

## *Jynx torquilla* (Eurasian Wryneck)

### European Red List of Birds

### Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013-14. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2015).

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#### Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

#### Further information

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/europe>

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

#### Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email [science@birdlife.org](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Jynx torquilla* (Eurasian Wryneck)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	100-300	<1	2002-2012	poor	+	10-20	2002-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Andorra	2-5	<1	1999-2001	medium	?				?				
Armenia	120-250	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	3,600-5,400	<1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	1,000-5,000	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	30,000-40,000	3	2000-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Belgium	48-58	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	poor	+	22-1060	1973-2012	poor	
Bosnia & HG	5,000-10,000	1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	4,400-7,000	1	2005-2012	medium	0	0-5	2000-2012	medium	0	0-5	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	5,000-10,000	1	2014	poor	?				?				
Czech Rep.	2,000-4,000	<1	2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	good	-	33-99	1982-2012	good	
Denmark	30	<1	2009	medium	-	≥33	1999-2011	poor	-	50-100	1980-2011	poor	
Estonia	5,000-10,000	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0-10	2001-2012	medium	-	20-50	1980-2012	medium	
Finland	9,200-17,000	1	2006-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	-	37-73	1983-2012	good	
France	15,000-35,000	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2011	medium	-	10-60	1989-2011	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	8,500-15,500	1	2005-2009	good	-	31-100	1998-2009	medium	-	68-94	1990-2009	good	
Greece	300-500	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Hungary	11,400-15,300	1	2000-2012	medium	+	72	1999-2012	medium	?				
Italy	50,000-100,000	7	2007	poor	-	45-55	2000-2012	medium	-	50-60	1990-2012	poor	
Kosovo	700-1,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
Latvia	43,414-224,533	10	2009	good	+	150-400	2001-2012	medium	+	100-500	1995-2012	medium	
Liechtenstein	1-3	<1	2009-2014	medium	-	50-100	2003-2014	medium	-	80-100	1980-2014	poor	
Lithuania	4,000-10,000	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Luxembourg	50-100	<1	2008-2012	medium	-	0-10	2000-2012	medium	-	10-20	1980-2012	poor	
FYRO Macedonia	500-2,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	1,200-2,000	<1	2000-2010	medium	F	0	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	500-1,000	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Netherlands	30-50	<1	2010	medium	-	0-54	2000-2010	medium	-	60-88	1977-2011	medium	
Norway	1,500-3,000	<1	2000-2013	poor	?				?				
Poland	38,000-64,000	5	2008-2012	good	+	40-160	2000-2012	good	?				
Portugal	1,000-5,000	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				

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	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Romania	30,000-70,000	4	2010-2013	medium	?				?				
Russia	300,000-730,000	45	2000-2008	medium	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	4,000-5,800	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	2,500-4,000	<1	2002	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	-	10-25	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	5,000-10,000	1	2007-2012	medium	?				-	0-20	1980-2012	poor	
Spain	42,500-91,000	6	2004-2006	good	0	0	1998-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Sweden	11,000-39,000	2	2008-2012	medium	+	19-83	2001-2012	good	-	37-63	1980-2012	good	
Switzerland	2,000-3,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	11	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	500-2,000	<1	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	medium	
Ukraine	35,000-55,000	4	2000	medium	+	5-10	2001-2012	medium	F	10-20	1980-2012	medium	
United Kingdom	0	<1	2006-2010	good	-	33	1996-2008	good	-	83	1980-2008	good	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>287,000-727,000</b>	<b>44</b>			<b>Increasing</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>674,000-1,600,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Increasing</b>								

<sup>1</sup> See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

<sup>2</sup> The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

<sup>3</sup> In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

<sup>4</sup> The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

<sup>5</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>6</sup> Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

## Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

### KEY

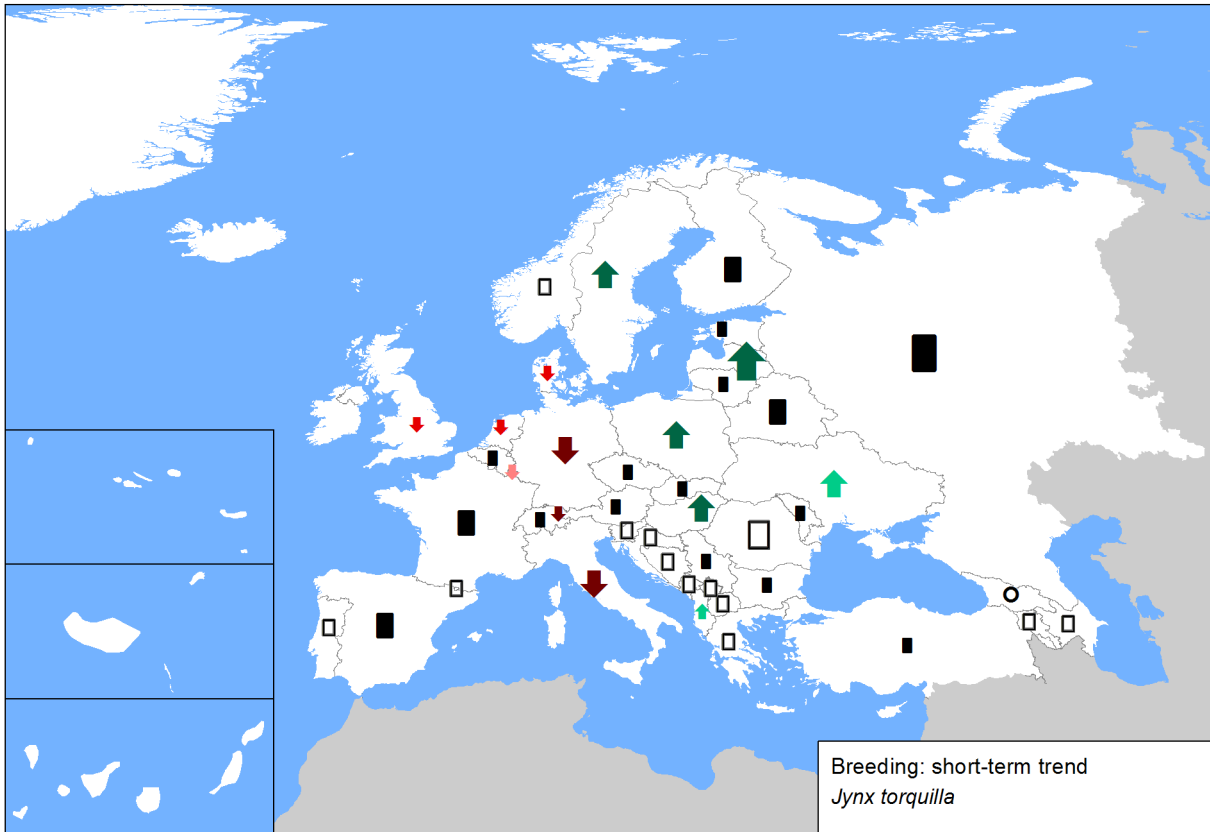
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease ( $< 20\%$ )    |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude         | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude  |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating                 |                                  |
| □ Unknown                               |                                  |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) |                                  |
| × Extinct since 1980                    |                                  |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

