

***Asio flammeus* (Short-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).

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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 flammeus (Short-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	
Armenia	1–2	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	1–46	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+	20 to 60	1981-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	500–2000	<1	2005-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	500–1500	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-20 to 20	2012-2019	expert	0	-10 to 10	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	0–26	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2008-2018	complete	+	-100 to 767	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	2	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Croatia	0–10	<1	2013-2015	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2017	deficient	
Czechia	0–5	<1	2014-2017	complete	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Denmark	6	<1	2015-2015	complete	F		2004-2017	complete	F		1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	5–20	<1	2013-2017	expert	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1987-2018	expert	
Finland	500–14000	5	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	-	-78 to -55	1982-2018	partial	
France	40–120	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2007-2017	expert	F		1989-2017	expert	
Georgia	2–18	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	40–45	<1	2012-2016	complete	-		2004-2016	expert	-		1985-2016	expert	
Hungary	7–41	<1	2014-2017	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Iceland	300–500	<1	2018	partial	?		2006-2018	deficient	+		1980-2018	partial	
Latvia	0	<1	2017-2017	expert	-	-100	2007-2018	expert	-	-100	1980-2018	expert	
Lithuania	10–60	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	0–5	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	1–3	<1	2014-2017	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1990-2018	expert	
Netherlands	10–100	<1	2013-2017	complete	?	-1 to 196	2007-2018	complete	-	-89 to -83	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	1000–5000	2	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	0–35	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to -56	1980-2018	expert	
Romania	0–30	<1	2013-2018	expert	F	-100 to 3000	2007-2018	expert	F	-100 to 3000	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	80000–110000	87	2008-2018	partial	F		2008-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	4–80	<1	2013-2018	expert	F	0	2007-2018	expert	F	0	1980-2018	expert	
Slovakia	0–12	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Spain	160–170	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	760–4700	2	2013-2018	expert	F	-50 to 150	2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	3–20	<1	2013-2019	complete	?		2012-2018	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	500–1000	<1	2014-2019	partial	F	40 to 60	2007-2019	expert	F	40 to 60	1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	620–2200	1	2009	partial	F		2004-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	

Asio flammeus (Short-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	
EU28	2100–21600	8											
Europe	84900–142000	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 flammeus (Short-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	
Belgium	10–50	<1	2007-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	100–200	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2000-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Czechia	10–200	<1	2014-2018	expert	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Hungary	50–500	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Iceland	100–200	<1	2018	expert	0		2002-2014	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland		<1	2018-2018	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1984-2012	deficient	
Italy	8–34	<1	2013-2015	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1991-2015	deficient	
Luxembourg	1–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Portugal	50–150	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	5–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	10–50	<1	2002-2017	expert	+	900 to 4900	2002-2017	expert	+	900 to 4900	1980-2017	expert	
Spain	42000–72000	99	2007-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	42200–73200	100											
Europe	42300–73900	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.

