

Saxicola torquatus (Common Stonechat)

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.

Saxicola torquatus (Common Stonechat)

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	3300–6200	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-38 to 11	2007-2018	partial	-	-38 to 11	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	120–410	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	10700–15600	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	3700–6100	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	20000–50000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	1000–5000	<1	2010-2018	partial	+	1000 to 3000	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Belgium	6300–8600	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	24 to 106	2008-2018	complete	+	142 to 231	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	5000–12000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	2500–5500	<1	2005-2018	partial	-	-20 to -5	2000-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	100000–150000	2	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	2300–4600	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	360–370	<1	2017	complete	+	159 to 2149	2011-2017	complete	+	8739 to 40097	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	0–2	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1992-2018	expert	
France	200000–300000	3	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		2001-2018	partial	
Georgia	present	<1		deficient	?			deficient	?				
Germany	37000–66000	<1	2016-2016	complete	+	146 to 726	2004-2016	complete	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Greece	60000–80000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	194000–204000	3	2014-2018	complete	-	-54 to -29	2007-2018	complete	-	-76 to -41	1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	30500–91200	<1	2011-2016	complete	-	-33 to -13	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	300000–600000	6	2013-2018	expert	-	-40 to -30	2012-2017	partial	+	50 to 100	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	400–600	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	partial	
Lithuania	5–20	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	300 to 400	2013-2018	partial	+	29900 to 39900	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	400–500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	partial	+	30 to 50	1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	1000–2500	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	3000–5000	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	500–1000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	15000–18000	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	122 to 146	2006-2017	complete	+	1061 to 2241	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	7–14	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	106000–174000	2	2013-2018	complete	-	-45 to -13	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	500000–1000000	10	2013-2018	partial	-		2004-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	633000–964000	11	2013-2015	complete	?	-5 to 2	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	160000–300000	3	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	+	0	1980-2018	partial	

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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	
Serbia	11500–18500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 29	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	15000–30000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	20400–37700	<1	2018-2018	complete	-		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	3260000–4640000	53	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	partial	-	-5 to -3	1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	40–60	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	500 to 1500	2007-2018	expert	+	4000 to 6000	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	1500–2000	<1	2013–2016	partial	+	14 to 39	2007-2018	complete	+	62 to 126	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	120000–200000	2	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	52000–75000	<1	2015-2017	partial	?		2010-2018	partial	+		1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	43000–87200	<1	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	+	92 to 152	1995-2016	complete	
EU28	5530000–8470000	93											
Europe	5920000–9160000	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.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. 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	
Gibraltar	11-50	100	2014-2018	partial	0	0	2001-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	11-50	100											
Europe	11-50	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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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 (≥50%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥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: ≥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.

