

***Anthus pratensis* (Meadow 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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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.

Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)

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	
Andorra		<1	2014-2017	expert	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	860–1700	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	160–280	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-50 to -20	2007-2018	partial	-	-80 to -40	1981-2018	partial	
Belarus	110000–140000	1	2010-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	2012-2019	expert	-	-40 to -20	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	2700–4600	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-57 to -27	2008-2018	complete	-	-92 to -87	1973-2018	partial	
Czechia	20000–40000	<1	2014-2017	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1982-2018	complete	
Denmark	29200–29300	<1	2017	partial	0	-35 to 1	2006-2017	complete	-	-66 to -47	1981-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	500–2000	<1	2014	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	20–100	<1	2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Estonia	100000–150000	1	2013-2017	expert	-	-34 to -28	2006-2017	expert	-	-79 to -60	1983-2018	expert	
Finland	485000–650000	4	2013-2018	complete	0	-18 to 3	2007-2018	complete	-	-44 to -21	1980-2018	complete	
France	11200–28000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-	-90 to -87	1989-2017	partial	
Georgia	32600–326000	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	36000–57000	<1	2016-2016	complete	-	-31 to 6	2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	expert	
Iceland	1510000–1520000	12	2016	partial	?		2006-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	671000–1730000	7	2011-2016	complete	-	-17 to -8	2006-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Latvia	64500–119000	<1	2016-2016	complete	0	-34 to 60	2005-2018	complete	0	-61 to 37	1995-2018	complete	
Lithuania	30000–60000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-45 to -30	2013-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
Luxembourg	5	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	-		1996-2018	complete	
Moldova	1–10	<1	2014-2017	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1990-2018	expert	
Netherlands	55000–80000	<1	2013-2015	complete	0	-3 to 11	2006-2017	complete	-	-26 to -3	1984-2017	complete	
Norway	3500000–4000000	30	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 30	1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	1	<1	2015-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Poland	322000–409000	3	2013-2018	complete	-	-45 to -24	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	0–3	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	900000–1650000	10	2008-2018	partial	-	-25 to -20	2008-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Slovakia	250–500	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-60 to -30	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -30	1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	1000000–1130000	9	2013-2018	partial	+	22 to 37	2007-2018	partial	?	-50 to 50	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	500–800	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-14 to 92	2007-2018	complete	-	-67 to -44	1990-2018	complete	
Ukraine	12000–19000	<1	2015-2017	partial	-		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2019	partial	
United Kingdom	2110000–2750000	19	2016	partial	0		2004-2016	complete	-	-43	1980-2016	complete	
EU28	4940000–7230000	46											

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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	
Europe	11000000–14900000	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	
Andorra		<1			?				?				
Gibraltar	11–50	100	2006-2012	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	11–50	100											
Europe	11–50	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 (≥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

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Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

