



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Anthus trivialis* (Tree Pipit)**

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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Species factsheet bibliography

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.

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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	
Albania	650–1600	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-35 to -24	2007-2018	partial	-	-35 to -24	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	240–450	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	15800–23800	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	25000–40000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	complete	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	10000–50000	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	1100000–1400000	5	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	10300–13500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	-14 to 25	2008-2018	complete	-	-62 to -50	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	10000–20000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	10000–17000	<1	2005-2018	partial	-	-40 to -30	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	50000–100000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	430000–860000	2	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	71100–71200	<1	2017	partial	-	-24 to -3	2006-2017	complete	-	-47 to -27	1980-2017	complete	
Estonia	300000–600000	2	2013-2017	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	-	-45 to -42	1983-2018	expert	
Finland	1600000–1920000	7	2013-2018	complete	0	-8 to 3	2007-2018	complete	-	-40 to -26	1980-2018	complete	
France	250000–500000	1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		2001-2018	partial	
Georgia	103000–1040000	1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	252000–360000	1	2016-2016	complete	0	-7 to 10	2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	400–800	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	84000–130000	<1	2014-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	100000–200000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-10 to 0	2012-2017	partial	+		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	4000–6000	<1	2007-2019	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	344000–504000	2	2016-2016	complete	-	-33 to -3	2005-2018	complete	-		1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	150000–300000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	2500–4500	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	2009-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	3000–6000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	2000–3000	<1	2014-2017	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	5000–15000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	50000–80000	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	16 to 29	2006-2017	complete	+	119 to 200	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	1000000–1700000	5	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 50	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	914000–1010000	4	2013-2018	complete	-	-18 to -2	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	100–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	548000–819000	3	2013-2015	complete	?	-6 to 1	2008-2018	complete	?		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	9500000–18000000	50	2006-2018	partial	-		2008-2019	deficient	-	-20 to -5	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	21500–31000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	150000–280000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -15	2007-2018	partial	-	-70 to -50	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	18200–30300	<1	2018-2018	complete	-		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	124000–232000	<1	2004-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
Sweden	1390000–3330000	9	2013-2018	partial	+	3 to 12	2007-2018	partial	?	-50 to 50	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	50000–70000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-11 to 11	2007-2018	complete	-	-59 to -35	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	10000–30000	<1	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	680000–1100000	3	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2018	partial	0		1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	66100–146000	<1	2016	partial	0		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	6950000–11600000	35											
Europe	19400000–35100000	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 (≥50%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥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: ≥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.

