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The image features a central blue hexagonal panel with white text and logos. The text reads "EUROPEAN BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN" in large bold letters, followed by "Populations, trends and national responsibilities" in smaller font. Below this, it says "COMPILED BY ANNA STANEVA AND IAN BURFIELD". At the bottom of the panel is the BirdLife International logo, which includes a stylized bird icon and the text "BirdLife INTERNATIONAL EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA". Surrounding this central panel are numerous photographs of different bird species, each placed within a hexagonal frame that matches the central panel's shape. These include a sparrow-like bird holding food, a hawk in flight, an owl peering from a hole, a puffin on a rock, a kestrel on a post, a gull in flight over water, swans on a nest, a shorebird wading, a winged bird in flight against a blue sky, a small brown bird on a rock, a bright blue bird on a branch, a black and white bird with a red beak, a sparrow singing, a falcon standing, a kingfisher on a branch, a flock of greylag geese, a small brown bird on a branch, a grey bird with a dark beak, a greylag goose standing near water, a swallow in flight, and a small bird perched on a branch.



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## INTRODUCTION

**One of the many challenges** associated with tackling biodiversity loss is how conservation responsibilities should be assigned to geographic or administrative entities, to help inform the allocation of limited resources. This task is straightforward in cases where the species or habitat in question is confined (i.e. endemic) to a particular country or region, but such cases are relatively rare. Many species, habitats and ecosystems occur across multiple jurisdictions, thereby increasing the risk that no particular country or authority takes responsibility for prioritising their conservation when their status deteriorates or is poor.

**Compared to most other taxa**, many European bird species are relatively widespread, owing to their dispersive and often highly migratory behaviour, and to the nature and distribution of European habitats. The observation that ‘birds know no borders’ is especially pertinent in Europe, a continent comprising some 50 countries and territories – a few of which are very large, but most are very small, especially on a global scale. Consequently, most of Europe’s c. 540 regularly occurring wild bird species are found in many European countries, with each holding an average of c. 200 breeding species (BirdLife International 2015). Hence, it is not always obvious which countries have or should take most responsibility for conserving, protecting or restoring certain species.

**A raft of policy and legal instruments** – such as the European Union (EU) Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) – provide general protection to all wild bird species in Europe and their habitats, and special protection to specific subsets of species of higher conservation concern, as listed in their annexes or appendices. There is strong evidence that the special conservation measures taken for such species have a significant positive impact on population size, especially for species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (Donald *et al.* 2007, Sanderson *et al.* 2015).

**To conserve species**, it is essential to protect their remaining populations and habitats. It is therefore unsurprising that the focus of the implementation of policy and legal instruments in recent decades has been the protection of species and sites; in this respect, it is highly relevant to understand the national responsibilities of the signatory governments to achieving the objectives of multilateral agreements and international legislation. In particular, it is important to understand the responsibilities of EU Member States in achieving the objectives of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, which under Target 1 requires the Member States to collectively ensure that the number of bird species with a secure or improved status increases by 50%. Halting declines is an essential first step in this regard. Restoring populations and their habitats is also a priority; to date, however, no adequate framework exists to identify national responsibilities for restoration, so the development of such a framework is urgently required.

**In 1994, the first comprehensive assessment** of the conservation status of all wild bird species in Europe found that 38% were in an unfavourable condition (Tucker & Heath 1994). These species were termed Species of European Conservation Concern (SPECs). A decade later, the second assessment revealed that the situation had worsened, with 43% of species qualifying as SPECs (BirdLife International 2004a). The third assessment has just been submitted for publication in the peer-reviewed literature, so the results are not yet available (although, unsurprisingly, they are broadly similar to the first two). However, the IUCN Red List now treats 70 European bird species as being of global conservation concern (BirdLife International 2016a), compared to 40 species in 2004 (BirdLife International 2004b). Moreover, Europe’s farmland bird populations

are continuing their severe long-term decline (PECBMS 2016), while a high proportion of Europe’s globally important seabird populations are now declining or threatened (Ramírez *et al.* 2017). Clearly, at least some of Europe’s governments are still not taking their responsibilities seriously enough.

**This publication aims to provide clear information** to help every European country and territory identify which SPECs it holds, and thereby contribute to identifying the species that it has a high national responsibility for conserving. Most of this information is already in the public domain, especially in the species factsheets and supplementary material published online as an output of the recent *European Red List of Birds* (BirdLife International 2015). By repackaging and presenting the data by country, and highlighting which species are of global and European conservation concern, it is hoped that more governments will acknowledge their responsibilities for particular species and take them into account when deciding how to allocate resources.

**An important caveat is required.** Red Lists focus attention on species at the highest risk of extinction, but they are not the sole means of setting priorities for conservation measures for their protection (IUCN 2012a). Similarly, while European countries should pay particular attention to species for which they host a high proportion of the current European population, they should also take into account other factors and obligations. These include the need to conserve the geographic range of species, as well as their genetic diversity, ecological functionality and behavioural distinctiveness (e.g. Schmeller *et al.* 2008). As mentioned above, it is also essential to consider the restoration potential for depleted or even nationally extinct species, for which there are many inspiring precedents (e.g. Deinet *et al.* 2013). The future of Europe’s birds depends on the full consideration of all these factors.

## /// DATA COLLECTION

**The geographical scope of this exercise** is the same as that used in the three editions of *Birds in Europe* (Tucker & Heath 1994, BirdLife International 2004, Burfield *et al.* submitted) and in the *European Red List of Birds*. It is continent-wide, extending from Greenland in the northwest to the Russian Urals in the northeast, and from Macaronesia in the southwest to the Caucasus in the southeast.

**The national data on bird population sizes and trends** are those collated for the *European Red List of Birds*. These comprise official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission in 2013 under Article 12 of the Birds Directive (regarding national implementation during the period 2008-2012), and equivalent data from non-EU countries provided by national experts through the BirdLife Partnership and the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) network. In both cases, the data derive from fieldwork conducted by thousands of ornithologists, including many volunteers, over many years.

**For each regularly and naturally occurring wild bird species**, national data were gathered on breeding population size (in c. 2012), short-term trend (since c. 2001) and long-term trend (since c. 1980). Where available, equivalent mid-winter population data were also collected, mainly for species covered by the annual International Waterbird Census (IWC) coordinated by Wetlands International. Data on the number of birds on passage were not collected, because most species are not well monitored during migration, and it is difficult to avoid the risk of double-counting birds when combining such data. Most population size estimates were supplied as minimum-maximum ranges, with units of breeding pairs (in the vast majority of cases) or wintering individuals. The

direction and magnitude of most population trend estimates were reported as either precise percentage changes over the relevant time periods, or as broader banded minimum-maximum ranges.

