Sylvia conspicillata (Spectacled 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.

Sylvia conspicillata (Spectacled Warbler)

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]	
Cyprus	7000–15000	4	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	650–1500	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2017	expert	-	-80 to -40	1989-2017	partial	
Italy	10000–20000	5	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1993-2018	expert	
Malta	710–1200	<1	2017-2018	complete	-		2008-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
Portugal	2500–5000	1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Madeira	1000–5000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	expert	
Spain	121000–297000	71	2004-2006	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
ES: Canary Is	20000–100000	17	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Turkey	500–1000	<1	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	163000–445000	100											
Europe	**163000–446000**	**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.

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.

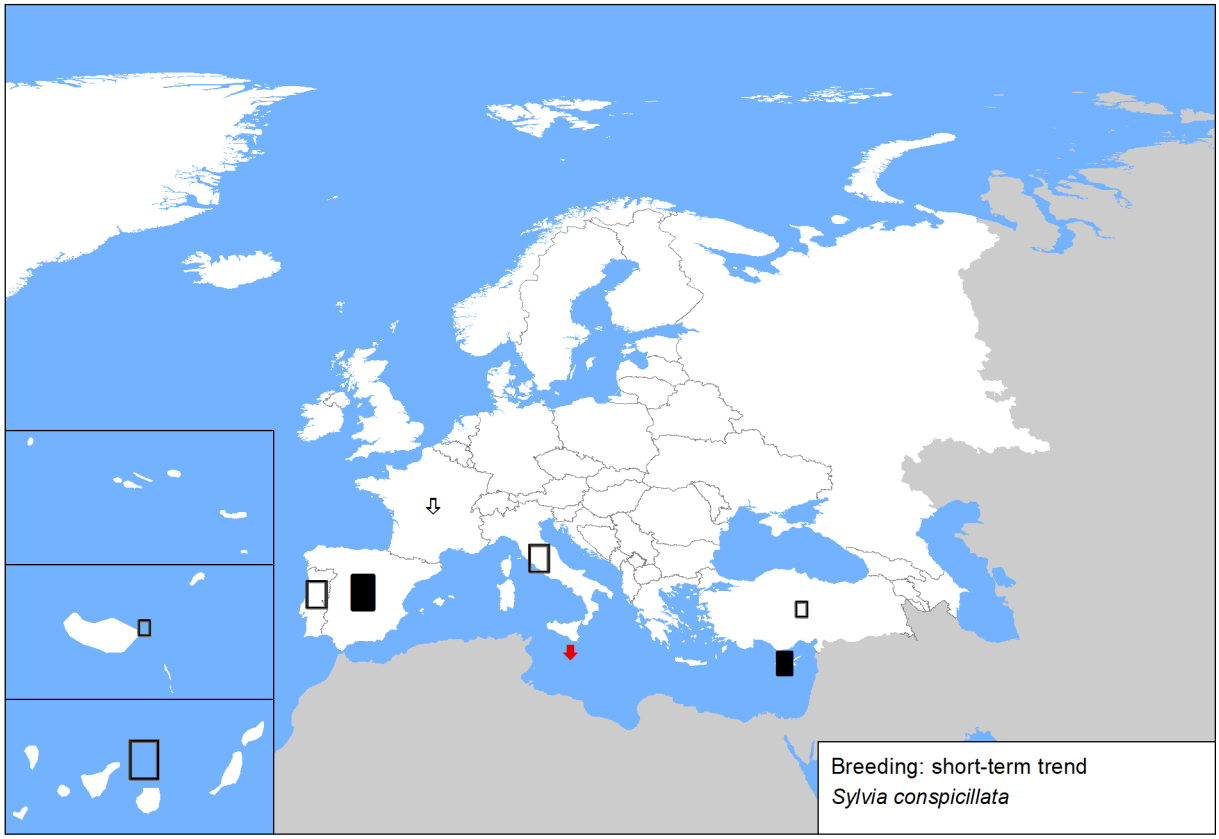
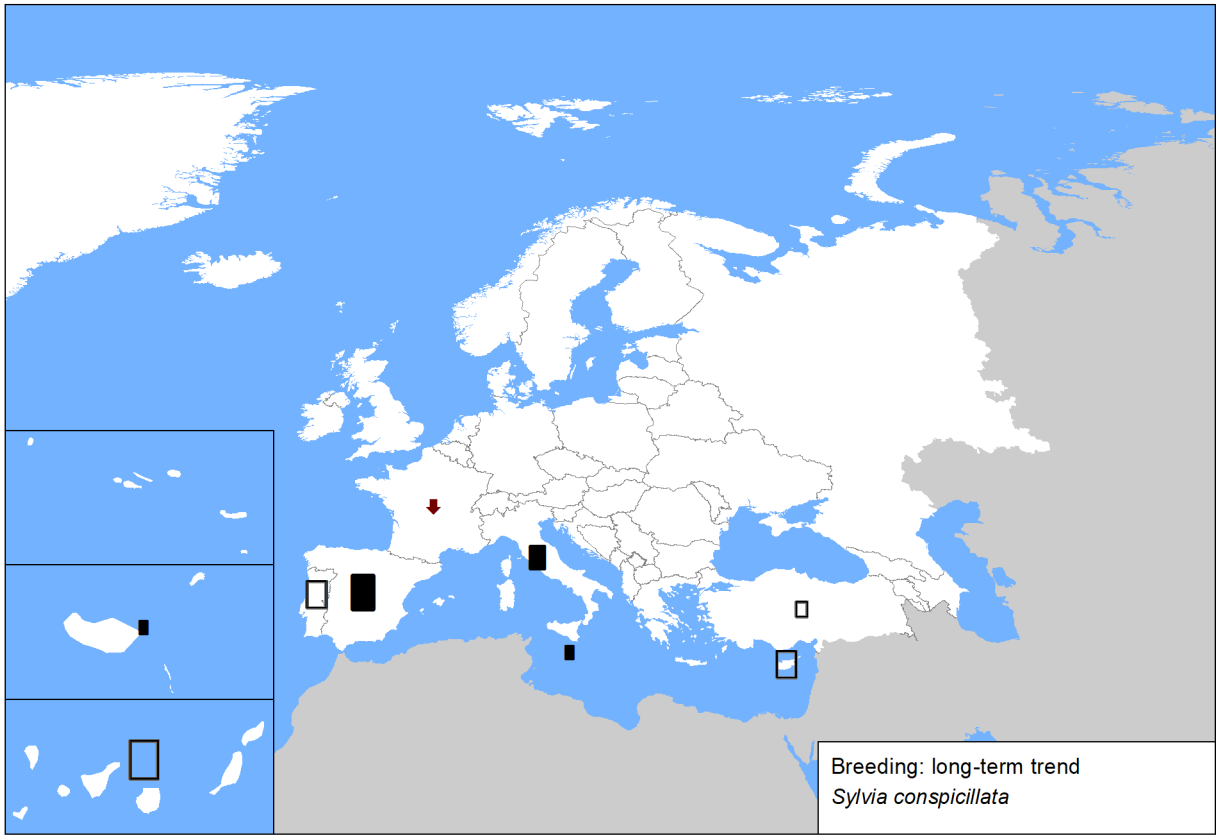


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Cyprus

Breeding population size: Expert opinion based on the "Study on FBI and CBI Indicators" (Birdlife Cyprus, 2017)

Breeding short-term trend: Study on FBI and CBI Indicators, Birdlife Cyprus, 2017

Breeding long-term trend: Bird sightings records as published in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports; No systematic data is available for before 2006

France

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Italy

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PT: Madeira

Breeding population size: Equipa Atlas, 2013 - http://www.atlasdasaves.netmadeira.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=155&Itemid=66&lang=pt 1º Atlas das Aves Invernantes e Migradoras de Portugal https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MJWLVHRhU9A8IgbvY2DhPiFm_Tp1hD25

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Spain

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