Motacilla flava (Western Yellow Wagtail)

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.

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]	
Albania	370–890	<1	2007-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	expert	M. f. flava
Albania	1600–3100	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-39 to -19	2007-2018	partial	-	-39 to -19	1980-2018	expert	M. f. feldegg
Armenia	4700–7200	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	900–1300	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-30 to -15	2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Azerbaijan	20000–200000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	500000–750000	4	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	15900–35400	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-50 to -28	2008-2018	complete	+	161 to 480	1973-2018	partial	[excluding tschutschensis]
Bosnia & HG	5000–8000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	100000–450000	1	2005-2018	partial	-	-15 to 0	2001-2018	complete	0	0 to 5	1980-2018	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
Croatia	10000–50000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	10–60	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Czechia	800–1600	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
Denmark	3700–3800	<1	2017	partial	0	-21 to 70	2006-2017	complete	-	-90 to -73	1984-2017	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
Estonia	3000–5000	<1	2013-2017	expert	-	-99 to -88	2007-2018	expert	-	-128 to -92	1983-2018	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
Finland	463000–605000	3	2013-2018	complete	0	-18 to 7	2007-2018	complete	-	-78 to -65	1980-2018	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
France	110000–160000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		2001-2018	partial	[excluding tschutschensis]
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Germany	82000–155000	<1	2016-2016	complete	-	-31 to -10	2004-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
Greece	70000–110000	<1	2015	partial	0	0	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Hungary	75000–150000	<1	2014-2018	complete	-	-52 to -33	2007-2018	complete	-	-48 to -27	1980-2018	partial	[excluding tschutschensis]
Italy	100000–200000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-20 to -10	2012-2017	partial	+		1993-2018	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
Kosovo	3000–4000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	8500–25400	<1	2016-2016	complete	?	-68 to 195	2005-2018	complete	-	-99 to -54	1995-2018	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
Lithuania	9000–18000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-10 to -5	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -30	1980-2018	partial	[excluding tschutschensis]
Luxembourg	50–100	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-60 to -40	2007-2018	partial	-	-90 to -70	1980-2018	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
North Macedonia	5000–10000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	15000–20000	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	1200–1500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	40000–70000	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	5 to 26	2006-2017	complete	-	-26 to -1	1984-2017	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
Norway	75000–150000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	1480000–1650000	10	2013-2018	complete	-	-26 to -13	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Portugal	1000–5000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]

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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]	
Romania	3790000–4750000	28	2013-2015	complete	+	1 to 9	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Russia	3900000–4800000	28	2008-2018	partial	-	-20 to -5	2008-2018	partial	-	-29 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	38000–58000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-29 to -10	2007-2018	complete	-	-49 to -30	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	2500–4000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	-	-25 to -10	1980-2018	expert	[excluding tschutschensis]
Slovenia	4000–4500	<1	2018-2018	complete	?		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding tschutschensis]
Spain	1080000–1610000	9	2004-2006	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
Sweden	414000–515000	3	2013-2018	partial	+	14 to 42	2007-2018	partial	0	-30 to 30	1980-2018	partial	[excluding tschutschensis]
Switzerland	300–340	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-2 to 59	2007-2018	complete	+	6 to 46	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	100000–300000	1	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	820000–1100000	6	2015-2017	partial	-		2010-2019	expert	F		1980-2019	expert	
United Kingdom	19300–19400	<1	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	[excluding tschutschensis]
EU28	7900000–10600000	59											
Europe	**13300000–18000000**	**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
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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

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.

