# European Red List of Birds

Compiled by BirdLife International

European Commission

IUCN SSC Species Survival Commission

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

RED LIST

# European Red List of Birds

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European Red List of Birds Consortium

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# Introduction

We would like to say we are happy to be introducing the European Red List of Birds, an exhaustive compendium of threatened species, but we are not happy. There should not have to be a Red List. One of the reasons for having one is to make future Red Lists unnecessary by saving and protecting the species involved.

But why should WE bother to do that? you might ask. Here are a few reasons.

1. Obvious economic value. For forest industries, avian pest control is estimated at billions of dollars annually. Fruit farmers and crop farmers also benefit: such pests as codling moths and rats and mice are effectively controlled by birds. Restoring seabird colonies adds markedly to the supply of fish, as bird excrement feeds the phytoplankton necessary for small fish. The removal of birds from economic systems would have a catastrophic impact.

2. Hidden economic value. Many, many bird species replant forests by distributing nuts and seeds, hiding them in the ground and then failing to collect. Regrowing forests is one of the crucial elements in any overall carbon-uptake plan; here the role of birds is essential. The jay and the nutcracker are veteran forest-planters.

3. The psychological and emotional value to humans. As more work is done on the negative effect of "nature deficit disorder" and the positive effects of exposure to nature – even on blood pressure, heart rate, and white cell count – someone may put a value on this role soon. Meanwhile, we know that birds have been around for at least 150 million years, and that, for us, they are symbols of hope and of our connection to the numinous. Imagine a world without birdsong, without birdflight, without the return of the birds in spring. Now calculate the cost of the depression and hopelessness that would ensue.

Perhaps it is time to rewrite John Donne's famous sermon:

*No bird is an island, entire of itself; every bird is a piece of nature, a part of the ecosystem; if a single species be extinguished, mankind is the less, as well as if a whole family were, as well as any manner of thy friends were; any bird species' death diminishes me, because I am involved in the natural world. And therefore never send to know for whom the Red List is compiled; it is compiled for thee.*

First the birds, then us. Unless we pay attention, we'll be on the Red List next. Take note.

**Margaret Atwood**

and **Graeme Gibson**.

Honourary Presidents, Rare Bird Club,
BirdLife International.

# Foreword

Wild birds, many of which are migratory, represent an extraordinary shared natural heritage of Europeans. Our continent is home to more than 530 regularly occurring wild bird species, with a total estimated breeding population of more than two billion pairs. Millions more pass through on migration to Africa or arrive from the Arctic or Russia to spend the winter in Europe.

As a highly visible and colourful part of our wildlife birds have long been used as important key indicators of the health of our natural environment. It is therefore no coincidence that the Birds Directive was the first major piece of EU environmental law to address the issue of biodiversity conservation. Europe's birds are also protected under the Bern Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species and the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. The EU Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to achieve the political objective of '*halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU and restoring them in so far as feasible* by 2020, includes an objective of achieving a significant improvement in the status of birds in the EU.

Good quality monitoring is essential to assess progress towards meeting these commitments to protect Europe's birds, as well as for other species and habitats. Within the EU there are now established reporting systems under the Habitats and Birds Directives. While highlighting important progress in halting the loss of species and habitats the latest 2015 State of Nature in the European Union report underlines the serious situation that nature continues to face in the EU.

The IUCN Red Data lists assess the risk of extinction and as such are another important and complementary tool to scientifically assess and communicate the status of species and habitats. Since 2005 the European Commission has been financially supporting the development of Red Data lists for many taxa, including all terrestrial vertebrate groups, except birds. During 2012–2014, a Commission-funded project – led by BirdLife International, and involving a consortium including the European Bird Census Council, Wetlands International, IUCN, BTO, Sovon, RSPB, the Czech Society for Ornithology and BirdLife Europe – filled this important gap.

The European Red List of Birds builds on two earlier valuable assessments of the population status of all species at European level – the *Birds in Europe* volumes. For EU Member States the information in this new publication is for the first time almost fully based on official reporting under the Birds Directive. This has been achieved through very important collaboration between Member States authorities, BirdLife partners and other ornithological experts.

Whereas this new study confirms that over half the bird species in Europe are secure and not at risk of extinction it also reveals that 13% of Europe's regularly occurring wild bird species are threatened, a figure comparable to that recorded in 2004. A further 6% of species are Near Threatened in Europe.

Species that were formerly considered to be of Least Concern but are now threatened or Near Threatened include the European Turtle-dove *Streptopelia turtur,* the Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, the Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* and the Meadow Pipit *Anthus* pratensis. Many species that were identified as being in trouble a decade ago have still not improved. Examples include the Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* and the Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*.

Yet there is still important progress to report, giving hope for the future. This is particularly the case for some of the species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive that have been the focus of targeted conservation measures including the designation of Special Protection Areas as part of the Natura 2000 network. For example, while still threatened, the Spanish Imperial Eagle *Aquila adalberti*, the Zino's Petrel *Pretodroma madeira* and the Azores Bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina* all have improved in status thanks to conservation effort. There are also a number of species that were previously considered threatened in Europe and whose status has improved to Least Concern, including the Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*, the Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*, and the Great Bustard *Otis tarda*. Many of these species have benefitted from EU funded international species action plans and have also been a priority for funding under the EU LIFE programme.

These scientific findings are a vital input to help evaluate the effectiveness of legislation and policies for bird protection in Europe and will underpin future conservation action for birds and their habitats. They demonstrate that much stronger conservation efforts, including better integration with agricultural and other land use policies, will be needed to achieve the target of halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity in Europe by 2020.

Birds are an important and highly valued part of our natural heritage. European citizens will therefore want us to succeed in achieving this ambitious goal.

**Micheal O'Briain**
**Deputy Head of the Nature Unit**
**DG Environment**
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1 No Article 12 data were received for Greece and the Czech Republic only reported on breeding birds listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive. With the agreement of the European Commission, surrogate data were sourced and used for these countries. Croatia did not join the EU until 2013 and so did not report under Article 12 for the period 2008-12.

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More than 100 ornithologists and stakeholders from 40 countries met in Mikulov, Czech Republic, in February 2012 to launch the European Red List of Birds project. © BirdLife International

# Executive summary

## Aim

The European Red List is a review of the conservation status of all European species (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, butterflies, dragonflies, bees, medicinal plants and selected groups of beetles, molluscs, and vascular plants) according to IUCN regional Red Listing guidelines. It identifies those species that are threatened with extinction at the regional level – in order that appropriate conservation action can be taken to improve their status. This Red List publication summarises the results for European birds.

## Scope

The geographical scope is continent-wide, extending from Greenland in the northwest to the Urals in the northeast, and from the Canary Islands in the southwest to Cyprus and the Caucasus in the southeast. Red List assessments were carried out at two regional levels: for geographical Europe as described above, and for the 27[2] countries that were Member States of the European Union during the period covered by the 2008-2012 round of reporting under Article 12 of the Birds Directive.

## Status assessment

The status of all species was assessed using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (Version 3.1; IUCN 2012a[3]), which are the world's most widely accepted system for measuring extinction risk. All assessments followed the latest Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN 2014[4]) and the latest Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels (Version 4.0; IUCN 2012b[5]). Assessments are available on the European Red List website and data portal: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist, http://www.iucnredlist.org/europe and www.birdlife.org/datazone.

2 Croatia acceded to the EU in 2013 and so did not participate in the current round of Article 12 reporting. Hence data from Croatia were not included in the EU-level assessments.

3 http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/keydocuments/Categories_and_Criteria_en_web%2Bcover%2Bbckcover.pdf

4 http://jr.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf

5 http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/keydocuments/Reg_Guidelines_en_web%2Bcover%2Bbackcover.pdf

## Results

At the European regional level, 13% of bird species are threatened, with 2% Critically Endangered, 3% Endangered, and 7% Vulnerable. A further 6% are Near Threatened. Within the EU 27, 18% of bird species are threatened, with 2% Critically Endangered, 4% Endangered, and 12% Vulnerable, and a further 6% are Near Threatened.

The countries with the largest numbers of bird species are Russia and Turkey. Russia and Eastern Europe, and the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caucasus regions show a higher species richness than northwest Europe. Russia and Turkey have the highest richness of threatened species. Important numbers of threatened species can also be found in the Caucasus region, the Iberian Peninsula and France, as well as in some regions in the Baltic States and Eastern Europe. Threatened species, mainly marine birds, are found in north and northwest Europe.

There are 91 bird species endemic or near-endemic to Europe, found mainly in temperate and central Europe. The Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands have many endemic bird species, as does the Caucasus region.

'Biological resource use', and 'agriculture and aquaculture' are Europe's top threats to bird species, followed by 'climate change and severe weather', 'pollution', 'invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases' and 'natural system modifications'.

## Conclusions

Across Europe, many governments, NGOs and other parties are showing increasing commitment to conserving wild birds and their habitats and thanks to these efforts some species are showing signs of recovery. However, the proportion of threatened species in this assessment is comparable to that in the previous assessment a decade ago. Bird species continue to decline as a result of various threats, including illegal hunting, changing agricultural practices, invasive and alien species and habitat loss and degradation. It is evident that much more needs to be done to save threatened European bird species from extinction and to safeguard the bird populations of Europe.

# 1. Background

## 1.1 The European context

Europe is one of the seven continents of the world, and comprises the westernmost peninsula of Eurasia. It is divided from Asia by the Ural and Caucasus mountains, the Ural river and the Caspian Sea to the east, bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. Europe is the world's second smallest continent by surface area, with approximately 10,180,000 square kilometres, covering just 7% of the world's land. It is, however, the third largest in terms of population (after Asia and Africa) with an estimated population of 742 million people - approximately 12% of the world's population.

The European Union (EU), the world's largest politico-economic union, is formed by 28 Member States, located in Europe. It has a combined population of over 500 million inhabitants, which represent 7.3% of the world population and generated in 2012 a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of 16,584 trillion US dollars, which is approximately 23% of the global nominal GDP.

European biodiversity includes around 530 species of birds, 138 species of dragonflies and damselflies (Kalkman *et al.* 2010), 260 species of mammals (Temple and Terry 2007, 2009), 151 species of reptiles (Cox and Temple 2009), 85 species of amphibians (Temple and Cox 2009), 546 species of freshwater fishes (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007, Freyhof and Brooks 2011), around 1,200 species of marine fishes (IUCN in prep. 2015), 20-25,000 species of vascular plants (Euro+Med 2006- 2011) and well over 100,000 species of invertebrates (Fauna Europaea 2004). The Mediterranean part of Europe, which is especially rich in plant and animal species, has been recognised as a global biodiversity hotspot (Mittermeier *et al.* 2004, Cuttelod *et al.* 2008).

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) consistently project a continued decrease of global biodiversity. Towards the middle of the 21st century, habitat loss due to bioenergy-crop farming and climate change is expected to gain in significance as drivers of biodiversity decline[6]. Global terrestrial biodiversity in 2010, measured as mean species abundance (MSA), was just 68% of the level that potential natural vegetation could support. In a business-as-usual scenario for 2050, MSA is projected to decline further to around 60 %. In Europe, MSA is estimated to decline by 24% (from an estimated 38% in 2010)[7].

The EU 2020 Biodiversity strategy includes six targets and 20 actions. Two of these targets (Target 1 "Fully Implement the Birds and Habitats Directives" and Target 3 "Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity") make explicit mention to the conservation of habitats and species. With regards to Target 1 and according to the latest data available, only 16% of habitats and 23% of species listed under the Habitats Directive are assessed as "Favourable", while most 'Unfavourable' assessments did not improve or deteriorated (42% for habitats and 33% for species). Concerning Target 3, habitats and species listed under the Habitats Directive related to agricultural ecosystems are doing worse than those related to other terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and there is no real improvement in their conservation status: 11 % of habitat assessments and 20 % of species assessments are favourable. Less than half (48 %) of the bird species from the Birds Directive associated with agricultural ecosystems have a "Secure" status.

The rates of biodiversity loss in the EU are worrying. According to the recent European Environment Agency synthesis report on the state and outlook of the European environment (EEA 2015), "Europe's natural capital is not yet being protected, conserved and enhanced in line with the ambitions of the 7th Environment Action Programme". Already, climate change impacts are intensifying the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss[8].

## 1.2 European birds, distribution and threat status

As of 2014, BirdLife has established that worldwide 1,373 bird species are threatened with extinction (13%

6 'OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050', Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, France.

7 http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/global/ecosystems

8 CBD (2010), 'Global Biodiversity Outlook 3', Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Cory's Shearwater, *Calonectris borealis*, is a seabird species endemic to the EU 27, where it mainly breeds on the Azores and Madeira (nearly 90% of the global population) and on the Canary Islands. Although a small decline was reported over the short term in the Azores, the population is estimated and projected to be increasing, so the species is classified as Least Concern. © J. M. Arcos

Island Canary, *Serinus canaria*, is endemic to Europe, where it is confined to the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores. Although the population trend is unknown, there was no evidence that the status of the species has deteriorated and so it is classified as Least Concern. © Ivan Mikšík

of the total, or roughly one in eight)[9]. These species have small, fragmented or dwindling ranges, tiny populations, or are declining rapidly. Of these, 213 species are considered Critically Endangered and face an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future. The Red List Index for birds can be broken down biogeographically. The results show that although species have deteriorated in all major ecosystems and regions, these changes have not occurred evenly across the globe. Birds associated with Pacific islands, the open ocean and the lowland forests of Asia have undergone particularly sharp declines.

Europe is home to more than 530 regularly occurring wild bird species, across 69 families (Table 1), with a total estimated breeding population of around two billion pairs. Millions more migrate through the continent on passage to Africa, whilst millions of others from the Arctic or Russia spend the winter in Europe. Around 17% of European birds are endemic or near-endemic, i.e. are found only in Europe or species whose global range is concentrated in Europe. More than half the European endemic or near-endemic species are from six families: Columbidae (pigeons and doves), Procellariidae (petrels and shearwaters), Laridae (gulls and terns), Fringillidae (finches), Muscicapidae (chats and flycatchers), and Sylviidae (warblers).

At present, 53 (10%) of European species are considered to be of global conservation concern, and are listed as Threatened or Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List[10]. These range from species endemic to single islands, to widespread species occurring in many countries. According to the last assessment of the conservation status of birds in Europe (BirdLife International 2004a), 43% of the bird species occurring regularly in Europe had an unfavourable conservation status and therefore qualified as Species of European Conservation Concern (SPECs). Of the species assessed, 40 (7.6%) were classified as SPEC 1 (European species of global conservation concern), 45 (8.6%) as SPEC 2 (species with global population concentrated in Europe and with unfavourable conservation status in Europe) and 141 (26.9%) as SPEC 3 (species not concentrated in Europe, but with unfavourable conservation status in Europe). The percentage of species in each of these three categories was higher than in the preceding assessment in 1994 (Tucker & Heath 1994), when 38% of species were classified as SPEC 1, 2 or 3. At the EU level, 48% of species had an unfavourable conservation status in 2004 (BirdLife International 2004b).

9 http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sowb/spotthreatbirds

10 http://bit.ly/1I7sEFE

**Table 1. Diversity and endemism in bird families in Europe.**

| Class | Order | Family | Europe | | | EU 27 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of species | Number of (near-) endemic species | % of (near-) endemic species | Number of species | Number of (near-) endemic species | % of (near-) endemic species |
| Aves | GALLIFORMES | Phasianidae | 17 | 4 | 24% | 13 | 1 | 8% |
| | ANSERIFORMES | Anatidae | 41 | 2 | 5% | 36 | 0 | 0% |
| | PODICIPEDIFORMES | Podicipedidae | 5 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| | PHOENICOPTERIFORMES | Phoenicopteridae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | COLUMBIFORMES | Columbidae | 9 | 5 | 56% | 8 | 3 | 38% |
| | PTEROCLIFORMES | Pteroclidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | CAPRIMULGIFORMES | Apodidae | 6 | 1 | 17% | 6 | 1 | 17% |
| | | Caprimulgidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | CUCULIFORMES | Cuculidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | GRUIFORMES | Gruidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Rallidae | 9 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 0 | 0% |
| | OTIDIFORMES | Otididae | 4 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | GAVIIFORMES | Gaviidae | 4 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | PROCELLARIIFORMES | Hydrobatidae | 4 | 2 | 50% | 4 | 2 | 50% |
| | | Oceanitidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Procellariidae | 10 | 7 | 70% | 10 | 7 | 70% |
| | CICONIIFORMES | Ciconiidae | 2 | 1 | 50% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | PELECANIFORMES | Ardeidae | 9 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Pelecanidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Threskiornithidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | SULIFORMES | Anhingidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Phalacrocoracidae | 3 | 1 | 33% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Sulidae | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | CHARADRIIFORMES | Alcidae | 7 | 2 | 29% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Burhinidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Charadriidae | 13 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Glareolidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Haematopodidae | 2 | 1 | 50% | 2 | 1 | 50% |
| | | Laridae | 29 | 5 | 17% | 22 | 1 | 5% |
| | | Recurvirostridae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Scolopacidae | 31 | 0 | 0% | 28 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Stercorariidae | 4 | 1 | 25% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Turnicidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | STRIGIFORMES | Strigidae | 14 | 0 | 0% | 12 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Tytonidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | ACCIPITRIFORMES | Accipitridae | 29 | 4 | 14% | 27 | 2 | 7% |
| | | Pandionidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | BUCEROTIFORMES | Upupidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | CORACIIFORMES | Alcedinidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Coraciidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Meropidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | PICIFORMES | Picidae | 11 | 3 | 27% | 11 | 1 | 9% |

| Class | Order | Family | Europe | | | EU 27 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of species | Number of (near-) endemic species | % of (near-) endemic species | Number of species | Number of (near-) endemic species | % of (near-) endemic species |
| | FALCONIFORMES | Falconidae | 10 | 1 | 10% | 10 | 1 | 10% |
| | PASSERIFORMES | Aegithalidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Alaudidae | 13 | 1 | 8% | 9 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Bombycillidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Certhiidae | 2 | 1 | 50% | 2 | 1 | 50% |
| | | Cinclidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Cisticolidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Corvidae | 11 | 0 | 0% | 11 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Emberizidae | 18 | 3 | 17% | 14 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Fringillidae | 28 | 9 | 32% | 23 | 7 | 30% |
| | | Hirundinidae | 5 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Laniidae | 5 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Motacillidae | 13 | 3 | 23% | 11 | 1 | 9% |
| | | Muscicapidae | 31 | 7 | 23% | 24 | 2 | 8% |
| | | Oriolidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Paridae | 9 | 3 | 33% | 8 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Passeridae | 8 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Prunellidae | 5 | 1 | 20% | 2 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Pycnonotidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Reguliidae | 3 | 1 | 33% | 3 | 1 | 33% |
| | | Remizidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Sittidae | 6 | 3 | 50% | 5 | 1 | 20% |
| | | Sturnidae | 3 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Sylviidae | 46 | 17 | 37% | 39 | 6 | 15% |
| | | Timaliidae | 2 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Troglodytidae | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| | | Turdidae | 8 | 1 | 13% | 6 | 0 | 0% |
| **Total** | | | **533** | **91** | **17%** | **451** | **39** | **9%** |

## 1.3 Objectives of the assessment

The European regional assessment has three main objectives:

- To assess the status of European bird species using for the first time data reported by EU Member States under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive together with comparable data reported by NGOs and other collaborating experts from the rest of Europe.
- To contribute to regional conservation planning through provision of an up-to-date dataset reporting the status of European birds.
- To identify the major threats and to propose mitigating measures and conservation actions to address them.

