

***Falco naumanni* (Lesser Kestrel)**

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.

Falco naumanni (Lesser Kestrel)

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	0–10	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-100 to -67	2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	70–90	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		+	10 to 30	2003-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	1000–5000	6	1996-2000	complete	0		2013-2019	expert	0		1980-2019	complete	
Bosnia & HG	10	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	-	-90 to -70	1980-2018	expert	
Bulgaria	150–300	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	partial	-	-100 to -50	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	30–35	<1	2014-2014	expert	+		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	350–440	1	2013-2017	complete	+		2005-2017	complete	+		1981-2017	complete	
Georgia	40–400	<1	2013-2017	partial	+	50 to 2018	2005-2017	partial	?				
Gibraltar	0–5	<1	2014-2018	complete	-	-20 to -2	2001-2018	complete	-	-75 to -1	1980-2018	complete	
Greece	7100	19	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	6600–9200	21	2017	expert	+	20 to 40	2005-2017	expert	+	810 to 1235	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	20–40	<1	2007-2019	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	300–600	1	2012-2019	expert	-	-30 to -10	2007-2018	expert	-	-60 to -30	1980-2019	partial	
Moldova		<1	2014-2017		?				?		1990-2018	deficient	
Portugal	670–740	2	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2017	partial	
Romania	0	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Russia	1500–2000	5	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	partial	+	1	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	5	<1	2013-2018	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	0	<1	2002-2017	complete	?		2002-2017	deficient	-		1980-2017	partial	
Spain	14000–14700	39	2000-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	1000–2000	4	2013-2019	partial	-		2012-2018	complete	-		2000-2019	complete	
Ukraine	1	<1	2009-2018	complete	0	0	2009-2018	complete	0	0	1996-2019	complete	
EU28	29000–32500	83											
Europe	32900–42600	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

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Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