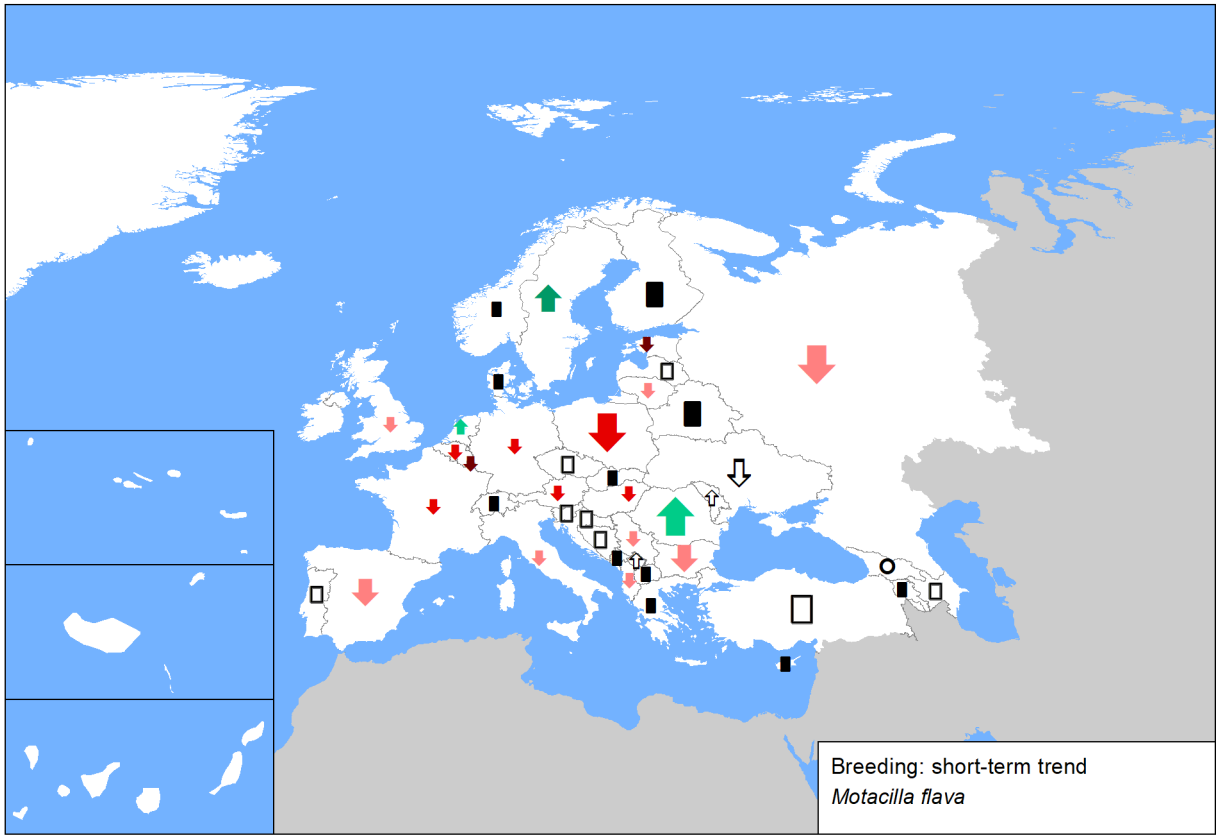
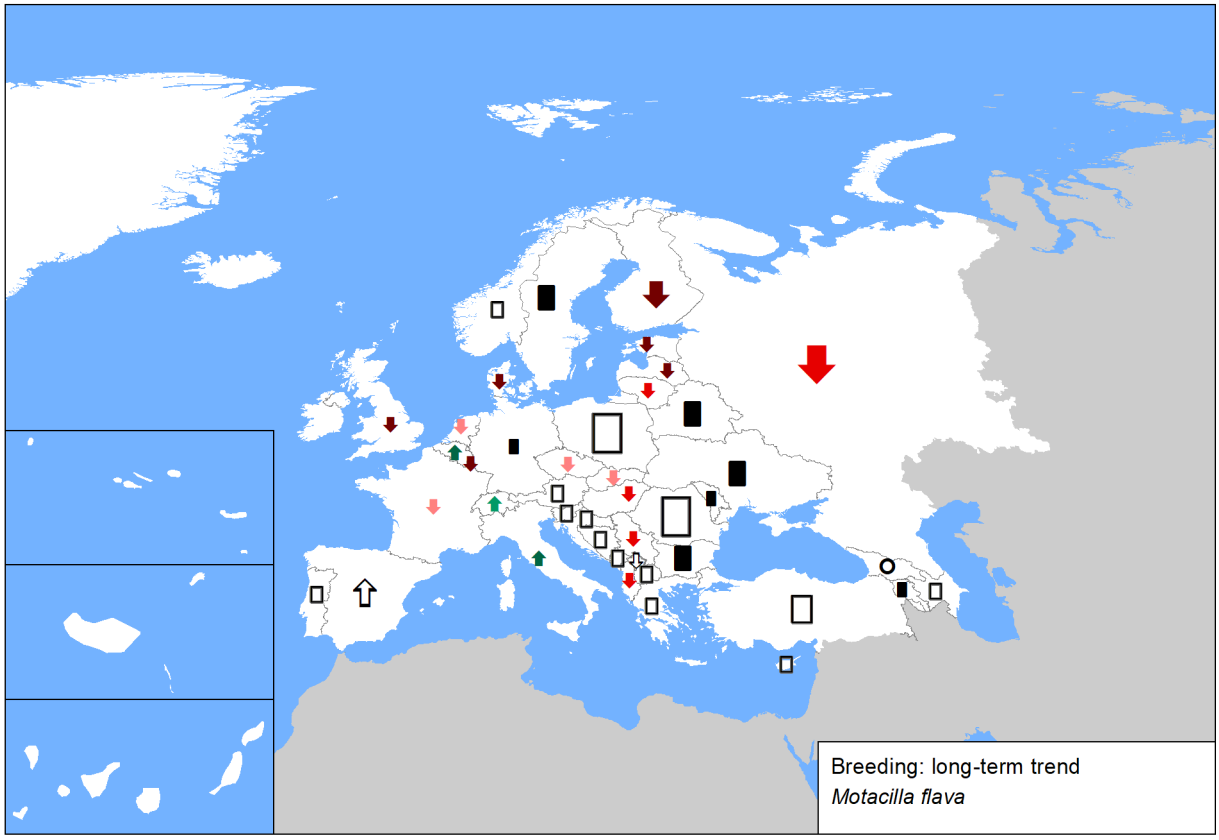


