Lanius excubitor (Great Grey Shrike)

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.

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]	
Austria	10–13	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-	-80 to -10	1981-2018	expert	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Belarus	12000–15000	15	2010-2018	partial	+	100 to 300	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Belgium	110–150	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	16 to 58	2008-2018	complete	-	-69 to -57	1973-2018	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Czechia	900–1800	2	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	0		1982-2018	complete	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Denmark	0	<1	2017	complete	-	-100 to -91	2006-2017	complete	-	-97 to -50	1984-2017	complete	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Estonia	300–400	<1	2013-2017	expert	0	17 to 32	2006-2017	expert	+	84 to 149	1980-2017	expert	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Finland	2600–6800	6	2013-2018	partial	-	-88 to -5	2007-2018	complete	+		1990-2014	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
France	450–1000	<1	2009-2009	complete	-	-18	2007-2018	expert	-	-85 to -75	1980-2012	expert	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Germany	1500–2300	2	2016-2016	expert	-		2004-2016	expert	-		1985-2016	expert	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Hungary	80–130	<1	2014-2018	complete	+	213 to 1500	2007-2018	complete	+	-7900 to -1984	2000-2018	complete	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Italy	0–2	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1993-2018	deficient	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Latvia	250–600	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	157 to 176	2000-2018	partial	+	207 to 224	1991-2017	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Lithuania	300–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 5	2013-2018	partial	+	150 to 275	1980-2018	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Luxembourg	10–24	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-90 to -74	2006-2018	complete	-	-90 to -77	1980-2018	complete	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Moldova	50–100	<1	2013-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Netherlands	0	<1	2013-2017	complete	-		2008-2017	complete	-	-100	1980-2002	complete	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Norway	1000–5000	2	2013-2018	deficient	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	26000–39000	36	2013-2018	complete	-	-58 to -33	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Romania	2200–17200	7	2013-2015	partial	-	-24 to -3	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Russia	8000–13000	12	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	600–1300	1	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	L. merdionalis pallidirostris / L. lathora
Slovakia	500–800	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
ES: Canary Is	2500–10000	6	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Sweden	4000–8000	7	2013-2018	partial	?	-14 to 203	2007-2018	partial	0	-28 to 36	1980-2018	partial	[excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]
Ukraine	1000–1500	1	2017-2018	partial	+	30 to 70	2007-2018	partial	+	50 to 100	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	41700–88700	68											
Europe	**64400–125000**	**100**											

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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]	

[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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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]	
Belgium	0	<1	2013-2018	deficient	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bosnia & HG	1000–2000	33	2015-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	500–1000	16	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Moldova	12–25	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Serbia	1000–3000	40	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	370–520	10	2000-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	870–1600	26											
Europe	**2800–6600**	**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

