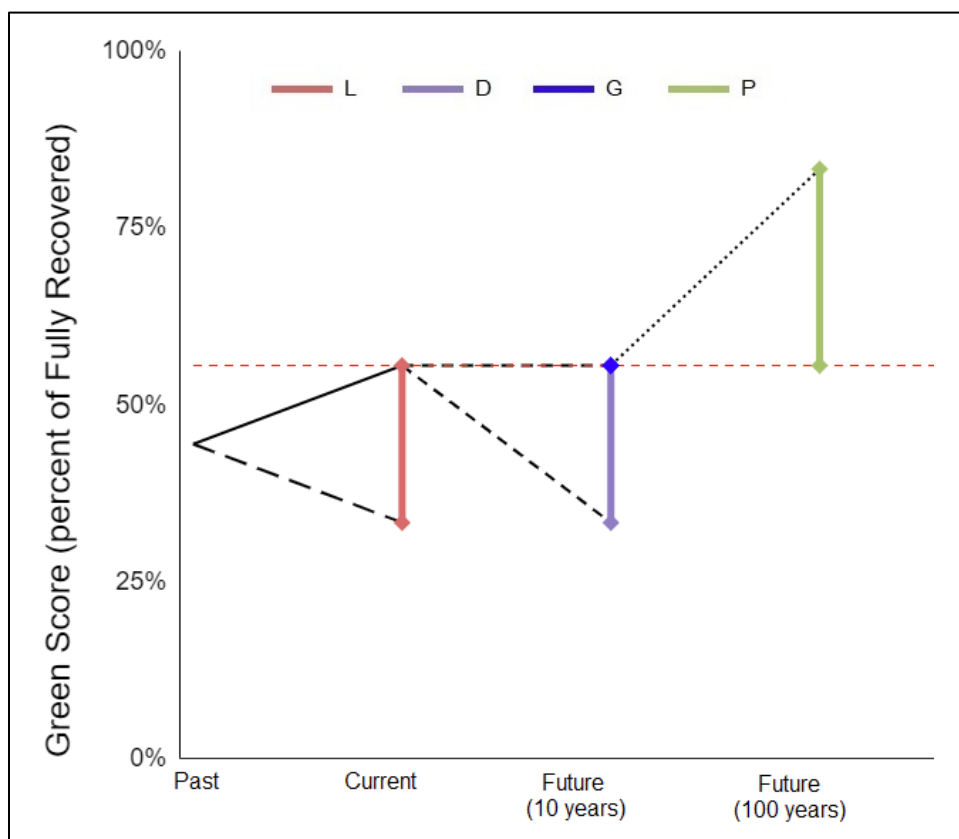
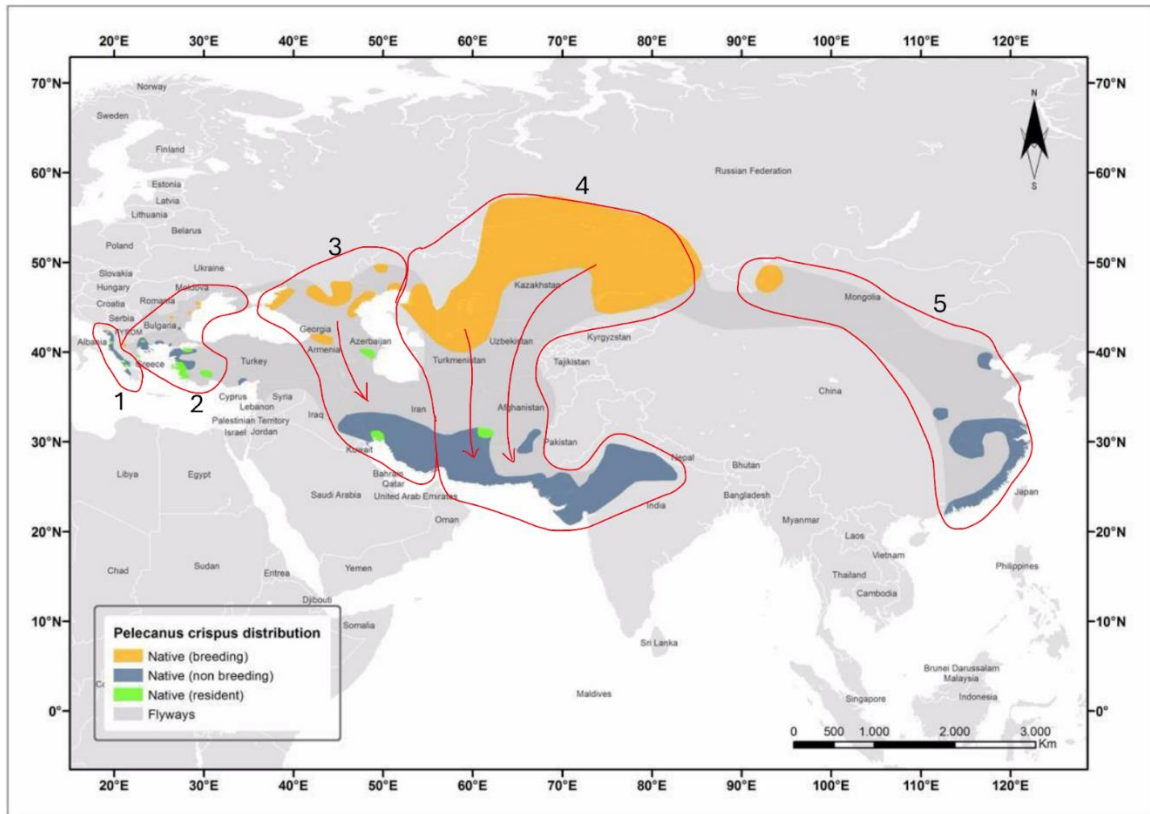


