**Breeding** population size: STASTNY K., BEJCEK V. & HUDEC K. 2006: Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptaku v České republice. Aventinum Praha. JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=451>

**Breeding** short-term trend: JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=451>

**Breeding** long-term trend: JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=451>

## Denmark: non-native

**Breeding** population size: BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12) Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1999-2011)

**Breeding** short-term trend: Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1999-2011)

**Breeding** long-term trend: Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1980-2011)

## Finland: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

**Breeding** short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

**Breeding** long-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

## France: non-native

**Breeding** population size: <http://www.oncfs.gouv.fr/Reseau-Oiseaux-de-passage-ru103> <http://www.oncfs.gouv.fr>

**Breeding** short-term trend: Mayot.p ONCFS 2012 Le faisán commun en France: statut de l'espèce en 2008, ONCFS, 29-32 MAYOT.P ONCFS 2004 situation du faisán dans la moitié Nord de la France, ONCFS, 11-18 Mayot p ONC 1989 Enquête nationale sur la situation du faisán commun en France, 7-11

**Breeding** long-term trend: Mayot.p ONCFS 2012 Le faisán commun en France: statut de l'espèce en 2008, ONCFS, 29-32 MAYOT.P ONCFS 2004 situation du faisán dans la moitié Nord de la France, ONCFS, 11-18 Mayot p ONC 1989 Enquête nationale sur la situation du faisán commun en France, 7-11

## Georgia: native

**Breeding** population size: BirdLife International 2004

## Germany: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.

**Breeding** short-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

**Breeding** long-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

## Greece: native

**Breeding** population size: Handrinos, G., 2009. Black-necked Pheasant. In: Legakis, A. & P. Maragou (eds.). The Greek Red Data Book. Hellenic Zoological Society.

**Breeding** short-term trend: Handrinos, G., 2009. Black-necked Pheasant. In: Legakis, A. & P. Maragou (eds.). The Greek Red Data Book. Hellenic Zoological Society.

## Greece: non-native

**Breeding** population size: Hellenic Ornithological Society database

## Hungary: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database). <a href="http://www.vvt.gau.hu/">http://www.vvt.gau.hu/</a>
<b>Breeding</b> short-term trend: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. <a href="http://mmm.mme.hu/charts/trends">http://mmm.mme.hu/charts/trends</a> Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database). <a href="http://www.vvt.gau.hu/">http://www.vvt.gau.hu/</a>
<b>Breeding</b> long-term trend: Országos Vadgazdálkodási Adattár (National Game Management Database). <a href="http://www.vvt.gau.hu/">http://www.vvt.gau.hu/</a> Trend is partly dependent on the volume of releases for hunting purposes.

## Republic of Ireland: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: Crowe, O., Musgrove, A.J. & O'Halloran, J. (2014). Generating population estimates for common and widespread breeding birds in Ireland. <i>Bird Study</i> 61 (1) 82 - 90.
<b>Breeding</b> short-term trend: Crowe, O. (2013). Calculation of short-term trends for Common and Widespread Breeding Birds for Article 12 Reporting. Unpublished report.
<b>Breeding</b> long-term trend: Balmer, D., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B., Swan, B., Downie, I. & Fuller, R. (2013) <i>Bird Atlas 2007-11 The breeding and wintering birds of Britain and Ireland</i> . British Trust for Ornithology. Expert opinion: O. Crowe, BirdWatch Ireland, <a href="http://birdwatchireland.ie/">http://birdwatchireland.ie/</a> . Sharrock, J.T.R. (1976) <i>The Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland</i> . T. & AD Poyser.

## Italy: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2004. <i>Ornitologia italiana</i> . Vol.2 (Tetraonidae-Scolopacidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna
<b>Breeding</b> short-term trend: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2004. <i>Ornitologia italiana</i> . Vol.2 (Tetraonidae-Scolopacidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna
<b>Breeding</b> long-term trend: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2004. <i>Ornitologia italiana</i> . Vol.2 (Tetraonidae-Scolopacidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

## Kosovo: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: NGO "Finch" (2014)
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## Latvia: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: <a href="http://www.latvijasputki.lv">www.latvijasputki.lv</a>
<b>Breeding</b> long-term trend: <a href="http://www.latvijasputki.lv">www.latvijasputki.lv</a> Strazds M., Priednieks J., Vaverins G. 1994. <i>Latvijas putnu skaits</i> . – <i>Putni daba</i> , 4: 3–18.

