

***Apus pallidus* (Pallid Swift)**

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
Trend maps of reported national population data
Sources of reported national population data
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.

Apus pallidus (Pallid Swift)

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	360–700	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-28 to -22	2007-2018	partial	-	-30 to -28	1980-2018	expert	
Bosnia & HG	1000–2000	1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	2000–5000	3	2005-2018	partial	+	0 to 10	2001-2018	expert	+	0 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	5000–10000	6	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	200–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	3000–5000	3	2009-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Gibraltar	2000	2	2014-2018	expert	+	2000	2001-2018	expert	+	2000	1980-2018	expert	
Greece	10000–20000	12	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Italy	7000–14000	9	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+		1993-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	1000–5000	2	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	+	800 to 1000	1980-2019	expert	
Malta	15–21	<1	2017-2018	complete	+		2009-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
Montenegro	200–400	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	10000–100000	28	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Madeira	1000–5000	2	2013-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	20–100	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	1000 to 5000	2007-2018	expert	+	1000 to 5000	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	90–160	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	2007-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	1980-2018	complete	
Spain	31100–31200	27	2002-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
ES: Canary Is	50–250	<1	1997-2003	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Switzerland	29–36	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-18 to 218	2007-2018	complete	+	68 to 318	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	2000–10000	4	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	71400–194000	92											
Europe	76100–212000	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) 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

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.