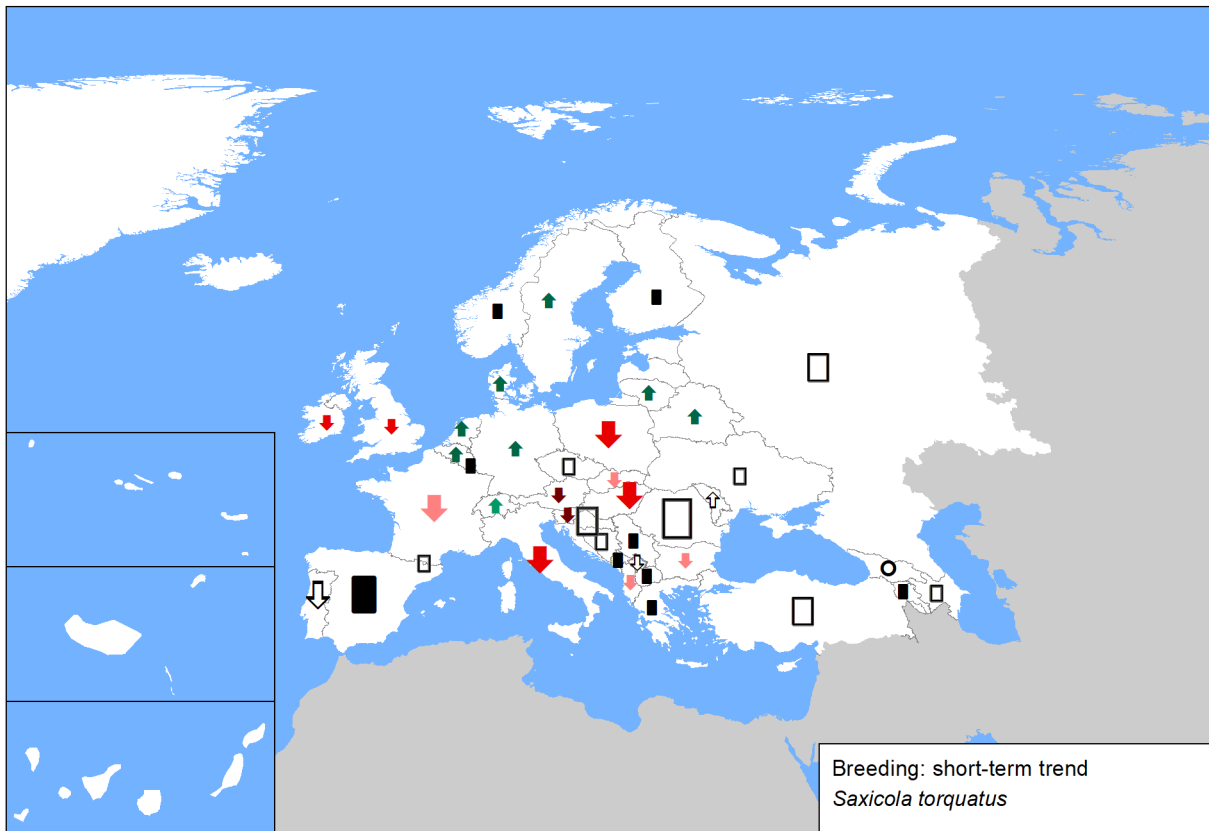


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

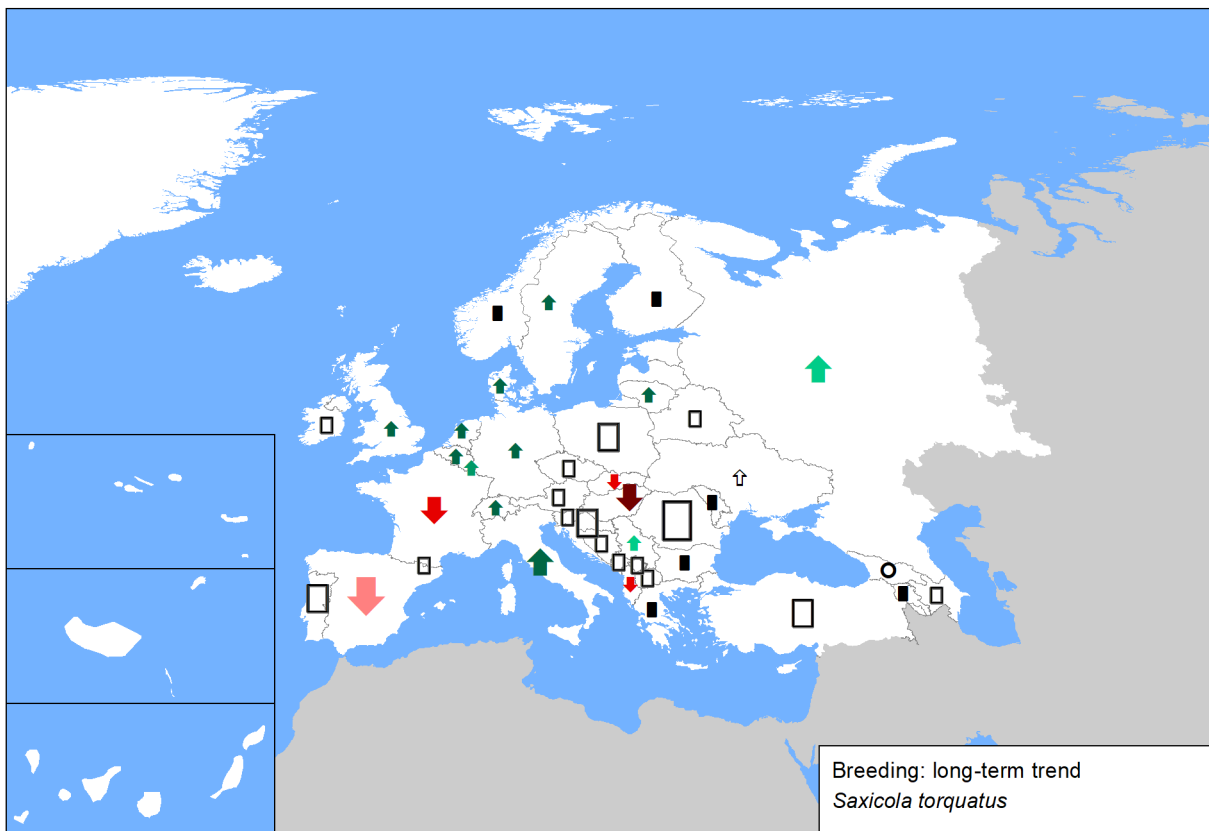


