

Otus scops (Eurasian Scops-owl)

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.

Otus scops (Eurasian Scops-owl)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	1,500-3,000	1	2002-2012	medium	0	0	2002-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Andorra	2-3	<1	1998	medium	?				?				
Armenia	850-1,500	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	35-40	<1	2008-2011	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	?				
Azerbaijan	1,000-10,000	1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	10-50	<1	2000-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Bosnia & HG	8,000-12,000	3	2010-2014	medium	-	5-10	2001-2012	poor	-	5-10	1980-2013	poor	
Bulgaria	6,000-9,000	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0-10	2000-2012	medium	0	0-10	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	20,000-25,000	8	2010	poor	?				?				
Cyprus	5,000-12,000	3	2001-2012	medium	?				?				
Czech Rep.	0-4	<1	2001-2003	good	?				?				
France	1,500-4,500	1	2008-2012	poor	?				-		1980-2012	poor	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Greece	5,000-20,000	3	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Hungary	200-400	<1	2008-2012	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1990-2012	poor	
Italy	5,000-11,000	2	2006	poor	?				?				
Kosovo	1,300-2,500	1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
FYRO Macedonia	1,800-4,000	1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	100-200	<1	2000-2010	medium	-	5-10	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	2,000-3,000	1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Portugal	3,500-7,700	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	poor	?				
Romania	8,000-20,000	4	2008-2013	poor	?				?				
Russia	80,000-120,000	33	2000-2010	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	26,000-41,000	11	2008-2012	medium	+	1-9	2000-2012	medium	+	10-29	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	40-80	<1	2000-2012	medium	-	10-20	2000-2012	poor	-	10-30	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	600-1,000	<1	2002-2012	medium	-	30-50	2001-2012	medium	?				
Spain	30,000-40,000	12	1998-2002	medium	-	18	2006-2012	good	-		1980-2012	medium	
Switzerland	20-30	<1	2008-2012	medium	F	0	2001-2012	medium	F	0	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	20,000-40,000	9	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	4,200-4,700	1	2000	medium	F	10-20	2001-2012	medium	F	10-30	1980-2012	medium	
EU27	64,900-126,000	30			Uncertain								
Europe	232,000-393,000	100			Uncertain								

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¹ 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>.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ 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.

