



Waterbirds wintering season

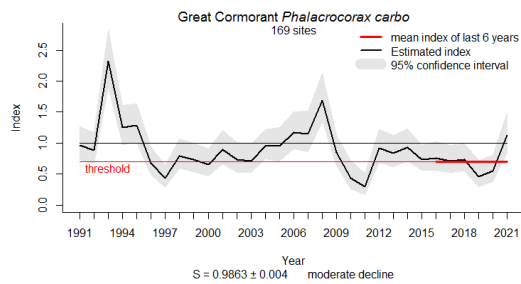
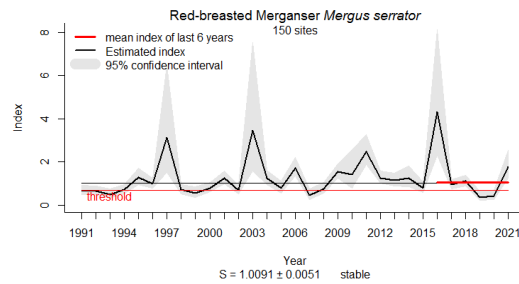
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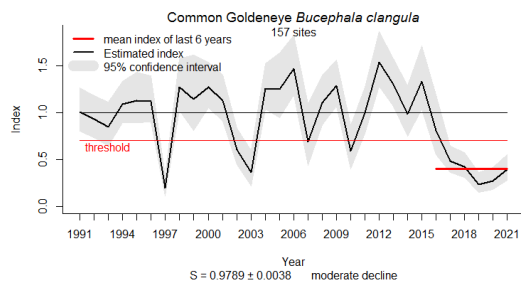
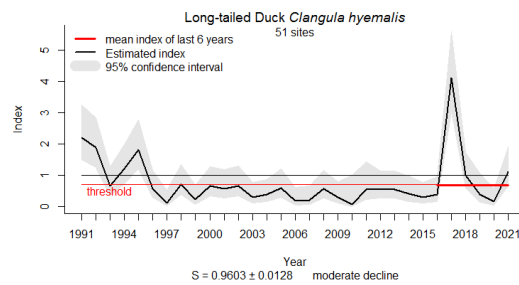
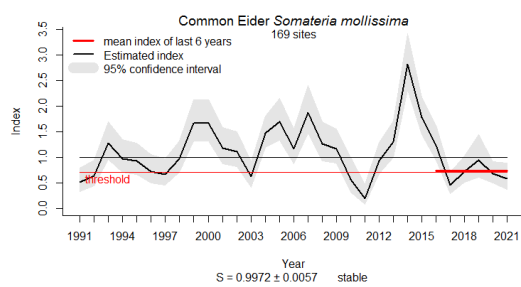
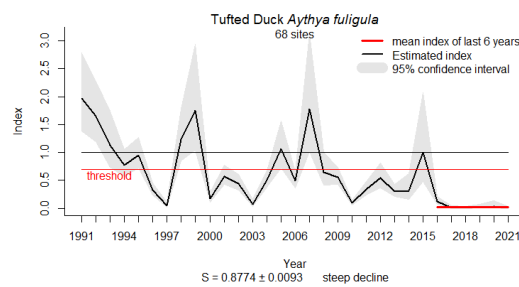
Abundance of waterbirds in the wintering season

Annex 1

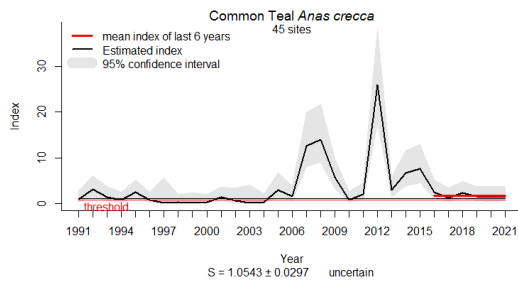
Pelagic feeders



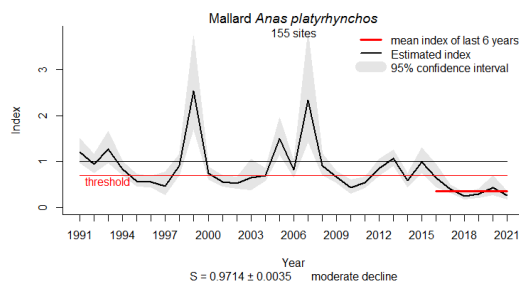
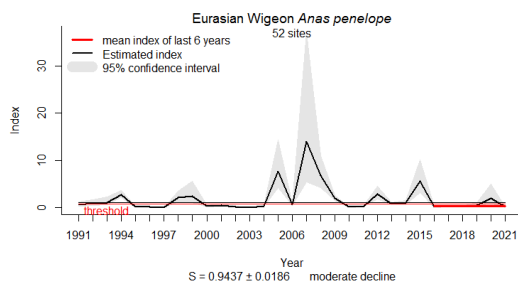
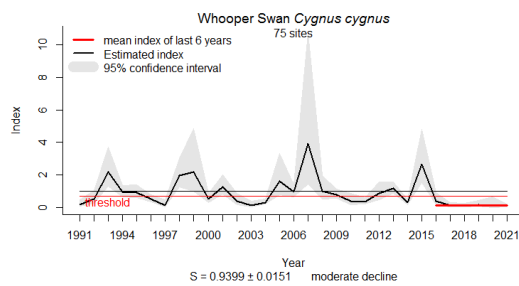
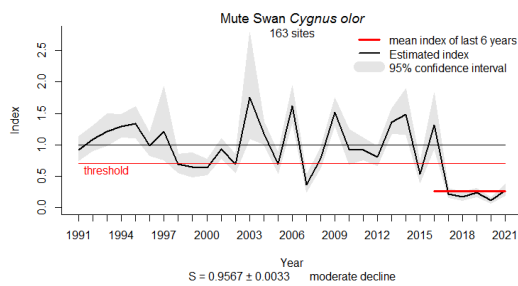
Benthic feeders



