

***Acanthis flammea* (Redpoll)**

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.

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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	
Austria	18000–30000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Belgium	27–130	<1	2013-2018	partial	?	-64 to 73	2008-2018	partial	-	-89 to -49	1973-2018	partial	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Czechia	4500–9000	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	complete	0		1982-2018	complete	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Denmark	4000	<1	2017	partial	0	-73 to 5	2006-2017	complete	-	-87 to -62	1984-2017	complete	[including cabaret and exilipes]
DK: Greenland	100000–500000	3	2008	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
DK: Greenland	5000–10000	<1	2008	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	A. f. hornemanni
Finland	123000–779000	7	2013-2018	complete	+	2 to 32	2007-2018	complete	0	-41 to 7	1980-2018	complete	[including cabaret and exilipes]
France	3000–6000	<1	2009-2018	partial	?		2009-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Germany	8500–14000	<1	2011-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Iceland	31000	<1	2016	partial	+		2002-2014	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	134000–534000	4	2011-2016	complete	+	44 to 72	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Italy	20000–50000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-40 to -25	2012-2017	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Latvia	1–5	<1	2013-2017	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Liechtenstein	100–150	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2006-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	complete	
Netherlands	100–170	<1	2013-2015	complete	?	-54 to 124	2006-2017	complete	-	-96 to -89	1984-2017	complete	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Norway	900000–1750000	19	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	A. f. flammea and cabaret
Norway	1500–3000	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	A. f. hornemanni
Poland	200–400	<1	2013-2015	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Russia	2500000–5000000	54	2006-2018	partial	0		2006-2018	expert	0		1986-2018	expert	A. f. flammea
Russia	80000–150000	2	2008-2018	expert	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	A. f. hornemanni
Slovakia	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Slovenia	1200–1600	<1	2002-2017	complete	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Sweden	325000–425000	6	2013-2018	partial	-	-33 to -13	2007-2018	partial	?	-70 to 30	1980-2018	partial	[including cabaret and exilipes]
Switzerland	15000–20000	<1	2013-2016	partial	0	-52 to 36	2007-2018	complete	0	-24 to 30	1990-2018	complete	A. f. cabaret
United Kingdom	232000–233000	4	2012-2016	partial	+		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2018	complete	[including cabaret and exilipes]
EU28	875000–2090000	21											
Europe	4500000–9550000	100											

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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	

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	
Azerbaijan	0–100	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
DK: Greenland	5000–25000	14	2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Iceland	50000–100000	86	2018	partial	+		2002-2014	partial	+		1980-2014	partial	
Luxembourg	10–200	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Moldova	5–60	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Serbia	50–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	10–200	<1											
Europe	55000–127000	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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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) Deficient: 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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