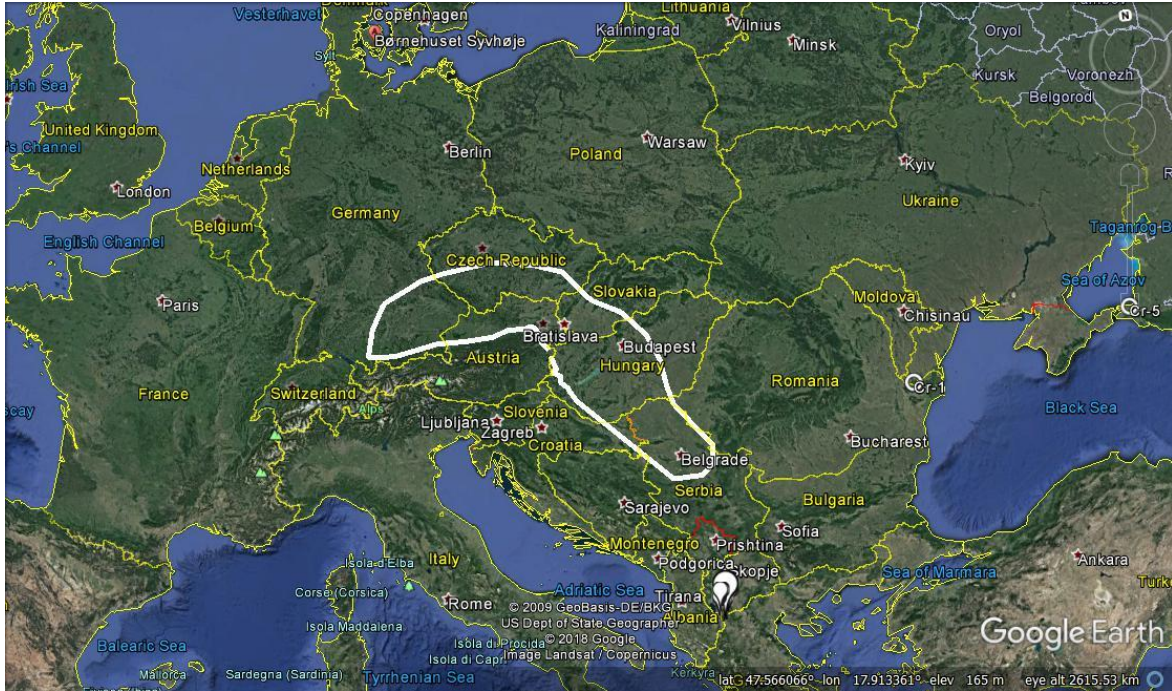
## Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*)