Wading feeders

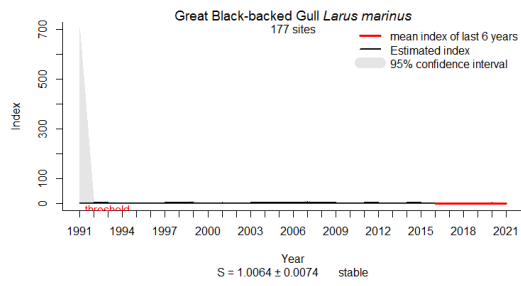


Grazing feeders

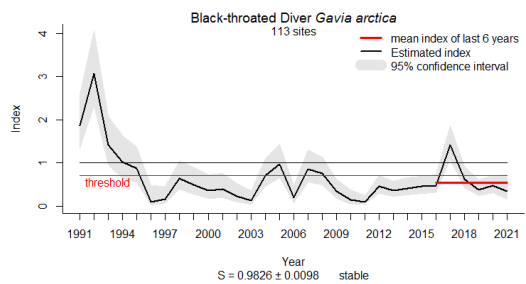
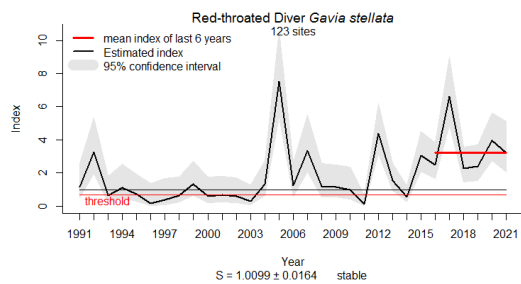
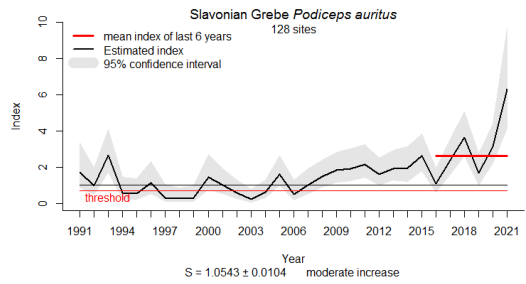
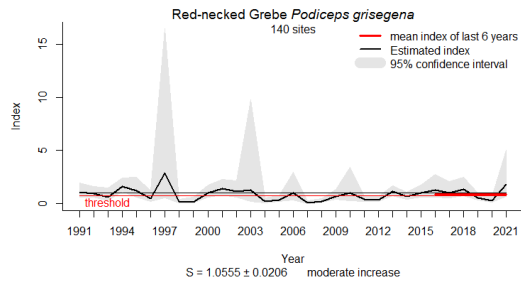
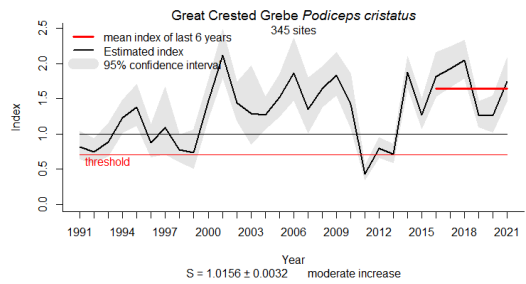
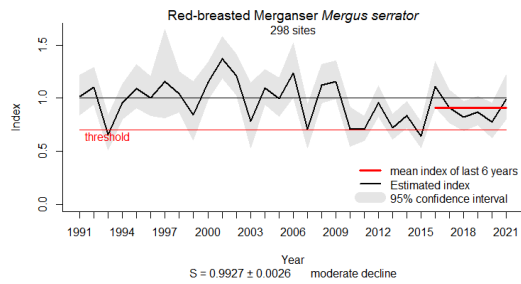
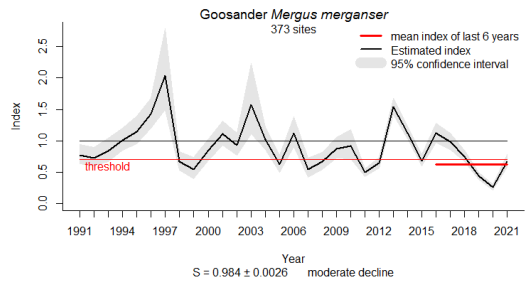
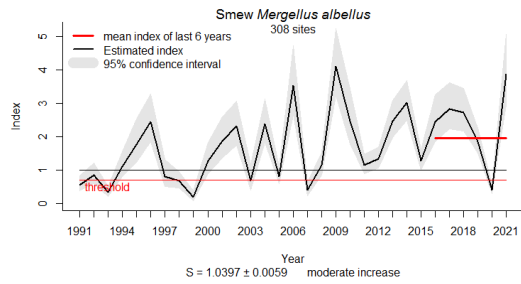


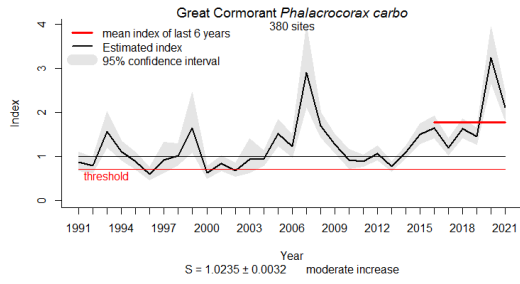
Results figure 3: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the **Kattegat** (black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of the species are given below the graphs. Models for great cormorant, common eider, long-tailed duck and Eurasian teal do not include temperature as a covariate.

