



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Hippolais polyglotta* (Melodious Warbler)**

### **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).

*Hippolais polyglotta* (Melodious Warbler)

**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>	
Albania	1–3	<1	2007-2018	partial	?	100	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	1–12	<1	2014-2017	expert	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Belgium	1900–3900	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	92 to 322	2008-2018	partial	+	47400 to 97400	1981-2018	partial	
Croatia	5000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	300000–500000	15	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	+		2001-2018	partial	
Germany	900–1800	<1	2012-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Italy	50000–150000	3	2013-2018	expert	+	10 to 25	2000-2014	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	
Luxembourg	30–50	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 20	2007-2018	partial	+	95 to 100	1980-2018	partial	
Portugal	10000–500000	3	2013-2018	partial	0		2004-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	1200–1900	<1	2018-2018	complete	?		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	1770000–2370000	79	2004-2006	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	300–350	<1	2013–2016	complete	+	18 to 97	2007-2018	complete	+	12 to 60	1990-2018	complete	
EU28	2130000–3540000	100											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>2130000–3540000</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) Deficient: 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

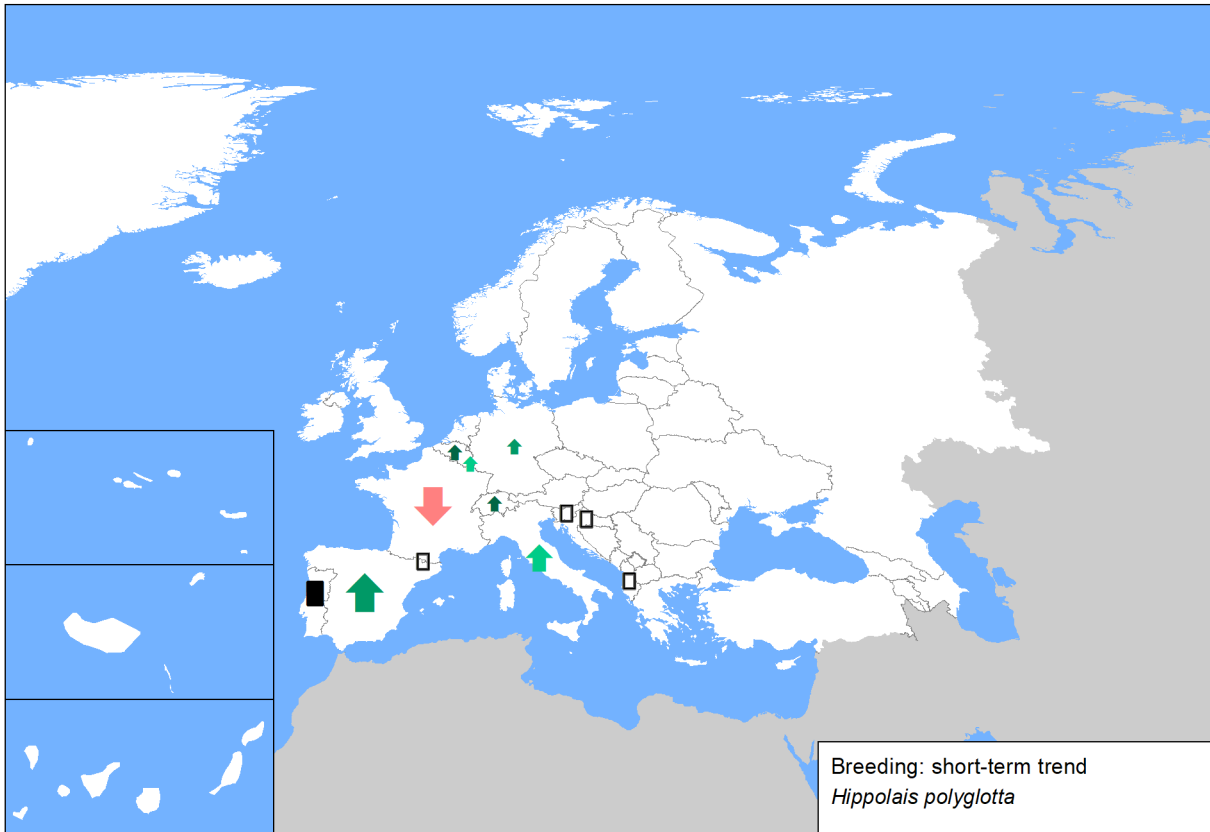
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (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

