Turdus philomelos (Song Thrush)

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.

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	2000–3900	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	-23 to 104	2007-2018	partial	0	-23 to 104	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	300–660	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	5600–8300	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-9 to -5	2007-2018	complete	-	-20 to -10	2003-2018	partial	
Austria	350000–550000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	50000–100000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	800000–1200000	3	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	92600–164000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-35 to -22	2008-2018	complete	-	-54 to -18	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	80000–150000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	150000–500000	<1	2005-2018	partial	+	0 to 45	2001-2018	complete	0	0 to 5	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	600000–1000000	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	450000–900000	2	2014-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	384000–385000	1	2017	partial	+	22 to 76	2006-2017	complete	0	-7 to 33	1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	300000–400000	1	2013-2017	expert	0	0 to 1	2007-2018	expert	0	-13 to 10	1983-2018	expert	
Finland	980000–1180000	4	2013-2018	complete	+	12 to 28	2007-2018	complete	+	13 to 46	1980-2018	complete	
France	1000000–2000000	5	2009-2012	partial	0	-3 to 11	2007-2017	complete	+	6 to 24	1996-2017	complete	
Georgia	11100–112000	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	1600000–1950000	6	2016-2016	complete	+	8 to 24	2004-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	1000–3000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	366000–430000	1	2014-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	687000–2060000	3	2011-2016	complete	0	-8 to 0	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	100000–300000	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	25 to 40	2000-2014	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	30000–40000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	430000–618000	2	2016-2016	complete	+	4 to 42	2005-2018	complete	+	130 to 131	1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	200000–400000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	5000–8000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	30000–100000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	10000–30500	<1	2014-2017	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	40000–60000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	110000–180000	<1	2013-2015	complete	0	0 to 12	2006-2017	complete	+	90 to 148	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	1000000–1500000	4	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	+	0 to 5	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	1120000–1850000	5	2013-2018	complete	+	11 to 29	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	5000–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	

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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	1510000–1750000	5	2013-2015	complete	?	-1 to 5	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	6000000–11000000	27	2006-2018	partial	0		2006-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	580000–795000	2	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	300000–600000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	138000–277000	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	369000–664000	2	2004-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	1150000–2710000	6	2013-2018	partial	0	-2 to 8	2007-2018	partial	0	-9 to 7	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	300000–350000	1	2013–2016	partial	+	33 to 71	2007-2018	complete	+	23 to 66	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	20000–100000	<1	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1000000–1200000	4	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	1300000–1310000	4	2016	partial	0		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	13700000–22200000	57											
Europe	**23600000–39000000**	**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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[5]				Long-term population trend[5]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	
Cyprus	1300000–5000000	10	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Gibraltar	11–50	<1	2014-2018	partial	0	0	2001-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Greece	20400000–27500000	90	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Malta	1500–9000	<1	2017-2018	expert	+		2008-2018	expert	+		1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	10–200	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	21700000–32500000	100											
Europe	**21700000–32500000**	**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.
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[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