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

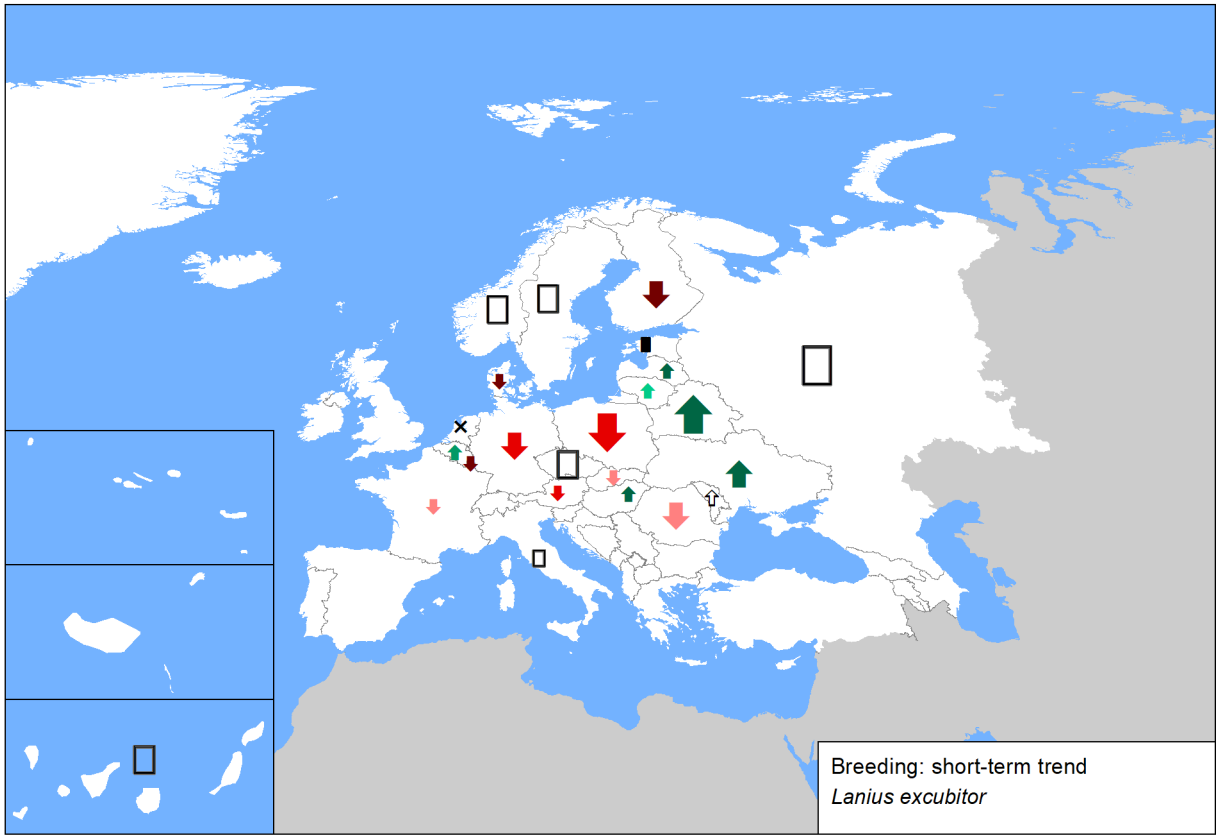


