



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Sylvia hortensis* (Western Orphean 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**

Reported national population sizes and trends  
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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](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Sylvia hortensis* (Western Orphean Warbler)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	
Andorra	0–2	<1	2014-2017	expert	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
France	9000–15000	7	2013-2018	partial	+	28 to 110	2007-2017	partial	+	28 to 205	2001-2017	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]
Italy	200–500	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-50 to -5	2000-2014	expert	-	-80 to -75	1993-2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]
Portugal	5000–10000	4	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]
Spain	109000–221000	89	2004-2006	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]
EU28	123000–246000	100											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>123000–247000</b>	<b>100</b>											

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>7</sup> 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

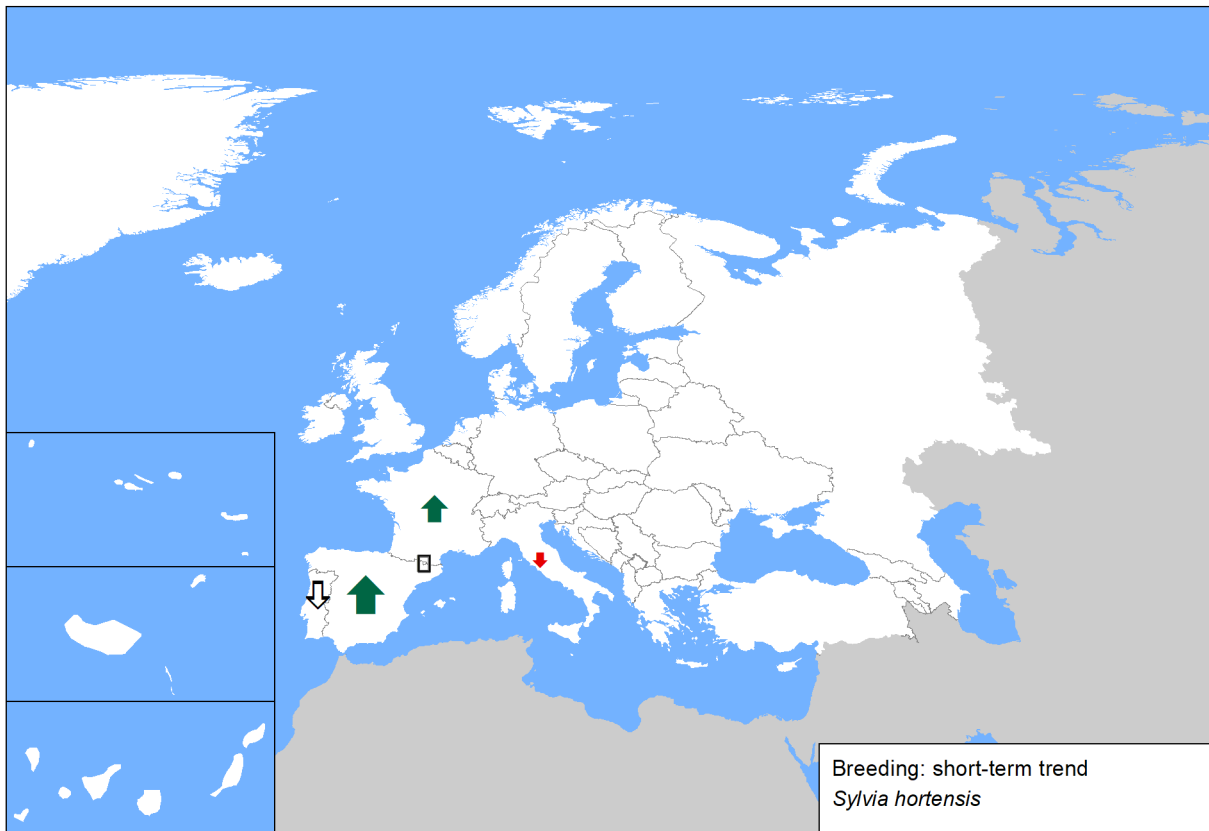
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (<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.

