### Assessment Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year published:</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date assessed:</td>
<td>2015-03-31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessor(s):</td>
<td>BirdLife International</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reviewer(s):</td>
<td>Symes, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler(s):</td>
<td>Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. &amp; Wright, L.</td>
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### Assessment Rationale

**European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

**EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

At both European and EU27 scales this species has a very 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 increasing, 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

#### Native:
- Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Montenegro; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Serbia; Slovenia; Spain; Canary Is. (to ES); Switzerland; Turkey; Gibraltar (to UK)

#### Origin Uncertain:
- Georgia

#### Vagrant:
- Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; Hungary; Ireland, Rep. of; Norway; Sweden; Ukraine; United Kingdom

### Population

The European population is estimated at 2,130,000-3,020,000 pairs, which equates to 4,260,000-6,040,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 2,100,000-2,920,000 pairs, which equates to 4,190,000-5,840,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size is estimated to be increasing. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### Habitats and Ecology

During the breeding season this species inhabits warm deciduous woodland comprising oak (*Quercus*), birch (*Betula*), beech (*Fagus*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea*), together with a mixture of other deciduous trees as well as pine (*Pinus*), spruce (*Picea*) or larch (*Larix*), and with a good ground layer of vegetation. It is also common in cork oak (*Quercus suber*) and cedar woodland around the Mediterranean. In the west of its range it breeds in pine and oak scrub with undergrowth of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), barberry (*Berberis*) or juniper (*Juniperus*). Breeding occurs from the end of April to August. The nest is a dome-shaped ball made mostly of grasses, with some leaves, moss and hair. It is well concealed on the ground, usually on a bank and...
beneath overhanging vegetation, fallen tree or branches. Clutches are four to six eggs. It feeds on insects and other invertebrates. The species is migratory, wintering in a narrow belt along the southern edge of Sahara (Clement and Christie 2013).

### Habitats & Altitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat (level 1 - level 2)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest - Temperate</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>max. 2000 m</td>
<td>Occasional altitudinal limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

This species is likely to be negatively affected by intensive management and overexploitation of woodlands (Correia et al. 2014).

### 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>Impact and Stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; aquaculture</td>
<td>Agro-industry plantations</td>
<td>Timing: Ongoing, Scope: Majority (50-90%), Severity: Negligible declines, Impact: Low Impact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; aquaculture</td>
<td>Agro-industry plantations</td>
<td>Stresses: Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation</td>
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### Conservation

**Conservation Actions Underway**

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

**Conservation Actions Proposed**

Increases in tree diversity can improve habitat suitability for this species (Pereira et al. 2014).

### Bibliography


Phylloscopus bonelli

Range

- Extant (breeding)

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