Surface feeders

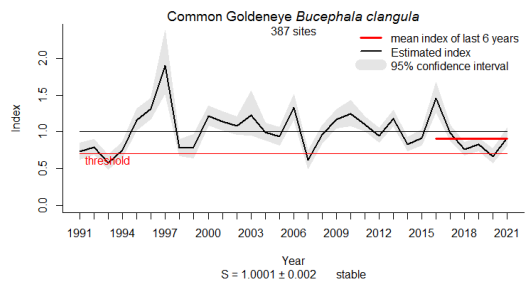
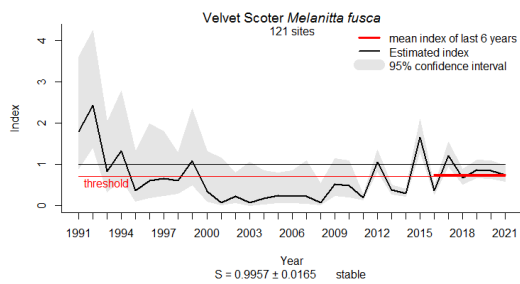
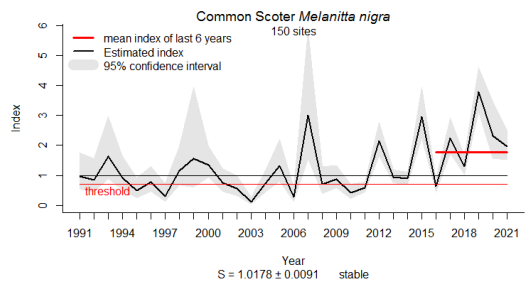
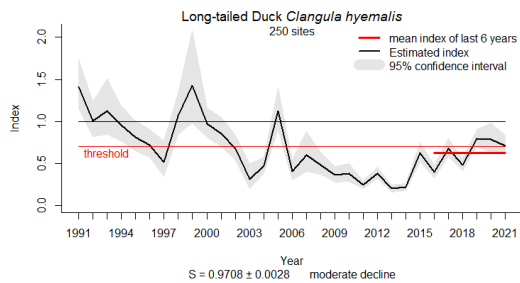
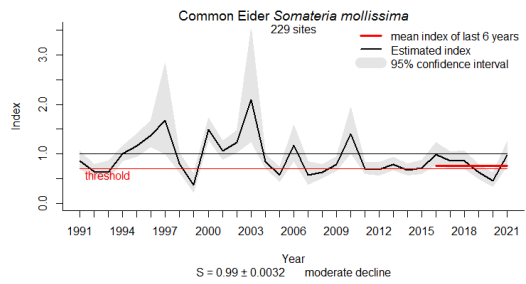
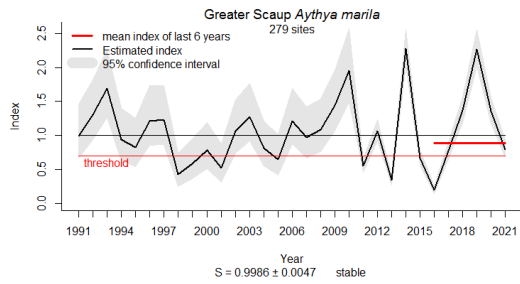
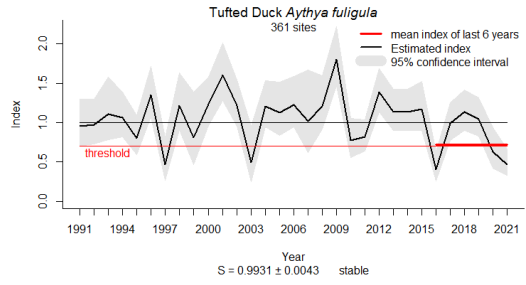
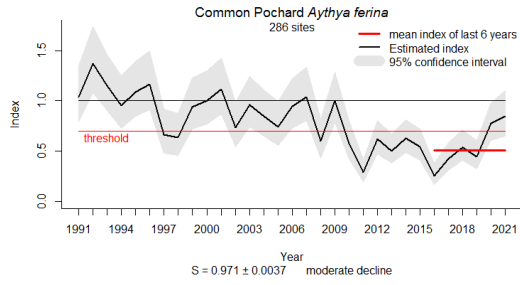


Pelagic feeders

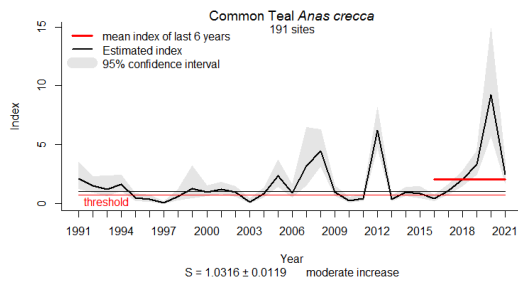




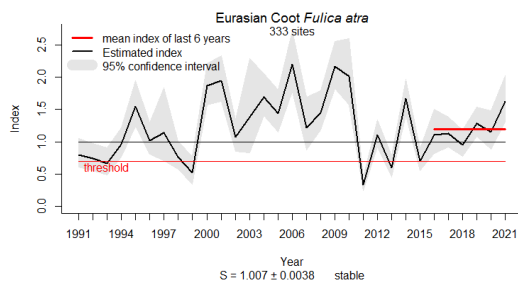
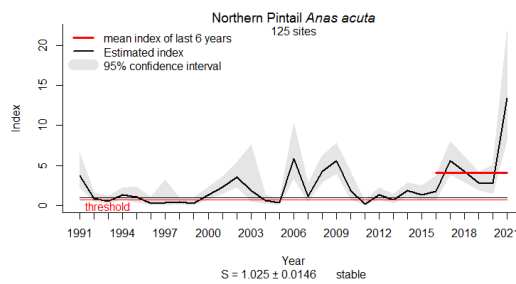
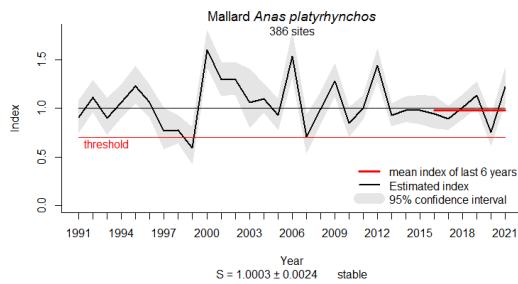
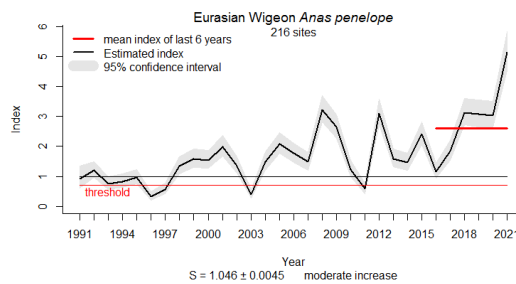
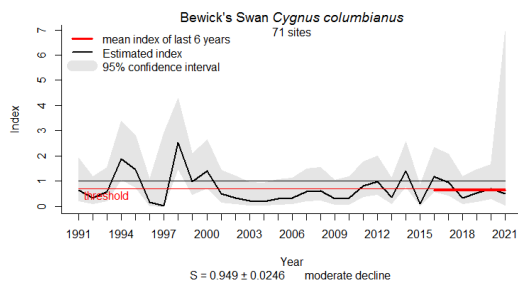
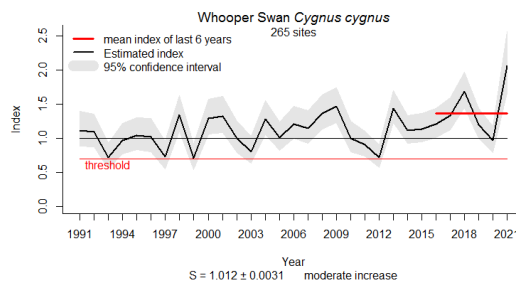
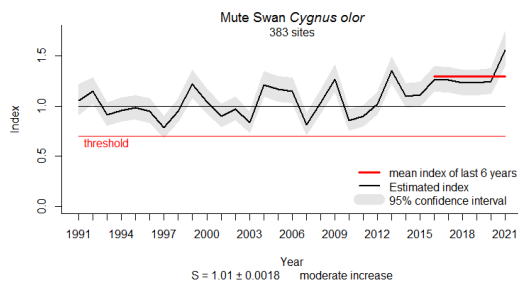
Benthic feeders