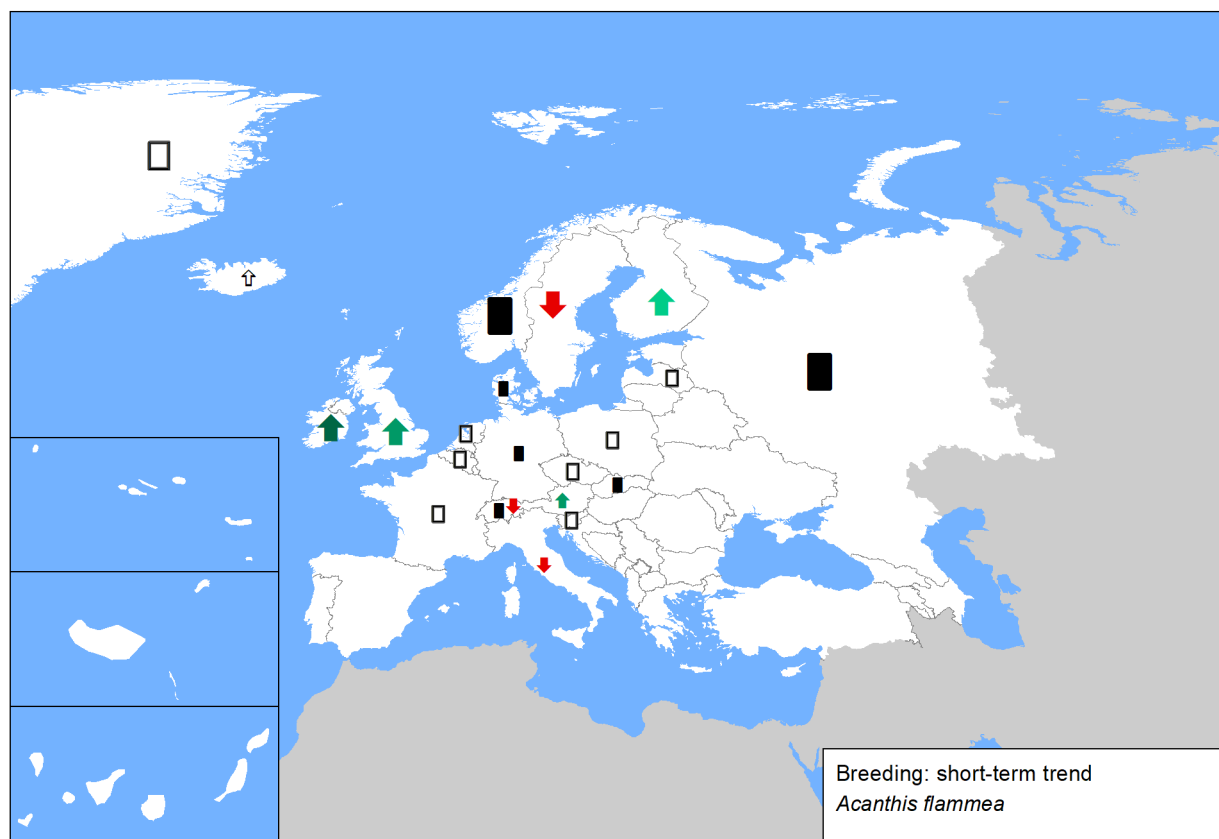


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

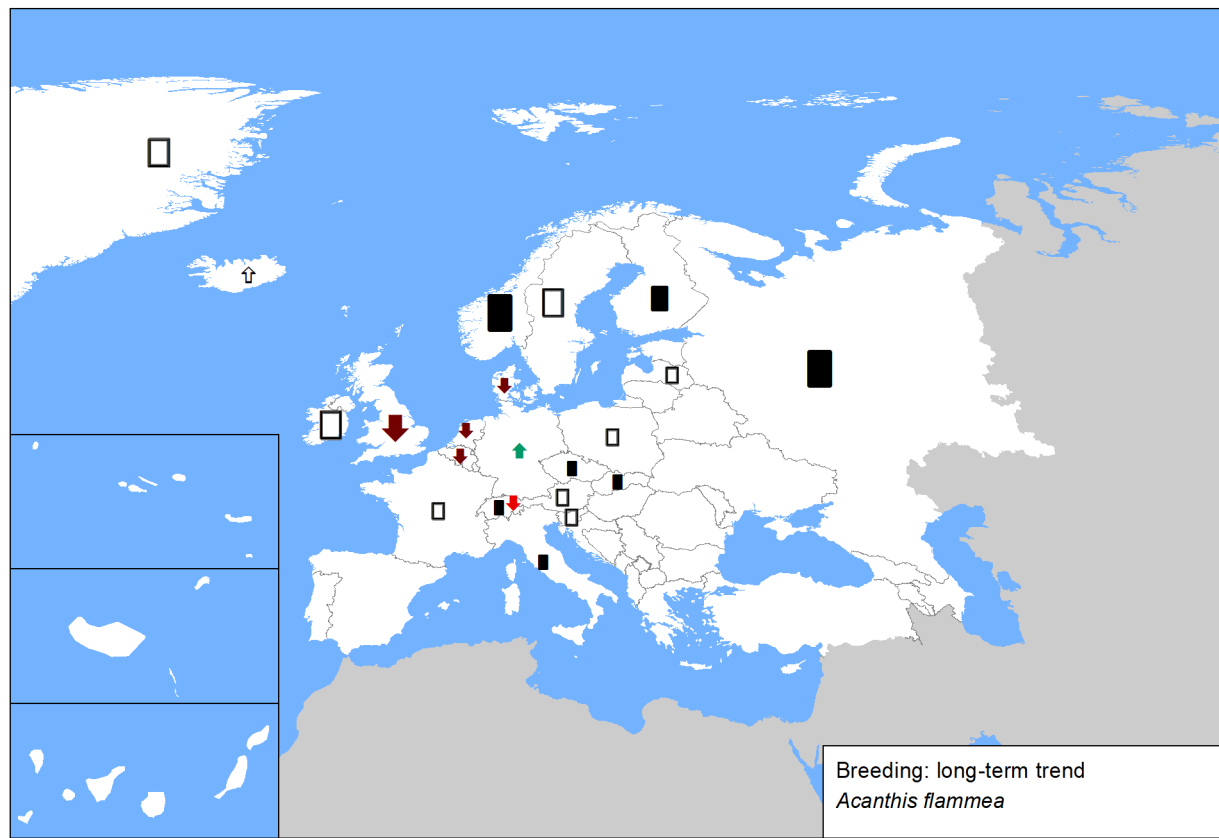


