

***Oriolus oriolus* (Eurasian Golden Oriole)**

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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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.

Oriolus oriolus (Eurasian Golden Oriole)

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	1700–3500	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-66 to -65	2007-2018	partial	-	-66 to -65	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	0–1	<1	2014-2017	deficient	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	2200–3100	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	7000–13000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	50000–100000	1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	170000–220000	4	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	1600–2500	<1	2013-2018	partial	?	-9 to 43	2008-2018	partial	?	-30 to 9	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	15000–30000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	80000–130000	2	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	150000–200000	3	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	10–40	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	8000–16000	<1	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	10	<1	2017	complete	0	-61 to 111	2009-2017	complete	0	-84 to 94	1996-2017	complete	
Estonia	20000–30000	<1	2013-2017	expert	0	6 to 10	2007-2018	expert	0	17 to 38	1983-2018	expert	
Finland	1500–4800	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	-93 to 56	2007-2018	complete	-	-96 to -34	1980-2018	complete	
France	100000–200000	2	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		2001-2018	partial	
Georgia	1000–10000	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	32000–57000	<1	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	5000–30000	<1	2015	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	152000–156000	3	2014-2018	complete	+	6 to 46	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	40000–100000	1	2013-2018	expert	+	20 to 30	2012-2017	partial	+		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	8000–10000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	96500–166000	2	2016-2016	complete	0	-16 to 58	2005-2018	complete	+	81 to 355	1995-2018	complete	
Lithuania	15000–25000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	50–100	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	20000–40000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	18000–22000	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	5000–10000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	1700–2900	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	2 to 34	2006-2017	complete	-	-54 to -26	1984-2017	complete	
Norway		<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2013-2018	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	
Poland	376000–495000	8	2013-2018	complete	-	-17 to -4	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	10000–100000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2004-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	

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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	
Romania	400000–800000	10	2013-2018	expert	-	-6 to 0	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	1100000–2000000	26	2006-2018	partial	0		2006-2018	expert	0		1986-2018	expert	
Serbia	103000–148000	2	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	7000–15000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	24000–34000	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	850000–1280000	19	2004-2006	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	80–160	<1	2013-2018	partial	?	-50 to 50	2007-2018	partial	-	-75 to -25	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	3000–4500	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-12 to 11	2007-2018	complete	+	39 to 62	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	350000–600000	8	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	150000–200000	3	2015-2017	partial	F	5 to 15	2007-2019	expert	F	10 to 20	1980-2019	expert	
United Kingdom	0–2	<1	2012-2016	expert	-		2001-2016	complete	-		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	2370000–3860000	54											
Europe	4370000–7260000	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