Wading feeders



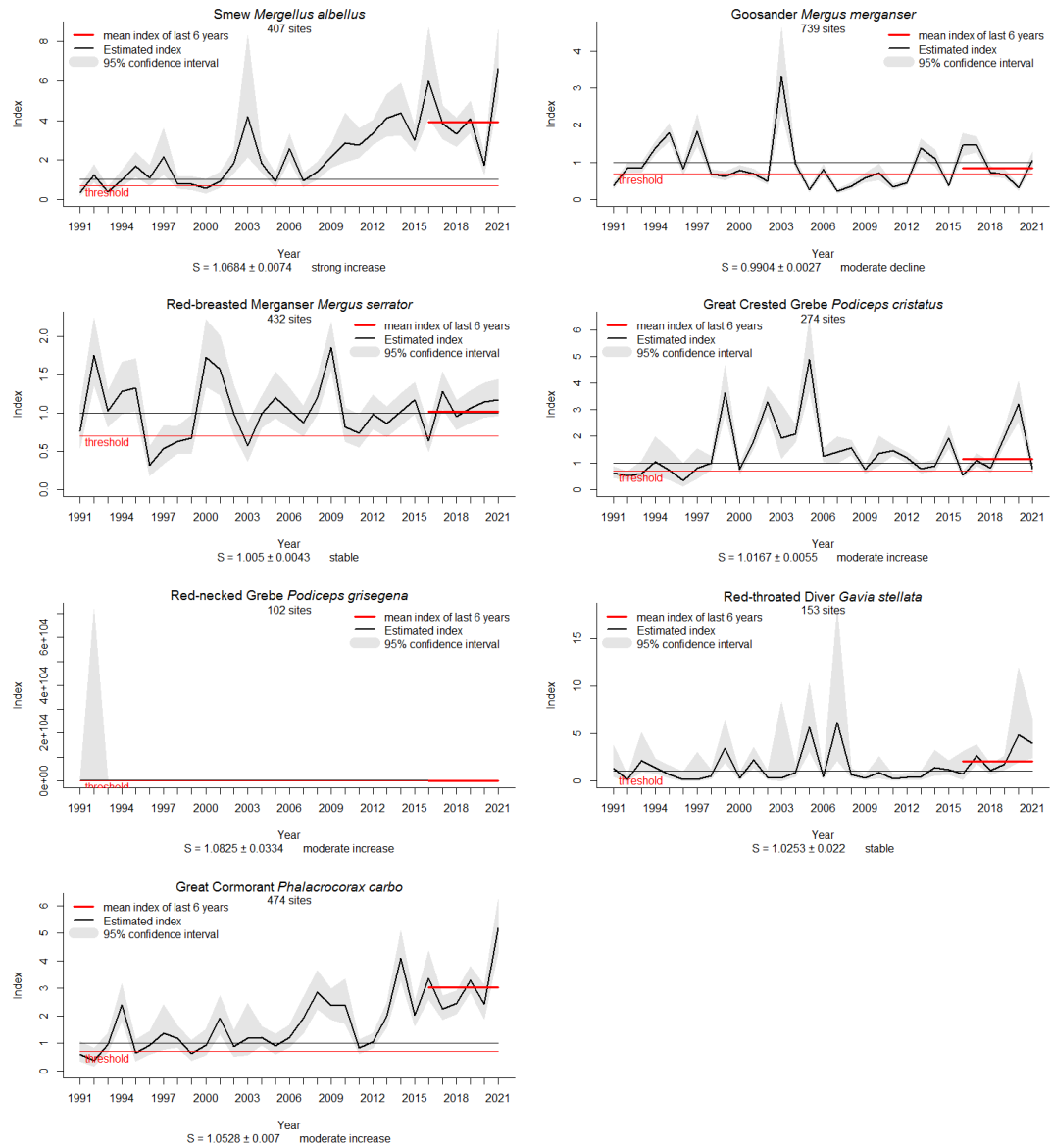
Grazing feeders



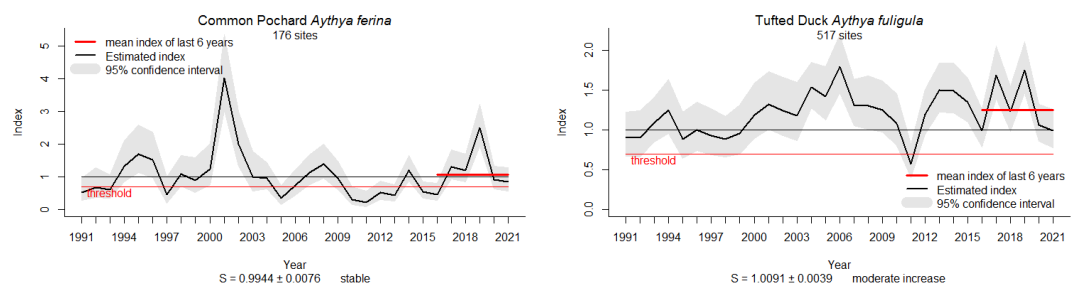
Results figure 4: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the **Bornholm Group** (Kiel Bay, Bay of Mecklenburg, Arkona Basin, Bornholm Basin; black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of the species are given below the