**National population size data** from all countries were summed to produce minimum and maximum estimates of the overall European population size. For population trends, data from all countries were combined, weighting each country’s contribution according to the size of its population. Weightings were based on the geometric mean of each country’s population size compared to the geometric mean of the overall European population. For most species, assessments were based on breeding data, but for a few species, more reliable winter data were used. For more details, see BirdLife International (2015).

**Assessments were conducted at species level**, following BirdLife’s latest taxonomy and nomenclature (BirdLife International 2016b). In a very few cases, this required splitting or lumping the underlying national data from the *European Red List of Birds* to reflect changes to species limits published in Volume 2 (Passerines) of the *HBW & BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World* (del Hoyo & Collar 2016), as already reflected in the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International 2016a).

/// STATUS ASSESSMENT

**To determine its European population status**, each species was first assessed against the IUCN Red List criteria (IUCN 2012a) at European level, using the regional application guidelines (IUCN 2012b), to identify regionally threatened species. In 99% of cases, this had already been done and published (BirdLife International 2015), so it was only a necessary step in the few cases where the taxonomy had since changed. Next, each species classified in this first step as Least Concern in Europe (i.e. the vast majority) was assessed against the additional criteria developed and refined in previous editions of *Birds in Europe*, to identify other species of regional conservation concern (see Table 1).

**Finally, each species was assigned to one of five SPEC categories** (see Table 2), depending on its global conservation status on the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International 2016a), its European population status (Burfield *et al.* submitted), and the proportion of its global population or range in Europe (see Figure 1). Species are considered to be concentrated in Europe when more than 50% of their global population or range occurs in Europe, according to the latest set of global species range maps (BirdLife International & HBW 2016), or to global population estimates, where available (e.g. Wetlands International 2016). In a few cases, marginal species classified as regionally threatened owing solely to their small European population (BirdLife International 2015), but which are not declining in Europe, were treated as Secure for the purposes of this exercise, for consistency with earlier assessments (Tucker & Heath 1994, BirdLife International 2004).

**The first three categories together represent SPECs** – species that are either of global conservation concern (SPEC 1) or of European conservation concern, whether concentrated in Europe (SPEC 2) or not (SPEC 3). Other species not currently of conservation concern are also divided according to whether they are concentrated in Europe (Non-SPEC<sup>E</sup>) or not (Non-SPEC), to identify those that could rapidly become species of European (or even global) conservation concern if their European populations subsequently decline in the future. As they are not presently SPECs, however, they are not considered further or presented in this report, in order to focus attention on national responsibilities for current SPECs.

TABLE 1

Summary of the criteria and thresholds used to allocate species to European population status categories in *Birds in Europe 3* (for more details, see IUCN 2012a,b and Burfield *et al.* submitted).

EUROPEAN POPULATION STATUS CATEGORY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CRITERIA AND THRESHOLDS
Regionally Extinct (RE)	No reasonable doubt that the last individual in Europe has died (if it is possible that the species survives, then it is CR (PE), i.e. Possibly Extinct).
Critically Endangered (CR)	European population meets any of the IUCN Red List criteria for CR.
Endangered (EN)	European population meets any of the IUCN Red List criteria for EN.
Vulnerable (VU)	European population meets any of the IUCN Red List criteria for VU.
Near Threatened (NT)	European population close to meeting the IUCN Red List criteria for VU.
Declining	European population has declined by ≥20% since the 1970s (when the Birds in Europe series began), and has continued to decline since 2001.
Depleted	European population has declined by ≥20% since the 1970s (when the Birds in Europe series began), but has not declined further since 2001.
Rare	European population is <10,000 breeding pairs (or <40,000 wintering individuals), and is not marginal to a larger non-European population.
Secure	European population does not meet any of the criteria above.