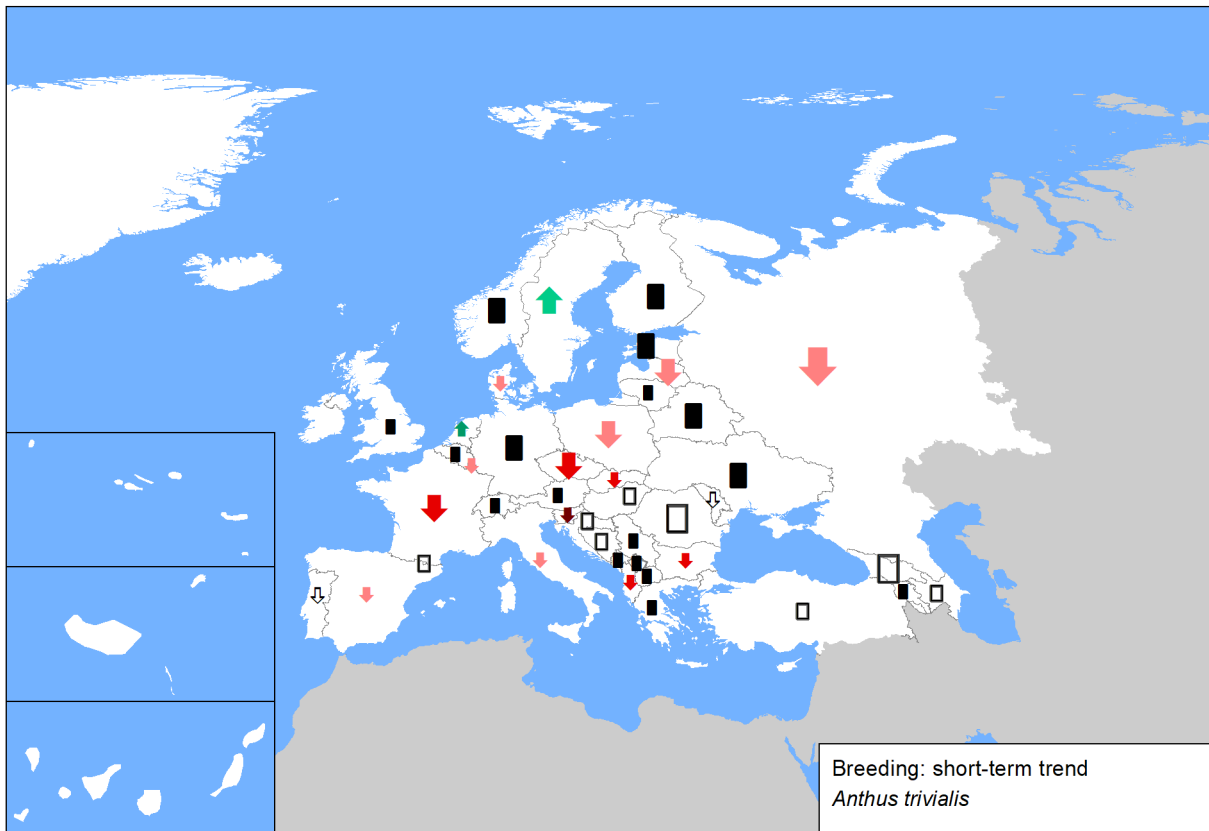
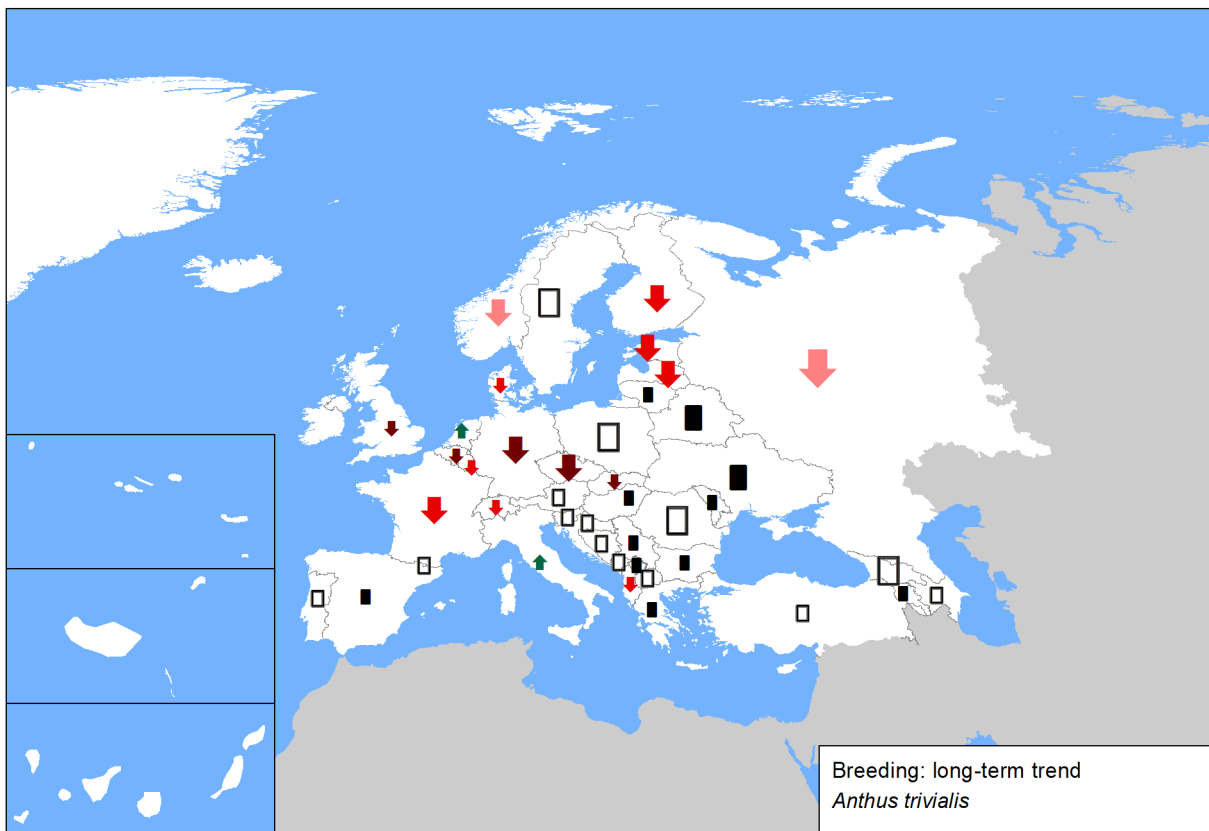


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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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.
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Austria

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Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, results of the Austrian Breeding bird monitoring ("Brutvogelmonitoring")
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Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

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Breeding long-term trend: Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

Belgium

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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)

Bulgaria

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Croatia

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Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Czechia

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Czechia

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Denmark

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Georgia

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Germany

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Kosovo

Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni
Breeding long-term trend: Puzovic, S. et al. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12

Latvia

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Lithuania

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North Macedonia

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Moldova

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Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro

Breeding population size: Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnic, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Sciban, M., Ruzic, M., Vucanovic, M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12,

Netherlands

Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
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Breeding long-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Norway

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Poland

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

Portugal

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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

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Romania

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

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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