Panurus biarmicus (Bearded Reedling)

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

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.

Panurus biarmicus (Bearded Reedling)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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	24–60	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-95 to -94	2007-2018	partial	-	-94 to -92	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	1500–2800	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	2000–8000	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	-	-80 to -20	1985-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	10000–100000	13	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	100–600	<1	2010-2018	partial	+	0 to 50	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Belgium	40–80	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	8 to 116	2008-2018	complete	+	116 to 332	1973-2018	partial	
Bulgaria	200–450	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	30–60	<1	2010-2012	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	90–180	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	2000	<1	2017	complete	0		2006-2017	expert	0	-22 to 264	1996-2017	complete	
Estonia	300–1000	<1	2013-2017	expert	+	100 to 150	2006-2017	expert	+		1980-2017	expert	
Finland	300–700	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1987-2018	partial	
France	3000–9000	2	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	?		1980-2017	expert	
Georgia	11–200	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	4100–8000	2	2016-2016	expert	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Greece	2000–5000	1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	4500–6800	2	2014-2018	expert	F		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Rep. Ireland	2–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2013-2018	partial	+		1991-2018	partial	
Italy	550–850	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-50 to -5	2000-2014	expert	-	-95 to -85	1993-2018	expert	
Latvia	600–2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	38 to 44	2012-2018	partial	+	38 to 44	1991-2017	partial	
Lithuania	600–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 20	2013-2018	partial	+	900 to 1100	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	500–1500	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	2000–2600	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Netherlands	1400–2100	<1	2013-2016	complete	0	-9 to 21	2006-2017	complete	+	36 to 44	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	5–20	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	1800–2500	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	19600–40500	11	2013-2015	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	60000–110000	33	2008-2018	partial	+	5 to 15	2008-2018	expert	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	1000–1300	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	-	-29 to -10	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	50–150	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Spain	690–1200	<1	1998-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1984-2018	partial	
Sweden	9000–15000	5	2013-2018	partial	?	-50 to 50	2007-2018	partial	+	15 to 45	1980-2018	partial	

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Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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]	
Switzerland	80–110	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-9 to 313	2007-2018	complete	+	3 to 153	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	3000–5000	2	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	40000–60000	20	2015-2017	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	F	10 to 30	1980-2019	expert	
United Kingdom	650–660	<1	2012-2016	complete	+		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	53500–108000	30											
Europe	**171000–392000**	**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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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]	
Serbia	100–1000	100	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Europe	**100–1000**	**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.
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[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%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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.

