THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Turdus viscivorus (Mistle 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

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.

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	3400–6200	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	23 to 72	2007-2018	partial	+	23 to 72	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	500–1400	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	10600–14600	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	80000–120000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	5000–50000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	60000–80000	1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	16700–26500	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-30 to -8	2008-2018	complete	-	-52 to -24	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	10000–15000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	80000–120000	2	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	200000–400000	6	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	40000–80000	1	2014-2017	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	20000–20100	<1	2017	partial	0	-48 to 12	2006-2017	complete	-	-54 to -26	1981-2017	complete	
Estonia	15000–25000	<1	2013-2017	expert	0	-7 to 31	2006-2017	expert	+	49 to 85	1980-2017	expert	
Finland	150000–200000	4	2013-2018	complete	+	7 to 43	2007-2018	complete	+	89 to 291	1982-2018	complete	
France	300000–900000	11	2008-2012	partial	0	-21 to 6	2007-2017	complete	-	-41 to -16	1996-2017	complete	
Georgia	9800–98600	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	165000–320000	5	2016-2016	complete	+	13 to 48	2004-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	20000–50000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Hungary	7000–12000	<1	2014-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	90500–240000	2	2011-2016	complete	-	-17 to -3	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	50000–100000	2	2013-2018	expert	+	20 to 35	2000-2014	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	6000–8000	<1	2007-2019	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	16600–50000	<1	2016-2016	complete	?	-10 to 176	2005-2018	complete	-		1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	15000–25000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	2000–3000	<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		
Montenegro	10000–20000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	10000–12000	<1	2013-2015	complete	-	-21 to -3	2006-2017	complete	-	-50 to -10	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	10000–20000	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 5	2013-2018	partial	+	5 to 25	1980-2018	complete	
Poland	109000–161000	3	2013-2018	complete	0	0 to 40	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	10000–100000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Romania	176000–337000	5	2013-2015	complete	?	-6 to 8	2008-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	

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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]	
Russia	750000–1300000	20	2006-2018	partial	0		2006-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	24000–31500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	40000–80000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	35000–55000	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	255000–586000	8	2004-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	427000–516000	10	2013-2018	partial	+	29 to 56	2007-2018	partial	+	99 to 266	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	130000–150000	3	2013–2016	partial	0	-2 to 18	2007-2018	complete	+	18 to 41	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	80000–140000	2	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	14000–21000	<1	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	166000–167000	3	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	2490000–4710000	69											
Europe	**3650000–6760000**	**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	500–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Greece	550000–1130000	99	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Malta	4–20	<1	2017-2018	expert	0		2008-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Moldova	1–30	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Serbia	5000–15000	1	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	550000–1150000	99											
Europe	**555000–1160000**	**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.
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[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.
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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.

