

The Danish List: A Checklist of the Birds of Denmark

KENT OLSEN & DANISH RARITIES COMMITTEE



Report from the Danish Rarities Committee no. 56

(Med et dansk resumé: *Den Danske Liste: en oversigt over Danmarks fuglearter*)

Abstract This updated edition of *The Danish List: A Checklist of the Birds of Denmark* presents a comprehensive overview of the avifauna recorded in Denmark, including the entire Danish marine territory within the Exclusive Economic Zone. It reflects all taxonomic and faunistic changes since the previous revision in 2015 and incorporates updates being published in the 57th report of the Danish Rarities Committee (DRC) in 2025. A major change in this edition is the adoption of *AviList* (version 2025) as the new taxonomic standard, replacing the *IOC World Bird List*. Danish bird names follow the nomenclature recommended by the Danish Ornithological Society's Name Group (NAG). All subspecies recorded in Denmark are listed under polytypic species, with unknown subspecies marked as *ssp. indet.* Species and subspecies are assigned to categories A-F according to standards set by the Association of European Records and Rarities Committees (AERC). Only species in categories A, B, and C are included in the official list. Category C has been updated to reflect IUCN definitions for translocated and self-sustaining populations. Species may appear in multiple categories if applicable (e.g., Ruddy Shelduck and Eurasian Eagle-Owl). Status codes indicate breeding and migratory presence, regularity, and faunistic classification, with specific subspecies statuses noted where relevant. As of 17 July 2025, the Danish List comprises 505 species: 491 in Category A, 6 in Category B, and 10 in Category C. Of the 10 species in Category C, eight taxa are exclusive to Category C, while two species also appear in Categories A or B.

Introduction

This updated edition of the Checklist of the Birds of Denmark, referred to throughout as the Danish List, has been prepared as a statement of the status of those species and subspecies known to have occurred in Denmark, including the entire Danish marine area within the Exclusive Economic Zone (Fig. 1). It incorporates all the changes to the Danish List since the publication of the most recent revision (Ortvad *et al.* 2015). These changes have been detailed in the annual

reports from the Danish Rarities Committee (DRC) up to and including the 57th report (Olsen *et al.* in print) published by DOF / BirdLife Denmark.

The Danish List

The Danish List is maintained by the DOF / BirdLife Denmark, through the Danish Rarities Committee (DRC). New species and subspecies are either added or removed, following assessment, and the list is up-

Fig. 1. Danish marine waters used for recording of 'at sea' records in relation to the Danish List. The solid red line marks the boundaries of the area considered by the Danish Rarities Committee for the purposes of the Danish List. It follows the Danish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (200 nautical miles of marine waters within the red line) and the territorial waters (12 nautical miles) (coastal waters within the dark blue zone).

Den fuldt optrukne røde linje markerer grænserne for de danske områder, som benyttes til at afgrænse området, hvor fund af fuglearter, inkl. underarter, kan regnes som truffet i Danmark og dermed optages på den danske fugleliste.

De danske farvande følger den danske eksklusive økonomiske zone (EEZ) (200 sømil; havområderne indenfor den røde linje) og territorialfarvandet (12 sømil; de kystnære områder indenfor den mørkeblå zone).



dated on the DOF website (<https://www.dof.dk/aktiv-i-dof/grupper-og-udvalg/sjaeldenhedsudvalget/sjaeldenhedsudvalget-nyhedsbreve>) at the time of the change, but only come into effect on the Danish List on publication in a DRC report.