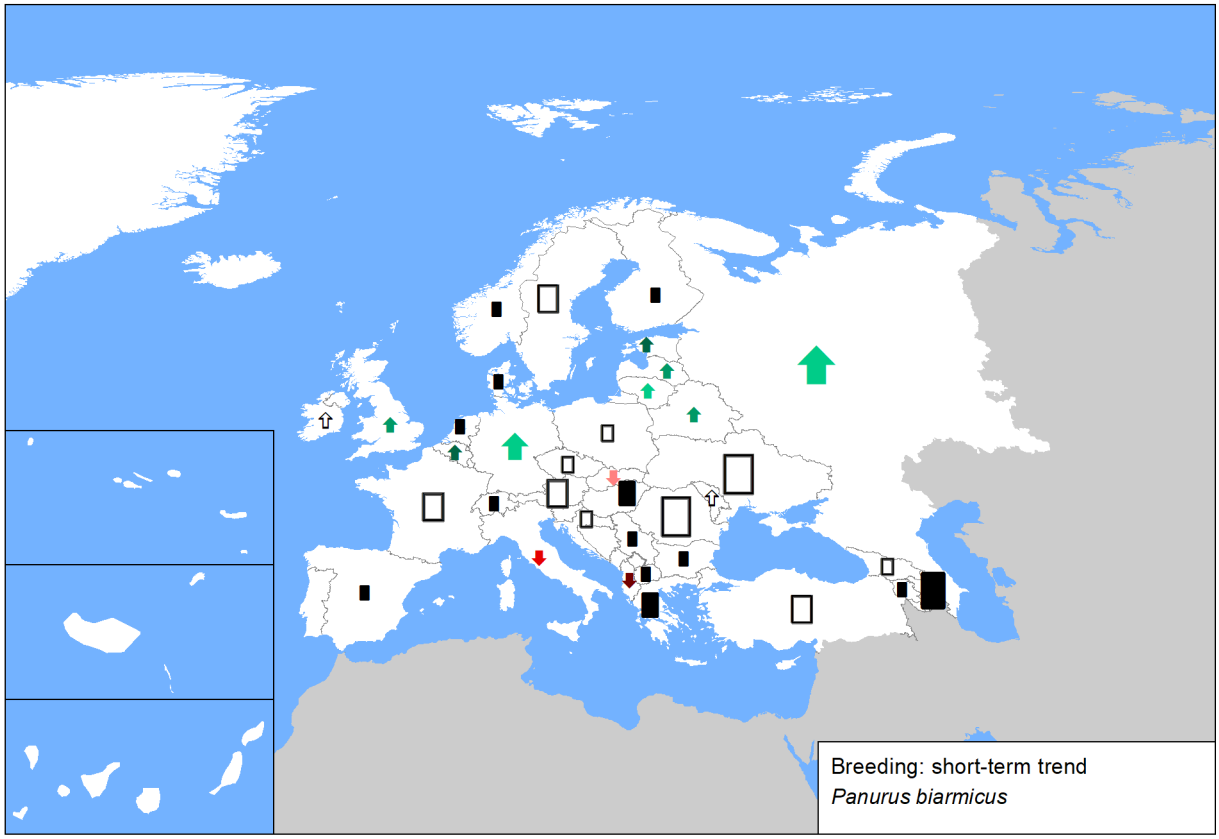

Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

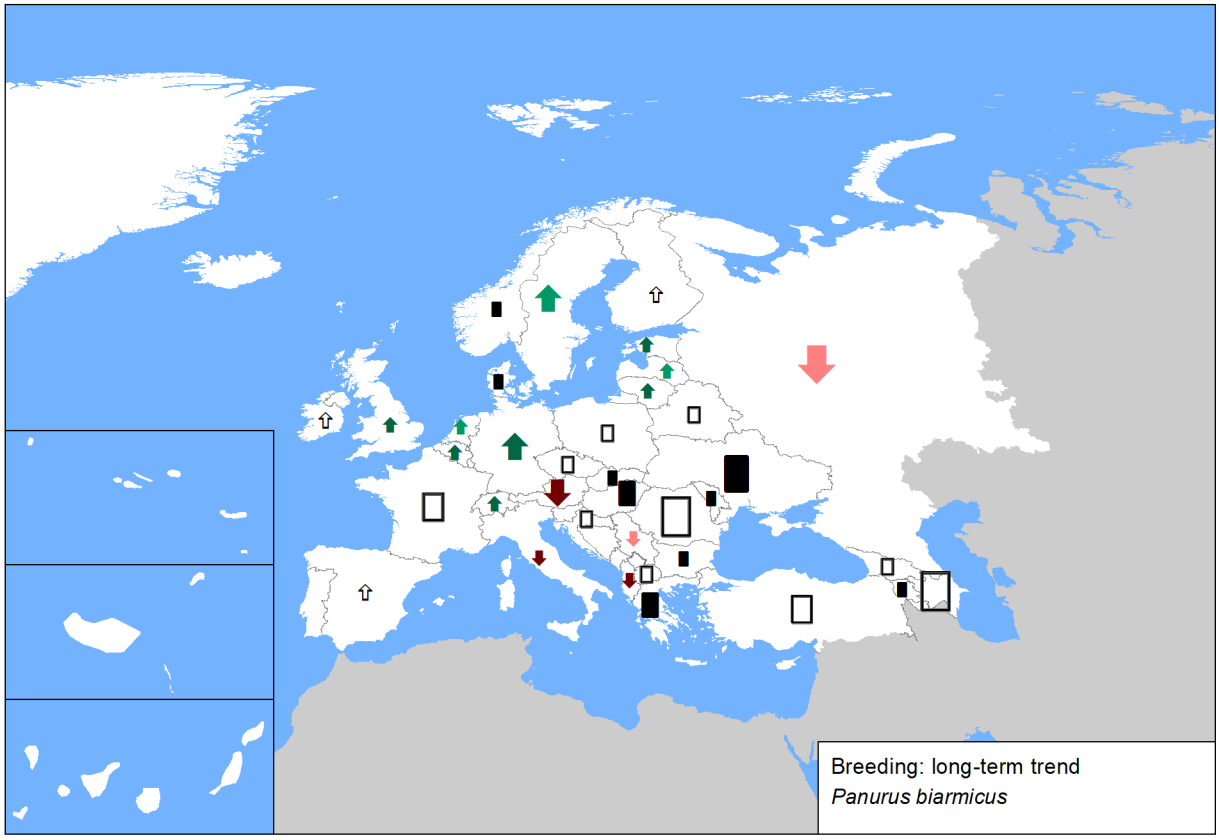

Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

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

Romania

Breeding population size: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Breeding Waterbird Monitoring Programme, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database

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

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Russia

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Serbia

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