



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Oenanthe isabellina* (Isabelline Wheatear)**

### **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  
Trend maps of reported national population data  
Sources of reported national population data  
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](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Oenanthe isabellina* (Isabelline Wheatear)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	
Armenia	9600–12400	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	10000–100000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bulgaria	3500–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	2000-2018	partial	+	20 to 40	1980-2018	partial	
Georgia	1500–15500	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Greece	50–200	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Romania	10600–32800	<1	2013-2015	complete	?	0 to 16	2008-2018	partial	+	1000 to 10000	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	275000–400000	9	2008-2018	partial	-	-29 to -20	2008-2018	expert	-	-49 to -30	1980-2018	expert	
Turkey	2000000–6000000	90	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	3200–4500	<1	2015-2017	partial	-		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	14200–43000	<1											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>2310000–6580000</b>	<b>100</b>											

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>7</sup> 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

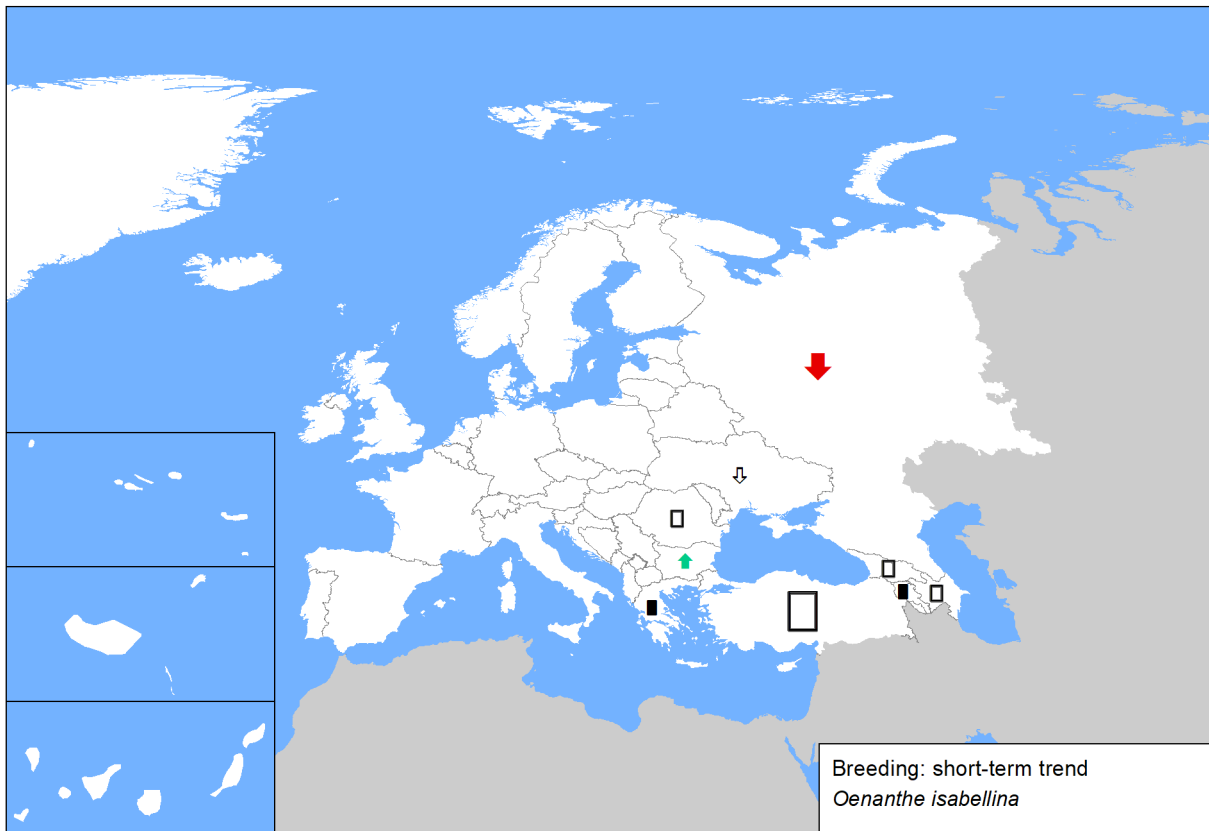
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (<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.

