Lullula arborea (Woodlark)

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.

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	3000–5700	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	-29 to 53	2007-2018	partial	-	-43 to 2	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	50–270	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	11000–15700	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	1100–1800	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	partial	+	20 to 100	1981-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	5000–50000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	20000–35000	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	1200–2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	60 to 167	2008-2018	complete	+	471 to 852	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	2500–5000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	40000–90000	2	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 20	2001-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	10000–30000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	1000–2500	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	14 to 25	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	600–1000	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Denmark	350–450	<1	2017-2017	expert	0		2004-2017	expert	0		1980-2017	expert	
Estonia	3000–6000	<1	2013-2017	partial	-	-39 to -12	2007-2018	partial	-	-109 to -90	1983-2018	partial	
Finland	1500–4000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-67 to 17	2007-2018	partial	+		1988-2018	partial	
France	110000–170000	5	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		2001-2018	complete	
Georgia	72500–726000	8	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	27000–47000	1	2016-2016	complete	-	-29 to -10	2004-2016	complete	0	-30 to 40	1980-2016	expert	
Greece	5000–20000	<1	2000-2012	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	8000–15000	<1	2014-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	expert	-		1980-2018	expert	
Italy	20000–40000	<1	2013-2018	expert	+	5 to 20	2000-2014	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	1500–2000	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	6400–31000	<1	2016-2016	complete	-	-48 to 26	2005-2018	complete	+	469 to 492	1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	9000–17000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-10 to -5	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	20–25	<1	2013-2018	complete	0	-10 to 0	2007-2018	complete	-	-90 to -50	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	5000–15000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	2300–2500	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	5000–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	4300–5300	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	31 to 71	2006-2017	complete	+	278 to 662	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	110–240	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2013-2018	deficient	+	0 to 45	1980-2018	complete	
Poland	201000–367000	9	2013-2018	complete	-	-38 to -21	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	100000–500000	7	2013-2018	partial	-		2004-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	

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]	
Romania	282000–396000	11	2013-2015	complete	?	-4 to 6	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	35000–80000	2	2008-2018	partial	-	-49 to -30	2008-2018	expert	-	-79 to -50	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	20000–32000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	1000–1500	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-30 to -10	2007-2018	expert	-	-50 to -30	1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	2800–3800	<1	2016-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	921000–1410000	38	2004-2017	partial	+	4 to 2	2007-2018	complete	+	10	1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	9000–20000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	-30 to 28	2007-2018	partial	+	100 to 300	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	250–300	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-1 to 103	2007-2018	complete	0	-18 to 33	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	150000–350000	8	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	45000–60000	2	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	1800–2800	<1	2016	complete	+	86 to 178	2001-2016	complete	+	470 to 749	1970-2016	complete	
EU28	1760000–3180000	78											
Europe	**2140000–4570000**	**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
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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.