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

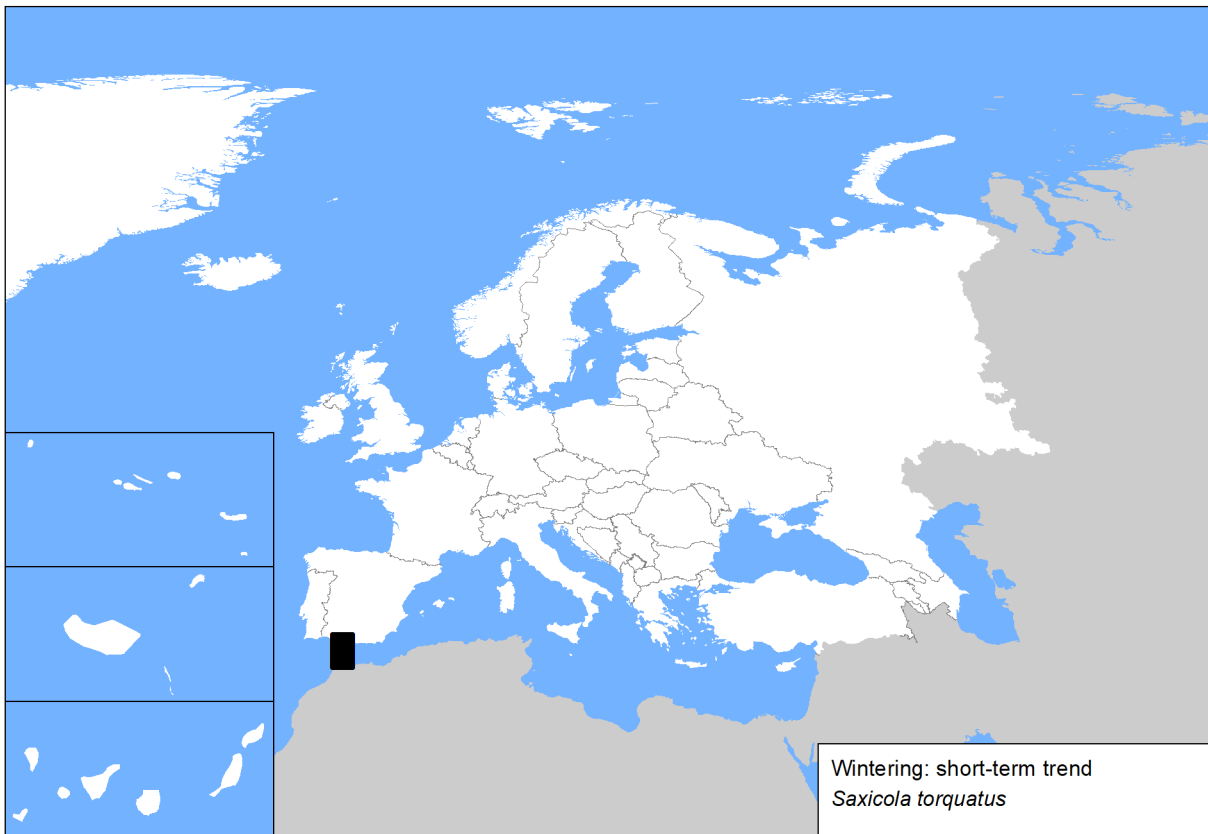
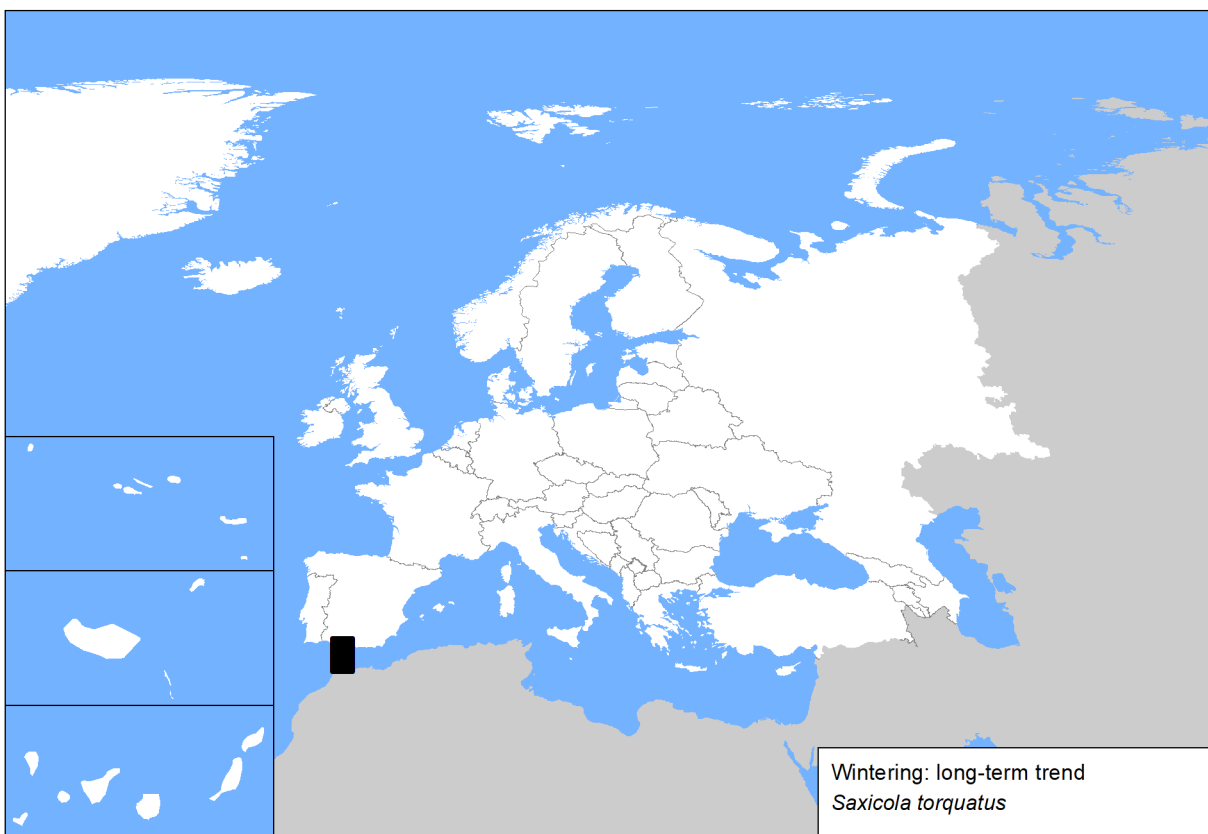


