Upupa epops (Common Hoopoe)

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

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	700–1700	<1	2007-2018	partial	0	-7 to 1	2007-2018	partial	-	-30 to -19	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	0–2	<1	2014-2017	deficient	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	14200–19700	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	3 to 7	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 30	2003-2018	partial	
Austria	450–650	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -30	1981-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	10000–50000	1	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	0		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	16000–22000	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	-	-100 to -67	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	2000–4000	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	10000–20000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2001-2018	expert	0	5 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	5000–10000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	400–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-17 to 0	2007-2018	expert	-	-30 to -10	1980-2018	expert	
Czechia	60–120	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Estonia	5–20	<1	2013-2017	expert	0	-10 to 10	2006-2017	expert	0	-10 to 10	1980-2017	expert	
France	60000–110000	4	2013-2018	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	+	5 to 15	2001-2017	expert	
Georgia	3400–34400	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	800–950	<1	2011-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	60000–80000	3	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	9200–11500	<1	2014-2018	complete	+	49 to 69	2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Italy	20000–50000	2	2013-2018	expert	0		2012-2017	partial	+	300 to 400	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	2500–3500	<1	2007-2019	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	250–450	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	65 to 72	2000-2018	partial	+	85 to 101	1991-2017	partial	
Lithuania	400–670	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 15	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	5000–10000	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	2000–3000	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	1500–2500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Poland	43000–66000	3	2013-2018	complete	-	-31 to -3	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	100000–500000	11	2013-2018	partial	0		2004-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
PT: Madeira	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	expert	
Romania	43000–430000	7	2013-2018	expert	?	-10 to 0	2008-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	55000–95000	4	2008-2013	partial	-	0	2008-2018	expert	-	0	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	8100–11900	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	500–800	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	expert	-	-25 to -10	1980-2018	expert	

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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]	
Slovenia	450–750	<1	2002-2018	complete	?	0 to 10	2008-2018	complete	-	-30 to -20	1980-2018	complete	
Spain	714000–1200000	46	2004-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
ES: Canary Is	2500–10000	<1	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Sweden	0–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	F	-100 to 250	2007-2018	partial	F	-100 to 500	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	180–260	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-4 to 66	2007-2018	complete	+	20 to 109	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	150000–400000	12	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	30000–50000	2	2014-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	partial	F	10 to 20	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	1070000–2500000	77											
Europe	**1370000–3210000**	**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.

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.

