



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Cecropis daurica* (Red-rumped Swallow)**

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

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.

Cecropis daurica (Red-rumped Swallow)

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	15900–31500	1	2007-2018	partial	+	5 to 59	2007-2018	partial	+	5 to 59	1980-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	50–500	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	1000–2000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	23000–40000	1	2005-2018	partial	+	3 to 5	2000-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	1000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	3000–11000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 37	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	100–200	<1	2009-2012	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	1900 to 9900	1980-2013	partial	
Greece	160000–230000	9	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	15–40	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	0 to 60	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	600–800	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	F		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	10000–20000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	250–500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	10000–100000	1	2013-2018	partial	+		2004-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Romania	500–2000	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 20	2007-2018	expert	+	10000 to 60000	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	2100–3200	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	+	30 to 49	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	3–7	<1	2018-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	1170000–2810000	84	2004-2018	complete	+	70	2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	30000–90000	2	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	1370000–3190000	96											
Europe	1430000–3340000	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) Deficient: 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%) | ↓ 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.

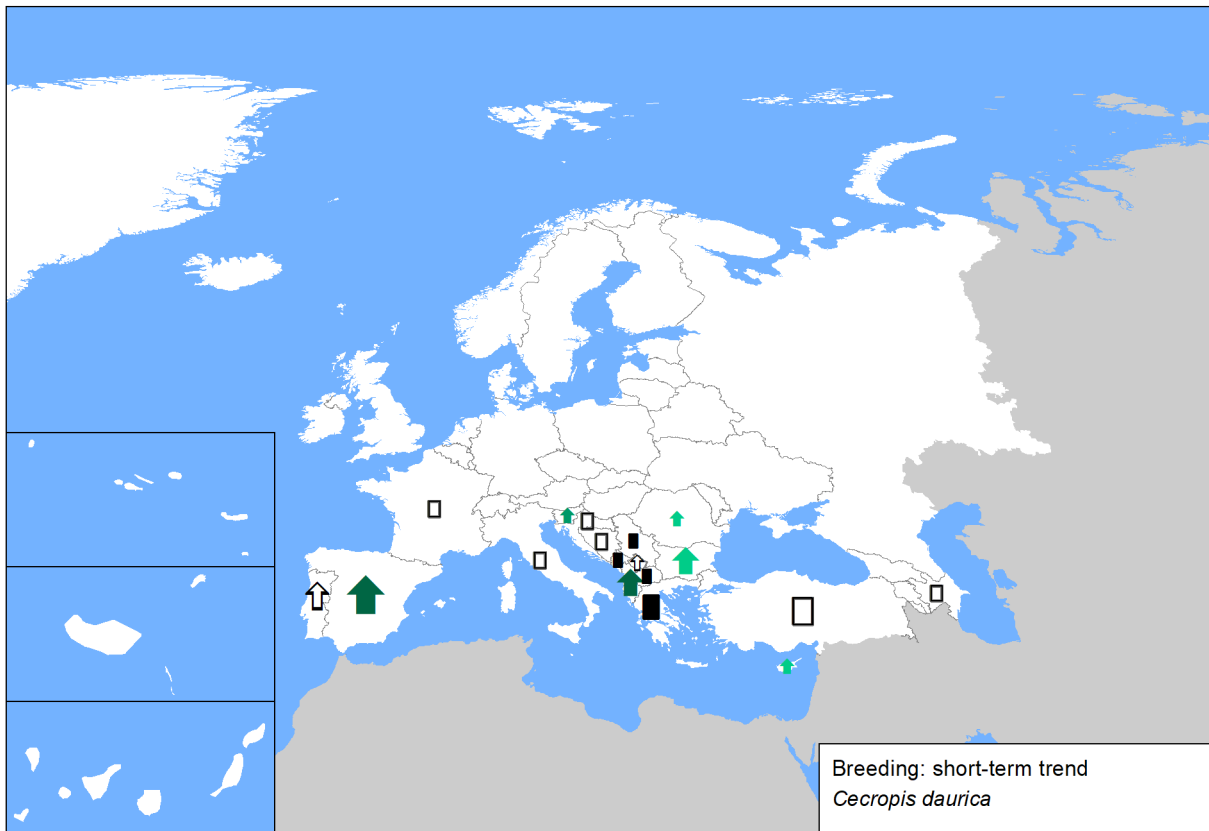
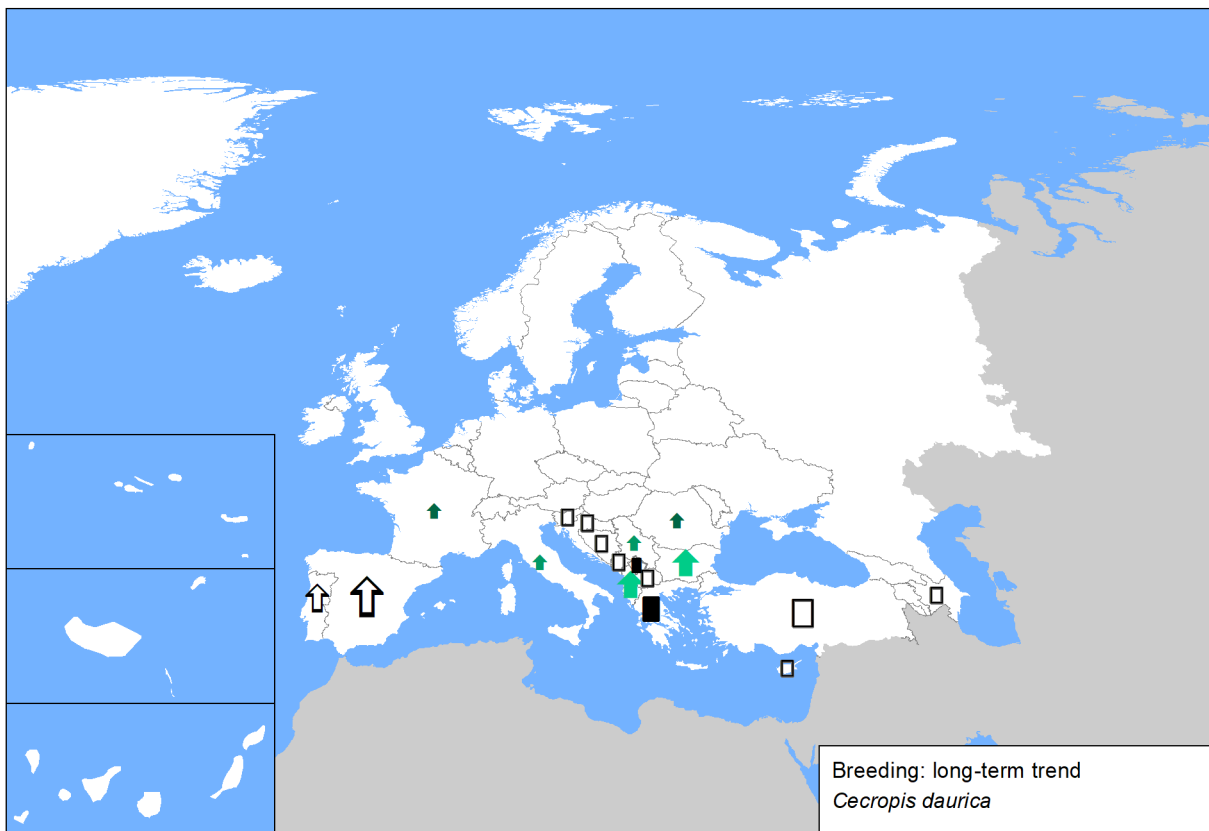


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Cecropis daurica (Red-rumped Swallow)

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.

Azerbaijan

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

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)

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Croatia

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Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Cyprus

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France

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Greece

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Kosovo

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North Macedonia

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Turkey

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