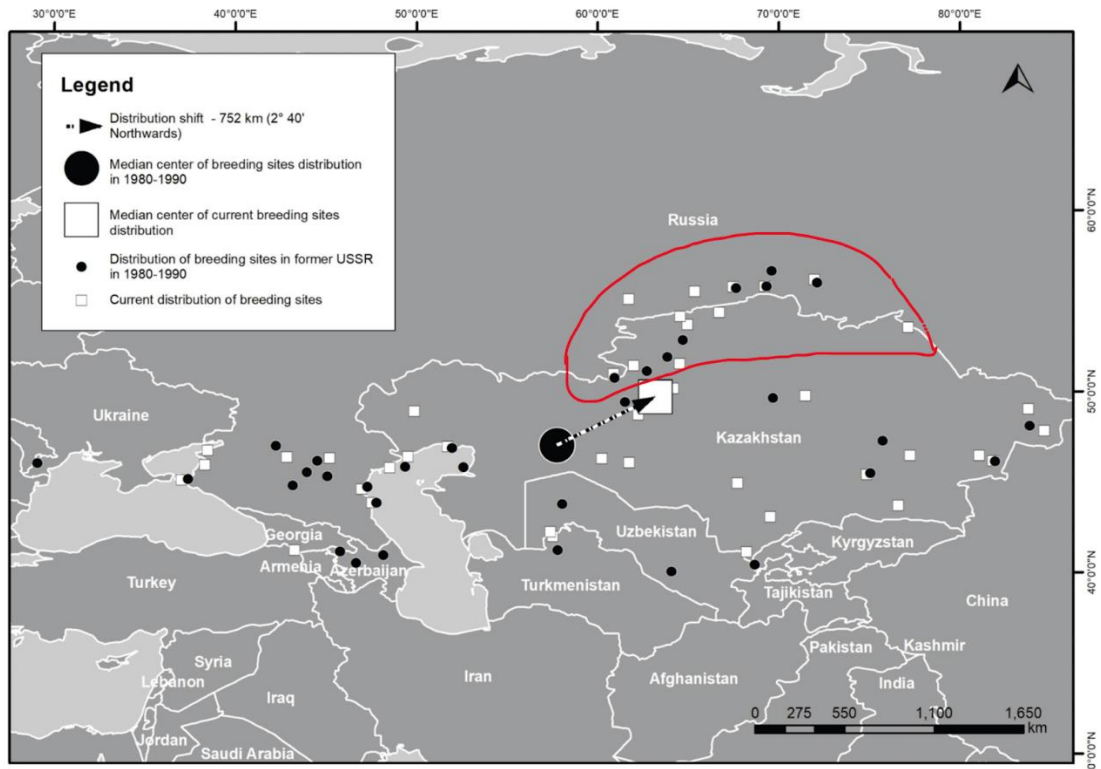
**Figure S1.** Graphical representation of the conservation metrics based on the Green Scores. Key: Vertical arrows represent the four conservation metrics: L – Conservation Legacy (may not appear if current and counterfactual states are the same); D – Conservation Dependence (may not appear if current and future-without-conservation states are the same); G – Conservation Gain (may not appear if current and future-with-conservation states are the same); P – Recovery Potential (may not appear if current and potential states are the same). The horizontal red dashed line represents the Current Green Score. Solid black line: observed change in the Green Score of the species (ignore it if "Former" state is not specified). Long-dashed black line: (counterfactual) past change expected in the absence of past conservation efforts. Dashed black lines: future scenarios of change expected with and without current and future conservation efforts. Dotted black line: long-term potential change expected with future conservation innovation and efforts.



**Figure S2.** The current distribution of the Dalmatian Pelican, with five of the six spatial units delineated (Modified from Catsadorakis and Portolou 2018). Because of the regular emergence of new data, the accuracy of the map is variable and there are certainly some inaccuracies (such as the indicated resident spots in the winter quarters in Iran and Afghanistan). New data suggest that in spatial unit 2, a significant part of the area highlighted as 'flyway' hosts individuals that are resident all year round, especially non-breeders. This is particularly true in wetlands along the Black Sea coast and in the Danube Delta, plus wetlands along the lower Danube, where in many cases the breeding, staging, and wintering ranges overlap. Spatial units key: 1 = Western subpopulation of the BS-Med flyway; 2 = Eastern subpopulation of the BS-Med flyway; 3 = Fore-Caucasus and West Caspian populations; 4 = Central and West Asia flyway populations; 5 = Mongolia and China population. The sixth spatial unit (now extinct) is shown in Figure S3.



**Figure S3.** Distribution of the sixth, extirpated, spatial unit (Central European population). The map shows the area of possible distribution of the Dalmatian Pelican around 1850, from which its colonies started disappearing in the mid-19th century. In the Neolithic there is evidence that the species bred in the British Isles, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, some parts of Germany and possibly close to the Austria-Hungary borderline. In the 19th century we know that colonies existed in Lake Balaton, Hungary, the Vojvodina marshes, Serbia. It is referred to as the 'Central European' population unit and we suppose that this had been a unit separate from the still-extant spatial units 1 and 2 in the Balkans (see Fig. S2).



**Figure S4.** The area within the red line was colonised by the Dalmatian Pelican in the last 30 years (Christopoulou *et al.* 2020), but V. Tarasov (pers. comm.) believes that there will be no further northerly expansion as colonies have reached the northern limit of the extensive reed beds necessary for nesting. Background map from Christopoulou *et al.* (2020).

## References

- Catsadorakis, G. and Portolou, D. 2018. International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*). CMS Technical Series No. 39, AEWA Technical Series No. 69 (No. 1). EAAFP Technical Report.
- Christopoulou, A., Manolopoulos, A. and Catsadorakis, G. 2020. The distribution and numbers of Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* on the Central Asian flyway between 1990 and 2015. *Sandgrouse* 42(1): 2–28.

## Appendix 1. Assessor Self-Review

1. **Disclose any potential conflicts of interest which could bias the assessment.**

None

2. **Is there any discrepancy between this assessment and the Red List assessment for the species? If so, comment on the likely reason for this discrepancy.**

The Red List Assessment (2017) had used older and less accurate data than those available in 2024.

3. **Review the impact that you assigned to the various threats and conservation actions. Would the trajectory of the species be very different if other choices were made? If so, review your justification for these choices. If appropriate, widen the bounds on tabs 4 and 5-8 (change the lower and upper plausible values) to reflect the uncertainty introduced by the possibility of these other choices. How, if at all, did this review question cause this assessment to change? If no changes were needed, please write "no changes".**

No changes