

***Asio otus* (Northern Long-eared 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

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.

Asio otus (Northern Long-eared Owl)

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	160–410	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-59 to -54	2007-2018	partial	-	-67 to -59	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	0–2	<1	2014-2017	deficient	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	810–1200	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	3000–4500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	500–5000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	16000–22000	5	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	1900–3900	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-53 to -3	2008-2018	partial	-	-58 to -13	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	2000–4000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	5000–8500	2	2013-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	partial	0	5 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	10000–15000	3	2010-2010	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	50–330	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	0 to 65	2007-2018	expert	+	20 to 50	1980-2018	expert	
Czechia	4000–8000	1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	2000	<1	2017	complete	?		2006-2017	expert	0	-10 to 73	1996-2017	complete	
Estonia	1500–3000	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	1 to 43	2007-2018	partial	+	2 to 114	1987-2018	partial	
Finland	900–2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-58 to -2	2007-2018	complete	-	-65 to -46	1982-2018	complete	
France	23200–46300	8	2009-2018	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	?		1989-2017	deficient	
Georgia	420–4300	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	25000–41000	8	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	2000–5000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	6000–8000	2	2014-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	10–15	<1	2018	complete	+		2006-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	1400–2800	<1	2012-2012	partial	?		2000-2011	deficient	?		1980-2011	deficient	
Italy	6000–12000	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	140 to 200	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	1500–2000	<1	2007-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	3700–12400	2	2017-2017	complete	?	-54 to 17	2007-2018	complete	F	-48 to 50	1990-2018	complete	
Lithuania	5000–6000	1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Luxembourg	300–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	expert	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	1000–5000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	1000–1300	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	1500–2000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	2200–3000	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-53 to -25	2006-2017	complete	-	-89 to -81	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	1500–8000	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	partial	

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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	
Poland	8000–25000	4	2013–2018	expert	?	-53 to 101	2010–2018	complete	?		1980–2018	deficient	
Portugal	100–500	<1	2013–2018	partial	-		2009–2017	partial	?		1980–2018	deficient	
PT: Azores	140–250	<1	2005–2013	partial	?		2007–2018	deficient	?		1980–2018	deficient	
Romania	11300–11400	3	2013–2018	complete	?	-22 to 4	2014–2018	complete	?		1980–2018	deficient	
Russia	90000–125000	27	2008–2018	expert	?		2008–2018	deficient	?		1980–2018	deficient	
Serbia	16000–24000	5	2013–2018	partial	0	0	2007–2018	complete	+	30 to 49	1980–2018	complete	
Slovakia	2500–4000	<1	2013–2018	expert	0		2007–2018	expert	0		1980–2018	expert	
Slovenia	1800–2200	<1	2002–2017	partial	F		2002–2017	partial	F		1980–2017	partial	
Spain	3300–3400	<1	2002–2018	complete	?	-5 to 55	2007–2018	complete	0		1980–2018	partial	
ES: Canary Is	2500–10000	1	1997–2018	partial	?		2007–2018	deficient	?		1980–2018	deficient	
Sweden	5000–7000	2	2013–2018	expert	-	-40 to -20	2007–2018	partial	-	-30 to -10	1980–2018	partial	
Switzerland	2000–3000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-3 to 17	2007–2018	complete	+	4 to 19	1996–2018	complete	
Turkey	3000–6000	1	2002–2012	partial	?		2008–2019	deficient	?		1980–2013	deficient	
Ukraine	35000–45000	10	2014–2019	partial	0		2007–2019	expert	0		1980–2019	partial	
United Kingdom	1800–6000	<1	2007–2011	partial	?		2004–2018	deficient	-		1988–2011	partial	
EU28	128000–243000	47											
Europe	312000–512000	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.

Asio otus (Northern Long-eared Owl)

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	
Bosnia & HG	2500–3000	11	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	30–50	<1	2018	partial	+		2002-2014	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	15000–35000	89	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	+	50 to 79	1980-2018	complete	
Europe	17500–38100	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) 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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ 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.

