Phasianus colchicus (Common Pheasant)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

Contents

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Species factsheet bibliography

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist
http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0
http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Phasianus colchicus (Common Pheasant)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[5]				Long-term population trend[5]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	
Andorra	1–15	<1	2014-2017	expert	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	40–70	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	3 to 6	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 30	2003-2018	partial	
Austria	35000–70000	1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Azerbaijan	250–2000	<1	1996-2019	expert	-		2013-2019	expert	-		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	30–50	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	Feral populations
Belgium	15900–31900	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-31 to -14	2008-2018	complete	-	-74 to -47	1973-2018	partial	non-native populations
Bosnia & HG	30000–50000	1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	8000–14000	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	expert	non-native populations
Croatia	56400	2	2012-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Czechia	130000–260000	5	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	non-native populations
Denmark	92400–92500	3	2017	partial	-	-36 to -25	2006-2017	complete	-	-41 to -25	1980-2017	complete	non-native populations
Finland	7800–13400	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	-24 to 38	2007-2018	complete	0	10 to 339	1984-2018	complete	non-native populations
France	292000–457000	10	2008-2017	partial	+	4 to 30	2008-2017	partial	+		2001-2018	partial	non-native populations
Georgia	160–1700	8	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	-	-98 to -68	1994-2017	partial	native
Germany	165000–225000	5	2016-2016	complete	-	-33 to -19	2004-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	non-native populations
Greece	50–100	1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Greece	250–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Hungary	216000–278000	7	2014-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	non-native populations
Rep. Ireland	161000–385000	6	2011-2016	complete	+	11 to 23	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	non-native populations
Italy	1000–100000	<1	2004	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1993-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Kosovo	800–1500	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	0	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-100 to 0	2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	non-native populations
Luxembourg	10–30	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to 0	2007-2018	expert	-	-90 to -70	1980-2018	expert	non-native populations
North Macedonia	300–2000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	7500–9000	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	50–200	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				non-native populations
Netherlands	21000–26000	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-39 to -28	2006-2017	complete	-	-41 to -20	1984-2017	complete	non-native populations
Norway	100–500	<1	2013-2018	deficient	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	expert	
Poland	350000–464000	11	2013-2018	complete	+	33 to 60	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Portugal	10–90	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Romania	346000–370000	10	2013-2015	partial	?	-1 to 7	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Russia	4500–5900	86	2008-2012	complete	0		2000-2012	partial	F		1980-2012	partial	P. c. septentrionalis

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Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[5]				Long-term population trend[5]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	
Russia	70000–90000	2	2008-2012	partial	-	0	2008-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	non-native populations
Serbia	170000–230000	6	2013-2018	partial	F	0	2007-2018	expert	F	0	1980-2018	expert	
Slovakia	80000–110000	3	2013-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -40	1980-2018	partial	non-native populations
Slovenia	6200–9000	<1	2018-2018	complete	-		2008-2017	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	non-native populations
Spain	550–950	<1	2013-2018	partial	?	-27 to 0	2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	non-native populations
Sweden	27000–36000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-43 to -24	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -43	1980-2018	partial	non-native populations
Switzerland	40–60	<1	2013–2016	complete	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	non-native populations
Turkey	100–500	4	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	native
Turkey	1000–5000	<1	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	non-native
Ukraine	30000–40000	1	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	F		1980-2018	deficient	
United Kingdom	840000–841000	24	2016	partial	0		2004-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	non-native populations
EU28	50–100	1											
Europe	**4800–8200**	**100**											
Europe	**3160000–4280000**	**100**											

[1] See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report.
[2] The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
[3] In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.
[4] The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.
[5] The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.
[6] Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).
[7] Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- Large increase (≥50%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- Large: ≥10% of the European population
- Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- Small: <1% of the European population