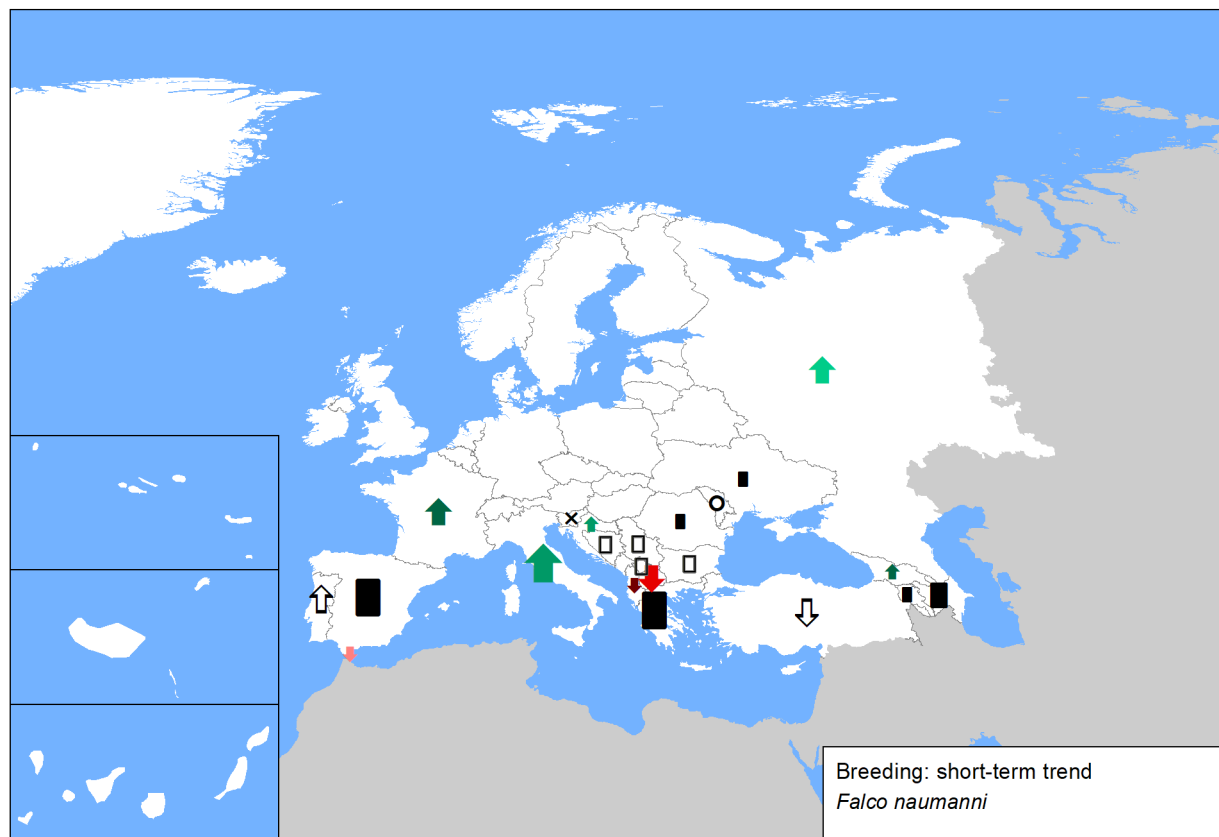
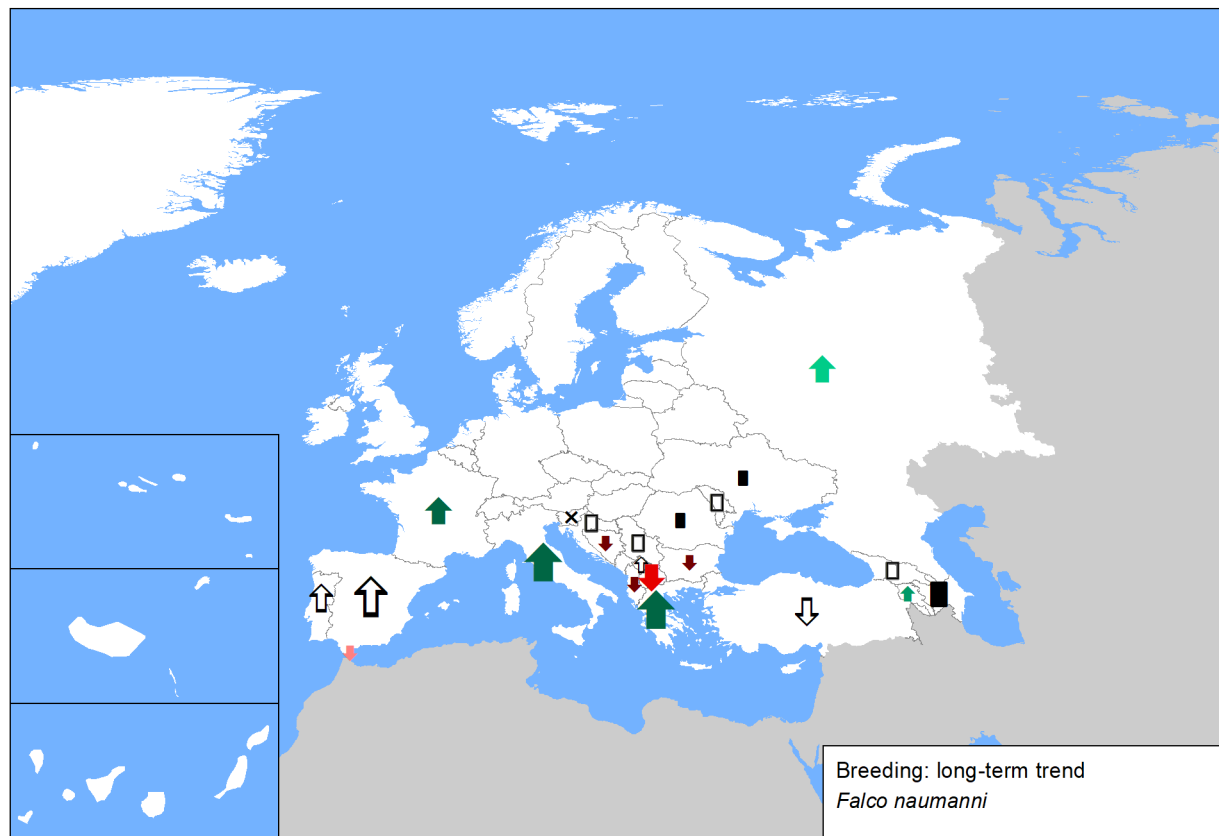


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

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

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
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: BirdLife International 2004
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Italy

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Moldova

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Portugal

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Russia

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Turkey

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Ukraine

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