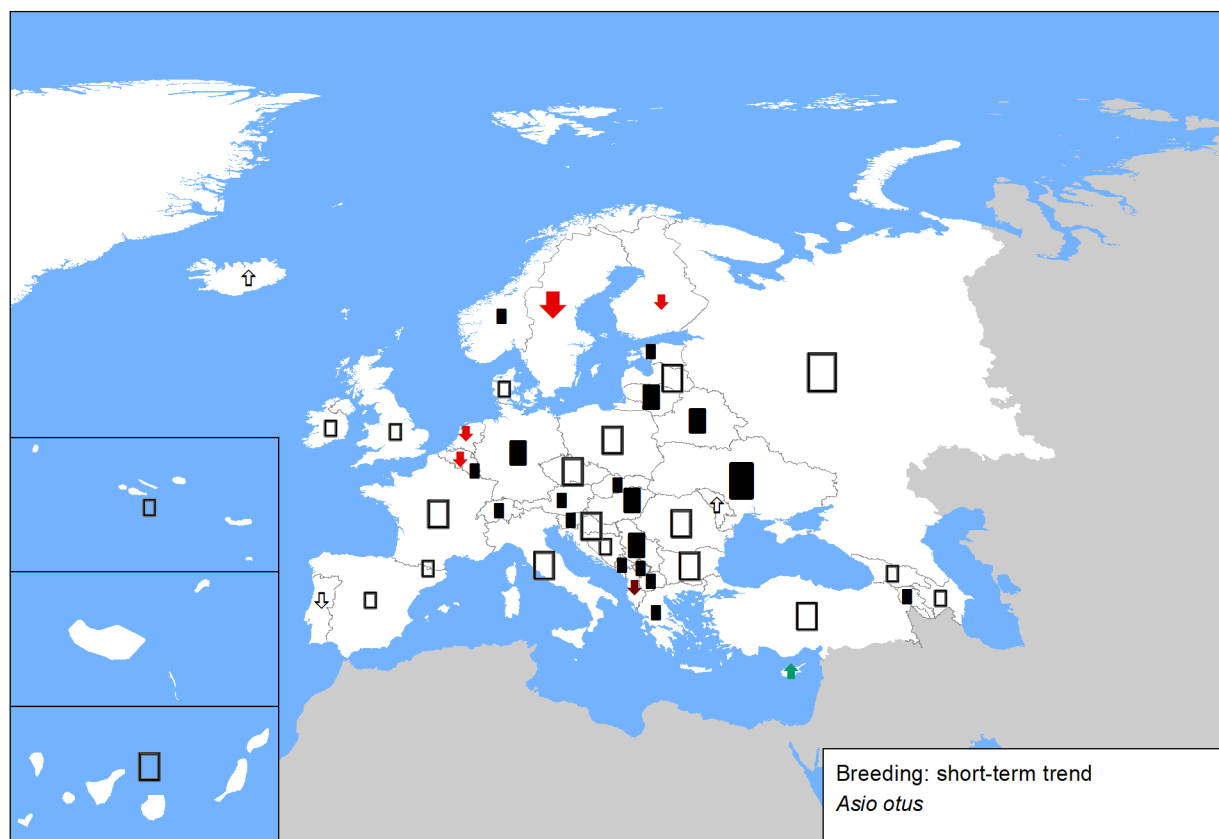


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

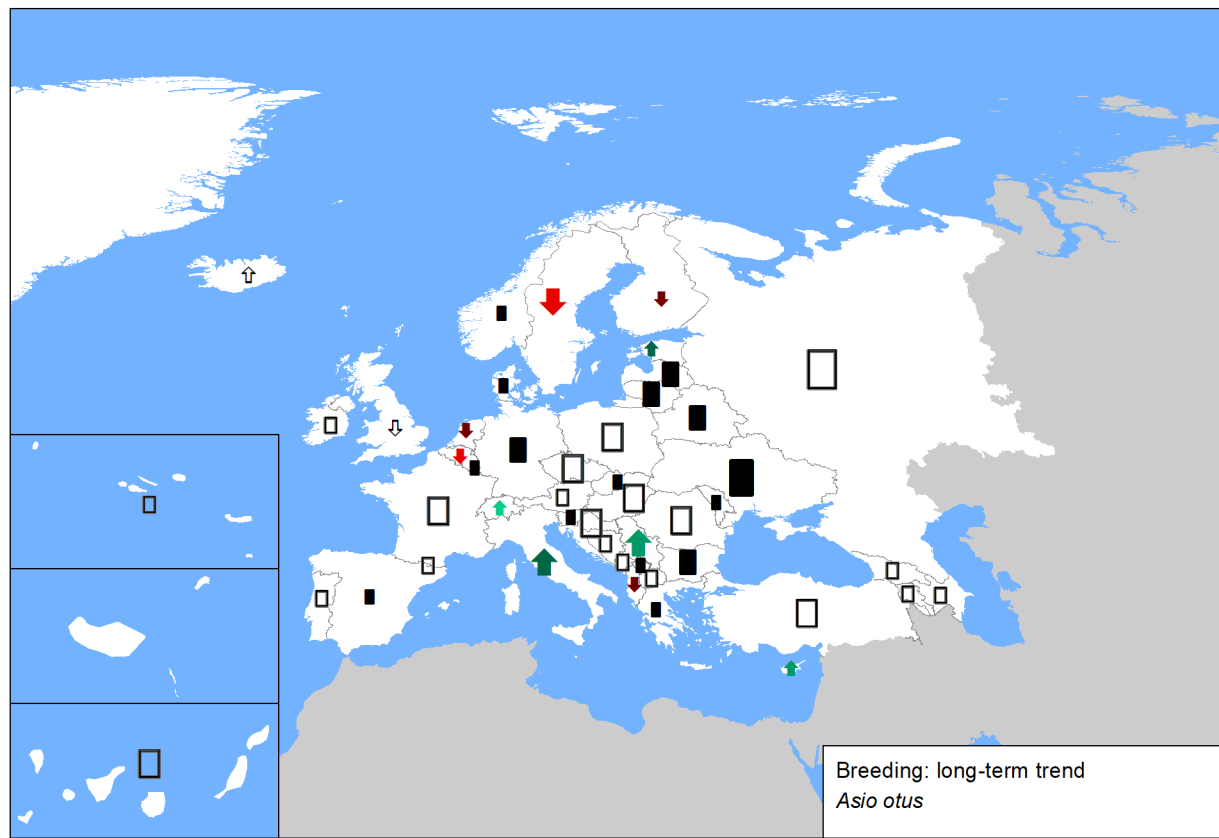


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

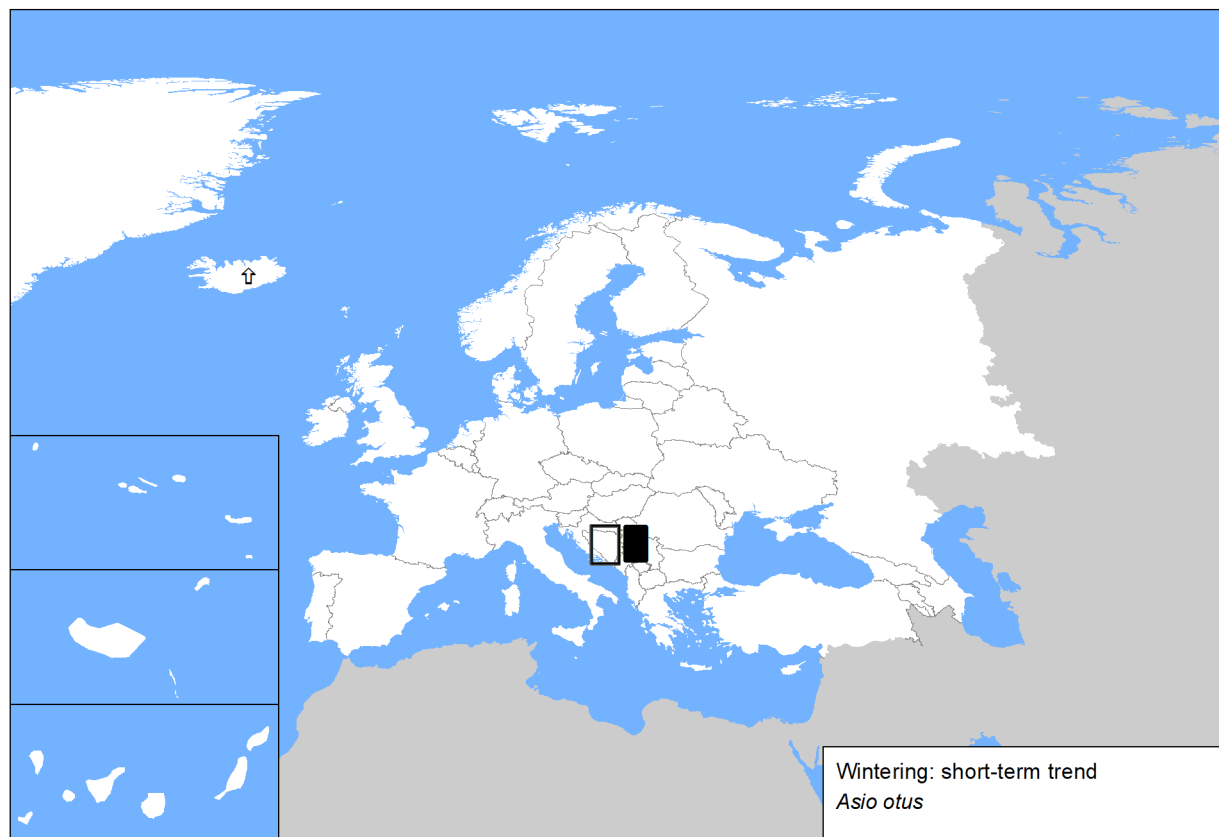
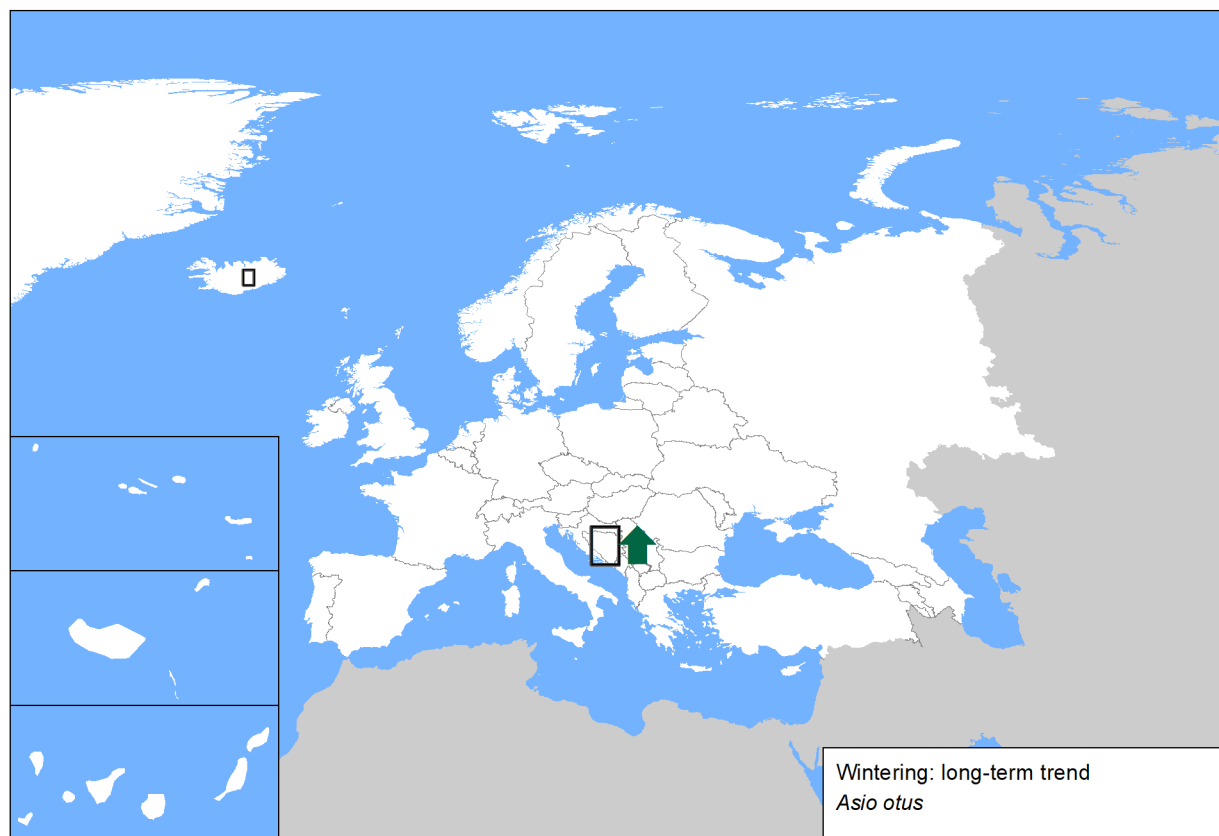


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

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

Andorra

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Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
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.

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

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

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.

Belgium

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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.

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)
Winter population size: based of monitoring dana (unpublish data)
Winter short-term trend: based of monitoring dana (unpublish data)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

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.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Common birds monitoring scheme in Bulgaria BSPB Bird Database SPA mapping of breeding birds 2012
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Croatia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2015: European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.). http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist
Breeding short-term trend: no data available

Asio otus (Northern Long-eared Owl)

Croatia

Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Cyprus

Breeding population size: Very limited data. Expert opinion (Game & Fauna Service)

Breeding short-term trend: Very limited data. Expert opinion (Game & Fauna Service)

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Czechia

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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

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Finland

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Asio otus (Northern Long-eared Owl)

Hungary

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Iceland

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Latvia

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North Macedonia

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Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova's contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)
Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro

Breeding population size: Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnić, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Sciban, M., Ruzic, M., Vucanovic, M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12,

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Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring of Nocturnal Birds of Open Habitats, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) 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; Sharikov, expert opinion. avsharikov@ya.ru; Sukhanova, expert opinion. olga.redro@gmail.com

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.
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