Strix uralensis (Ural Owl)

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]	
Austria	2–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Belarus	1200–1800	1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	400–700	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	35–50	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	-10 to 0	2000-2018	partial	0	0 to 5	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	700–1000	<1	2013-2013	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	50–70	<1	2014-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	expert	+		1980-2018	expert	
Estonia	1000–1500	1	2013-2017	partial	0	-37 to 2	2007-2018	partial	0	-98 to 6	1987-2018	partial	
Finland	2700–3700	3	2013-2018	partial	-	-23 to -2	2007-2018	complete	+	20 to 57	1982-2018	complete	
Hungary	120–280	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	expert	+		1980-2018	expert	
Italy	25–45	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	400 to 470	2000-2014	expert	+	2500 to 4500	1994-2018	expert	
Kosovo	10	<1	2007-2019	expert	F		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	1800–5400	3	2017-2017	complete	-	-67 to -17	2007-2018	complete	+	4 to 98	1990-2018	complete	
Lithuania	50–80	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 25	2013-2018	partial	+	4900 to 7900	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	1–50	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Norway	15–20	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	+	100	1980-2018	complete	
Poland	1300–1800	2	2013-2018	partial	?	-32 to 102	2010-2018	complete	+	270 to 300	1980-2018	expert	
Romania	20900–21000	21	2013-2014	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	45000–85000	61	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	expert	+	0	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	330–570	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 29	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	1400–2500	2	2013-2018	expert	+	10 to 20	2007-2018	expert	+	50 to 100	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	700–1200	<1	2002-2017	complete	+	10 to 30	2002-2017	partial	+	20 to 40	1980-2017	partial	
Sweden	2000–3400	3	2013-2018	partial	0	-40 to 20	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	1980-2018	expert	
Ukraine	500–1000	<1	2014-2019	partial	+	10 to 15	2007-2019	partial	+	5 to 10	1980-2019	partial	
EU28	11900–21000	36											
Europe	**80300–132000**	**100**											

Strix uralensis (Ural Owl)

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]	

[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
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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

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.