Taxonomy

In 2017, following a detailed review the DRC announced that it would adopt, from 1 January 2018, the *International Ornithological Congress (IOC) World Bird List* (Gill *et al.* 2025) for all its taxonomic needs, including the Danish List. The *IOC* has complemented three other world bird lists that each have had a different emphasis in their goals and taxonomic approach: *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, 4th Edition (Trust for Avian Systematics 2024), *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2024), and *The Handbook of the Birds of the World (HBW)/BirdLife International* (BirdLife International 2024). The initial decision to follow *IOC* was based significantly on the anticipation of an aligned global checklist following collaboration between the *IOC*, *Clements* and *BirdLife* to harmonise global avian taxonomies, and that a committee, named the Working Group Avian Checklist (WGAC) was formed by the International Ornithologists' Union (IOU) to implement this aim (IOU 2024). The Howard & Moore team opted not to join, but teams from five partner checklists, three of them

global (*IOC*, *Clements* and *BirdLife*) and two regional (*The Checklist of North and Middle American Birds* produced by the American Ornithological Society's North American Classification and Nomenclature Committee (AOS-NACC) and *The Checklist of South American Birds* produced by the South American Classification Committee (SACC)), joined with other experts on the WGAC team the collaborative effort (IOU 2024).

In 2025, the unified global checklist of birds that provides the most current and authoritative taxonomy of birds around the world, called *AviList*, became available and will be updated annually (*AviList* Core Team 2025). The *IOC* and *Clements* teams will be discontinuing their independent taxonomic efforts in 2025-2026, focusing those efforts on *AviList* for the future. *IOC* version 15.2 will be the last, and *Clements* will carry out final revisions up until 2026 to fully catch up with *AviList*. *BirdLife* will also adopt *AviList*, but this will take some time as each newly recognized or revised species must be assessed against the IUCN Red List criteria (*AviList* Core Team 2025).

The DRC has decided to switch from *IOC* to using *AviList* for all its taxonomic needs, including the Danish List, without waiting for the final version of the *IOC* list. The taxonomy and sequence of species and subspecies in this updated edition of the Danish List is the first version of the list to follow the *AviList*, using version 2025, which was current at the time of submitting the manuscript.

Bird names and nomenclature

For polytypic species, all subspecies known to have occurred in Denmark are mentioned. Polytypic species, where the subspecies is not known, are marked with *ssp. indet.* The vernacular Danish bird names follow the recommendations from the Danish Ornithological Society's Name Group (NAG; Behnke-Pedersen *et al.* 2024). English species names follow *AviList*. English names of subspecies have been retrieved from different sources, among *Avibase: The World Bird Database* (Lepage 2025). For those subspecies where official name sources are lacking the subspecies names are formed by the DRC and rarities committees in neighbouring countries.

Species categories used in the Danish List

Records of species and subspecies are categorized from A to F according to the guidelines of the Association of European Records and Rarities Committees (Cooper *et al.* 2022, AERC 2024). Species and subspecies in Categories A, B and C are admitted to the Danish List whereas species and subspecies in Categories D, E and F are not included. Where species and subspecies in Categories A, B or C are known to have also occurred as escapes, this is indicated in the systematic list by such species and subspecies also being included in Category E.

Category C has been refined to comply with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) definitions for translocated species, i.e., this has led to updated definitions and characteristics of populations deemed self-sustaining, and vagrants from such populations (IUCN/SCC 2013, McInerney *et al.* 2022). This has created the two new subcategories C5.1 and C5.2.

A species or subspecies is usually placed in only one category. However, some are placed in multiple categories, such as, for example, those species occurring in Category A which now also have naturalized populations, e.g., Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* that matches Category C criteria, those species occurring in Category B which now also have naturalized populations, e.g., Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo* that matches Category C criteria.

The categories are defined as follows:

Category A: Species and subspecies that have been recorded in an apparently natural state at least once since 1

January 1950, e.g., American Wigeon *Mareca americana* and Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*. This also includes species and subspecies which are presumed to have been dispersed by ship or otherwise assisted occurrence when there is no indication that the bird has been kept confined or has been fed during transport. Category A species are listed in Appendix 1.