The assessment provides two main outputs:

- This summary report on the status of European birds.
- A website and data portal showcasing these data in the form of species factsheets for all European birds, along with background and other interpretative material[11, 12, 13].

The data presented in this report provides a snapshot based on available knowledge at the time of writing. BirdLife International will ensure wide dissemination of these data to relevant decision makers, NGOs, and

11 http://www.iucnredlist.org

12 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/

13 www.birdlife.org/datazone

scientists to inform the implementation of conservation actions on the ground.

# 2. Assessment Methodology

## 2.1 Global and regional assessment

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are designed to determine a taxon's relative risk of extinction (IUCN 2012a). The IUCN Red List Categories (Figure 1) are based on a set of quantitative criteria linked to population trends, population size and structure, and geographic range. There are nine Categories, and species classified as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR) are considered as 'threatened'.

The extinction risk of a species can be assessed at global, regional or national level. One species can have a different category in the Global Red List and a Regional Red List. Therefore, a species that is common worldwide and classed as Least Concern (LC) in the Global Red List could face a high level of threat and fit the Endangered category (EN) in a particular region (see Figure 1 for the explanation of the IUCN categories). To avoid under- or over-estimation of a particular species, the Guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Level should be applied (IUCN 2012b).

The present study is an assessment of the EU and pan-European threat status of bird species. The methodology for both the EU and Europe followed the Guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Level (IUCN 2012b).

## 2.2 Data sources

The EU assessments were based mainly on data reported by EU Member States under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive. Article 12 requires that Member States regularly prepare and submit reports on progress made with the national implementation of the Birds Directive. In 2011, the European Commission, in agreement with Member States, revised the reporting procedure and frequency in order to focus the reporting obligations on information relating to the status and trend of bird

**Figure 1. IUCN Red List Categories at regional scale.**

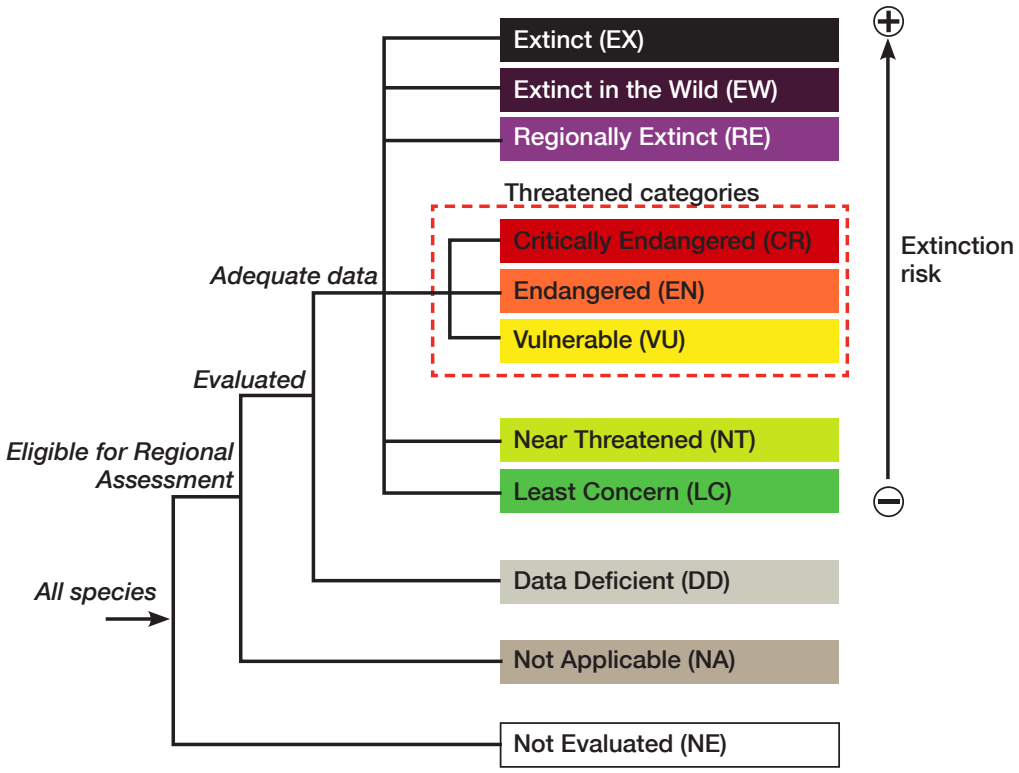
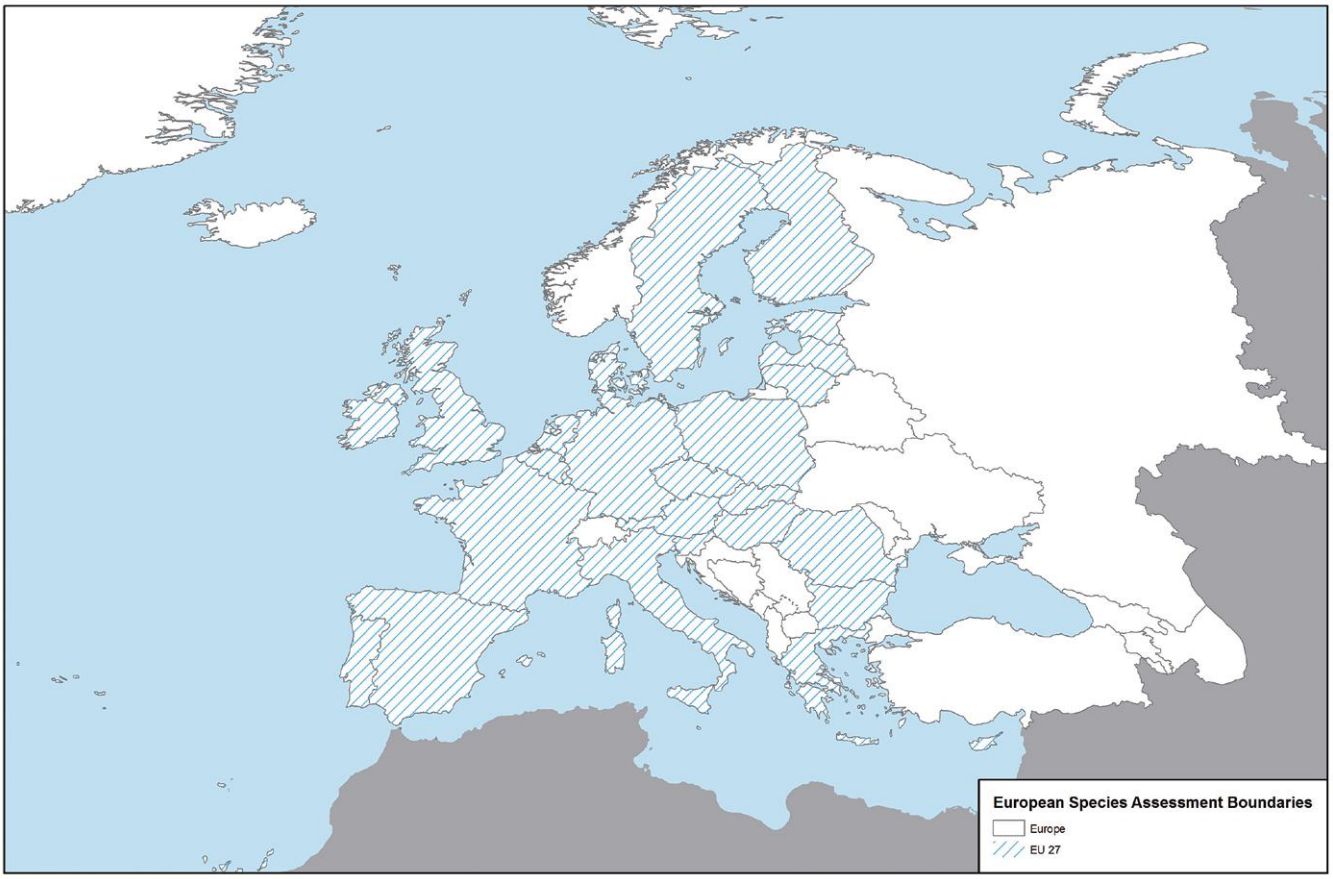


**Figure 2. Regional assessments were made for two areas – continental Europe and the EU 27.**




populations, thereby streamlining the reporting under Article 12 of the Birds Directive with the reporting on conservation status under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. Article 12 reports covering the period 2008-2012 were submitted in 2013-2014. These reports include information on the size and trend of populations and distributions of individual bird taxa. Similar data were sourced from non-EU countries, drawing heavily on the expertise and data holdings of national bird monitoring schemes and organisations across Europe, including BirdLife International Partners and many others.

## 2.3 Geographic scope

The geographical scope is continent-wide, extending from Iceland in the west to the Urals in the east (including European parts of the Russian Federation), and from the Arctic in the north to the Mediterranean in the south (see Figure 2). The Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores were also included. It was not possible to collate separate data for Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, but in most cases bird populations and trends will be reflected within the UK and France totals. There are a few exceptions, for example Hen Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, and Red-billed Chough, *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*, on the Isle of Man, some seabird species and Short-toed Treecreeper, *Certhia brachydactyla*, on the Channel Islands), but populations are not so large as to affect the assessments.

Red List assessments were carried out at two regional levels: 1) for geographical Europe (limits described above); and 2) for the area of the 27 Member States of the EU[14].

## 2.4 Preliminary assessments

For every bird species native to Europe, the following data were compiled:

- Species' taxonomic classification
- Geographic range and distribution map
- Population and trend information (including trend maps and national data tables)
- Ecology and habitat preferences
- Major threats
- Conservation measures (in place, and needed)
- Species utilization
- Key literature references

14 Croatia acceded to the EU in 2013 and so did not participate in the current round of Article 12 reporting. Hence data from Croatia were not included in the EU-level assessments.

## 2.5 Production of population sizes and trends

National data were combined to produce overall EU and pan-European population sizes and trends for each taxon. For population sizes, the reported minimum and maximum population size data across countries were summed to calculate the overall minimum and maximum. All European countries were requested to use the same population unit, which was breeding pairs for most breeding birds – with the exception of a minority of taxa with unusual or complex breeding biology or cryptic behaviour, for which other units, such as calling or lekking males, were used – and individuals for birds in winter. For population trends, data from all countries were combined, weighting each country's contribution according to the size of its population. Weightings were based on the geometric mean of the countries' minimum and maximum population size compared to the geometric mean of the equivalent totals for the overall EU or pan-European population. This analysis was carried out using a dedicated tool developed by IUCN to estimate overall trends based on data from multiple (national) subpopulations[15].

Where it was not possible to allocate a trend category with confidence, either because trend directions were reported as unknown for a large proportion of the total European population or in the case of conflicting trend information or lack of trend magnitudes, the overall European trend was classified as 'Unknown'. Where possible, the robustness of trend categories to the effects of any missing data was tested using plausible 'good' and 'bad' scenarios, based on other sources of information, such as any other reported trend information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, and other publications and consultations with experts.

For the majority of species, assessments were based on data from the breeding season, but for a minority of species, winter data were (also) used. Winter data were only reported for a subset of species, mainly wintering waterbirds, and especially migratory wildfowl and waders, whose populations are often best monitored in the winter, when they congregate in large numbers.

The assessments of species that do not breed (regularly) within the EU and/or the European region were based solely on winter data, while for species that occur in both seasons and for which the reported dataset was representative of the regional population, the assessment process was carried out independently on data for both the breeding and wintering populations. For some species in winter, underlying population trends can be obscured by demographic factors, often related to inter- annual variation in weather conditions. In some years, for example, birds that usually winter in the region may be forced to move elsewhere by harsh winter conditions, whilst in others, birds that usually winter outside the region may show marked influxes into the region. Consequently, assessments were carried out principally on the basis of breeding data, provided that the resulting status category was the same as or higher (i.e. more threatened) than that obtained using winter data.All terrestrial and marine bird species native to Europe or naturalised in Europe were included in the assessment. Species introduced to Europe by man after AD 1500 were not considered by the assessment[16]. Similarly, species that are of marginal occurrence in Europe were not considered[17]. Assessments were carried out at the species level, following BirdLife International's current taxonomy[18] (BirdLife International 2014) and population size and trend data for any bird taxa for which a country reported at the subspecific or flyway level[19] were aggregated to the species level.

15 Available at http://goo.gl/yZLATv from http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/red-list-documents

16 Some countries reported data for a number of non-native species introduced, but these were not considered in the assessment. For species such as Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) where both introduced and native populations exist in the region, only the native populations were assessed.

17 Data were reported by some countries for Surf Scoter (Melanitta perspicillata), Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*), Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscatus*) and Oriental Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*), but as these are not regularly occurring species in Europe, they were not considered in the assessment.

18 http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy

19 Reporting under Article 12 was by subspecies or other subspecific units where subspecies are listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, for subspecies for which international Species Action Plans (SAPs), Management Plans (MPs) or Brief Management Statements (BMSs) have been prepared, for subspecies or distinct flyway populations listed in Column A of Table 1 of the AEWA 'Status of the Populations of Migratory Waterbirds (2009-2012), and for subspecies or distinct populations of species classified as globally Threatened or Near Threatened according to the 2010 IUCN Red List.

# 3. Results

## 3.1 Threatened status of birds

The status of birds was assessed at two regional levels: geographical Europe, and the EU 27. At the European regional level, 13% of bird species (67 species) are threatened, with 2% (10 species) Critically Endangered, 3% (18 species) Endangered, and 7% (39 species) Vulnerable. A further 6% (32 species) are considered Near Threatened. Within the EU 27, 18% of bird species (82 species) are threatened, with 2% (11 species) Critically Endangered, 4% (16 species) Endangered, and 12% (55 species) Vulnerable, and a further 6% (26 species) are Near Threatened (Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4 show the percentage of species in each IUCN Red List Category). By comparison, 59% of freshwater molluscs, 40% of freshwater fishes, 23% of amphibians, 20% of reptiles, 17% of mammals, 16% of dragonflies, 9% of butterflies and 8% of aquatic plants are threatened (IUCN 2011). Additional European Red Lists assessing only a selection of species showed that 22% of terrestrial molluscs, 16% of crop wild relatives, 15% of saproxylic beetles and 2% of medicinal plants are also threatened (IUCN 2011, Allen *et al.* 2014).

Two species are globally Extinct (Canarian Oystercatcher, *Haematopus meadewaldoi*, and Great Auk, *Pinguinus impennis*) and four are Regionally Extinct at the European level: Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita),* African Darter (*Anhinga rufa*), Caspian Plover (*Charadrius asiaticus*) and Desert Warbler (*Sylvia nana*). Of these, African Darter, Caspian Plover and Desert Warbler are listed as Least Concern globally and Northern Bald Ibis is globally Critically Endangered. Asian Houbara (*Chlamydotis macqueenii*), Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*) and Common Buttonquail (*Turnix sylvaticus*) are considered as Critically Endangered and Possibly Extinct at the European level. Species classed as Regionally Extinct, threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) and Near Threatened at the European and EU 27 level are listed in Table 3. The complete list of all species assessed is in Appendix 1.

**Figure 3. IUCN Red List status of birds in Europe.**

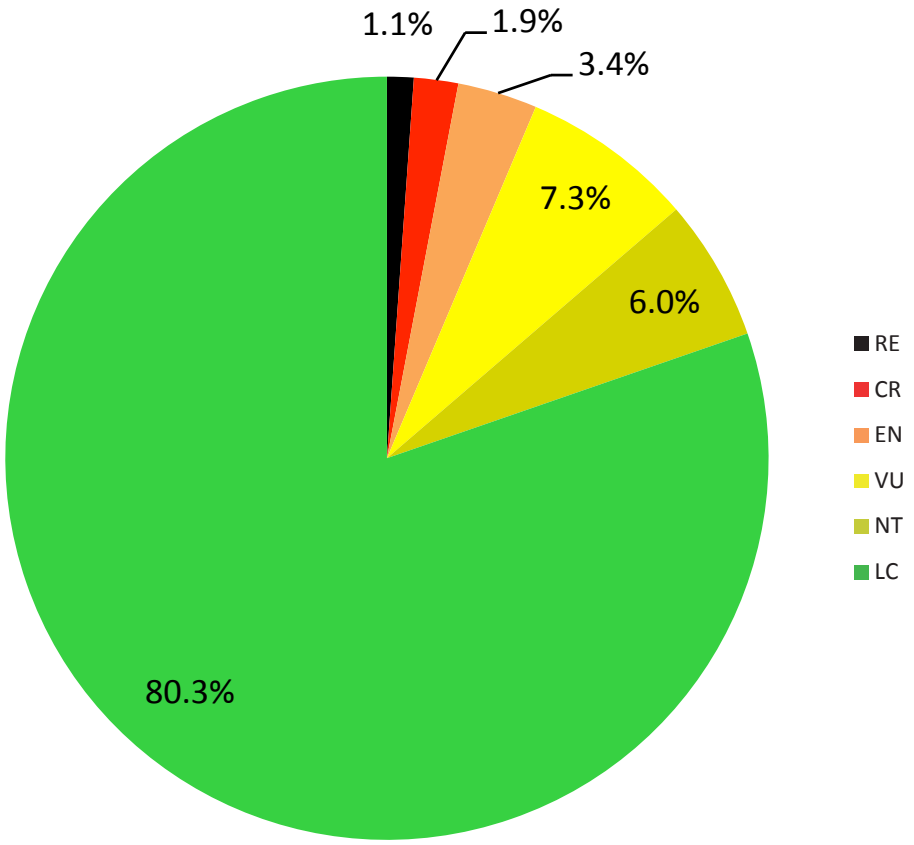


**Figure 4. IUCN Red List status of birds in the EU 27.**

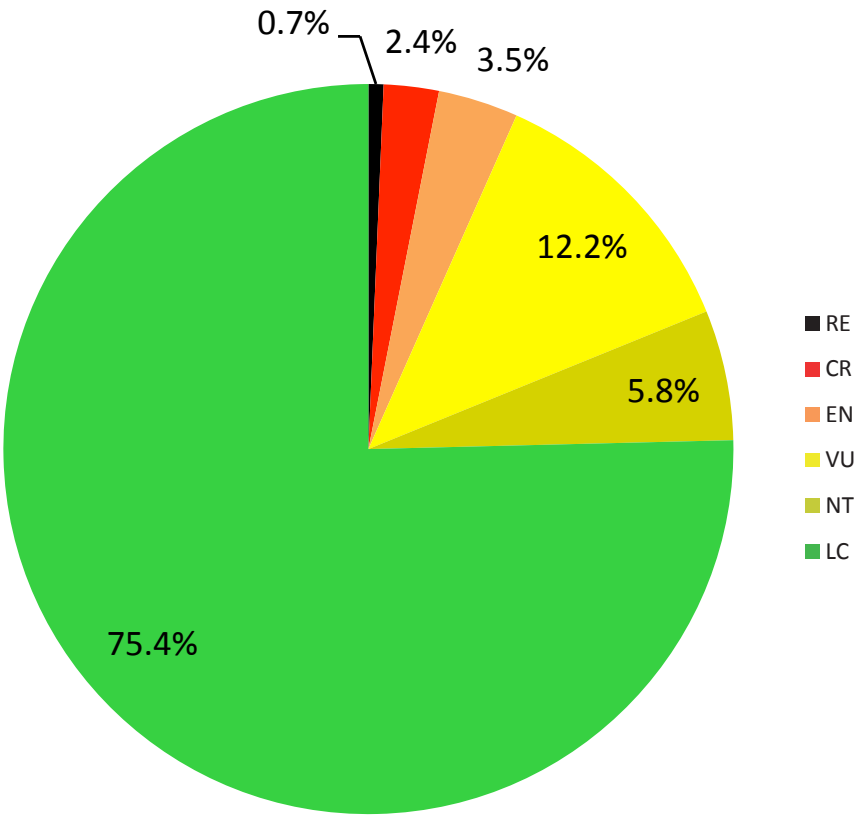



**Table 2. Summary of numbers of bird species within each category of threat.**

| | IUCN Red List Categories | No. species Europe | No. species EU 27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Extinct (EX) | 2 | 2 |
| | Regionally Extinct (RE) | 4 | 1 |
| Threatened categories | Critically Endangered (CR) | 10 | 11 |
| | Endangered (EN) | 18 | 16 |
| | Vulnerable (VU) | 39 | 55 |
| | Near Threatened (NT) | 32 | 26 |
| | Least Concern (LC) | 428 | 340 |
| | **Total number of species assessed** | **533** | **451** |