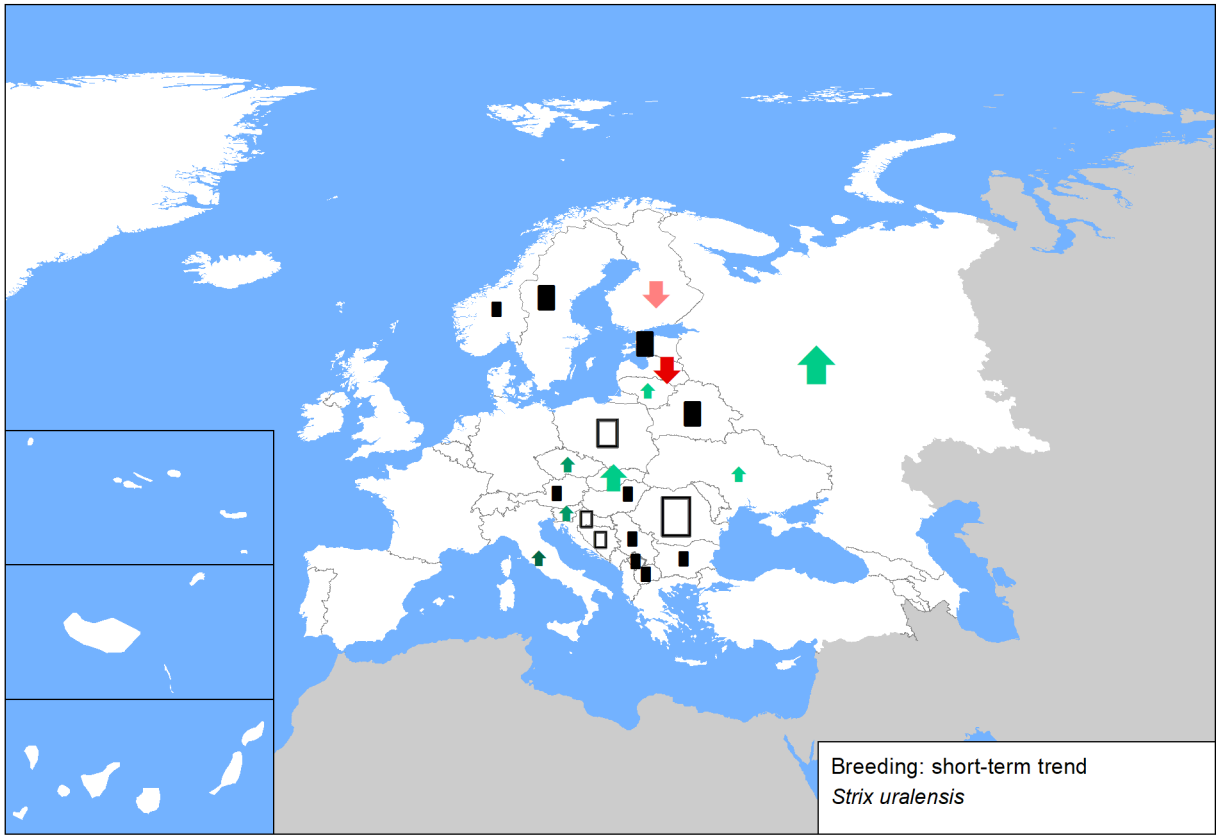
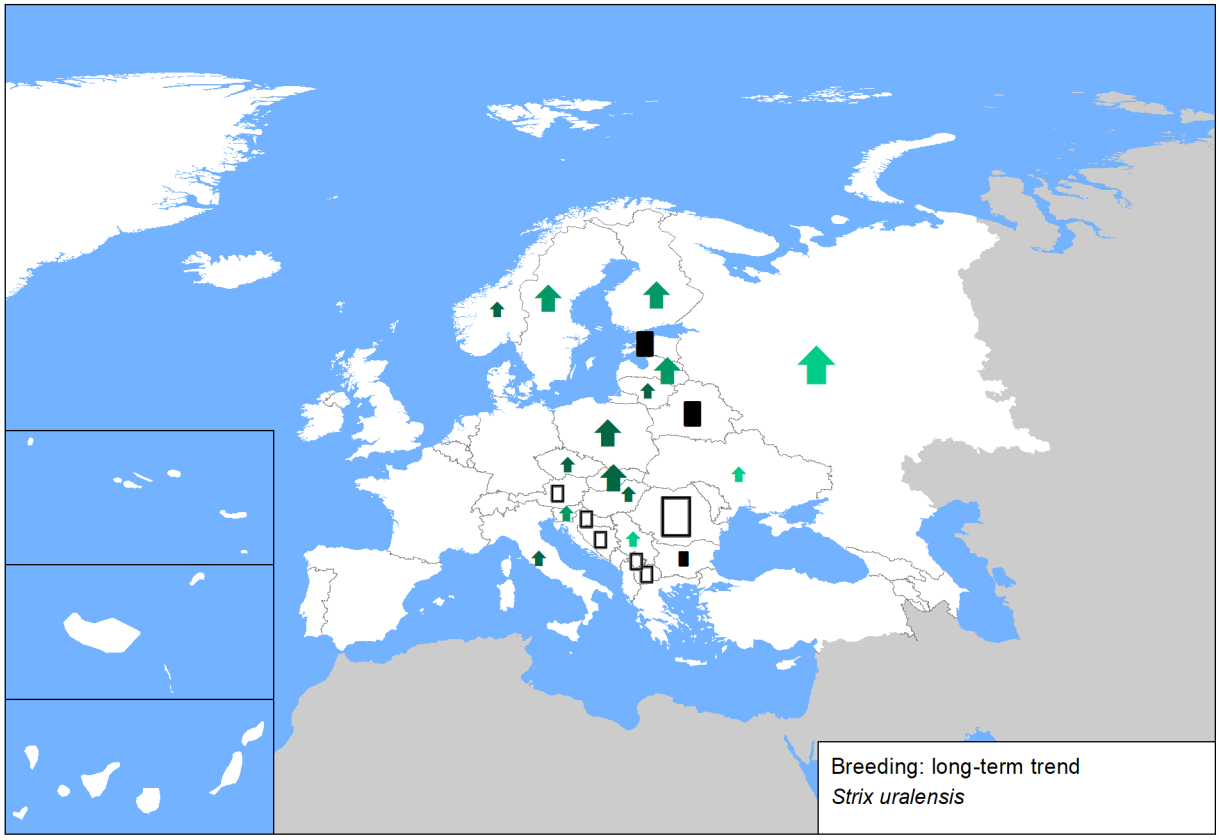


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Austria

Breeding population size: Petutschnig & Probst 2017, Kleewein 2016
Breeding short-term trend: Petutschnig & Probst 2017, Kleewein 2016, R. Probst pers. communication
Breeding long-term trend: Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian Breeding Birds)

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus “Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus”
Breeding long-term trend: Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

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)

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Golemansky V.(ed.) (2011) Red data Book of Bulgaria.vol.2 Animals. BAS, MOEW, Sofia. BSPB database
Breeding short-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Golemansky V.(ed.) (2011) Red data Book of Bulgaria.vol.2 Animals. BAS, MOEW, Sofia. BSPB database
Breeding long-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. (In Bulgarian and English) Golemansky V.(ed.) (2011) Red data Book of Bulgaria.vol.2 Animals. BAS, MOEW, Sofia. Botev, B. (ed.) 1985. Red Data Book of Bulgaria, Vol. 2, Animals, Sofia, BAS, 183 p. BSPB database

