



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Alauda arvensis* (Eurasian Skylark)**

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).

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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.

Alauda arvensis (Eurasian Skylark)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

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	
Albania	630–1100	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	13 to 40	2007-2018	partial	+	2 to 26	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	370–680	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	34500–47900	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	90000–140000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	5000–20000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	1500000–2500000	4	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	25800–39000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-38 to -27	2008-2018	complete	-	-78 to -66	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	30000–50000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	400000–1200000	1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2001-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	100000–500000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	600000–1200000	2	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	660000–661000	1	2017	partial	-	-24 to -10	2006-2017	complete	-	-59 to -47	1980-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	10	<1	1995	expert	?				?				
Estonia	450000–550000	<1	2013-2017	partial	-	-33 to -28	2007-2018	partial	-	-66 to -58	1983-2018	partial	
Finland	180000–221000	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-32 to -15	2007-2018	complete	-	-67 to -44	1980-2018	complete	
France	1300000–2000000	3	2009-2012	partial	-	-33 to -15	2007-2018	complete	-	-39 to -28	1996-2017	complete	
Georgia	44300–444000	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	1200000–1850000	3	2016-2016	complete	-	-14 to -7	2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	50000–150000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	1180000–1270000	2	2014-2018	complete	-	-35 to -20	2007-2018	complete	-	-40 to -26	1999-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	204000–806000	<1	2011-2016	complete	-	-16 to -5	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	350000–500000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-25 to -15	2012-2017	partial	+	400 to 600	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	15000–25000	<1	2007-2019	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	558000–910000	1	2016-2016	complete	-	-30 to -3	2005-2018	complete	-	-40 to -7	1995-2018	complete	
Lithuania	400000–900000	1	2013-2018	complete	0	0	2013-2018	partial	-	-10 to 0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	4200–5600	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	2007-2018	complete	-	-60 to -40	1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	70000–200000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	80000–100000	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	40000–60000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	35000–45000	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-17 to -4	2006-2017	complete	-	-75 to -68	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	100000–300000	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	partial	-	-10 to 25	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	10000000–10900000	20	2013-2018	complete	-	-30 to -23	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	

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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	
Portugal	10000–50000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	6690000–7370000	13	2013-2015	complete	0	-4 to 0	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	11500000–21500000	30	2010-2018	partial	-	-15 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-20 to -15	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	94000–165000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-29 to -10	2007-2018	complete	-	-49 to -30	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	200000–350000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	-	-10 to -1	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	5900–11000	<1	2018-2018	complete	-		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	1290000–1890000	3	2004-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	543000–1060000	2	2013-2018	partial	0	-13 to 0	2007-2018	partial	-	-73 to -68	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	25000–30000	<1	2013–2016	partial	-	-32 to -6	2007-2018	complete	-	-49 to -34	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	900000–1800000	2	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1400000–2300000	4	2015-2017	partial	F		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	1550000–1560000	3	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	28000000–36100000	59											
Europe	43900000–65700000	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.

Alauda arvensis (Eurasian Skylark)

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Cyprus	150000–1300000	100	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Gibraltar	1–5	<1	2006-2012	partial	F	-1 to 5	2001-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2012	partial	
Malta	650–1200	<1	2017-2018	expert	-		2008-2018	expert	-		1980-2018	expert	
EU28	150000–1310000	100											
Europe	150000–1310000	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>.

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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%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%) | ↓ Small decrease (<20%) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ 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