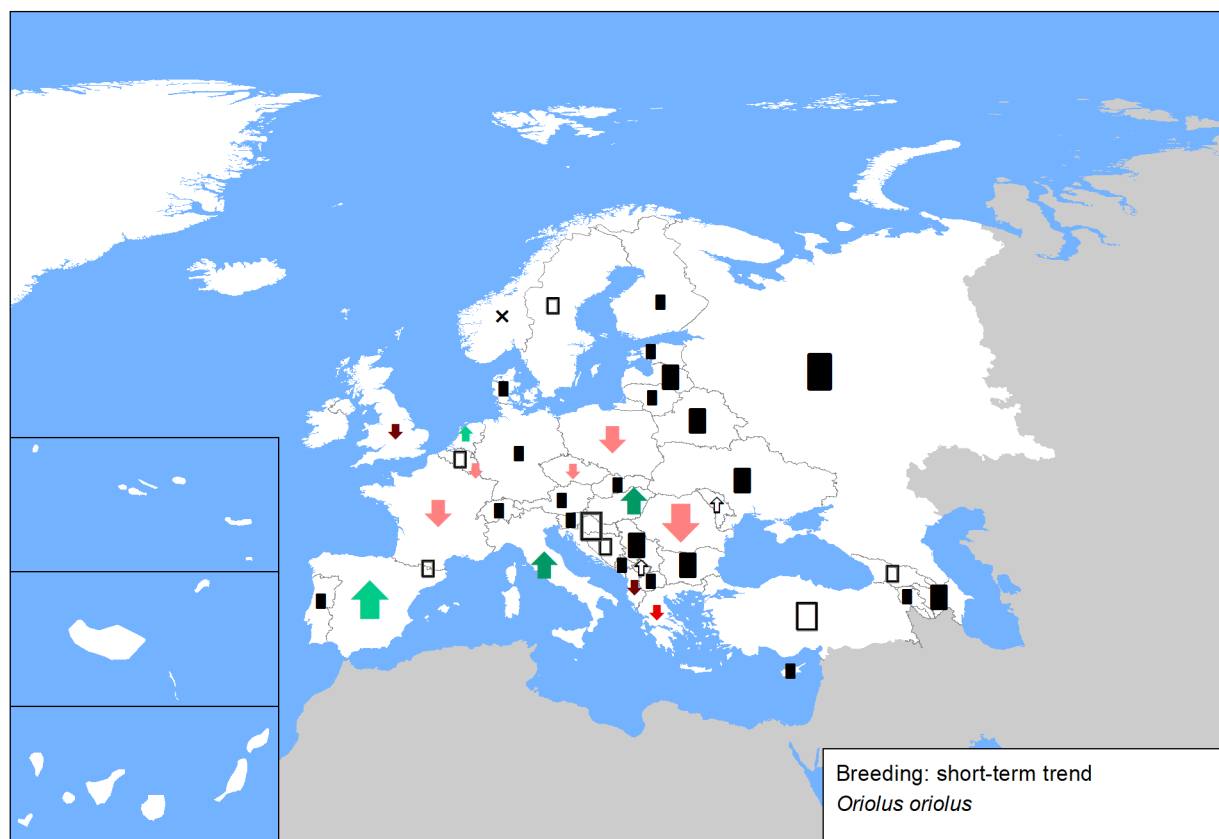
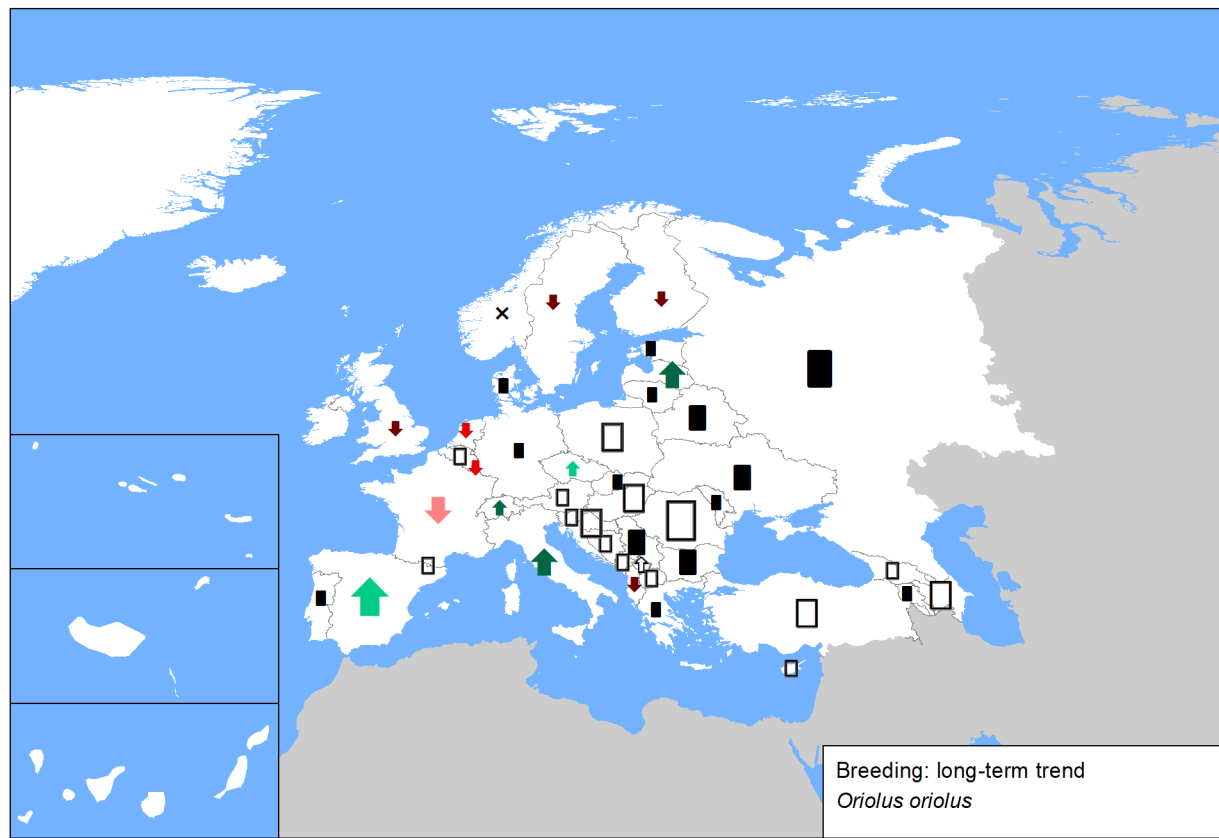


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
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

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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
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Bulgaria

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Breeding short-term trend: Mitev I. 2007. Oriolus oriolus. In: Iankov P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 562-563; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding long-term trend: Mitev I. 2007. Oriolus oriolus. In: Iankov P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 562-563;

Croatia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2015: European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.). http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

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Cyprus

Breeding population size: Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports
Breeding short-term trend: Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports
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Czechia

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Denmark

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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

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France

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Breeding short-term trend: . STOC EPS / MNHN.

Georgia

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

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Oriolus oriolus (Eurasian Golden Oriole)

Greece

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Hungary

Breeding population size: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
Breeding short-term trend: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.
Breeding long-term trend: The national common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) has been running since 1999. There is no population trend data from before. On the basis of the MMM multi-year data series from 1999 to 2018, the long-term population trend of the Eurasian golden oriole can be regarded as stable. However, former population estimates show rather large differences in different timeframes (which is probably not correct). There is not enough information for the pre-1999 population trend, so the trend is best called unknown.

Italy

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Oriolus oriolus (Eurasian Golden Oriole)

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)
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Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Sarychev unpublished. vssar@yandex.ru Preobrazhenskaya unpublished. voop21@rambler.ru
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Serbia

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