

Phylloscopus collybita (Common Chiffchaff)

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.

Phylloscopus collybita (Common Chiffchaff)

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	3800–7600	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	51 to 90	2007-2018	partial	+	51 to 90	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	740–4200	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	11300–15300	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	450000–700000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Azerbaijan	10000–100000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	0		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	850000–1100000	2	2010-2018	partial	+	10 to 50	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	149000–205000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	-5 to 7	2008-2018	complete	0	-7 to 28	1973-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Bosnia & HG	200000–300000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	200000–700000	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Croatia	1000000–1500000	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Czechia	1000000–2000000	3	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Denmark	401000–402000	<1	2017	partial	+	14 to 75	2006-2017	complete	+	331 to 550	1980-2017	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Estonia	500000–600000	1	2013-2017	expert	0	-26 to -17	2007-2018	expert	-	-55 to -52	1983-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Finland	379000–533000	1	2013-2018	complete	+	69 to 102	2007-2018	complete	0	-2 to 48	1980-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
France	2500000–4000000	7	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	-		2001-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Germany	3300000–4600000	9	2016-2016	complete	+	33 to 49	2004-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	expert	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Greece	20000–50000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Hungary	432000–444000	1	2014-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+	9 to 37	1999-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Rep. Ireland	253000–903000	<1	2011-2016	complete	+	41 to 62	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Italy	500000–1000000	2	2013-2018	expert	0		2000-2014	partial	+	25 to 70	1993-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Kosovo	80000–100000	<1	2007-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	

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Latvia	761000–978000	2	2016-2016	complete	0	-9 to 14	2005-2018	complete	+	57 to 58	1991-2016	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Liechtenstein	700–1000	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	25 to 40	2006-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	expert	
Lithuania	400000–800000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Luxembourg	25000–30000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
North Macedonia	50000–300000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	40000–50000	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	40000–80000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	350000–550000	1	2013-2015	complete	+	28 to 38	2006-2017	complete	+	74 to 103	1984-2017	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Norway	250000–500000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	2460000–3090000	6	2013-2018	complete	0	-6 to 6	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Romania	2720000–3310000	7	2013-2015	complete	0	-3 to 2	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Russia	11000000–20000000	33	2006-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2006-2018	partial	-	-29 to -20	1978-2018	partial	
Serbia	244000–348000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	600000–1000000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Slovenia	160000–200000	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Spain	642000–988000	2	2004-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Sweden	503000–608000	1	2013-2018	partial	+	167 to 223	2007-2018	partial	+	326 to 588	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
Switzerland	250000–300000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-11 to 36	2007-2018	complete	+	32 to 81	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	100000–500000	<1	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1500000–2000000	4	2015-2017	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	F	10 to 20	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	1730000–1740000	4	2016	partial	+		2004-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]
EU28	21400000–31000000	57											
Europe	36000000–56700000	100											

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	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.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. 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	
Gibraltar	130–200	100	2012-2018	complete	?		2001-2012	complete	?		1980-2018	complete	
EU28	130–200	100											
Europe	130–200	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>.

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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.

