



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Aegithalos caudatus* (Long-tailed Tit)**

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

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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.

Aegithalos caudatus (Long-tailed Tit)

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	2400–5000	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	67 to 140	2007-2018	partial	+	67 to 140	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	370–1500	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	5200–7400	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	20000–35000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	10000–100000	<1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	35000–50000	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	16100–32600	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-70 to -25	2008-2018	complete	+	46 to 196	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	10000–20000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	20000–60000	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	30000–50000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	45000–90000	<1	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	7200–7300	<1	2017	partial	0	-68 to 43	2006-2017	complete	-	-65 to -23	1981-2017	complete	
Estonia	30000–50000	<1	2013-2017	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Finland	27100–48900	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	-32 to 119	2007-2018	complete	+	2 to 637	1998-2018	complete	
France	400000–800000	5	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1989-2011	partial	
Georgia	8000–80600	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	93000–170000	1	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	20000–50000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	162000–216000	2	2014-2018	complete	+	31 to 156	2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	40900–153000	<1	2011-2016	complete	0	-15 to 14	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	500000–1000000	7	2013-2018	expert	+	5 to 20	2000-2014	partial	+	565 to 900	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	8000–12000	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	3700–74800	<1	2016-2016	complete	?	-85 to 24	2005-2018	complete	-	-42 to -40	1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	10000–20000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	3000–4000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	20000–70000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	7000–8000	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	2000–5000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	23000–28000	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-39 to -21	2006-2017	complete	-	-63 to -1	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	24000–40000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	F		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	109000–139000	1	2013-2018	complete	+	23 to 133	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	500000–1000000	7	2013-2018	partial	-		2004-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	

Aegithalos caudatus (Long-tailed Tit)

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	
Romania	445000–837000	6	2013-2015	complete	?	-2 to 9	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	1100000–1800000	13	2006-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1986-2018	partial	
Serbia	92000–145000	1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	60000–120000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	17500–21900	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	3030000–4210000	33	2004-2006	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	20000–48000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	-36 to 15	2007-2018	partial	0	-29 to 130	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	20000–35000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-48 to 8	2007-2018	complete	+	46 to 174	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	800000–2500000	13	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	35000–70000	<1	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	F	10 to 25	1980-2019	expert	
United Kingdom	381000–382000	4	2016	partial	+		2004-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	6010000–9650000	70											
Europe	8190000–14600000	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%) | ↓ 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

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.