Category B: Species and subspecies that were recorded in an apparently natural state at least once between 1 January 1800 and 31 December 1949 but have not been recorded subsequently. The Danish List includes six species in this category: Asian Houbara *Chlamydotis macqueenii* in 1892, Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* in 1936, Allen's Gallinule *Porphyrio alleni* in 1929, Sargasso Shearwater *Puffinus lherminieri* in 1912, Eurasian Eagle-Owl which became extinct as a native breeding bird in the late 1800s, and American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* in 1910. Category B species are listed in Appendix 1.

Category C: Species and subspecies that derive from translocation(s) (i.e., human-mediated movement and release; IUCN/SCC 2013) resulting in the establishment of self-sustaining populations within Denmark, and vagrants from self-sustaining populations outside of Denmark which have derived because of translocation(s). The Danish List includes 10 species in this category: Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*, Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus* since 1995, Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* since 1995, Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca* since 1993, Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* since 1999, Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata* since 1995, Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* since 1985, Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, Rock Dove *Columba livia* and Eurasian Eagle-Owl. Ruddy Shelduck is in Category A and Category C as the species occurs in an apparently natural state, but also from self-sustaining naturalized populations established outside of Denmark. Eurasian Eagle-Owl is in Category B and Category C as it became extinct as a breeding bird in Denmark in the late 19th century, but recolonized Denmark in the 1980s from Germany, where a population was established from introduced individuals. Category C species are listed in Appendix 1.

C1: *Naturalized introduced species* – species that have occurred only because of translocation(s), e.g., Canada Goose and Egyptian Goose.

C2: *Naturalized established species* – species with established populations resulting from translocation(s), but which also occur in an apparently natural state, e.g., Ruddy Shelduck.

C3: *Naturalized re-established species* – species with populations successfully re-established in areas of former occurrence following a conservation translocation(s), e.g., Eurasian Eagle-Owl.

C4: *Naturalized feral species* – species which have been domesticated, and which now have populations established in the wild, e.g., Rock Dove.

C5: *Vagrant naturalized species* – species from populations outside of Denmark which derive from translocation(s).

C5.1: A vagrant from a re-established population – individuals from a population established from a conservation translocation(s) to re-establish a species within its former range but for which there is no evidence of Denmark being part of its former range. There are currently no records of

species in Category C5.1.

C5.2: A vagrant from a naturalized population – individuals from established naturalized populations outside of Denmark that are a result of translocation(s) and that are outside the normal range of the species, e.g., Bar-headed Goose and Black Swan from the naturalized populations in the Netherlands and Belgium.

C6: *Former naturalized species* – species formerly placed in C1 whose naturalized populations are either no longer self-sustaining or are considered extinct. There are currently no records of species in Category C6.

Category D: Species that would otherwise appear in Category A or Category B except that there is reasonable doubt that they have ever occurred in a natural state, e.g., Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*, Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* and Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*. There are seven species and one subspecies in this category. Species placed only in Category D form no part of the Danish List and are not included in the species totals. Category D species are listed in Appendix 2.

Category E: Species that have been recorded as introductions, human-assisted transportees or escapees from captivity, and whose breeding populations (if any) are thought not to be self-sustaining, e.g., Greater Flamingo, Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*, Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus* and Red-legged Partridge *Alectoris rufa*. There are few records of e.g., Greater Flamingo in northern Europe, where individuals based on data from ringing can be attributed to Category A. Therefore, this species is in Category D and Category E on the Danish List, although no specific records in Denmark are attributed to Category D, and most records are presumed to concern birds escaped from captivity or from naturalized populations that are not considered self-sustaining. Species in Category E that have reproduced with success in the wild in Denmark are designated as E*. Category E species form no part of the Danish List (unless already included within Categories A, B or C). Category E species are listed in Appendix 3, although this list is incomplete.

Category F: Bird species recorded between c. 16 000 BP (before 1950) and 1800 (Cooper *et al.* 2022). Those species recorded only before 1800 are listed in Appendix 4. There are four species in this category. Species in Category F that have reproduced with success in the wild in Denmark are designated as F*.