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

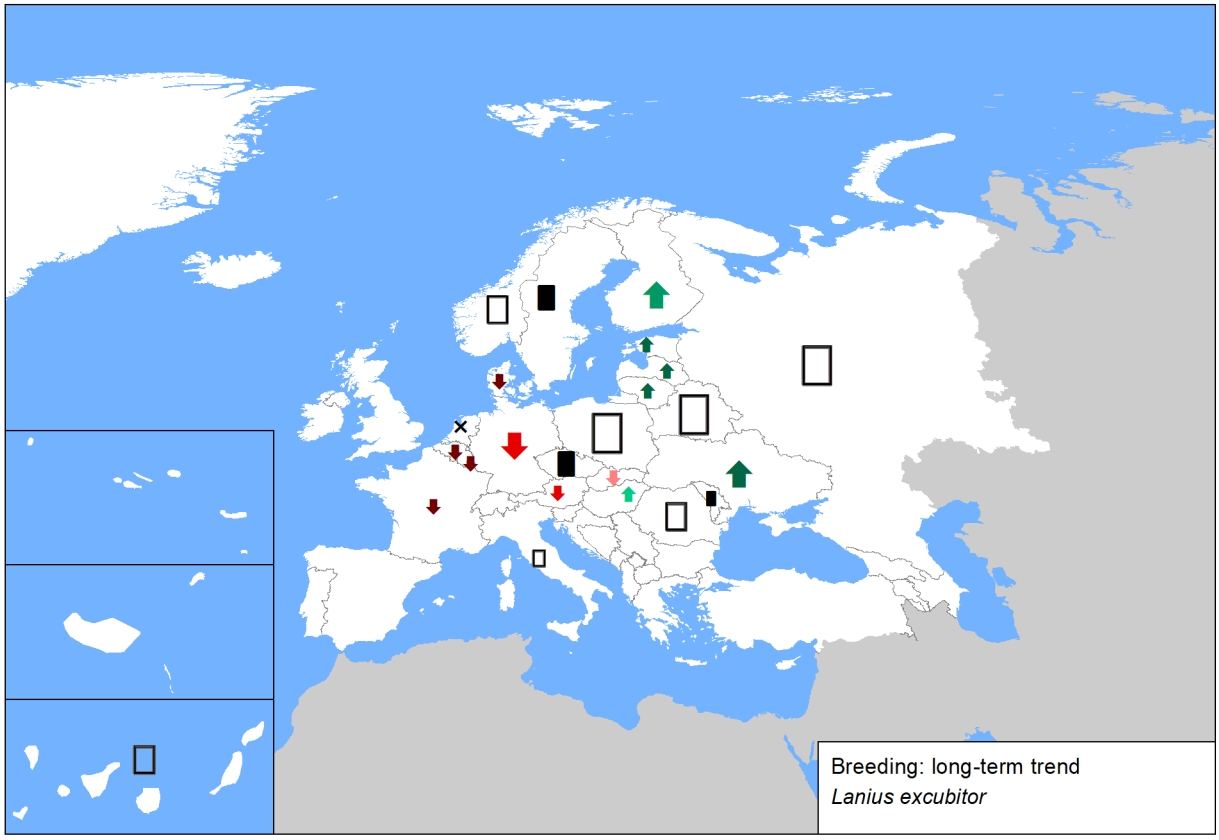


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

