

Falco eleonora

ELEONORA'S FALCON

SPEC 2 (1994: 2) **Status** Declining

Criteria Moderate recent decline

European IUCN Red List Category —

Criteria —

Global IUCN Red List Category —

Criteria —



| Country | Breeding pop. size (pairs) | Year(s) | Trend | Mag. % | References |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Croatia | 60 – 70 | 02 | (-) | (30–49) | 70 |
| Cyprus | 140 – 160 | 02 | 0 | 0–9 | |
| Greece | 4,500 – 4,500 | 99 | - | 0–19 | |
| Italy | 500 – 600 | 03 | 0 | 0–19 | 6 |
| Serbia & MN | 1 – 2 | 00–02 | 0 | 0–19 | 1,156a |
| Spain | (485 – 535) | 01 | ? | - | 10,16 |
| Canary Is. | 200 – 200 | 00 | + | 20–29 | 30 |
| Turkey | (20 – 100) | 01 | - | 30–49 | |
| Total (approx.) | 5,900 – 6,200 | | Overall trend | Moderate decline | |
| Breeding range | >100,000 km ² | | Gen. length | 5 | % Global pop. >95 |

Falco eleonora is a patchily distributed summer visitor to rocky coasts and islands in the Mediterranean, with Europe constituting >95% of its global breeding range. Its European breeding population is small (as few as 5,900 pairs), but was stable between 1970–1990. Although some populations were stable or increased during 1990–2000 (the trend in Spain was unknown), the species declined in its Greek stronghold, and underwent a moderate decline (>10%) overall. Consequently, this previously Rare species is now evaluated as Declining.