**Table 3. Regionally extinct, threatened or Near Threatened bird species at the European and EU 27 level. Species endemic or near-endemic to Europe or to EU 27 are marked with an asterisk (*).**

| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Red List status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Europe | EU 27 |
| Threskiornithidae | *Geronticus* | *eremita* | Northern Bald Ibis | RE | RE |
| Anhingidae | *Anhinga* | *rufa* | African Darter | RE | NE |
| Charadriidae | *Charadrius* | *asiaticus* | Caspian Plover | RE | NE |
| Sylviidae | *Sylvia* | *nana* | Desert Warbler | RE | NE |

| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Red List status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Europe | EU 27 |
| Procellariidae | *Puffinus* | *mauretanicus* | Balearic Shearwater | CR* | CR* |
| Scolopacidae | *Numenius* | *tenuirostris* | Slender-billed Curlew | CR | CR |
| Turnicidae | *Turnix* | *sylvaticus* | Common Buttonquail | CR | CR |
| Emberizidae | *Emberiza* | *aureola* | Yellow-breasted Bunting | CR | CR |
| Otididae | *Chlamydotis* | *macqueenii* | Asian Houbara | CR | NE |
| Charadriidae | *Vanellus* | *gregarius* | Sociable Lapwing | CR | NE |
| Strigidae | *Ketupa* | *zeylonensis* | Brown Fish-owl | CR | NE |
| Accipitridae | *Aquila* | *nipalensis* | Steppe Eagle | CR | NE |
| Alaudidae | *Melanocorypha* | *yeltoniensis* | Black Lark | CR | NE |
| Alaudidae | *Ammomanes* | *deserti* | Desert Lark | CR | NE |
| Anatidae | *Anser* | *erythropus* | Lesser White-fronted Goose | EN | CR |
| Accipitridae | *Clanga* | *clanga* | Greater Spotted Eagle | EN | CR |
| Anatidae | *Cygnus* | *columbianus* | Tundra Swan | EN | EN |
| Pteroclidae | *Pterocles* | *orientalis* | Black-bellied Sandgrouse | EN | EN |
| Rallidae | *Fulica* | *cristata* | Red-knobbed Coot | EN | EN |
| Oceanitidae | *Pelagodroma* | *marina* | White-faced Storm-petrel | EN | EN |
| Procellariidae | *Pterodroma* | *madeira* | Zino's Petrel | EN* | EN* |
| Fringillidae | *Pyrrhula* | *murina* | Azores Bullfinch | EN* | EN* |
| Anatidae | *Oxyura* | *leucocephala* | White-headed Duck | EN | VU |
| Procellariidae | *Fulmarus* | *glacialis* | Northern Fulmar | EN | VU |
| Accipitridae | *Neophron* | *percnopterus* | Egyptian Vulture | EN | VU |
| Falconidae | *Falco* | *biarmicus* | Lanner Falcon | EN | VU |
| Alcidae | *Fratercula* | *arctica* | Atlantic Puffin | EN* | NT |
| Pteroclidae | *Syrrhaptes* | *paradoxus* | Pallas's Sandgrouse | EN | NE |
| Laridae | *Rhodostethia* | *rosea* | Ross's Gull | EN | NE |
| Strigidae | *Otus* | *brucei* | Pallid Scops-owl | EN | NE |
| Alcedinidae | *Ceryle* | *rudis* | Pied Kingfisher | EN | NE |
| Muscicapidae | *Oenanthe* | *chrysopygia* | Red-tailed Wheatear | EN | NE |
| Anatidae | *Marmaronetta* | *angustirostris* | Marbled Teal | VU | CR |
| Charadriidae | *Charadrius* | *leschenaultii* | Greater Sandplover | VU | CR |
| Glareolidae | *Glareola* | *nordmanni* | Black-winged Pratincole | VU | CR |
| Anatidae | *Somateria* | *mollissima* | Common Eider | VU | EN |
| Scolopacidae | *Limosa* | *limosa* | Black-tailed Godwit | VU | EN |
| Laridae | *Rissa* | *tridactyla* | Black-legged Kittiwake | VU | EN |
| Phasianidae | *Lagopus* | *lagopus* | Willow Grouse | VU | VU |
| Anatidae | *Clangula* | *hyemalis* | Long-tailed Duck | VU | VU |
| Anatidae | *Melanitta* | *fusca* | Velvet Scoter | VU | VU |
| Anatidae | *Aythya* | *ferina* | Common Pochard | VU | VU |
| Anatidae | *Aythya* | *marila* | Greater Scaup | VU | VU |
| Apodidae | *Apus* | *affinis* | Little Swift | VU | VU |
| Otididae | *Tetrax* | *tetrax* | Little Bustard | VU | VU |
| Gaviidae | *Gavia* | *immer* | Common Loon | VU | VU |
| Hydrobatidae | *Hydrobates* | *monteiroi* | Monteiro's Storm-petrel | VU* | VU* |
| Procellariidae | *Pterodroma* | *deserta* | Desertas Petrel | VU* | VU* |
| Haematopodidae | *Haematopus* | *ostralegus* | Eurasian Oystercatcher | VU | VU |
| Charadriidae | *Vanellus* | *vanellus* | Northern Lapwing | VU | VU |
| Scolopacidae | *Numenius* | *arquata* | Eurasian Curlew | VU | VU |
| Scolopacidae | *Calidris* | *ferruginea* | Curlew Sandpiper | VU | VU |
| Accipitridae | *Gypaetus* | *barbatus* | Bearded Vulture | VU | VU |
| Accipitridae | *Aquila* | *adalberti* | Spanish Imperial Eagle | VU* | VU* |
| Alcedinidae | *Alcedo* | *atthis* | Common Kingfisher | VU | VU |

| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Red List status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Europe | EU 27 |
| Falconidae | *Falco* | *cherrug* | Saker Falcon | VU | VU |
| Laniidae | *Lanius* | *excubitor* | Great Grey Shrike | VU | VU |
| Alaudidae | *Chersophilus* | *duponti* | Dupont's Lark | VU | VU |
| Sylviidae | *Acrocephalus* | *paludicola* | Aquatic Warbler | VU* | VU |
| Sittidae | *Sitta* | *whiteheadi* | Corsican Nuthatch | VU* | VU* |
| Muscicapidae | *Oenanthe* | *leucura* | Black Wheatear | VU | VU |
| Emberizidae | *Emberiza* | *cineracea* | Cinereous Bunting | VU* | VU |
| Emberizidae | *Emberiza* | *rustica* | Rustic Bunting | VU | VU |
| Columbidae | *Streptopelia* | *turtur* | European Turtle-dove | VU | NT |
| Gaviidae | *Gavia* | *adamsii* | Yellow-billed Loon | VU | NE |
| Charadriidae | *Vanellus* | *indicus* | Red-wattled Lapwing | VU | NE |
| Accipitridae | *Accipiter* | *badius* | Shikra | VU | NE |
| Alcedinidae | *Halcyon* | *smyrnensis* | White-breasted Kingfisher | VU | NE |
| Passeridae | *Passer* | *moabiticus* | Dead Sea Sparrow | VU | NE |
| Motacillidae | *Anthus* | *gustavi* | Pechora Pipit | VU | NE |
| Emberizidae | *Emberiza* | *leucocephalos* | Pine Bunting | VU | NE |
| Accipitridae | *Circus* | *macrourus* | Pallid Harrier | NT | EN |
| Phasianidae | *Alectoris* | *graeca* | Rock Partridge | NT* | VU |
| Phasianidae | *Lagopus* | *muta* | Rock Ptarmigan | NT | VU |
| Anatidae | *Mergus* | *serrator* | Red-breasted Merganser | NT | VU |
| Podicipedidae | *Podiceps* | *auritus* | Horned Grebe | NT | VU |
| Laridae | *Larus* | *argentatus* | European Herring Gull | NT* | VU |
| Falconidae | *Falco* | *vespertinus* | Red-footed Falcon | NT | VU |
| Turdidae | *Turdus* | *iliacus* | Redwing | NT | VU |
| Motacillidae | *Anthus* | *pratensis* | Meadow Pipit | NT* | VU |
| Anatidae | *Branta* | *ruficollis* | Red-breasted Goose | NT | NT |
| Columbidae | *Columba* | *junoniae* | White-tailed Laurel-pigeon | NT* | NT* |
| Apodidae | *Apus* | *caffer* | White-rumped Swift | NT | NT |
| Otididae | *Chlamydotis* | *undulata* | African Houbara | NT | NT |
| Procellariidae | *Puffinus* | *lherminieri* | Audubon's Shearwater | NT | NT |
| Glareolidae | *Cursorius* | *cursor* | Cream-coloured Courser | NT | NT |
| Accipitridae | *Aquila* | *fasciata* | Bonelli's Eagle | NT | NT |
| Accipitridae | *Milvus* | *milvus* | Red Kite | NT* | NT* |
| Picidae | *Picus* | *sharpei* | Iberian Green Woodpecker | NT* | NT* |
| Sylviidae | *Sylvia* | *undata* | Dartford Warbler | NT* | NT |
| Muscicapidae | *Saxicola* | *dacotiae* | Fuerteventura Stonechat | NT* | NT* |
| Fringillidae | *Fringilla* | *teydea* | Blue Chaffinch | NT* | NT* |
| Phasianidae | *Alectoris* | *chukar* | Chukar | NT | LC |
| Rallidae | *Fulica* | *atra* | Common Coot | NT | LC |
| Laridae | *Hydrocoloeus* | *minutus* | Little Gull | NT | LC |
| Alcidae | *Alca* | *torda* | Razorbill | NT* | LC |
| Alcidae | *Uria* | *aalge* | Common Murre | NT | LC |
| Accipitridae | *Circus* | *cyaneus* | Hen Harrier | NT | LC |
| Anatidae | *Bucephala* | *islandica* | Barrow's Goldeneye | NT | NE |
| Laridae | *Larus* | *armenicus* | Armenian Gull | NT* | NE |
| Timaliidae | *Turdoides* | *altirostris* | Iraq Babbler | NT | NE |
| Muscicapidae | *Oenanthe* | *deserti* | Desert Wheatear | NT | NE |
| Prunellidae | *Prunella* | *montanella* | Siberian Accentor | NT | NE |
| Scolopacidae | *Xenus* | *cinereus* | Terek Sandpiper | LC | CR |
| Strigidae | *Bubo* | *scandiacus* | Snowy Owl | LC | CR |
| Anatidae | *Polysticta* | *stelleri* | Steller's Eider | LC | EN |

| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Red List status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Europe | EU 27 |
| Scolopacidae | *Arenaria* | *interpres* | Ruddy Turnstone | LC | EN |
| Scolopacidae | *Calidris* | *pugnax* | Ruff | LC | EN |
| Scolopacidae | *Tringa* | *stagnatilis* | Marsh Sandpiper | LC | EN |
| Stercorariidae | *Stercorarius* | *parasiticus* | Arctic Jaeger | LC | EN |
| Accipitridae | *Buteo* | *lagopus* | Rough-legged Buzzard | LC | EN |
| Anatidae | *Spatula* | *querquedula* | Garganey | LC | VU |
| Anatidae | *Mareca* | *penelope* | Eurasian Wigeon | LC | VU |
| Anatidae | *Anas* | *acuta* | Northern Pintail | LC | VU |
| Hydrobatidae | *Hydrobates* | *leucorhous* | Leach's Storm-petrel | LC | VU |
| Charadriidae | *Vanellus* | *spinosus* | Spur-winged Lapwing | LC | VU |
| Scolopacidae | *Gallinago* | *media* | Great Snipe | LC | VU |
| Scolopacidae | *Tringa* | *totanus* | Common Redshank | LC | VU |
| Alcidae | *Cepphus* | *grylle* | Black Guillemot | LC | VU |
| Falconidae | *Falco* | *rusticolus* | Gyrfalcon | LC | VU |
| Paridae | *Parus* | *montanus* | Willow Tit | LC | VU |
| Paridae | *Parus* | *cinctus* | Siberian Tit | LC | VU |
| Alaudidae | *Melanocorypha* | *calandra* | Calandra Lark | LC | VU |
| Sylviidae | *Locustella* | *fluviatilis* | Eurasian River Warbler | LC* | VU |
| Sylviidae | *Phylloscopus* | *borealis* | Arctic Warbler | LC | VU |
| Turdidae | *Turdus* | *pilaris* | Fieldfare | LC | VU |
| Fringillidae | *Fringilla* | *montifringilla* | Brambling | LC | VU |
| Fringillidae | *Carduelis* | *flavirostris* | Twite | LC | VU |
| Fringillidae | *Carpodacus* | *erythrinus* | Common Rosefinch | LC | VU |
| Anatidae | *Tadorna* | *ferruginea* | Ruddy Shelduck | LC | NT |
| Rallidae | *Zapornia* | *pusilla* | Baillon's Crake | LC | NT |
| Phalacrocoracidae | *Phalacrocorax* | *aristotelis* | European Shag | LC* | NT |
| Scolopacidae | *Calidris* | *maritima* | Purple Sandpiper | LC | NT |
| Scolopacidae | *Actitis* | *hypoleucos* | Common Sandpiper | LC | NT |
| Scolopacidae | *Tringa* | *erythropus* | Spotted Redshank | LC | NT |
| Laridae | *Hydroprogne* | *caspia* | Caspian Tern | LC | NT |
| Accipitridae | *Aquila* | *heliaca* | Eastern Imperial Eagle | LC | NT |
| Alaudidae | *Eremophila* | *alpestris* | Horned Lark | LC | NT |
| Reguliidae | *Regulus* | *regulus* | Goldcrest | LC | NT |
| Sittidae | *Sitta* | *krueperi* | Krueper's Nuthatch | LC* | NT |
| Emberizidae | *Calcarius* | *lapponicus* | Lapland Longspur | LC | NT |

**Table 4. Red List Status (European Regional level) of birds by taxonomic family.**

| Family | Total | EX/RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | % Threatened |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phasianidae | 17 | | | | 1 | 3 | 13 | 5.9% |
| Anatidae | 41 | | | 3 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 22.0% |
| Podicipedidae | 5 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 0.0% |
| Phoenicopteridae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Columbidae | 9 | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11.1% |
| Pteroclidae | 3 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 66.7% |
| Caprimulgidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Apodidae | 6 | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 16.7% |
| Cuculidae | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 0.0% |
| Rallidae | 9 | | | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 11.1% |
| Gruidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Otididae | 4 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50.0% |
| Gaviidae | 4 | | | | 2 | | 2 | 50.0% |
| Oceanitidae | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 100.0% |
| Hydrobatidae | 4 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 25.0% |
| Procellariidae | 10 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 40.0% |
| Ciconiidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Threskiornithidae | 3 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Ardeidae | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 0.0% |
| Pelecanidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Sulidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Phalacrocoracidae | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 0.0% |
| Anhingidae | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 0.0% |
| Burhinidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Haematopodidae | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 50.0% |
| Recurvirostridae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Charadriidae | 13 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 8 | 30.8% |
| Scolopacidae | 31 | | 1 | | 3 | | 27 | 12.9% |
| Turnicidae | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 100.0% |
| Glareolidae | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33.3% |
| Laridae | 29 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 6.9% |
| Stercorariidae | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 0.0% |
| Alcidae | 7 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 14.3% |
| Tytonidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Strigidae | 14 | | 1 | 1 | | | 12 | 14.3% |
| Pandionidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Accipitridae | 29 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 20.7% |
| Upupidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Meropidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Coraciidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Alcedinidae | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 100.0% |
| Picidae | 11 | | | | | 1 | 10 | 0.0% |
| Falconidae | 10 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 20.0% |

| Family | Total | EX/RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | % Threatened |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laniidae | 5 | | | | 1 | | 4 | 20.0% |
| Oriolidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Corvidae | 11 | | | | | | 11 | 0.0% |
| Bombycillidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Paridae | 9 | | | | | | 9 | 0.0% |
| Remizidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Hirundinidae | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 0.0% |
| Aegithalidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Alaudidae | 13 | | 2 | | 1 | | 10 | 23.1% |
| Cisticolidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Pycnonotidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Sylviidae | 46 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 43 | 2.2% |
| Timaliidae | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0.0% |
| Reguliidae | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 0.0% |
| Troglodytidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Sittidae | 6 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 16.7% |
| Certhiidae | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 0.0% |
| Sturnidae | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 0.0% |
| Turdidae | 8 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 0.0% |
| Muscicapidae | 31 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 6.5% |
| Cinclidae | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 0.0% |
| Passeridae | 8 | | | | 1 | | 7 | 12.5% |
| Prunellidae | 5 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 0.0% |
| Motacillidae | 13 | | | | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7.7% |
| Fringillidae | 28 | | | 1 | | 1 | 26 | 3.6% |
| Emberizidae | 18 | | 1 | | 3 | | 14 | 22.2% |
| Total | 533 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 39 | 32 | 428 | 12.6% |

## 3.2 Status by taxonomic group

There are 69 bird families occurring in Europe and there are considerable differences among them in both species numbers and threatened status. As seen in Table 4, a small number of families have all their species classified as threatened: Alcedinidae (kingfishers, 3 species), Oceanitidae (storm-petrel, 1 species), Turnicidae (buttonquail, 1 species) while others (e.g. Corvidae, crows and jays, 11 species; Paridae, tits, 9 species; Sylvidae, warblers, 46 species) do not presently have any of their species as Threatened. Other families with a high proportion of their species classified as threatened are the Gaviidae (loons or divers, 4 species), Haematopididae (oystercatchers, 2 species), Otididae (bustards, 4 species), Pteroclidae (sandgrouse, 3 species) and Procellaridae (petrels and shearwaters).

