



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Passer italiae* (Italian Sparrow)**

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.

Passer italiae (Italian Sparrow)

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	
Austria	25–40	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1981-2018	deficient	
France	60000–300000	5	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2017	deficient	?		1980-2017	deficient	
Greece	40000–120000	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	2000000–3000000	91	2013-2018	expert	-	-25 to -15	2012-2017	partial	-	-70 to -60	1993-2018	expert	
Slovenia	3000–4000	<1	2018-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Switzerland	20000–25000	<1	2013–2016	partial	-		2007-2018	expert	?		1990-2018	deficient	
EU28	2100000–3430000	99											
Europe	2120000–3450000	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.

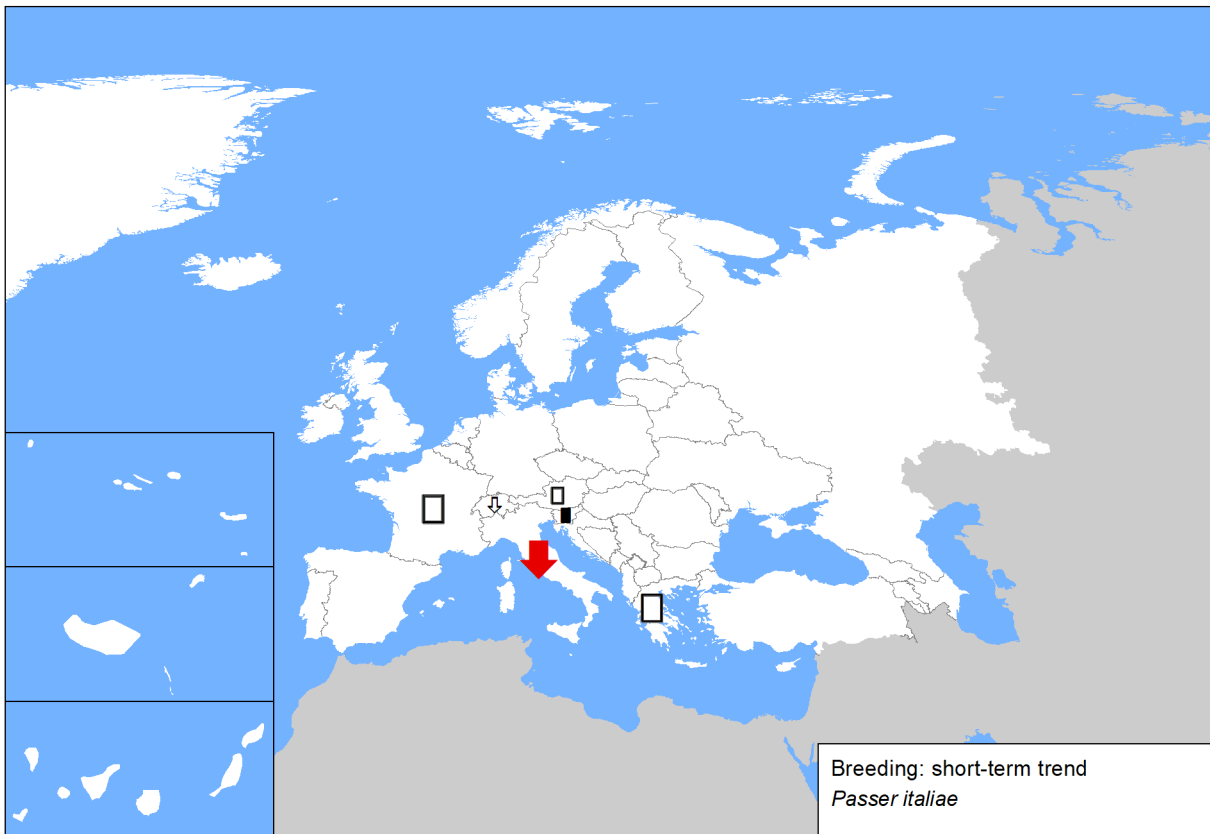
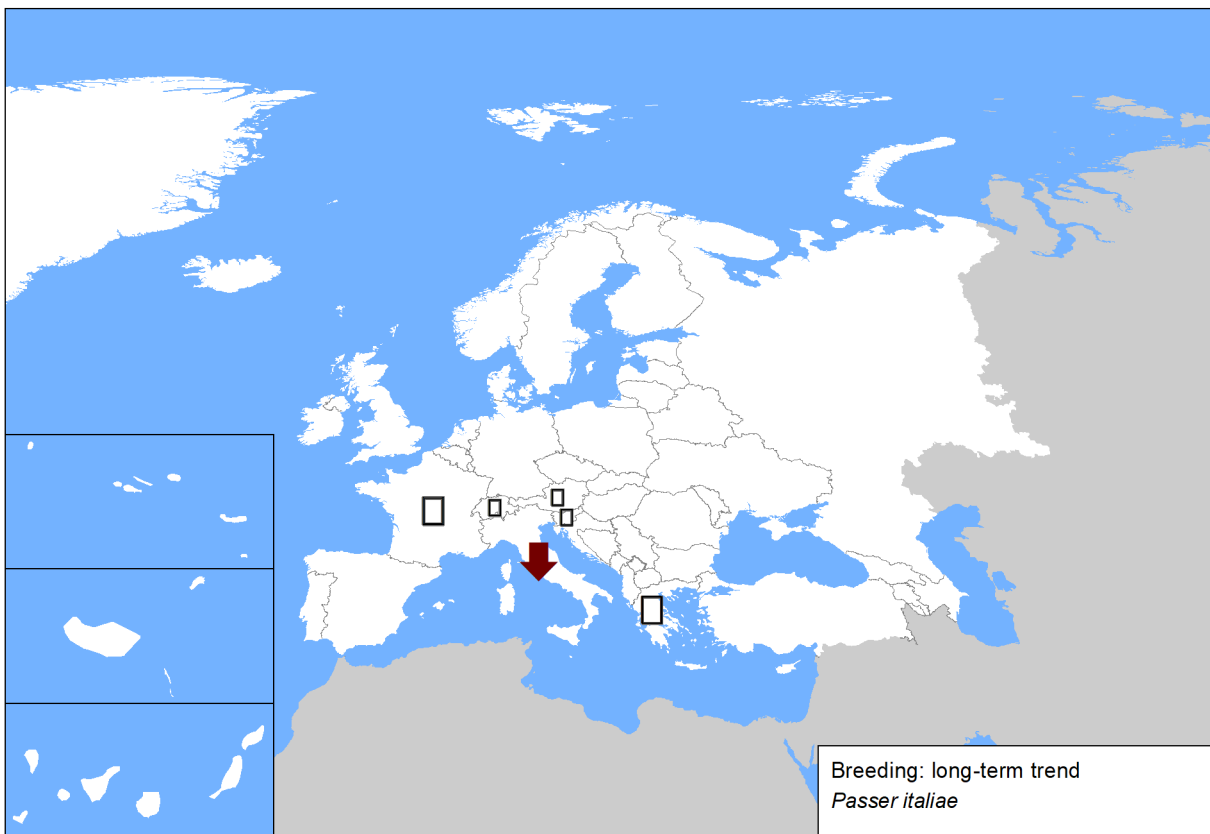