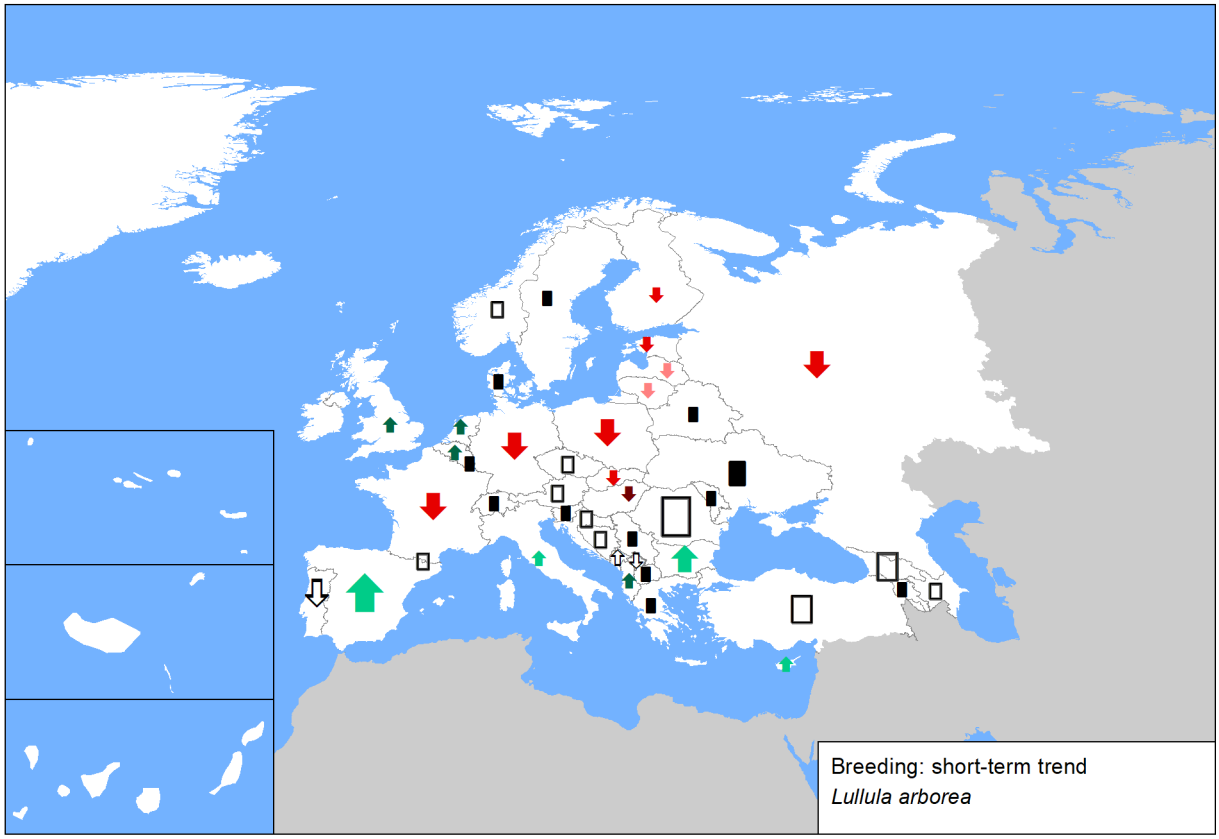
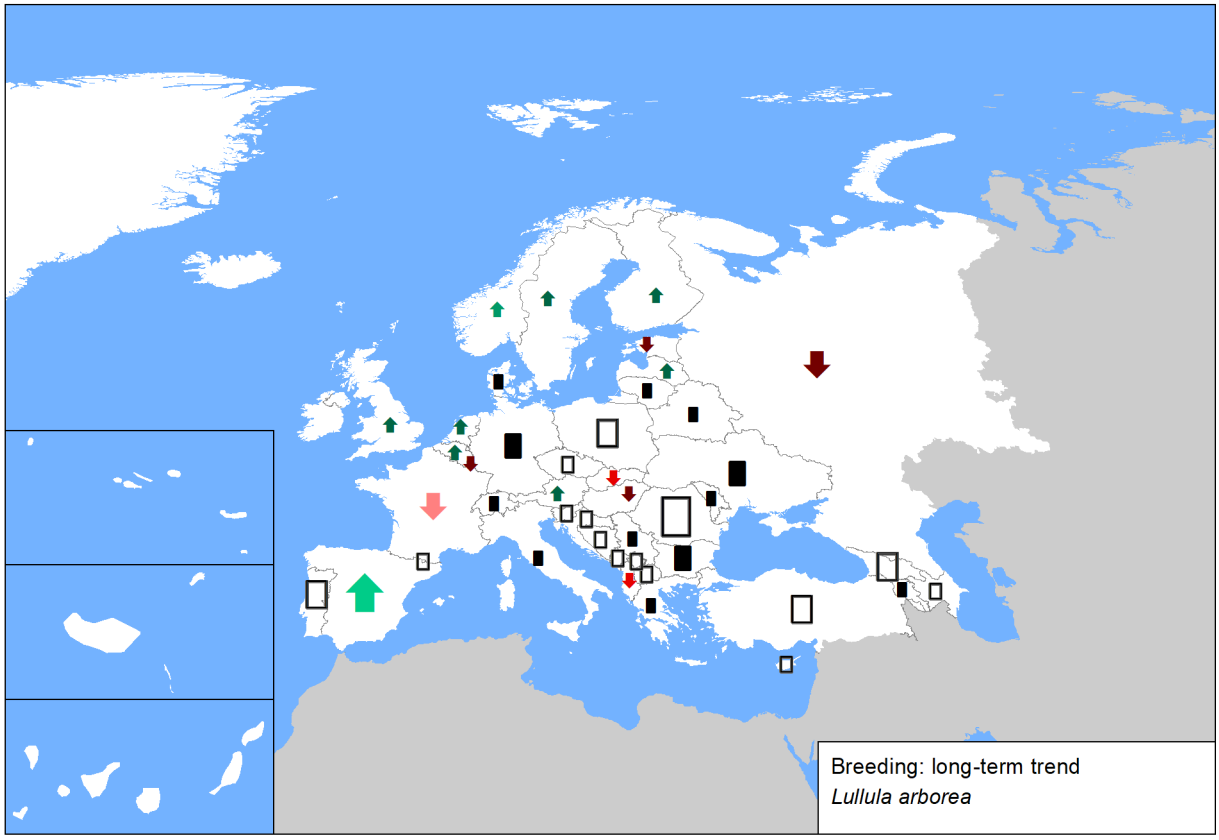


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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