Picus viridis (Eurasian Green Woodpecker)

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]	
Albania	1200–1900	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	22	2007-2018	partial	0	-8 to 22	1980-2018	expert	P. v. viridis
Andorra	90–150	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	370–530	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	17000–28000	3	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	1500–3000	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	10200–15200	2	2013-2018	partial	0	-22 to 1	2008-2018	complete	+	117 to 223	1973-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Bosnia & HG	6000–12000	1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	11000–25000	2	2005-2018	partial	0		2000-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Croatia	2000–5000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Czechia	10000–20000	2	2014-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Denmark	210–220	<1	2017	partial	-	-63 to 20	2006-2017	complete	-	-81 to -62	1985-2017	complete	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Estonia	10–20	<1	2013-2017	expert	-	-100 to -50	2006-2017	expert	-	-100 to -50	1980-2017	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
France	150000–300000	27	2009-2012	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	+		2001-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Germany	51000–92000	9	2016-2016	complete	+	11 to 47	2004-2016	complete	+	41 to 180	1980-2016	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Greece	5000–10000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Hungary	22000–30000	3	2014-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	+	100 to 120	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Italy	60000–120000	11	2013-2018	expert	+	20 to 30	2000-2014	partial	+		1993-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Kosovo	1800–2500	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	1–4	<1	2013-2017	partial	-		2004-2018	expert	-		1991-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Lithuania	250–360	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -30	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Luxembourg	400–600	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
North Macedonia	5000–10000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	50–100	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	600–800	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	8000–9500	1	2013-2015	complete	+	6 to 38	2006-2017	complete	+	211 to 507	1984-2017	complete	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Norway	3000–6500	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	28000–43000	4	2013-2018	complete	+	78 to 194	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Romania	89000–103000	12	2013-2015	complete	?	-11 to 8	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Russia	20000–29000	3	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	15200–22000	2	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	

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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]	
Slovakia	1300–2300	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 15	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 15	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Slovenia	10000–17000	2	2018-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Sweden	13000–23000	2	2013-2018	partial	0	-10 to 22	2007-2018	partial	-	-50 to -26	1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
Switzerland	10000–17000	2	2013–2016	partial	0	-6 to 47	2007-2018	complete	+	53 to 107	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	8000–12000	1	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	700–1000	<1	2015-2017	partial	-		2007-2019	expert	-	-60 to -50	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	40600–50500	6	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]
EU28	529000–894000	88											
Europe	**603000–1030000**	**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.

