THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Emberiza cia (Rock 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).

Contents

Reported national population sizes and trends
Trend maps of reported national population data
Sources of reported national population data
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.

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	1800–3700	<1	2007-2018	partial	-	-63	2007-2018	partial	-	-63	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	1000–2700	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	complete	?				
Armenia	7000–10800	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	400–600	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1981-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	10000–50000	<1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	1500–3000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	2000–14000	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2001-2018	partial	+	0 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	1000–5000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	20000–30000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -40	2007-2017	partial	-	-50 to -40	2001-2017	partial	
Georgia	2700–27400	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	380–390	<1	2012-2016	partial	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1985-2016	expert	
Gibraltar	0	<1			?				?				
Greece	8000–30000	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	500–750	<1	2014-2018	expert	+	7 to 25	2007-2018	expert	0		1994-2018	expert	
Italy	22000–90000	2	2013-2018	expert	0		2000-2014	partial	0		1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	500–700	<1	2007-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	4000–8000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	1500–2000	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	100000–500000	8	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	5300–53000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	15000–25000	<1	2008-2018	partial	-	-20 to -15	2008-2018	expert	-	-29 to -20	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	4500–6600	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	400–550	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	5000–10000	<1	2018-2018	complete	0	-10 to 10	2008-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	1420000–2200000	63	2004-2006	partial	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2017	expert	
Switzerland	7000–10000	<1	2013–2016	partial	0	-19 to 66	2007-2018	complete	+	5 to 64	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	300000–1200000	21	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	1000–2000	<1	2015-2017	partial	-	-60 to -40	2007-2019	expert	-		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	1580000–2940000	76											
Europe	**1940000–4290000**	**100**											

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[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
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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.