Status codes used in the Danish List

Abbreviated codes are given for the frequency status, regularity, and faunistic categories of each species on the List as either a breeding or a migratory species. For polytypic species, where the subspecies have different faunistic status, the status is indicated for each subspecies. For breeding birds, status as migrant is also stated.

Frequency status

A: *Accidental (tilfældig)*: 1-3 records, or no records the last 25 years.

VR: *Very rare (meget sjælden)*: 4-100 records/breeding pairs.

R: *Rare (sjælden)*: Less than 100 annual records/breeding pairs.

S: *Scarce (fåtalig)*: Between 100 and 1000 annual records/

breeding pairs.

FC: *Fairly common (ret almindelig)*: More than 1000-10 000 annual records/breeding pairs.

C: *Common (almindelig)*: More than 10 000-100 000 annual records/breeding pairs.

VC: *Very common (meget almindelig)*: More than 100 000 annual records/breeding pairs.

Regularity

Sp: *Sporadic (sporadisk)*: Does not occur within each 10-year period.

Ir: *Irregular (uregelmæssig)*: Does occur in each 10-year period, but far from annually.

Re: *Regular (regelmæssig)*: Does occur almost every year.

Faunistic categories

MB: *Migrant breeder (yngletrækfugl)*: Migratory breeding bird leaving the breeding area in winter.

RB: *Resident breeder (ynglestandfugl)*: Resident breeding bird which remain in or near the breeding area throughout the year. Some species may be only partly resident.

E: *Extinct breeder (uddød ynglefugl)*: Extinct either as a migrant breeding bird or a resident breeding bird within the last 300 years.

PM: *Passage migrant (trækgæst)*: Migrant which occur during spring and autumn.

WM: *Winter migrant (vintergæst)*: Migrant which conclude their autumn migration in Denmark and remain throughout the winter.

SM: *Summer migrant (sommergæst)*: Migrant which finish spring migration in Denmark and remain throughout the summer without breeding.

The Danish Bird List: Category A, B and C

Up to and including 1 September 2025, the official Danish list includes a total of 505 species, which are divided into category A (491 species), B (6 species) and C (10 species). Of the 10 species in Category C, 8 taxa are unique to this category whereas one taxon (Ruddy Shelduck) in Category A is also in Category C, and one taxon (Eurasian Eagle-Owl) in Category B is also in Category C.

In the case of polytypic species, two or more subspecies have been identified and included on the Danish List (number of subspecies in parentheses): Brant Goose *Branta bernicla* (3), Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* (2), Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca* (2), Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* (2), Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* (2), Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* (2), Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* (2), Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* (2), Red Knot *Calidris canutus* (2), Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (2), Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle* (3), Razorbill *Alca torda* (2), Common Murre *Uria aalge* (3), Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* (2), Common



First record of Moltoni's Warbler *Curruca subalpina* in Denmark, 15 May 2022, Blåvands Huk. Photo: Eva Foss Henriksen.
 Første fund af Makisanger i Danmark, 15. maj 2022, Blåvands Huk.

Gull *Larus canus* (2), European Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (2), Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* (3), Iceland Gull *Larus glaucooides* (3), Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* (2), Western Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (2), Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major* (2), Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor* (2), Great Grey Shrike *Lanius excubitor* (2), Northern Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (2), Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula* (2), Carrion Crow *Corvus corone* (2), Willow Tit *Poecile montanus* (2), Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus* (2), Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* (2), Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* (3), Lesser Whitethroat *Curruca curruca* (3), Eastern Subalpine Warbler *Curruca cantillans* (2), Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea* (2), Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris* (2), Redwing *Turdus iliacus* (2), Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* (2), Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus* (3), European Stonechat *Saxicola rubicola* (2), Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* (2), Western Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* (4), White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* (2), Eurasian Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (2), Redpoll *Acanthis flammea* (4) and Snow Bunting *Plec-*

trophenax nivalis (2). When including all subspecies, the number of taxa recorded in Denmark increases by 56 to a total of 561, all classified under Category A.