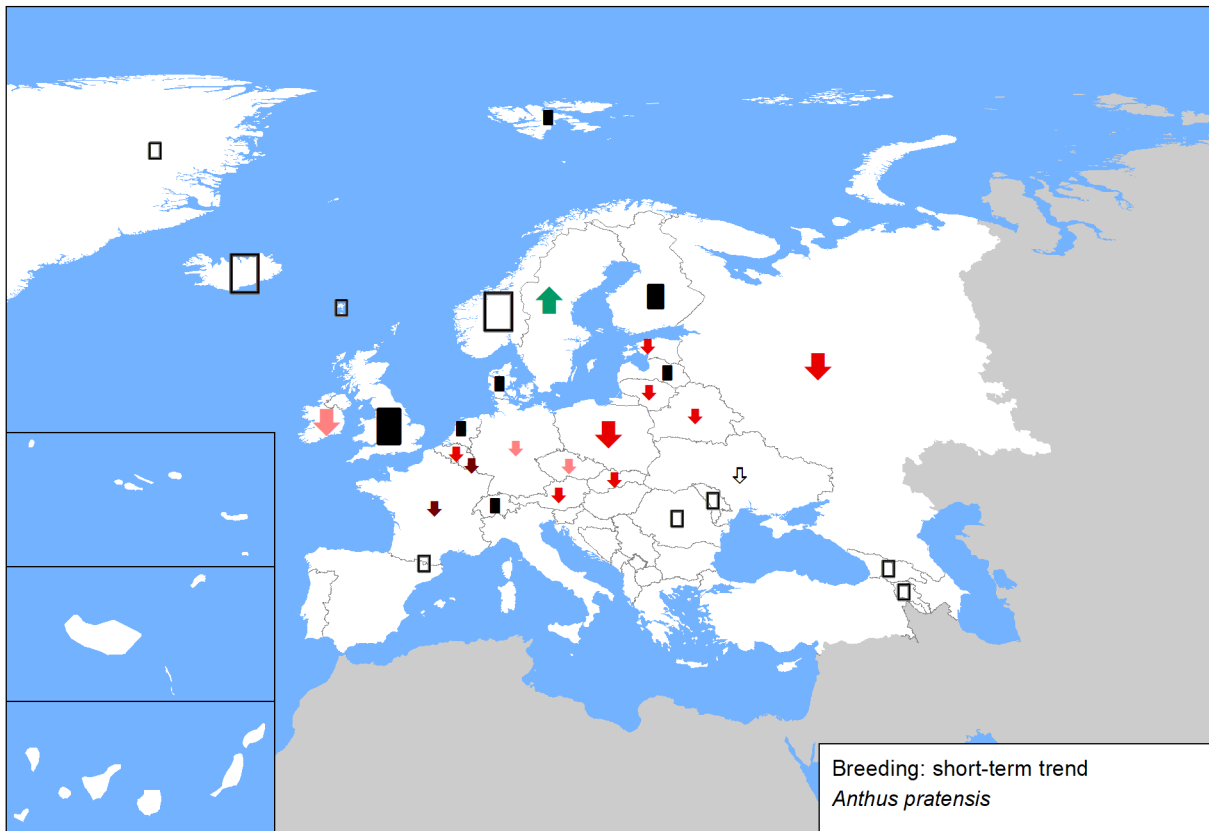


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