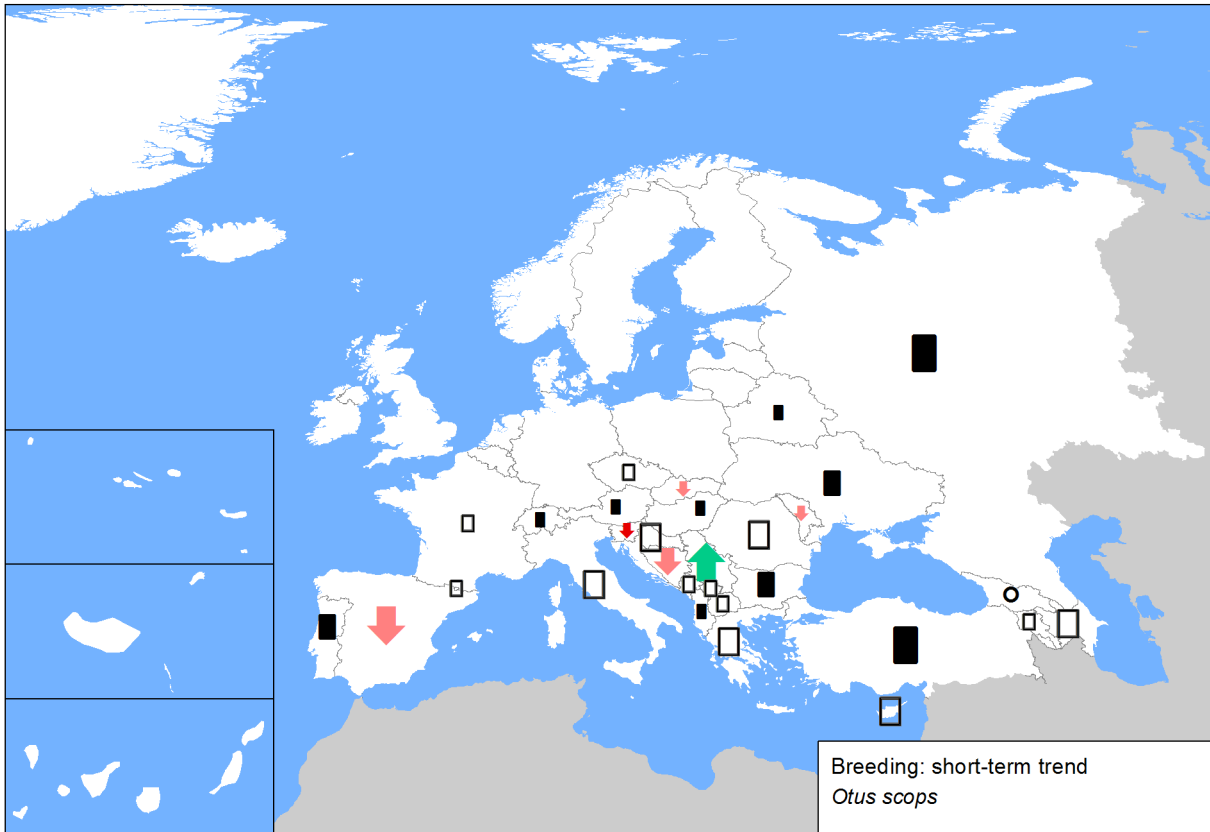
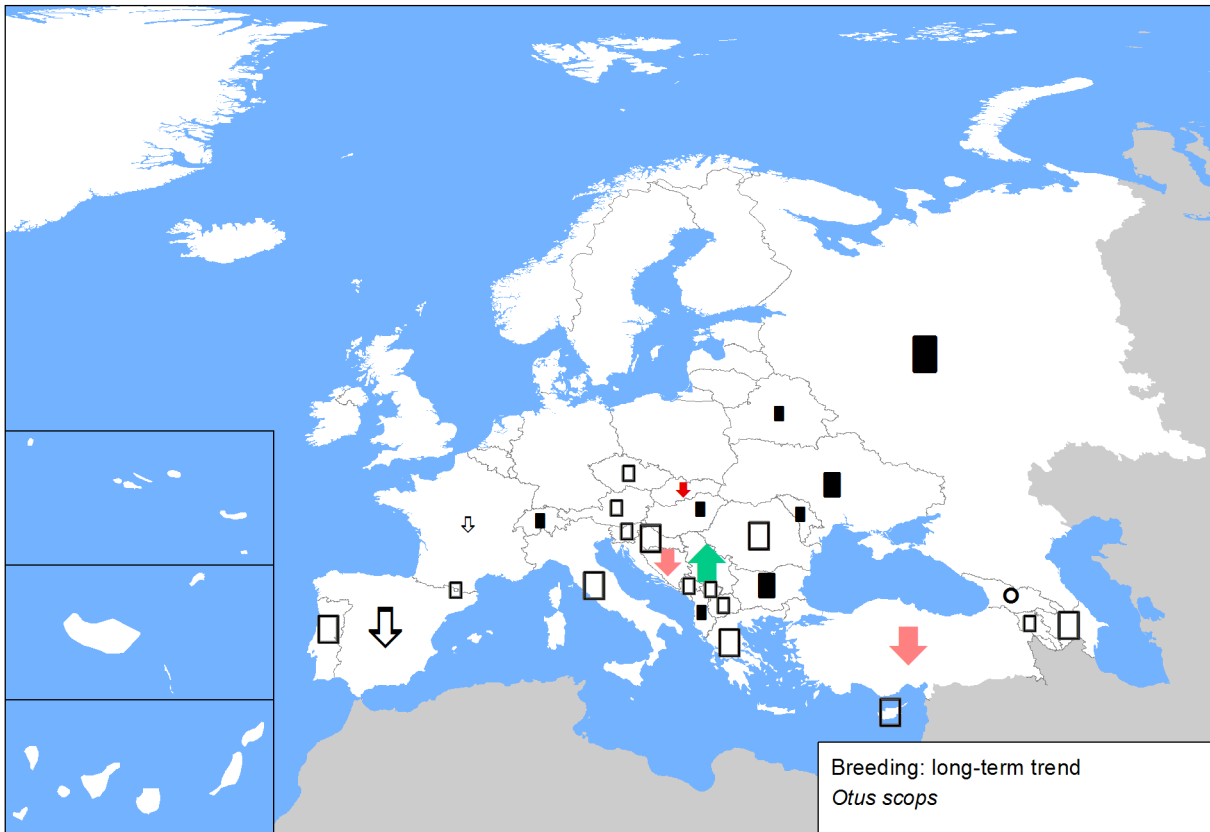


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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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

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Austria

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

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