

***Emberiza cirius* (Cirl Bunting)**

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.

Emberiza cirius (Cirl Bunting)

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	3700–7700	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-85 to -81	2007-2018	partial	-	-85 to -81	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	44–130	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Bosnia & HG	2000–4000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	50000–70000	2	2005-2018	partial	+	3 to 5	2000-2018	partial	+	5 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	10000–50000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	200000–400000	9	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	-		2001-2018	complete	
Germany	550–700	<1	2016-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Greece	420000–780000	17	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	0	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	-	-100	1981-2018	partial	
Italy	300000–800000	15	2013-2018	expert	+	5 to 10	2000-2014	partial	+	0 to 35	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	3000–5000	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	20000–60000	1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	4000–6000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	100000–500000	7	2013-2018	partial	0		2004-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Romania	1000–10000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	14000–20000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 29	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	6700–15000	<1	2018-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	1260000–1660000	44	2004-2006	complete	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	1000–1500	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-15 to 28	2007-2018	complete	+	3 to 36	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	60000–180000	3	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
United Kingdom	1000–1100	<1	2016	complete	-		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	2340000–4290000	94											
Europe	2450000–4580000	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.

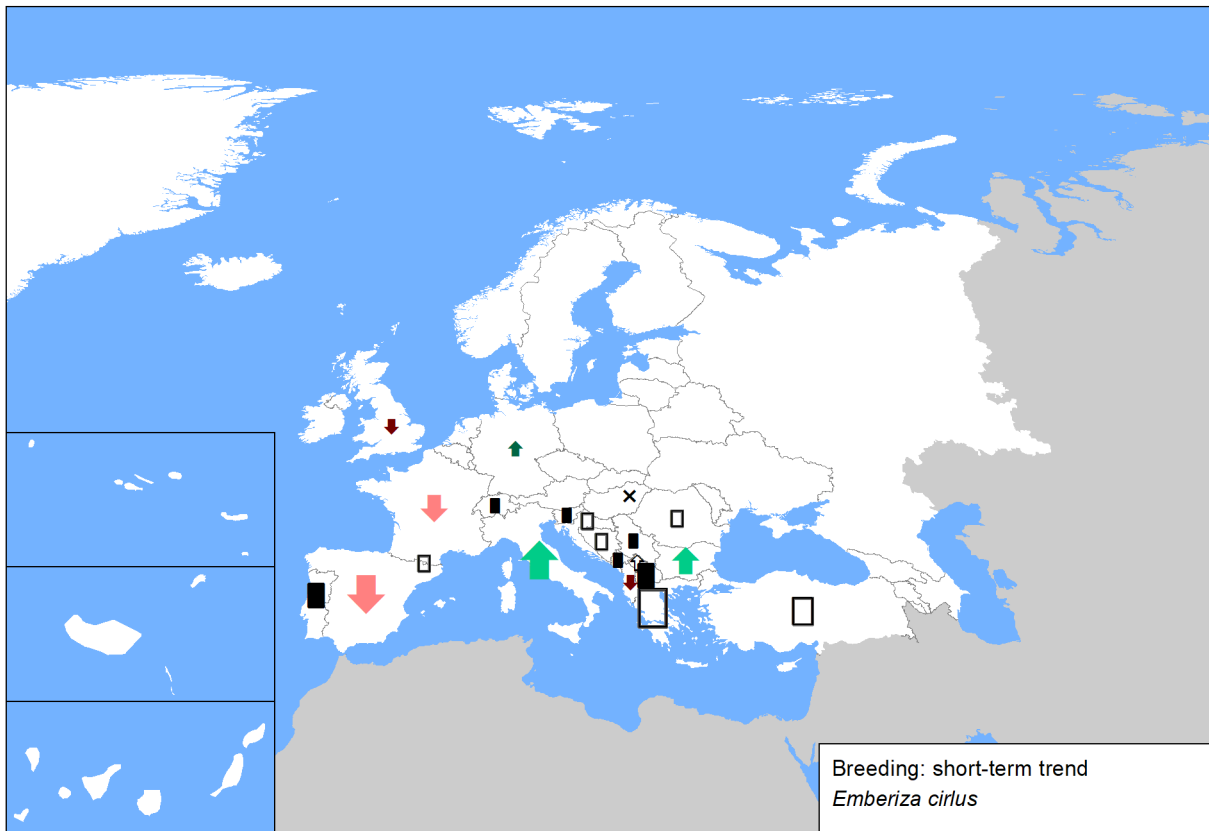
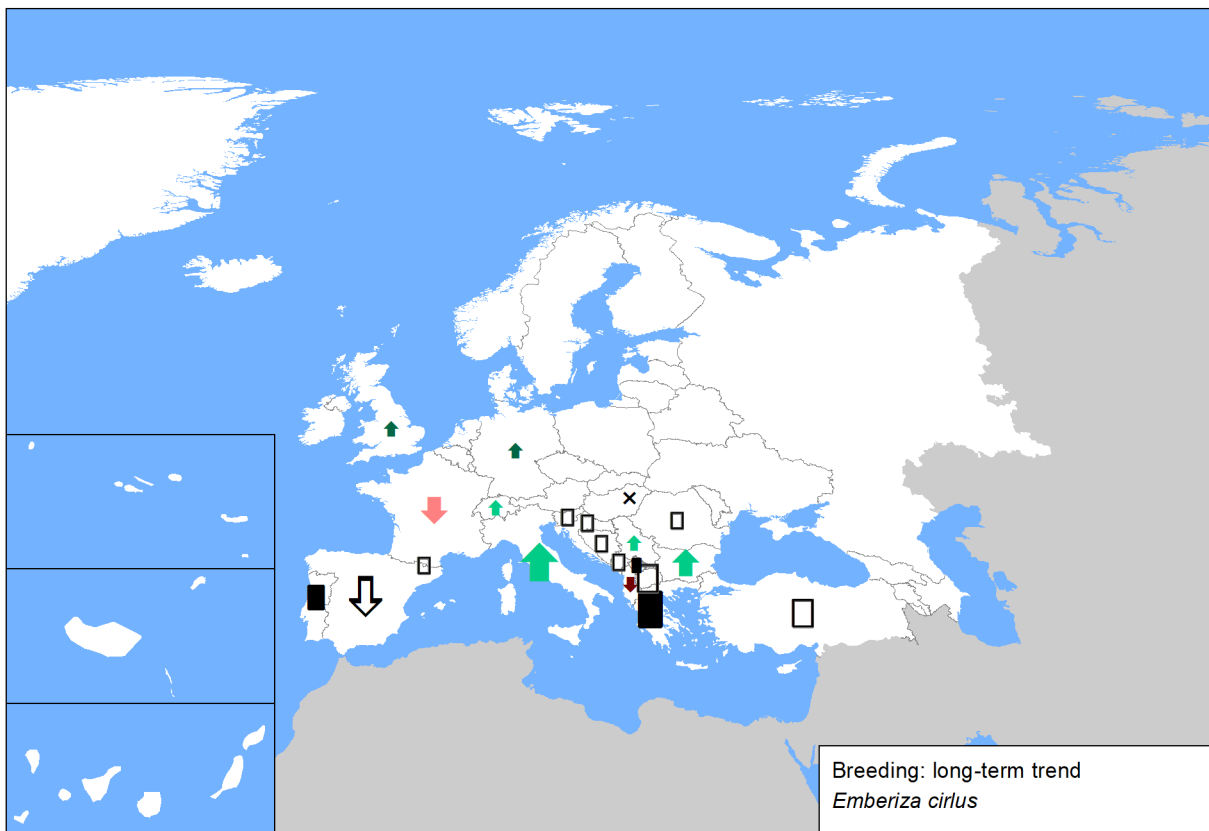


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Emberiza cirrus (Cirl Bunting)

Sources

Albania

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

Andorra

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Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)

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

France

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

Germany

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North Macedonia

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