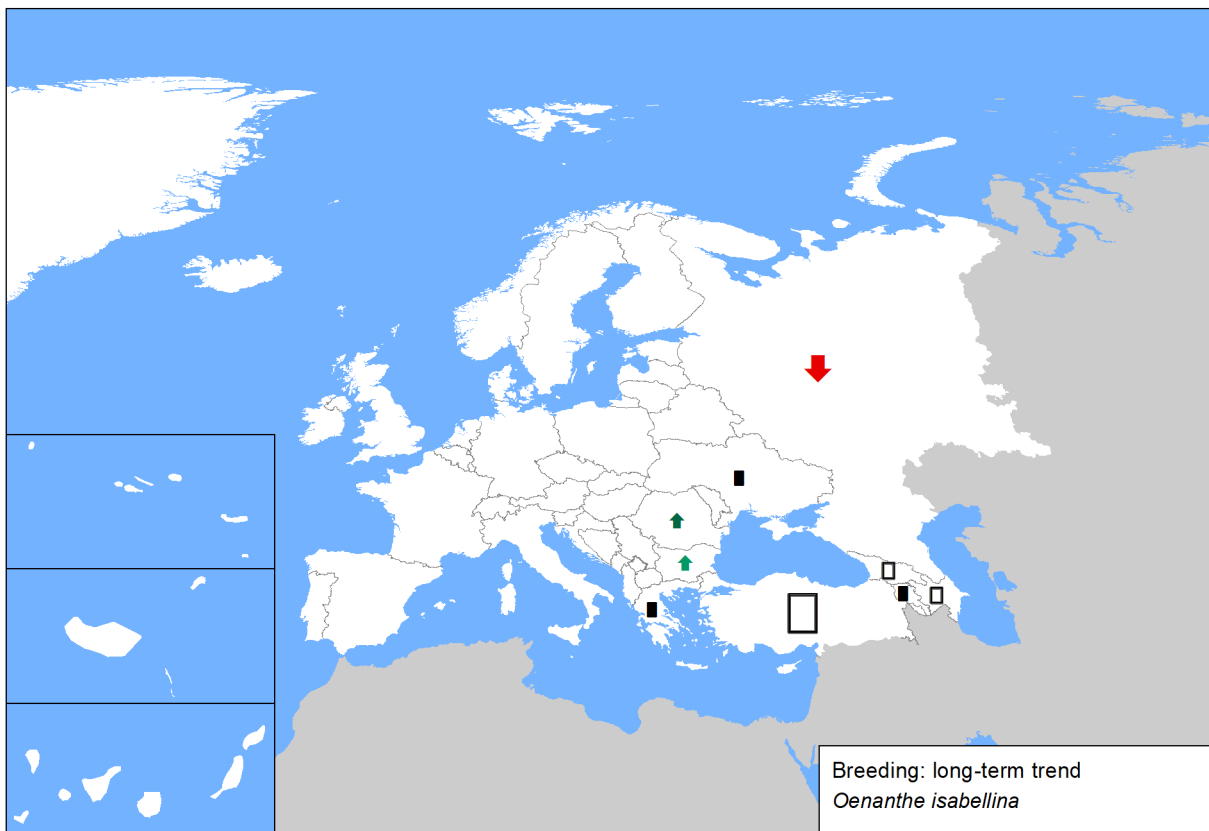
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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.



## *Oenanthe isabellina* (Isabelline Wheatear)

### Sources

#### Armenia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

#### Azerbaijan

<b>Breeding population size:</b> BirdLife International 2004
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> AOS data base
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> AOS Data Base

#### Bulgaria

<b>Breeding population size:</b> 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 ( <a href="http://bspb.org/monitoring/bg/index.html">http://bspb.org/monitoring/bg/index.html</a> ) BSPB Bird Database
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> 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;
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> 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.

#### Georgia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Iliia state university, NGO "psovi".
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#### Greece

<b>Breeding population size:</b> 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> 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).

#### Romania

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database Szabó L. (1999) A pusztai hantmadár első bizonyított fészkelése Romániában. Erdélyi Nimród, an I, nr.3, p.28

#### Russia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Belik 2015; Sarychev unpublished
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Belik et al.2003; Klimov et al. 2004

#### Turkey

<b>Breeding population size:</b> BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation series no: 12) Kusbank Bird Database (Ebird) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-
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#### Ukraine

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Atlas work, non-published data
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> 1. Kinda, V.V., Beskaravainy, M.M., Diadicheva, E.A., Kostin, S.Yu., Popenko, V.M. 2003. Revision of rare, poor known and vagrant species of Passerines (Passeriformes) in the Crimea. Branta, 6: 25-58 (in Russ.). 2. Knysh, N.P. 2001. Notes on rare and lesser known birds of forest-steppe part of Sumy region. Berkut, 10, 1: 1-19 (in Russ.).

## Bibliography

Bird, J. P., Martin, R., Akçakaya, H. R., Gilroy, J., Burfield, I. J., Garnett, S. G., Symes, A., Taylor, J., Sekercioglu, Ç. H. and Butchart, S. H. M. 2020. Generation lengths of the world's birds and their implications for extinction risk. *Conservation Biology* 34(5): 1252-1261. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.13486.

BirdLife International. 2004. *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status*. BirdLife International, Cambridge, U.K.

Collar, N. 2015. Isabelline Wheatear (*Oenanthe isabellina*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds), *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.