Iduna pallida (Olivaceous Warbler)

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.

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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	3100–7000	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-68 to -65	2007-2018	partial	-	-68 to -65	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	3300–5500	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	50000–250000	2	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	200–400	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	24000–46000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	20 to 30	2001-2018	expert	+	10 to 20	1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Croatia	1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Cyprus	40000–70000	1	2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 100	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Greece	100000–300000	4	2015	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Hungary	180–250	<1	2014-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Kosovo	10–30	<1	2007-2019	partial	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	5000–20000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	1000–2000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Romania	3000–10000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Russia	26000–50000	<1	2008-2018	partial	+	15 to 20	2008-2018	expert	+	20 to 29	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	1600–2800	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 29	2007-2018	complete	+	30 to 49	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	5–15	<1	2018-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding opaca]
Turkey	3000000–6000000	91	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	500–1000	<1	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	168000–428000	6											
Europe	**3250000–6770000**	**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.

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.

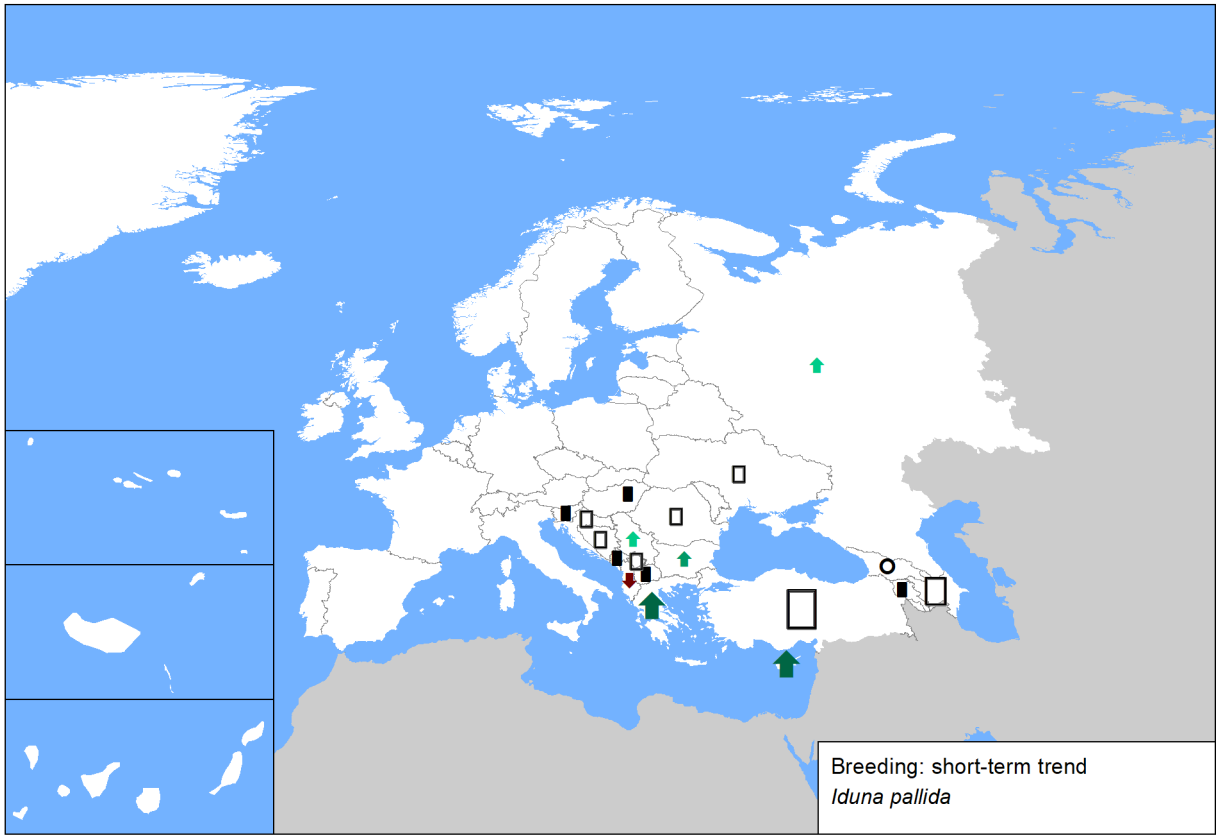
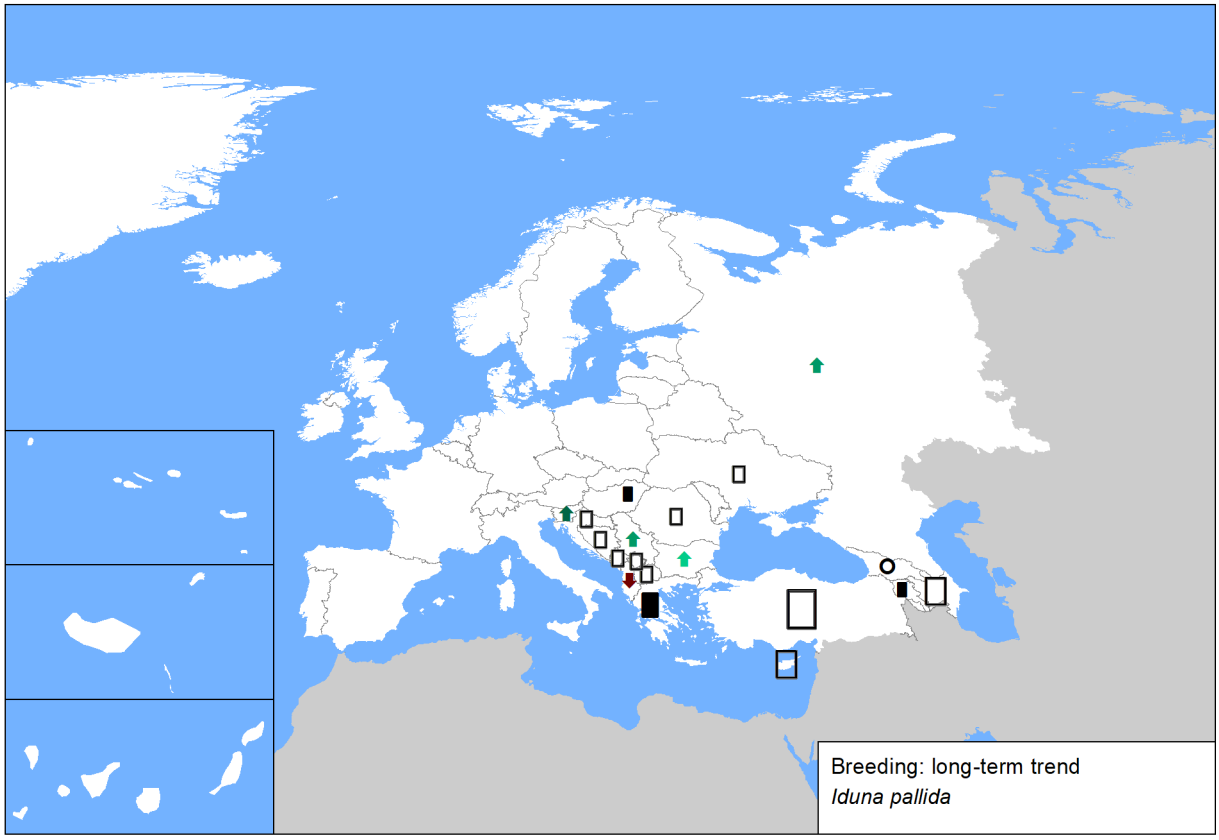


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
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.

Azerbaijan

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

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: sensu stricto [excluding opaca]

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Croatia: sensu stricto [excluding opaca]

Breeding population size: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadravec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
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Cyprus: sensu stricto [excluding opaca]

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Breeding short-term trend: Study on FBI and CBI Indicators, Birdlife Cyprus, 2017
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Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

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Hungary: sensu stricto [excluding opaca]

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North Macedonia

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Romania: sensu stricto [excluding opaca]

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

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