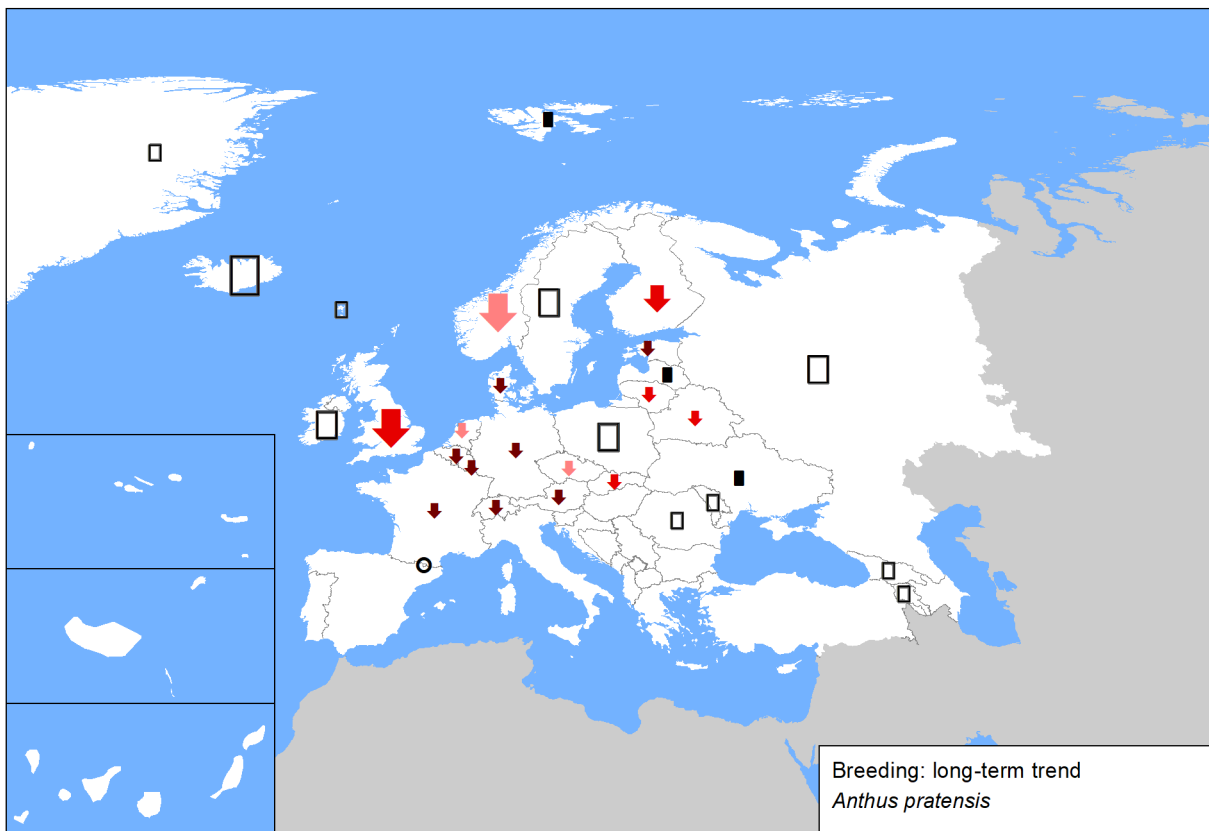


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

