

Tichodroma muraria (Wallcreeper)

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.

Tichodroma muraria (Wallcreeper)

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	13–60	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-44 to 30	2007-2018	partial	-	-44 to 30	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	0–2	<1	2014-2017	expert	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	130–220	<1	2013-2018	complete	?	10 to 20	2007-2018	expert	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	700–1100	4	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	500–2500	5	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	50–70	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	300–400	1	2005-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
France	600–1200	4	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	?		1989-2017	deficient	
Georgia	330–3300	4	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	80–120	<1	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	100–300	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	2000–6000	14	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	15–25	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	30–50	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	20–40	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Poland	3–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	200–1000	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	250–2000	3	2005-2015	partial	-	-20 to -10	2010-2018	partial	-	-79 to -50	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	32–60	<1	2013-2018	expert	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	10–20	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-50 to -30	2007-2018	expert	-	-50 to -30	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	200–300	1	2002-2017	partial	?		2006-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Spain	1600–2200	8	1998-2018	complete	0		1998-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	1000–2500	6	2013–2016	partial	0	-4 to 72	2007-2018	complete	-	-47 to -10	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	5000–25000	46	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	5800–12700	34											
Europe	13100–48500	100											

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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	

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	
Czechia	2-5	100	2014-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	2-5	100											
Europe	2-5	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) Deficient: 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

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.

