

***Motacilla cinerea* (Grey Wagtail)**

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.

Motacilla cinerea (Grey Wagtail)

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	
Albania	2400–5200	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	241 to 380	2007-2018	partial	+	200 to 220	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	460–770	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	3000–4600	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	25000–50000	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	20000–100000	3	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	2200–3300	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-48 to -22	2008-2018	partial	0	-15 to 27	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	5000–10000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	20000–30000	2	2005-2018	partial	0	5 to 10	2001-2018	partial	0	5 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	1000–10000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	20000–40000	2	2014-2017	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	0		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	290–300	<1	2017	complete	-		2006-2017	expert	-	-48 to -13	1996-2017	complete	
Estonia	3–10	<1	2013-2017	expert	+	20 to 50	2006-2017	expert	+	20 to 50	1980-2017	expert	
Finland	40–120	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
France	50000–100000	4	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1989-2017	deficient	
Georgia	7100–71200	1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	33000–59000	3	2011-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	5000–10000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	300–600	<1	2014-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Rep. Ireland	36900–133000	3	2011-2016	complete	-	-55 to -37	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Italy	40000–80000	4	2013-2018	expert	0		2000-2014	partial	+	60 to 100	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	2500–3000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	34–46	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	211 to 363	2012-2018	partial	+	1239 to 2020	1991-2007	partial	
Luxembourg	300–400	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 10	2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	3000–5000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	3000–4000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	220–410	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-47 to -22	2006-2017	complete	+	150 to 192	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	1500–2500	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	+	10 to 25	1980-2018	expert	
Poland	7000–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	10000–50000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2004-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Azores	443000–788000	39	2013-2017	partial	+	0 to 50	2007-2017	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Madeira	1000–5000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	expert	
Romania	134000–299000	12	2013-2015	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	

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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	
Russia	43000–65000	3	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	11000–17500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	12000–24000	1	2013-2018	partial	+	15 to 25	2007-2018	partial	+	15 to 25	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	5000–7000	<1	2002-2017	complete	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	72500–174000	7	2004-2006	partial	0	-6 to -1	2007-2018	partial	0		1984-2018	expert	
ES: Canary Is	2500–10000	<1	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	6000–17000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	14 to 201	2007-2018	partial	+	200 to 400	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	17000–20000	1	2013–2016	partial	0	-21 to 46	2007-2018	complete	0	-22 to 13	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	30000–120000	4	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	6500–8300	<1	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2019	partial	0		1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	36800–36900	2	2016	partial	-		2004-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	965000–1940000	85											
Europe	1120000–2380000	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.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. 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	
Bosnia & HG	200–400	18	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	43–70	3	2015-2019	complete	?		2008-2019	complete	+		1980-2019	complete	
Gibraltar	6–10	<1	2006-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	500–3000	78	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	49–80	4											
Europe	740–3500	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>.

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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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ 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.

