

***Falco subbuteo* (Eurasian Hobby)**

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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Reported national population sizes and trends
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Species factsheet bibliography

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 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	45–100	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	138 to 350	2007-2018	partial	+	90 to 350	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	0	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	160–260	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	1000–1500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	100–500	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	2500–2700	2	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	-	-16 to -7	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	550–950	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	expert	+	547 to 1018	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	300–600	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	600–1100	<1	2005-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	500–600	<1	2010-2010	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	5–70	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	expert	+	1900 to 6900	1980-2018	expert	
Czechia	200–300	<1	2014-2017	complete	0		2006-2016	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	20	<1	2017	complete	0	-17 to 101	2006-2017	complete	+	38 to 723	1985-2017	complete	
Estonia	700–900	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	-10 to 24	2007-2018	partial	0	-27 to 62	1987-2018	partial	
Finland	2500–3200	2	2013-2018	partial	-	-40 to -16	2007-2018	complete	+	20 to 60	1982-2018	complete	
France	6900–11900	5	2016-2017	complete	+	6 to 38	2005-2017	partial	?		1979-2017	deficient	
Georgia	50–540	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	-82 to 166	2005-2017	partial	?				
Germany	5000–7000	4	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	1000–3000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	1600–2500	1	2014-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1998-2018	expert	
Italy	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	40–70	<1	2007-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	670–11800	2	2015-2015	complete	?	-49 to 216	2014-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Lithuania	700–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	20–25	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	partial	+	200 to 400	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	100–200	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	300–400	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	20–40	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	450–700	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-50 to -21	2006-2017	complete	0	-66 to 7	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	140–230	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	2000–2700	1	2013-2018	complete	0	-42 to 3	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	100–250	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		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	
Romania	5000–15000	5	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	60000–80000	40	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	1100–1600	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 29	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 29	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	600–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-10 to 0	2007-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	300–600	<1	2002-2017	expert	?		2002-2017	deficient	?		1980-2017	deficient	
Spain	4200–4600	3	2009-2018	complete	-		1998-2011	complete	-		1980-2011	partial	
Sweden	3300–3700	2	2013-2018	partial	+	40 to 60	2007-2018	partial	+	25 to 75	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	500–1000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	0 to 16	2007-2018	complete	+	6 to 18	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	4000–8000	3	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	30000–45000	22	2009-2018	partial	0	0	2009-2018	partial	0	0	1996-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	2000–2100	1	2016	partial	+		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	40600–77300	31											
Europe	140000–219000	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ 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.