The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

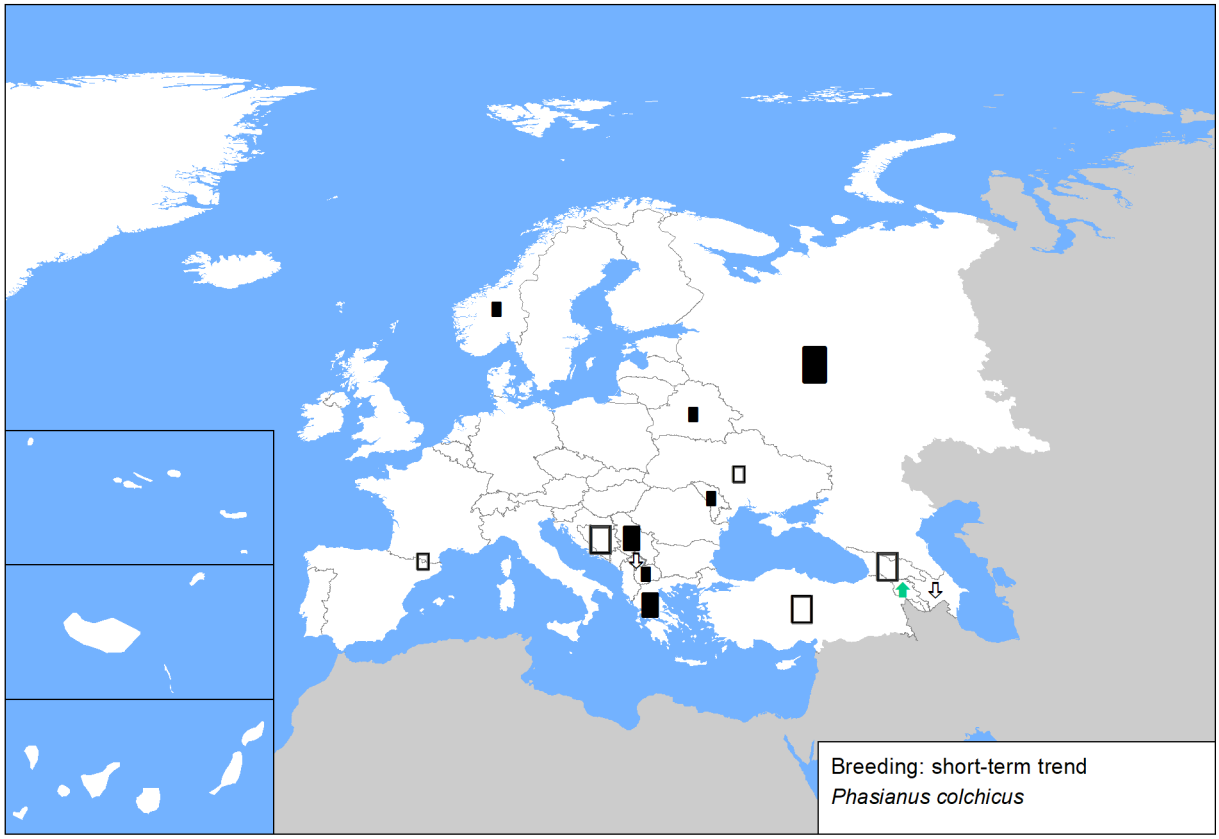
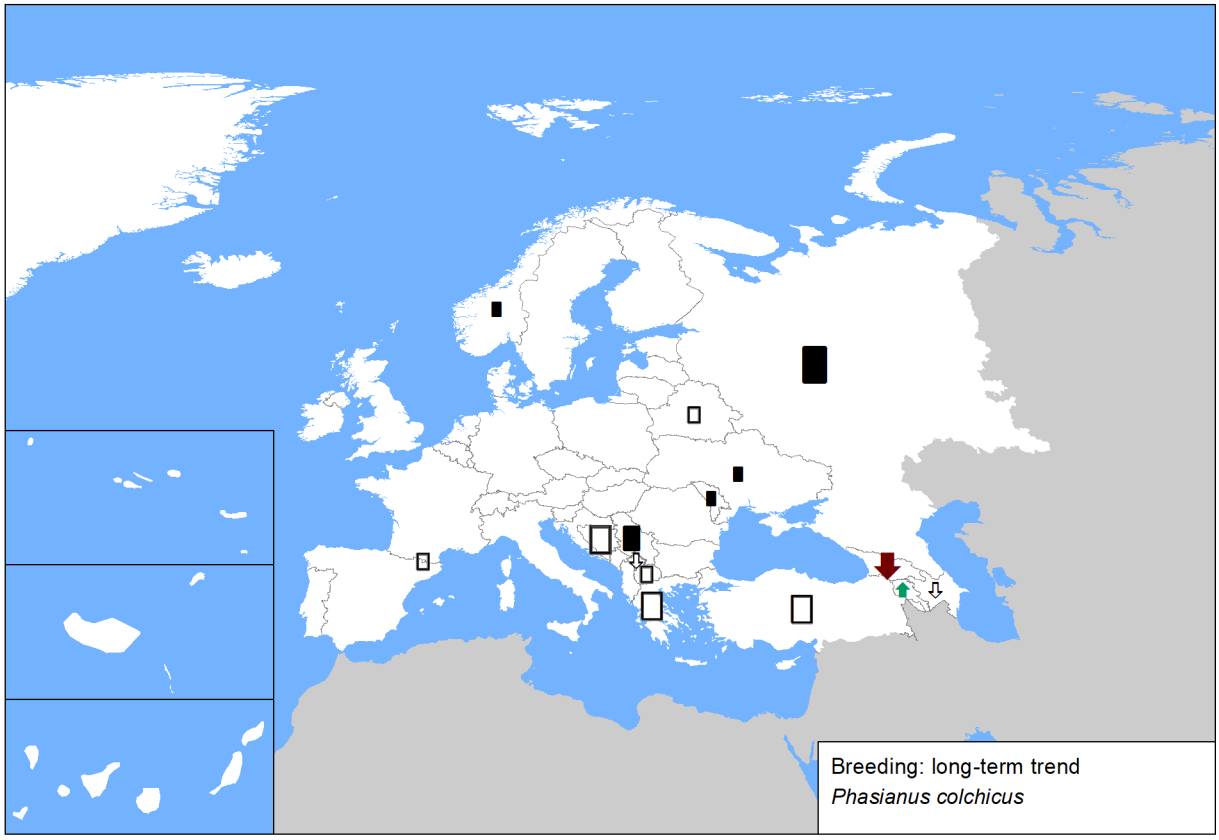