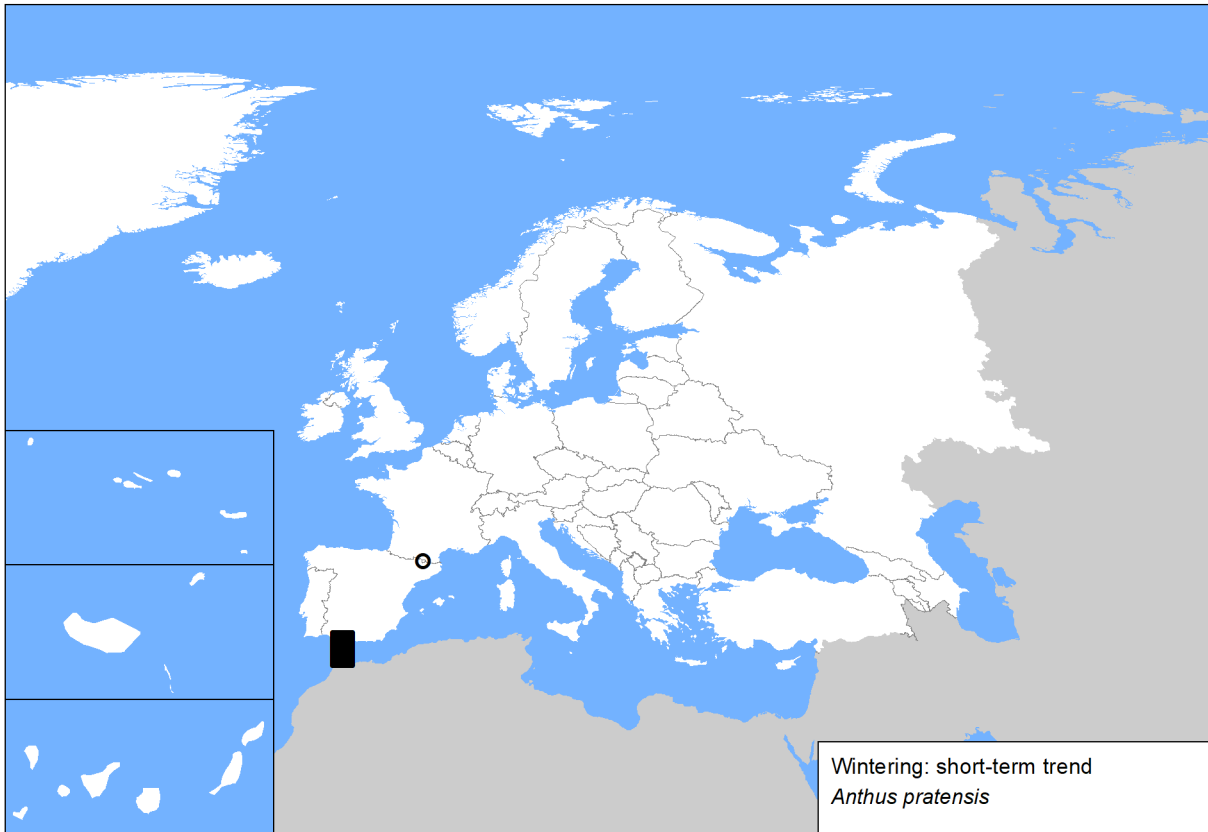
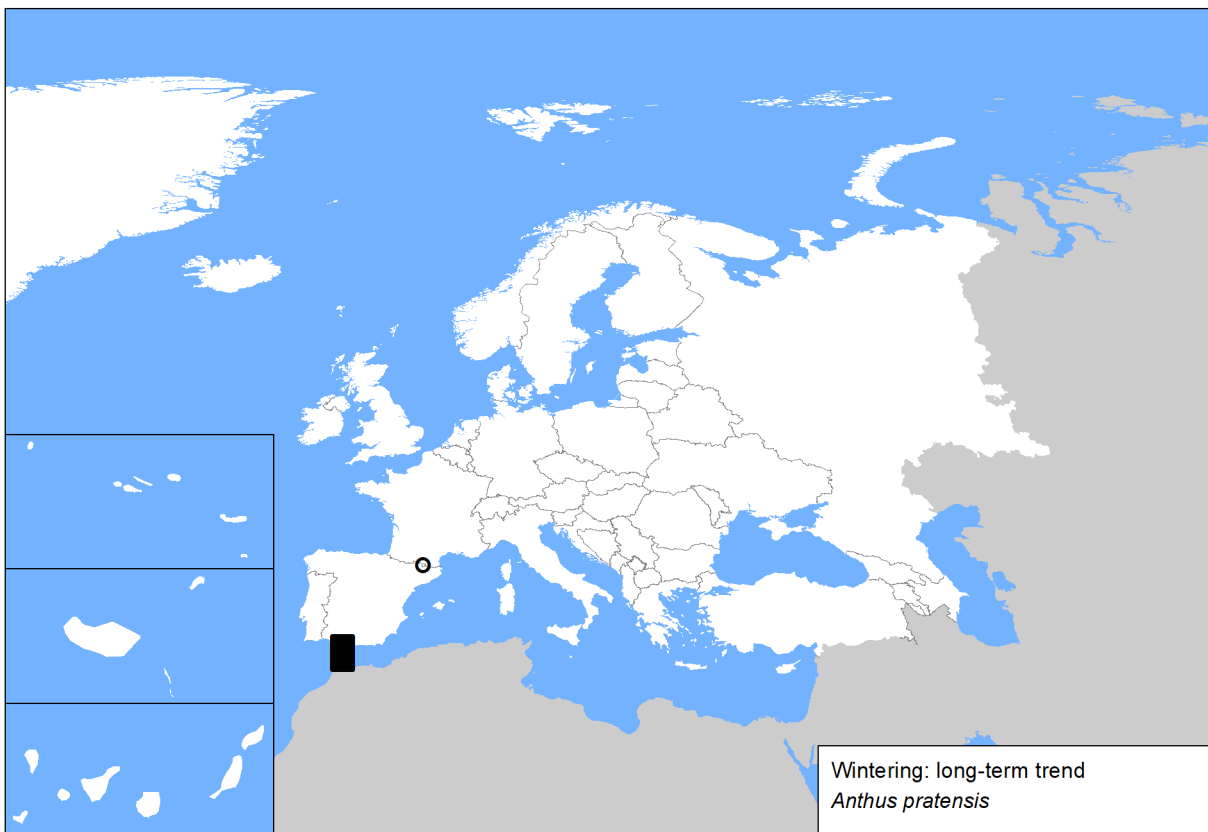


