

***Remiz pendulinus* (Eurasian Penduline-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).

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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.

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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	200–520	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-50 to -42	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -48	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	2100–3200	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	130–230	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-	-90 to -70	1981-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	<1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	40000–60000	14	2010-2018	partial	+	100 to 500	2012-2019	expert	+	30 to 600	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	0		1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	200–500	<1	2015-2018	complete	-	-10 to -1	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	400–900	<1	2005-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	5000–10000	2	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	1000–2000	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	10	<1	2017	complete	-		2006-2017	expert	0	-88 to 300	1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	400–600	<1	2013-2017	expert	0	-10 to 10	2006-2017	partial	+	50 to 100	1980-2017	expert	
Finland	3–15	<1	2013-2018	expert	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1985-2018	expert	
France	0–2	<1	2008-2012	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to -98	1980-2018	partial	
Georgia	4700–11100	2	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	1700–3000	<1	2016-2016	expert	-		2004-2016	expert	-		1985-2016	expert	
Greece	60000–90000	21	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	3000–5000	1	2014-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	-	-66 to -63	1998-2018	expert	
Italy	7000–11000	2	2013-2018	expert	-	-15 to -5	2000-2014	expert	-	-65 to -50	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	20–40	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	1100–1700	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	56 to 59	2012-2018	partial	+	171 to 184	1991-2017	partial	
Lithuania	1500–2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	0	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-100	2007-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	complete	
North Macedonia	500–2000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	500–600	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	50–100	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	45–80	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-76 to -29	2006-2017	complete	+	424 to 900	1980-2017	complete	
Poland	14000–34000	6	2013-2018	expert	0	-33 to 19	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	14700–37200	7	2013-2015	complete	?	-17 to 12	2008-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	52000–80000	19	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	expert	+	1	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	2700–3900	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	2500–5000	1	2013-2018	expert	-	-50 to -30	2007-2018	expert	-	-40 to -20	1980-2018	expert	

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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	
Slovenia	100–300	<1	2002-2017	complete	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	12400–14600	4	2004-2006	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	10–30	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-30 to -10	1980-2018	complete	
Switzerland	1	<1	2013–2016	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	F		1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	20000–60000	10	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	10000–20000	4	2015-2017	partial	F	5 to 15	2007-2019	expert	F	10 to 20	1980-2019	expert	
EU28	125000–218000	48											
Europe	259000–470000	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.

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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	
Serbia	50–1000	100	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Europe	50–1000	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.

