



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Upupa epops (Common Hoopoe)***

### **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).

*Upupa epops* (Common Hoopoe)

**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	750-1,600	<1	2002-2012	poor	-	20-25	2002-2012	poor	-	20-30	1980-2012	poor	
Andorra	0-2	<1	1999-2001	poor	?				?				
Armenia	800-2,000	<1	2002-2012	good	?				?				
Austria	600-800	<1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	10,000-20,000	1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	14,000-22,000	1	2010-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Belgium	0-1	<1	2008-2012	good	?				0	0	1973-2012	poor	
Bosnia & HG	3,500-5,000	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	8,000-15,000	1	2005-2012	medium	-	10-20	2001-2012	poor	0	5-10	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	5,000-10,000	<1	2014	poor	?				?				
Cyprus	400-1,200	<1	2006-2013	medium	0	0	2001-2013	medium	-	10-30	1980-2012	poor	
Czech Rep.	70-140	<1	2012	medium	F	0	2000-2012	good	F	0	1982-2012	good	
Estonia	5-20	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	20-50	2001-2012	medium	-	20-50	1980-2012	medium	
France	50,000-90,000	4	2009-2012	medium	+	17	2001-2011	medium	0	0	1989-2011	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	650-800	<1	2005-2009	good	+	100-211	1998-2008	good	+	31-400	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	60,000-80,000	4	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
Hungary	5,700-6,800	<1	2000-2012	medium	?				-	30-50	1980-2012	poor	
Italy	20,000-50,000	2	2007	poor	?				?				
Kosovo	2,000-3,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
Latvia	160-250	<1	2000-2004	good	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Liechtenstein	1-2	<1	2009-2014	medium	+	100	2003-2014	medium	+	100	1980-2014	medium	
Lithuania	300-500	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	5-10	2001-2012	medium	+	5-10	1980-2012	medium	
FYRO Macedonia	5,000-10,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	1,800-2,300	<1	2000-2010	medium	0	0	2000-2010	medium	0	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	1,500-2,500	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Poland	33,000-61,000	2	2008-2012	good	+	60-140	2000-2012	good	?				
Portugal	100,000-500,000	12	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2004-2011	medium	?				
PT: Madeira	500-1,000	<1	2009-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Romania	20,000-40,000	2	2010-2013	poor	?				?				
Russia	60,000-165,000	5	2004-2006	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	poor	-	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	5,500-8,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	

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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	
Slovakia	500-800	<1	2000-2012	poor	-	1-10	2000-2012	poor	-	10-25	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	450-750	<1	2002-2013	medium	-	40-50	2001-2012	medium	-	50-60	1980-2012	medium	
Spain	715,000-1,210,000	50	2004-2006	good	0	0	1998-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
ES: Canary Is	2,500-10,000	<1	1997-2003	poor	-		2001-2012	poor	-		1980-2012	poor	
Sweden	0-1	<1	2008-2012	good	-	100	2001-2012	good	-	90-100	1980-2012	good	
Switzerland	190-230	<1	2007-2011	good	+	28-56	2001-2012	medium	+	20-107	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	150,000-400,000	13	2013	poor	-	0-19	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	24,000-42,000	2	2000	medium	+	5-15	2001-2012	medium	F	20-30	1980-2012	medium	
EU27	1,020,000-2,070,000	77			Stable								
Europe	1,300,000-2,760,000	100			Stable								

<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  |

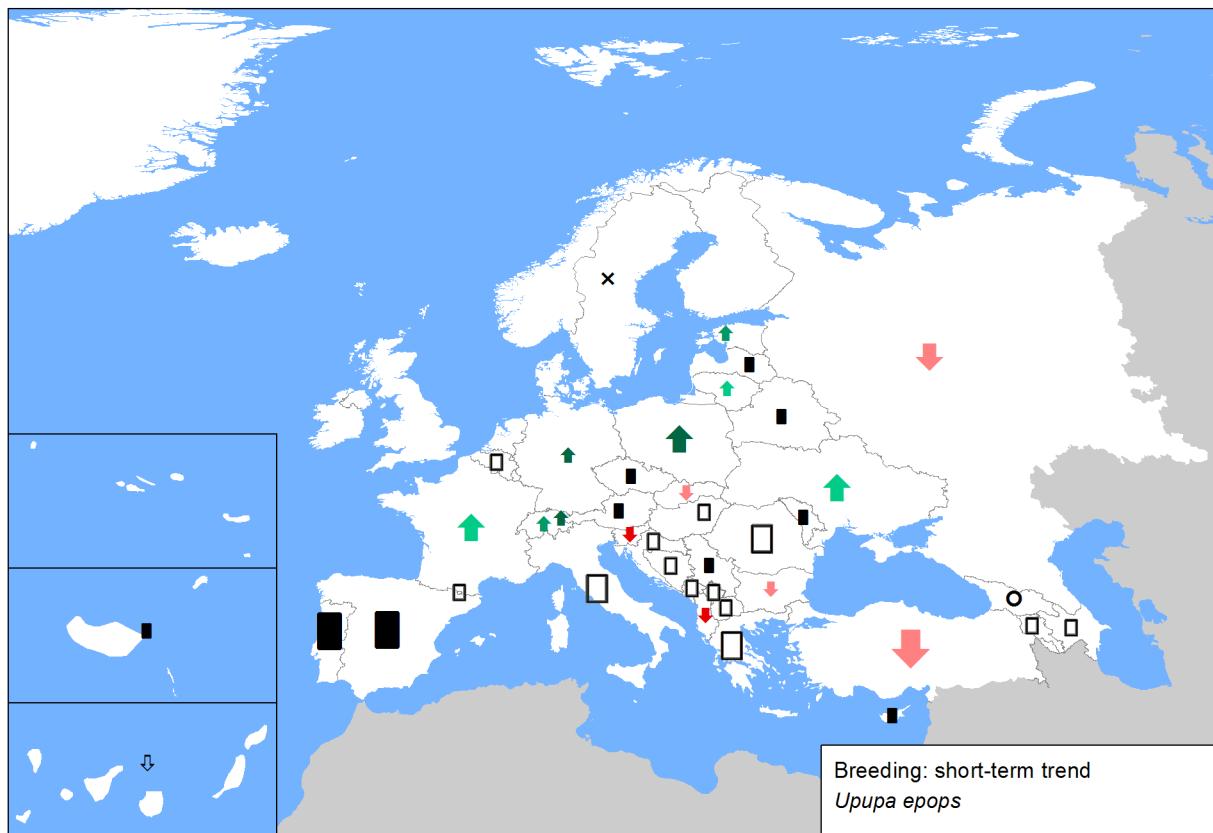
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- ✗ Extinct since 1980