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

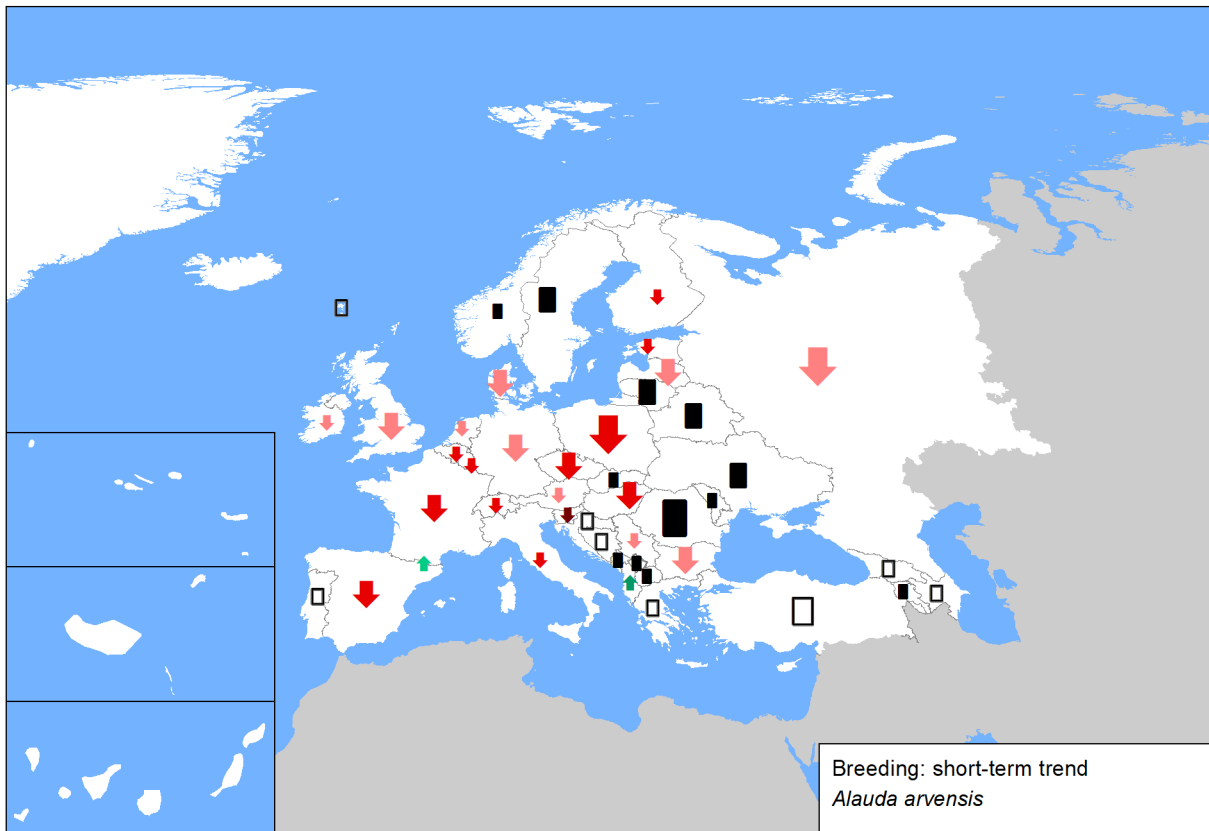