Common Loon, *Gavia immer*, breeds in the European Arctic and winters on sea coasts or on larger lakes along the Atlantic coast of Europe and the western Mediterranean. The estimated and projected rate of decline of the population in winter meets the threshold under the population trend criterion and so the species is classified as Vulnerable. © Petr Podzemný

Eurasian Jay, *Garrulus glandarius*, is a widespread resident forest species across most of Europe. The species is stable or increasing across most countries and is classified as Least Concern. © Jan Veber

Black Woodpecker, *Dryocopus martius*, is a widespread resident forest species across much of Europe. The species expanded its range in western and central Europe and showed long-term population increases in most European countries. It is currently stable and classified as Least Concern. © Přemysl Vaněk

A detailed analysis of the results according to the habitat associations of European bird species (Tucker & Evans 1997, BirdLife International 2004a) shows some interesting conclusions. Birds associated with marine habitats have a relatively high proportion of threatened species (20%). This highlights the impact that some known pressures pose to these birds; namely predation and disturbance at colonies, fisheries bycatch and marine pollution. There is much variation between families associated with terrestrial ecosystems. Birds associated with grasslands and agricultural habitats (23%) and with upland moorland habitats (18%) have the highest proportion of threatened species, while birds associated with forests have the lowest (3%).

## 3.3 Spatial distribution of species

### 3.3.1 Species richness

The highest absolute numbers of bird species are found in Russia and Turkey. Russia, the Baltic states and eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caucasus regions show a higher species richness than northwest Europe. Figure 5 shows the geographic distribution of bird species in Europe (see Appendix 2 for method used).

### 3.3.2 Distribution of threatened species

The distribution of threatened birds in Europe (Figure 6) shows Russia and Turkey as the countries with the highest richness of threatened species (38 and 35 species, respectively, representing nearly 10 % of all species in those countries). Spain and Portugal, together with the Macaronesian islands, as well as France, also have high proportions of threatened species (26, 22 and 21 species, respectively). The Caucasus region also has high richness of threatened species. In Azerbaijan, for example, 7% of species (23 species) are threatened and in Georgia 6% (18 species). Some regions in the Baltic states and Eastern Europe have higher threatened species richness. For example 7% of species in both Ukraine and Estonia are threatened (21 and 16 species, respectively). Norway, parts of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland have high numbers of threatened species, mainly marine birds. In Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands more than 10% of species are threatened.

**Table 5. Total number of bird species and number and proportion of species threatened at the European level per country.**

| Country | Number of species | Number of threatened species | % threatened species |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 270 | 16 | 5.9% |
| Andorra | 113 | 1 | 0.9% |
| Armenia | 271 | 15 | 5.5% |
| Austria | 223 | 9 | 4.0% |
| Azerbaijan | 308 | 23 | 7.5% |
| Belarus | 232 | 15 | 6.5% |
| Belgium | 211 | 12 | 5.7% |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 249 | 10 | 4.0% |

| Country | Number of species | Number of threatened species | % threatened species |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria | 298 | 20 | 6.7% |
| Croatia | 255 | 9 | 3.5% |
| Cyprus | 117 | 6 | 5.1% |
| Czech Republic | 225 | 9 | 4.0% |
| Denmark | 209 | 14 | 6.7% |
| Estonia | 225 | 16 | 7.1% |
| Faroe Islands | 76 | 11 | 14.5% |
| Finland | 248 | 17 | 6.9% |
| France | 301 | 21 | 7.0% |
| Georgia | 297 | 18 | 6.1% |
| Germany | 266 | 17 | 6.4% |
| Greece | 270 | 15 | 5.6% |
| Greenland | 61 | 7 | 11.5% |
| Hungary | 224 | 10 | 4.5% |
| Iceland | 82 | 10 | 12.2% |
| Republic of Ireland | 162 | 16 | 9.9% |
| Italy | 262 | 15 | 5.7% |
| Kosovo | 187 | 5 | 2.7% |
| Latvia | 229 | 13 | 5.7% |
| Liechtenstein | 135 | 3 | 2.2% |
| Lithuania | 223 | 13 | 5.8% |
| Luxembourg | 148 | 5 | 3.4% |
| FYRO Macedonia | 246 | 9 | 3.7% |
| Malta | 26 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Moldova | 204 | 13 | 6.4% |
| Montenegro | 241 | 10 | 4.1% |
| Netherlands | 211 | 15 | 7.1% |
| Norway | 255 | 20 | 7.8% |
| Poland | 246 | 14 | 5.7% |
| Portugal | 252 | 22 | 8.7% |
| Romania | 269 | 16 | 5.9% |
| Russia | 402 | 38 | 9.5% |
| Serbia | 270 | 16 | 5.9% |
| Slovakia | 226 | 9 | 4.0% |
| Slovenia | 238 | 10 | 4.2% |
| Spain | 306 | 26 | 8.5% |
| Sweden | 263 | 16 | 6.1% |
| Switzerland | 217 | 12 | 5.5% |
| Turkey | 357 | 35 | 9.8% |
| Ukraine | 293 | 21 | 7.2% |
| United Kingdom | 247 | 18 | 7.3% |

**Figure 5. Species richness of European birds.**

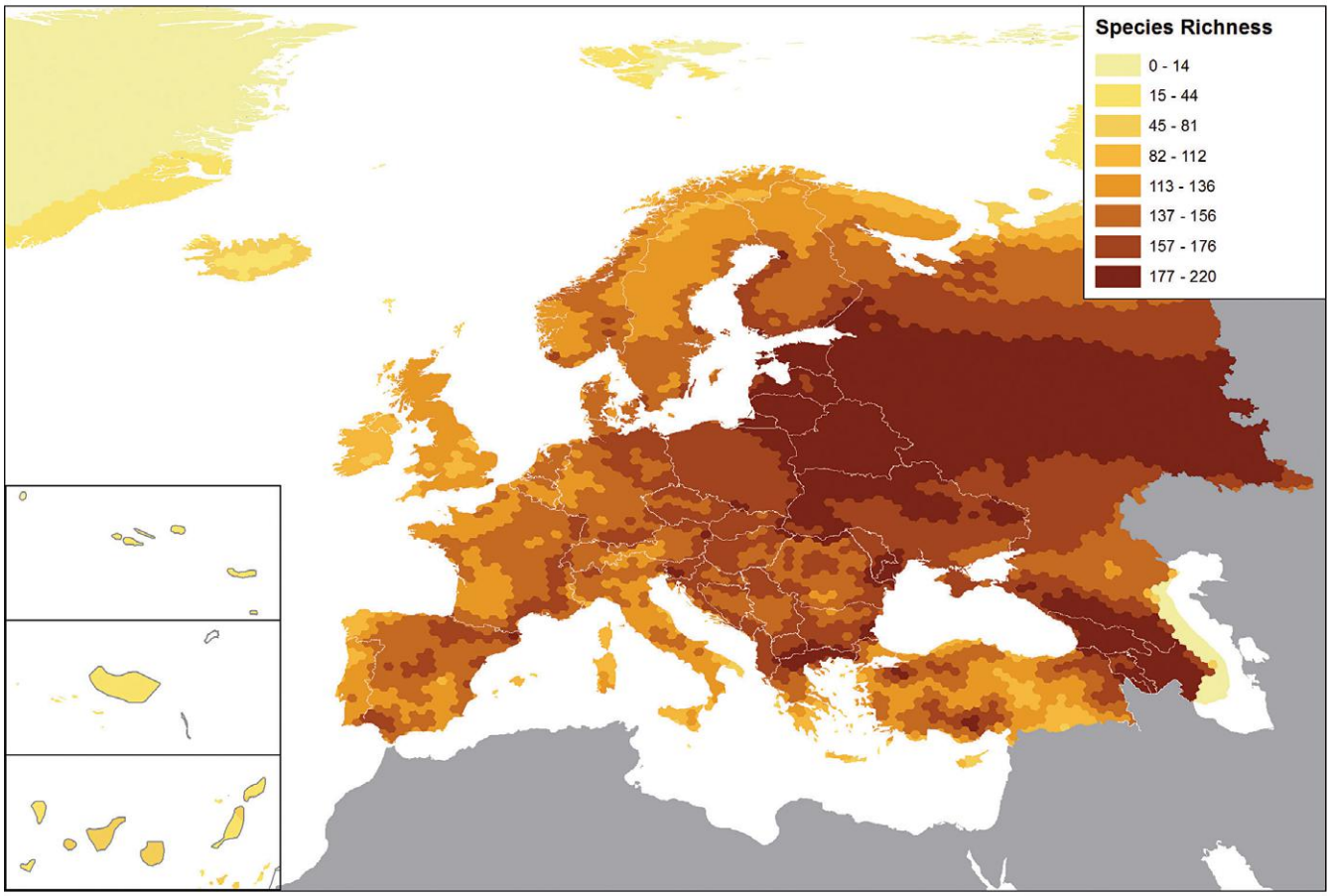
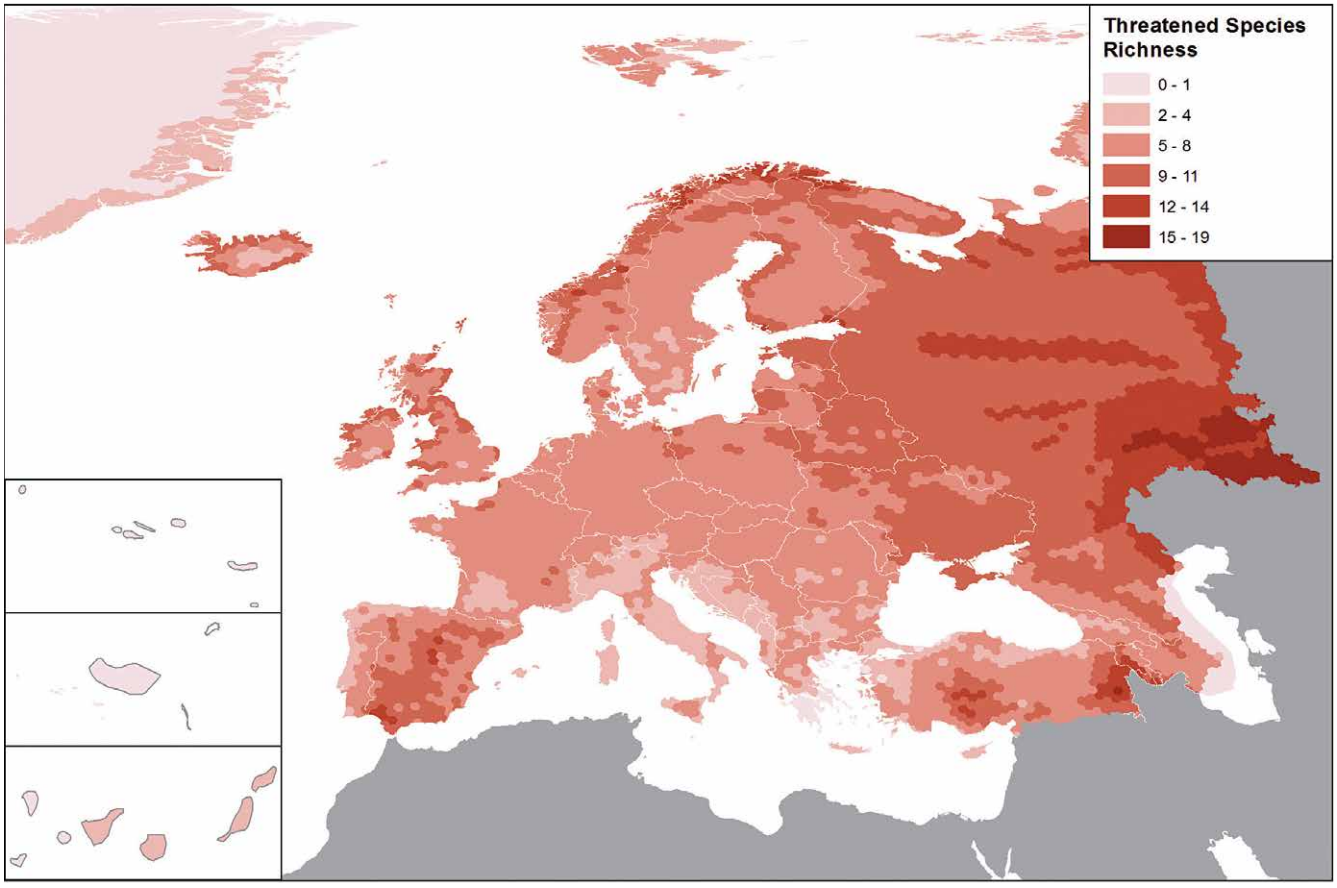



**Figure 6. Distribution of threatened birds in Europe**



### 3.3.3 Endemic species richness

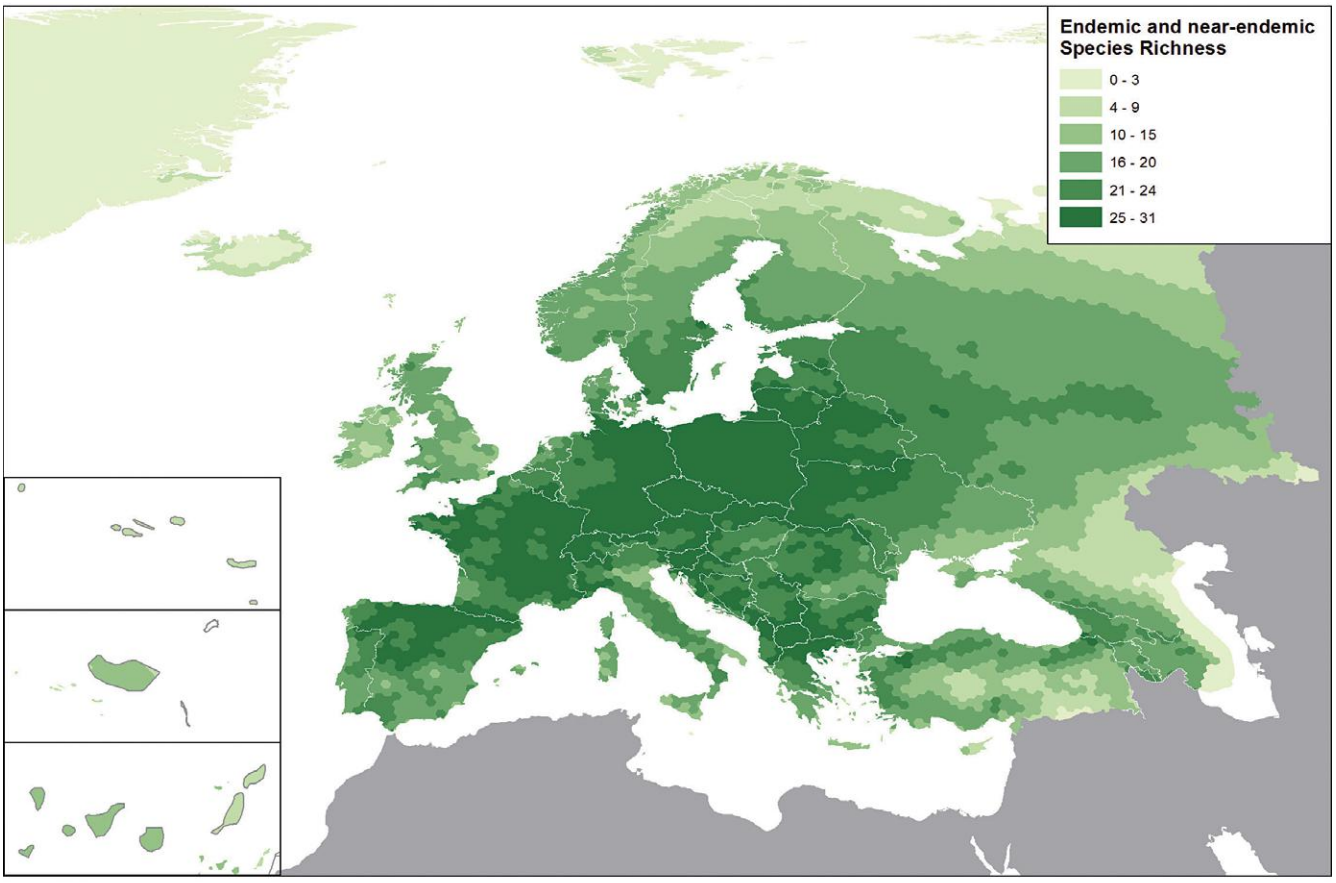
An endemic species is defined as having its global range restricted to European political boundaries. Birds, as is the case with other taxa, are not confined according to administrative borders so this definition would not capture all species whose global range is concentrated in Europe. Figure 7 presents the current distribution of both endemic and near-endemic species, the latter defined as species whose global range is concentrated (more than 75%) in Europe.

There are 91 bird species endemic or near-endemic to Europe, and their distribution shows the richest areas located in temperate and central Europe. The Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands have many endemic bird species, such as the Madeira and Dark- and White-tailed Laurel-pigeons (*Columba trocaz*, *C. bollii* and *C. junoniae*), the Cyprus Wheatear and Warbler (*Oenanthe cypriaca* and *Sylvia melanothorax*), and the Corsican Nuthatch (*Sitta whiteheadi*). The Caucasus region also has a number of species endemic or near-endemic restricted to the Caucasus mountains, such as Caucasian Snowcock (*Tetraogallus caucasicus*) and Caucasian Grouse (*Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi*).

