



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Sylvia cantillans* (Subalpine 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

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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.

Sylvia cantillans (Subalpine Warbler)

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	5500–10700	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-64 to -45	2007-2018	partial	-	-64 to -45	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	47–190	<1	2014-2017	partial	-		2011-2018	complete	?				
Bosnia & HG	7000–12000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	3000–8000	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	[excluding subalpina]
Croatia	500000–1000000	17	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	200000–300000	6	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+	120 to 250	2001-2018	partial	[excluding subalpina]
Greece	100000–140000	3	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	partial	[excluding subalpina]
Italy	50000–200000	2	2013-2018	expert	+	15 to 30	2000-2014	partial	+	65 to 300	1993-2018	expert	[excluding subalpina]
North Macedonia	5000–15000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	2000–5000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	100000–500000	5	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding subalpina]
Serbia	1–10	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	deficient	
Slovenia	100–300	<1	2018-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	[excluding subalpina]
Spain	2530000–3080000	66	2004-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	[excluding subalpina]
Turkey	10000–50000	<1	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	3490000–5230000	99											
Europe	3520000–5320000	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.

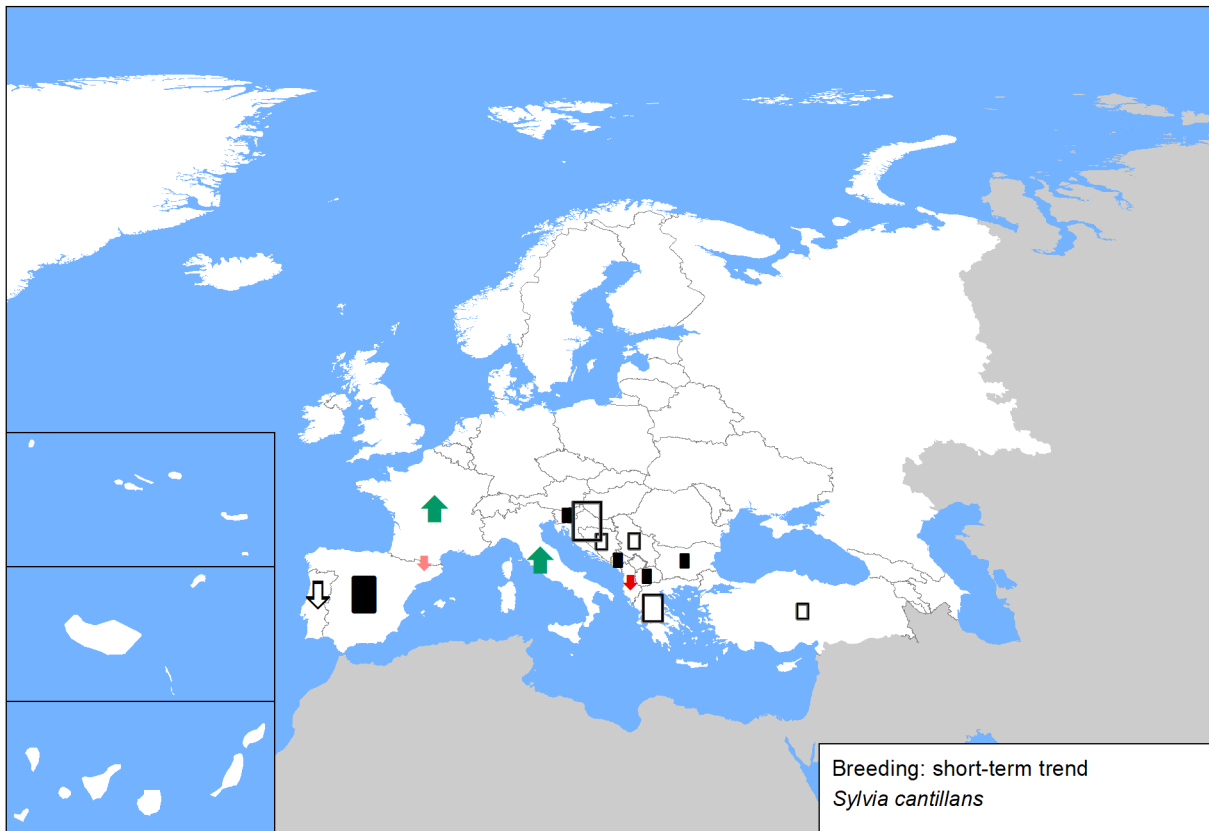
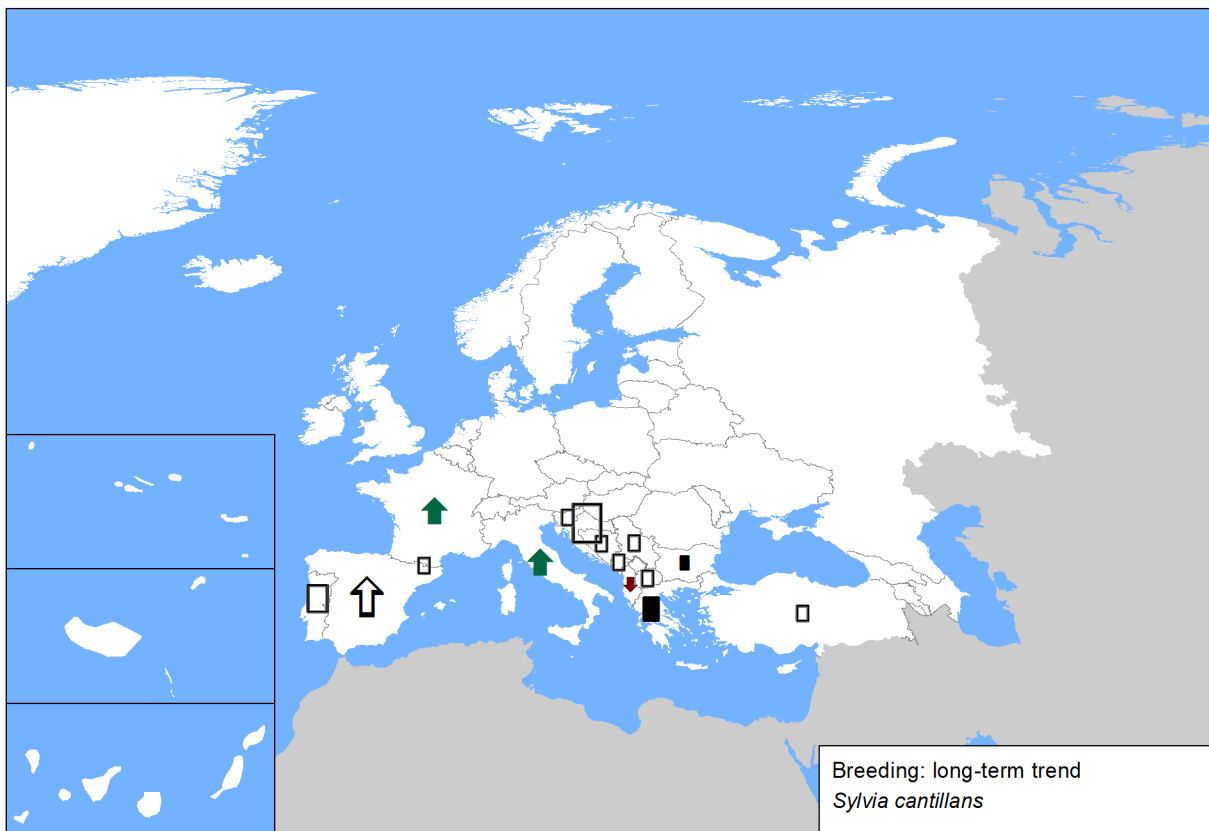


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sylvia cantillans (Subalpine Warbler)

Sources

Albania

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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)

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)

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