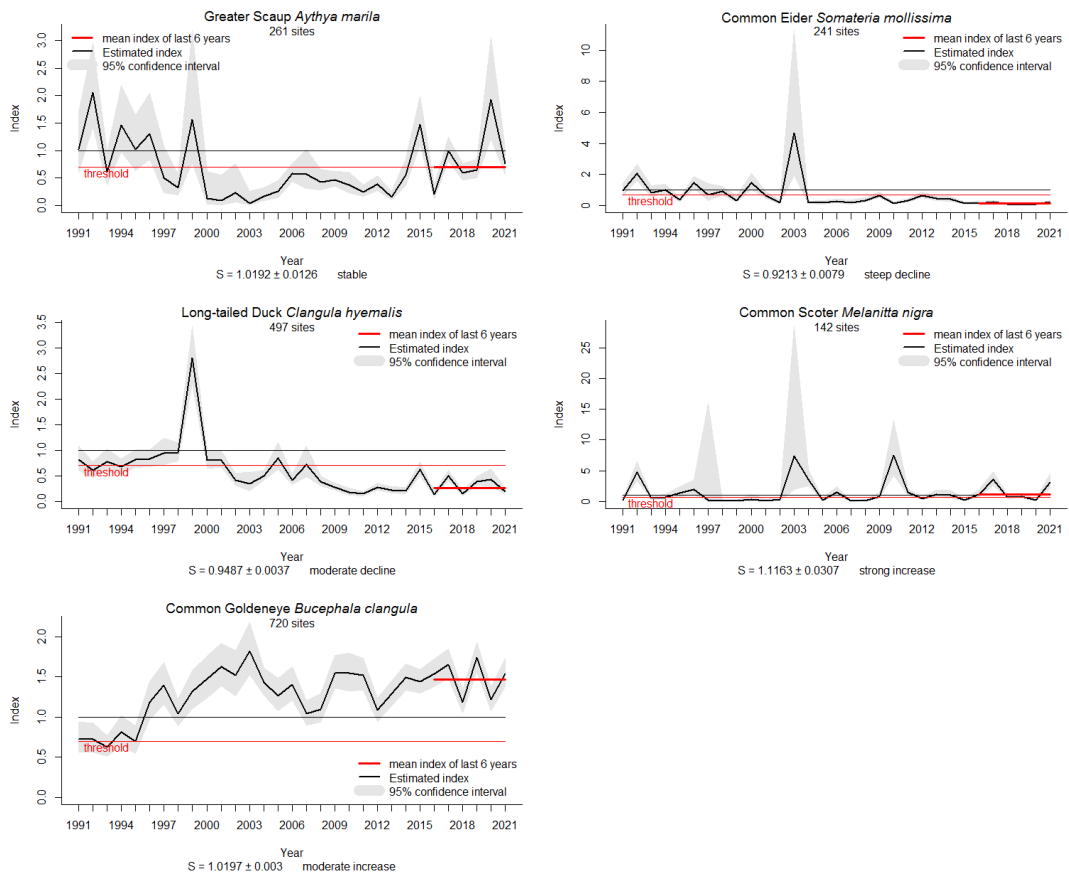
graphs. Models for #Slavonian grebe, red-throated diver, black-throated diver, common pochard, greater scaup, velvet scoter, mute swan, whooper swan, Bewick's swan and Eurasian wigeon do not include temperature as a covariate.