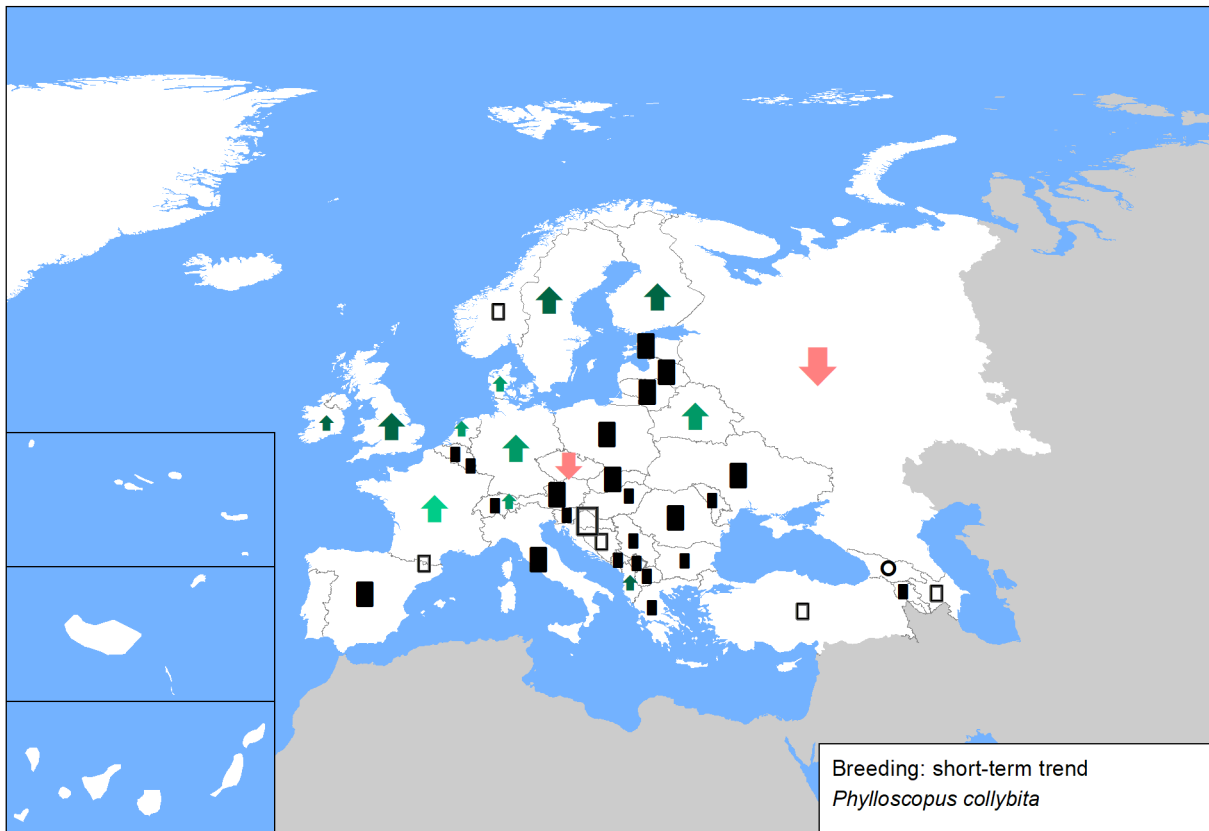


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

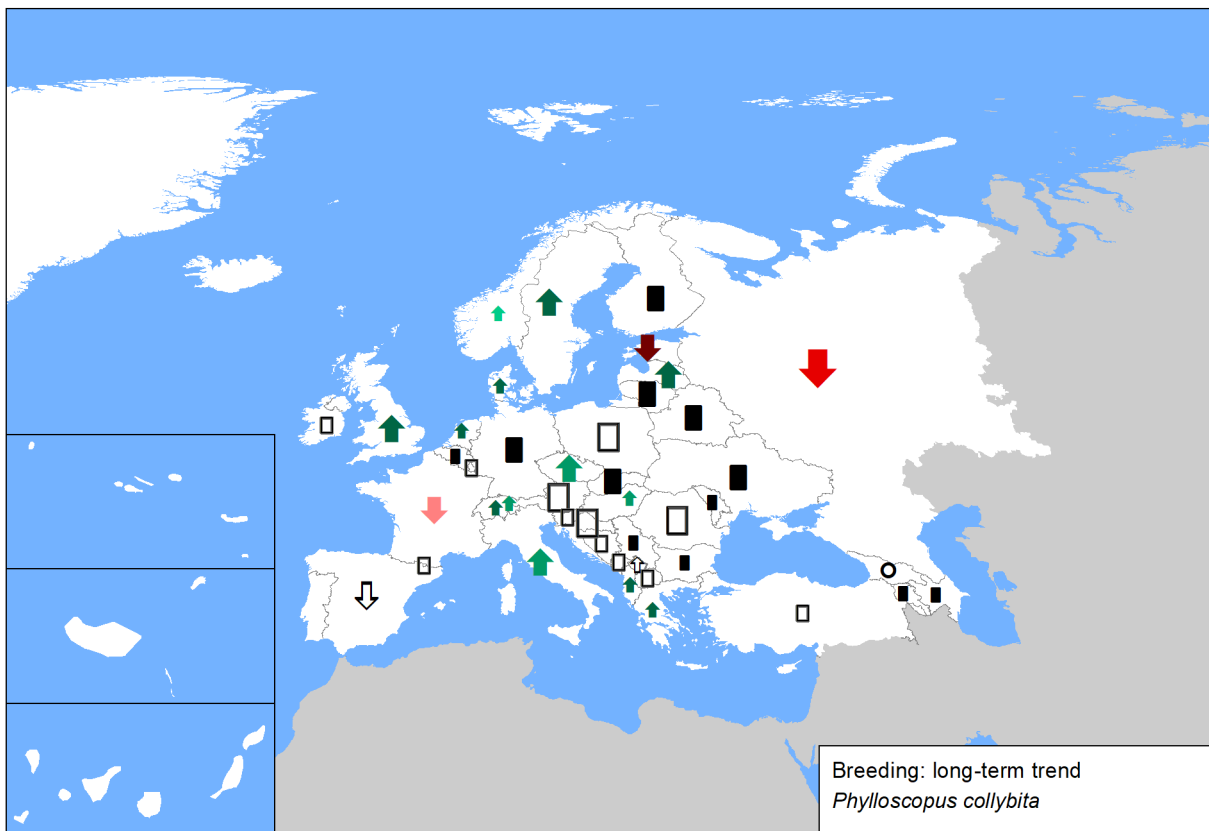


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

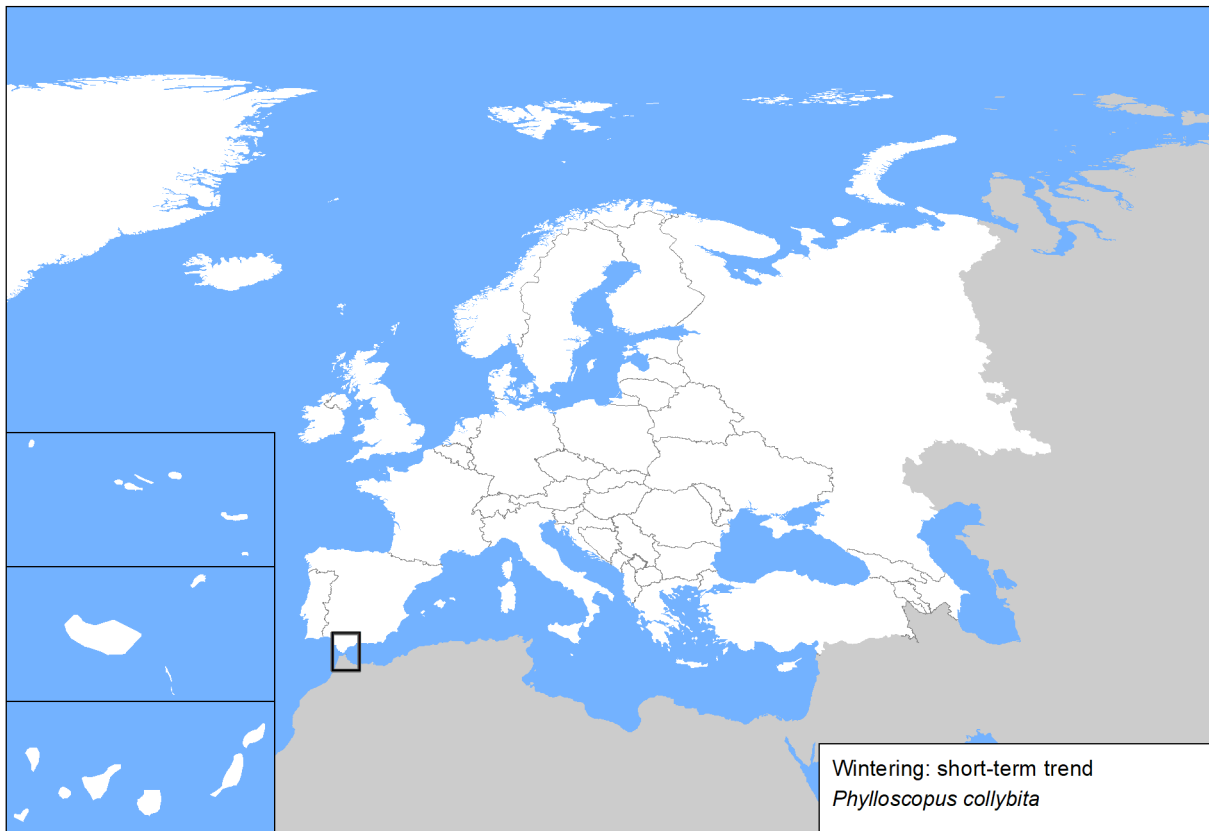
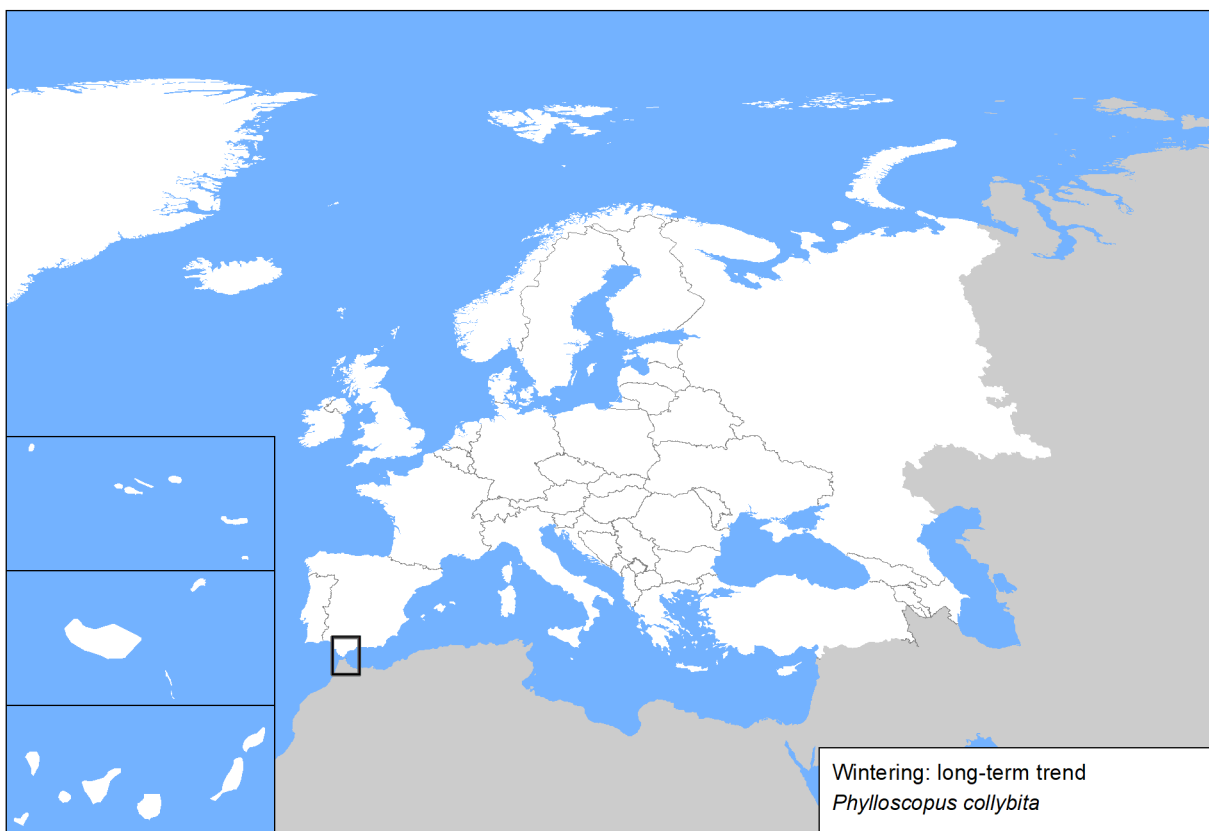


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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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: *sensu stricto* [excluding *canariensis*, *ibericus* and *tristis*]

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

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: *sensu stricto* [excluding *canariensis*, *ibericus* and *tristis*]

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.
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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
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)

Bulgaria: *sensu stricto* [excluding *canariensis*, *ibericus* and *tristis*]