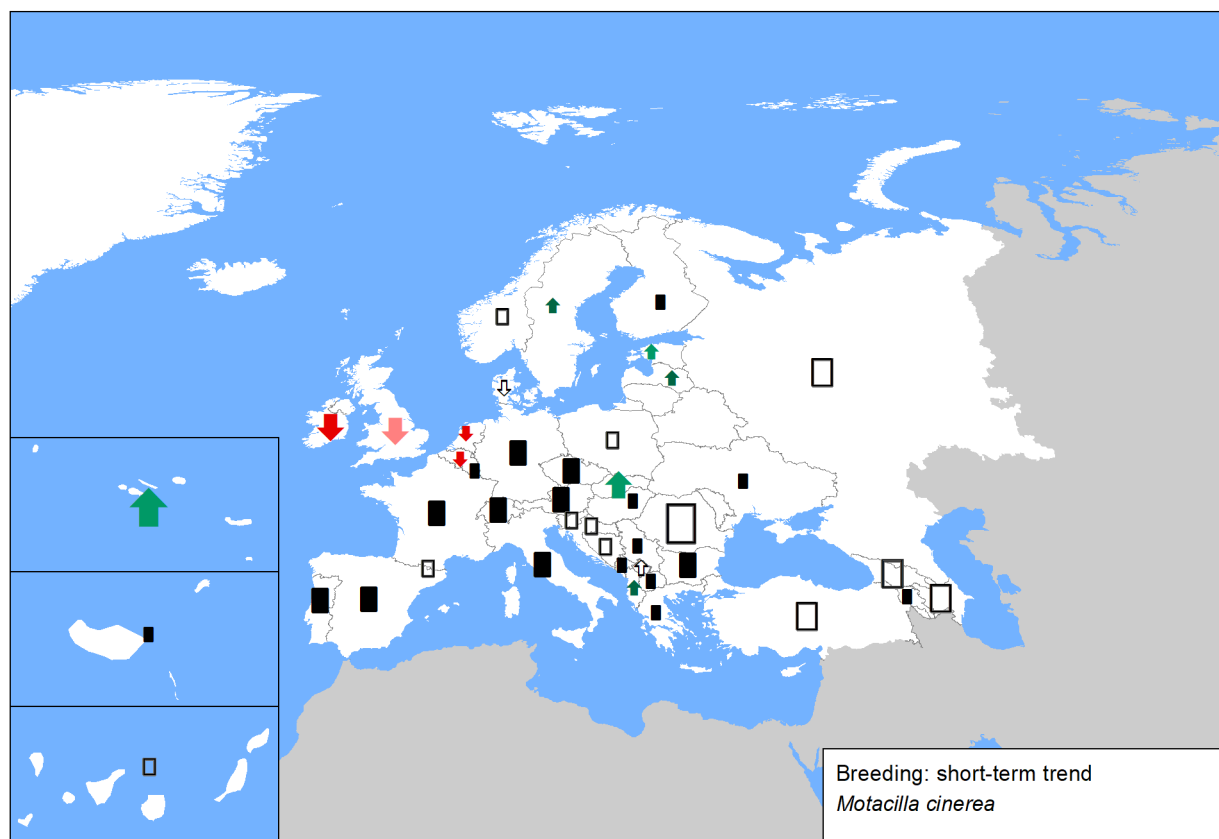


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

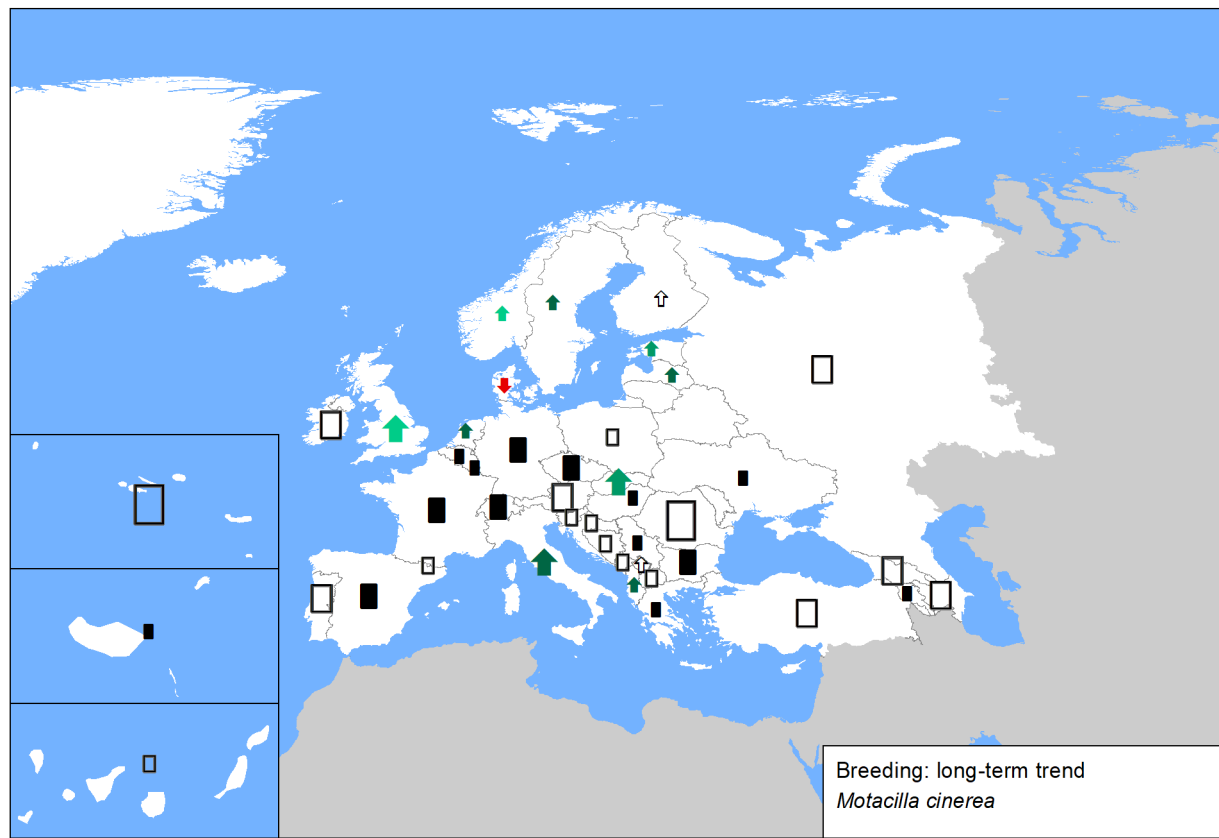