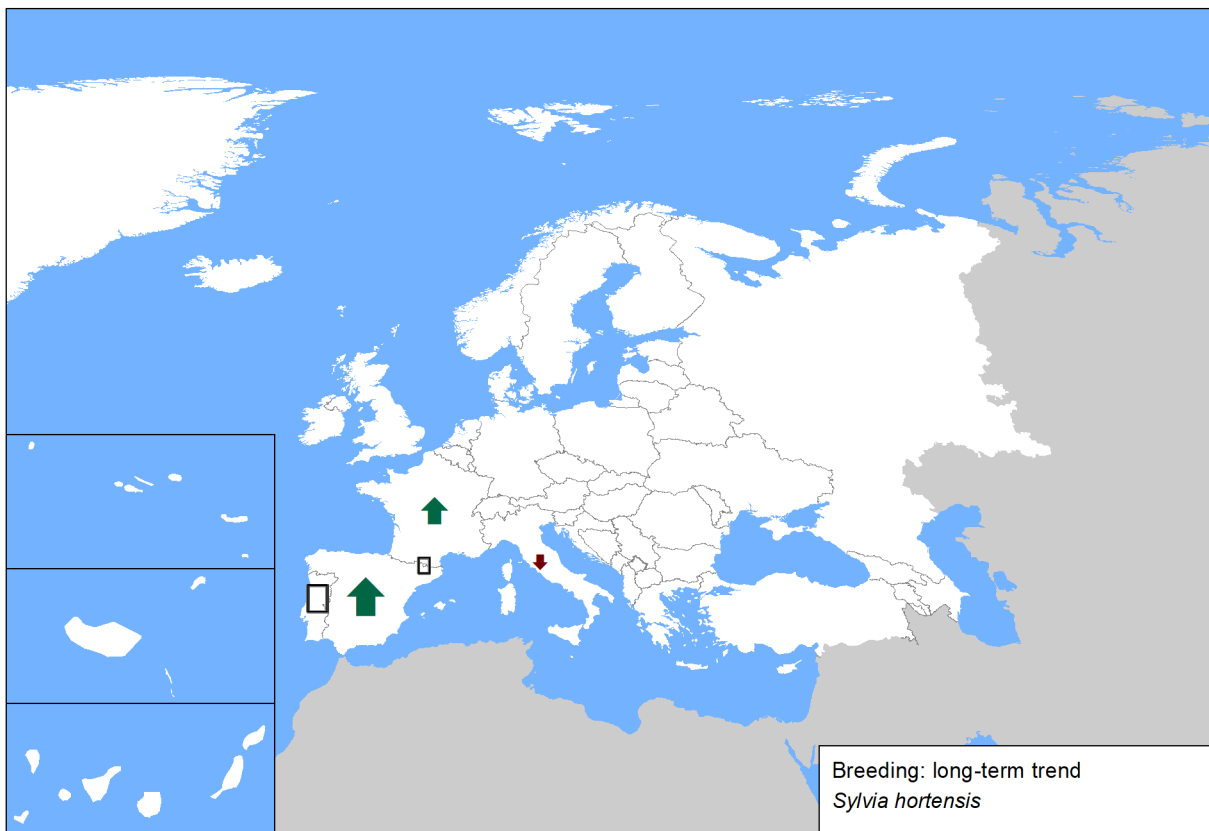
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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.



*Sylvia hortensis* (Western Orphean Warbler)

## Sources

### Andorra

**Breeding population size:** Fieldwork EBBA2, published at "Guia dels ocells d'Andorra. J. Nicolau & C. Pladevall, 2018"

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

### France: sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]

**Breeding population size:** Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris

### Italy: sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]

**Breeding population size:** Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2010. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.6 (Sylviidae-Paradoxornithidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

**Breeding short-term trend:** Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2010. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.6 (Sylviidae-Paradoxornithidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

**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.

### Portugal: sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]

**Breeding population size:** eBird (2019). eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: <http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home>. (Accessed: October 22, 2018).

**Breeding short-term trend:** eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: <http://www.ebird.org/po>

### Spain: sensu stricto [excluding crassirostris]

**Breeding population size:** Carrascal, L.M. & Palomino, D. (2008). Las aves comunes reproductoras en España. Población en 2004-2006. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 202 pp. ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/19\\_paseriformes\\_2004\\_2006\\_tcm30-208258.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/19_paseriformes_2004_2006_tcm30-208258.pdf))

**Breeding short-term trend:** Database of the 'Atlas de las aves reproductoras de España'. Updated version 2011 with data from SEO/BirdLife's monitoring programmes. In: Inventario Español de Especies Terrestres, Inventario Español del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (2013). ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet\\_aves\\_sist\\_seg\\_tendencia\\_comunes\\_esp.aspx](https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet_aves_sist_seg_tendencia_comunes_esp.aspx)) Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>)

**Breeding long-term trend:** Martí, R. & del Moral, J.C. (Eds.) (2003). Atlas de las Aves Reproductoras de España. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid, 733 pp. ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet\\_aves\\_atlas.aspx](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_aves_atlas.aspx)) Purroy, F.J. (Coord.) (1997). Atlas de las aves de España (1975-1995). SEO/BidLife. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona. 583 pp. SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>)

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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.

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EBCC. 2018. Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme. Available at: <https://pecbms.info/>.

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