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

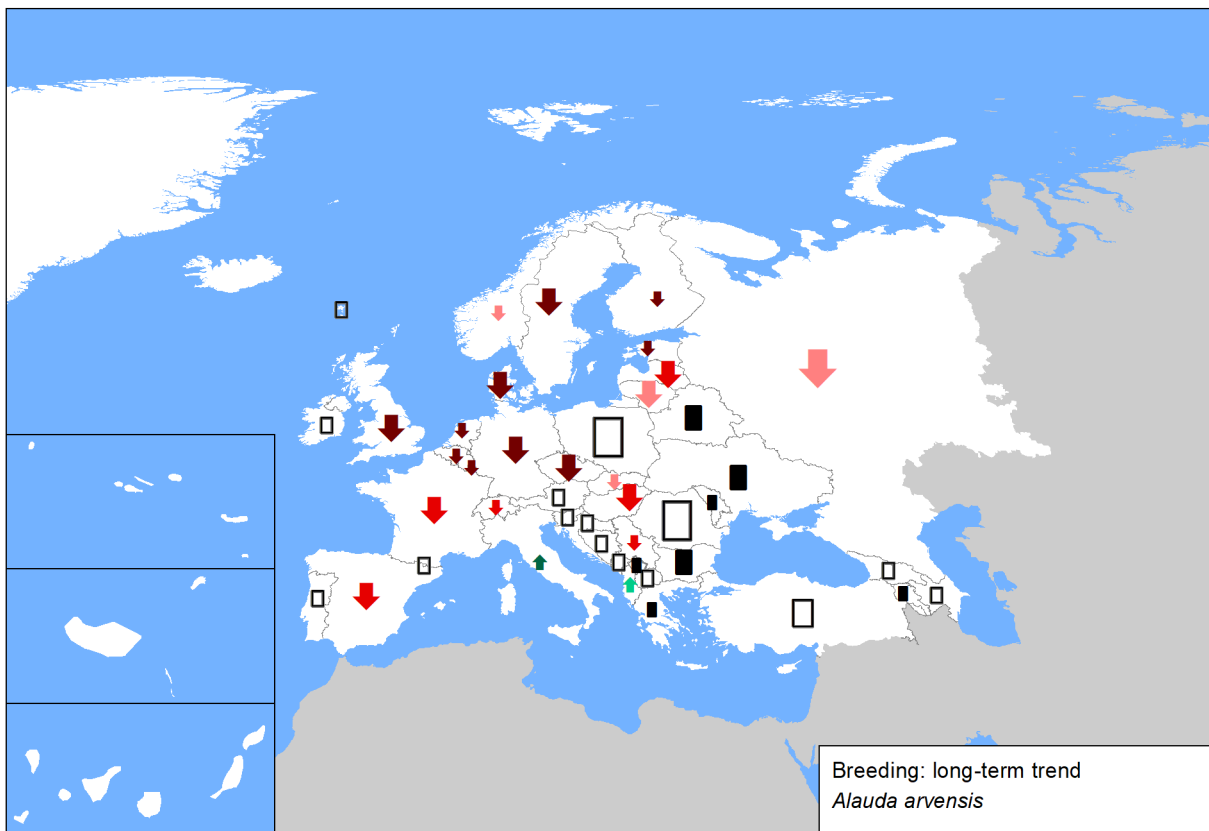


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