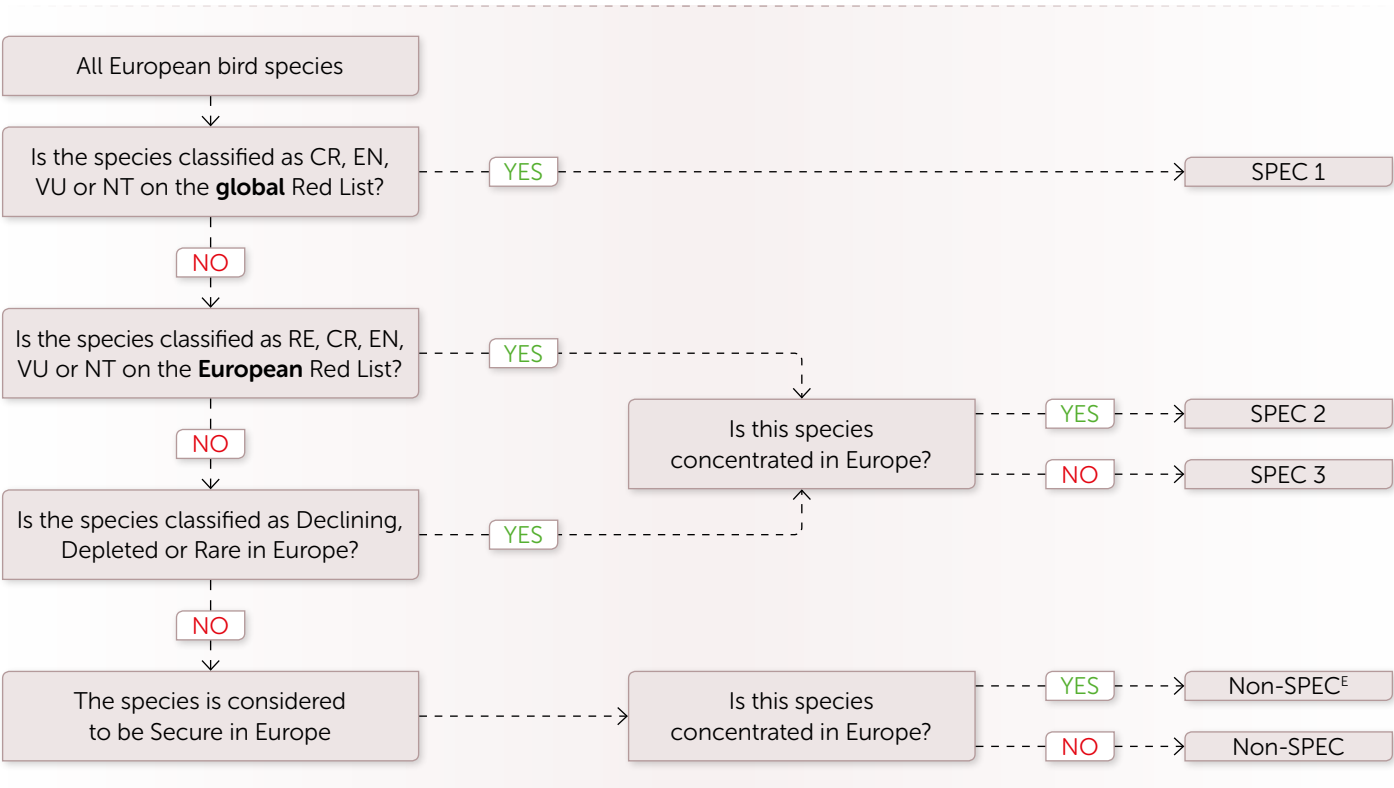
TABLE 2

Summary of the categories of SPECs and Non-SPECs.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
SPEC 1	European species of global conservation concern, i.e. classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened at global level (BirdLife International 2016a).
SPEC 2	Species whose global population is concentrated in Europe, and which is classified as Regionally Extinct, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Declining, Depleted or Rare at European level (BirdLife International 2015, Burfield <i>et al.</i> submitted).
SPEC 3	Species whose global population is not concentrated in Europe, but which is classified as Regionally Extinct, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Declining, Depleted or Rare at European level (BirdLife International 2015, Burfield <i>et al.</i> submitted).
Non-SPEC <sup>E</sup>	Species whose global population is concentrated in Europe, but whose European population status is currently considered to be Secure (Burfield <i>et al.</i> submitted).
Non-SPEC	Species whose global population is not concentrated in Europe, and whose European population status is currently considered to be Secure (Burfield <i>et al.</i> submitted).



**FIGURE 1** Flowchart showing procedure for classifying SPECs.



**/// NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SPECS**

The majority of this publication comprises national accounts for each European country and territory, presenting the national population size and short-term trend direction and magnitude for all breeding SPECs (and for as many wintering SPECs as were reported), alongside their European population status. The quality of the population size and trend data is conveyed by one of three codes: 'bold' denotes reliable quantitative data for the whole period and country; 'normal font' signifies generally well-known, but only poor, outdated or incomplete data available; '(bracketed)' indicates poorly known, with no quantitative data available. Long-term trend data and other supporting information (e.g. data sources) are not included owing to lack of space, but can be found online in the supplementary material to the species factsheets from the *European Red List of Birds*.

Species are divided into tables according to their SPEC category, and are presented in alphabetical order by their scientific name. Crucially, the percentage of the European population that each national population represents is quantified, to highlight those SPECs of particularly high national responsibility. Species that were not recorded breeding during the reporting period (2008-2012) but previously bred regularly are included, to highlight the importance of countries providing suitable breeding conditions to help restore populations and minimise the risk of species becoming nationally extinct. It is important to note that certain countries within some species' wintering ranges did not report any winter data, so the European totals and the calculated percentages of the European wintering population in each country may not be as comprehensive and reliable as they are for the breeding data. They are, however, still indicative. The short standardised texts aim to summarise each country's highest responsibilities for SPECs, but the diversity of the countries and the number of species involved means that these are not comprehensive.

**/// EUROPEAN POPULATION SIZES AND TRENDS**

The table at the back of this publication presents the overall European population size and trend of all species assessed, including Non-SPECs. In addition to 'increasing', 'decreasing', 'fluctuating' and 'stable', two other trend categories are used: 'unknown', in cases where little or no trend national data were available to allow the European trend to be calculated; and 'uncertain', in cases where more national data were available, but often with strongly opposing trends, such that when combined they gave an unclear or equivocal European trend that was highly sensitive to small variations in the weighting factors applied.

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# GERMANY



Covering **357,380 km<sup>2</sup>** (3.2% of Europe), Germany has breeding populations of 246 species, of which 85 (35%) are SPECs, and supports at least 60 species of wintering waterbirds. It is Europe's most important country for the breeding population of Red Kite *Milvus milvus* (globally Near Threatened), hosting 12,000-18,000 pairs (50% of the European population). It is also very important for Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* (globally Near Threatened) during the breeding season and in winter, when over

200,000 individuals congregate. Germany holds more than 10% of the European wintering populations of at least 14 species, including Vulnerable seaducks such as Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* and Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*, and significant breeding or wintering populations of ten wader species of European conservation concern, including Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* and Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* (all globally Near Threatened).

[HTTP://DATAZONE.BIRDLIFE.ORG/INFO/EUOREDLIST](http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist)

## SPEC

## SPECIES OF GLOBAL CONSERVATION CONCERN

1

### BREEDING 14 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	VU	VU	0-10	Males	<1%	Decrease	46-88
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	NT	NT	32	Individuals	<1%	Increase	11-40
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	NT	NT	40,000-64,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	63-76
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	VU	VU	4,000-5,500	Pairs	2%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Depleted	NT	2-9	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	VU	NT	25,000-33,000	Pairs	9%	Stable	0
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	VU	NT	3,900-4,400	Pairs	3%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	NT	NT	12,000-18,000	Pairs	51%	Decrease	7-20
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	VU	NT	3,700-5,000	Pairs	2%	Stable	0
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Declining	VU	43	Males	<1%	Increase	60-178
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	NT	VU	0	Pairs	0%	n/a	Unknown
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	VU	NT	1,000-1,400	Pairs	<1%	Increase	11-40
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	VU	VU	25,000-45,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	38-58
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	VU	NT	63,000-100,000	Pairs	4%	Decrease	48-62

### WINTERING 11 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	EN	VU	10-20	Individuals	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	VU	VU	90,000	Individuals	13%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	Secure	NT	37,000	Individuals	7%	Increase	8-309
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	VU	VU	350,000	Individuals	17%	Decrease	11-100
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	VU	NT	205,000	Individuals	24%	Decrease	28-43
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Secure	NT	5,000	Individuals	4%	Decrease	18-88
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	VU	VU	39,000	Individuals	10%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	VU	NT	100,000	Individuals	19%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	NT	VU	1,100	Individuals	27%	Increase	11-100
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	VU	NT	320,000	Individuals	10%	Decrease	11-100
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	VU	NT	(20,001-50,000)	Individuals	1%	Unknown	Unknown



SPECIES OF EUROPEAN CONSERVATION CONCERN  
CONCENTRATED IN EUROPE

BREEDING 18 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Declining	LC	24-26	Males	<1%	Decrease	92-99
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Declining	LC	0	Pairs	0%	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Depleted	LC	2,300-4,100	Males	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House Martin	Declining	LC	480,000-900,000	Pairs	4%	Decrease	2-21
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Depleted	LC	25,000-44,000	Pairs	<1%	Increase	21-82
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Declining	LC	1,550,000-2,900,000	Pairs	9%	Decrease	17-25
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	Declining	LC	10,500-16,000	Pairs	<1%	Increase	11-40
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Depleted	LC	91,000-160,000	Pairs	1%	Decrease	10-25
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	Declining	LC	1-4	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	52-97
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	Declining	LC	29,000-36,000	Pairs	4%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Common Linnet	Declining	LC	125,000-235,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	40-53
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Depleted	LC	32,000-55,000	Pairs	2%	Increase	32-91
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Depleted	LC	180,000-295,000	Pairs	1%	Decrease	22-42
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Declining	LC	37,000-64,000	Pairs	3%	Decrease	4-78
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Declining	LC	950,000-1,650,000	Pairs	5%	Decrease	40-53
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Declining	LC	29,000-52,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	6-44
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin	Declining	LC	110,000-220,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	40-54
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	Declining	LC	11,000-17,500	Pairs	3%	Stable	0