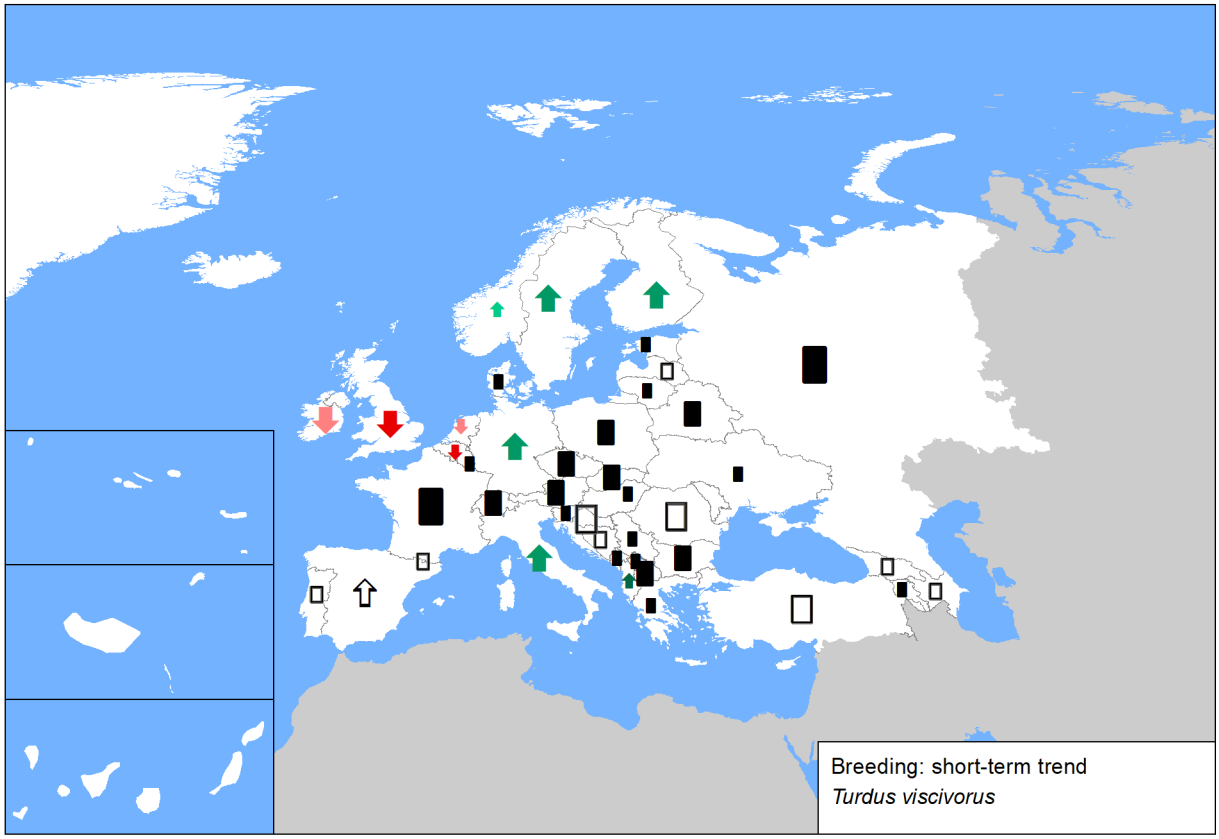


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

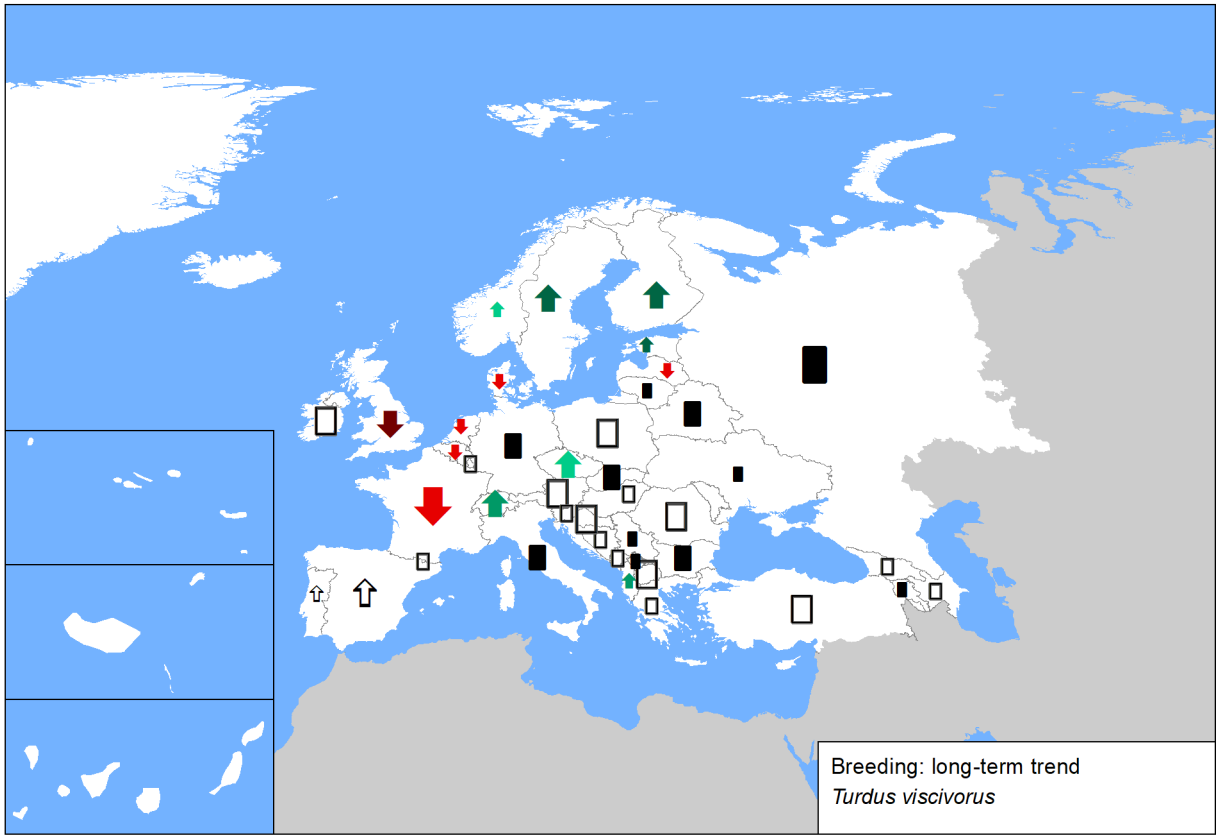


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

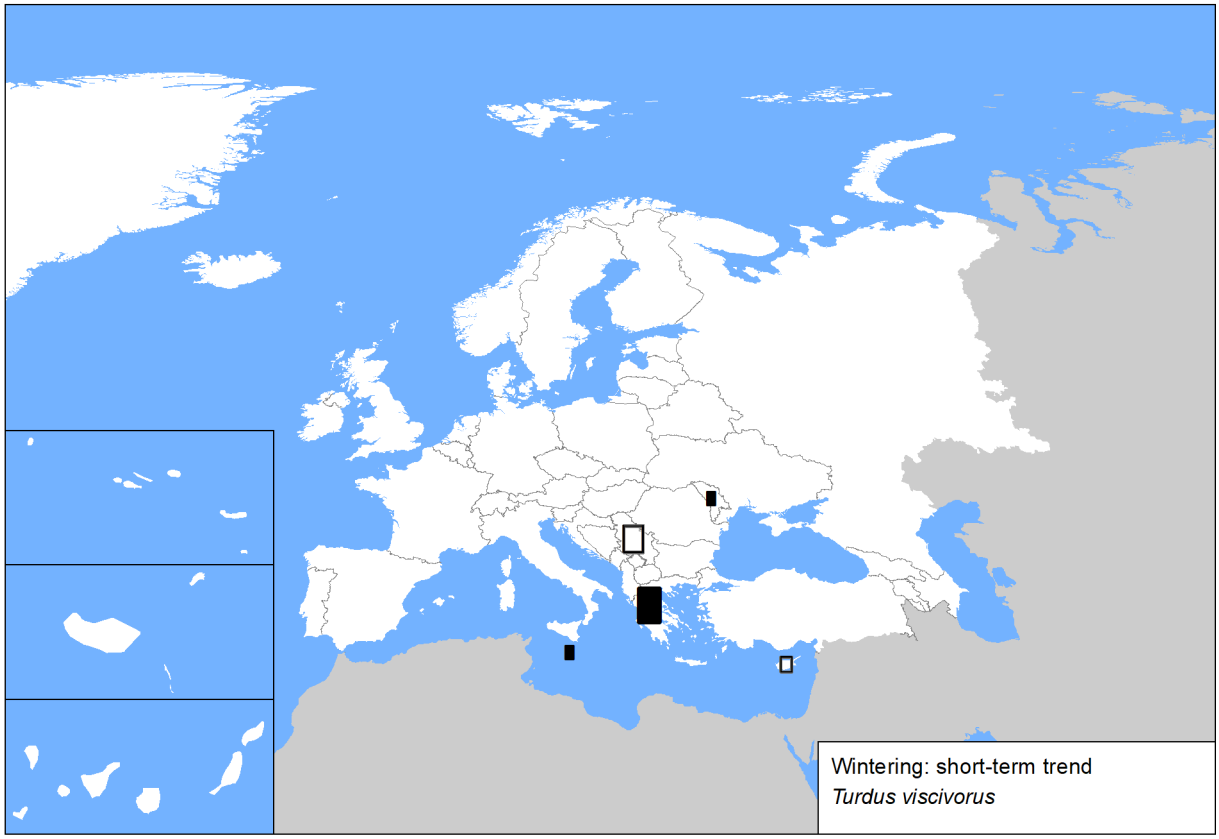
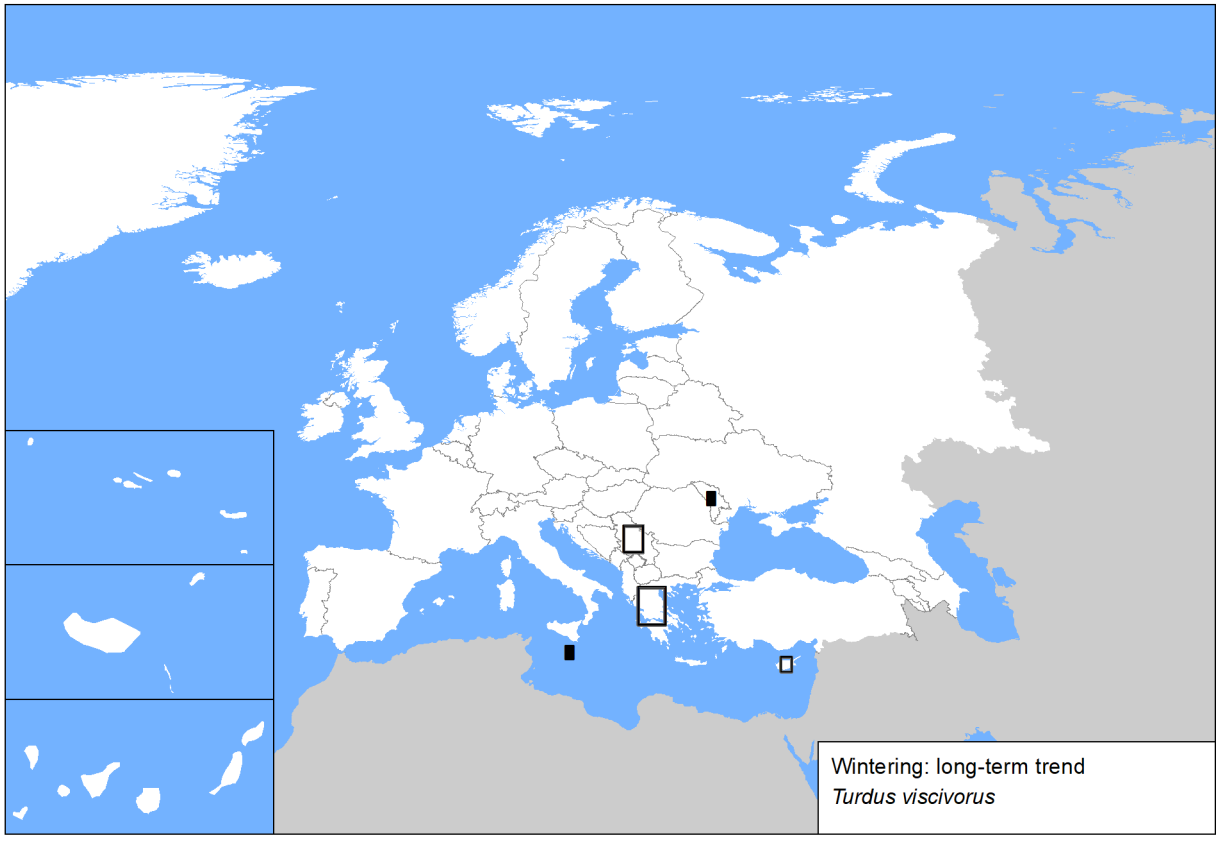


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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

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)

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

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats and corrected by the results of the Austrian breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring") for 1998- 2018
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, results of the Austrian Breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring")
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished

Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus “Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus”
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Belgium

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/), individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Common birds monitoring scheme in Bulgaria (http://bspb.org/monitoring/bg/index.html) BSPB Bird Database
Breeding short-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding long-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.

Croatia

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

Winter population size: 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 (excluding bag data)

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

Winter long-term trend: Poor data

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017

Breeding short-term trend: ČSO (unpubl.): Common Bird Monitoring Programme

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Denmark

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Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

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Breeding long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, A. , Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.

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France

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Georgia

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Germany

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Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ha_neu&subsubcat=kontakt)

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Greece

Breeding population size: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe:Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 12).

Breeding short-term trend: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe:Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation Series No. 12).

Breeding long-term trend: No data available

Winter population size: ARTEMIS Project 1995-2013. Recording and monitoring game species populations in Greece through harvest indices.

Turdus viscivorus (Mistle Thrush)

Greece

Winter short-term trend: ARTEMIS Project 1995-2013. Recording and monitoring game species populations in Greece through harvest indices

Hungary

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North Macedonia

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Turdus viscivorus (Mistle Thrush)

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