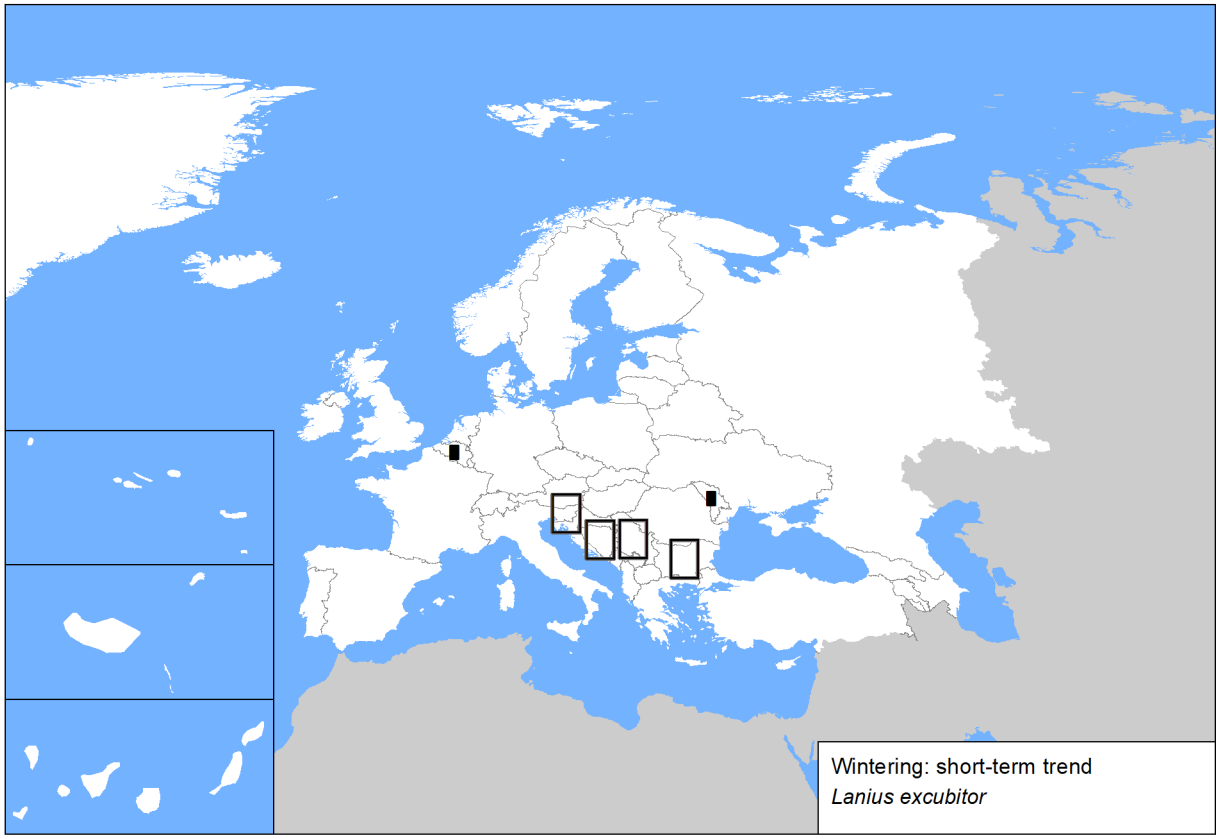
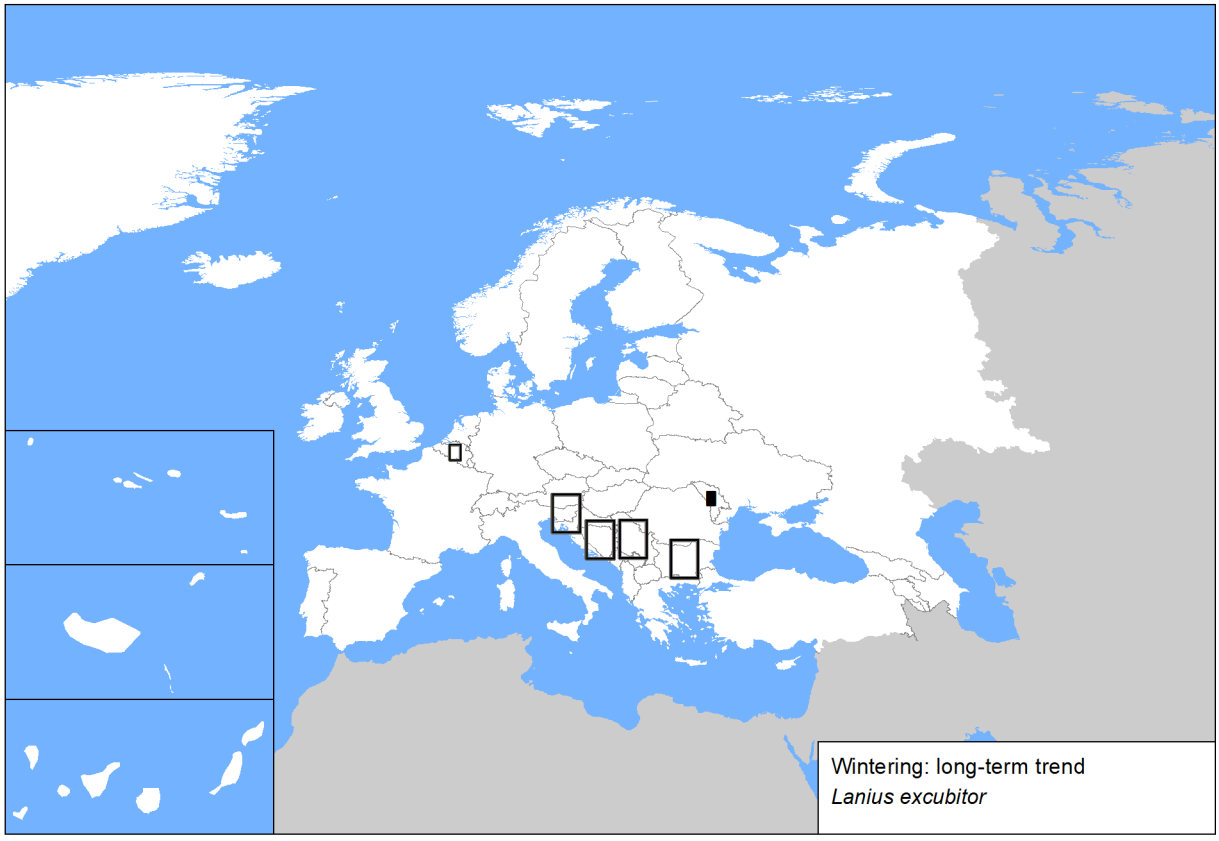