Dark-tailed Laurel-pigeon, *Columba bollii*, is endemic to the Canary Islands, where it is found in dense laurel forest in mountainous areas. The species suffered historical declines due to intensive exploitation of laurel forests in the past but has recovered since, thanks to legal protection and habitat restoration efforts. The species has a European action plan and has benefitted from LIFE funding. Recent trends are unknown, but the reported long-term trend since 1980 was increasing, so the species is classified as Least Concern. © José Juan Hernández

Of the species endemic or near-endemic to Europe, more than 10% (10 species) are threatened and 12% (11 species) are Near Threatened. Of the 39 species endemic or near-endemic to the EU 27, nearly 20% (7 species) are threatened and 13% (5 species) are Near Threatened.

**Figure 7. Distribution of endemic and near-endemic bird species in Europe**



## 3.4 Major threats to birds in Europe

Threats to bird species were assessed following the IUCN Threats Classification Scheme[20]. By using this hierarchical classification we ensure there are clearly identified categories and that these can be compared with previous studies. A summary of the relative importance of the different threats recorded for birds in Europe is shown in Figure 8.

'Biological resource use', and 'agriculture and aquaculture' are Europe's top threats to bird species, followed by 'climate change and severe weather', 'pollution', 'invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases' and 'natural system modifications'. Within 'biological resource use', 'hunting and collecting of terrestrial birds' represents the largest threat, affecting a total of 42 threatened species. This threat category relates mainly to illegal killing of birds, especially in the case of protected species, such as birds of prey that suffer from persecution. Within 'agriculture and aquaculture', threats relating to 'annual and perennial non-timber crops' and 'livestock farming and ranching' affect 27 and 13 threatened species, respectively. Agricultural threats relate to changes in land-use practices, including both intensification of agriculture and land abandonment, which are behind the dramatic declines in farmland bird species observed since the 1970s (Donald *et al.* 2006, Sirami *et al.*. 2008, Stoate *et al.* 2009) and continue to pose an important threat today. Agricultural effluents, mainly pesticides and herbicides, are a key threat under 'pollution', affecting 20 threatened species. Industrial effluents, mainly oil spills, affect 19 threatened marine species.

Aquatic Warbler, *Acrocephalus paludicola*, is a formerly widespread summer visitor to north-central and eastern Europe, which constitutes the majority of its global breeding range. It is classified as Vulnerable owing to its small range and population size and owing to continuing population decline and, in the EU27, also owing to its small range and population size. The most important threats to Aquatic Warbler are loss and degradation of breeding habitat owing to drainage of fen mires for agriculture and changes in grazing management. © Dušan Boucný

Balearic Shearwater, *Puffinus mauretanicus*, is a long-lived seabird species that breeds in the Balearic Islands. It is classified as Critically Endangered because of predicted population declines. The main threats to Balearic Shearwater are predation by introduced carnivores, such as cats, martens and genets, in the breeding colonies, and fisheries by-catch at sea. © Cabrera Natura

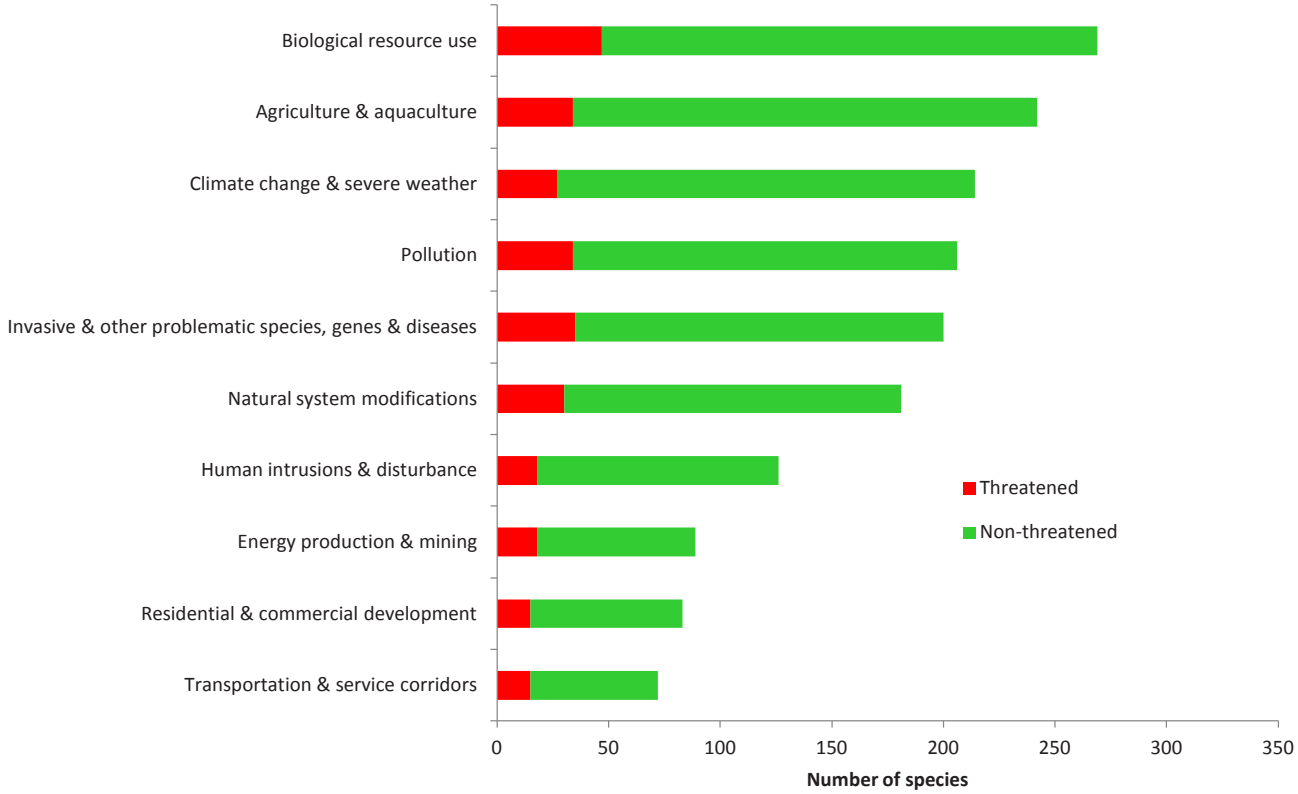
Invasive species pose an important threat affecting 35 threatened species. Alien species are particularly important and affect 21 threatened species. Invasive species are a particular problem for colonial seabirds, such as Balearic Shearwater and Zino's Petrel, which are prone to mammal predation, as well as some other species such as Azores Bullfinch, an island endemic whose native habitat is threatened by invasive alien plant species, and White-headed Duck, which is threatened by hybridisation with the introduced Ruddy Duck.

'Natural system modifications' mainly refer to changes in hydrological conditions and other changes to ecosystems, including land-use change. Habitat loss and degradation also features as the main threat associated with 'climate change and severe weather', while the threat category 'residential and commercial development' refers to habitat loss and disturbance as result of residential and tourism development. Recreational activities make up most cases of 'human intrusions and disturbance'.

The 'energy production and mining' threat category comprises mostly threats from renewable energy, namely wind turbines, collision with which poses a threat to soaring bird species, such as birds of prey, pelicans, storks, cranes and seabirds. These species are also threatened by collision with electricity pylons and utility lines, under 'Transportation and service corridors'. This threat category also encompasses roads and railroads and hence habitat fragmentation.

20 http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes/threats-classification-scheme

**Figure 8. Threats to birds in Europe***




* Note that a single species may be affected by multiple threats.

## 3.5 Demographic trends

Understanding and documenting population trends provides fundamental information when assessing the Red List status of a particular species. As part of this process, the species' current breeding and winter population trends were assessed as decreasing, stable or fluctuating, increasing, or unknown.

A total of 144 bird species (representing 28% of the total) of Europe's breeding bird species are decreasing, while 29% (152 species) are considered stable or fluctuating and 21% (112 species) are increasing (Figure 9). Breeding population trends were unknown for 22% of species (114 species). Of the 92 species assessed in winter, 16% are decreasing, 30% are stable or fluctuating, 35% are increasing and 19% have unknown trends (Figure 10).

**Figure 9. Breeding population trends of European birds.**

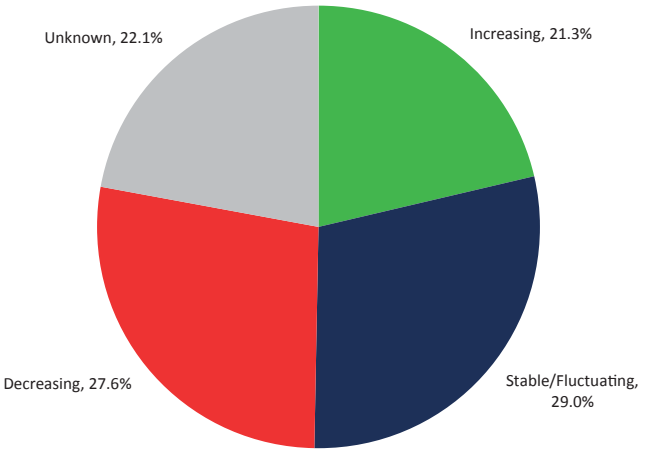
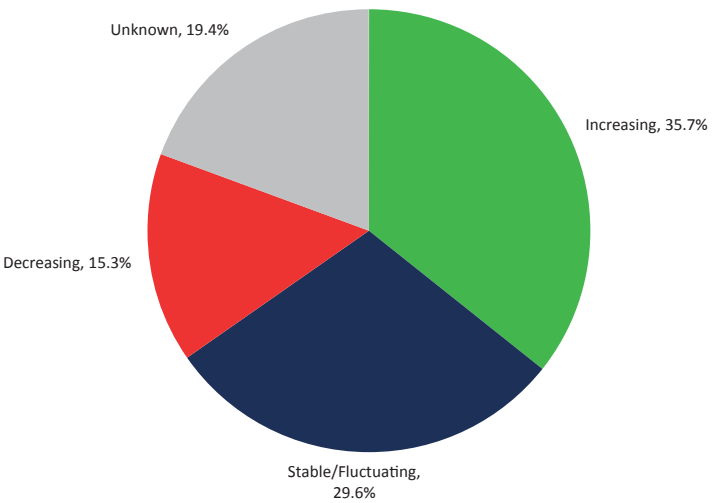



**Figure 10. Winter population trends of European birds.**



## 3.6 Gaps in knowledge

The assessments of all European species were principally based on data on species population size and trends. For the majority of species' and Red List categories the assessments under the population size reduction criteria (see IUCN 2012a) were based on the short-term (c. 2001-2012) population trends, as this was the period closest to the IUCN Red List assessment period of three generation lengths. Long-term trend (c. 1980-2012) information was essential for longer-lived species. The figures for population sizes and trends should ideally be calculated by combining figures provided by each country and this requires that the data do not have significant gaps. While population size estimates were missing in a very small number of cases (2% of breeding population size estimates), reported information on trends was in many cases incomplete, especially long-term trend information.

There were 13 countries for which 50% or more of the short-term trends were reported as unknown and 19 countries for which 50% or more of the long-term trends were reported as unknown. Bird monitoring efforts began relatively recently for many countries, which explains the lack of long-term trend data. In general, data were missing from countries or territories where monitoring of bird populations is difficult because large areas are difficult to access; the Caucasus and Norway and Svalbard, for example. For other countries or territories, such as Romania, Croatia, the Faroe Islands or the Azores, the issue may be more related to lack of capacity.

Bulwer's Petrel, *Bulweria bulwerii*, is a marine and highly pelagic species that breeds in the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands. Recent trends are unknown in Madeira, the stronghold of the species, and the Canary Islands, but the reported long-term trend since 1980 was increasing and there was no evidence to suggest the status of the species has deteriorated and it is classified as Least Concern. © Iván Ramírez

The Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa*, is a species of wader that has been classified as Vulnerable in Europe and Endangered in the EU 27, because of ongoing declines owing to changes in agricultural practices. © Petr Šaj

# 4. Biodiversity protection in Europe and the EU

## 4.1 European protection of bird species

Most European countries and all EU member states are signatories to a number of relevant international conventions, including the 1979 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). International trade of a small number of European bird species is regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument that aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to promote European cooperation towards that objective. It covers all European countries and some African states. It aims to increase cooperation between contracting parties and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species). Key provisions of the Convention include establishment of protected areas (defined as the Emerald network), protection of breeding and resting sites and regulation of disturbance, capture, killing and trade of wild species. The Bern Convention has played a fundamental role when promoting the adoption of International Species Action Plans on European threatened or Near Threatened species.

The African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement AEWA[21] is an international treaty for the conservation of migratory waterbirds developed under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS, or Bonn Convention). Amongst other obligations, Parties to the Agreement are called upon to adopt so called International Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) for species of particular concern (i.e. species/populations with an unfavourable conservation status). These Action Plans, or SSAPs, cover all Range States relevant for the species in an effort to ensure a coordinated conservation approach along the entire flyway.

Eurasian Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*, is a widespread but patchily distributed breeder across much of southern Europe. The species declined dramatically in the past as a result of habitat loss caused mainly by drainage of wetlands. With the establishment of international treaties and conventions for the protection of the species and its habitat, including an international action plan under the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the majority of breeding sites are now protected across its range in Europe. The species is now increasing and classified as Least Concern. Habitat protection and management has been crucial in enabling the recovery of Eurasian Spoonbill in Europe. © Martin Mecnarowski

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[22] (CITES), adopted in 1973, has 178 countries that are Parties to the Convention. The Convention aims to protect species from the detrimental effects of international trade by establishing an international legal framework for preventing or controlling trade. Species listed on Appendix I of the Convention are considered to be threatened with extinction and are not allowed to be traded commercially, while those on Appendix II are only allowed to enter international trade under specific controlled circumstances. Parties are obliged to develop national legislation effectively implementing the obligations of the Convention including setting sustainable quotas for Appendix II species. Currently 161 bird species are listed on Appendix I and more than 1,300 on Appendix II.

The European Union responded to global commitments made in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity[23] and its "Strategic Plan for Biodiversity" where world leaders adopted a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade. The EU

21 http://www.unep-aewa.org

22 http://www.cites.org

23 http://www.cbd.int/sp/

therefore adopted its own ambitious strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets[24], and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The strategy is in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in 2010. The first is the 2020 headline target: "Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss"; the second is the 2050 vision: "By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided." A detailed analysis of the current implementation of the EU Biodiversity 2020 targets was published by BirdLife International in 2012[25]

## 4.2 Natura 2000 network

EU nature conservation policy is based on two main pieces of legislation - the Birds Directive of 1979 and the Habitats Directive of 1992[26]. The Birds Directive provides a legal framework, binding for all Member States, for the protection of all wild birds in the EU, including their eggs, nests and habitats. Under the Birds Directive, EU Member States need to ensure that a sufficient area and diversity of habitats is available for all wild bird species, including those that live on farmland and in urban environments. The most important areas for the birds on Annex I of the Birds Directive and for regularly occurring migratory birds should be designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These form part of the Natura 2000 network, regulated by the Habitats Directive.

The Birds Directive also regulates the hunting of birds in the EU, restricting the hunting seasons and methods, as well as the species that can be hunted (listed in Annex II).

The Habitats Directive is Europe's most powerful tool to address habitat protection, listing the priority types of habitats (e.g. specific types of wetlands, meadows, marine habitats) on Annex I and species on Annex II. As with the Birds Directive, important sites under the Habitats Directive should be designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which, together with the SPAs under the Birds Directive form the Natura 2000 network.

Each Member State is required to identify sites of European importance and is encouraged to put in place a special management plan to protect them, combining long-term conservation with economic and social activities as part of a sustainable development strategy. The Natura 2000 network has grown over the last 25 years and now includes more than 27,000 protected areas in all Member States combined, with a total area of around over 1,100,000 km$^2$ – this represents more than 18% of the EU land territory[27].

Dalmatian Pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*, breed locally in south-eastern Europe. The species suffered large declines in the last centuries due to habitat loss and degradation and persecution. In Europe, the species has shown a remarkable recovery, especially in Greece, where it has benefitted from targeted conservation efforts and the most complete implementation of the European Species Action Plan, including protection and management of breeding sites. The species is classified as Least Concern in Europe and the EU 27. © Arjan Haverkamp

The majority of threatened bird species are listed on the Birds Directive Annexes and the Bern Convention Appendices (Table 6). A full table containing all bird species and their presence on the Birds Directive Annexes, the Bern Convention Appendices, as well as the Emerald Network Annexes, the CMS Appendices, AEWA and CITES can be found in Appendix 1.