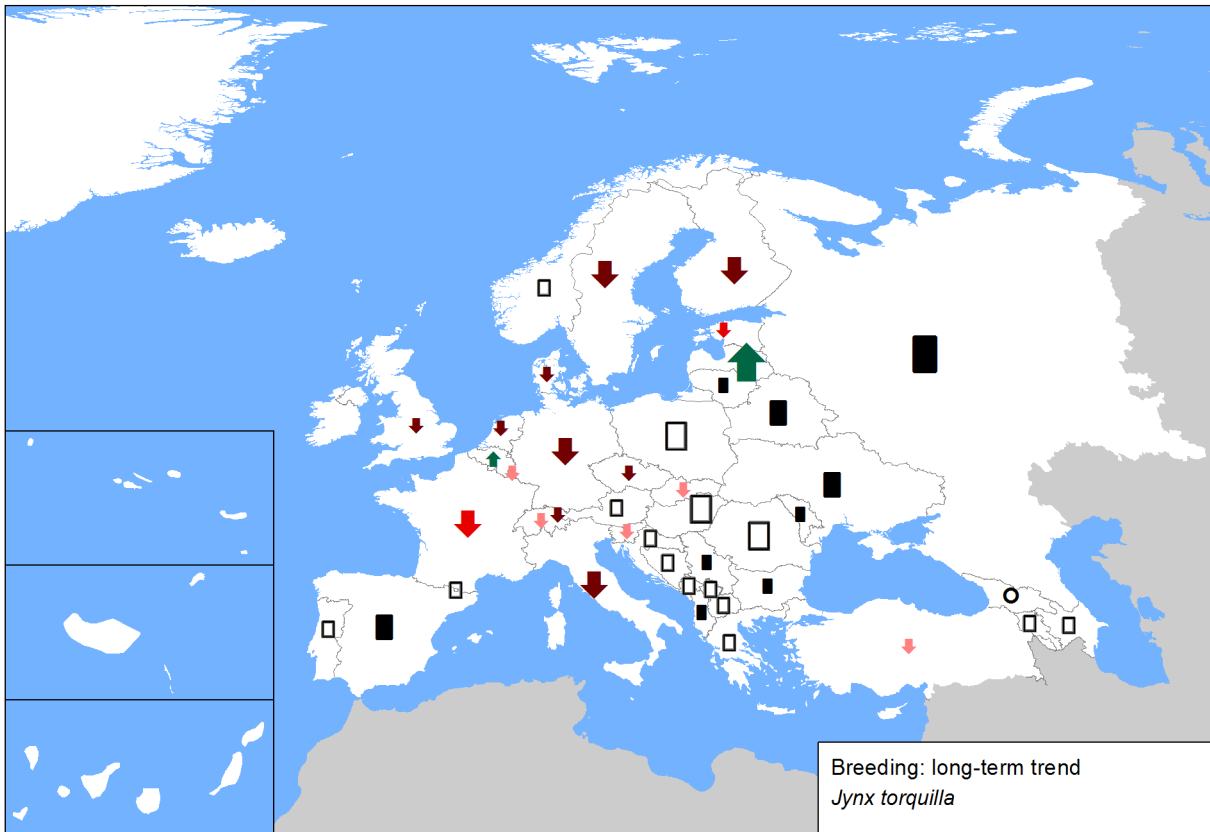
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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**Figure 1.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.



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



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## Sources

### Albania

**Breeding population size:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

### Andorra

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Armenia

**Breeding population size:** ASPB data

### Austria

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife Austria, extrapolation on the basis of available unpublished and published population and density data

**Breeding short-term trend:** BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

### Azerbaijan

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Belarus

**Breeding population size:** Zhuravliev D.V. - personal communication

**Breeding short-term trend:** BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series, No 12).

**Breeding long-term trend:** Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

### Belgium

**Breeding population size:** Database Rare and less common Breeding Birds, INBO (coord. A.Anselin), selected data Waarnemingen.be, compilation of data and enquiries in ornithological community

**Breeding short-term trend:** Rare bird panel

**Breeding long-term trend:** Comparison between 2008-2012 estimate and Devillers, 1989 (Atlas of the Belgian Breeding Bird) population estimate

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Breeding population size:** Kotošan, D., Dročić, N., Trbojević, S., Šimić, E., Dervović, I., 2012: Program IBA, Međunarodno značajna područja za ptice, u Bosni i Hercegovini. Ornitološko društvo "Naše ptice", interno izdanje za projekat "Evaluacija IBA područja u FBiH", Sarajevo.

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**Breeding population size:** Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Nankinov D., S. Simeonov, T. Michev, B. Ivanov. 1997. Fauna of Bulgaria, Vol. 26, Aves, part II, Sofia, BAS, 426 p. (in Bulgarian, with English Summary) BSPB Bird Database

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**Breeding long-term trend:** Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Nankinov D., S. Simeonov, T. Michev, B. Ivanov. 1997. Fauna of Bulgaria, Vol. 26, Aves, part II, Sofia, BAS, 426 p. (in Bulgarian, with English Summary) BSPB Bird Database

### Croatia

**Breeding population size:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding short-term trend:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding long-term trend:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