In addition, there have been records not identified to species level which are included in the systematic list, but do not form part of the species totals. This includes records of the Zino's / Fea's / Desertas Petrel group *Pterodroma madeira / feae / deserta*. Furthermore, in two polytypic species individuals have not been identified to subspecies level but only to subspecies groups. This includes Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* of the North-east Atlantic islands group which consists of *T. t. borealis*, *T. t. fridariensis* and *T. t. hirtensis*; and Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* of the 'Eastern Black Redstart' group which consists of *P. o. phoenicuroides*, *P. o. murinus* and *P. o. rufiventris*. With these additional groups of species and subspecies, the total number of taxa further increases by three, bringing the overall count to 564, all within Category A.

Based on recovery data from countries close to Denmark or northwestern and central Europe in gen-

eral of birds ringed on breeding grounds, there are few subspecies which are presumed to occur, or have occurred historically in Denmark, but where their occurrence has not been documented beyond doubt. This includes Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* ssp. *psammodromus*, which is widespread in Iceland, Greenland and North-Eastern Canada, and winters in Africa, and where populations most likely migrate through Denmark in small numbers in May and August, but the subspecies has not yet been documented with ring recovery data (Christensen *et al.* 2022). Dunlin *Calidris alpina* ssp. *arctica*, which is widespread in Northeast Greenland and Svalbard, and migrates through Western Europe to winter in West Africa, but ring recovery data from Denmark are missing (Christensen *et al.* 2022). Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus* where ssp. *hyperboreus* is widespread from northern Europe eastward to northwestern Siberia, while populations of ssp. *leucetetes* are widespread in Iceland to the northwest to Greenland and Canada. Several recoveries of ringed birds from the Icelandic population have shown that ssp. *leucetetes* occurs regularly in western European waters from northern Norway south to France and with several recoveries from the Faroe Islands and northern part of the British Isles. Occurrence in Denmark therefore reasonably relates to both ssp. *hyperboreus* and ssp. *leucetetes*, although none of the two subspecies has been detected by recovery of birds ringed in the breeding areas (Christensen *et al.* 2022). As plumage variation in the northern subspecies of Eurasian Goshawk *Astur gentilis* ssp. *buteoides*, the eastern subspecies of Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* ssp. *vulpinus* and the northern subspecies of Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* ssp. *calidus* are clinal within the breeding range, and all three subspecies may overlap and interbreed with their western counterparts in Fennoscandia and forming intergradation zones eastwards, identification of the three subspecies in Denmark is at best difficult. Eurasian Goshawk ssp. *buteoides* breeds in northern Russia and western Siberia, ranging as far east as the Lena River, and especially young birds may turn up southwest of their normal range in winter (Forsman 2016) and consequently may occur as migrants in Denmark. Common Buzzard ssp. *vulpinus* is a long-distance migrant which winters in Africa and with recoveries across Europe. However, recent information from breeding areas in Finland suggests that the ssp. *vulpinus* population has been declining

for some time, while nominate-type birds are expanding north and east into former range of ssp. *vulpinus* (Forsman 2016). Ssp. *vulpinus* as a migrant in Denmark is therefore unlikely now. Previously, the distribution reached into the northwestern Scandinavian Peninsula, and historic records based on specimens in private or natural history museum collections may turn out to be this subspecies. Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* ssp. *calidus* is a long-distance migrant with ring recoveries across Europa (Grussu & Paddeu 2015) and therefore may also occur as a migrant in Denmark.

