Lyrurus tetrix (Black Grouse)

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]	
Albania	0	<1	2007-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to 0	1980-2018	expert	
Austria	22000–32000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	tetrix
Belarus	30000–35000	2	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	-	-30 to -25	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	2–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-86 to -66	2008-2018	complete	-	-99 to -98	1973-2018	partial	tetrix
Czechia	370–500	<1	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	expert	-		1980-2018	expert	tetrix
Denmark	0	<1	2017	complete	?		2006-2017	expert	-	-100 to -93	1980-2017	complete	tetrix
Estonia	4000–5000	<1	2013-2017	partial	-	-49 to -14	2006-2017	partial	-	-76 to -37	1980-2017	partial	tetrix
Finland	353000–639000	31	2013-2018	complete	-	-51 to -44	2007-2018	complete	-	-39 to -29	1987-2018	complete	tetrix
France	6700–9900	<1	2000-2009	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	-	-17 to 0	2000-2018	partial	tetrix
Germany	850–1300	<1	2016-2016	expert	-		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	tetrix
Italy	20000–24000	2	2017	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	60 to 100	1993-2018	expert	tetrix
Latvia	5800–15200	<1	2012-2012	partial	?		2009-2017	deficient	+	33 to 35	1991-2012	partial	tetrix
Liechtenstein	70–100	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2006-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Lithuania	1500–2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	2013-2018	partial	-	-70 to -55	1980-2018	partial	tetrix
Netherlands	0–2	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-100 to -87	2006-2017	complete	-	-98 to -96	1980-2017	complete	tetrix
Norway	50000–100000	5	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 25	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	180–340	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2013-2018	partial	-	-99 to -94	1980-2018	partial	tetrix
Romania	60–150	<1	2013-2014	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	tetrix
Russia	600000–850000	48	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	+	0	1980-2018	expert	
Slovakia	300–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	20 to 30	2007-2018	partial	-	-10 to -1	1980-2018	partial	tetrix
Slovenia	1500–2000	<1	2005-2018	partial	?		2002-2018	deficient	+	0 to 20	1980-2018	expert	tetrix
Sweden	102000–132000	8	2013-2018	partial	-	-42 to -25	2007-2018	partial	-	-64 to -34	1980-2018	partial	tetrix
Switzerland	12000–16000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-3 to 24	2007-2018	complete	0	-4 to 29	1990-2018	complete	
Ukraine	2500–3500	<1	2015-2017	complete	F		2000-2019	partial	-		1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	4800–4900	<1	2014-2016	partial	+		2005-2016	partial	-		1997-2016	partial	britannicus
EU28	523000–868000	44											
Europe	**1210000–1880000**	**100**											

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[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
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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.