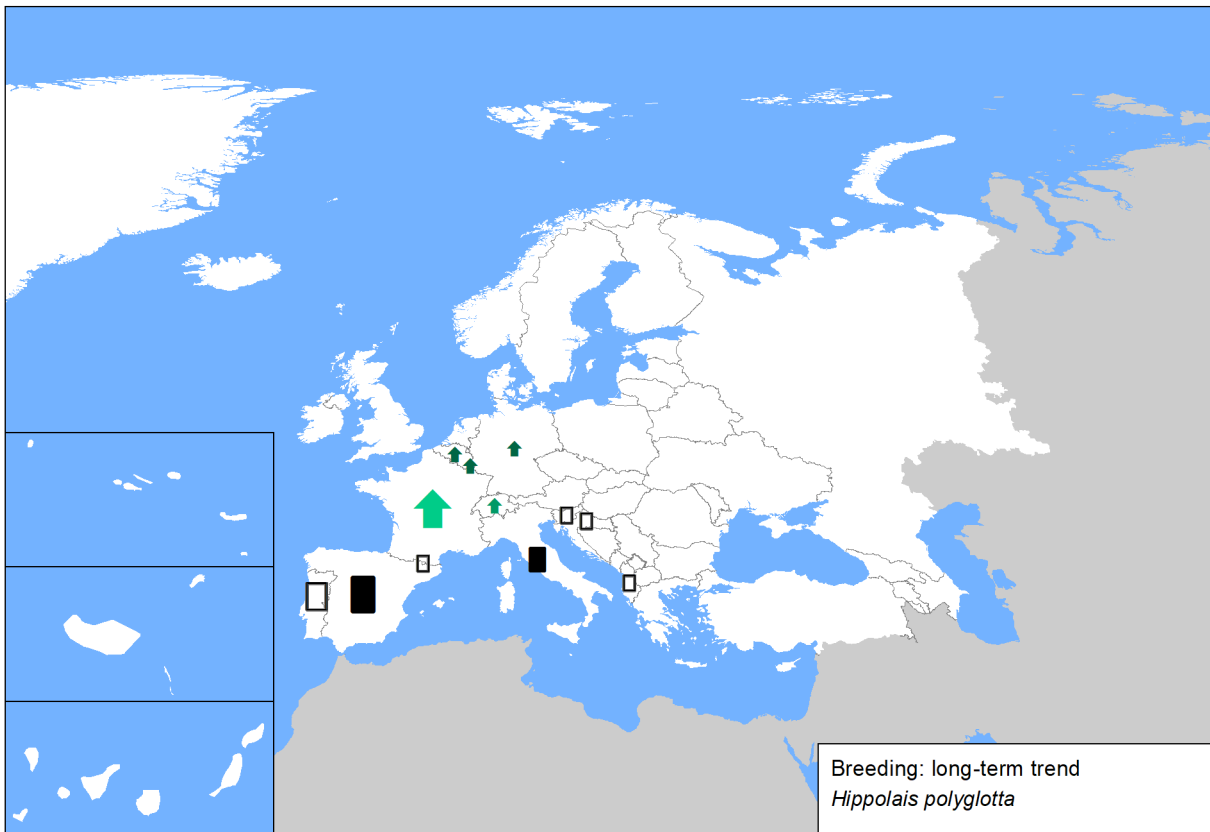
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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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.



## *Hippolais polyglotta* (Melodious Warbler)

### Sources

#### Albania

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Bino pers. obs.

#### Andorra

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Fieldwork EBBA2, published at "Guia dels ocells d'Andorra. J. Nicolau & C. Pladevall, 2018"
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)

#### Belgium

<b>Breeding population size:</b> 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.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> 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.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> 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.

#### Croatia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadavec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> no data available
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> no data available

#### France

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> . STOC EPS / MNHN.

#### Germany

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

#### Italy

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2010. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.6 (Sylviidae-Paradoxornithidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Extrapolated data by the average annual trend, from: Rete Rurale Nazionale & LIPU (2015). Uccelli comuni in Italia. Aggiornamento degli andamenti di popolazione e del FBI per la Rete Rurale Nazionale dal 2000 al 2014. LIPU, 16 pp.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Brichetti P., Meschini E., 1993. Stima delle popolazioni di uccelli nidificanti. In Meschini E., Frugis S., 1993. Atlante degli uccelli nidificanti in Italia. Suppl. Ric. Biol. Selvaggina, 20, 1-345.

#### Luxembourg

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg; Melchior E., E. Mentgen, R. Peltzer, R. Schmitt, J. Weiss (1987): Atlas der Brutvögel Luxemburgs. Lëtzebuenger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga. Kremer-Muller & Cie, Foetz, Luxembourg

#### Portugal

<b>Breeding population size:</b> eBird (2019). eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: <a href="http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home">http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home</a> . (Accessed: October 22, 2018).
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Alonso, H., Coelho, R., Costa, J., Gouveia, C., Leitão, D., Machado, R., & Teodósio, J. 2019. Relatório do Censo de Aves Comuns 2004-2018. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa (relatório não publicado).
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Alonso, H., Coelho, R., Costa, J., Gouveia, C., Leitão, D., Machado, R., & Teodósio, J. 2019. Relatório do Censo de Aves Comuns 2004-2018. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa (relatório não publicado); Relatório Nacional Directiva Aves (2008-2012).

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### Slovenia

**Breeding population size:** Mihelič T., Kmecl P., Denac K., Koce U., Vrezec A., Denac D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 2002–2017. (The atlas of birds of Slovenia. The census of breeding birds 2002-2017.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Kmecl P. & Šumrada T. (2018): Monitoring splošno razširjenih vrst ptic za določitev slovenskega indeksa ptic kmetijske krajine - končno poročilo za leto 2018. (Monitoring of common bird species for the determination of Slovenian farmland bird index - final report for the year 2018.) – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

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**Breeding short-term trend:** Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2018). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2017. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 69 pp. (<https://www.seo.org/boletin/seguimiento/boletin/2017/html5forpc.html?page=0>)

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### Switzerland

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