24 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/2020.htm

25 http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/attachments/On-the-Road-to-Recovery.pdf

26 Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna

27 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/nat2000newsl/nat37_en.pdf

**Table 6. European threatened bird species and legal protection in Europe.**

| Genus | Species | Red List status | | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europe | EU 27 | | |
| Alectoris | graeca | NT | VU | I; IIA | III |
| Lagopus | lagopus | VU | VU | IIA[1]; IIB[2]; IIIA[3] | III |
| Lagopus | muta | NT | VU | I[4]; IIA; IIIB | III |
| Oxyura | leucocephala | EN | VU | I | II |
| Cygnus | columbianus | EN | EN | I[5] | II[5]; III |
| Anser | erythropus | EN | CR | I | II |
| Clangula | hyemalis | VU | VU | IIB | III |
| Somateria | mollissima | VU | EN | IIB; IIIB | III |
| Polysticta | stelleri | LC | EN | I | II |
| Melanitta | fusca | VU | VU | IIB | III |
| Mergus | serrator | NT | VU | IIB | III |
| Marmaronetta | angustirostris | VU | CR | I | II |
| Aythya | ferina | VU | VU | IIA; IIIB | III |
| Aythya | marila | VU | VU | IIB; IIIB | III |
| Spatula | querquedula | LC | VU | IIA | III |
| Mareca | penelope | LC | VU | IIA; IIIB | III |
| Anas | acuta | LC | VU | IIA; IIIB | III |
| Podiceps | auritus | NT | VU | I | II |
| Streptopelia | turtur | VU | NT | IIB | III |
| Syrrhaptes | paradoxus | EN | NE | | II |
| Pterocles | orientalis | EN | EN | I | II |
| Apus | affinis | VU | VU | | III |
| Fulica | cristata | EN | EN | I | II |
| Tetrax | tetrax | VU | VU | I | II |
| Chlamydotis | macqueenii | CR | NE | | II |
| Gavia | immer | VU | VU | I | II |
| Gavia | adamsii | VU | NE | | II |
| Pelagodroma | marina | EN | EN | I | III |
| Hydrobates | monteiroi | VU | VU | | II |
| Hydrobates | leucorhous | LC | VU | I | II |
| Fulmarus | glacialis | EN | VU | | III |
| Pterodroma | deserta | VU | VU | I | II |
| Pterodroma | madeira | EN | EN | I | II |
| Puffinus | mauretanicus | CR | CR | I | III |
| Haematopus | ostralegus | VU | VU | IIB | III |
| Charadrius | leschenaultii | VU | CR | | II |
| Vanellus | vanellus | VU | VU | IIB | III |
| Vanellus | spinosus | LC | VU | I | II |
| Vanellus | indicus | VU | NE | | III |
| Vanellus | gregarius | CR | NE | | III |
| Numenius | tenuirostris | CR | CR | I | II |
| Numenius | arquata | VU | VU | IIB | III |

| Genus | Species | Red List status | | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europe | EU 27 | | |
| Limosa | limosa | VU | EN | IIB | III |
| Arenaria | interpres | LC | EN | | II |
| Calidris | pugnax | LC | EN | I; IIB | III |
| Calidris | ferruginea | VU | VU | | II |
| Gallinago | media | LC | VU | I | II |
| Xenus | cinereus | LC | CR | I | II |
| Tringa | totanus | LC | VU | IIB | III |
| Tringa | stagnatilis | LC | EN | | II |
| Turnix | sylvaticus | CR | CR | I | II |
| Glareola | nordmanni | VU | CR | | II |
| Rhodostethia | rosea | EN | NE | | III |
| Rissa | tridactyla | VU | EN | | III |
| Larus | argentatus | NT | VU | IIB | |
| Stercorarius | parasiticus | LC | EN | | III |
| Fratercula | arctica | EN | NT | | III |
| Cepphus | grylle | LC | VU | | III |
| Otus | brucei | EN | NE | | II |
| Bubo | scandiacus | LC | CR | I | II |
| Ketupa | zeylonensis | CR | NE | | II |
| Gypaetus | barbatus | VU | VU | I | III |
| Neophron | percnopterus | EN | VU | I | III |
| Clanga | clanga | EN | CR | I | III |
| Aquila | nipalensis | CR | NE | | III |
| Aquila | adalberti | VU | VU | I | III |
| Circus | macrourus | NT | EN | I | III |
| Accipiter | badius | VU | NE | | III |
| Buteo | lagopus | LC | EN | | III |
| Alcedo | atthis | VU | VU | I | II |
| Ceryle | rudis | EN | NE | | II |
| Halcyon | smyrnensis | VU | NE | | II |
| Falco | vespertinus | NT | VU | I | II |
| Falco | biarmicus | EN | VU | I | II |
| Falco | cherrug | VU | VU | I | II |
| Falco | rusticolus | LC | VU | I | II |
| Lanius | excubitor | VU | VU | | II |
| Parus | montanus | LC | VU | | II |
| Parus | cinctus | LC | VU | | II |
| Melanocorypha | calandra | LC | VU | I | II |
| Melanocorypha | yeltoniensis | CR | NE | | II |
| Ammomanes | deserti | CR | NE | | III |
| Chersophilus | duponti | VU | VU | I | II |
| Locustella | fluviatilis | LC | VU | | II |
| Acrocephalus | paludicola | VU | VU | I | II |

| Genus | Species | Red List status | | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europe | EU 27 | | |
| Phylloscopus | borealis | LC | VU | | II |
| Sitta | whiteheadi | VU | VU | I | II |
| Turdus | pilaris | LC | VU | IIB | III |
| Turdus | iliacus | NT | VU | IIB | III |
| Oenanthe | leucura | VU | VU | I | II |
| Oenanthe | chrysopygia | EN | NE | | II |
| Passer | moabiticus | VU | NE | | III |
| Anthus | gustavi | VU | NE | | II |
| Anthus | pratensis | NT | VU | | II |
| Fringilla | montifringilla | LC | VU | | III |
| Carduelis | flavirostris | LC | VU | | II |
| Carpodacus | erythrinus | LC | VU | | II |
| Pyrrhula | murina | EN | EN | I | III |
| Emberiza | leucocephalos | VU | NE | | II |
| Emberiza | cineracea | VU | VU | I | II |
| Emberiza | rustica | VU | VU | | II |
| Emberiza | aureola | CR | CR | | II |

[1] L. l. scoticus and hibernicus only

[2] L. l. lagopus only

[3] L. l. lagopus, scoticus and hibernicus only

[4] L. m. pyrenaicus and helveticus only

[5] C. c. bewickii only

## 4.3 Conservation management of birds in the EU

Addressing species conservation requires full coordination of public and private resources, skills and capacities. The Birds and Habitats Directives provide an excellent framework for coordinated work with threatened species, and within them, the financial support provided by the LIFE Programme has been fundamental since 1992. To date, LIFE has co-financed over 4,000 projects with a total budget of approximately €3,4 billion. Half of the total programme budget has addressed the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and the establishment of the Natura 2000 network. Examples include habitat restoration, site purchases, communication and awareness-raising, protected area infrastructure and conservation planning.

A detailed search on the LIFE project database[28] yields more than 500 projects focusing on bird conservation across the European Union. LIFE has become one of the most powerful sources of national and international cooperation within the Union, providing not only financial resources, but a sound administrative monitoring framework that has allowed many different stakeholders to become "champions" of many threatened species.

Unlike the Habitats Directive, the Birds Directive does not distinguish between priority and non priority species. Nevertheless, for the purposes of LIFE funding, the Ornis Committee has adopted a list of bird species listed in Annex I of the Directive, which are considered as priority for funding under the LIFE programme (meaning that if the LIFE Project works directly with such species, the level of EU co-funding could be increased from 60% to 75%) This priority list includes all globally threatened species that regularly occur in the EU. A detailed analysis of the use of LIFE funding resources yields 348 projects directly targeting priority species for funding.

28 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/

**Table 7. LIFE projects that have addressed conservation of birds and their habitats.**

| LIFE projects related to bird conservation | | Number of projects |
|---|---|---|
| **Total** | | 511 |
| Related to species of funding priority | | 348 |
| Theme | Bird species | 267 |
| | Habitats | 261 |
| | Habitats and bird species | 74 |
| | Invasive species | 23 |
| | Awareness raising, stakeholder participation or capacity building | 15 |
| | High Nature Value farmland | 11 |
| | Ecological coherence | 14 |
| | Forest management | 3 |
| | Climate change adaptation | 2 |

The themes of LIFE projects for birds range from specific species and habitats to issues such as 'climate change adaptation', as well as 'awareness raising, stakeholder participation or capacity building'. Table 7 suggests there is still room for improvement in terms of how EU funds are being used. Most of the major threats to birds in Europe (see section 3.4) are addressed, but not equally. While illegal hunting, trapping, poisoning and pressures arising from agricultural practices are relatively well covered, others that rank highly, such as impacts of climate change or forest habitat loss or degradation are clearly underrepresented.

Azores Bullfinch, *Pyrrhyla murina*, is endemic to the EU 27, where it has a very small range on the island of São Miguel in the Azores. The quality of habitat for the species is thought to be decreasing due to the spread of invasive plant species, so the species is classified as Endangered. Thanks to EU LIFE-Nature project funding, the Azores Bullfinch has benefitted from a management plan for its Special Protected Area, the clearance of invasive plant species and replanting with native species. © Mark Putney

LIFE funding has been extremely useful for many species of conservation concern, giving hope for the future. For example, although the Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) is still threatened in Europe, the species is recovering in western and central Europe thanks to reintroductions and active conservation efforts mostly funded through the EU. Other species that are still threatened but have improved in status thanks to conservation efforts funded by EU LIFE include Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), Zino's Petrel (*Pretodroma madeira*) and Azores Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*).

## 4.4 Extinction risk versus conservation status in the EU

The IUCN Red List categories and criteria are well known and widely respected. They highlight species with a relatively high risk of extinction, which is just one of many ways of informing conservation priorities. This concept is very relevant to the Birds Directive (e.g. Art. 4) and has been used to help prioritise species (e.g. for Species Action Plans, LIFE funding, etc.).

Target 1 for birds under the EU's biodiversity strategy for 2020 is expressed as follows: "By 2020, 50% more species assessed under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status." Species that meet the IUCN Red List Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered of Vulnerable at the regional level are considered to be threatened in the EU. However, species that are not threatened or Near Threatened, as defined by IUCN Red List Criteria, do not necessarily have a 'secure or improved status'. Many bird species that would be classified as Least Concern under the IUCN Red List Criteria have undergone significant long-term declines as a result of threats including land-use change and illegal hunting (see Section 3.4) and therefore could not be regarded as being secure or improved. In previous assessments of

the conservation status of European bird species (Tucker & Heath 1994, BirdLife International 2004a, BirdLife International 2004b), additional criteria were applied to identify species of European conservation concern (SPECs). Although SPECs do not trigger or approach the IUCN Red List Criteria, they are depleted or declining over the long term and so cannot be considered to contribute towards progress to Target 1 of the EU's Biodiversity Strategy. For this reason, similar additional criteria will be used in the frame of the current Article 12 assessment to identify secure, improved, declining or depleted species and hence evaluate progress towards the Target.

## 4.5 Red List versus priority for conservation action

Assessment of extinction risk and setting conservation priorities are two related but different processes. Assessment of extinction risk, such as the assignment of IUCN Red List Categories, generally precedes the setting of conservation priorities. The purpose of the Red List categorization is to produce a relative estimate of the likelihood of extinction of a species. Setting conservation priorities, on the other hand, which normally includes the assessment of extinction risk, also takes into account other factors such as ecological, phylogenetic, historical, or cultural preferences for some taxa over others, as well as the probability of success of conservation actions, availability of funds or personnel, cost-effectiveness, and legal frameworks for conservation of threatened taxa. In the context of regional risk assessments, a number of additional pieces of information are valuable for setting conservation priorities. For example, it is important to consider not only conditions within the region but also the status of the taxon from a global perspective and the proportion of the global population that occurs within the region. Decisions on how these three variables, as well as other factors, are used for establishing conservation priorities are a matter for the regional authorities to determine.

The Northern Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*, is a species of wader that has been classified as Vulnerable in Europe and the EU 27, because of ongoing population declines owing to changes in agricultural practices. © Ivan Dudáček

# 5. Recommendations and future work

## 5.1 Policy recommendations

Across Europe, many governments, NGOs and other parties are showing a major commitment to conserving wild birds and their habitats. As a result, some bird species have come back from the brink of extinction during the last 30 years (Deinet *et al.*. 2013). Taking into account the substantial declines of many widespread and formerly common species, in particular those linked to farmlands, it is clear that much more still needs to be done to prevent further extinctions and keep populations in favourable conditions.

BirdLife International believes there are a number of key recommendations which, if implemented, would greatly strengthen the long-term conservation of European birds. Some of these recommendations are summarized below.

### 5.1.1 Species conservation

- Ensure funding for the protection of threatened species.
- Ensure that threats to migratory birds are tackled on a flyway scale. This is likely to require boosting targeted conservation efforts in the wintering grounds outside the European region.
- Ensure that legal hunting is sustainable and carried out in line within the legal framework of AEWA, the Bern Convention and, where relevant, the EU Birds Directive.
- Combat illegal killing of birds, such as poisoning of birds of prey, through improving enforcement of national legislation.
- Ensure that energy infrastructures are developed in harmony with nature and do not adversely impact birds and their habitat.

### 5.1.2 Habitats conservation

- Increase the protection of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas[29], through designation as protected areas, enforcement of site protection and through improving site management.
- Enhance cross-policy coordination to strengthen protection and restoration efforts for the existing protected area networks of national and international importance (in particular Natura 2000 and Emerald sites), but also on High Nature Value (HNV) farmlands and other areas of outstanding importance for bird conservation.
- Ensure that agricultural policies, such as the EU Common Agricultural Policy, safeguard farmland biodiversity through incentives and legal obligations.
- Ensure sustainable forest management and ecologically compatible afforestation policies.
- Improve the effectiveness of Agri-Environment Schemes (AES) by setting specific long-term objectives, including those for wild birds, at a range of spatial scales and develop targeted measures to support bird biodiversity in agro-ecosystems, and by allocating sufficient funding resources.
- Provide "bundles" of bird-friendly measures within AES, which can be deployed together to provide forage, nesting and other resources within local landscapes.

### 5.1.3 Marine policy

- Ensure that catch limits are set on strict scientific grounds at or below the level of fishing that allows for harvested species to be restored and maintained above levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield.
- Designate and properly manage a comprehensive network of Marine Protected Areas.
- Eliminate the bycatch of seabirds in fisheries through the deployment of appropriate mitigation measures and better management of fisheries.

### 5.1.4 Invasive alien species

- Ensure that invasive alien species are detected early and, where appropriate, rapidly eradicated. Widely established invasive alien species should be managed to reduce impacts and to prevent further spreading.

29 http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programmes/important-bird-and-biodiversity-areas-ibas

### 5.1.5 Knowledge base

- Continue to support bird indicators, such as the European Union agri-environmental indicator "population trends of farmland birds"[30] and promote more targeted long-term monitoring schemes.
- Invest in targeted research on threatened species, especially those for which the threats are poorly understood, such as seaducks.

## 5.2 Application of project outputs

This European Red List of birds is part of a wider initiative aimed at assessing the status of European species. It provides key resources for decision-makers, policymakers, resources managers, environmental planners and NGOs. It has gathered large amounts of data on the population, ecology, habitats and threats of each bird species. These data are freely available on the IUCN Red List website (www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/europe), on the European Commission's website (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist) and through paper publications (see the list of European Red Lists published at the end of this report).

The outputs of this project can be applied to inform policy and identify priority species to include in research and monitoring programmes.

## 5.3 Future work

Red Lists are a dynamic tool that will evolve with time as species are re-assessed according to new information or situations. They are aimed at stimulating and supporting research, monitoring and conservation action at local, regional and international levels, especially for threatened, Near Threatened and Data Deficient species.

Through the process of compiling bird data for the European Red List a number of knowledge gaps have been identified. Across Europe there are significant geographic, geopolitical and taxonomic biases in the quality of data available on the distribution and status of species. It is evident that for a number of countries, capacity and probably funding is lacking for regular monitoring of bird populations. Despite these issues, this European Red List forms the third assessment of birds in Europe since 1994. Periodical assessments can be used to produce a Red List Index to track the changing status of species (Butchart *et al.*. 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007). The Red List Index for European birds based on a comparison of the two previous assessments (Tucker & Heath 1994, BirdLife International 2004a) was adopted as one of the headline indicators to monitor progress towards halting biodiversity loss in Europe by 2010 (EEA 2007). It is envisaged that this European Red List will form the third data point in the Red List Index. The European Red List of Birds will also form the basis for identification of species of European concern, following the methodology developed in the previous assessments (Tucker & Heath 1994, BirdLife International 2004a).

30 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicator_-_population_trends_of_farmland_birds

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# Appendix 1.
# Red List status of all European bird species and their protection status under international legislation, conventions and agreements

