

Poecile palustris (Marsh Tit)

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.

Poecile palustris (Marsh Tit)

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	2600–5000	<1	2007-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+	1567 to 2500	1980-2018	expert	
Austria	80000–130000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Belarus	50000–60000	1	2010-2018	partial	-	-50 to -30	2012-2019	expert	-	-50 to -30	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	13300–22200	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -8	2008-2018	complete	-	-49 to -15	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	20000–40000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	100000–200000	3	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	300000–600000	9	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	60000–120000	2	2014-2017	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	29400–29500	<1	2017	partial	-	-33 to 8	2006-2017	complete	0	-26 to 7	1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	40000–60000	1	2013-2017	expert	-	-94 to -61	2007-2018	expert	-	-97 to -71	1983-2018	expert	
France	600000–1000000	16	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	0		2001-2018	partial	
Georgia	310	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	405000–530000	9	2016-2016	complete	0	-13 to 15	2004-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	2000–10000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	105000–160000	3	2014-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	100000–400000	4	2013-2018	expert	+	20 to 35	2000-2014	partial	+	230 to 400	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	8000–12000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	48100–161000	2	2016-2016	complete	-	-74 to -28	2005-2018	complete	-	-38 to -37	1991-2016	partial	
Liechtenstein	200–300	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2006-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Lithuania	40000–60000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	8000–12000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	20000–60000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	2000–3500	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	10000–25000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	13000–15000	<1	2013-2015	complete	0	-9 to 11	2006-2017	complete	0	-15 to 31	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	15000–75000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	192000–326000	5	2013-2018	complete	+	27 to 98	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	587000–938000	15	2013-2015	complete	+	6 to 22	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	200000–385000	6	2008-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	partial	+	0	1986-2018	expert	
Serbia	54000–84000	1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	80000–160000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	130000–250000	4	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	

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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	
Spain	82000–96000	2	1998–2002	expert	?		2007–2018	expert	0		1980–2018	complete	
Sweden	75000–109000	2	2013–2018	partial	-	-37 to -8	2007–2018	partial	-	-74 to -64	1980–2018	partial	
Switzerland	70000–100000	2	2013–2016	partial	0	-25 to 5	2007–2018	complete	+	20 to 60	1990–2018	complete	
Turkey	20000–100000	<1	2002–2012	deficient	?		2008–2019	deficient	?		1980–2013	deficient	
Ukraine	150000–250000	4	2015–2017	partial	-	-10 to -5	2007–2018	expert	-	-10 to -5	1980–2018	expert	
United Kingdom	28600–28700	<1	2016	partial	-		2004–2016	complete	-		1980–2016	complete	
EU28	3110000–5420000	83											
Europe	3740000–6620000	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) Deficient: 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

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.

