



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Francolinus francolinus* (Black Francolin)**

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

Reported national population sizes and trends
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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	
Armenia	22–33	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	5000–7000	42	1996-2019	expert	F		2013-2019	expert	F		1980-2019	partial	
Cyprus	3600–7600	37	2013-2018	partial	+	8 to 20	2007-2018	partial	+	100 to 500	1980-2018	expert	francolinus
Georgia	120–1200	3	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	-	-88 to 139	1994-2017	partial	
Italy	1–50	100	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1993-2018	expert	asiae
Turkey	2000–3000	18	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	3600–7600	37											
Europe	10700–18900	100											
Europe	1–50	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

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Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

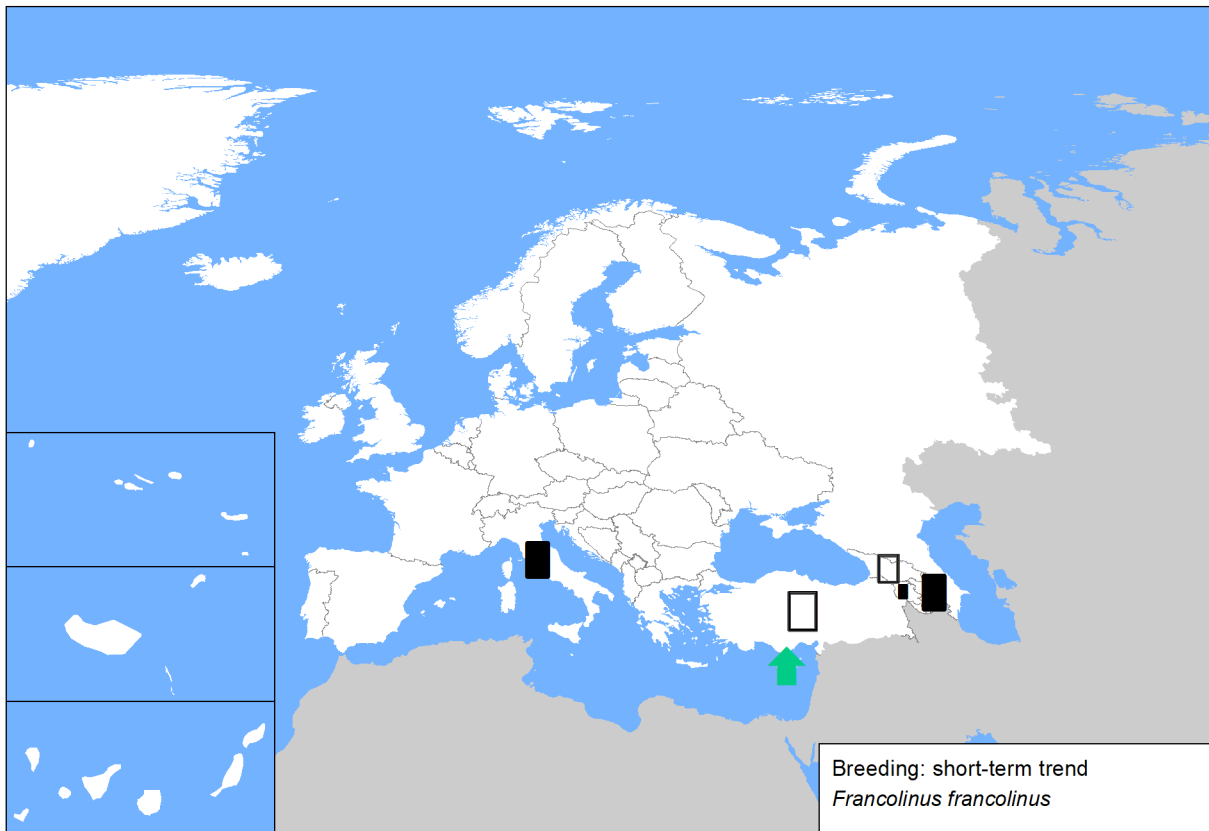
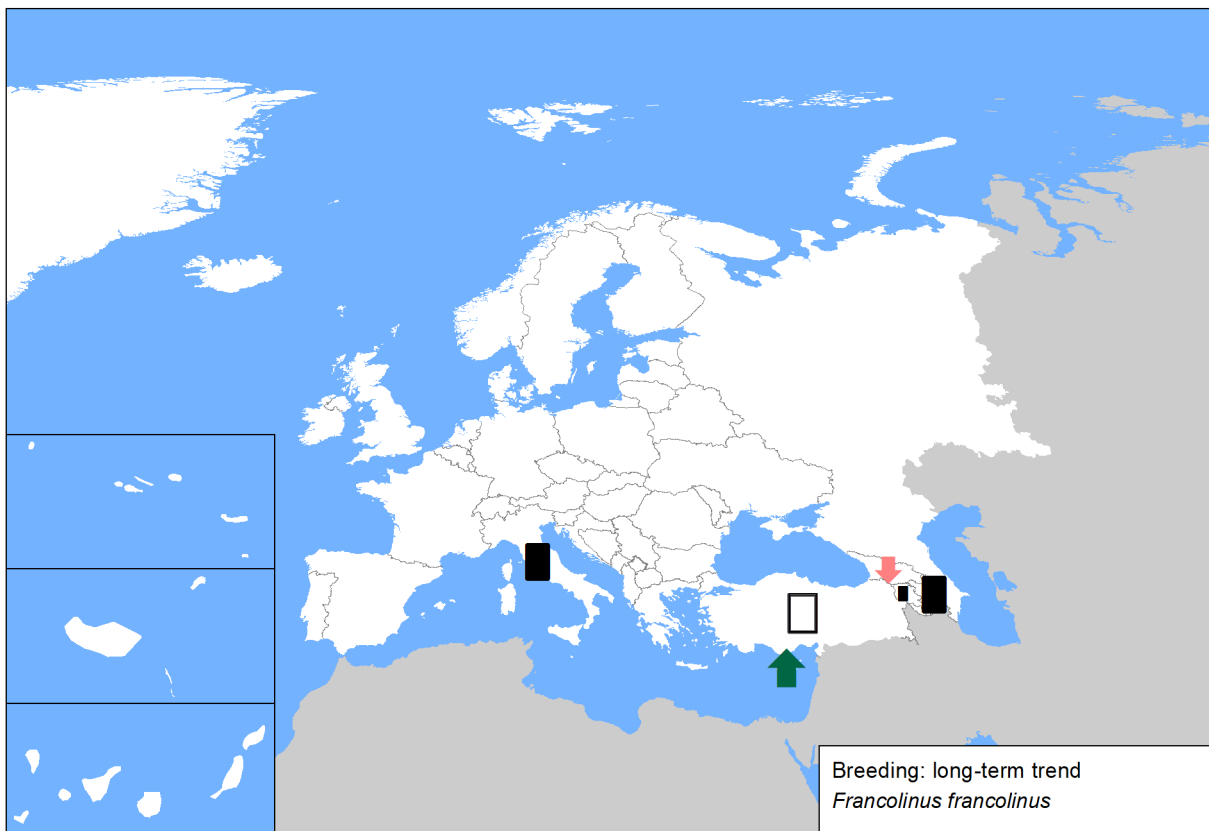