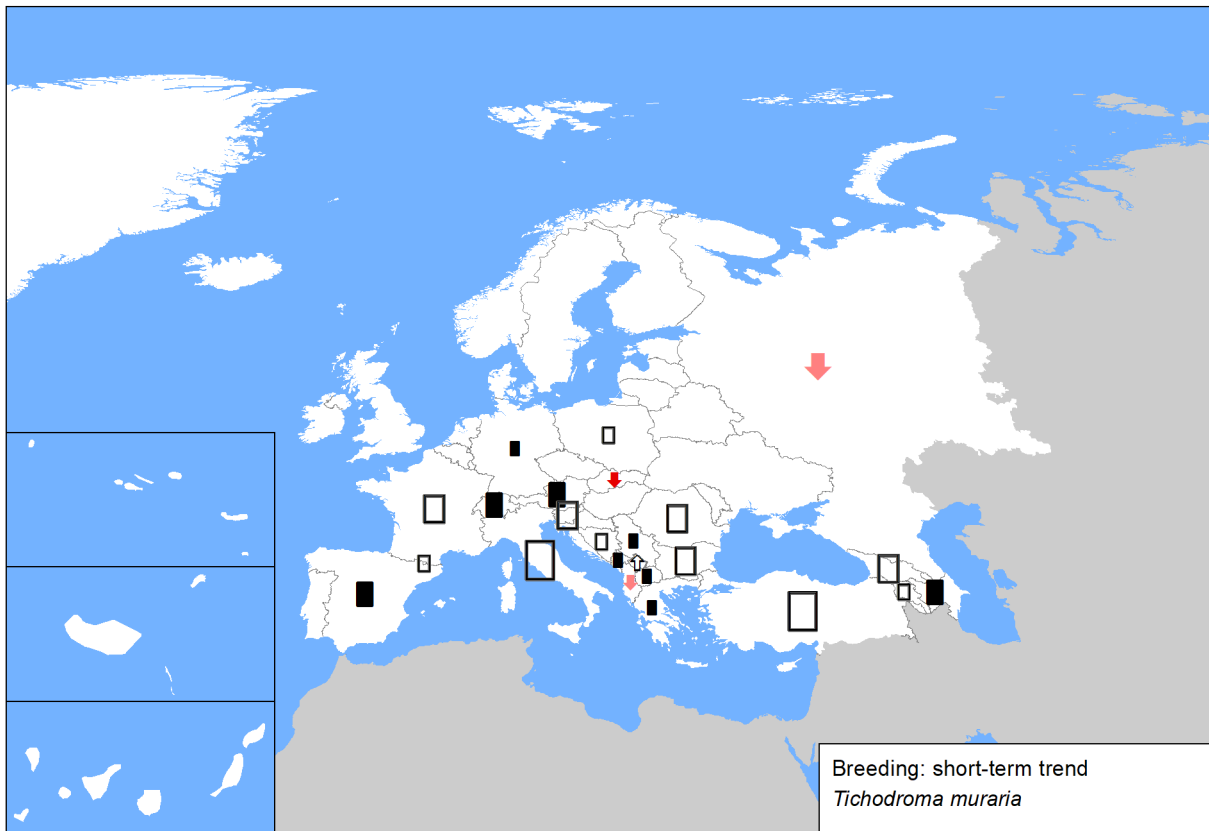


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

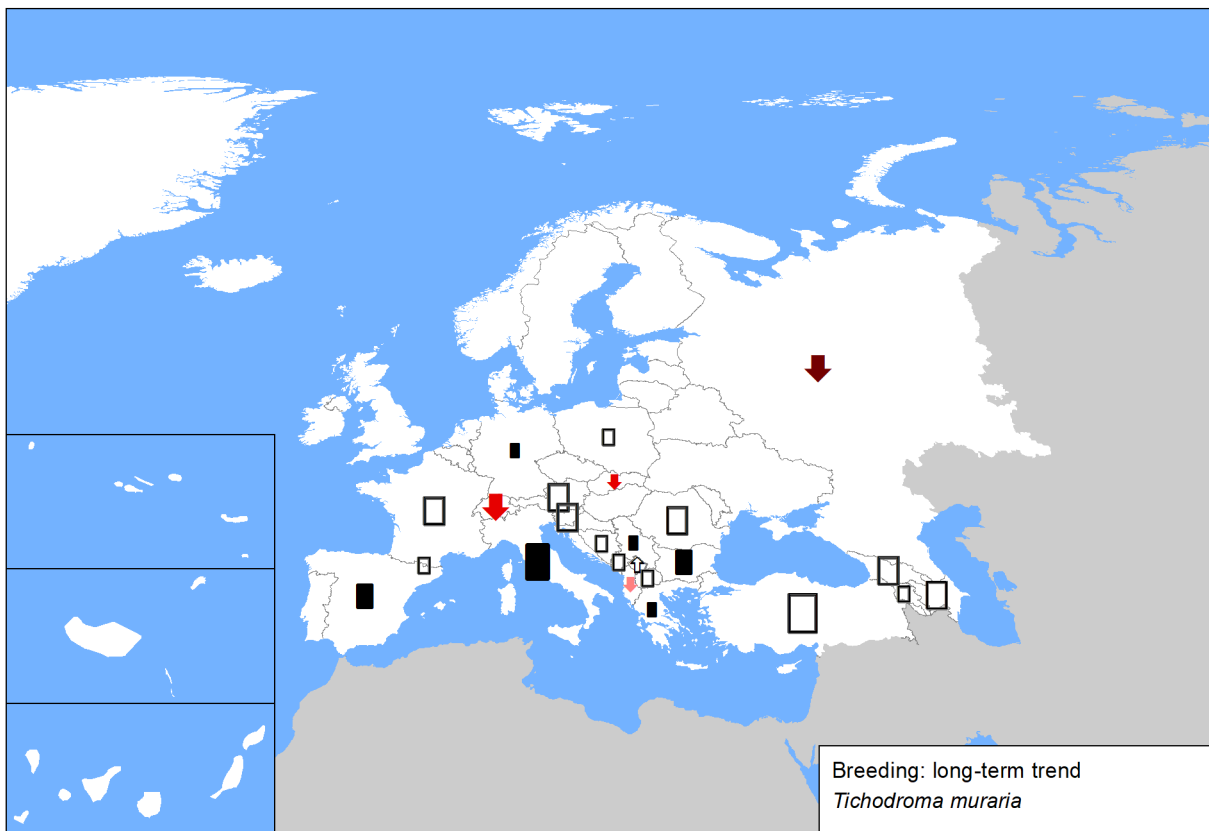


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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 2020 in EBBA 2
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 a limited number of different sites and habitats
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

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

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. (In Bulgarian and English); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Golemansky V.(ed.) (2011) Red data Book of Bulgaria.vol.2 Animals. BAS, MOEW, Sofia. BSPB database P.Shurulinkov,G.Daskalova- unpublished data
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Czechia

Winter population size: expert opinion
Winter short-term trend: expert opinion
Winter long-term trend: expert opinion

France

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Georgia

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Germany

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Greece

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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). 2) Δημαλέξης, Τ., Καστρίτης, Θ., Γρίβας, Κ., Μανωλόπουλος, Α., Καρδακάρη, Ν., Κακαλής, Λ., Ξηρουχάκης, Σ., Τσαϊτουρίδης, Χ., Παπαζoglou, C. & Barov, B. 2009. Προσδιορισμός συμβατών δραστηριοτήτων σε σχέση με τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού των Ζωνών Ειδικής Προστασίας της ορνιθοπανίδας. Παραδοτέο 8. Οδηγός οικολογικών απαιτήσεων, απειλών και ενδεδειγμένων μέτρων για τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού.

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). 3) Δημαλέξης, Τ., Καστρίτης, Θ., Γρίβας, Κ., Μανωλόπουλος, Α., Καρδακάρη, Ν., Κακαλής, Λ., Ξηρουχάκης, Σ., Τσαϊτουρίδης, Χ., Παπαζoglou, C. & Barov, B. 2009. Προσδιορισμός συμβατών δραστηριοτήτων σε σχέση με τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού των Ζωνών Ειδικής Προστασίας της ορνιθοπανίδας. Παραδοτέο 8. Οδηγός οικολογικών απαιτήσεων, απειλών και ενδεδειγμένων μέτρων για τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού.

Italy

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Breeding short-term trend: No recent data available - Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2011. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.7 (Paridae-Corvidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

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Kosovo

Breeding population size: Qenan Maxhuni

Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni

Breeding long-term trend: Puzovic, S. et al. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12

North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Montenegro

Breeding population size: Rašović, B, Saveljić, D 2014 Unpub. data

Poland

Breeding population size: Wilk T., Bobrek R., Pepekowska-Król A., Neubauer G., Kosicki J. 2016. Ptaki polskich Karpat - stan, zagrożenia, ochrona. OTOP, Marki.

Breeding short-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Romania

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia

Breeding population size: Dzhamirzoev & Bukreev in press; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Belik 2019

Breeding long-term trend: Belik 2019

Serbia

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Slovakia

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019

Breeding short-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018.

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Slovenia

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Spain

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Switzerland

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