Croatia

Breeding population size: Tutiš, V. (2013): Monitoring Programme ural owl (Strix uralensis) in Croatia, Institute of Ornithology, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, IPA MANMON project
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017 Národní strategie ochrany dravců a sov ČR. Praha 2017 (manuscript)
Breeding short-term trend: Národní strategie ochrany dravců a sov ČR. Praha 2017 (manuscript)
Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding short-term trend: [1] Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers [2] Monitoring of raptors. http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2059&Itemid=372
Breeding long-term trend: [1] Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers [2] Monitoring of raptors. http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2059&Itemid=372

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, A. , Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
Breeding short-term trend: Meller, K., Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2019: Kuuma kesä suosi haukkoja — myyräkato masensi pöllöjä. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 80-95. (in Finnish with English summary). Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2018: Breeding and population trends of common raptors and owls in Finland in 2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 56–69. (in Finnish with English summary).
Breeding long-term trend: Meller, K., Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2019: Kuuma kesä suosi haukkoja — myyräkato masensi pöllöjä. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 80-95. (in Finnish with English summary). Björklund, H., Saurola, P. & Valkama, J. 2018: Breeding and population trends of common raptors and owls in Finland in 2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 56–69. (in Finnish with English summary).

Hungary

Breeding population size: National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2 Demeter, I., Horváth, M. & Prommer, M. (2019): Az MME Ragadozómadár-védelmi Szakosztálya (RMvSZ) által monitorozott fajok 2017-es költési eredményeinek összefoglalása. Heliaca: 15: 74-75.
Breeding short-term trend: National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Breeding long-term trend: Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 247 p. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

Italy

Breeding population size: Rassati G. 2017.
Breeding short-term trend: Rassati G. 2017.
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.

Kosovo

Breeding population size: Qenan Maxhuni
Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni
Breeding long-term trend: Puzovic, S. et al. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12

Latvia

Breeding population size: Unpublished data for species conservation activity plan (draft); Expert: Andris Avotiņš jun., avotins.puces@gmail.com
Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished data for species conservation activity plan (draft); Expert: Andris Avotiņš jun., avotins.puces@gmail.com
Breeding long-term trend: Unpublished data for species conservation activity plan (draft); Expert: Andris Avotiņš jun., avotins.puces@gmail.com

Lithuania

Breeding population size: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2017. New and rare birds for Lithuania. Vilnius: „Lithuanian Ornithological Society“.
Breeding short-term trend: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2017. New and rare birds for Lithuania. Vilnius: „Lithuanian Ornithological Society“.
Breeding long-term trend: Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas“. Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) BirdLife International/European Bird Cencus Council. 2000. European bird populations: estimates and trends. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 10). Raudonikis L. 2004. Important Bird Areas of the European Union Importance in Lithuania. Lithuanian Ornithological Society & Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University. Lutute, Vilnius. Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2017. New and rare birds for Lithuania. Vilnius: „Lithuanian Ornithological Society“.

North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2
Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Norway

Breeding population size: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Roar Solheim pers. comm.
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Norway / Agder Museum monitoring of Ural Owl
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Roar Solheim pers. comm.

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: 149-194; Wilk T., Bobrek R., Pępkowska-Król A., Neubauer G., Kosicki J. 2016. Ptaki polskich Karpat - stan, zagrożenia, ochrona. OTOP, Marki.
Breeding short-term trend: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MLSL)
Breeding long-term trend: Tucker G.M., Heath M.F. 1994. Birds in Europe: their conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.; BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK;

Romania

Breeding population size: National monitoring of the Ural and Tawny Owls, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) 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: Volkov 2018
Breeding long-term trend: Borodin, unpublished. spinus73@mail.ru

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

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.; Harvančík Stanislav, Sovy Slovenska vo fotografii, DANSTA, 2009. Karaska D., Trnka A., Krištín A., Ridzoň J.: Chránené vtáčie územia Slovenska. ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, 2015.
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: Mihelic T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdilk 2002–2017. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.
Breeding short-term trend: Al Vrezec and http://atlas.ptice.si/atlas/index.php
Breeding long-term trend: Al Vrezec and http://atlas.ptice.si/atlas/index.php

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: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
Breeding long-term trend: Expert judgement

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Kuzmenko, pers.

Bibliography

Bird, J. P., Martin, R., Akçakaya, H. R., Gilroy, J., Burfield, I. J., Garnett, S. G., Symes, A., Taylor, J., Sekercioglu, Ç. H. and Butchart, S. H. M. 2020. Generation lengths of the world's birds and their implications for extinction risk. Conservation Biology 34(5): 1252-1261. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.13486.

Hagemeijer, E.J.M. and Blair, M.J. 1997. The EBCC atlas of European breeding birds: their distribution and abundance. T. and A.D. Poyser, London.

Holt, W., Berkley, R., Deppe, C., Enríquez Rocha, P., Petersen, J.L., Rangel Salazar, J.L., Segars, K.P. and Wood, K.L. 1999. Ural Owl (Strix uralensis). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds), Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

König, C. and Weick, F. 2008. Owls of the World. Christopher Helm, London.

Mikkola, H. 1983. Owls of Europe. T. and A. D. Poyser, Calton, U.K.