**Assessments based on winter data are denoted with 'W'**

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Phasianidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Coturnix coturnix* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II* | | | * C. c. coturnix only |
| *Tetraogallus caucasicus* | LC | | NE | | Y | | | III | | | | | |
| *Tetraogallus caspius* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | I | |
| *Alectoris graeca* | NT | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | Y | | I; IIA | III | I | | | | |
| *Alectoris chukar* | NT | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Alectoris barbara* | LC | | LC | | | | I; IIB; IIIA | III | I | | | | |
| *Alectoris rufa* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | IIA; IIIA | III | | | | | |
| *Ammoperdix griseogularis* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Francolinus francolinus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Phasianus colchicus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIA | III | | | | | |
| *Perdix perdix* | LC | | LC | | | | I*; IIA; IIIA | III | I* | | | | * P. p. italica and hispaniensis only |
| *Bonasa bonasia* | LC | | LC | | | | I; IIB | III | I | | | | |
| *Lagopus lagopus* | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | IIA*; IIB**; IIIA*** | III | | | | | * L. l. scoticus and hibernicus only. ** L. l. lagopus only. *** L. l. lagopus, scoticus and hibernicus only |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lagopus muta* | NT | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | I*; IIA; IIIB | III | I* | | | | * L. m. pyrenaicus and helveticus only |
| *Tetrao urogallus* | LC | | LC | | | | I; IIB; IIIB | II*; III** | I | | | | * T. u. cantabricus only. ** all others |
| *Lyrurus tetrix* | LC | | LC | | | | I*; IIB; IIIB** | III | I* | | | | * T. t. tetrix only. ** T. t. britannicus only |
| *Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi* | LC | | NE | | Y | | | III | | | | | |
| **Anatidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Oxyura leucocephala* | EN | C1 | VU | D1 | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | II | |
| *Cygnus olor* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Cygnus cygnus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Cygnus columbianus* | EN[W] | A4abcde | EN[W] | A4abcde | | | I* | II*; III** | I* | II | Y | | * C. c. bewickii only. ** all others |
| *Branta bernicla* | LC | | LC[W] | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Branta leucopsis* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Branta ruficollis* | NT[W] | B2ab(iii,v) | NT[W] | B2a+b(iii,v) | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | II | |
| *Branta canadensis* | LC | | NE | | | | IIA | III | | | | I | |
| *Anser caerulescens* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Anser anser* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anser fabalis* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anser brachyrhynchus* | LC | | LC[W] | | Y | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anser albifrons* | LC | | LC[W] | | | | I*; IIB; IIIB** | III | I* | II | Y | | * A. a. flavirostris only. ** A. a. ablifrons only |
| *Anser erythropus* | EN | C1 | CR | D | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Clangula hyemalis* | VU[W] | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU[W] | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Somateria spectabilis* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Somateria mollissima* | VU | A4abcde | EN | A4abcde | | | IIB; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Polysticta stelleri* | LC[W] | | EN[W] | C1 | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Melanitta fusca* | VU[W] | A2abcde | VU[W] | A2abcde | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Melanitta nigra* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Bucephala clangula* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Bucephala islandica* | NT | D2 | NE | | | | | II | I | | | | |
| *Mergellus albellus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Mergus merganser* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mergus serrator* | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Histrionicus histrionicus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | I | | | | |
| *Tadorna tadorna* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Tadorna ferruginea* | LC | | NT[0] | D1 | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Marmaronetta angustirostris* | VU | C1; D1 | CR | C2a(ii) | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Netta rufina* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Aythya ferina* | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Aythya nyroca* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Aythya fuligula* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Aythya marila* | VU[W] | A2abcde | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Spatula querquedula* | LC | | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIA | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Spatula clypeata* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Mareca strepera* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Mareca penelope* | LC | | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anas platyrhynchos* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIA | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anas acuta* | LC | | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Anas crecca* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| **Podicipedidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tachybaptus ruficollis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | Y | | |
| *Podiceps grisegena* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II* | Y | | * P. g. grisegena |
| *Podiceps cristatus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Podiceps auritus* | NT | A2abce+3bce+4abce | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce; C1 | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Podiceps nigricollis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II*; III** | | | Y | | * P. n. caspicus only.<br>** all others |
| **Phoenicopteridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Phoenicopterus roseus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| **Columbidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Columba livia* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA | III | | | | | |
| *Columba oenas* | LC | | LC | | Y | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Columba palumbus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I*; IIA; IIIA | | I* | | | | * C. p. azorica only |
| *Columba trocaz* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | III | I | | | | |
| *Columba bollii* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Columba junoniae* | NT | B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) | NT | B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Streptopelia turtur* | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB | III | | II* | | | * S. t. turtur only |
| *Streptopelia decaocto* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Spilopelia senegalensis* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Pteroclidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* | EN[0] | D | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Pterocles orientalis* | EN | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | EN | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Pterocles alchata* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Caprimulgidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Caprimulgus ruficollis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Caprimulgus europaeus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Apodidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tachymarptis melba* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Apus caffer* | NT[0] | D1 | NT[0] | D1 | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Apus affinis* | VU | C1 | VU[00] | D | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Apus unicolor* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Apus pallidus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Apus apus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Cuculidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Clamator glandarius* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Cuculus canorus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Cuculus saturatus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Rallidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rallus aquaticus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Crex crex* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Porzana porzana* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Zapornia parva* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Western Eurasia/ Africa population only |
| *Zapornia pusilla* | LC | | NT[0] | D1 | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Z. p. intermedia only |
| *Porphyrio porphyrio* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Gallinula chloropus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Fulica cristata* | EN | D | EN | D | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fulica atra* | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II* | Y | | * F. a. atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations) only |
| **Gruidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Anthropoides virgo* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | Y | II | |
| *Grus grus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | II | |
| **Otididae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tetrax tetrax* | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Otis tarda* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | I; II | | II | |
| *Chlamydotis undulata* | NT | D1 | NT | D1 | | | I | II | I | I* | | I | * only Northwest African populations |
| *Chlamydotis macqueenii* | CR (PE) | C2a(i, ii); D | NE | | | | | II | | II | | I | |
| **Gaviidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Gavia stellata* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Western Palearctic populations only |
| *Gavia arctica* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * G. a. arctica only |
| *Gavia immer* | VU [W] | A4abce; C1 | VU [W] | A4abce; C1 | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Northwest European population only |
| *Gavia adamsii* | VU [W] | D1 | NE | | | | | II | I | II* | Y | | * Western Palearctic population only |
| **Oceanitidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pelagodroma marina* | EN | B2ab(iii,v) | EN | B2ab(iii,v) | | | I | III | I | | | | |
| **Hydrobatidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hydrobates pelagicus* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Hydrobates castro* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Hydrobates monteiroi* | VU | D1+2 | VU | D1+2 | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Hydrobates leucorhous* | LC | | VU | B2ab(v) | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Procellariidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fulmarus glacialis* | EN | A4abcde | VU | A4abcde | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Pterodroma deserta* | VU | D1+2 | VU | D1+2 | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Pterodroma madeira* | EN | D | EN | D | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Calonectris diomedea* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Calonectris borealis* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | III | | | | | |
| *Puffinus puffinus* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Puffinus yelkouan* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Puffinus mauretanicus* | CR | A4bcde | CR | A4bcde | Y | Y | I | III | I | I | | | |
| *Puffinus lherminieri* | NT | B2ab(v); C1+2a(i) | NT | B2ab(v); C1+2a(i) | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Bulweria bulwerii* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Ciconiidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ciconia nigra* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | II | |
| *Ciconia ciconia* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| **Threskiornithidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Platalea leucorodia* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | II | |
| *Geronticus eremita* | RE | | RE | | | | | II | | I; II | Y | I | |
| *Plegadis falcinellus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| **Ardeidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Botaurus stellaris* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * B. s. stellaris (Western Palearctic populations) only |
| *Ixobrychus minutus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * I. m. minutus (Western Palearctic populations) only |
| *Nycticorax nycticorax* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |
| *Ardeola ralloides* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |
| *Bubulcus ibis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | Y | | |
| *Ardea cinerea* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Ardea purpurea* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * A. p. purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic) only |
| *Ardea alba* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * A.a. alba (Western Palearctic populations) only |
| *Egretta garzetta* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |
| **Pelecanidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pelecanus crispus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | I | |
| *Pelecanus onocrotalus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | I*; II* | Y | | * Western Palearctic populations |
| **Sulidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Morus bassanus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | III | | | Y | | |
| **Phalacrocoracidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Microcarbo pygmaeus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* | LC | | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | Y | | I* | II**; III*** | I* | | | | * P. a. desmarestii only. ** Mediterranean population only. *** all others |
| *Phalacrocorax carbo* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| **Anhingidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Anhinga rufa* | RE | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Burhinidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Burhinus oedicnemus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| **Haematopodidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Haematopus meadewaldoi* | RE | | RE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Haematopus ostralegus* | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| **Recurvirostridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Recurvirostra avosetta* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Himantopus himantopus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| **Charadriidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pluvialis squatarola* | LC | | LC[W] | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Pluvialis apricaria* | LC | | LC | | | | I; IIB; IIIB | III | I | II | Y | | |
| *Eudromias morinellus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Charadrius hiaticula* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Charadrius dubius* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Charadrius alexandrinus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Charadrius leschenaultii* | VU | C1 | CR[W] | D | | | | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Charadrius asiaticus* | RE | | NE | | | | | III | I | II | Y | | |
| *Vanellus vanellus* | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Vanellus spinosus* | LC | | VU[0] | D | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Vanellus indicus* | VU[0] | D | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Vanellus gregarius* | CR | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd; C1+2a(i,ii); D | NE | | | | | III | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Vanellus leucurus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | II | Y | | |
| **Scolopacidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Numenius phaeopus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Numenius tenuirostris* | CR (PE) [W] | C1+2a(i); D | CR (PE) [W] | C1+2a(i); D | | | I | II | I | I; II | Y | I | |
| *Numenius arquata* | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Limosa lapponica* | LC | | LC | | | | I; IIB | III | I | II | Y | | |
| *Limosa limosa* | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | EN | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Arenaria interpres* | LC | | EN | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris canutus* | LC | | LC [W] | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris pugnax* | LC | | EN | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | I; IIB | III | I | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris falcinellus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris ferruginea* | VU [W] | D1 | VU [W] | D1 | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris temminckii* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris alba* | LC | | LC [W] | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris alpina* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | II | I* | II | Y | | * C. a. schinzii only |
| *Calidris maritima* | LC | | NT [W] | A2abc+3bc+4abc; C1 | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Calidris bairdii* | LC[0] | D1 | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Calidris minuta* | LC | | LC [W] | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Scolopax rusticola* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Gallinago stenura* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Gallinago media* | LC | | VU | C1 | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Gallinago gallinago* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Lymnocryptes minimus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIA; IIIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Phalaropus lobatus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Phalaropus fulicarius* | LC[0] | D1 | NE | | | | | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Xenus cinereus* | LC | | CR | C1+2a(i); D | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Actitis hypoleucos* | LC | | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa ochropus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa erythropus* | LC | | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa nebularia* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa totanus* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | IIB | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa glareola* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Tringa stagnatilis* | LC | | EN | D | | | | II | | II | Y | | |
| **Turnicidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Turnix sylvaticus* | CR (PE) | D | CR | D | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Glareolidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cursorius cursor* | NT | D1 | NT | D1 | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Glareola pratincola* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Glareola nordmanni* | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce | CR | C2a(i); D | | | | II | I | II | Y | | |
| **Laridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hydrocoloeus minutus* | NT | A4abce | LC | | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |
| *Rhodostethia rosea* | EN[0] | D | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Xema sabini* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | Y | | |
| *Pagophila eburnea* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | I | | | | |
| *Rissa tridactyla* | VU | A4abcd | EN | A4abcd | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus genei* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Larus ridibundus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus ichthyaetus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | II* | Y | | * West Eurasian and African population only |
| *Larus melanocephalus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Larus audouinii* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | I; II | Y | | |
| *Larus canus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus fuscus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | Y | | |
| *Larus argentatus* | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | Y | | IIB | | | | Y | | |
| *Larus armenicus* | NT | B2ab(iii,v) | NE | | Y | | | III | | II | Y | | |
| *Larus michahellis* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | III | | | | | |
| *Larus cachinnans* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus glaucoides* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus hyperboreus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Larus marinus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | Y | | |
| *Sternula albifrons* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | Y | | |
| *Gelochelidon nilotica* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * G. n. nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations) only |
| *Hydroprogne caspia* | LC | | NT | C1 | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * West Eurasian and African populations only |
| *Chlidonias hybrida* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | Y | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chlidonias leucopterus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | I | II* | Y | | * West Eurasian and African population only |
| *Chlidonias niger* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * C. n. niger only |
| *Sterna dougallii* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Atlantic population only |
| *Sterna hirundo* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * S. h. hirundo (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic) only |
| *Sterna paradisaea* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * Atlantic populations only |
| *Thalasseus sandvicensis* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II* | Y | | * T. s. sandvicensis only |
| **Stercorariidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Stercorarius longicaudus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Stercorarius parasiticus* | LC | | EN | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Stercorarius pomarinus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Catharacta skua* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | III | | | Y | | |
| **Alcidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fratercula arctica* | EN | A4abcde | NT | A4abcde | Y | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Cepphus grylle* | LC | | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Alca torda* | NT | A4abcde | LC | | Y | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Pinguinus impennis* | RE | | RE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Alle alle* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Uria lomvia* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | Y | | |
| *Uria aalge* | NT | A4abcde | LC | | | | I* | III | I* | | Y | | * U. a. ibericus only |
| **Tytonidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tyto alba* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | II | |
| **Strigidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surnia ulula* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Glaucidium passerinum* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Athene noctua* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | II | |
| *Aegolius funereus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Otus scops* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | II | |
| *Otus brucei* | EN | C2a(i); D | NE | | | | | II | | | | II | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Asio otus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | II | |
| *Asio flammeus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Strix aluco* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | II | |
| *Strix uralensis* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Strix nebulosa* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Bubo scandiacus* | LC | | CR | D | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Bubo bubo* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | II | |
| *Ketupa zeylonensis* | CR | C2a(i) | NE | | | | | II | I | | | II | |
| **Pandionidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pandion haliaetus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| **Accipitridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Elanus caeruleus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | | | II | |
| *Pernis apivorus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Gypaetus barbatus* | VU | C1+2a(i) | VU | D1 | | | I | III | I | | | II | |
| *Neophron percnopterus* | EN | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU | A2abcde | | | I | III | I | I; II | | II | |
| *Circaetus gallicus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Gyps fulvus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Aegypius monachus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Clanga pomarina* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Clanga clanga* | EN | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde; C1 | CR | C1; D | | | I | III | I | I; II | | II | |
| *Aquila nipalensis* | CR | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | NE | | | | | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Aquila adalberti* | VU | D1 | VU | D1 | Y | Y | I | III | I | I; II | | I | |
| *Aquila heliaca* | LC | | NT[0] | D1 | | | I | III | I | I; II | | I | |
| *Aquila chrysaetos* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Aquila fasciata* | NT | A2abcde | NT | A2abcde | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Hieraaetus pennatus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Circus aeruginosus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Circus cyaneus* | NT | A4abcd | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Circus macrourus* | NT | D1 | EN[0] | D | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Circus pygargus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Accipiter badius* | VU[0] | D | NE | | | | | III | | II | | II | |
| *Accipiter brevipes* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Accipiter nisus* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | III | I* | II | | II | * A. n. granti only |
| *Accipiter gentilis* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | III | I* | II | | II | * A. g. arrigonii only |
| *Haliaeetus albicilla* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | I; II | | I | |
| *Milvus milvus* | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | Y | Y | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Milvus migrans* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| *Buteo lagopus* | LC | | EN | A2abcd | | | | III | | II | | II | |
| *Buteo buteo* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | II | | II | |
| *Buteo rufinus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | II | | II | |
| **Upupidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Upupa epops* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Meropidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Merops persicus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Merops apiaster* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| **Coraciidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Coracias garrulus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | I; II | | | |
| **Alcedinidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alcedo atthis* | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce | VU | A2abce+3bce+4abce | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Ceryle rudis* | EN | C2a(i); D | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Halcyon smyrnensis* | VU | C1; D1 | NE | | | | | II | I | | | | |
| **Picidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jynx torquilla* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Picus canus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Picus viridis* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Picus sharpei* | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Dryocopus martius* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Picoides tridactylus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Leiopicus medius* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Dryobates minor* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Dendrocopos leucotos* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Dendrocopos syriacus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Dendrocopos major* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | II | I* | | | | * D. m. canariensis and thanneri only |
| **Falconidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Falco naumanni* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | I; II | | II | |
| *Falco tinnunculus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | II | |
| *Falco vespertinus* | NT | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde | VU | A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde; C1 | | | I | II | I | I; II | | II | |
| *Falco eleonorae* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | II | | II | |
| *Falco columbarius* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | II | |
| *Falco subbuteo* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | II | |
| *Falco biarmicus* | EN | C1 | VU | D1 | | | I | II | I | II | | II | |
| *Falco cherrug* | VU | D1 | VU | D1 | | | I | II | I | I*; II | | II | * except Mongolian populations |
| *Falco rusticolus* | LC | | VU | D1 | | | I | II | I | II | | I | |
| *Falco peregrinus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | I | |
| **Laniidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lanius collurio* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Lanius minor* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Lanius excubitor* | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Lanius senator* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Lanius nubicus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| **Oriolidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Oriolus oriolus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Corvidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Perisoreus infaustus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Garrulus glandarius* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Cyanopica cyanus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Pica pica* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Nucifraga caryocatactes* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Pyrrhocorax graculus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Corvus monedula* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Corvus frugilegus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Corvus corone* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Corvus corax* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombycillidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bombycilla garrulus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Paridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Parus palustris* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus lugubris* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus montanus* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus cinctus* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus ater* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | II | I* | | | | * P. a. cypriotes only |
| *Parus cristatus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus major* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus caeruleus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Parus cyanus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Remizidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Remiz pendulinus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Hirundinidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Riparia riparia* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Hirundo rupestris* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Hirundo rustica* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Hirundo daurica* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Delichon urbicum* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Aegithalidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Aegithalos caudatus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Alaudidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Melanocorypha calandra* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Melanocorypha bimaculata* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Melanocorypha leucoptera* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* | CR | A2abc+3bc+4abc; C1 | NE | | | | | II | I | | | | |
| *Ammomanes deserti* | CR | C2a(ii) | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Calandrella brachydactyla* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Calandrella rufescens* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chersophilus duponti* | VU | C1 | VU | C1 | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Galerida cristata* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Galerida theklae* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Lullula arborea* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | III | I | | | | |
| *Alauda arvensis* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Eremophila alpestris* | LC | | NT | C1 | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Cisticolidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cisticola juncidis* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Prinia gracilis* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Pycnonotidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pycnonotus xanthopygos* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| **Sylviidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cettia cetti* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Locustella lanceolata* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Locustella naevia* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Locustella fluviatilis* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Locustella luscinioides* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus melanopogon* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus paludicola* | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v); C1 | Y | | I | II | I | I; II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus agricola* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus dumetorum* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus palustris* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais caligata* | LC | | LC[00] | D1 | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais rama* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais pallida* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais opaca* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais languida* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hippolais olivetorum* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Hippolais polyglotta* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | II | | | |
| *Hippolais icterina* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus trochilus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus collybita* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus canariensis* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus ibericus* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus sindianus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus bonelli* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus inornatus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus borealis* | LC | | VU | C1 | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phylloscopus trochiloides* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia atricapilla* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia borin* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia communis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia curruca* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia nana* | RE | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia nisoria* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Sylvia hortensis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia rueppelli* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Sylvia melanocephala* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia melanothorax* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Sylvia cantillans* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia mystacea* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia conspicillata* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Sylvia undata* | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | Y | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Sylvia sarda* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | II | | | |
| **Timaliidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Turdoides altirostris* | NT[00] | D | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Panurus biarmicus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reguliidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Regulus regulus* | LC | | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Regulus ignicapilla* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Regulus madeirensis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Troglodytidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Troglodytes troglodytes* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | II | I* | | | | * T. t. fridariensis only |
| **Sittidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sitta europaea* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Sitta whiteheadi* | VU | C1+2a(ii) | VU | C1+2a(ii) | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Sitta krueperi* | LC | | NT | D1 | Y | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Sitta neumayer* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Sitta tephronota* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Tichodroma muraria* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Certhiidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Certhia familiaris* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Certhia brachydactyla* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I* | II | I* | | | | * C. b. dorotheae only |
| **Sturnidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sturnus roseus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Sturnus vulgaris* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | | | | | | |
| *Sturnus unicolor* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Turdidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Zoothera dauma* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus torquatus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Turdus merula* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus ruficollis* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus pilaris* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus iliacus* | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus philomelos* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| *Turdus viscivorus* | LC | | LC | | | | IIB | III | | | | | |
| **Muscicapidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Erithacus rubecula* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Luscinia luscinia* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Luscinia megarhynchos* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Luscinia calliope* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Luscinia svecica* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Tarsiger cyanurus* | LC | | LC[00] | D1 | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Irania gutturalis* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Erythropygia galactotes* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phoenicurus ochruros* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Phoenicurus erythrogastrus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Saxicola rubetra* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Saxicola dacotiae* | NT | B1ab(ii,iii); C2a(ii) | NT | B1ab(ii,iii); C2a(ii) | Y | Y | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Saxicola torquatus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe leucura* | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe oenanthe* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe finschii* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe hispanica* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe pleschanka* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe cypriaca* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe xanthoprymna* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe chrysopygia* | EN[0] | D | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe deserti* | NT[0] | D1 | NE | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Oenanthe isabellina* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Monticola saxatilis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Monticola solitarius* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Muscicapa striata* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Ficedula hypoleuca* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | II | | | |
| *Ficedula albicollis* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Ficedula semitorquata* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | II | | | |
| *Ficedula parva* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | II | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cinclidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cinclus cinclus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Passeridae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Passer domesticus* | LC | | LC | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Passer hispaniolensis* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Passer moabiticus* | VU | C1 | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Passer montanus* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Petronia xanthocollis* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Petronia petronia* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Petronia brachydactyla* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Montifringilla nivalis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| **Prunellidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Prunella collaris* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Prunella montanella* | NT[0] | D1 | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Prunella ocularis* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Prunella atrogularis* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Prunella modularis* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| **Motacillidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Motacilla alba* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Motacilla citreola* | LC | | LC[00] | D1 | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Motacilla flava* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Motacilla cinerea* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus campestris* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Anthus berthelotii* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus trivialis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus hodgsoni* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus gustavi* | VU[0] | D | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus pratensis* | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus cervinus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus petrosus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Anthus spinoletta* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fringillidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fringilla coelebs* | LC | | LC | | | | I* | III | I* | | | | * F. c. ombriosa only |
| *Fringilla teydea* | NT | D2 | NT | D2 | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Fringilla montifringilla* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Serinus pusillus* | LC | | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Serinus serinus* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Serinus canaria* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | III | | | | | |
| *Carduelis chloris* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis spinus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis carduelis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis citrinella* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis corsicana* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | | III | | | | | |
| *Carduelis flammea* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis flavirostris* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carduelis cannabina* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Rhodopechys sanguineus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Eremopsaltria mongolicus* | LC⁰ | D1 | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Rhodopechys obsoletus* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Bucanetes githagineus* | LC | | LC | | | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Carpodacus erythrinus* | LC | | VU | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Carpodacus rubicilla* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Pinicola enucleator* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Loxia pytyopsittacus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Loxia scotica* | LC | | LC | | Y | Y | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Loxia curvirostra* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Loxia leucoptera* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Pyrrhula murina* | EN | B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) | EN | B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) | Y | Y | I | III | I | | | | |
| *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |

| Taxonomy | IUCN Red List Category (Europe) | IUCN Red List Criteria (Europe) | IUCN Red List Category (EU 27) | IUCN Red List Criteria (EU 27) | (Near-) Endemic to Europe? | (Near-) Endemic to EU 27? | Birds Directive Annexes | Bern Convention Appendices | Emerald Network Annexes | CMS Appendices | AEWA | CITES Appendices | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Emberizidae** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Miliaria calandra* | LC | | LC | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Emberiza citrinella* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza leucocephalos* | VU[0] | D | NE | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza cirlus* | LC | | LC | | Y | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza cia* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza buchanani* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Emberiza cineracea* | VU | C1 | VU | D1 | Y | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Emberiza hortulana* | LC | | LC | | | | I | III | I | | | | |
| *Emberiza caesia* | LC | | LC | | Y | | I | II | I | | | | |
| *Emberiza pusilla* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza rustica* | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | VU | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza aureola* | CR | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd; C1 | CR | A2abcd+3bcd+4abcd; C1 | | | | II | | I | | | |
| *Emberiza melanocephala* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Emberiza bruniceps* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Emberiza pallasi* | LC | | NE | | | | | III | | | | | |
| *Emberiza schoeniclus* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Calcarius lapponicus* | LC | | NT | A2abc+3bc+4abc | | | | II | | | | | |
| *Plectrophenax nivalis* | LC | | LC | | | | | II | | | | | |

# Appendix 2.
# Methodology for spatial analyses

Data were analysed using a geodesic discrete global grid system, defined on an icosahedron and projected to the sphere using the inverse Icosahedral Snyder Equal Area (ISEA) Projection (S39). This corresponds to a hexagonal grid composed of individual units (cells) that retain their shape and area (~2,500 km$^2$) throughout the globe. These are more suitable for a range of ecological applications than the most commonly used rectangular grids (S40).