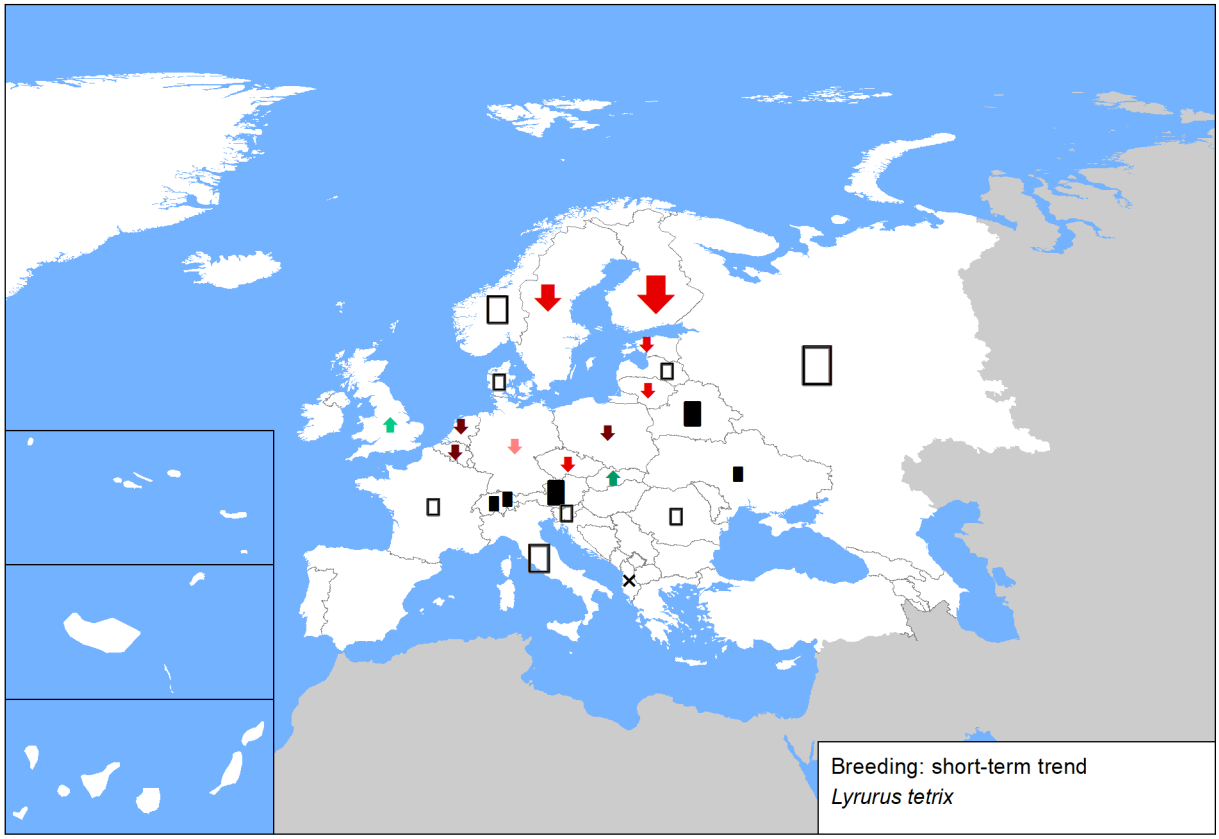
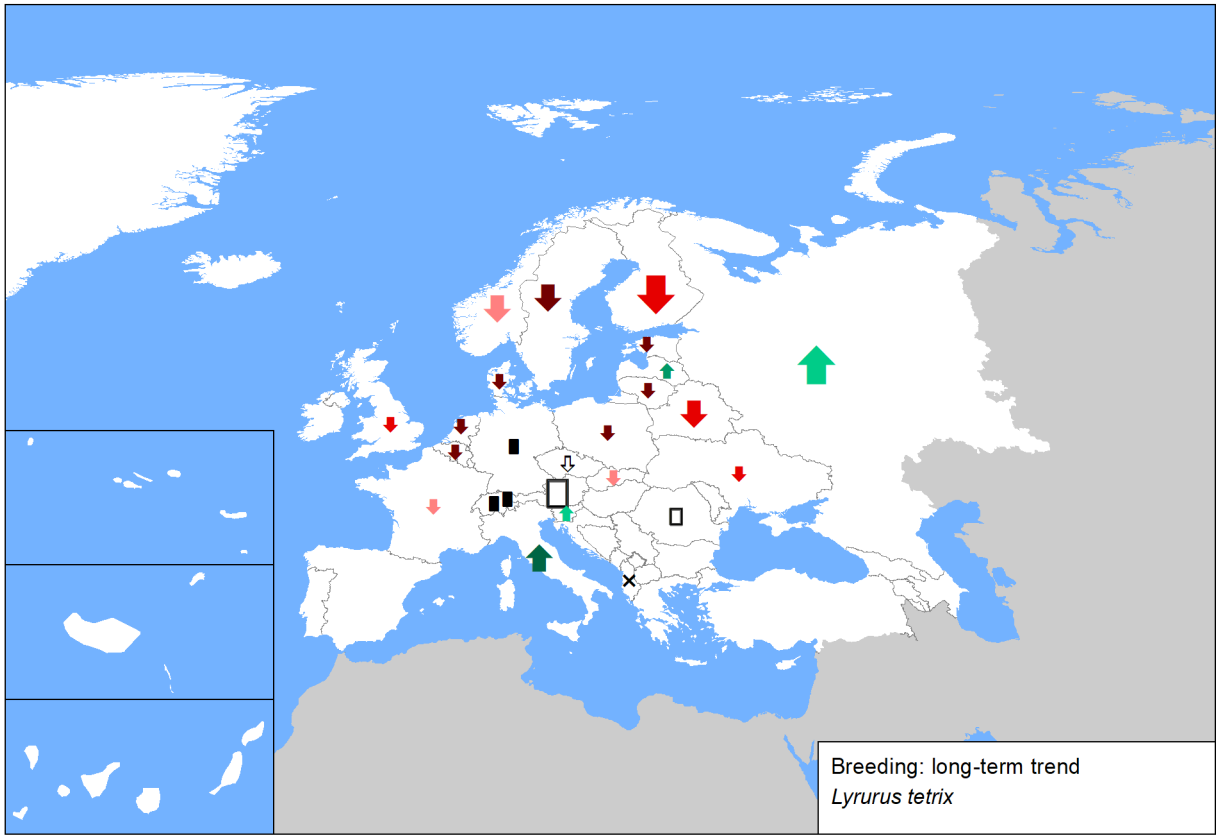


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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

Austria: tetrix

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats (minimum estimate); state hunting associations (Landesjagdverbände der Bundesländer), results of counts of displaying males on lekking grounds (maximum estimate)
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data; state hunting associations (Landesjagdverbände der Bundesländer), results of counts of displaying males on lekking grounds (maximum estimate)
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Estonia: tetrix

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Finland: tetrix

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Liechtenstein

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Lithuania: tetrix

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Romania: tetrix

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Russia

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