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Austria: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Sachslehner et al. 2016; Leopold Sachslehner unpublished data
Breeding short-term trend: Sachslehner et al. 2016; Leopold Sachslehner unpublished data
Breeding long-term trend: Sachslehner et al. 2008; Sachslehner et al. 2016; Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian breeding birds 1981-1985)

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: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

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.
Winter population size: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves
Winter short-term trend: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Winter population size: based of individual dana of more researhers (unpublish dana)
Winter short-term trend: based of individual dana of more researhers (unpublish dana)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

Bulgaria: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Winter population size: Expert opinion, Dicon-Particip database; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Winter short-term trend: National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Winter long-term trend: No complex avaialable source

Czechia: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

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: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017 &
Breeding short-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017
Breeding long-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

Estonia: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding short-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

Finland: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, 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: Väisänen R. A., Lehikoinen, A. & Sirkiä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maalinnuston kannanvaihtelut. — Linnut -vuosikirja 2017:16–31
Breeding long-term trend: Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus, National Parks Finland.

France: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: . Romain Riols, 2017 PNA PIES GRIECHES EN AUVERGNE-RHONE-ALPES. Etat des lieux sur la répartition, les enjeux et les actions conduites en région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, dans le cadre de la politique PNA de l'État, pour la conservation des Pies-grièches. LPO Auvergne. 22 pages.. ; . Lefranc, N. & Issa, N. (2018) Plan national d'actions Pies-grièches Lanius sp. 2014-2018. MEDDE. 143 pages. ; Lefranc, N. & Paul, J-P. 2011. La Pie-grièche grise Lanius excubitor en France : historique et statut récent en période de nidification. Ornithos, 18, ; Issa, N. & Muler, Y. 2015. Lefranc, N. 2015 Pie-grièche grise. in Atlas des Oiseaux de France métropolitaine. Nidification et présence hivernale. LPO / SEOF / MNHN.Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris , Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris1408

Germany: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

Breeding short-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

Breeding long-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

Hungary: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

Breeding short-term trend: Barna P. & Török H. A. (2013): A nagy őrgébics (Lanius excubitor) fészkelése a Szatmári-síkság és a Beregi-síkság területén. Aquila (2013), Vol. 120, p. 41-52. Hadarics Tibor (2008)- A nagy őrgébics (Lanius excubitor) első bizonyított fészkelése Magyarországon.; Szélkiálltó 13, p. 18-20 http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Lanius_excubitor.pdf National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

Breeding long-term trend: http://www.nationalpark-neusiedlersee-seewinkel.at/tl_files/images/Tiere%20und%20Pflanzen/Ornithologische%20Literatur/Literaturdatenbank/21szelkialtoeinzel/2008-Raubwuerger_Brut_Ungarn_sz13_ht_lanius.pdf BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 254 p. Ecsedi Z. (szerk.) (2004): A Hortobágy madárvilága. Hortobágy Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Winter Fair, Balmazújváros - Szeged. 2004. 503-504 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 207 p. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

Italy: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2017. European birds of conservation concern: populations, trends and national responsibilities. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

Breeding short-term trend: No recent data available

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

Latvia: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv

Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv

Breeding long-term trend: Strazds M., Priednieks J., Vaverins G. 1994. [Size of Latvian bird populations.] (in Latvian) In: Putni dabā, 4: 3–18 Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv

Lithuania: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)

Breeding short-term trend: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)

Breeding long-term trend: Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas". Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė". Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) BirdLife International/European Bird Cencus Council. 2000. European bird populations: estimates and trends. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 10). Raudonikis L. 2004. Important Bird Areas of the European Union Importance in Lithuania. Lithuanian Ornithological Society & Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University. Lutute, Vilnius. Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė". Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)

Luxembourg: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Bastian M., G. Biver, P.Lorgé (2013): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2012. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 28: 1-8 Lorgé P. (2010): Der Vogel mit der Maske – Ein Plädoyer für den Raubwürger. Regulus 6/2010: 18-19; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos (2007): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2006. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 22: 42-51; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos, M. Groof, F. Sowa (2009):Artenschutzprogramm Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg. Ministère du Développement Durable et des Infrastructures & Centrale ornithologique Luxembourg & Sicona. Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