### Czech Republic

**Breeding population size:** STASTNY K., BEJCEK V. & HUDEC K. 2006: Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptaku v České republice. Aventinum Praha. JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=661>

**Breeding short-term trend:** JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=661>

**Breeding long-term trend:** JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=661>

### Denmark

**Breeding population size:** Nyegaard et al. (2014): Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012 - With a summary in English: Rare and threatened breeding birds in Denmark 1998-2012. DOFT 108(1). In prep. Egon Østergaard and Ole C Olesen

**Breeding short-term trend:** Nyegaard et al. (2014): Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012 - With a summary in English: Rare and threatened breeding birds in Denmark 1998-2012. DOFT 108(1). In prep. Egon Østergaard and Ole C Olesen

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### Estonia

**Breeding population size:** Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: [http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file\\_download/149/Elts\\_et\\_al\\_2013\\_2.pdf](http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf)

**Breeding short-term trend:** Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: [http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file\\_download/149/Elts\\_et\\_al\\_2013\\_2.pdf](http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf).

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### Finland

**Breeding population size:** Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

### France

**Breeding population size:** <http://www.atlas-ornitho.fr/>

**Breeding short-term trend:** Johannot F. et Weltz M. 2012 Cahiers d'habitats Natura 2000-Oiseaux, p. 298-301 2013 Torcol fourmilier

**Breeding long-term trend:** Johannot F. et Weltz M. 2012 Cahiers d'habitats Natura 2000-Oiseaux, p. 298-301 2013 Torcol fourmilier

### Georgia

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Germany

**Breeding population size:** Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

### Greece

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe - Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK, BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No 12).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Hellenic Common Birds Monitoring Scheme database, Hellenic Ornithological Society

### Hungary

**Breeding population size:** National common bird monitoring scheme (MMM) database. Szép, T., Nagy, K., Nagy, Zs. & Halmos, G. (2012): Population trends of common breeding and wintering birds in Hungary, decline of long-distance migrant and farmland birds during 1999-2012. *Ornis Hungarica* 2012. 20(2): 13-63.

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### Italy

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### Kosovo

**Breeding population size:** NGO "Finch" (2014)

### Latvia

**Breeding population size:** Calculation based on data collected in Latvian Breeding bird monitoring scheme: Aunins A., Keišs O. 2012. [Monitoring for the Farmland Bird Population Index. Final report for the year 2012. ] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society, 47 pp

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### Liechtenstein

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### Liechtenstein

**Breeding long-term trend:** Willi, G. & M.F. Broggi (1985) Die Vogelwelt des Fürstentums Liechtenstein unter Berücksichtigung der benachbarten Gebiete; Teil II: Galliformes (Hühnervögel) – Piciformes (Spechtvögel). Ber. Bot.-Zool. Ges. Liechtenstein-Sargans-Werdenberg, Band 14, S. 103-143.; Willi, G. (2006) Die Vögel des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Amtlicher Lehrmittelverlag, Vaduz (Naturkundliche Forschung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Bd. 22.

### Lithuania

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### Luxembourg

**Breeding population size:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

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**Breeding short-term trend:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p.

**Breeding long-term trend:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p. Аверин Ю. В., Ганя И.М., Успенский Г. Птицы Молдавии, том 2, Кишинев, 1971, 240p Burfield I., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3 Melchior E., E. Mentgen, R. Peltzer, R. Schmitt, J. Weiss (1987): Atlas der Brutvögel Luxemburgs. Lëtzebuurger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga. Kremer-Muller & Cie, Foetz, Luxembourg

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**Breeding population size:** Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnic, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Sciban, M., Ruzic, M., Vucanovic, M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. *I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia* 12, 36-120. Novi Sad

### Netherlands

**Breeding population size:** NEM, Sovon en CBS (Boele et al. 2011-2013, van Dijk et al 2010)

**Breeding short-term trend:** NEM, Sovon en CBS (Boele et al. 2011-2013, van Dijk et al 2010), SOVON (2002)

**Breeding long-term trend:** NEM, Sovon en CBS (Boele et al. 2011-2013, van Dijk et al. (2010), Teixeira (1979)

### Norway

**Breeding population size:** Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkfugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

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