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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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: BirdLife International 2004
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

Breeding population size: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding short-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
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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; Common birds monitoring scheme in Bulgaria (http://bspb.org/monitoring/bg/index.html)
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. Common birds monitoring scheme in Bulgaria (http://bspb.org/monitoring/bg/index.html)

Croatia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2015: European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.). http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
Breeding short-term trend: expert opinion

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Czechia

Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

Denmark

Breeding population size: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017 &

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Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtinen, 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.

Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Finland 2019: Regional observation summary database of Finnish Birdwatching societies on scarce bird species.

France

Breeding population size: Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris

Breeding short-term trend: . STOC EPS / MNHN.

Georgia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Germany

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

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

Breeding long-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

Gibraltar

Winter population size: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

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Greece

Breeding population size: (1) Hellenic Common Birds Monitoring Scheme database (2007-2019), Hellenic Ornithological Society, (2) BirdLife International (2017). European birds of conservation concern: populations, trends and national responsibilities. Cambridge. UK: BirdLife International. ISBN 978-1-912086-00-9, (3) D. Portolou & V. Kati (2017). "Abundance and distribution of selected species – SEBI 01". In: Kati V (Ed) "Greece-the state of environment 2015-2016: Nature and biodiversity. National report". National Center of Environment and Sustainable Development, Athens, pp 3-20 – 3-36 [In Greek]. Available at: <http://ekpa.ypeka.gr/index.php/soer-2018>

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Breeding long-term trend: 1) Handrinos, G., & Akriotis, T., (1997) The birds of Greece. C. Helm, A & C Black, London. 2) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

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Hungary

Breeding population size: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

Breeding short-term trend: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database.

Breeding long-term trend: National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 62-63 p. Haraszthy, L. (szerk.) (1998): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. 101 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 110 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 223 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. 189-190 p.

Republic of Ireland

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Saxicola torquatus (Common Stonechat)

Moldova

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