Breeding short-term trend: Bastian M., G. Biver, P.Lorgé (2013): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2012. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 28: 1-8 Lorgé P. (2010): Der Vogel mit der Maske – Ein Plädoyer für den Raubwürger. Regulus 6/2010: 18-19; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos (2007): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2006. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 22: 42-51; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos, M. Groof, F. Sowa (2009):Artenschutzprogramm Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg; Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

Lanius excubitor (Great Grey Shrike)

Luxembourg: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding long-term trend: Bastian M., G. Biver, P.Lorgé (2013): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2012. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 28: 1-8 Lorgé P. (2010): Der Vogel mit der Maske – Ein Plädoyer für den Raubwürger. Regulus 6/2010: 18-19; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos (2007): Der Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg – Stand 2006. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 22: 42-51; Biver G., P. Lorgé, F. Schoos, M. Groof, F. Sowa (2009):Artenschutzprogramm Raubwürger Lanius excubitor in Luxemburg; Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; Melchior E., E. Mentgen, R. Peltzer, R. Schmitt, J. Weiss (1987): Atlas der Brutvögel Luxemburgs. Lëtzebuerger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga. Kremer-Muller & Cie, Foetz, Luxembourg; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

Moldova

Breeding population size: Ajder V: „The distribution of Great Grey Shrike in Republic of Moldova"
Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter population size: Winter Raptor Survey
Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Netherlands: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Sovon NEM (Sovon, CBS and provincies) and 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.
Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

Poland: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

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

Romania: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

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

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Russia: L. merdionalis pallidirostris / L. lathora

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Serbia

Winter population size: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php
Winter short-term trend: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php
Winter long-term trend: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php

Slovakia: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002. Karaska D., Trnka A., Krištín A., Ridzoň J.: Chránené vtáčie územia Slovenska. ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, 2015.
Breeding short-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002. Krištín, A., Lengyel, J., Sárossy, M., 2001: Posúva sa hranica strakoša sivého Lanius excubitor na Slovensku na juh? Tichodroma 14: 67-70.K rištín, A. Ridzoň, J, database of SOS Birdlife
Breeding long-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002. Krištín, A., Lengyel, J., Sárossy, M., 2001: Posúva sa hranica strakoša sivého Lanius excubitor na Slovensku na juh? Tichodroma 14: 67-70., K rištín, A. Ridzoň, J, database of SOS Birdlife

Slovenia: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Winter population size: Web portal NOAGS: http://atlas.ptice.si/atlas/index.php?r=user/login, accessed on 11 Apr 2019 Bombek D. (2001): Popis velikega srakoperja Lanius excubitor na Dravskem in Ptujskem polju v decembru 2000. Acrocephalus 22 (104/105): 41–43. Koce U. (2015): Številčnost in razširjenost velikega srakoperja Lanius excubitor na Ljubljanskem barju (osrednja Slovenija) v zimah 2008/09, 2011/12 in 2012/13. Acrocephalus 36 (166/167): 133–144.
Winter short-term trend: There are no sources for this information.
Winter long-term trend: There are no sources for this information.

ES: Canary Is: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

Breeding population size: Información referida a la forma L. e. koenigi, propia del archipiélago canario.
Breeding short-term trend: Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp.
Breeding long-term trend: Carrascal, L.M. & Alonso, C.L. (2005). Censo de aves estepáricas en las islas orientales del archipiélago canario. Programa de seguimiento y planificación de especies amenazadas de canarias "centinela". CSIC-Gobierno de Canarias. Informe no publicado. Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp. Martín, A. & Lorenzo, J.A. (2001). Aves del Archipiélago Canario. Francisco Lemus Editor. La Laguna. 787 pp.

