**Phylloscopus sibilatrix -- (Bechstein, 1793)**

**Common names:** Wood Warbler; Pouillot siffleur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Red List Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC – Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Assessment Information**

| Year published: | 2015 |
| Date assessed: | 2015-03-31 |
| Assessor(s): | BirdLife International |
| Reviewer(s): | Symes, A. |
| Compiler(s): | Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L. |

**Assessment Rationale**

Europe regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales this species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be stable, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

**Occurrence**

**Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

**Native:**

Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland, Rep. of; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Moldova; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Canary Is. (to ES); Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom

**Vagrant:**

Faroe Islands (to DK); Iceland; Portugal; Gibraltar (to UK)

**Population**

The European population is estimated at 7,060,000-11,100,000 pairs, which equates to 14,100,000-22,100,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 3,890,000-6,180,000 pairs, which equates to 7,780,000-12,400,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

**Trend**

In Europe and the EU27 the population size is estimated to be stable. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

**Habits and Ecology**

This species breeds in lowlands, in moist and shady deciduous woods, typically beech (*Fagus*), mixed oak (*Quercus*), hornbeam (*Carpinus*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea*), with closed canopy and sparse undergrowth. It is also found in mixed stands of spruce (*Picea*), alder (*Alnus*), birch (*Betula*), pine (*Pinus*) or occasionally ash (*Fraxinus*). The optimal breeding areas are mixed stands with trees of mixed ages spaced well apart. It breeds from May to July and normally lays five to seven eggs. The female chooses the nest site and builds the nest which is a ball of dry grasses, leaves, plant stems and fibres, bark strips and animal hair. It is usually built on the ground but occasionally found under a fallen tree or roots (Clement 2006). The diet is mainly insects.
and other invertebrates, with some fruit taken in the autumn. The species is migratory and winters in sub-Saharan Africa (Snow and Perrins 1998).

### Habitats & Altitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat (level 1 - level 2)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest - Boreal</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest - Temperate</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>max. 1300 m</td>
<td>Occasional altitudinal limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

In some areas changing forestry management practices have caused declines in this species (Mallord et al. 2012).

### Threats & Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat (level 1)</th>
<th>Threat (level 2)</th>
<th>Impact and Stresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; aquaculture</td>
<td>Agro-industry plantations</td>
<td>Timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minority (&lt;50%)</td>
<td>Slow, Significant Declines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stresses**

Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation

### Conservation Actions Underway

CMS Appendix II. Bern Convention Appendix II. There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

### Conservation Actions Proposed

Habitat quality should be restored through appropriate management, including the introduction of a moderate grazing regime (Mallord et al. 2012).

### Bibliography


### Map (see overleaf)
Phylloscopus sibilatrix

Range

Extant (breeding)

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

Map created 05/12/2015