The range of each species was converted to the hexagonal grid for analysis purposes. Coastal cells were clipped to the coastline. Patterns of species richness (Fig. 5) were mapped by counting the number of species in each cell (or cell section, for species with a coastal distribution). Patterns of threatened species richness (Fig. 6) were mapped by counting the number of threatened species (categories CR, EN, VU at the European regional level) in each cell or cell section. Patterns of endemic and near-endemic species richness were mapped by counting the number of species in each cell (or cell section for coastal species) that were flagged as being endemic or near-endemic to geographic Europe as defined in this project (Fig. 7).

# Appendix 3.
# Example species summary and distribution map

The species summary gives all the information collated for each species during this assessment, including a distribution map. You can search for and download all the summaries and distribution maps from the European Red List website and data portal available online at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/ species/redlist and http://www.iucnredlist.org/europe.

## *Milvus milvus* – (Linnaeus, 1758)

**ANIMALIA – CHORDATA – AVES – ACCIPITRIFORMES – ACCIPITRIDAE**

**Common Names:** Red Kite

## Red List Assessment

| Red List Status |
|---|
| NT – Near Threatened, (IUCN version 3.1) |

### Assessment Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Year published:** | 2015 |
| **Date assessed:** | 2014-12-01 |
| **Assessor(s):** | BirdLife International |
| **Reviewer(s):** | Symes, A. |
| **Compiler(s):** | Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., & Wright, L. |
| **Contributor(s):** | The European Union (EU 27) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by all EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013-14. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in most other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2015). |

### Assessment Rationale

This species is listed as Near Threatened at both European and EU 27 scales, because it is experiencing a moderately rapid population decline. Despite the current rapid declines in southern Europe, if population increases in northern range states are sustained the species may qualify for downlisting in the future.

## Distribution

### Range Description

*Milvus milvus* is endemic to the western Palearctic, with Europe encompassing 95% of its global breeding range (Carter 2007, Mammen 2007). It breeds from Spain and Portugal east through central Europe to Ukraine, north to southern Sweden, Latvia and the U.K., and south to southern Italy. Populations winter within the western breeding range, and formerly in isolated patches south and east to eastern Turkey.

# Occurrence

## Countries of Occurrence

### Countries of Occurrence

**Native:**
Albania; Andorra; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; France; Germany; Gibraltar; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Kosovo; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Montenegro; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom

**Possibly extinct:**
Greece; Moldova; Romania;

**Vagrant:**
Armenia; Cyprus; Estonia; Finland; Georgia; Iceland; Malta; Norway

# Population

The population is estimated to number 50,400-66,800 mature individuals in Europe, 48,000-63,700 of which (95%) occur in the EU 27. See supplementary material (see link below) for more details of national population sizes and trends.

# Trend

At both European and EU 27 levels, the population is estimated to be decreasing overall at a moderately rapid rate (approaching 30% over three generations).

Although the Red Kite declined globally until the 1970s owing to persecution, many populations recovered or stabilised during 1970-1990 (Mionnet 2007) and its overall numbers were probably stable in Europe from 1970 to 1990 (Tucker & Heath 1994). Since 1990, declines documented within its core breeding areas - Spain, France and Germany - have been partly offset by increases in countries like the UK, Sweden, Poland and Switzerland. The population declined over the past three generations (34.5 years) by c. 25%. This three generation rate of decline is likely to increase in the short term as numbers continue to fall in Iberia, but in the longer-term a reduction in the rate of decline, and even population increases are likely if current trends in the northwest Europe are sustained. Therefore, a moderately rapid decline over three generations is retained for the present; this will be reviewed in the future.

# Habitats and Ecology

The species breeds in broadleaf woodlands and forests, mixed with farmland, pasture and heathland. In winter it also occupies farmland without trees, wasteland, scrub and wetlands. Formerly an urban scavenger, it still visits the edges of towns and cities. Eggs are laid between March and May. The nest is a platform of sticks, often with rags or plastic incorporated, and normally lined with wool. It is built in a fork or on a wide side branch of a tree (coniferous or broadleaf), in forests, woods or clump of trees. Each pair normally has several nests, using the same one each year or alternating. Clutches range between one to four eggs, normally two but sometimes three. It takes a wide range of food, but feeds mainly on carrion and small to medium-sized mammals and birds. Reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates are less important prey. Most birds in north-east Europe are migratory, wintering mainly in southern France and Iberia, but with some travelling as far as Africa (Orta and Christie 2013). Migrants travel south from their breeding grounds between August and November, returning between February and April (Snow and Perrins 1998). Birds are usually seen singly or in pairs, but sometimes form small flocks, possibly family groups, when soaring on migration (Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001).

## Habitats & Altitude

| Habitat (level 1) | Habitat (level 2) | Importance | Occurrence |
|---|---|---|---|
| Artificial/Terrestrial | Arable Land | suitable | resident |
| Artificial/Terrestrial | Pastureland | suitable | resident |
| Artificial/Terrestrial | Urban Areas | suitable | breeding |
| Artificial/Terrestrial | Urban Areas | suitable | non-breeding |
| Forest | Temperate | major | breeding |
| Forest | Temperate | major | non-breeding |
| Grassland | Temperate | suitable | breeding |
| Grassland | Temperate | suitable | non-breeding |
| Shrubland | Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation | major | breeding |
| Shrubland | Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation | major | non-breeding |
| **Altitude** | 0 - 800 m | **Occasional altitudinal limits** | (max) 2500 m |

## Threats

The most pertinent threat to this species is illegal direct poisoning to kill predators of livestock and game animals (targeting foxes, wolves, corvids etc.) and indirect poisoning from pesticides and secondary poisoning from consumption of poisoned rodents by rodenticides spread on farmland to control vole plagues, particularly in the wintering ranges in France and Spain, where it is driving rapid population declines (A. Aebischer in litt. 2009); there is a strong correlation between rapid declines and those populations that winter in Spain (Carter 2007). The Spanish government released more than 1,500 tons of rodenticide-treated baits over about 500,000 ha to fight against a common vole plague in agricultural lands between August 2007 and April 2008; records of Red Kites dying by secondary poisoning in treated areas resulted (J. Vinuela in litt. 2009). Illegal poisoning is also a serious threat to the species in north Scotland, with 40% of birds found dead between 1989 and 2006 having been killed by poisoning (Smart et al. 2010). In France populations disappeared at the same rate as conversion from grasslands to cereal crops (P. Tourret in litt. 2009). The decline of grazing livestock and farming intensification leading to chemical pollution, homogenization of landscapes and ecological impoverishment also threatens the species (Knott et al. 2009). Wind turbines are a potentially serious future threat (Duchamp 2003, Mammen et al. 2009, P. Tourret in litt. 2009) and more research needs to be conducted to assess the level of threat windfarms pose to the species. Other less significant threats include electrocution and collision with powerlines (Mionnet 2007, P. Tourret in litt. 2009), hunting and trapping (Mionnet 2007, P. Tourret in litt. 2009), road-kills, deforestation, egg-collection (on a local scale) and possibly competition with the generally more successful Black Kite (Milvus migrans) (Ferguson-Lees et al. 2001, Cardiel in litt. 2000, Mammen 2007, Cardiel and Viñuela 2007). Another factor implicated in the declines in France and Spain is a decrease in the number of rubbish dumps (Mionnet 2007, Cardiel and Viñuela 2007).

## Threats & impacts

| Threat (level 1) | Threat (level 2) | Impact and Stresses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Agriculture & aquaculture | Annual & perennial non-timber crops / Agro-industry farming | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Slow, Significant Decline | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Ecosystem degradation | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Agriculture & aquaculture | Livestock farming & ranching / Agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Slow, Significant Decline | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Ecosystem degradation | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Biological resource use | Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals / Intentional use (species is the target) | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Negligible declines | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Reduced reproductive success, Species mortality | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Biological resource use | Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals / Persecution/control | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Slow, Significant Decline | Medium Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Species mortality | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Biological resource use | Logging & wood harvesting / Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest] | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Slow, Significant Decline | Medium Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Ecosystem degradation, Ecosystem conversion | | | |
| | | Timing | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Energy production & mining | Renewable energy | Ongoing | Minority (<50%) | Negligible declines | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Species mortality | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases | Problematic native species/diseases | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Unknown | Unknown |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Competition | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Pollution | Agricultural & forestry effluents / Herbicides and pesticides | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Slow, Significant Decline | Medium Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Species mortality | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Transportation & service corridors | Roads & railroads | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Negligible declines | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Species mortality | | | |
| | | **Timing** | **Scope** | **Severity** | **Impact** |
| Transportation & service corridors | Utility & service lines | Ongoing | Majority (50-90%) | Negligible declines | Low Impact |
| | | **Stresses** | | | |
| | | Species mortality | | | |

## Utilisation

| Purpose | Primary form used | Life stage used | Source | Scale | Level | Timing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pets | Whole | Adults and juveniles | Wild | International | Non-trivial | Recent |
| Sport | Whole | Adults and juveniles | Wild | Subsistence, National | Non-trivial | Recent |
| Sport | Whole | Eggs | Wild | Subsistence, National | Non-trivial | Recent |

# Conservation

### Conservation Actions Underway

The species is listed on CMS Appendix II, CITES Appendix II, Bern Convention Annex II and EU Birds Directive Annex I. It is the focus of close monitoring and targeted conservation actions across most of its range, including reintroduction to parts of the U.K. since 1989 (English Nature 1995, RSPB 2007). Since 2007, further reintroduction projects are aiming to re-establish Red Kites in Tuscany and in the Marche (Italy), the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland - the first breeding attempt in the Republic was recorded in 2009. An EU species action plan was published in 2009 (Knott et al. 2009). National species action plans are in place in Germany, France, the Balearic Islands and Denmark, and a draft national action plan is in place in Portugal. Ongoing research in Germany aims to examine further the impact of windfarms on the red kite breeding population.

### Conservation Actions Proposed

Continue to monitor population trends and breeding productivity. Continue to manage reintroduction projects. Regulate the use of pesticides, especially in France and Spain. Reduce persecution through law enforcement, prosecutions and awareness campaigns. Carry out further studies into the impact of changing land-use practices. Lobby for changes in EU and national agricultural policies. Increase the area of suitable woodland and forest with protected status. Work with land-owners to protect habitat and prevent persecution. Consider extending supplementary feeding to more areas of low food availability. Ensure national legislation on animal by-products takes into account the needs of scavengers. Promote control on feeding stations to be compliant with sanitary regulations.

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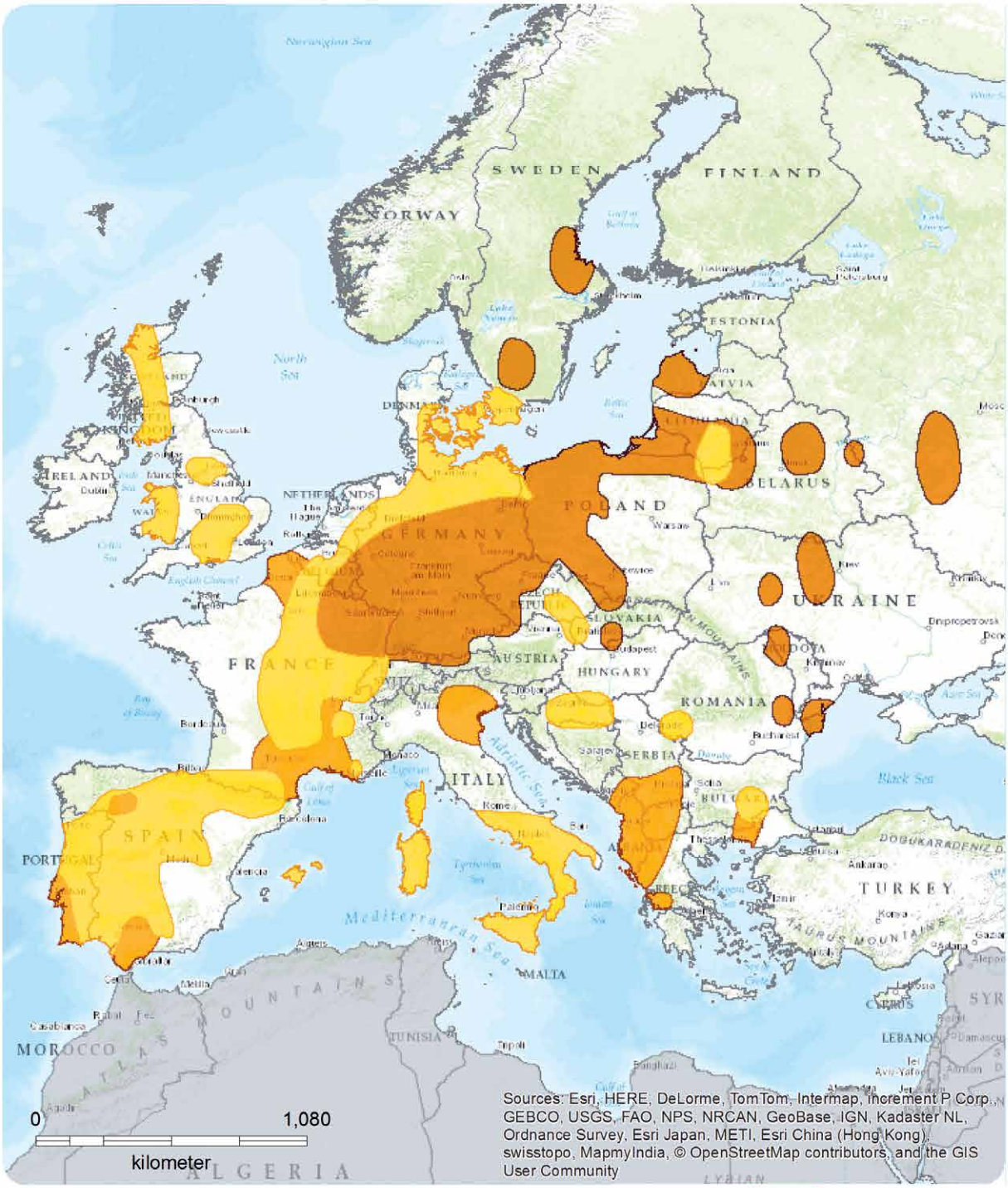
## European Regional Assessment




# *Milvus milvus*

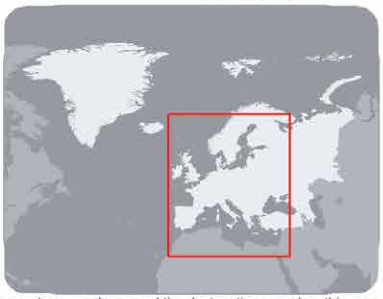
NE | DD | LC | **NT** NEAR THREATENED | VU | EN | CR | EW | EX

## Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

Map created 04/16/2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

# IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ – Regional Assessments

## Europe

- *The Status and Distribution of European Mammals*. Compiled by Helen J. Temple and Andrew Terry, 2007
- *European Red List of Reptiles*. Compiled by Neil Cox and Helen J. Temple, 2009
- *European Red List of Amphibians*. Compiled by Helen J. Temple and Neil Cox, 2009
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- *The Status and Distribution of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Mediterranean Basin*. Compiled by Neil Cox, Janice Chanson and Simon Stuart, 2006
- *Overview of the Cartilaginous Fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea*. Compiled by Rachel D. Cavanagh and Claudine Gibson, 2007
- *The Status and Distribution of Dragonflies of the Mediterranean Basin*. Compiled by Elisa Riservato, Jean-Pierre Boudot, Sonia Ferreira, Miloš Jović, Vincent J. Kalkman, Wolfgang Schneider, Boudjema Samraoui and Annabelle Cuttelod, 2009
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- *The Status and Distribution of Freshwater Biodiversity in Western Africa*. Compiled by Kevin Smith, Mame D. Diop and Mamadou Niane, 2009
- *The Status and Distribution of Freshwater Biodiversity in Northern Africa*. Compiled by Nieves Garcia, Annabelle Cuttelod and Dania Abdul Malak, 2010

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This publication summarises results for Europe's 533 native species of birds. Approximately 13% of these species are threatened with extinction at the European level as a result of threats including changing land-use practices, invasive and alien species and illegal killing of birds.

The European Red List was compiled by BirdLife International and is the product of a service contract with the European Commission. It is available online at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist and http://www.iucnredlist.org/europe.

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