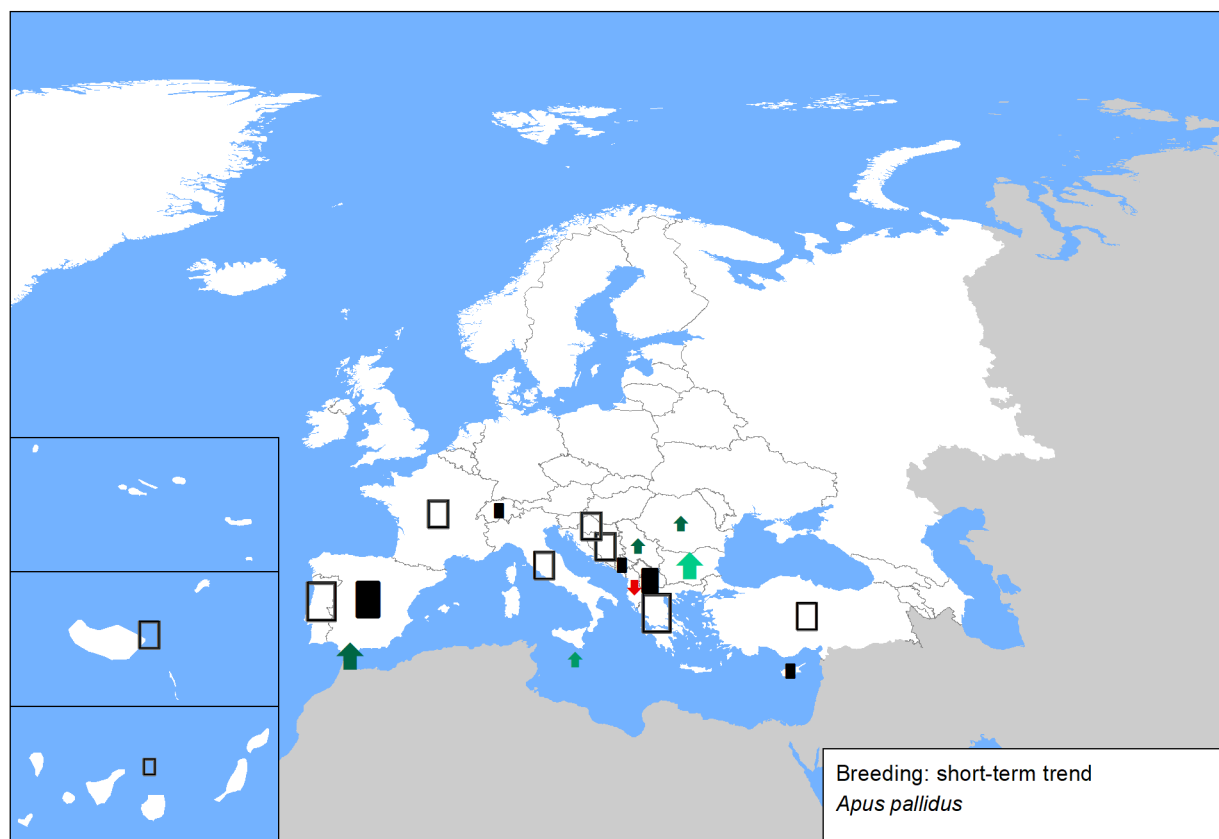
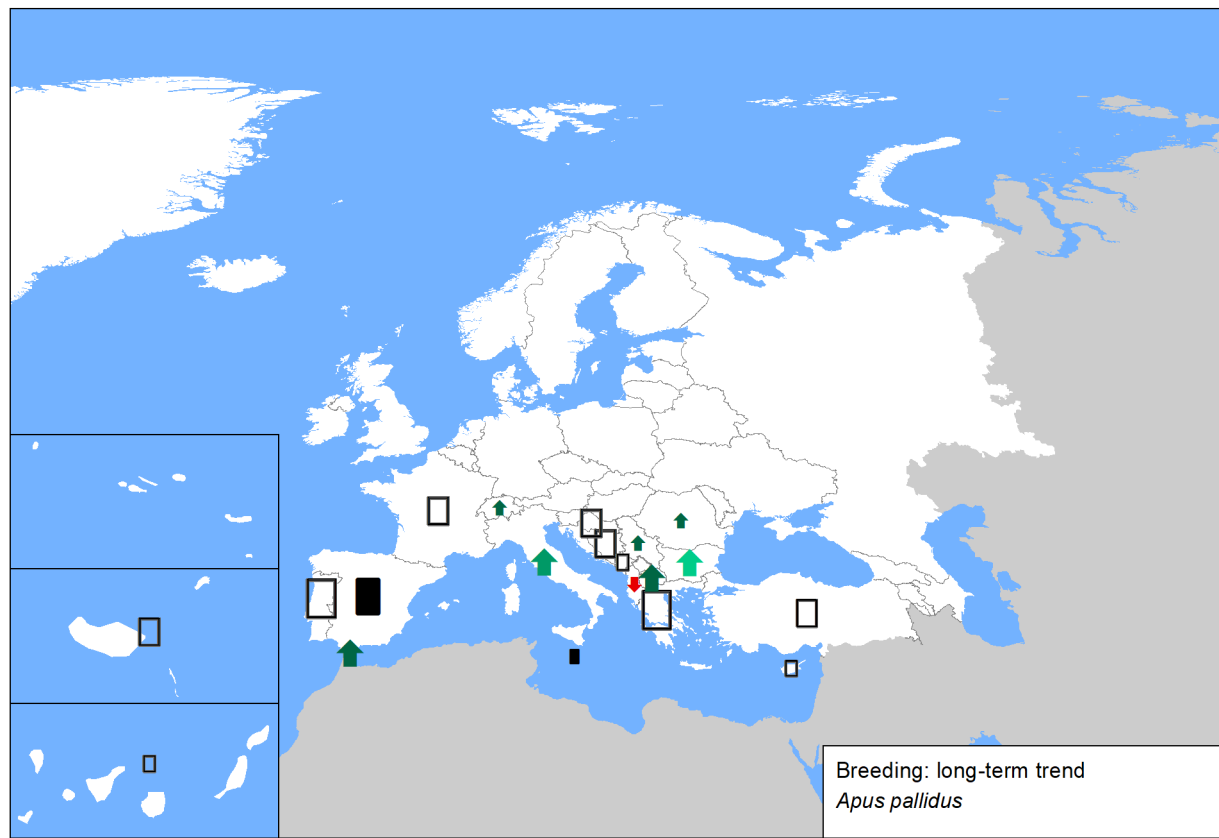


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

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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Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Cyprus

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Greece

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Breeding short-term trend: Based on expert opinion
Breeding long-term trend: Based on expert opinion

Romania

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Spain

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