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

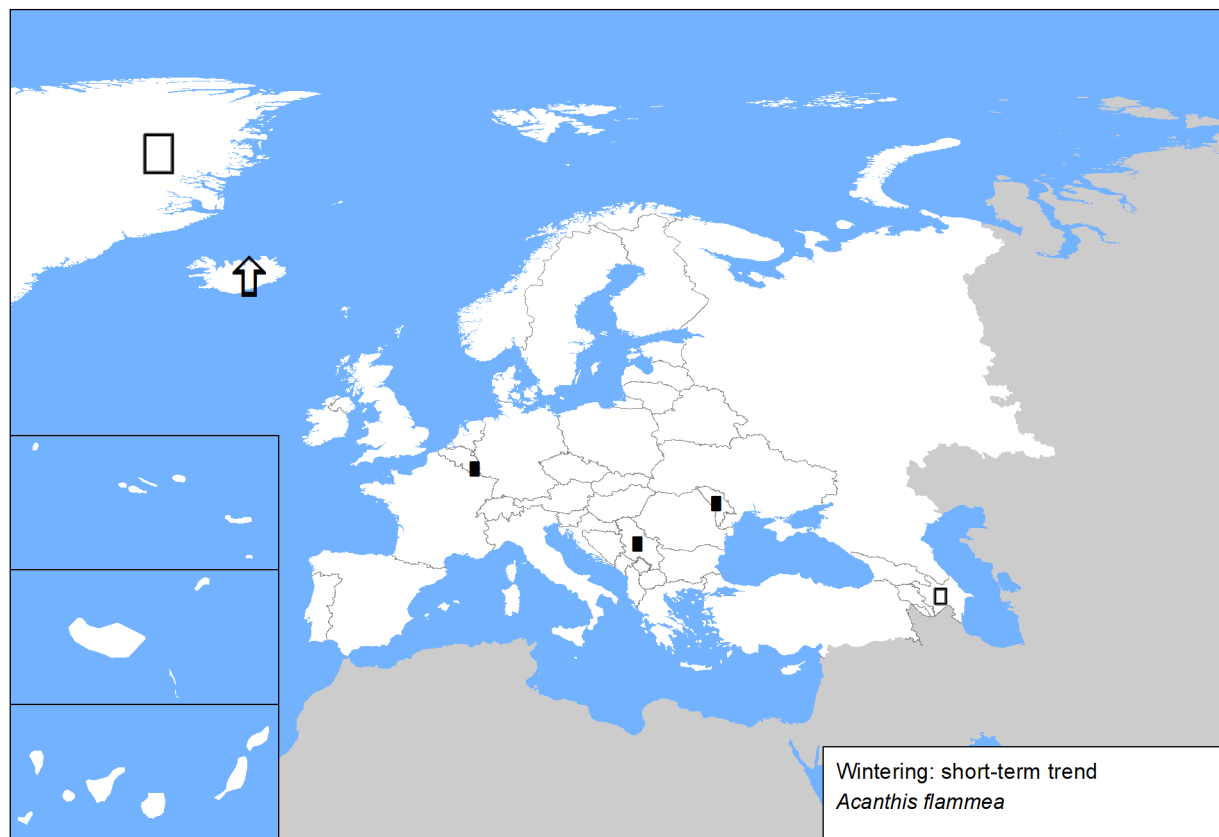
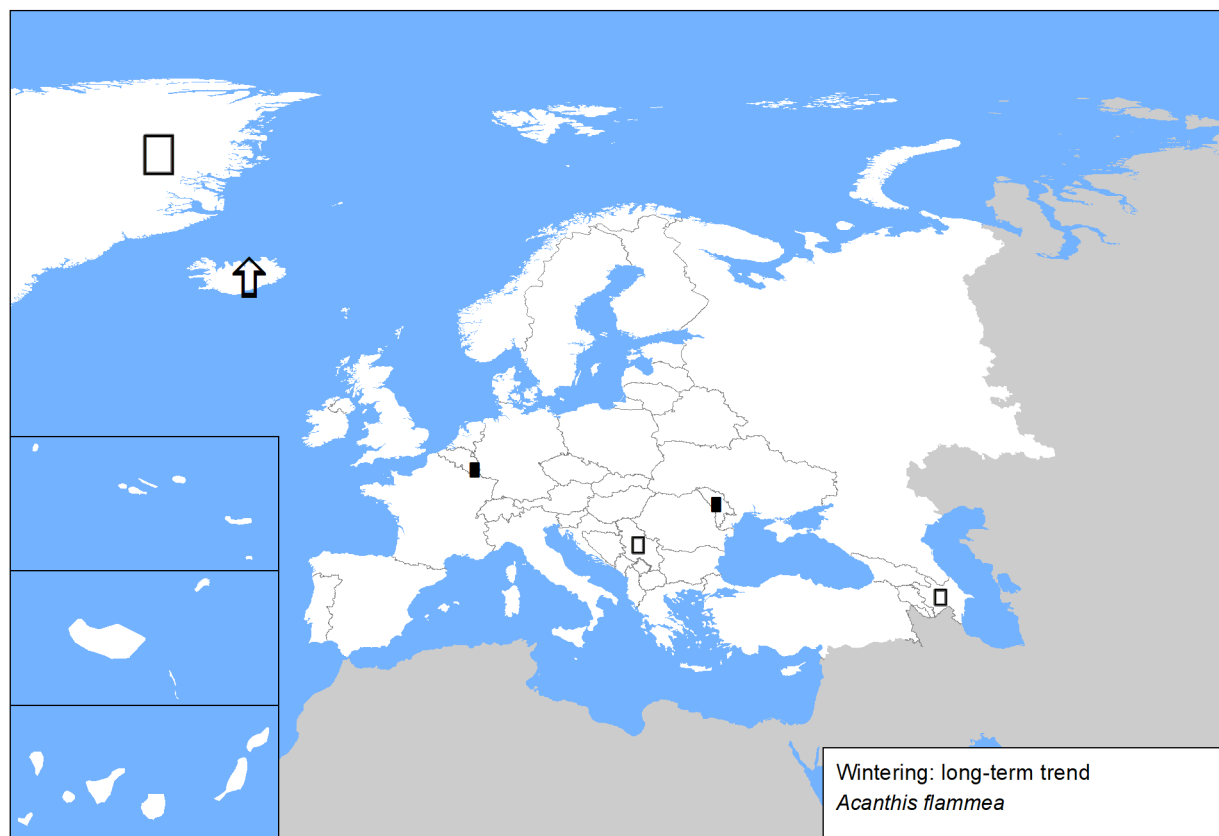