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

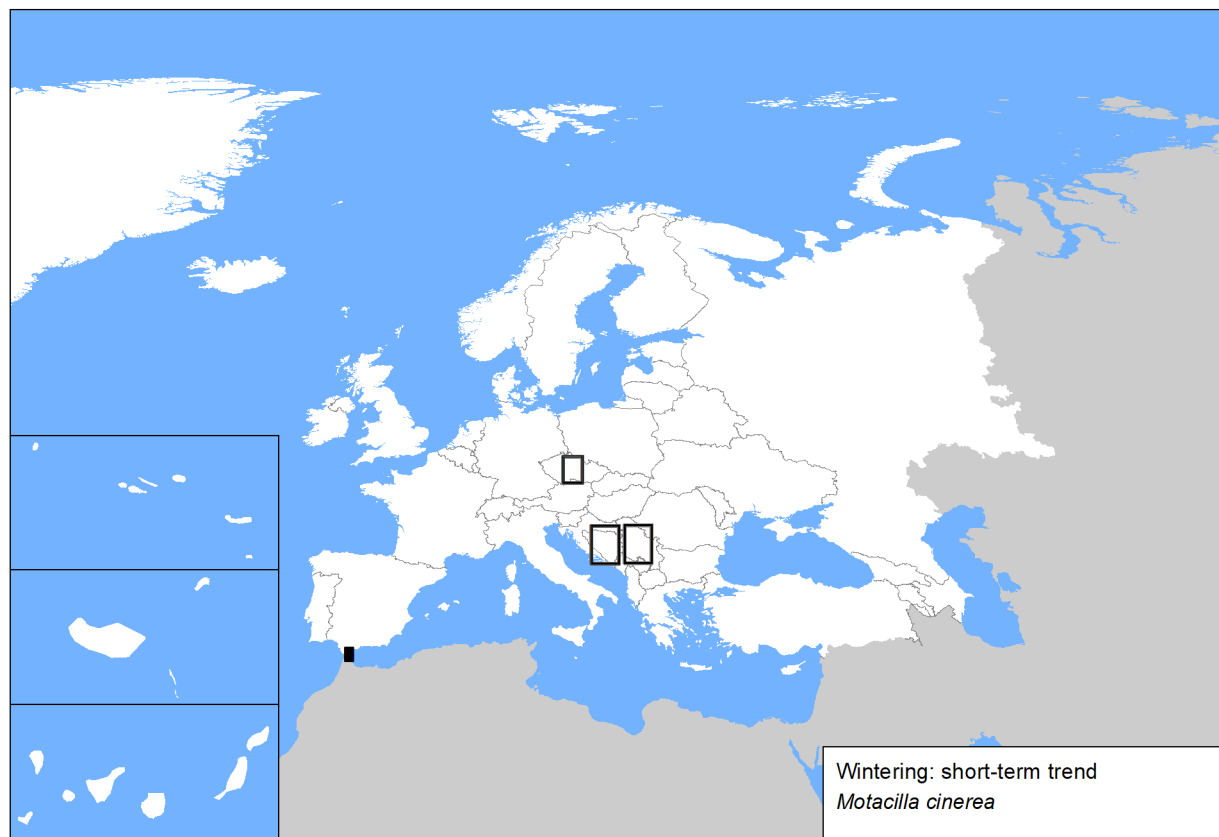
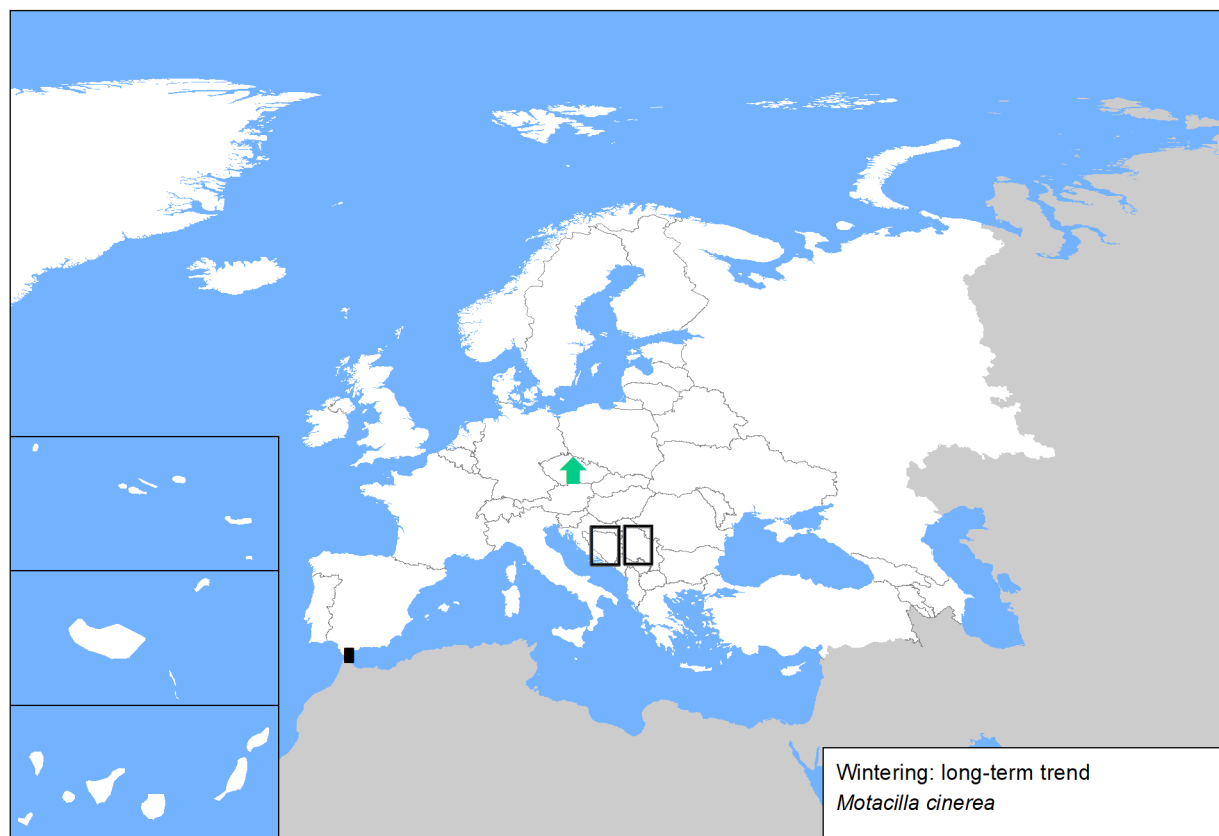