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at

Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

France

Breeding population size: Thibault, J.-C. 1983. Les oiseaux de la Corse. Histoire et répartition aux XIXe et XXe siècles, PNRG, Ajaccio. 255 p. ; COMOLET-TIRMAN J., SIBLET J.-P., WITTE I., CADIOU B., CZAJKOWSKI M. A., DECEUNINCK B., JIGUET F., LANDRY P., QUAINTEENNE G., ROCHE J. E., SARASA M. & TOUROULT J. 2015. Statuts et tendances des populations d'oiseaux nicheurs de France, Bilan simplifié du premier rapportage national au titre de la Directive Oiseaux. *Alauda* 83(1), SEOF35-76

Greece

Breeding population size: Drettakis pers. Communication

Breeding short-term trend: No data available

Breeding long-term trend: No data available

Italy

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

Breeding short-term trend: Extrapolated data by the average annual trend, from: Rete Rurale Nazionale & Lipu (2018). Uccelli comuni delle zone agricole in Italia. Aggiornamento degli andamenti di popolazione e del FBI per la Rete Rurale Nazionale dal 2000 al 2017. 16 pp.

Breeding long-term trend: Brichetti P., Meschini E., 1993. Stima delle popolazioni di uccelli nidificanti. In Meschini E., Frugis S., 1993. Atlante degli uccelli nidificanti in Italia. *Suppl. Ric. Biol. Selvaggina*, 20, 1-345.

Slovenia

Breeding population size: Mihelič T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 2002–2017. (The atlas of birds of Slovenia. The census of breeding birds 2002-2017.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

Breeding short-term trend: Mihelič T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 2002–2017. (The atlas of birds of Slovenia. The census of breeding birds 2002-2017.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

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

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.

Breeding short-term trend: 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.

Breeding long-term trend: 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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