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

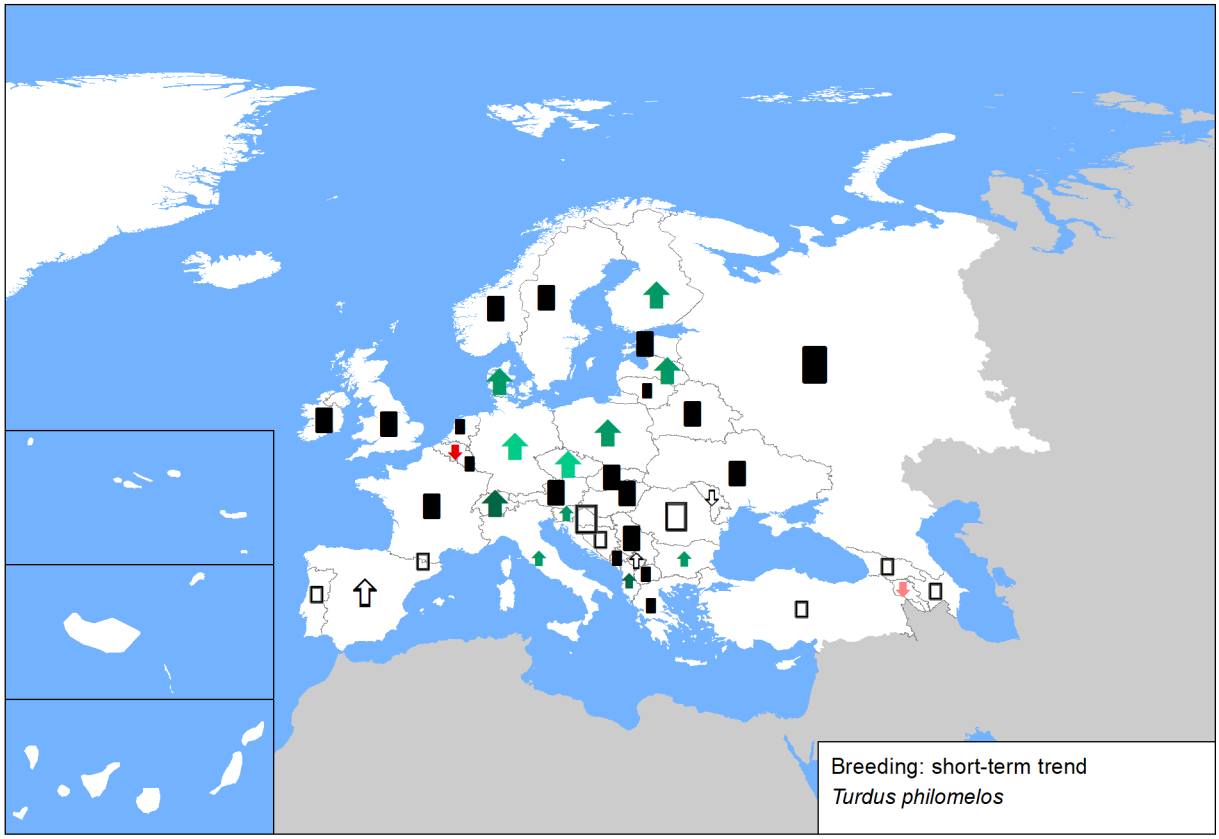


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

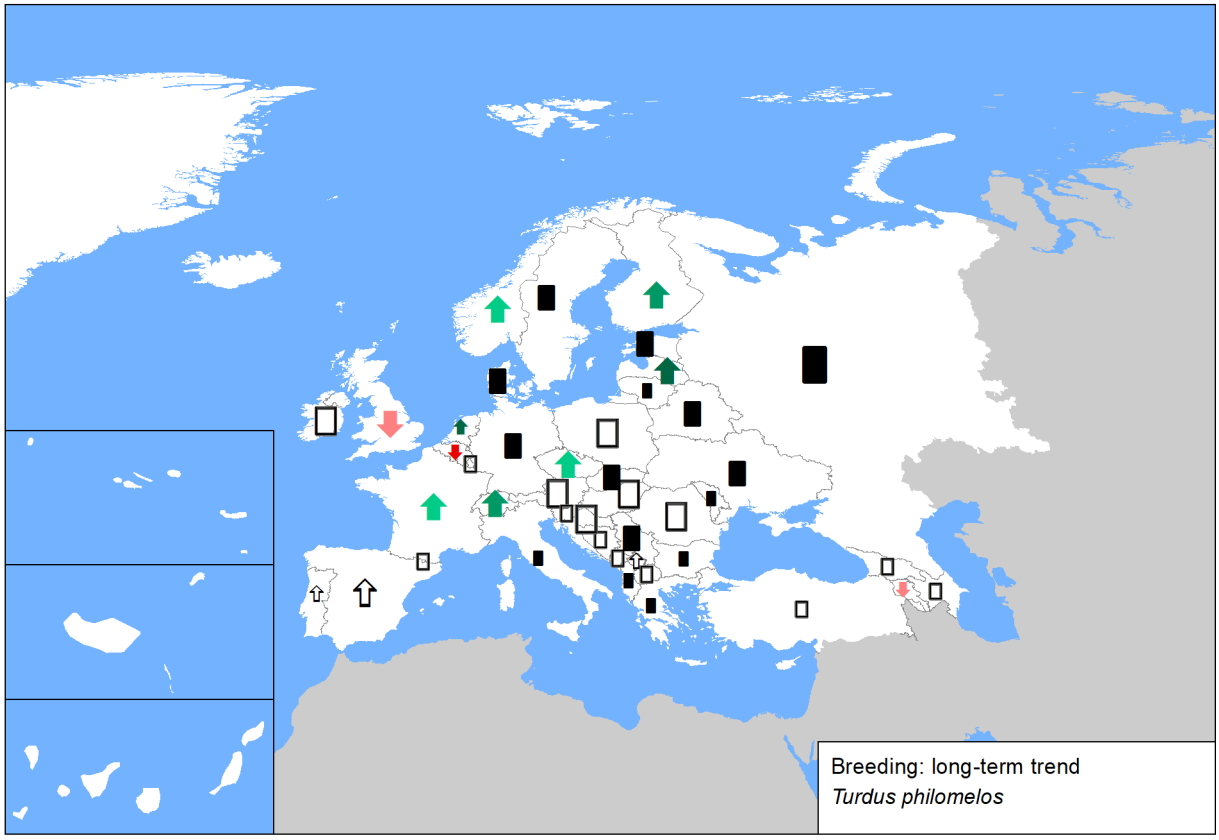


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

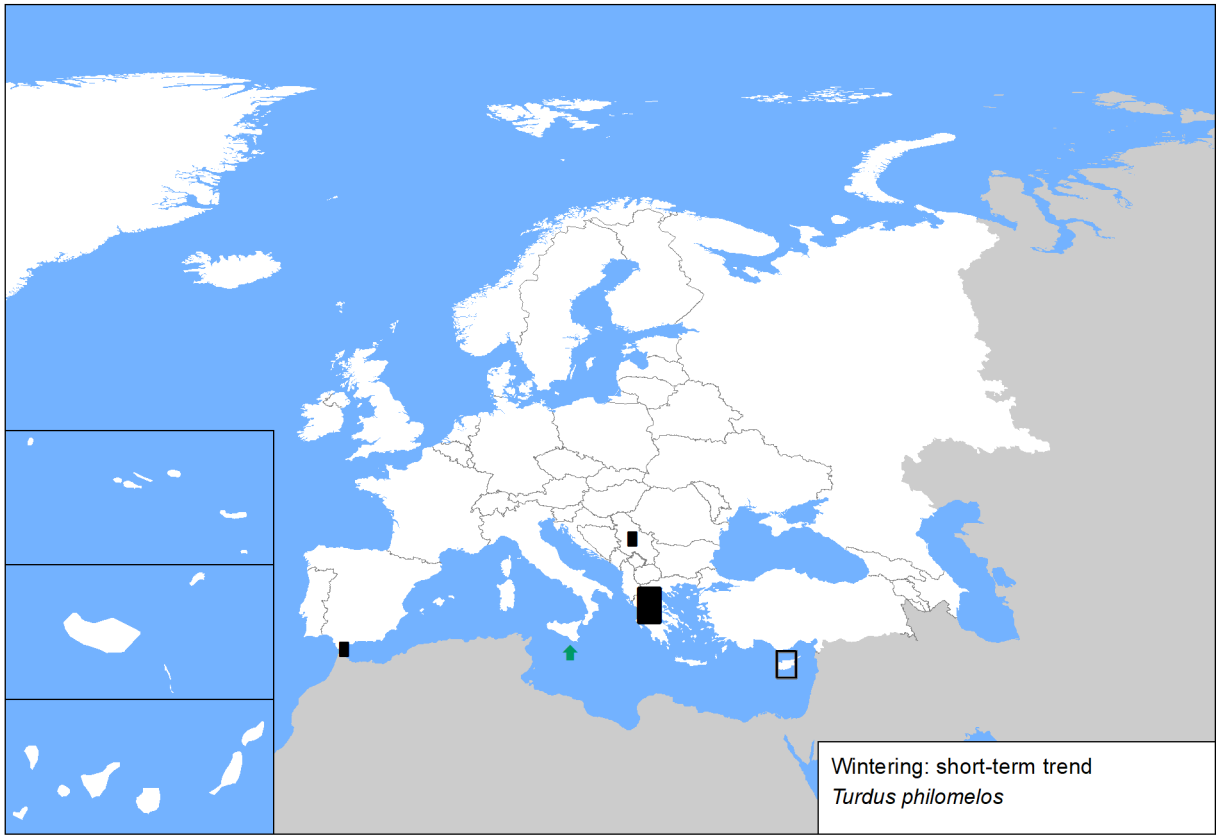
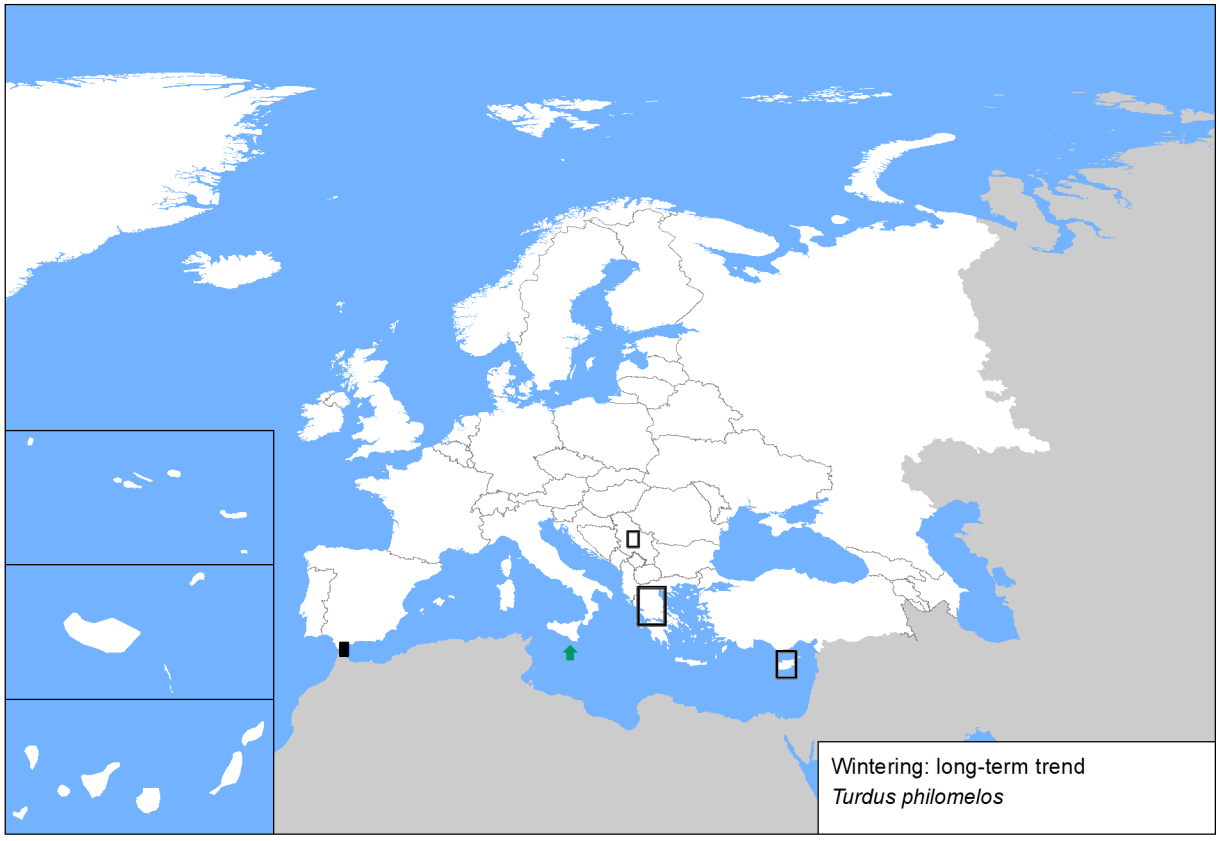


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

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

Andorra

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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.

Austria

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Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, results of the Austrian Breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring")
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished

Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

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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.
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Cyprus

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Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports. Very poor data

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