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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

Albania: M. f. flava

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

Armenia

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Austria: [excluding tschutschensis]

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

Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

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Croatia

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Georgia

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Kosovo

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Luxembourg: [excluding tschutschensis]

Breeding population size: 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; Biver G. (2009): Bestände der Vögel des Offenlandes europaweit rückgängig... und in Luxemburg? Regulus 4/2009: 14-16; Biver G. (2008): Vorkommen von Schafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten. Vergleichsstudie zu 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 23: 1-12; Bastian, M. (2015): Wiesenvogel-Kartierung 2013. Kartierung der Vorkommen von Wiesenschafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten - Bestandsentwicklung seit 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 30: 44-57

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Luxembourg: [excluding tschutschensis]

Breeding long-term trend: 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; Biver G. (2009): Bestände der Vögel des Offenlandes europaweit rückgängig... und in Luxemburg? Regulus 4/2009: 14-16; Biver G. (2008): Vorkommen von Schafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten. Vergleichsstudie zu 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 23: 1-12; Bastian, M. (2015): Wiesenvogel-Kartierung 2013. Kartierung der Vorkommen von Wiesenschafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten - Bestandsentwicklung seit 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 30: 44-57; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

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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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.

Breeding short-term trend: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)

Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

Poland: [excluding tschutschensis]

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

Portugal: [excluding tschutschensis]

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: [excluding tschutschensis]

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

Breeding short-term trend: Mischenko et al. 2019; Khohlova & Artemiev 2017; Sarychev unpublished. vssar@yandex.ru; Shvets & Smirnova 2017

Breeding long-term trend: Kumanin 2017; Khohlova & Artemiev 2007; Belik 2003; Sarychev umpublished. vssar@yandex.ru; Shvets & Smirnova 2017

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: [excluding tschutschensis]

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Slovenia: [excluding tschutschensis]

Breeding population size: Mihelič T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdilk 2002–2017. (The atlas of birds of Slovenia. The census of breeding birds 2002-2017.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Kmecl P. & Šumrada T. (2018): Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - končno poročilo za leto 2018. (Monitoring of common bird species for the determination of Slovenian farmland bird index - final report for the year 2018.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

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

Spain: [excluding tschutschensis]

Breeding population size: Carrascal, L.M. & Palomino, D. (2008). Las aves comunes reproductoras en España. Población en 2004-2006. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 202 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/19_paseriformes_2004_2006_tcm30-208258.pdf)

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Turkey

Breeding population size: Arzu Gürsoy personal communication (2019), 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)

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

United Kingdom: [excluding tschutschensis]

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Breeding short-term trend: BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey data: Harris, S.J., Massimino, D., Gillings, S., Eaton, M.A., Noble, D.G., Balmer, D.E., Procter, D., PearceHiggins, J.W. & Woodcock, P. 2018. The Breeding Bird Survey 2017. BTO Research Report 706 British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/bbs-report-2017.pdf

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