Breeding population size: BSPB Bird Database; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding short-term trend: BSPB Bird Database; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian); Nankinov, D., A. Dutsov, B. Nikolov, B. Borisov, G. Stoyanov, G. Gradev, D. Georgiev, D. Popov, D. Domuschiev, D. Kirov, E. Tilova, I. Nikolov, I. Ivanov, K. Dichev, K. Popov, N. Karaivanov, N. Todorov, P. Shurulinkov, R. Stanchev, R. Aleksov, R. Tsonev, S. Dalakchieva, S. Ivanov, S. Marin, S. Staikov, S. Nikolov & H. Nikolov. 2004. Breeding totals of the ornithofauna in Bulgaria, 2004. Green Balkans, Plovdiv. 32 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding long-term trend: BSPB Bird Database; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian)

Croatia: *sensu stricto* [excluding *canariensis*, *ibericus* and *tristis*]

Breeding population size: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadravec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.

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Croatia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding short-term trend: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadavec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.

Breeding long-term trend: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadavec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.

Czechia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017 & Mandrup, E. 1997, Hvor mange fugle yngler i Danmark, Dansk Ornitologisk Tidsskrift, nr 3, 1997

Breeding short-term trend: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017

Breeding long-term trend: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017

Estonia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

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

Breeding long-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

Finland: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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 maalinuston kannanvaihtelut. — Linnut -vuosikirja 2017:16–31

Breeding long-term trend: Väisänen R. A., Lehikoinen, A. & Sirkiä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maalinuston kannanvaihtelut. — Linnut -vuosikirja 2017:16–31

France: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris ; Roché J. et al. 2013. Une méthode simple pour estimer les populations d'oiseaux communs nicheurs en France. Alauda, 241-268

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

Georgia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Germany: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ha_neu&subsubcat=kontakt)

Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ha_neu&subsubcat=kontakt)

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

Gibraltar: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Winter population size: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

Winter short-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

Phylloscopus collybita (Common Chiffchaff)

Gibraltar: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Winter long-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J. E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. *Almoraima* 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

Greece: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

Breeding short-term trend: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

Breeding long-term trend: 1) Handrinos, G., & Akriotis T., (1997) The birds of Greece. C. Helm, A & Black, London. 2) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

Hungary: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

Republic of Ireland: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Lewis, L. J., Coombes, D., Burke, B., O'Halloran, J., Walsh, A., Tierney, T. D. & Cummins, S. (2019) Countryside Bird Survey: Status and trends of common and widespread breeding birds 1998-2016. Irish Wildlife Manuals (in prep). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

Breeding short-term trend: Lewis, L. J., Coombes, D., Burke, B., O'Halloran, J., Walsh, A., Tierney, T. D. & Cummins, S. (2019) Countryside Bird Survey: Status and trends of common and widespread breeding birds 1998-2016. Irish Wildlife Manuals (in prep). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

Breeding long-term trend: Lewis, L. J., Coombes, D., Burke, B., O'Halloran, J., Walsh, A., Tierney, T. D. & Cummins, S. (2019) Countryside Bird Survey: Status and trends of common and widespread breeding birds 1998-2016. Irish Wildlife Manuals (in prep). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

Italy: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Bricchetti P & Fracasso G. 2010. *Ornitologia italiana*. Vol.6 (Sylviidae-Paradoxornithidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

Breeding short-term trend: Extrapolated data by the average annual trend, from: Rete Rurale Nazionale & LIPU (2015). Uccelli comuni in Italia. Aggiornamento degli andamenti di popolazione e del FBI per la Rete Rurale Nazionale dal 2000 al 2014. LIPU, 16 pp.

Breeding long-term trend: Bricchetti 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.

Kosovo

Breeding population size: Qenan Maxhuni

Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni

Breeding long-term trend: Puzovic, S. et al. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. *Ciconia* 12

Latvia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society

Breeding short-term trend: Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society

Breeding long-term trend: Strazds M., Priednieks J., Vaverins G. 1994. [Size of Latvian bird populations.] (in Latvian) In: Putni dabā, 4: 3–18 Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society

Liechtenstein

Breeding population size: Willi 2019

Breeding short-term trend: Willi 2006

Breeding long-term trend: Willi 2019; Willi & Broggi 1986; Willi 1984; Willi 1994

Lithuania: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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.

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.

Phylloscopus collybita (Common Chiffchaff)

Lithuania: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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 Census 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.