WINTERING 1 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	Declining	LC	5,500	Individuals	3%	Increase	14-289

SPECIES OF EUROPEAN CONSERVATION CONCERN  
NOT CONCENTRATED IN EUROPE

BREEDING 53 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Declining	LC	300-420	Pairs	<1%	Increase	11-40
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	Declining	LC	1,200,000-2,050,000	Pairs	3%	Decrease	29-34
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	VU	LC	9,000-14,500	Pairs	9%	Stable	0
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Declining	LC	30-40	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	Depleted	LC	1,000-1,600	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Declining	LC	275,000-405,000	Pairs	1%	Decrease	34-44
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	Declining	LC	215,000-395,000	Pairs	1%	Decrease	23-38
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Declining	LC	40-50	Pairs	<1%	Increase	41-100
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Depleted	LC	50-180	Pairs	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	Depleted	LC	7,500-9,000	Pairs	<1%	Increase	60-106
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Declining	LC	20,000-30,000	Pairs	4%	Increase	11-40
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	VU	LC	0-1	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	Depleted	LC	950-1,100	Males	2%	Increase	29-76
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-owl	Depleted	LC	2,100-2,500	Pairs	10%	Increase	44-98
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Declining	LC	7-16	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	64-87
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European Nightjar	Depleted	LC	6,500-8,500	Males	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	Declining	LC	600-950	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	Declining	LC	207	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	23-65
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Depleted	LC	900-1,100	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	NT	LC	40-60	Females	<1%	Decrease	23-56
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	Depleted	LC	26,000-49,000	Males	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	Declining	LC	44,000-74,000	Pairs	11%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	NT	LC	66,000-115,000	Pairs	7%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	EN	LC	107	Pairs	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	Declining	LC	3,700-6,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	Declining	LC	5,500-8,500	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	Depleted	LC	41-44	Pairs	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Declining	LC	455,000-870,000	Pairs	2%	Decrease	5-17
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	NT	LC	0-2	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern	Depleted	LC	220-290	Pairs	<1%	Increase	77-183
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	Depleted	LC	8,500-15,500	Pairs	1%	Decrease	31-100
<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan	NT	LC	150-250	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	Depleted	LC	2,100-3,200	Pairs	2%	Increase	11-40
<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	Black Grouse	Depleted	LC	850-1,400	Males	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	NT	LC	370-410	Pairs	<1%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Depleted	LC	6,000-9,000	Pairs	8%	Increase	1-26
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	Declining	LC	2-5	Pairs	<1%	Increase	41-100
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	Declining	LC	98,000-185,000	Pairs	1%	Decrease	2-54
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	Declining	LC	18-22	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	Depleted	LC	4,200-6,500	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	11-30
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Declining	LC	3,350,000-5,200,000	Pairs	3%	Decrease	17-27
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Depleted	LC	950,000-1,750,000	Pairs	4%	Decrease	24-38
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Declining	LC	900,000-1,600,000	Pairs	2%	Decrease	28-35
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit	Declining	LC	76,000-140,000	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	10-30
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Collared Sand Martin	Depleted	LC	105,000-165,000	Pairs	2%	Decrease	11-30
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	VU	LC	7,083	Pairs	<1%	Decrease	8-12
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	Declining	LC	1,400-1,900	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Depleted	LC	600-650	Pairs	1%	Decrease	11-45
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	Declining	LC	2,800,000-4,500,000	Pairs	9%	Decrease	38-46
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Depleted	LC	0-1	Pairs	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn-owl	Depleted	LC	16,500-29,000	Pairs	14%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	NT	LC	4,448	Individuals	<1%	Stable	0
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	Rare	LC	3-15	Males	<1%	Increase	41-100



EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ostralegus* © KEVIN MURPHY

## GERMANY

[HTTP://DATAZONE.BIRDLIFE.ORG/INFO/EUOREDLIST](http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist)

### WINTERING 12 SPECIES

Scientific name	English name	European population status	Global Red List Category	Population size	Units	European population %	Population trend since 2000	
							Direction	Magnitude %
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Declining	LC	8,000	Individuals	6%	Increase	61-160
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Declining	LC	325,000	Individuals	23%	Decrease	8-32
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	VU	LC	70,000	Individuals	36%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Declining	LC	120,000	Individuals	9%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	EN	LC	2,000	Individuals	9%	Increase	11-100
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	NT	LC	450,000	Individuals	13%	Decrease	11-38
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	Declining	LC	(1,001-3,000)	Individuals	<1%	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	Declining	LC	2,700	Individuals	23%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	Depleted	LC	6,800	Individuals	16%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	NT	LC	1,300	Individuals	20%	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	Depleted	LC	11,000	Individuals	26%	Fluctuating	0
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	NT	LC	8,500	Individuals	8%	Fluctuating	0



RED KITE *Milvus milvus* © JOHN CAREY



EUROPEAN POPULATION SIZES AND TRENDS								
BREEDING & WINTERING 541 SPECIES								
Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Redpoll		6,070,000-14,500,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra		50-210	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	2	3,500-6,900	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk		166,000-220,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk		403,000-582,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler		200,000-396,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler		2,600,000-4,680,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler		2,180,000-4,780,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler		76,100-124,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	1	9,000-13,800	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler		4,170,000-7,590,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler		3,830,000-6,440,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Common Reed-warbler		2,120,000-3,880,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	3	794,000-1,460,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit		8,310,000-15,000,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl		90,900-309,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	1	2,300-2,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	3	44,300,000-78,800,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alauda leucoptera</i>	White-winged Lark		10,000-50,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>	Lesser Short-toed Lark	3	1,570,000-3,010,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	1	979,000-1,020,000	Individuals	Decreasing			
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	3	97,500-167,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Barbary Partridge	3	7,500-20,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	3	488,000-1,680,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Rock Partridge	1	41,800-73,400	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge	2	5,060,000-7,080,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk		10,200,000-83,000,000	Individuals	Unknown			
<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>	Desert Lark	3	30-120	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	See-see Partridge		4,000-6,100	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	3	210,000-269,000	Pairs	Decreasing	101,000-219,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal		557,000-915,000	Pairs	Unknown	910,000-1,320,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard		2,850,000-4,610,000	Pairs	Stable	4,520,000-5,760,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	African Darter	3	0	Pairs	n/a			
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose		259,000-310,000	Pairs	Stable	1,490,000-2,430,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose		259,000-427,000	Pairs	Increasing	825,000-1,180,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose		57,000-74,000	Pairs	Increasing	418,000-427,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose		1,000-2,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	1	140-310	Pairs	Decreasing	2,200-7,600	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose		134,000-144,000	Pairs	Stable	626,000-829,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane		9,700-13,300	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Anthus berthelotii</i>	Berthelot's Pipit		30,000-150,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	3	909,000-1,720,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit		1,010,000-3,020,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Pechora Pipit		10-100	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit		45,000-60,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Rock Pipit		164,000-281,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	1	9,670,000-15,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit		1,620,000-3,160,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	3	26,900,000-38,100,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	3	900-2,500	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	3	19,100,000-32,500,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift		110-200	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Pallid Swift		63,200-106,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Apus unicolor</i>	Plain Swift		7,500-20,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	1	370-380	Pairs	Increasing	900-1,000	Individuals	Increasing

Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle		9,300-12,300	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	3	1,100-1,200	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	1	1,300-1,900	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	1	800-1,200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great White Egret		20,700-34,900	Pairs	Increasing	20,200-36,500	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron		223,000-391,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	3	31,600-46,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	3	15,000-25,900	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		35,900-77,100	Pairs	Decreasing	91,500-96,300	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Argya altostris</i>	Iraq Babbler		50-100	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	3	54,700-186,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Asio otus</i>	Northern Long-eared Owl		304,000-776,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	3	618,000-1,170,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	1	198,000-285,000	Pairs	Decreasing	510,000-1,140,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	3	551,000-742,000	Pairs	Stable	1,180,000-1,910,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	3	134,000-178,000	Pairs	Decreasing	154,000-283,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	1	17,400-30,100	Pairs	Unknown	1,900-8,100	Individuals	Stable
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing		1,080,000-2,110,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse		1,480,000-2,920,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	3	37,600-66,400	Males	Stable			
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose		1,500-1,800	Pairs	Unknown	307,000-329,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose		1,000-5,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose		196,000-247,000	Pairs	Increasing	633,000-804,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	1	5-10	Pairs	Unknown	10,800-81,600	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-owl	3	18,500-30,300	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	3	700-2,300	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		76,100-92,300	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	Trumpeter Finch		10,500-21,400	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Bucanetes mongolicus</i>	Mongolian Finch		510-1,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye		489,000-623,000	Pairs	Stable	375,000-505,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	3	800-900	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel	3	6,100	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	3	53,400-88,200	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Eurasian Buzzard		814,000-1,390,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard		37,200-79,200	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard		11,800-19,200	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	3	4,730,000-9,050,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur		5,340,000-12,700,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling		25,100-50,100	Pairs	Unknown	68,300-75,900	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	3	426,000-562,000	Pairs	Unknown	1,140,000-1,440,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper		500-1,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	1	15,000-30,000	Pairs	Unknown	505,000-565,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	2	29,700-44,100	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	1	0	n/a	n/a	1,000-1,800	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper		56,700-83,000	Pairs	Unknown	227,000-249,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint		48,200-76,000	Pairs	Stable	19,900-42,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	2	265,000-1,650,000	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint		58,100-167,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Calliope calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat		1,000-1,200	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Cory's Shearwater	2	252,000-253,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Scopoli's Shearwater		30,500-48,100	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European Nightjar	3	614,000-1,100,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Nightjar		101,000-140,000	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch		27,800,000-42,700,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Carduelis citrinella</i>	Citril Finch		250,000-283,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Carduelis corsicana</i>	Corsican Finch		18,000-20,500	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	3	7,810,000-14,100,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Great Rosefinch	3	5,100-10,300	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Carpospiza brachydactyla</i>	Pale Sparrow		6,000-18,300	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua		16,300-17,200	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow		1,450,000-3,340,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	2	324,000-762,000	Individuals	Decreasing			
<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin	3	230,000-623,000	Pairs	Decreasing			

Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Treecreeper		5,130,000-8,680,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Treecreeper		6,050,000-11,400,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	3	100-200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler		2,020,000-3,190,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	3	21,500-34,800	Pairs	Decreasing	12,000-26,400	Individuals	Stable
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover	3	0	Pairs	n/a			
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover		134,000-262,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover		140,000-213,000	Pairs	Unknown	71,000-80,700	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	3	600-1,000	Pairs	Unknown	25-60	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	Dupont's Lark	1	2,200-2,700	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	Asian Houbara	1	0-10	Individuals	Decreasing			
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	African Houbara	1	850-1,200	Individuals	Stable			
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern		66,300-108,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern		66,600-173,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	3	74,400-154,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European Greenfinch		21,600,000-33,100,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork		224,000-247,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork		9,800-13,900	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White-throated Dipper		131,000-292,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Circus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-eagle		17,600-20,900	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier		99,300-184,000	Females	Increasing			
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	3	30,000-54,400	Females	Decreasing	7,700-17,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	1	300-1,140	Females	Unknown			
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier		54,500-92,200	Females	Unknown			
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola		922,000-2,140,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great Spotted Cuckoo		84,100-252,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	1	770-1,040	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle		16,400-22,100	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	1	338,000-445,000	Pairs	Unknown	1,430,000-3,520,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch		2,600,000-5,070,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Columba bollii</i>	Dark-tailed Laurel-pigeon	2	2,500-10,000	Individuals	Unknown			
<i>Columba junoniae</i>	White-tailed Laurel-pigeon	1	1,000-2,500	Individuals	Unknown			
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove		11,000,000-22,600,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove		561,000-1,040,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Woodpigeon		20,500,000-29,000,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Columba trocaz</i>	Madeira Laurel-pigeon	2	10,000-14,000	Individuals	Stable			
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	2	37,700-79,200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven		611,000-1,160,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow		8,790,000-16,600,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook		7,475,000-13,200,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw		9,930,000-20,800,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	3	3,320,000-6,720,000	Males	Fluctuating			
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	2	1,290,000-2,120,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo		5,960,000-10,800,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo		250,000-700,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	3	450-2,800	Individuals	Unknown			
<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	Bluethroat		4,460,000-7,760,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Eurasian Blue Tit		29,300,000-50,500,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Cyanistes cyanus</i>	Azure Tit	3	3,900-15,800	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>	African Blue Tit		20,000-100,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	Iberian Azure-winged Magpie		2,670,000-4,460,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	3	5,000-6,000	Pairs	Decreasing	19,600-25,200	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan		25,300-32,800	Pairs	Increasing	99,500-136,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan		83,400-116,000	Pairs	Increasing	204,000-348,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House Martin	2	11,200,000-23,600,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	White-backed Woodpecker		232,000-586,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker		12,900,000-19,300,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Syrian Woodpecker		281,000-653,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker		491,000-1,050,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker		1,110,000-1,820,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret		66,700-84,800	Pairs	Decreasing	30,900-40,100	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	3	1,100-2,600	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	1	60-300	Pairs	Decreasing			

Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting		2,300-7,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting		6,200-18,600	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Cretzschmar's Bunting		115,000-225,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	2	18,300,000-31,300,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting		1,930,000-4,230,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	Cinereous Bunting	1	3,200-5,700	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Emberiza cirius</i>	Cirl Bunting		2,490,000-4,650,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	2	18,300,000-28,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	2	3,330,000-7,070,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting		50-120	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting		2,470,000-8,160,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Pallas's Bunting		500-1,500	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting		3,010,000-5,540,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	1	681,000-831,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting		4,060,000-7,020,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark		2,140,000-6,510,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin		58,700,000-90,500,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel		12,800-48,400	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	3	430-840	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	1	350-500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin		32,000-51,600	Pairs	Unknown	4,500-9,500	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Falco eleonorae</i>	Eleonora's Falcon		14,300-14,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	3	30,500-38,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		14,900-28,800	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	3	1,100-1,900	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby		92,100-147,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	3	409,000-603,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	1	30,300-63,400	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher		1,530,000-3,090,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher		12,500,000-19,400,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher		3,290,000-5,090,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher	2	21,400-87,300	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	3	8,000-21,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	1	4,770,000-5,780,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Common Chaffinch		185,000,000-269,000,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	3	15,200,000-24,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Fringilla polatzeki</i>	Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch	1	120-132	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Fringilla teydea</i>	Tenerife Blue Chaffinch	1	1,000-2,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	3	945,000-1,550,000	Pairs	Decreasing	2,860,000-4,620,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	3	25-85	Pairs	Fluctuating	80-90	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	3	3,380,000-3,500,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	3	17,700,000-24,500,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Thekla's Lark		1,750,000-2,840,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	3	2,670,000-5,060,000	Pairs	Decreasing	1,130,000-1,160,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	1	62,500-145,000	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe		2,000-5,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen		909,000-1,440,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay		7,480,000-14,600,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	1	10	Pairs	Unknown	1,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Arctic Loon	3	53,800-87,800	Pairs	Decreasing	9,900-14,500	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	3	700-1,300	Pairs	Unknown	5,100-6,300	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	3	42,100-93,000	Pairs	Unknown	42,400-44,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	3	16,600-21,200	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	1	0	Pairs	n/a			
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	1	6,000-7,100	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole	3	7,800-14,900	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Eurasian Pygmy-owl		99,600-195,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane		113,000-185,000	Pairs	Increasing	224,000-286,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	Chestnut-shouldered Bush-sparrow		500-2,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	1	580-790	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture		32,400-34,400	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	1	284,000-354,000	Pairs	Decreasing	846,000-902,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-breasted Kingfisher	3	170-260	Pairs	Decreasing			



Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea-eagle		9,000-12,300	Pairs	Increasing	7,500-13,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle		23,100-29,100	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt		53,900-75,700	Pairs	Stable	10,300-13,100	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler		3,720,000-6,500,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Upcher's Warbler		13,500-36,600	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Olive-tree Warbler		10,800-25,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler		2,330,000-3,750,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	3	29,000,000-48,700,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	3	4,000-7,000	Pairs	Unknown	22,000-26,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Hydrobates castro</i>	Band-rumped Storm-petrel	3	6,600-6,900	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	Leach's Storm-petrel	1	213,000-287,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Hydrobates monteiroi</i>	Monteiro's Storm-petrel	1	250-300	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	European Storm-petrel		438,000-514,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	3	23,700-45,200	Pairs	Decreasing	4,500-10,900	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		11,800-14,800	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Iduna caligata</i>	Booted Warbler		70,100-150,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Iduna opaca</i>	Isabelline Warbler	3	5,200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Iduna pallida</i>	Olivaceous Warbler		3,260,000-6,560,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Iduna rama</i>	Sykes's Warbler		1,000-10,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	White-throated Robin		406,000-917,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Common Little Bittern	3	63,100-111,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	3	674,000-1,600,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish-owl	3	50-80	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Willow Grouse	3	1,010,000-2,150,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan	3	257,000-1,010,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	2	7,440,000-14,300,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	3	68,000-176,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	Iberian Grey Shrike	2	370,000-646,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	2	331,000-896,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Masked Shrike	2	36,300-105,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	2	1,930,000-3,110,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	2	685,000-809,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	1	19,000-29,000	Pairs	Decreasing	10,100-17,600	Individuals	Stable
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull		21,600-22,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull		54,100-87,500	Pairs	Increasing	74,100-170,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull		640,000-1,080,000	Pairs	Decreasing	366,000-479,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull		394,000-460,000	Pairs	Increasing	335,000-336,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull		35,900-57,300	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull		50,000-100,000	Pairs	Stable	300,000-500,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull		46,500-135,000	Pairs	Stable	300,000-500,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Larus ichthyæus</i>	Pallas's Gull		25,100-28,300	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull		118,000-133,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull		118,000-328,000	Pairs	Decreasing	32,200-55,700	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull		409,000-534,000	Pairs	Increasing	434,000-527,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull		1,340,000-1,990,000	Pairs	Fluctuating	1,200,000-1,480,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Leiopicus medius</i>	Middle Spotted Woodpecker		301,000-678,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	1	3,700-9,000	Pairs	Unknown	108,000-158,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	1	102,000-149,000	Pairs	Decreasing	131,000-188,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Common Linnet	2	17,600,000-31,900,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	Twite		164,000-756,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River Warbler		2,330,000-5,360,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler		30,000-60,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Savi's Warbler		281,000-474,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler		916,000-1,620,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	Crested Tit		5,450,000-9,810,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill		9,100,000-17,300,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Two-barred Crossbill		1,500,000-4,260,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Parrot Crossbill		424,000-1,560,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Loxia scotica</i>	Scottish Crossbill	2	4,100-11,400	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	2	1,890,000-3,890,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale		3,780,000-6,360,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale		10,700,000-20,300,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Lymnocyrtes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe		19,600-44,100	Pairs	Stable			