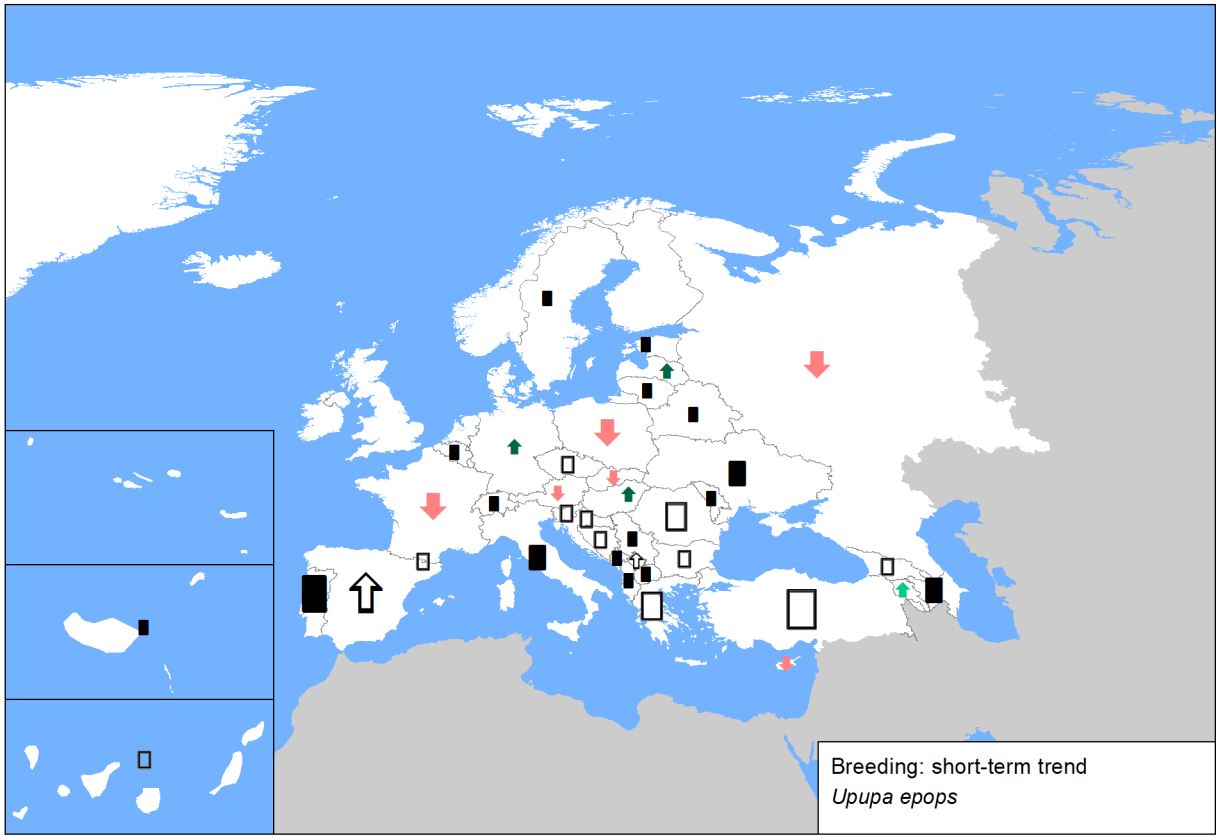
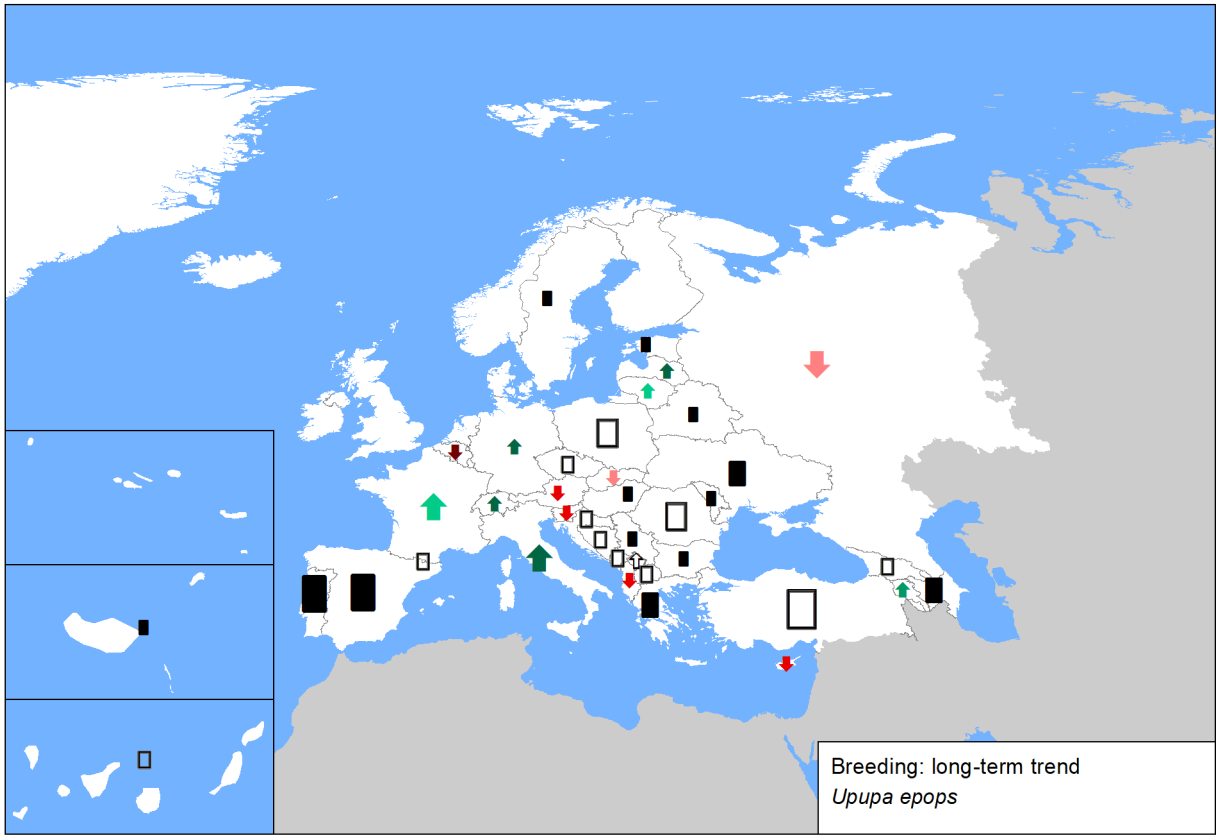


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Upupa epops (Common Hoopoe)

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