The range of Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula* ssp. *soemmerringii* is huge and covers the former Soviet Union east to Lake Baikal, Siberia, and north-western Mongolia, south to Turkey, Israel, and the Himalayas (Offereins 2003). Western Jackdaw ssp. *soemmerringii* is a true migrant reaching western Europe in winter, and there are ringing recoveries from Belgium and north-eastern France, but ring recovery data from Denmark are missing (Franks *et al.* 2022). In southern Finland, Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula* ssp. *monedula* gradually intergrades into ssp. *soemmerringii* from west to east. This transition zone runs from north to south across the Baltic States, through eastern Poland to Romania and Croatia (Offereins 2003). As the plumage characters of Jackdaws are so variable, the DRC considers that ssp. *soemmerringii* can be accepted as new to Denmark only if a breeding bird or juvenile ringed within its normal breeding range is recovered in Denmark and shows the characters of ssp. *soemmerringii*. Greenland and Northeastern Canadian breeding birds of Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus* belong to the subspecies ssp. *subcalcaratus* which usually winter in North America but occurs in certain years in western Europe. Occurrence of the subspecies in Denmark is therefore possible, but ringed recoveries are lacking.

None of these subspecies of Common Ringed Plover, Dunlin, Glaucous Gull, Eurasian Goshawk, Common Buzzard, Peregrine Falcon, Western Jackdaw and Lapland Longspur have therefore been admitted on the Danish List (Category A-C).

Category D

A total of seven species and one subspecies have been placed in Category D. Records of species or subspecies in this category may have reached Denmark naturally, but since there are circumstances that make this doubtful, the DRC has chosen not to admit these

species or subspecies on the Danish List (Category A-C). Records of species in Category D shall be assessed by the DRC except for Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*. The difference between ending up in Category D or Category E can be subtle. As a rule of thumb, however, it can be said that a species in Category D should have a potential opportunity to occur in an apparently natural state in Denmark, while the possibility that a species in Category E should reach the country on its own is considered almost non-existent. In some cases, potential Category D species may still fall into Category E, if it is considered plausible that the record in question originate from captivity.

Category E

A total of 198 species has been placed in category E. As this category includes all exotic bird species which escape or are released into the wild from captivity the list should be considered preliminary, and it may be impossible to complete. When it comes to records of species in this category, only a limited part comes to public knowledge and even fewer are documented and published. To make the list as complete as possible, known cases of additional species documented in literature or the daily press should be reported to the Danish Rarities Committee.

In addition, there have been records not identified to species level which are included in the systematic list, but do not form part of the species totals. This includes records of the Eastern Spot-billed Duck / Indian Spot-billed Duck group *Anas zonorhyncha* / *poecilorhyncha* and the Grey Crowned Crane / Black Crowned Crane group *Balearica regulorum* / *pavonine*. With these additional groups of species, the total number of taxa further increases by two, bringing the overall count to 200, all within Category E.

Category F

A total of four species has been placed in Category F as being recorded in Denmark only before 1800 (Løppenthin 1967). These are not included in the Danish List and so do not form part of the species totals. For explanations and backgrounds to the occurrence of these species, see Løppenthin (1967).

Systematic list

Rare species and subspecies for which descriptions are required of records by the Danish Rarities Committee (DRC) to be considered for inclusion in Danish

totals are marked with an "X". Taxa for which descriptions of records have previously been required, the last year when records still needed to be submitted to the DRC is stated. A hyphen in front of or behind the year indicates that records of the taxon in question must be assessed by the DRC up to and including or from that year, respectively. Species for which descriptions of records must only be submitted to the DRC from certain regions of Denmark and its marine waters are marked with an "(X)" and the region is stated. The DRC also assesses records where a given individual can only be attributed to a group of closely related, rare species. These species groups are included in the systematic list but are not included in the species totals in Category A, B and C on the Danish List.

In addition, the DRC assesses the following:

New taxa for Denmark, i.e., admissions to Categories A, B, C and (D). This also applies to records of taxa in Category C but where admission of single records into Category A or B is considered possible, corresponding to occurrence in an apparently natural state of, for example, Canada Goose.