## Liechtenstein: non-native

<b>Breeding</b> population size: Willi, G. (2014) Unpublished collection data
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**Breeding** **short-term trend:** Willi, G. (2006) Die Vögel des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Amtlicher Lehrmittelverlag, Vaduz (Naturkundliche Forschung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Bd. 22.

**Breeding** **long-term trend:** Willi, G. & M.F. Broggi (1986) Die Vogelwelt des Fürstentums Liechtenstein unter Berücksichtigung der benachbarten Gebiete; Teil III: Passeriformes. Ber. Bot.-Zool. Ges. Liechtenstein-Sargans-Werdenberg, Band 15, S. 37-82.; Willi, G. (2006) Die Vögel des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Amtlicher Lehrmittelverlag, Vaduz (Naturkundliche Forschung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Bd. 22.

## Luxembourg: non-native

**Breeding** **population size:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

**Breeding** **short-term trend:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

**Breeding** **long-term trend:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

## The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: non-native

**Breeding** **population size:** M. Veleviski, unedited data

## Moldova: non-native

**Breeding** **population size:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p.

**Breeding** **short-term trend:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p.

**Breeding** **long-term trend:** Burfield I., Bommel van F., Birds in Europe. Population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International. Oxford, 2004. 374p. Munteanu A., Zubcov, N., Cozari T. Păsări. Lumea animală. Știința, 2006, Vol. 3, 220p.

## Montenegro: non-native

**Breeding** **population size:** Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnic, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Sciban, M., Ruzic, M., Vucanovic, M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12,

## Netherlands: non-native

**Breeding** **population size:** NEM, Sovon en CBS, SOVON (2002)

**Breeding** **short-term trend:** NEM, Sovon en CBS, Boele et al. (2013)

**Breeding** **long-term trend:** NEM, Sovon en CBS

## Norway: non-native

**Breeding population size:** Bekken, J. 2014. Fasan i Hedmark. Kornkråka 44: 33-34 (describes numbers and releases in Hedmark county).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Bekken 2014 (as quoted in column 2.6) as well as reports from the county bird recorders (LRSK).

## Poland: non-native

**Breeding population size:** Chodkiewicz T., Kuczyński L., Sikora A., Ławicki Ł., Chylarecki P., Neubauer G., Meissner W., Rohde Z. 2013. Opracowanie raportu dla Komisji Europejskiej z wdrażania Dyrektywy Ptasiej w Polsce w zakresie Monitoringu Ptaków Polski w Państwowym Monitoringu Środowiska. Sprawozdanie dla Głównego Inspektoratu Ochrony Środowiska. OTOP, Marki.

**Breeding short-term trend:** MPPL: Chylarecki P. 2013. Czynniki kształtujące zmiany liczebności pospolitych ptaków Polski w latach 2000-2012. MiZ PAN Warszawa. Bogucki. Wyd. Nauk. 1-126; Chodkiewicz T., Woźniak B., Chylarecki P. 2012. Monitoring Pospolitych Gatunków Ptaków. In: Podsumowanie sezonu lęgowego Monitoringu Ptaków Polski w 2012 r. OTOP, MiZ, KOO, SOS: 29-45 (source: [http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/raporty?file=files/pliki/raporty\\_faza4/RaportMPP4\\_etap1\\_zad2%264\\_wiosna2012.pdf](http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/raporty?file=files/pliki/raporty_faza4/RaportMPP4_etap1_zad2%264_wiosna2012.pdf))

## Portugal: non-native

**Breeding population size:** Equipa Atlas (2008). Atlas das Aves Nidificantes em Portugal (1999-2005). Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Parque Natural da Madeira e Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e do Mar. Assírio e Alvim. Lisboa

## Romania: non-native

**Breeding population size:** "Milvus Group" Bird and Nature Protection Association database, unpublished data Romanian Ornithological Society database, unpublished data

**Breeding short-term trend:** Romanian Commonbird Monitoring Programme, 2007-2012 SOR database, Milvus database

## Russia: native

**Breeding population size:** Plaksa S.A., Plaksa D.S. 2010. Condition of the Pheasant's population in Dagestan. – Bulletin of Game Management 7 (2): 118-122 (in Russian).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Plaksa S.A., Plaksa D.S. 2010. Condition of the Pheasant's population in Dagestan. – Bulletin of Game Management 7 (2): 118-122 (in Russian). Plaksa S.A., unpublished

**Breeding long-term trend:** Plaksa S.A., Plaksa D.S. 2010. Condition of the Pheasant's population in Dagestan. – Bulletin of Game Management 7 (2): 118-122 (in Russian).

## Russia: non-native

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