

***Phylloscopus bonelli* (Western Bonelli's 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).

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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.

Phylloscopus bonelli (Western Bonelli's Warbler)

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	
Andorra	1100–3000	<1	2014–2017	partial	?		2011–2018	complete	?				
Austria	20000–35000	1	2013–2018	partial	0		2007–2018	complete	?		1981–2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
France	150000–300000	8	2013–2018	partial	+		2007–2018	partial	+		2001–2018	partial	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Germany	1200–2300	<1	2012–2016	expert	0		2004–2016	expert	0		1980–2016	expert	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Italy	40000–120000	2	2013–2018	expert	+	15 to 25	2000–2014	partial	0		1993–2018	expert	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Liechtenstein	150–200	<1	2013–2018	complete	+		2006–2018	partial	+		1980–2018	partial	
Portugal	10000–50000	<1	2013–2018	partial	0		2007–2018	partial	?		1980–2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Slovenia	1200–1500	<1	2002–2017	complete	?		2008–2018	deficient	?		1980–2018	deficient	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Spain	2130000–2610000	86	2004–2018	partial	+	64	2007–2018	complete	+		1980–2018	complete	sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]
Switzerland	40000–60000	2	2013–2016	partial	+	12 to 90	2007–2018	complete	+	74 to 146	1990–2018	complete	
EU28	2360000–3120000	98											
Europe	2400000–3180000	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