Pelagic feeders

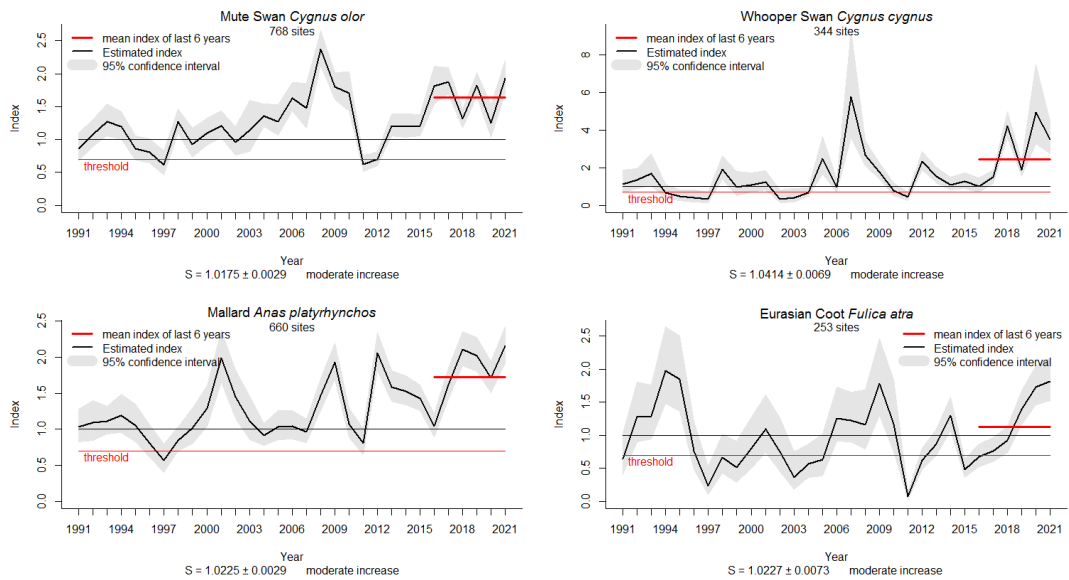


Benthic feeders





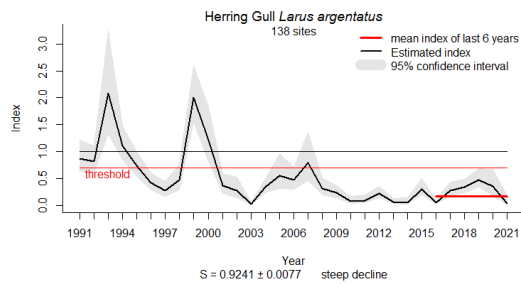
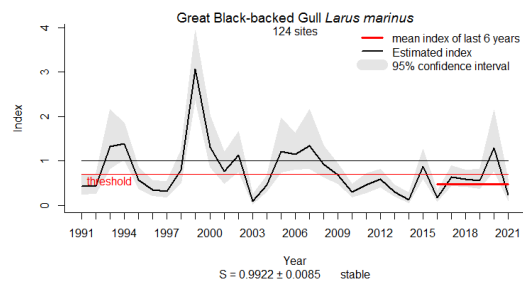
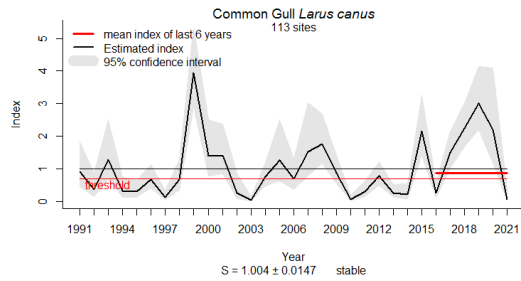
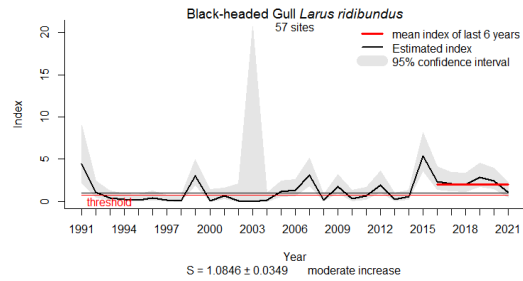
Grazing feeders



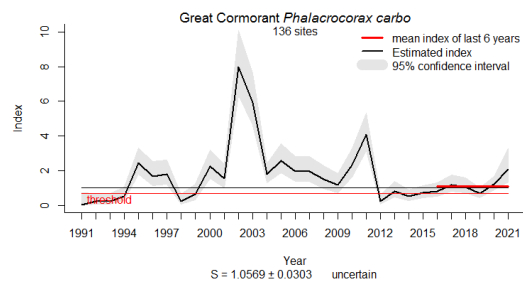
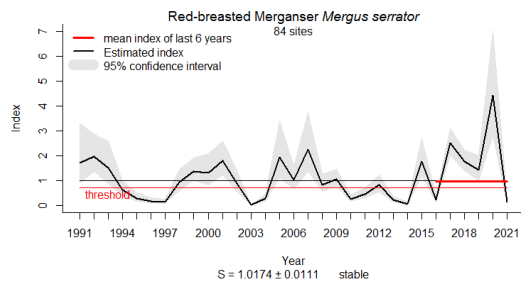
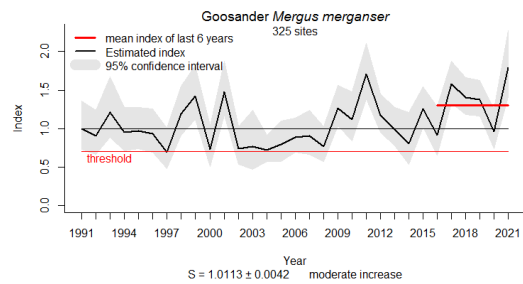
Results figure 5: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the **Gotland Group** (Gdansk Basin, Eastern Gotland Basin, Western Gotland Basin, Gulf of Riga; black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of

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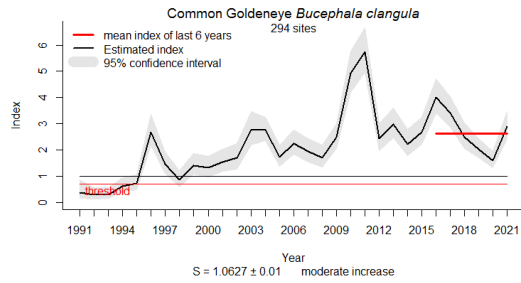
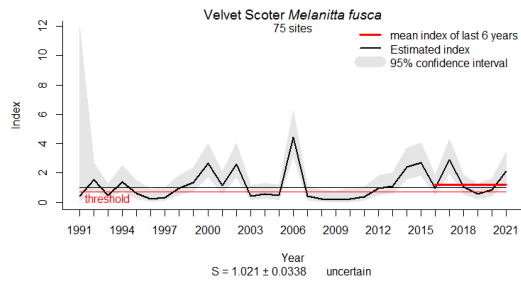
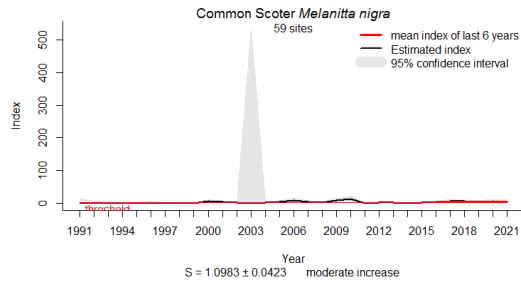
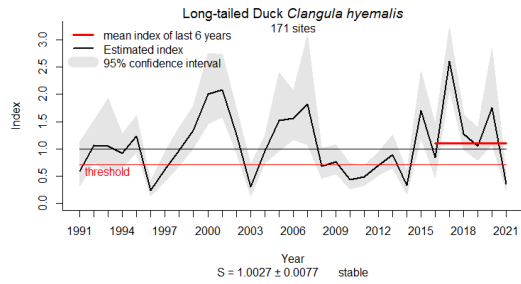
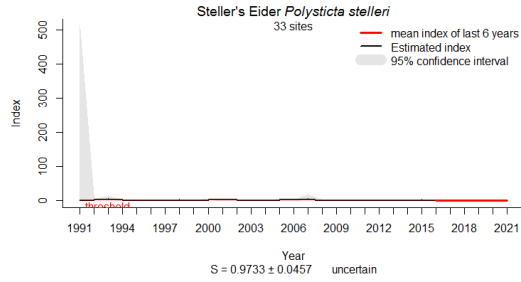
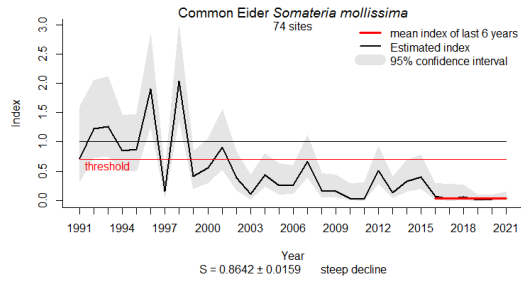
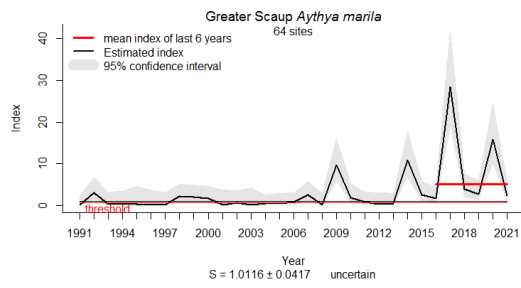
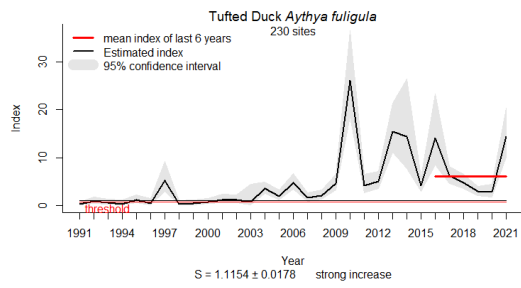
Surface feeders