Hybrids that involve species for which descriptions are required of records by the DRC and where it is considered that the hybridization has taken place in nature.

Taxa in Category E for which descriptions are required of records by the DRC as they are possible candidates for admission to Categories A, B, C and (D).

Dansk resumé

Den Danske Liste: en oversigt over Danmarks fuglearter

Dette er en liste over fuglearter, inkl. underarter, som er truffet i Danmark med angivelse af deres hyppighed og status som enten *ynngletrækfugl*, *ynglestandfugl*, *uddødynglefugl* og *trækfugl*. Listen opdateres af Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Sjældenhedsudvalg (SU), som verificerer dokumentationen for sjældne forekomster i Danmark. Listen omfatter også arter og underarter fundet i dansk territorialfarvand og indenfor Danmarks eksklusive økonomiske zone. Listen følger anbefalingerne fra *AviList* med hensyn til både taksonomi, systematik og engelske navne, mens de danske navne i listen følger anbefalingerne fra Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Navnegruppe.

I henhold til retningslinjer fra Association of European Rarities Committees (AERC) og definitioner fra International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) inddeles arter og underarter truffet i Danmark i seks hovedkategorier (A-F) med underkategorier. Arter og underarter i kategori A be-

tragtes som tilsyneladende spontant optrædende, og de er truffet mindst en gang siden 1. januar 1950. Som spontant optrædende regnes ligeledes skibs- eller på anden vis assisterede forekomster, så længe fuglen ikke er blevet fodret eller tilbageholdt undervejs. Arter og underarter i kategori B betragtes som spontant optrædende, men de er kun truffet i perioden fra år 1800 til 1949. Arter og underarter i kategori C stammer fra translokation(er) (dvs. udsatte og undslupne arter), der har resulteret i etableringen af en fritlevende og selvsupplerende bestand, enten i Danmark eller i andre lande, hvorfra en spredning finder sted. Kategori C opdeles i seks underkategorier. Arter og underarter, som ville være placeret i kategori A eller kategori B, hvis ikke der var rimelig tvivl om, hvorvidt de nogensinde havde optrådt spontant i landet, er placeret i kategori D. Arter og underarter, der betragtes som undsluppet fra fangenskab eller på anden måde kun unaturligt har optrådt i landet, eller hvis fritlevende bestande – hvis eksisterende – formentlig ikke er selvsupplerende, er placeret i kategori E. Arter og underarter, som er registreret mellem 16 000 år før 1950 og år 1800 særlig ud fra knoglefund, er placeret i kategori F.

Den danske fugleliste udgøres af arterne og underarterne i kategori A, B og C og omfatter 505 arter med 491 arter i kategori A, 6 arter i kategori B og 10 arter i kategori C.

Ændringer til den danske fugleliste publiceres i årsrapporten fra Sjældenhedsudvalget i *Fugleåret*, der udgives af Dansk Ornitologisk Forening.

Acknowledgements

Many people assist DRC in its work, and we would like to thank the following for their input into making this checklist: David Boertmann, Jørgen Staarup Christensen, Tim Hesselballe Hansen, Bent Bøggild Pedersen and Palle A. F. Rasmussen. DRC members (in addition to the listed author) who served on the Committee 2014–2024 while this update was being produced were in alphabetic order: Henrik Böhmer, Simon Sigaard Christiansen, Esben Eriksen, Ole Zoltan Göller, Morten Bentzon Hansen, Jens Søgaard Hansen, Sakari Kaupinen, Sebastian Klein, Andreas Bruun Kristensen, Ulf Eschou Møller, Rune Sø Neergaard, Anders Odd Wulff Nielsen, Henrik Haaning Nielsen, Søren Haaning Nielsen, Rasmus Due Nielsen, Oskar Nilsson, Troels Eske Ortvad, Knud Pedersen, Jonas Pedersen and Rasmus Strack. We also thank David B. Collinge for improving our English.

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