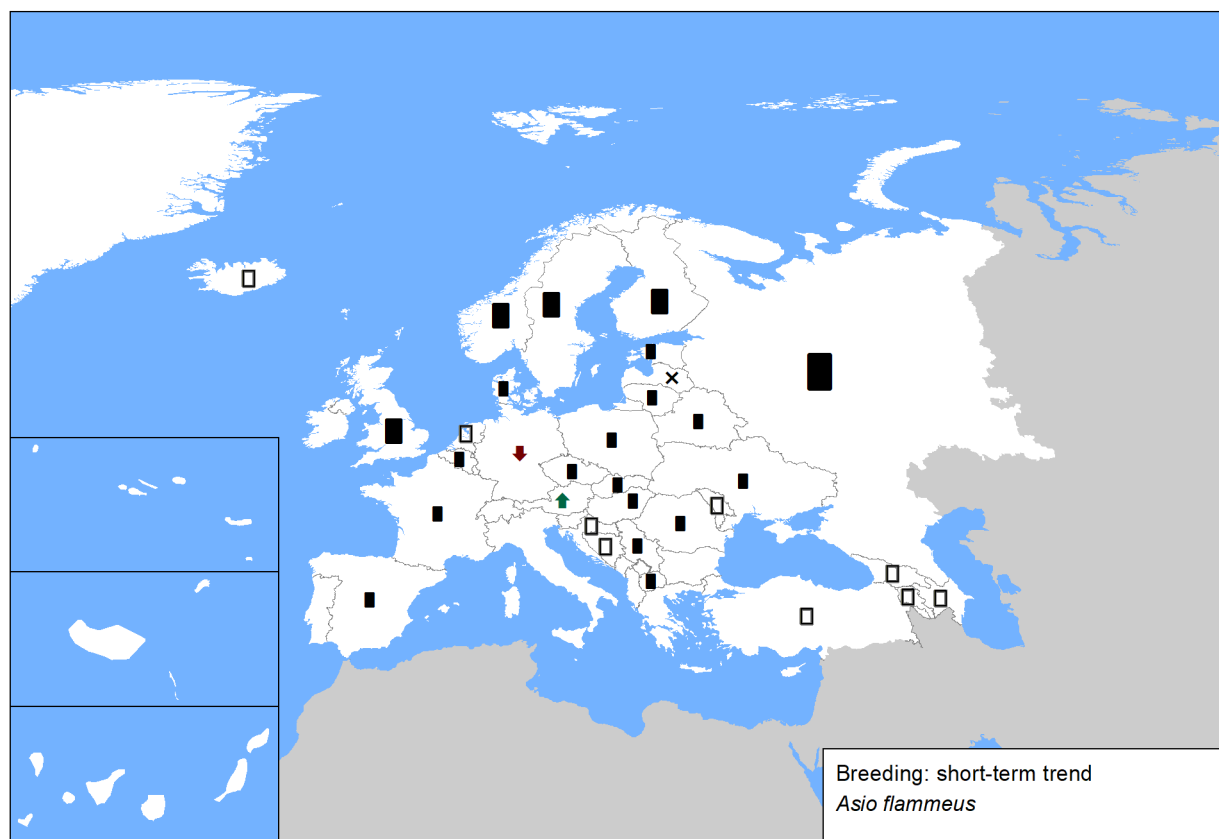


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

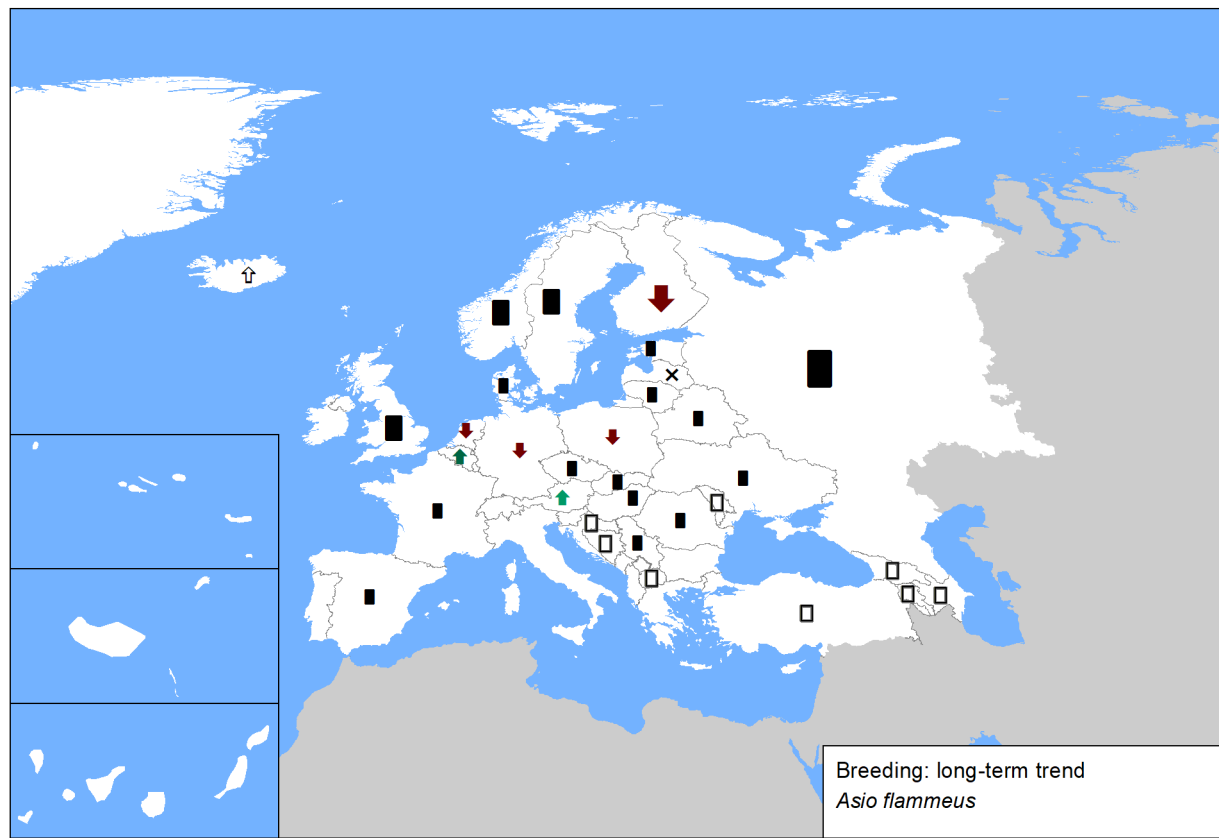


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

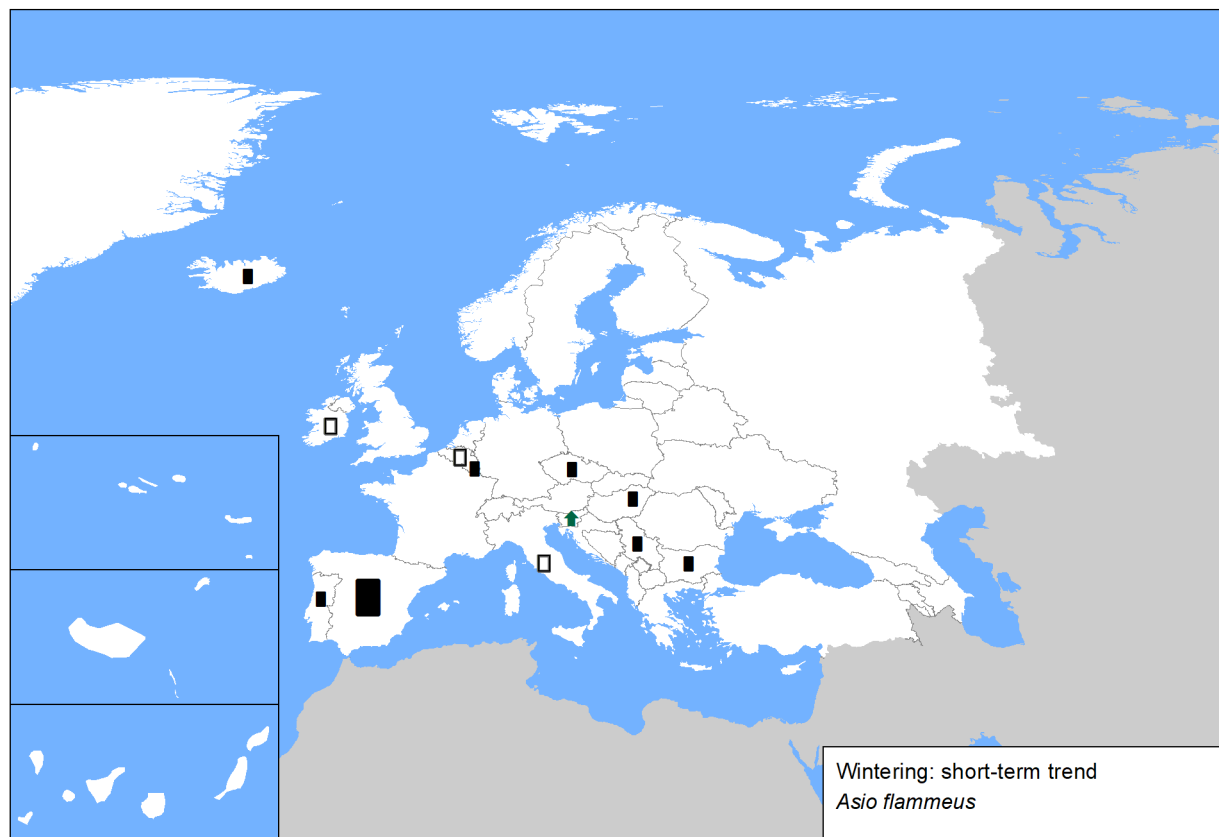
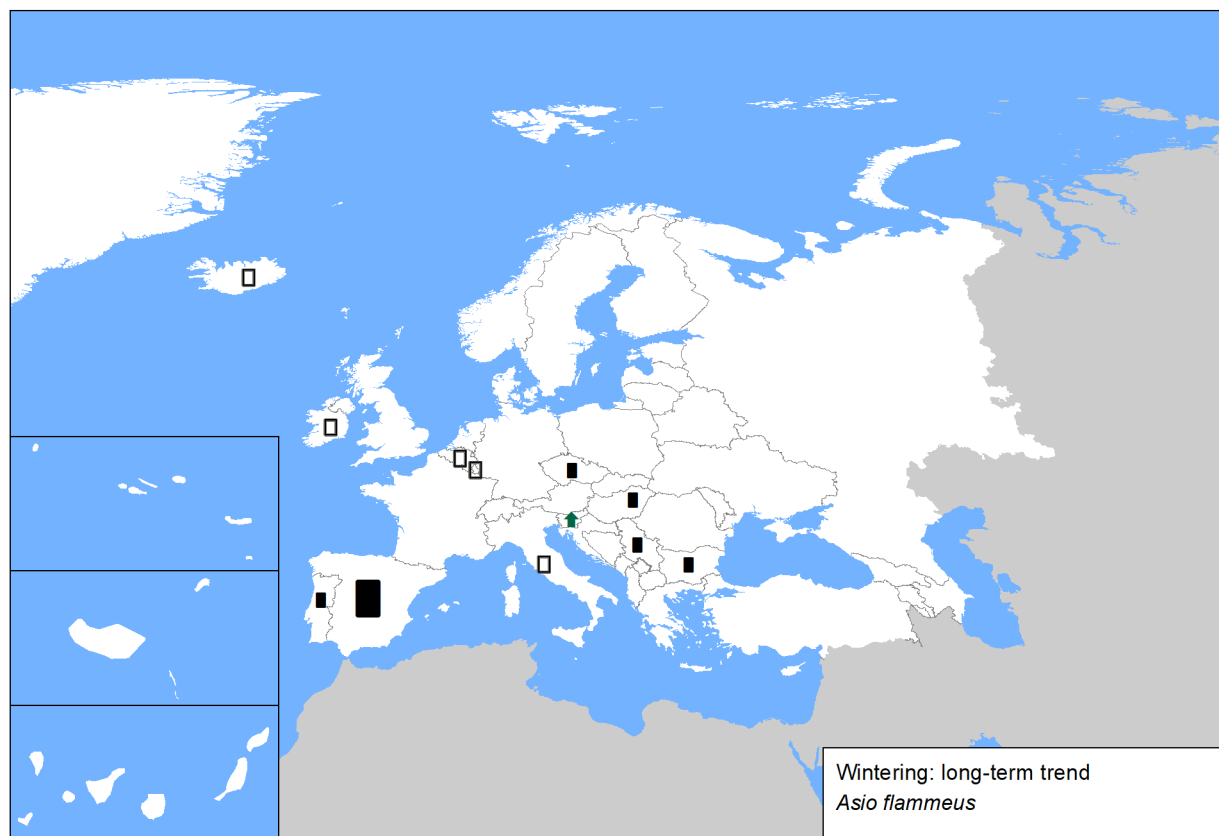


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished project data from monitoring programs in Natura 2000 sites; Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian breeding birds 1981-1985)

Azerbaijan

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Czechia

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Winter short-term trend: expert opinion

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Czechia

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Iceland

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Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)

Moldova

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