Sweden: [excluding meridionalis, but including koenigi]

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

Ukraine

Breeding population size: 1. Полуда А.М. (2009): Сорокопуд сірий. - Червона книга України. Тваринний світ. К.: Глобалконсалтинг. 477. 2. Кныш Н.П., Малышок В.М., Бугаев И.А. (2011): О гнездовании серого сорокопута на северо-востоке Украины. - Беркут. 20 (1-2): 120-122. 3. Тарасенко М.О. (2012): Сорокопудові (Laniidae) Поділля: сучасний стан, особливості біології та охорона. - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-20. 4. Тайкова С.Ю. (2016): Сорокопуди (Aves: Laniidae, Lanius) фауни України (систематика, мінливість, поширення). - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-22. 5. Грищенко В.М., Яблоновська-Грищенко Є.Д. (2017): Гніздування сірого сорокопуда (Lanius excubitor) на Канівщині. - Беркут. 26 (1): 60-61. 6. Матеріали до 4-го видання Червоної книги України. Тваринний світ. Київ, 2018. Т. 1. 442 с. Т. 2. 454 с. V. Grishchenko, unpublished data.
Breeding short-term trend: 1. Полуда А.М., Гаврись Г.Г., Давиденко И.В. (2007): Распространение и численность серого сорокопута, Lanius excubitor (Aves, Passeriformes), в Украине. - Вестн. зоол. 41 (4): 369-375. 2. Полуда А.М. (2009): Сорокопуд сірий. - Червона книга України. Тваринний світ. К.: Глобалконсалтинг. 477. 3. Кныш Н.П., Малышок В.М., Бугаев И.А. (2011): О гнездовании серого сорокопута на северо-востоке Украины. - Беркут. 20 (1-2): 120-122. 4. Тарасенко М.О. (2012): Сорокопудові (Laniidae) Поділля: сучасний стан, особливості біології та охорона. - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-20. 5. Тайкова С.Ю. (2016): Сорокопуди (Aves: Laniidae, Lanius) фауни України (систематика, мінливість, поширення). - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-22. 6. Грищенко В.М., Яблоновська-Грищенко Є.Д. (2017): Гніздування сірого сорокопуда (Lanius excubitor) на Канівщині. - Беркут. 26 (1): 60-61. 7. Матеріали до 4-го видання Червоної книги України. Тваринний світ. Київ, 2018. Т. 1. 442 с. Т. 2. 454 с.
Breeding long-term trend: 1. Hagemaijer W.J.M., Blair M.J. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. Poyser. - London. 1997. 903 p. 2. Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. BirdLife Conservation Series 12; 2004. 374 p. 3. Горбань І. (2003): Оцінка чисельності гніздових птахів України. - Вісн. Львів. ун-ту. Сер. біол. 34: 147-158. 4. Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. BirdLife Conservation Series 12, 2004. 374 p. 5. Полуда А.М., Гаврись Г.Г., Давиденко И.В. (2007): Распространение и численность серого сорокопута, Lanius excubitor (Aves, Passeriformes), в Украине. - Вестн. зоол. 41 (4): 369-375. 6. Полуда А.М. (2009): Сорокопуд сірий. - Червона книга України. Тваринний світ. К.: Глобалконсалтинг. 477. 7. Кныш Н.П., Малышок В.М., Бугаев И.А. (2011): О гнездовании серого сорокопута на северо-востоке Украины. - Беркут. 20 (1-2): 120-122. 8. Тарасенко М.О. (2012): Сорокопудові (Laniidae) Поділля: сучасний стан, особливості біології та охорона. - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-20. 9. Тайкова С.Ю. (2016): Сорокопуди (Aves: Laniidae, Lanius) фауни України (систематика, мінливість, поширення). - Автореф. дис. ... канд. біол. наук. К. 1-22. 10. Грищенко В.М., Яблоновська-Грищенко Є.Д. (2017): Гніздування сірого сорокопуда (Lanius excubitor) на Канівщині. - Беркут. 26 (1): 60-61. 11. Матеріали до 4-го видання Червоної книги України. Тваринний світ. Київ, 2018. Т. 1. 442 с. Т. 2. 454 с.

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del Hoyo, J., Collar, N.J., Christie, D.A., Elliott, A., Fishpool, L.D.C., Boesman, P. and Kirwan, G.M. 2016. HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 2: Passerines. Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International, Barcelona, Spain and Cambridge, UK.