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Andorra

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Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)
Winter short-term trend: Population trend not analysed for wintering birds

Armenia

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Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

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Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data; Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian Breeding Birds)

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus "Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus"
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Belgium

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Breeding long-term trend: Charlotte M. Moshøj, Daniel Palm Eskildsen, Michael Fink Jørgensen & Thomas Vikstrøm, (2018): Overvågning af de almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2017

DK: Faroe Is

Breeding population size: Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Faroe bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Faroe University Press, Tórshavn.
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DK: Greenland

Estonia

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France

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Breeding short-term trend: . STOC EPS / MNHN.

Georgia

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

Germany

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Republic of Ireland

Breeding population size: Lewis, L. J., Coombes, D., Burke, B., O'Halloran, J., Walsh, A., Tierney, T. D. & Cummins, S. (2019) Countryside Bird Survey: Status and trends of common and widespread breeding birds 1998-2016. Irish Wildlife Manuals (in prep). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

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Latvia

Breeding population size: Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society

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Lithuania

Breeding population size: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and descriptions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP))

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Breeding long-term trend: Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas“. Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) BirdLife International/European Bird Census Council. 2000. European bird populations: estimates and trends. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 10). Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and descriptions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP))

Luxembourg

Breeding population size: Ornitho.lu (2018); online database natur&environment asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018); database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&environment Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; Biver G. (2009): Bestände der Vögel des Offenlandes europaweit rückgängig... und in Luxemburg? Regulus 4/2009: 14-16 Biver G. (2008): Vorkommen von Schafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten. Vergleichsstudie zu 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 23: 1-12; Bastian, M. (2015): Wiesenvogel-Kartierung 2013. Kartierung der Vorkommen von Wiesenschafstelze Motacilla flava, Wiesenpieper Anthus pratensis und Braunkehlchen Saxicola rubetra in drei ausgewählten Grünlandgebieten - Bestandsentwicklung seit 1996. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 30: 44-57

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Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova's contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)

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

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

Netherlands

Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)

Breeding short-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Breeding long-term trend: NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Breeding short-term trend: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)

Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

NO: Svalbard

Breeding population size: Artsobservasjoner (www.artsobservasjoner.no)

Breeding short-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Norwegian Polar Institutt pers. comm.

Poland

Breeding population size: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MPPL – Common Bird Survey)

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

Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)

Romania

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

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

Breeding short-term trend: Mischenko et al. 2019; Sarychev unpublished. vssar@yandex.ru; Kalyakin et al. 2009

Slovakia

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.

Breeding short-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.

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Sweden

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports.

Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey, Migration counts Falsterbo

Switzerland

Breeding population size: Knaus, P., S. Antoniazza, S. Wechsler, J. Guélat, M. Kéry, N. Strelbel & T. Sattler (2018): Swiss Breeding Bird Atlas 2013–2016. Distribution and population trends of birds in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Swiss Ornithological Institute, Sempach.

Breeding short-term trend: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/>

Breeding long-term trend: <https://www.vogelwarte.ch/en/projects/population-trends/breeding-population-indices/>

Ukraine

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

United Kingdom

Breeding population size: Baseline = Newson, S.E., Evans, K.L., Noble, D.G., Greenwood, J.J.D. & Gaston, K.J. 2008. Use of distance sampling to improve estimates of national population sizes for common and widespread breeding birds in the UK. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 45: 1330-1338. Extrapolation from 2006 using Breeding Bird Survey monitoring trend.

Breeding short-term trend: BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey data: Harris, S.J., Massimino, D., Gillings, S., Eaton, M.A., Noble, D.G., Balmer, D.E., Procter, D., PearceHiggins, J.W. & Woodcock, P. 2018. The Breeding Bird Survey 2017. BTO Research Report 706 British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. <https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/bbs-report-2017.pdf>

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