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			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi</i>	Caucasian Grouse	1	11,500-25,500	Males	Unknown			
<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	Black Grouse	3	1,220,000-2,040,000	Males	Increasing			
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon		469,000-645,000	Pairs	Stable	1,980,000-2,610,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall		75,400-125,000	Pairs	Increasing	155,000-263,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal	1	330-1,150	Pairs	Decreasing	550-3,500	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	1	72,200-94,900	Pairs	Decreasing	322,000-549,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter		107,000-131,000	Pairs	Unknown	682,000-805,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	Bimaculated Lark		1,020,000-2,050,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	3	10,300,000-21,900,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Black Lark	3	50-100	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	3	9,200-17,600	Pairs	Increasing	31,500-65,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander		66,800-103,000	Pairs	Stable	134,000-204,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	3	70,100-120,000	Pairs	Decreasing	87,700-135,000	Individuals	Uncertain
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater		2,800,000-5,050,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater		5,300-15,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant		37,600-50,400	Pairs	Increasing	45,000-101,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	3	81,200-109,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	1	25,200-33,400	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush	3	88,900-283,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush		110,000-237,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	White-winged Snowfinch		129,000-568,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet		323,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail		16,900,000-27,600,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail		689,000-1,980,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail		162,000-373,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	3	9,630,000-16,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	2	14,900,000-22,700,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	1	3,000-4,700	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard		27,500-43,000	Pairs	Uncertain	103,000-645,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Northern Nutcracker		370,000-1,100,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	1	212,000-292,000	Pairs	Decreasing	480,000-625,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel		343,000-402,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	1	0	n/a	n/a	1-2	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	3	60,000-86,100	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i>	Red-tailed Wheatear		20-30	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Oenanthe cyprica</i>	Cyprus Wheatear		40,000-100,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear		110-1,100	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	Finsch's Wheatear		102,000-312,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear		1,280,000-3,680,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear		2,060,000-6,230,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	Black Wheatear	3	6,500-6,900	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	3	5,280,000-15,800,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear		23,700-107,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrna</i>	Kurdish Wheatear	3	600-2,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole		4,370,000-8,020,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	1	17,100-20,800	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Otus brucei</i>	Pallid Scops-owl	3	50-250	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian Scops-owl	2	232,000-393,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	1	250-610	Pairs	Decreasing	7,500-15,900	Individuals	Stable
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	1	12,700-16,500	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey		8,400-12,300	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Reedling		232,000-437,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit		65,100,000-106,000,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	3	134,000,000-196,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow		3,937,000-9,571,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Passer italiae</i>	Italian Sparrow	2	2,173,000-3,629,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	Dead Sea Sparrow	3	1,000-3,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	3	24,000,000-38,200,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rosy Starling		61,300-230,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-petrel	3	77,800-111,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	1	3,000-3,600	Pairs	Increasing	3,300-11,300	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	3	4,900-5,600	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	2	1,380,000-2,670,000	Pairs	Decreasing			

Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit		15,900,000-28,800,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>	Siberian Jay		430,000-761,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey-buzzard		118,000-171,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Rock Sparrow		2,140,000-4,620,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European Shag	2	76,300-78,500	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant		401,000-512,000	Pairs	Increasing	571,000-798,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope		570-1,700	Males	Unknown			
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope		295,000-639,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common Pheasant		4,140,000-5,370,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo		45,000-62,400	Pairs	Increasing	172,000-264,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogasterus</i>	White-winged Redstart	3	2,200-6,100	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart		5,760,000-10,000,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart		9,630,000-15,000,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Western Bonelli's Warbler		2,103,000-2,924,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler		3,700,000-7,000,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Chiffchaff		20,000-100,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff		41,000,000-59,500,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>	Iberian Chiffchaff		463,000-767,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler		5,000-20,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	Green Warbler		420,000-1,090,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler		27,000-96,000		Uncertain			
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler		7,060,000-11,100,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Phylloscopus sindianus</i>	Mountain Chiffchaff		82,000-320,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler		14,000,000-18,600,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	3	62,200,000-97,100,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Pica pica</i>	Eurasian Magpie		10,300,000-17,800,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker		598,000-1,450,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-faced Woodpecker		187,000-360,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Picus sharpei</i>	Iberian Green Woodpecker	1	246,000-471,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Eurasian Green Woodpecker		587,000-1,050,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak		92,300-214,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill		10,200-15,200	Pairs	Increasing	3,300-4,400	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting		1,230,000-2,310,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis		28,300-37,700	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover		630,000-860,000	Pairs	Increasing	1,350,000-2,440,000	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover		5,000-10,000	Pairs	Unknown	123,000-158,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	1	6,400-9,200	Pairs	Decreasing	3,700-4,800	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe		330,000-498,000	Pairs	Decreasing	292,000-431,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe		27,700-47,900	Pairs	Increasing	3,700-6,400	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe		46,400-77,500	Pairs	Unknown	43,800-124,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Poecile cinctus</i>	Siberian Tit	3	1,170,000-1,950,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Poecile hyrcanus</i>	Caspian Tit	3	50-200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Poecile lugubris</i>	Sombre Tit		453,000-1,320,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit	3	30,500,000-44,200,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit		2,910,000-5,740,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	1	5-50	Pairs	Unknown	30,800-41,200	Individuals	Stable
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swampphen		9,600-51,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane		161,000-251,000	Males	Unknown			
<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Graceful Prinia		1,000-4,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	3	1,500-2,100	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor		77,900-149,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock		12,700,000-21,800,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor		100-500	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Prunella ocularis</i>	Radde's Accentor		11,100-33,200	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	3	4,200-6,200	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	3	10,400-19,100	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	Desertas Petrel	1	160-180	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	Zino's Petrel	1	65-80	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin		182,000-342,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater	3	2,900-3,800	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	1	3,200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater		342,000-393,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	Yelkouan Shearwater	1	19,400-31,200	Pairs	Uncertain			