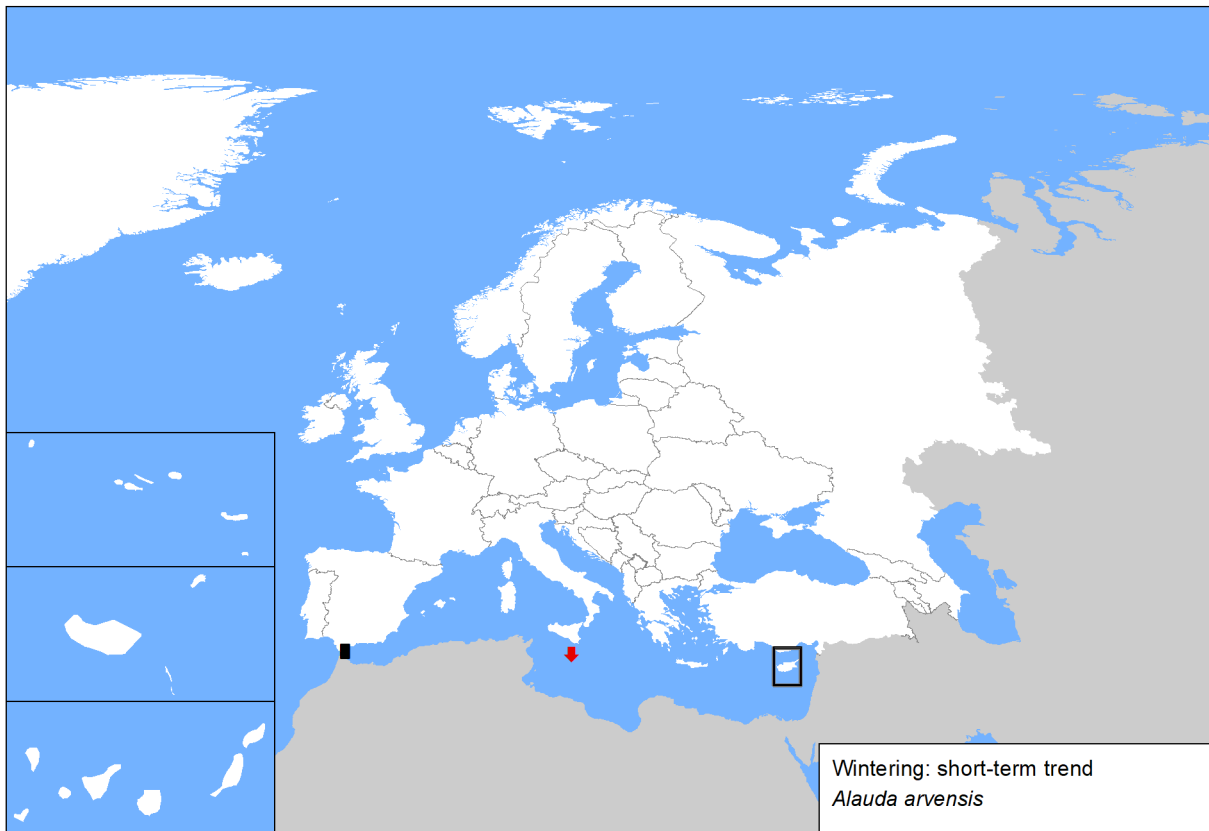
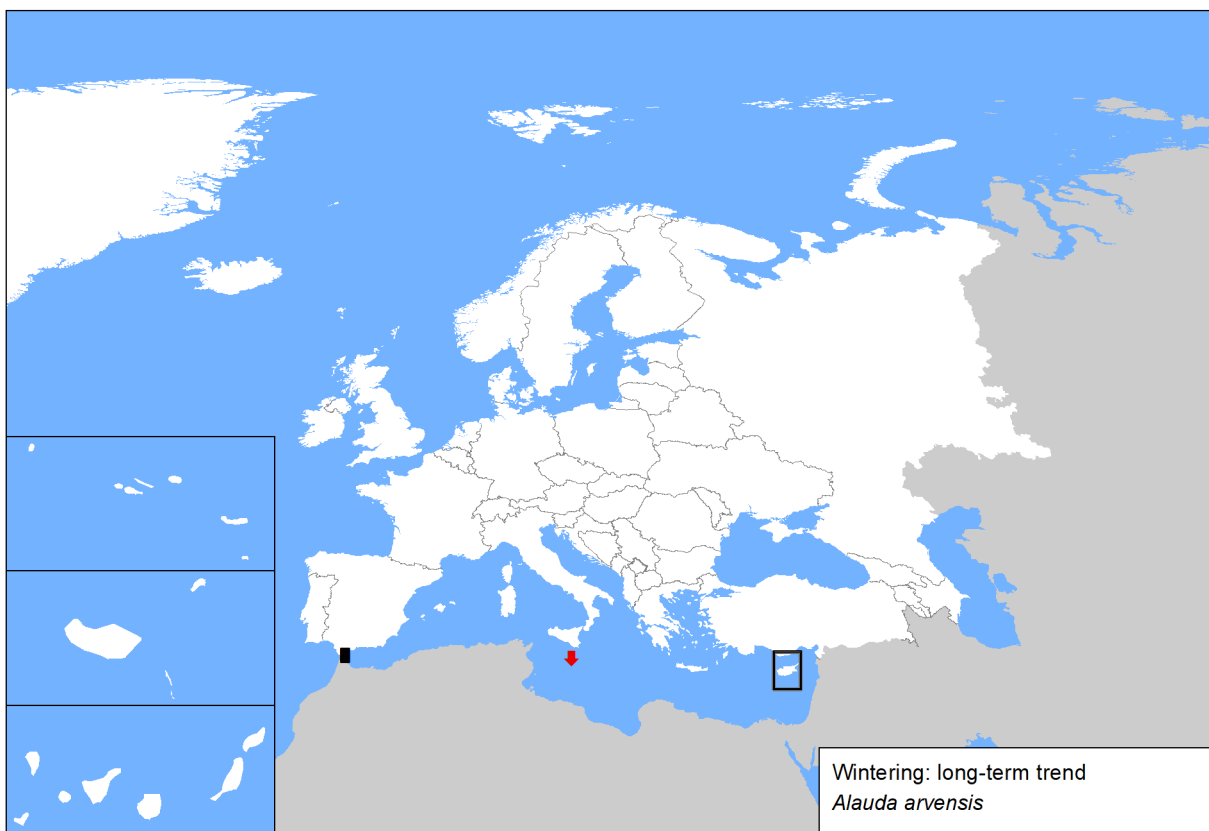