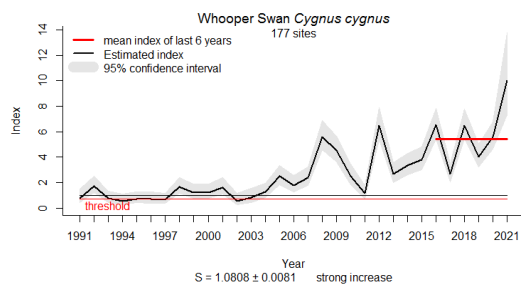
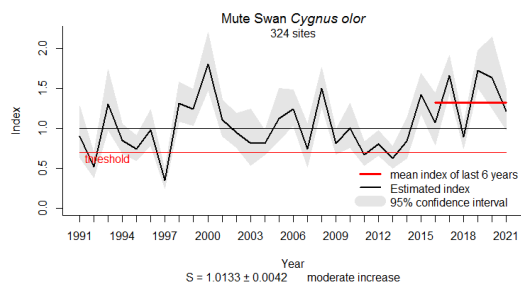
Pelagic feeders

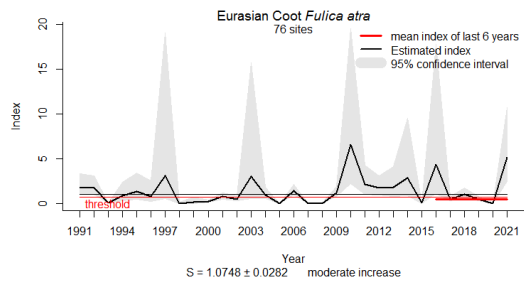
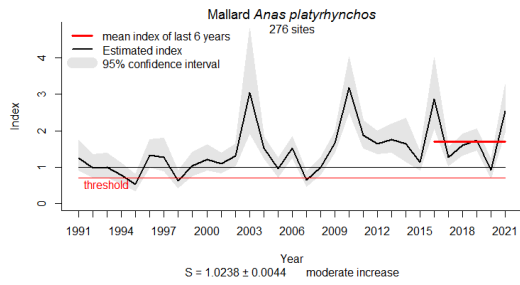


Benthic feeders



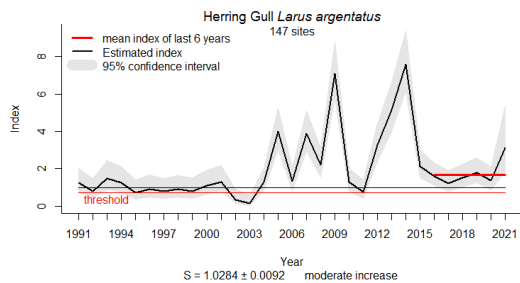
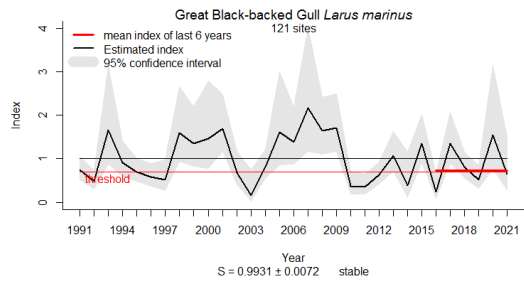
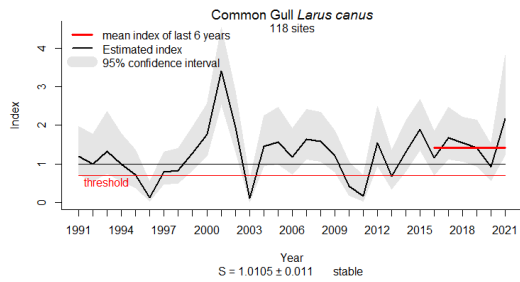
Grazing feeders



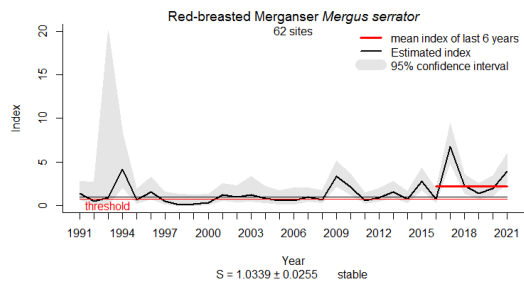
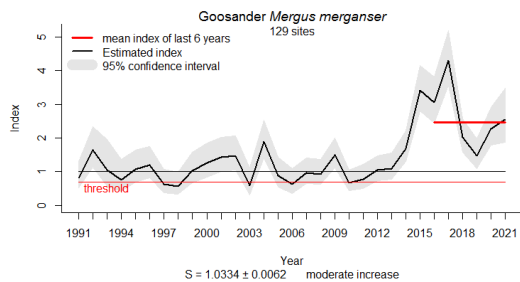