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			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	White-spectacled Bulbul		6,000-18,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Yellow-billed Chough		108,000-253,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Red-billed Chough	3	40,500-86,400	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Pyrrhula murina</i>	Azores Bullfinch	1	230-760	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch		7,650,000-13,000,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Western Water Rail		157,000-346,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet		58,400-74,300	Pairs	Fluctuating	56,000-94,500	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Common Firecrest		4,180,000-7,110,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Regulus madeirensis</i>	Madeira Firecrest		50,000-100,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	2	20,000,000-37,000,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Eurasian Penduline-tit		219,000-443,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch		51,500-211,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>	Desert Finch		3,000-6,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Ross's Gull		0-5	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Collared Sand Martin	3	3,640,000-8,000,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	3	1,730,000-2,200,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>	Fuerteventura Stonechat	1	13,400-15,500	Individuals	Unknown			
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	2	6,470,000-10,700,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat		5,790,000-9,310,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock		6,890,000-8,710,000	Males	Stable			
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Island Canary		1,500,000-2,520,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Red-fronted Serin		280,000-845,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin	2	20,900,000-31,500,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Eurasian Nuthatch		10,700,000-21,400,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Krueper's Nuthatch	2	121,000-451,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	Western Rock Nuthatch		1,030,000-5,080,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sitta tephronota</i>	Eastern Rock Nuthatch		16,600-53,500	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sitta whiteheadi</i>	Corsican Nuthatch	1	1,500-2,200	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	1	791,000-955,000	Pairs	Decreasing	2,480,000-3,860,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider		37,500-45,500	Pairs	Unknown	377,000-607,000	Individuals	Stable
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler		170,000-233,000	Pairs	Stable	242,000-406,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	3	352,000-524,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove		61,500-204,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin		13,600,000-21,100,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger		19,800-53,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger		39,900-56,200	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger		20,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	3	2,300-2,900	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern		316,000-605,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern		564,000-906,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	3	36,000-53,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove		7,910,000-14,400,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	1	3,150,000-5,940,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl		535,000-939,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl	3	1,900-7,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl		50,000-143,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Spotless Starling		23,900,000-30,600,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	3	28,800,000-52,400,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk-owl		10,400-53,900	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Eurasian Blackcap		40,500,000-64,500,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sylvia balearica</i>	Balearic Warbler		14,000-25,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler		16,700,000-26,900,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler		3,340,000-5,230,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat		17,300,000-27,800,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Warbler		166,000-450,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>	Eastern Orphean Warbler		155,000-353,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat		4,800,000-7,990,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Western Orphean Warbler		119,000-239,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Sardinian Warbler		7,650,000-16,100,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	Cyprus Warbler	2	70,000-140,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	Menetries's Warbler		43,000-125,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Asian Desert Warbler	3	0	Pairs	n/a			
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Barred Warbler		506,000-968,000	Pairs	Uncertain			



Scientific name	English name	SPEC	BREEDING			WINTERING		
			Size	Units	Trend	Size	Units	Trend
<i>Sylvia ruppeli</i>	Rüppell's Warbler		103,000-510,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler		25,000-30,000	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Sylvia subalpina</i>	Moltoni's Warbler		51,000-132,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	1	646,000-1,480,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	Pallas's Sandgrouse		0-10	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe		129,000-208,000	Pairs	Uncertain	65,400-159,000	Individuals	Fluctuating
<i>Tachymarpitis melba</i>	Alpine Swift		151,000-333,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	3	17,000-26,500	Pairs	Uncertain	24,100-64,300	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck		50,800-68,900	Pairs	Increasing	333,000-408,000	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush-robin		20,200-56,500	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Western Capercaillie		666,000-1,060,000	Males	Increasing			
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	2	4,500-10,800	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Tetraogallus caucasicus</i>	Caucasian Snowcock	2	3,300-16,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	1	60,900-120,000	Males	Decreasing			
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern		79,900-148,000	Pairs	Fluctuating	3,200-5,500	Individuals	Unknown
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper		29,000-69,700	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	3	20,500-54,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	3	763,000-1,520,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		98,700-202,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		616,000-1,050,000	Pairs	Stable	3,300-5,700	Individuals	Increasing
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper		12,100-30,300	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	2	340,000-484,000	Pairs	Decreasing	180,000-203,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Northern Wren		32,700,000-56,500,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Thrush		8,000-15,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	1	13,200,000-20,100,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird		54,800,000-87,100,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush		24,400,000-38,400,000	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare		14,200,000-28,600,000	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel		299,000-598,000	Pairs	Uncertain			
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush		4,120,000-8,960,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Common Buttonquail	3	0	Pairs	Unknown			
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn-owl	3	111,000-230,000	Pairs	Fluctuating			
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe		1,300,000-2,760,000	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	3	2,460,000-3,170,000	Individuals	Decreasing			
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	3	2,720,000-3,690,000	Individuals	Decreasing			
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	1	0-10	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing		50-100	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing		560-5,100	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Lapwing	3	1,100-1,600	Pairs	Stable			
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	1	1,590,000-2,580,000	Pairs	Decreasing	3,410,000-4,550,000	Individuals	Decreasing
<i>Xema sabinii</i>	Sabine's Gull		1,100-2,100	Pairs	Increasing			
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper		15,500-50,700	Pairs	Decreasing			
<i>Zapornia parva</i>	Little Crane		55,000-82,900	Males	Stable			
<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane	3	980-1,400	Males	Uncertain			
<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	White's Thrush		80,000-120,000	Pairs	Increasing			



EUROPEAN BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN:  
POPULATIONS, TRENDS AND NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

COMPILED BY  
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ON BEHALF OF  
The BirdLife International European and Central Asian Partnership

WITH SPONSORSHIP FROM  
Lega Italiana per la Protezione degli Uccelli (LIPU)  
SVS/BirdLife Schweiz  
Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU)  
Stichting BirdLife Europe

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DESIGN AND LAYOUT  
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RECOMMENDED CITATION  
BirdLife International (2017)  
*European birds of conservation concern:  
populations, trends and national responsibilities*  
Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

ISBN 978-1-912086-00-9

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data presented in this report are based on a huge amount of fieldwork carried out by thousands of ornithologists throughout Europe over the last few decades. Particular thanks are given to the national compilers and contributors who collated and synthesised the data presented here, and to the numerous organisations that they represent or are associated with, such as BirdLife's European and Central Asian Partnership, the European Bird Census Council and Wetlands International. A much more extensive set of acknowledgements was published in the *European Red List of Birds*, from which these data are derived. This publication would have not been possible without the generous financial support of several BirdLife Partners: Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli (LIPU, BirdLife in Italy), SVS/BirdLife Switzerland and Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU, BirdLife in Germany). We thank them sincerely, as well as the European Commission for funding the *European Red List of Birds*. For their particular contributions to the production of this publication, we thank the following colleagues: Hazel Akester, Mark Balman, Sofia Capellán, Roberto Correa, Amy Donnison, Mike Evans, Iván Ramírez, Andy Symes, Marguerite Tarzia and Hannah Wheatley (BirdLife International, Cambridge); Ariel Brunner, Angelo Caserta, Zeynep Karasin, Wouter Langhout, Maxime Paquin, Christopher Sands and Willem Van den Bossche (Stichting BirdLife Europe, Brussels); Claudio Celada and Marco Gustin (LIPU); Konstantin Kreiser and Lars Lachmann (NABU); Werner Müller (SVS/BirdLife Switzerland); Richard Gregory and Steffen Oppel (RSPB); and Christina Ieronymidou and Rob Pople (who coordinated the *European Red List of Birds* and made vital contributions to *Birds in Europe 3*).