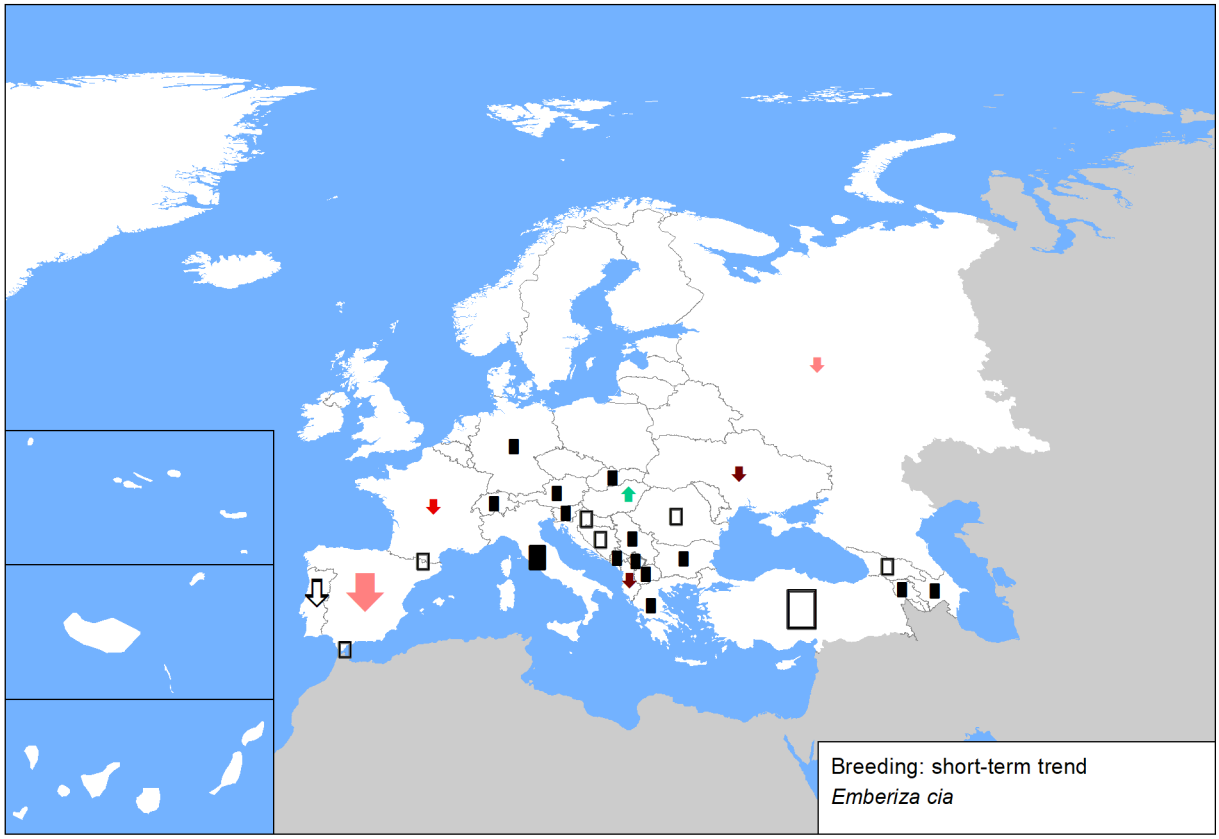
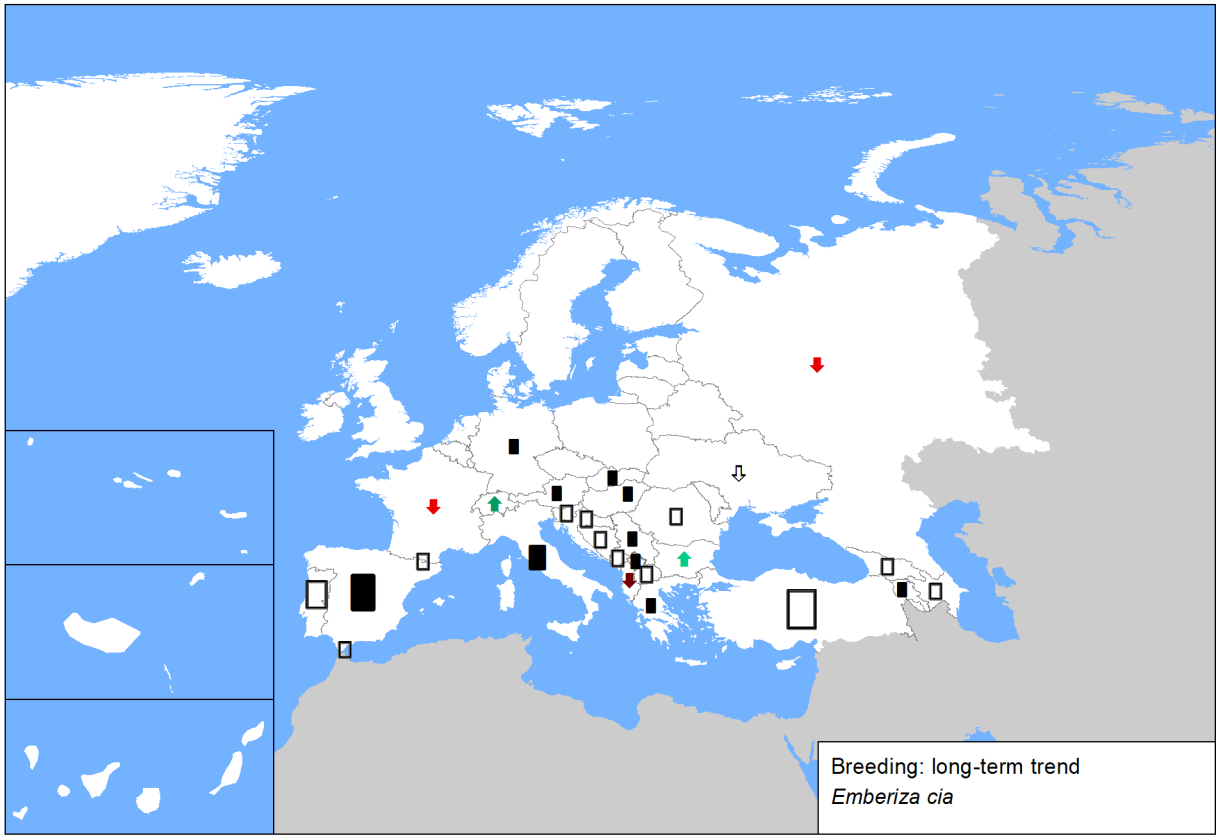


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

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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; BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at; Pühringer et al. 2018
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

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)

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Gibraltar

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Greece

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Russia

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Breeding short-term trend: Belik, unpublished. vpbelik@mail.ru;

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Serbia

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