Phylloscopus trochiloides (Greenish Warbler)

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]	
Belarus	2000–3000	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Czechia	50–90	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Denmark	0	<1	2017	complete	?		2006-2017	expert	?		1980-2017	partial	
Estonia	7000–15000	<1	2013-2017	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	+	-12 to 60	2001-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Finland	17800–50500	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	113 to 661	2007-2018	complete	+	50 to 768	1980-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Germany	3–10	<1	2011-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Latvia	14400–54900	<1	2016-2016	complete	?	-50 to 261	2013-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Lithuania	1500–3000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	+	60 to 300	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Poland	0–300	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Russia	4000000–7500000	99	2006-2018	partial	+	5 to 15	2006-2018	deficient	0		1978-2019	expert	P. t. viridanus
Slovakia	10–50	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Sweden	300–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	50 to 150	2007-2018	expert	+	100 to 300	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]
Ukraine	30–60	<1	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	41100–125000	1											
Europe	**4040000–7630000**	**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.

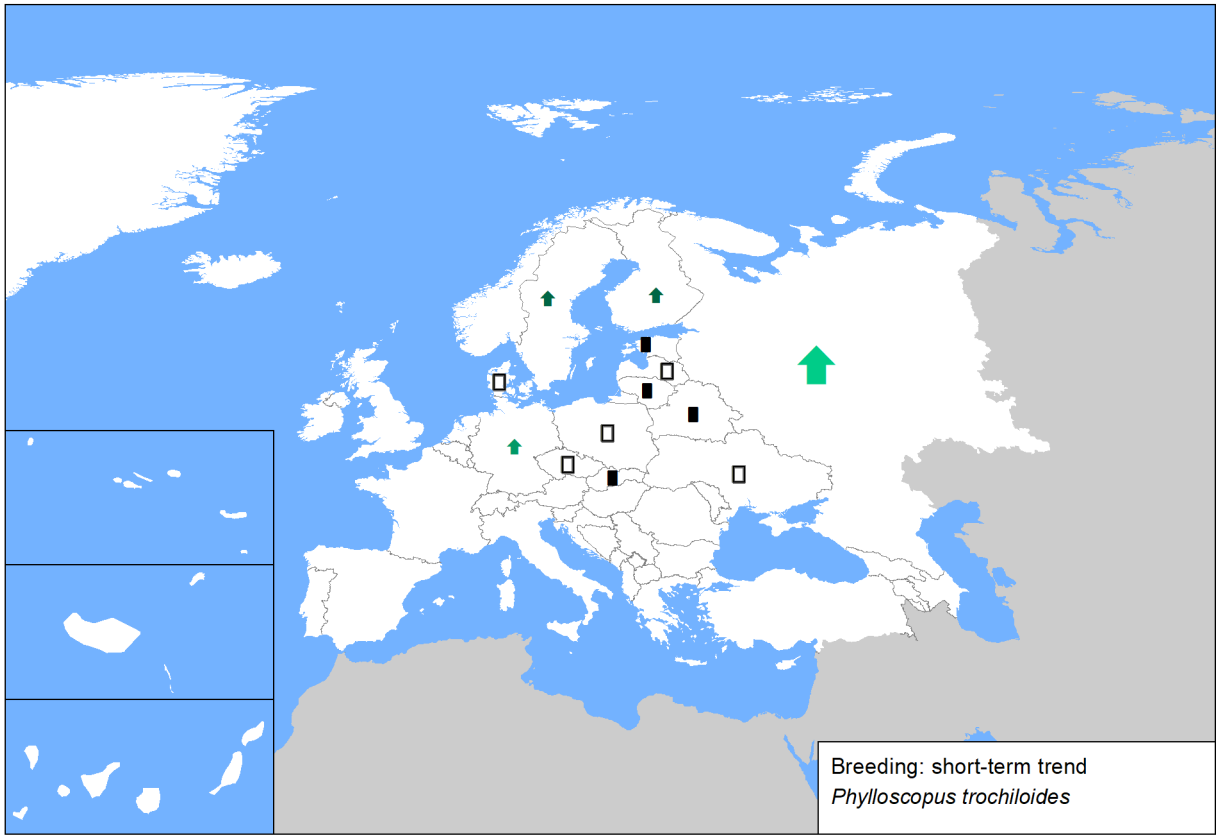
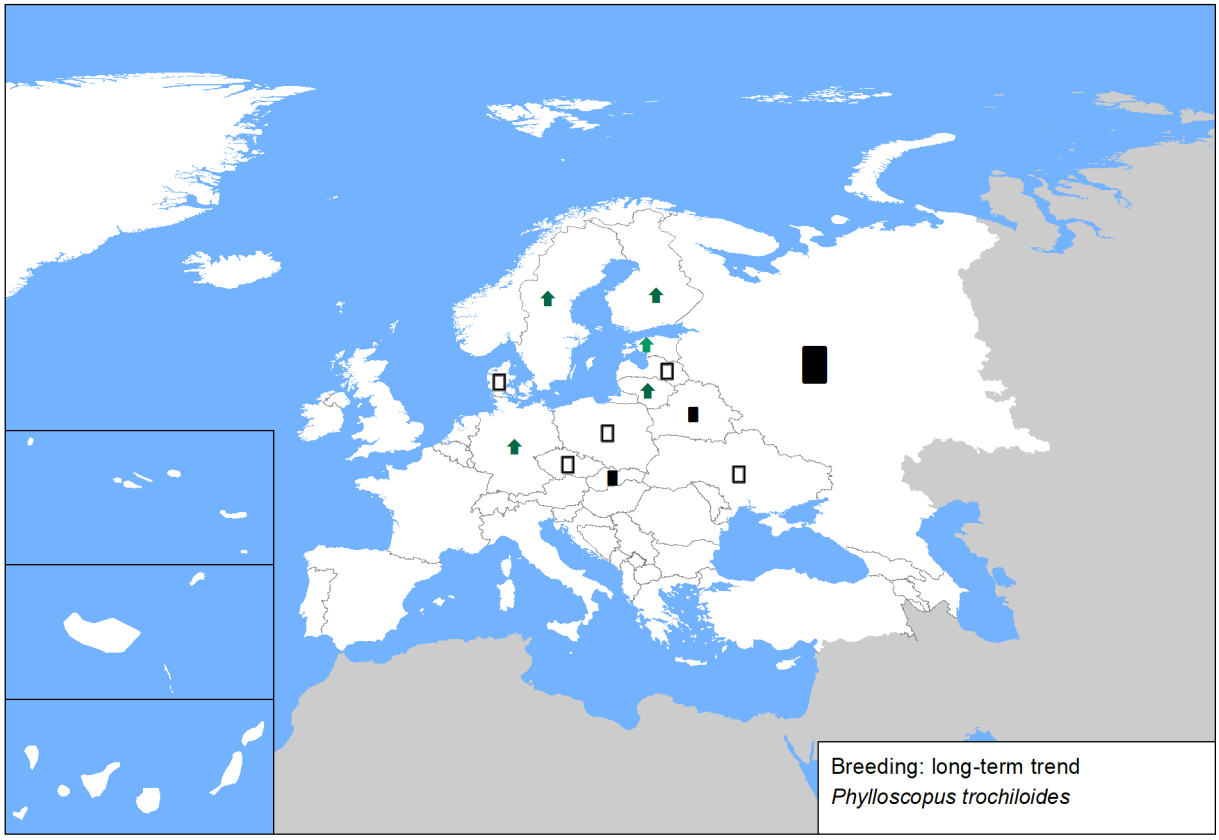


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Czechia: sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]

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Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

Denmark

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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
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Estonia: sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]

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: sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]

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Breeding long-term trend: No data available.

Lithuania: sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]

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Breeding short-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

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Poland: sensu stricto [excluding nitidus and plumbeitarsus]

Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Russia: P. t. viridanus

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