Luxembourg: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&environment 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&environment Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

Breeding short-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&environment 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&environment Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&environment – Bird-database, Luxembourg

Breeding long-term trend: Experts' estimate

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,

Netherlands: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)

Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Breeding long-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

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: (a) Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. (b) Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-E)

Poland: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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; Korepova 2017

Breeding short-term trend: Yakovleva 2017; Travin et al. 2017; Shvets % Smirnova 2017

Breeding long-term trend: Yakovleva 2017; Travin et al. 2017; 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.

Breeding short-term trend: 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.

Phylloscopus collybita (Common Chiffchaff)

Serbia

Breeding long-term trend: 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.

Slovakia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.

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. CBC - common bird census

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. CBC - common bird census

Slovenia: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: MIHELIČ T., KMECL P., DENAC K., KOCE U., VREZEC A., DENAC D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 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. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

Breeding short-term trend: KMECL P. & ŠUMRADA T. (2018): Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic & določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - končno poročilo za leto 2018. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

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

Spain: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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)

Breeding short-term trend: Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2013). Resultados del programa sacre 1996-2013. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (https://www.seguimientodeaves.org/ESPECIOS/docs/ESPECIES/5270_RES_SP.pdf). SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>)

Breeding long-term trend: SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>)

Sweden: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

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

Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strelbel & 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: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/>

Breeding long-term trend: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/>

Turkey

Breeding population size: Ferdi Akarsu personal communication (2019), Arslangündođdu Z.2005. İstanbul Belgrad Ormanının Ornitofaunası Üzerinde Araştırmalar (Studies on the Ornithofauna of Istanbul Belgrade Forests). İ.Ü Fenbilimleri Enstitüsü. Phd Thesis. Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12)

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Expert: V. Grishchenko

Breeding short-term trend: 1. Hagemajjer W.J.M., Blair M.J. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. Poyser. London. 1997. 903 p. 2. Горбань І. (2003): Оцінка чисельності гніздових птахів України. - Вісн. Львів. ун-ту. Сер. біол. 34: 147-158. 3. Полуца А.М. (2003): Вівчарик-ковалик. - Птахи України під охороною Бернської конвенції. Київ. 282-283. 4. Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. BirdLife Conservation Series 12, 2004. 374 p.

Breeding long-term trend: 1. Hagemajjer W.J.M., Blair M.J. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. Poyser. London. 1997. 903 p. 2. Горбань І. (2003): Оцінка чисельності гніздових птахів України. - Вісн. Львів. ун-ту. Сер. біол. 34: 147-158. 3. Полуца А.М. (2003): Вівчарик-ковалик. - Птахи України під охороною Бернської конвенції. Київ. 282-283. 4. Birds in Europe: Population Estimates, Trends and Conservation Status. BirdLife Conservation Series 12, 2004. 374 p.

United Kingdom: sensu stricto [excluding canariensis, ibericus and tristis]

Breeding population size: Baseline = Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B. & Chapman, R.A. 1993. The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991. Poyser, London. Extrapolation from 1988-91 using Breeding Bird Survey monitoring trend.

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>

Breeding long-term trend: Joint Common Bird Census/Breeding Bird Survey smoothed trend index. Woodward, I.D., Massimino, D., Hammond, M.J., Harris, S.J., Leech, D.I., Noble, D.G., Walker, R.H., Barimore, C., Dadam, D., Eglinton, S.M., Marchant, J.H., Sullivan, M.J.P., Baillie, S.R. & Robinson, R.A. (2018) BirdTrends 2018: trends in numbers, breeding success and survival for UK breeding birds. Research Report 708. BTO, Thetford. www.bto.org/birdtrends

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- Hüppop, O. and Hüppop, K. 2003. North Atlantic Oscillation and timing of spring migration in birds. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B* 270: 233-240.
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- Lampila, P., Mönkkönen, M. and Rajasärkkä, A. 2009. The ability of forest reserves to maintain original fauna—why has the Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita abietinus*) disappeared from eastern central Finland? *Ornis Fennica* 86(2): 71-80.
- Mason, C.F. 1995. Long-term trends in the arrival dates of spring migrants. *Bird Study* 42: 182-189.
- Snow, D.W. and Perrins, C.M. 1998. *The Birds of the Western Palearctic, Volume 2: Passerines*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
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