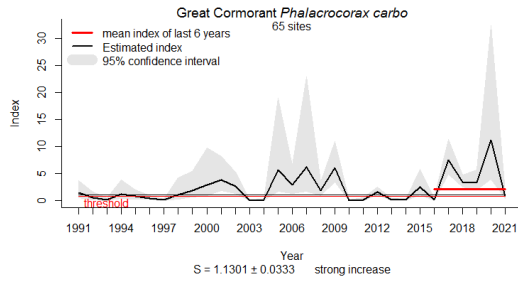
Results figure 6: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the Åland Group (Northern Baltic Prober, Åland Sea; black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of the species are given below the graphs. Models for black-headed gull, great cormorant, greater scaup, common eider, common scoter, velvet scoter, common goldeneye and whooper swan do not include temperature as a covariate.

Surface feeders

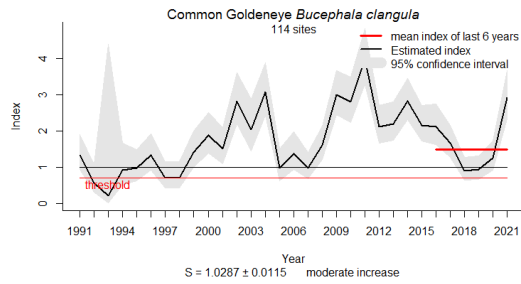
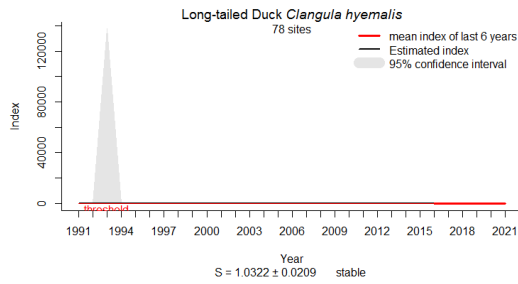


Pelagic feeders

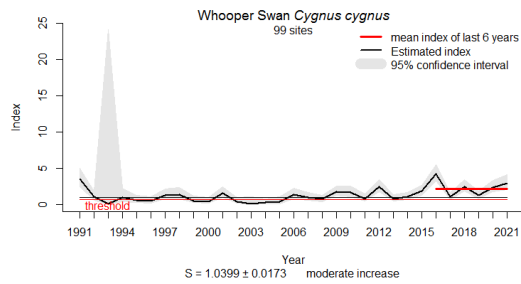
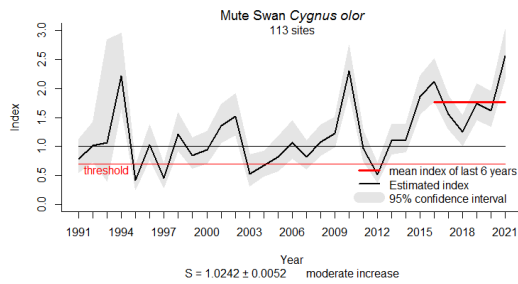




Benthic feeders

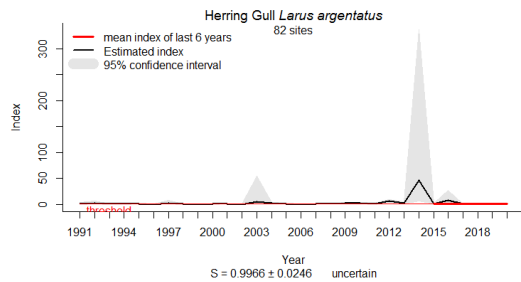
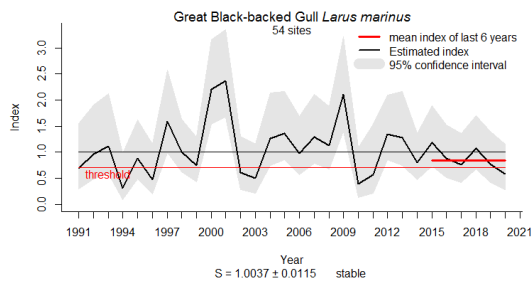


Grazing feeders

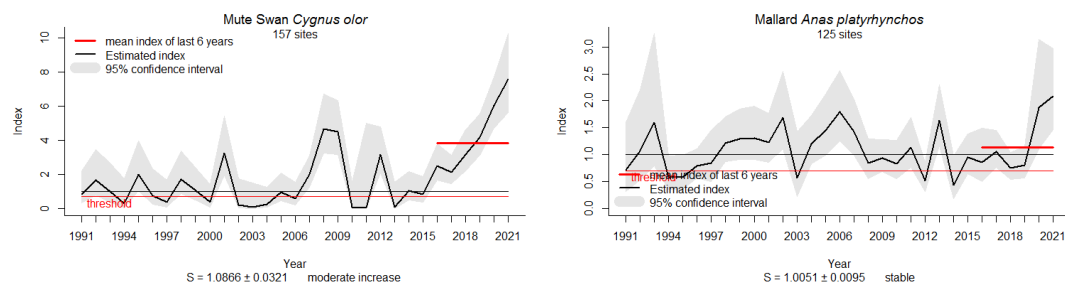


Results figure 7: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the **Gulf of Finland** (black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of the species are given below the graphs. Except for great black-backed gull and great cormorant, all models do not include temperature as a covariate.

Surface feeders



Grazing feeders



Results figure 8: Index graphs showing annual index values for wintering waterbirds in the **Bothnian Group** (Bothnian Sea, The Quark, Bothnian Bay; black line) and 95% confidence intervals (grey shading) resulting from GAM analyses with reference level where average of index values 1991-2000 is 1 (thin black line). Further shown are thresholds for good status (70% of baseline, 80% of baseline in species laying only one egg per year, thin red line) and the average index values 2016-2021 (geometric mean) used for the evaluation (red line). In addition, trend slopes and s.e. as well as the status of the species are given below the graphs. Models for great black-backed gull and mute swan do not include temperature as a covariate.