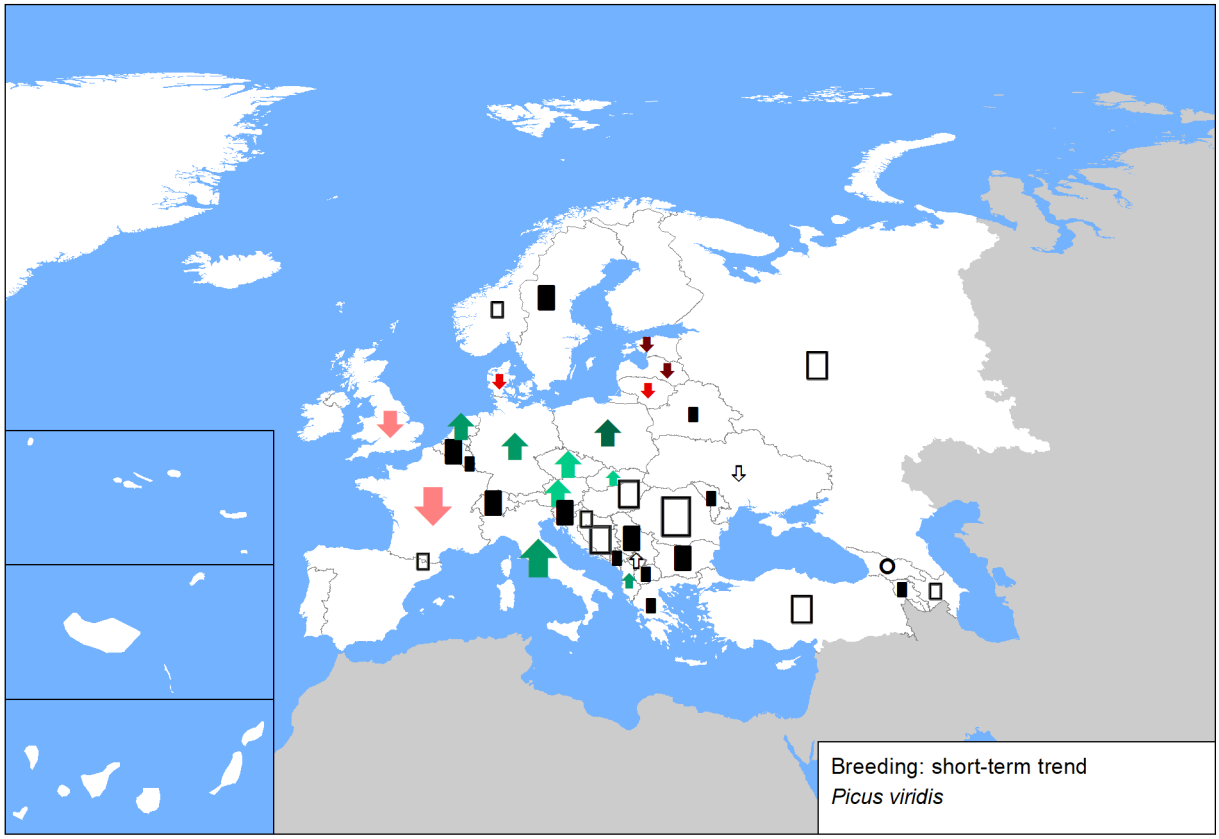
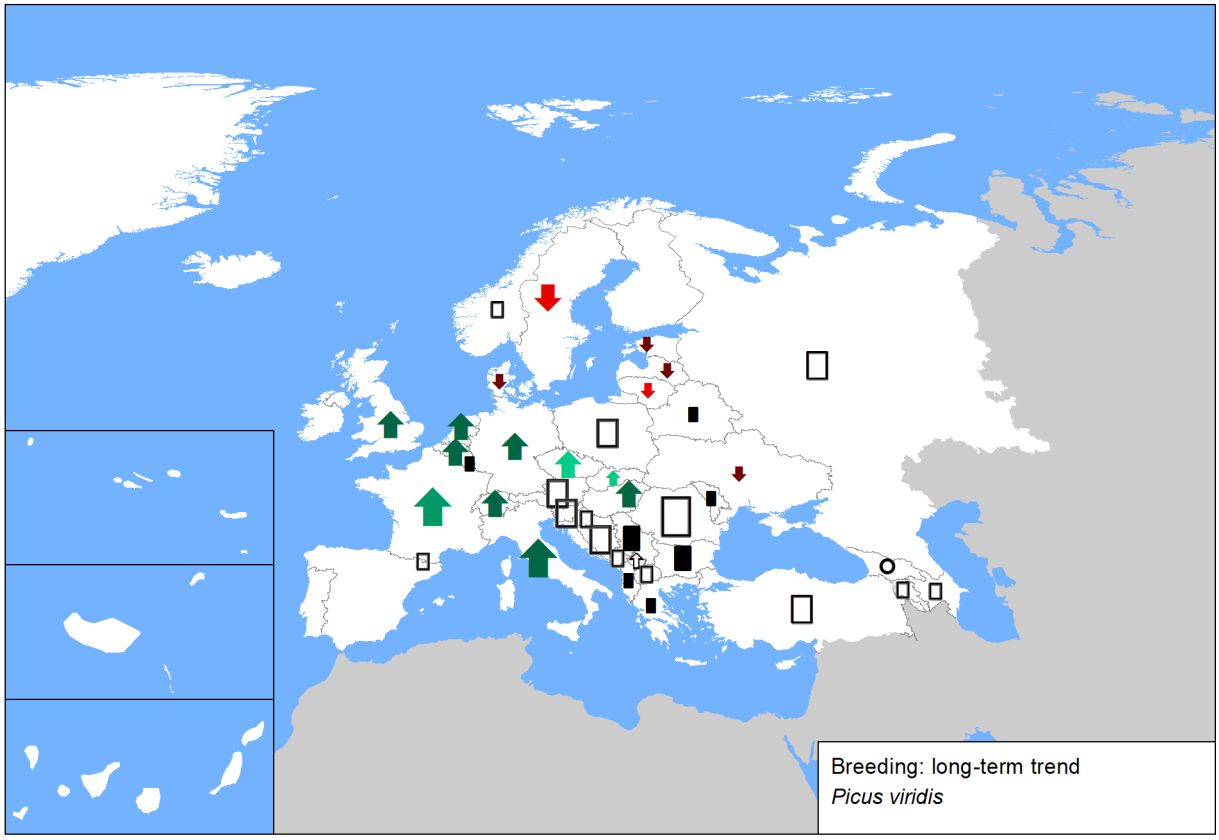


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Armenia

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Austria: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

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Azerbaijan

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Belarus

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Breeding population size: Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris
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Breeding short-term trend: Ķerus V. 2011. Changes in the status of breeding birds of Latvia during 1980-2010. Doctoral Thesis. Riga: University of Latvia Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv

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North Macedonia

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Moldova

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Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro

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Breeding short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MPPL)

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Romania: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

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Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Kalyakin et al. 2019; Zabashta 2018; Belik in press.; Fridman 2018

Breeding long-term trend: Ivanchev 2008; Belik et al. 2003

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: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

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. CBC - common bird census

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. CBC - common bird census

Slovenia: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

Breeding population size: Population size for year 2018 was calculated based on the population estimate in previous reporting under the Birds Directive (DOPPS 2014) for the period 2008-2012, which was 9000-15000 pairs, and population trend for farmland landscape in Slovenia for the period 2008-2018 from Kmecl & Šumrada (2018), which was stable (annual multiplicative trend value 1,016). Population estimate was rounded upwards. DOPPS (2014): Povzetek poročila po 12. členu Direktive o pticah za obdobje 2008-2012. Naročnik: Zavod RS za varstvo narave. DOPPS, Ljubljana. http://ptice.si/2014/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/2016_25_10_porocilo_pd_2008_2012-povzetek.pdf 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.

Sweden: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

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

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.

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/

Turkey

Breeding population size: Ferdi Akarsu personal communication (2019), 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

Breeding long-term trend: Gavrys, 2009

United Kingdom: sensu stricto [excluding sharpei]

Breeding population size: Baseline = Newson, S.E., Evans, K.L., Noble, D.G., Greenwood, J.J.D. & Gaston, K.J. 2008. Use of distance sampling to improve estimates of national population sizes for common and widespread breeding birds in the UK. Journal of Applied Ecology 45: 1330-1338. Extrapolation from 2006 using Breeding Bird Survey monitoring trend.

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., PearceHiggins, 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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