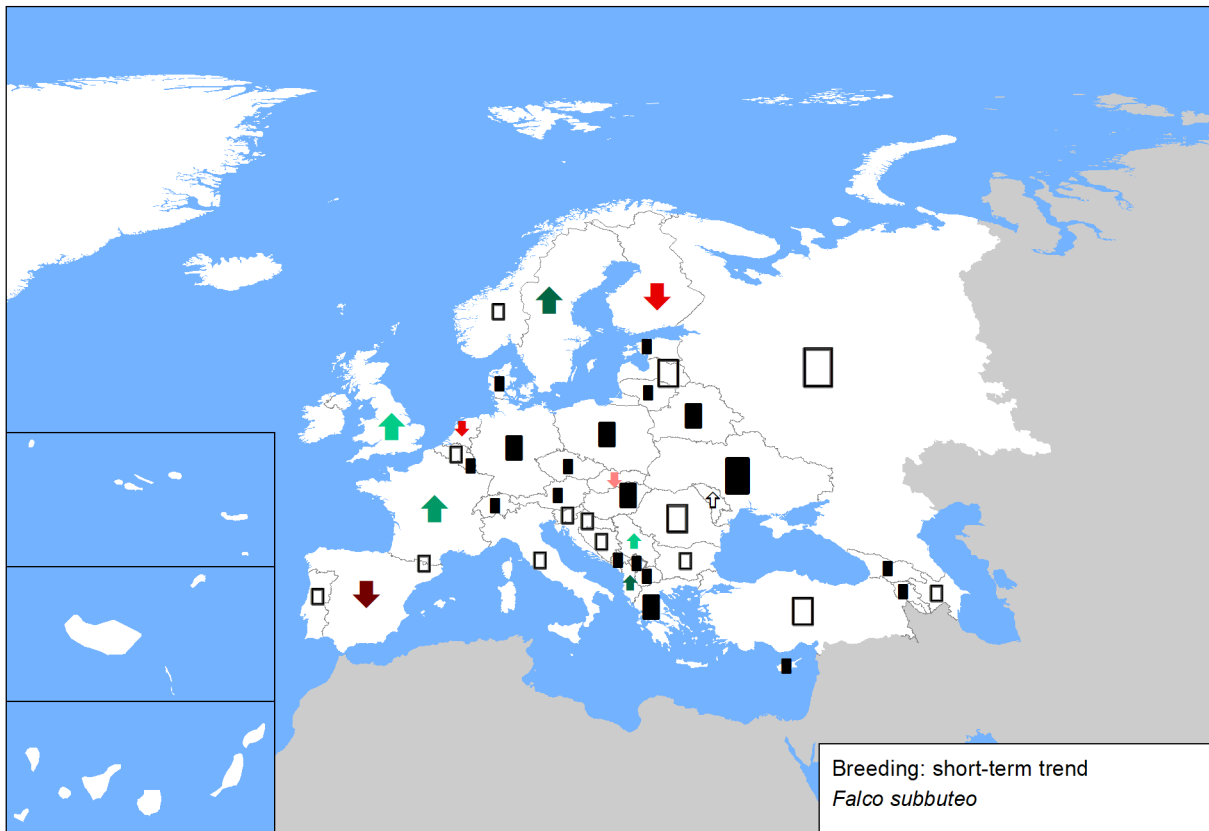
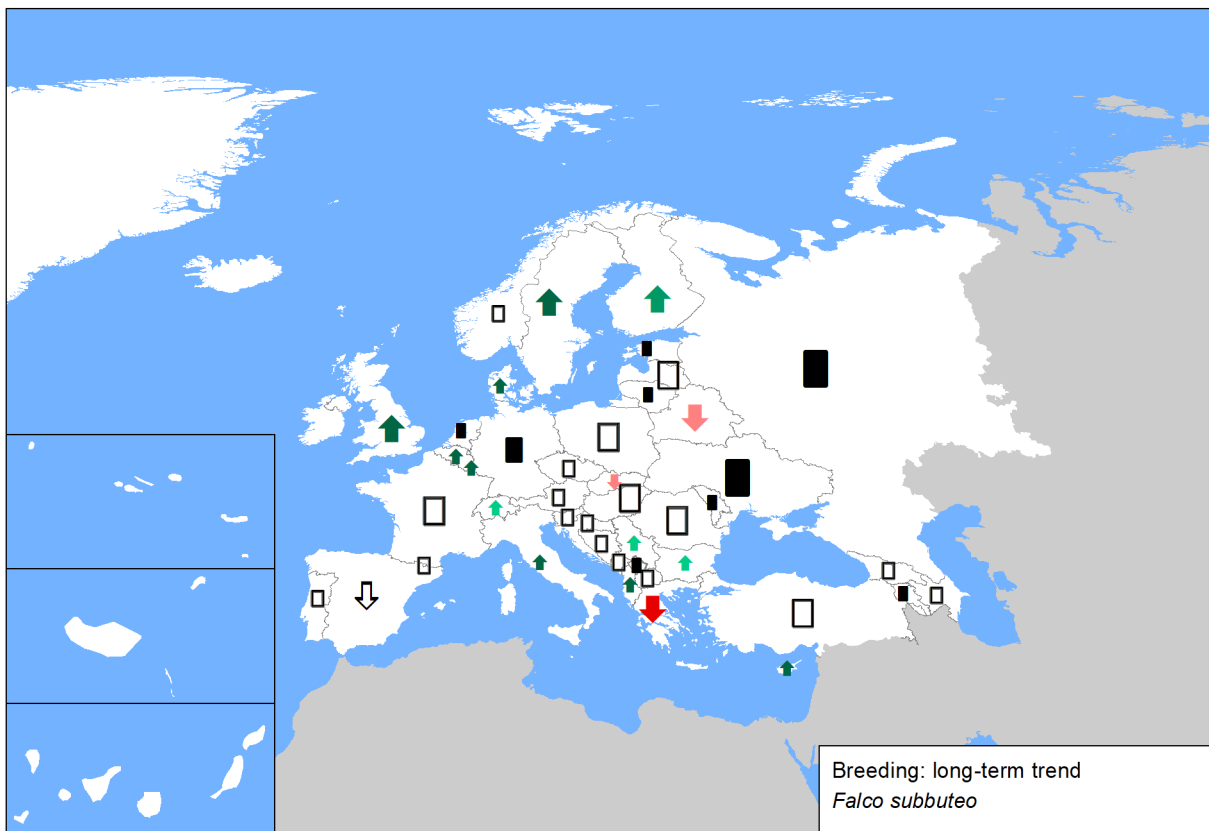


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

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

Andorra

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Armenia

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Austria

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Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

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Belarus

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Croatia

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Breeding long-term trend: no data available

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Cyprus

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Czechia

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Estonia

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Germany

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Greece

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Italy

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Falco subbuteo (Eurasian Hobby)

Luxembourg

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Russia

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