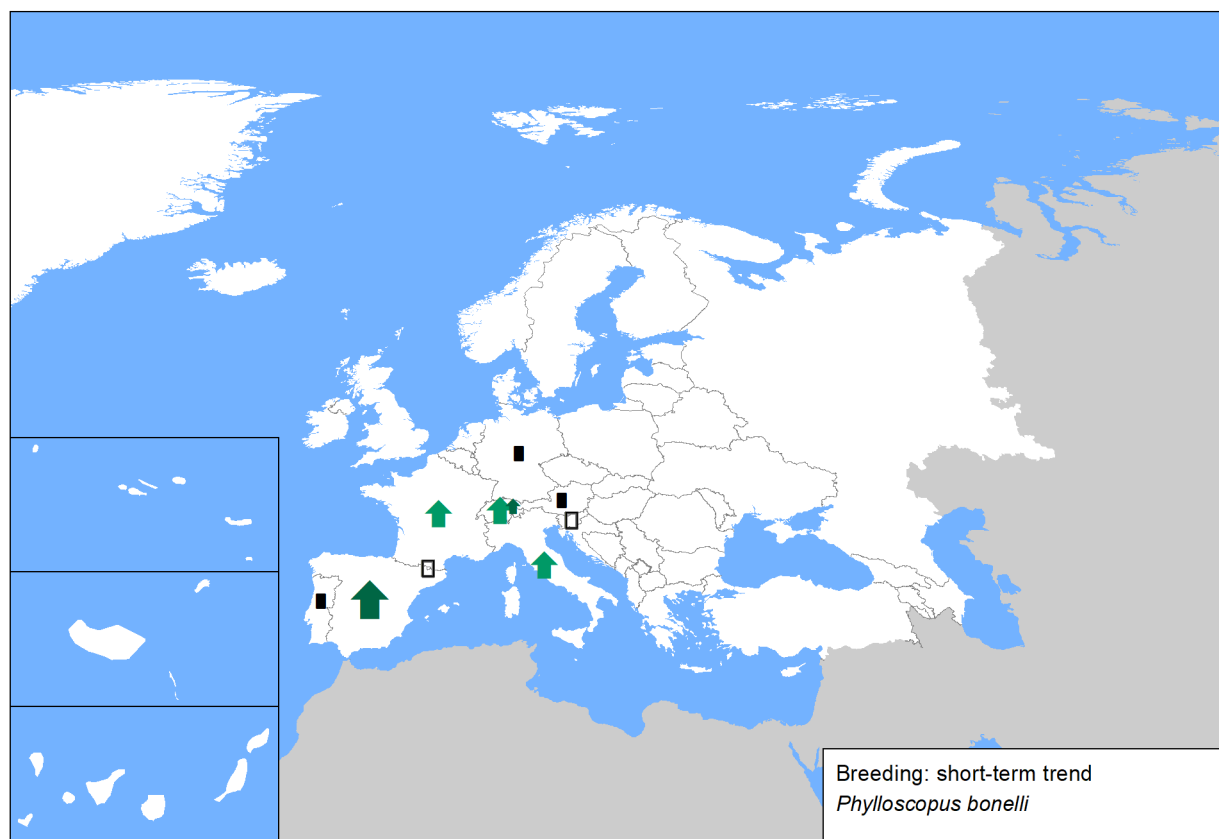
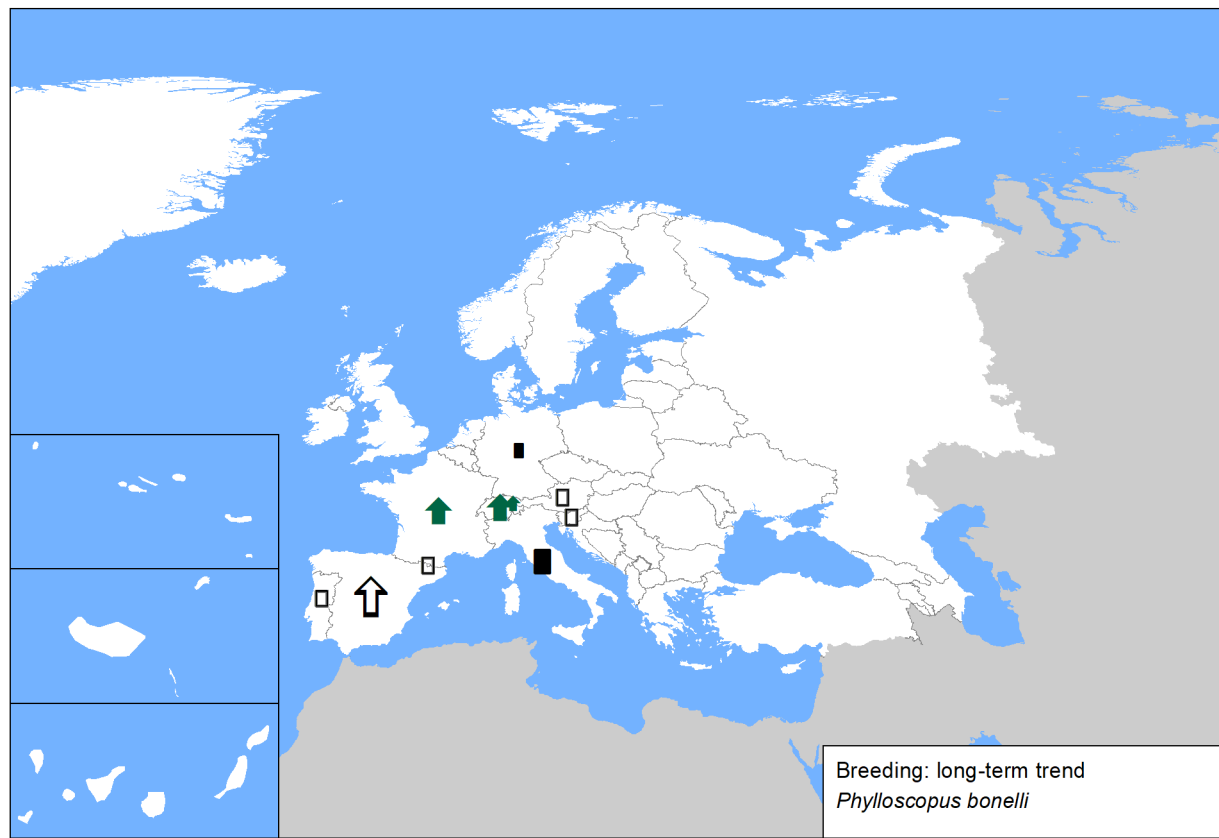


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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)

Austria: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

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

France: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

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

Germany: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

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

Italy: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

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Breeding short-term trend: 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.
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Liechtenstein

Breeding population size: Willi 2019
Breeding short-term trend: Willi 2006
Breeding long-term trend: Willi 2019; Willi & Broggi 1986; Willi 1984; Willi 1994

Portugal: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

Breeding population size: eBird (2019). eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home . (Accessed: October 22, 2018).
Breeding short-term trend: eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: http://www.ebird.org/po

Slovenia: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

Breeding population size: MIHELČ T., KMECL P., DENAC K., KOCE U., VREZEC A., DENAC D. (eds.) (2019): Atlas ptic Slovenije. Popis gnezdičk 2002–2017. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.
Breeding short-term trend: There are no sources for this information.
Breeding long-term trend: There are no sources for this information.

Spain: sensu stricto [excluding orientalis]

Breeding population size: Carrascal, L.M. & Palomino, D. (2008). Las aves comunes reproductoras en España. Población en 2004-2006. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 202 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/19_paseriformes_2004_2006_tcm30-208258.pdf) Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas.
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Switzerland

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Breeding short-term trend: https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/
Breeding long-term trend: https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/

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