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Armenia

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Austria: non-native populations

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats and corrected by the results of the Austrian breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring") for 1998- 2018
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, results of the Austrian Breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring")
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belarus: Feral populations

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Croatia: non-native populations

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Czechia: non-native populations

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Finland: non-native populations

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France: non-native populations

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Georgia: native

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Germany: non-native populations

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Greece: non-native populations

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Hungary: non-native populations

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Republic of Ireland: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Lewis, L. J., Coombes, D., Burke, B., O'Halloran, J., Walsh, A., Tierney, T. D. & Cummins, S. (2019) Countryside Bird Survey: Status and trends of common and widespread breeding birds 1998-2016. Irish Wildlife Manuals (in prep). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

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Republic of Ireland: non-native populations

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Breeding long-term trend: no data available for the past

Kosovo

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Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni

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Latvia: non-native populations

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Luxembourg: non-native populations

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Breeding long-term trend: Melchior E., E. Mentgen, R. Peltzer, R. Schmitt, J. Weiss (1987): Atlas der Brutvögel Luxemburgs. Lëtzebuerger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga. Kremer-Muller & Cie, Foetz, Luxembourg; Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg ; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova`s contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)

Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov,M.,Stojnic,N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi,O., Sciban,M., Ruzic,M., Vucanovic,M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12,

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Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)

Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

Breeding long-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

Norway

Breeding population size: BirdLife Norway

Breeding short-term trend: Artsobservasjoner www.artsobservasjoner.no

Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

Poland: non-native populations

Breeding population size: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MPPL – Common Bird Survey)

Breeding short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MPPL)

Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Portugal: non-native populations

Breeding population size: eBird (2019). eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home. (Accessed: October 22, 2018).

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Breeding population size: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
Breeding short-term trend: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia: P. c. septentrionalis

Breeding population size: Plaksa & Plaksa 2010; Plaksa S.A., unpublished
Breeding short-term trend: Plaksa & Plaksa 2010; Plaksa S.A., unpublished
Breeding long-term trend: Plaksa & Plaksa 2010

Russia: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Belik in press.
Breeding long-term trend: Mezhnev 2001; Belik et al. 2003;

Serbia

Breeding population size: EBBA2 project; Puzović, S., Radišić, D., Ružić, M., Rajković, D., Radaković, M., Pantović, U., Janković, M., Stojnić, N., Šćiban, M., Tucakov, M., Gergelj, J., Sekulić, G., Agošton, A. & Raković, M. 2015. Birds of Serbia: Breeding Population Estimates and Trends for the Period 2008-2013. Bird protection and study society of Serbia, and Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad.
Breeding short-term trend: Puzović, S., Radišić, D., Ružić, M., Rajković, D., Radaković, M., Pantović, U., Janković, M., Stojnić, N., Šćiban, M., Tucakov, M., Gergelj, J., Sekulić, G., Agošton, A. & Raković, M. 2015. Birds of Serbia: Breeding Population Estimates and Trends for the Period 2008-2013. Bird protection and study society of Serbia, and Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad.
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Slovakia: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Atlas rozšírenia vtákov Slovenska, Hunting statistics. Coordinatory group for reporting 2019.
Breeding short-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018. Krajniak D., Bučko J.: Hunting bags statistics, NLC Zvolen 2014-2017
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Breeding population size: Mihelič T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdilk 2002–2017. (The atlas of birds of Slovenia. The census of breeding birds 2002-2017.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Kmecl P. & Šumrada T. (2018): Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - končno poročilo za leto 2018. (Monitoring of common bird species for the determination of Slovenian farmland bird index - final report for the year 2018.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana.
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Spain: non-native populations

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Sweden: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports.
Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
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Switzerland: non-native populations

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Turkey: native

Breeding population size: Ferdi Akarsu, Güven Eken personal communication (2019), Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) Kusbank Bird Database (Ebird)

Turkey: non-native

Breeding population size: Ferdi Akarsu, Güven Eken personal communication (2019), Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) Kusbank Bird Database (Ebird)

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

United Kingdom: non-native populations

Breeding population size: Baseline = Robertson, P.A., Woodburn, M.I.A., Tapper, S.C., & Stoate, C. 1989. Estimating game densities in Britain from land-use maps. Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Grange-over-Sands. Extrapoltated using BBS monitoring trend since 1988/91.

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