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.

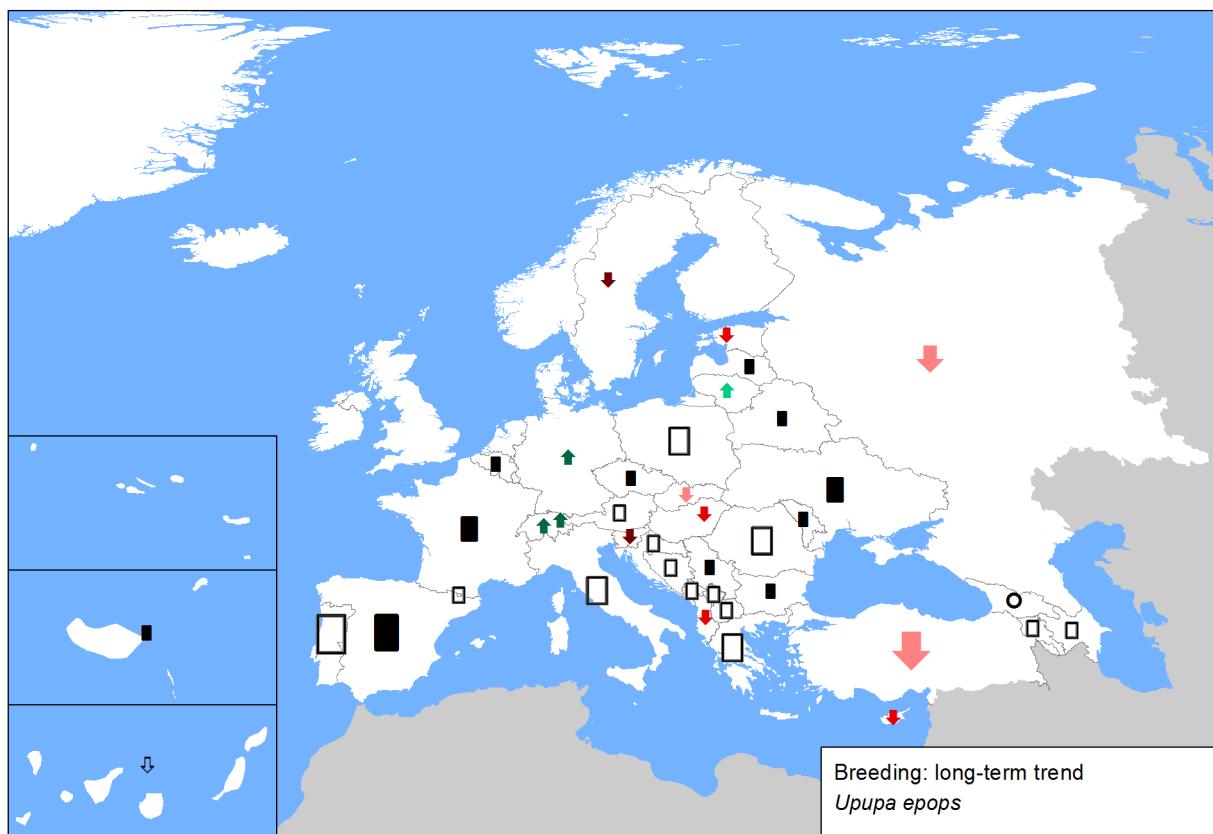
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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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.



*Upupa epops* (Common Hoopoe)

## Sources

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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

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### Austria

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### Azerbaijan

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

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Breeding short-term trend: Trend analysis of unpublished monitoring data for the W of Cyprus by proff Derek Pomeroy

Breeding long-term trend: Analysis of bird sightings records as published in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports.

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### PT: Madeira

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