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

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)

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belgium

Breeding population size: 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.
Breeding short-term trend: 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.
Breeding long-term trend: 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.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/ , individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)
Winter population size: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter short-term trend: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; BSPB Bird Database
Breeding short-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

Croatia

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

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
Breeding short-term trend: ČSO (unpubl.): Common Bird Monitoring Programme
Breeding long-term trend: ČSO (unpubl.): Common Bird Monitoring Programme

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Czechia

Winter population size: Musil P. et Musilová Z.
Winter short-term trend: Musil P. et Musilová Z.
Winter long-term trend: Musil P. et Musilová Z.

Denmark

Breeding population size: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017 &
Breeding short-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017
Breeding long-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding short-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtikainen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Finland 2019: Regional observation summary database of Finnish Birdwatching societies on scarce bird species.
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Finland 2019: Regional observation summary database of Finnish Birdwatching societies on scarce bird species.

France

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

Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Ilia state university, NGO "psovi".
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Germany

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

Winter population size: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J. E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E, (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).
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Greece

Breeding population size: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).
Breeding short-term trend: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).
Breeding long-term trend: 1) Handrinos, G., & Akriotis, T., (1997) The birds of Greece. C. Helm, A & C Black, London. 2) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

Hungary

Breeding population size: KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Breeding short-term trend: http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/browser/File/Natura2000/BD_12_jelentes_2013_anyagai/Motacilla_cinerea.pdf KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Breeding long-term trend: Haraszthy L. (szerk.) (1984): Magyarország fészkelő madarai. Natura, Budapest. 208-209 p. Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, 99-100 p. BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No.12.), 194 p. MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 170. KEHOP-4.3.0-15-2016-00001 project results, unpublished. National park directorates' databases http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

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Motacilla cinerea (Grey Wagtail)

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