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Sources

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: Red Data Book of Azerbaijan Republic
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Cyprus: francolinus

Breeding population size: Survey data analysed using DISTANCE programme; Study on FBI and CBI Indicators, Birdlife Cyprus, 2017; BirdLife Cyprus Common Birds monitoring scheme data; Bird sightings records as published in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports; Game & Fauna Service bag statistics reports
Breeding short-term trend: Study on FBI and CBI Indicators, Birdlife Cyprus, 2017, Game & Fauna Service
Breeding long-term trend: Flint & Stewart BOU Checklist no.6 The Birds Of Cyprus (1992) mentions the start of a population increase in the 1980s. Game & Fauna Service bag statistics show clear increase in numbers over the last 20 years. Data from BirdLife Cyprus annual reports over the period.

Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Iliia state university and NGO "Psovi"
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife International 2004; EBBA Georgia

Italy: asiae

Breeding population size: Brichetti P., Fracasso G., 2018. The Birds of Italy. Vol. I. Anatidae-Alcidae. Ed. Belvedere, Latina (Italy), "historia naturae" (6), pp. 512.
Breeding short-term trend: Brichetti P., Fracasso G., 2018. The Birds of Italy. Vol. I. Anatidae-Alcidae. Ed. Belvedere, Latina (Italy), "historia naturae" (6), pp. 512.
Breeding long-term trend: Brichetti P., Fracasso G., 2018. The Birds of Italy. Vol. I. Anatidae-Alcidae. Ed. Belvedere, Latina (Italy), "historia naturae" (6), pp. 512.

Turkey

Breeding population size: Soner Bekir, Ferdi Akarsu, Güven Eken 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)

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McGowan, P.J.K. and Kirwan, G.M. 2013. Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds), *Handbook of the Birds of the World*, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.