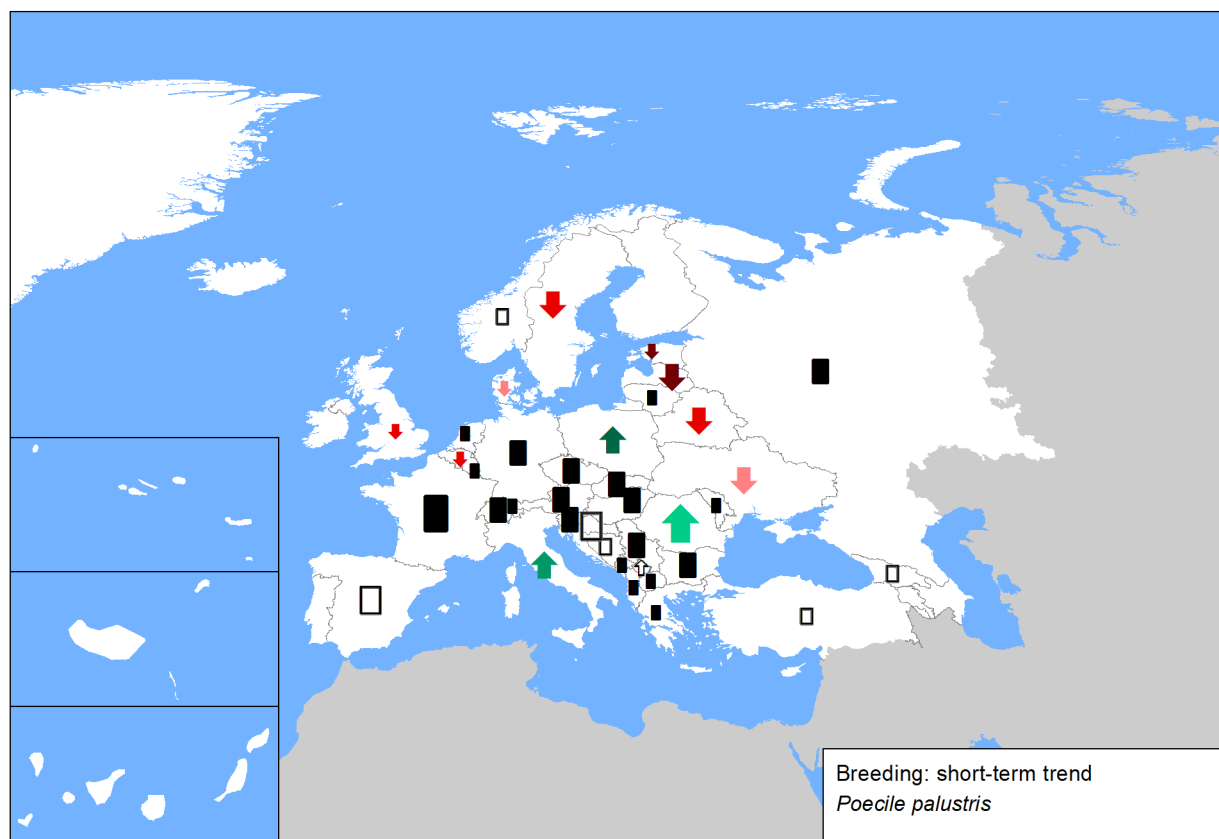
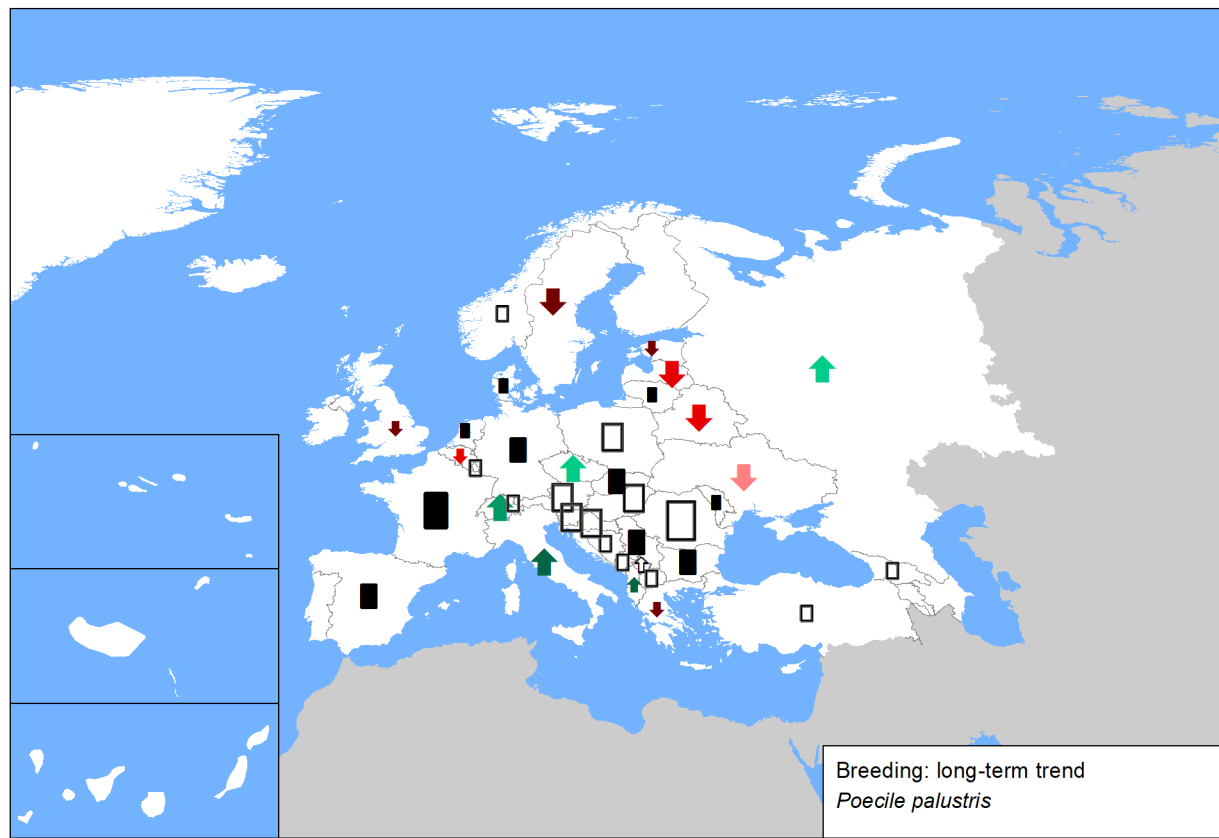


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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Lithuania

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Romania

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Russia

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Poecile palustris (Marsh Tit)

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