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Andorra

Breeding population size: Fieldwork EBBA2, published at "Guia dels ocells d'Andorra. J. Nicolau & C. Pladevall, 2018"
Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

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

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus "Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus"
Breeding long-term trend: Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

Belgium

Breeding population size: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding short-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding long-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/ , individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; SPAs mapping in 2012 Common Bird Monitoring Scheme http://bspb.org/monitoring/ Geographic Information System with Ornithological Information of BSPB; Nankinov D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Aves, Passeriformes, 44-48 p.;
Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme http://bspb.org/monitoring/ ; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; The population trend is for the period 2005-2010
Breeding long-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.

Croatia

Breeding population size: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zdravec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

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Cyprus

Winter population size: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports.

Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports

Winter long-term trend: Poor data

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017

Breeding short-term trend: ČSO (unpubl.): Common Bird Monitoring Programme

Breeding long-term trend: ČSO (unpubl.): Common Bird Monitoring Programme

Denmark

Breeding population size: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017 & Mandrup, E. 1997. Hvor mange fugle yngler i Danmark, Dansk Ornitologisk Tidsskrift, nr 3, 1997

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DK: Faroe Is

Breeding population size: BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

Breeding short-term trend: [1] Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers [2] Point counts of breeding birds. http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3417&Itemid=5815

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Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.

Breeding short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

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France

Breeding short-term trend: Onkelinx, T., Devos, K., & Quataert, P. 2017. Working with population totals in the presence of missing data comparing imputation methods in terms of bias and precision.. Journal of Ornithology, 158(2), 603-615 ; Onkelinx, T., Devos, K., Jansen, I., Van Calster, H., & Quataert, P. 2017. Reply to the comment on 'Working with population totals in the presence of missing data comparing imputation methods in terms of bias and precision' by Bogaert et al.. Journal of Ornithology, 158(3), 891-893

Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Ilia state university, NGO "psovi".

Germany

Breeding population size: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ha_neu&subsubcat=kontakt)

Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ha_neu&subsubcat=kontakt)

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Gibraltar

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Gibraltar

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Greece

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Alauda arvensis (Eurasian Skylark)

Kosovo

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North Macedonia

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Malta

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Winter short-term trend: BirdLife International (2017)European birds of conservation concern:populations, trends and national responsibilitiesCambridge, UK: BirdLife International Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS) (2018) Trends of common birds in Europe, https://pecbms.info/trends_2018/

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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

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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Netherlands

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: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
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Poland

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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

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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Romania

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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

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Belik unpublished. vpbelik@mail.ru; Mischenko et al. 2019
Breeding long-term trend: Belik 2000; Belik et al. 2003; Sviridova et al. 2016

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.
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Slovakia

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Slovenia

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Breeding long-term trend: There are no sources for this information.

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Alauda arvensis (Eurasian Skylark)

Spain

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Sweden

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Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strebel & T. Sattler (2018): Swiss Breeding Bird Atlas 2013–2016. Distribution and population trends of birds in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Swiss Ornithological Institute, Sempach.

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Turkey

Breeding population size: 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) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

United Kingdom

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