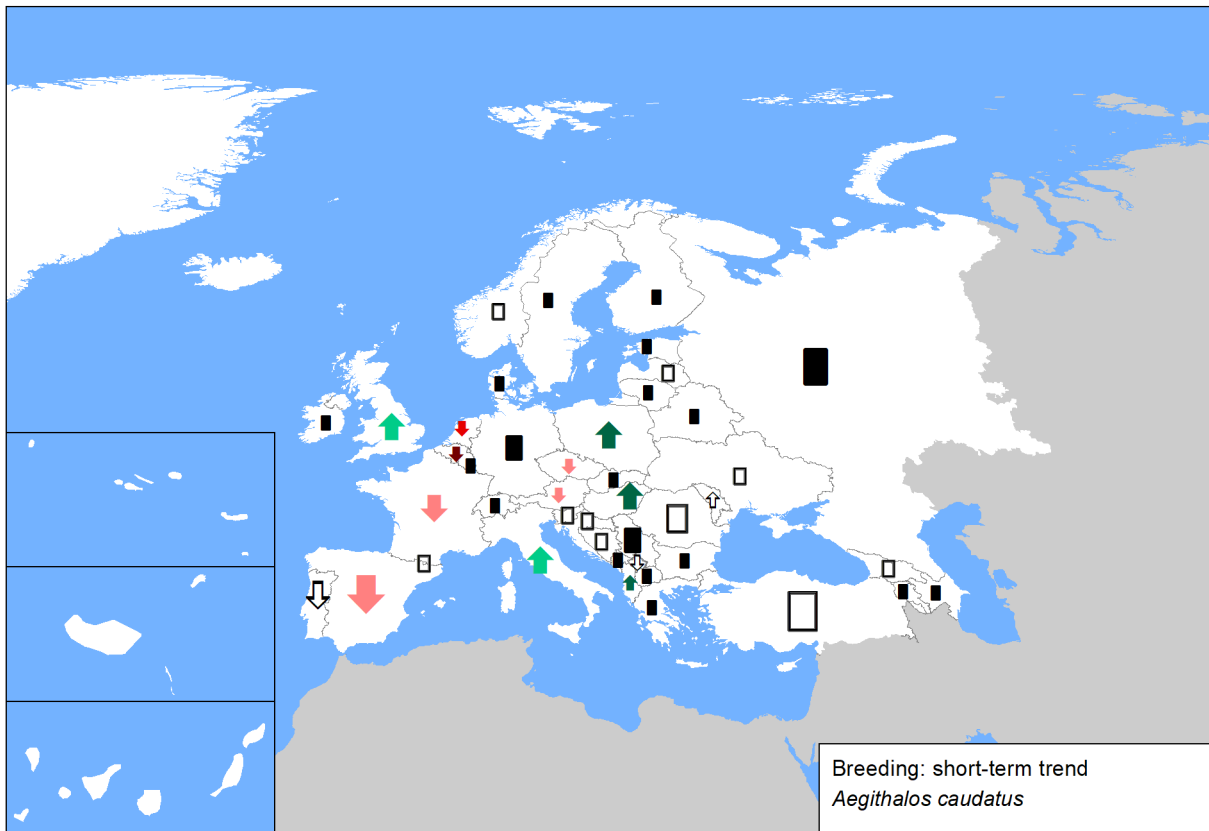
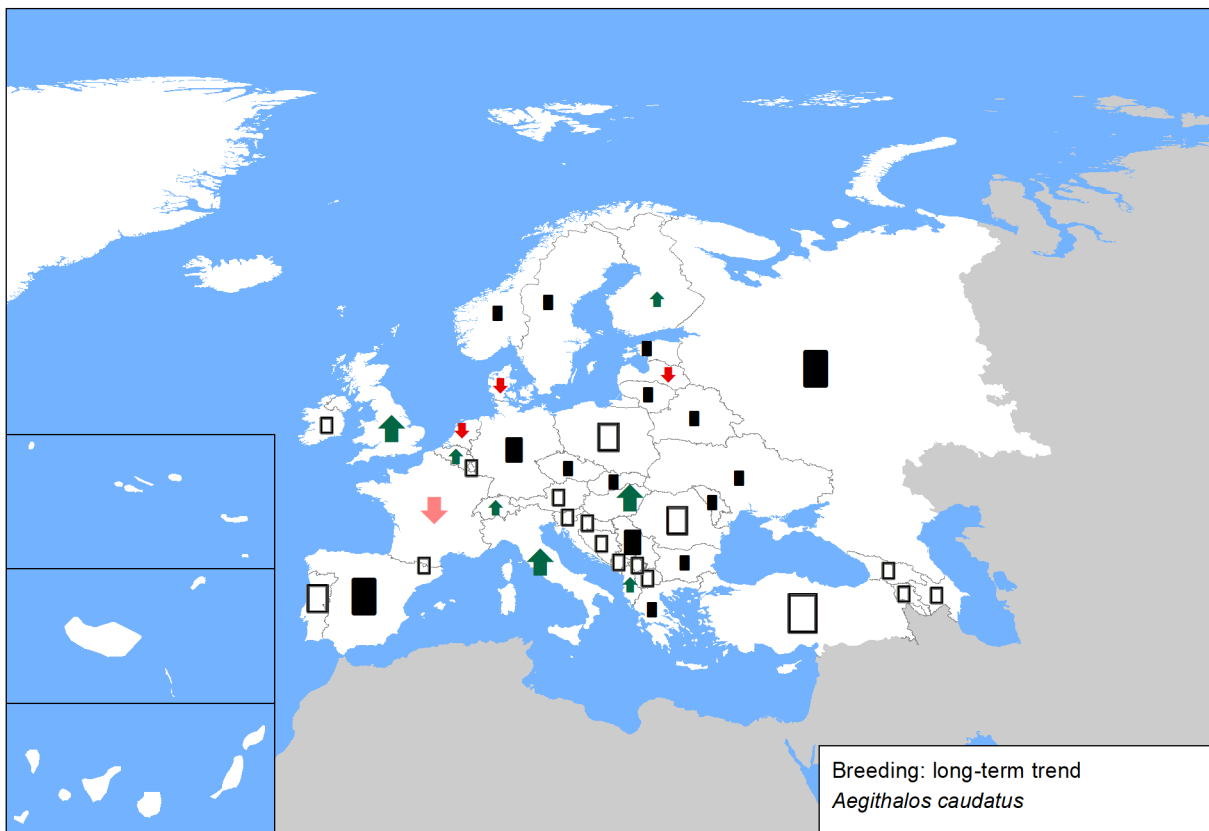


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Sources

Albania

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Armenia

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Czechia

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Republic of Ireland

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North Macedonia

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Poland

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

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).
Breeding short-term trend: Alonso, H., Coelho, R., Costa, J., Gouveia, C., Leitão, D., Machado, R., & Teodósio, J. 2019. Relatório do Censo de Aves Comuns 2004-2018. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa (relatório não publicado).

Romania

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: Results of winter bird surveys in Russia and adjacent regions 2007-2018
Breeding long-term trend: Results of winter bird surveys in Russia and adjacent regions 2007-2018

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.
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

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.
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.

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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 za 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

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: SEO/BirdLife (2018). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/Birdlife 2017. SEO/Birdlife. Madrid. 69 pp. (https://www.seo.org/boletin/seguimiento/boletin/2017/html5forpc.html?page=0) 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: Martí, R. & del Moral, J.C. (Eds.) (2003). Atlas de las Aves Reproductoras de España. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid, 733 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_aves_atlas.aspx) Purroy, F.J. (Coord.) (1997). Atlas de las aves de España (1975-1995). SEO/BidLife. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona. 583 pp. SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (https://doi.org/10.31170/0073)

Sweden

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

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Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strebelt & 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/>

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Turkey

Breeding population size: Güven Eken personal communication (2019), Eken G., Bozdoğan M., İsfendiyaroğlu S., Kılıç D.T., Lise Y. (2006) Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları. Doğa Derneği, Ankara. 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) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

United Kingdom

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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., Pearce-Higgins, 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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