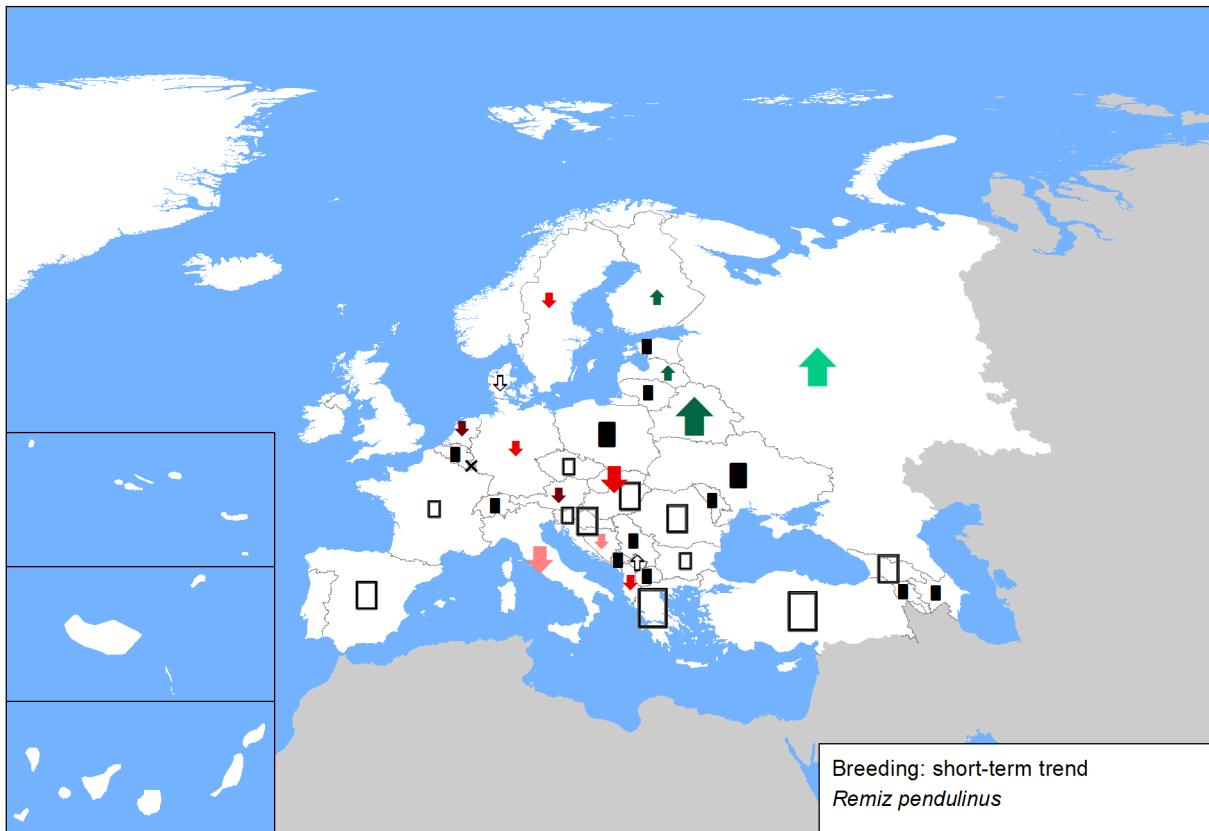


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

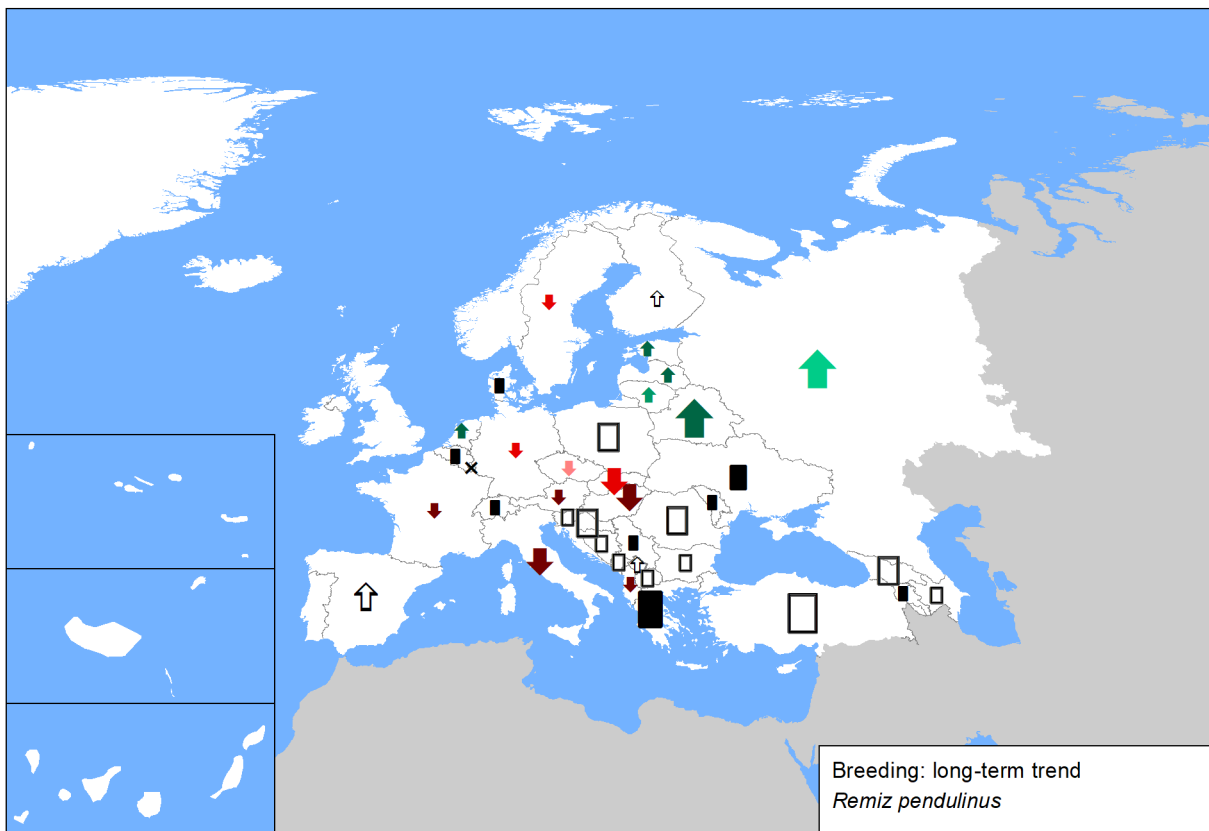


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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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Austria

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Azerbaijan

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Belarus

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Belgium

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Bulgaria

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Croatia

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Czechia

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Denmark

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Estonia

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France

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Latvia

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North Macedonia

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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., Saveljčić, 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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Netherlands

Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Breeding long-term trend: Sovon

Poland

Breeding population size: Chodkiewicz T., Kuczyński L., Sikora A., Chylarecki P., Neubauer G., Ławicki Ł., Stawarczyk T. 2015. Ocena liczebności populacji ptaków lęgowych w Polsce w latach 2008–2012. Ornis Polonica 56: 149-189
Breeding short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MPM)
Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Romania

Breeding population size: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Breeding Waterbird 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 2014; 2018; Kalyakin et al. 2019
Breeding long-term trend: Shepel et al. 2008; Sukhanova et al. 2009; Ivanchev et al. 2011; Polezhankina 2017

Remiz pendulinus (Eurasian Penduline-tit)

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.

Winter population size: IWC database

Winter short-term trend: IWC database

Winter long-term trend: IWC database; Bioras database <http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php>

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.

Breeding long-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018.

Slovenia

Breeding population size: MIHELIČ T., KMEČL P., DENAC K., KOCE U., VREZEC A., DENAC D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 2002–2017. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

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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: 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) Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (2018). Datos de anillamiento y recuperaciones en España. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente, SEO/BirdLife, ICO, EBD-CSIC y GOB. Madrid. (<http://www.anillamientoseo.org>)

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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: Species observation system, www.artportalen.se

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Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strebel & T. Sattler (2018): Swiss Breeding Bird Atlas 2013–2016. Distribution and population trends of birds in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Swiss Ornithological Institute, Sempach.

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Ukraine

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