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Austria: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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: *A. f. hornemanni*

Winter population size: AOS data base
Winter short-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belgium: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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.
Breeding short-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.
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.

Czechia: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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

DK: Greenland

Breeding population size: Boertmann 2008: The Greenland Red list 2007 http://www2.dmu.dk/pub/groenlands_roedliste_2007_dk.pdf
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DK: Greenland: *A. f. hornemanni*

Breeding population size: Boertmann 2008: The Greenland Red list 2007 http://www2.dmu.dk/pub/groenlands_roedliste_2007_dk.pdf
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Finland: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
Breeding short-term trend: Väisänen, R. A., Lehikoinen, A. & Sirkä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maallinnuston kannanvaihtelu 1975-2017. Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 16 31.
Breeding long-term trend: Väisänen, R. A., Lehikoinen, A. & Sirkä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maallinnuston kannanvaihtelu 1975-2017. Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 16 31.

France: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris

Germany: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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

Breeding population size: Kristinn Haukur Skarphéðinsson, Borgný Katrínardóttir, Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson og Svenja N.V. Auhage 2016. Mikilvæg fuglasvæði á Íslandi. Fjölrit Náttúrufræðistofnunar Nr. 55. 295 s. rafræn útgáfa leiðrétt í nóvember 2017. http://utgafa.ni.is/fjolrit/Fjolrit_55.pdf .
Breeding short-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.

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Iceland

Breeding long-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Winter population size: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Winter short-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Winter long-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.

Republic of Ireland: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2013. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.8 (Sturnidae-Fringillidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna
Breeding short-term trend: Extrapolated data by the average annual trend, from: Rete Rurale Nazionale & Lipu (2018). Uccelli comuni delle zone agricole in Italia. Aggiornamento degli andamenti di popolazione e del FBI per la Rete Rurale Nazionale dal 2000 al 2017. 16 pp.
Breeding long-term trend: Brichetti 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.

Latvia: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Oskars KeiĶs, oskars.keiss@lu.lv
Breeding short-term trend: No data available.
Breeding long-term trend: No data available.

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

Luxembourg: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Winter population size: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&�mwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.
Winter short-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&�mwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.
Winter long-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&�mwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; LUXOR (2018): natur&�mwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

Moldova

Winter population size: https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S51244987
Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Netherlands: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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: A. f. flammea and cabaret

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: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)

Norway: A. f. hornemanni

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding short-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Poland: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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; expert assessment
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Poland: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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

Russia: *A. f. flammea*

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

Russia: *A. f. hornemanni*

Breeding population size: Mineev & Mineev 2009; Mischenko 2017

Serbia

Winter population size: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
Winter short-term trend: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
Winter long-term trend: Radišić, D., Vasić, V., Puzović, S., Ružić, M., Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.

Slovakia: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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.

Slovenia: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: MIHELIČ T., KMECL P., DENAC K., KOCE U., VREZEC A., DENAC D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdk 2002–2017. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.
Breeding short-term trend: There are no sources for this information.
Breeding long-term trend: There are no sources for this information.

Sweden: [including cabaret and exilipes]

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmqvist, 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: *A. f. cabaret*

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.
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/

United Kingdom: [including cabaret and exilipes]

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