



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## *Luscinia luscinia* (Thrush Nightingale)

### 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).

*Luscinia luscinia* (Thrush Nightingale)

**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	
Belarus	160,000-200,000	4	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Bulgaria	10-50	<1	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Czech Rep.	0-3	<1	2001-2012	good	?				0	0	1985-2012	medium	
Denmark	9,000	<1	2011	medium	0	0	1999-2011	good	-	33-50	1980-2011	good	
Estonia	130,000-200,000	3	2008-2012	medium	0	0-10	2001-2012	medium	0	0-10	1980-2012	medium	
Finland	11,000-23,000	<1	2006-2012	good	+	34-72	2000-2011	good	+	52-91	1980-2011	good	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	9,000-14,000	<1	2005-2009	good	-	31-100	1998-2009	medium	+	31-400	1985-2009	medium	
Hungary	0	<1	2000-2012	poor	?				-	100	1980-1999	medium	
Latvia	224,164-380,292	6	2012	good	F	0-200	2001-2012	good	+	49-213	1995-2012	good	
Lithuania	40,000-70,000	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Moldova	15,000-30,000	<1	2000-2010	medium	F	0	2000-2010	medium	0	0	1980-2010	medium	
Norway	500-1,000	<1	2000-2013	poor	?				?				
Poland	140,000-210,000	3	2008-2012	good	-	10-30	2000-2012	good	?				
Romania	90,000-200,000	3	2010-2013	medium	?				?				
Russia	2,400,000-4,300,000	66	2000-2008	medium	+	5-30	2000-2012	poor	+	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Slovakia	1,000-1,500	<1	2002	poor	-	1-25	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Sweden	27,000-46,000	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	good	-	30-70	1980-2012	good	
Ukraine	520,000-680,000	12	2000	medium	F	5-10	1998-2010	medium	0	0	1980-2010	medium	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>681,000-1,150,000</b>	<b>18</b>			<b>Stable</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>3,780,000-6,360,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Stable</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

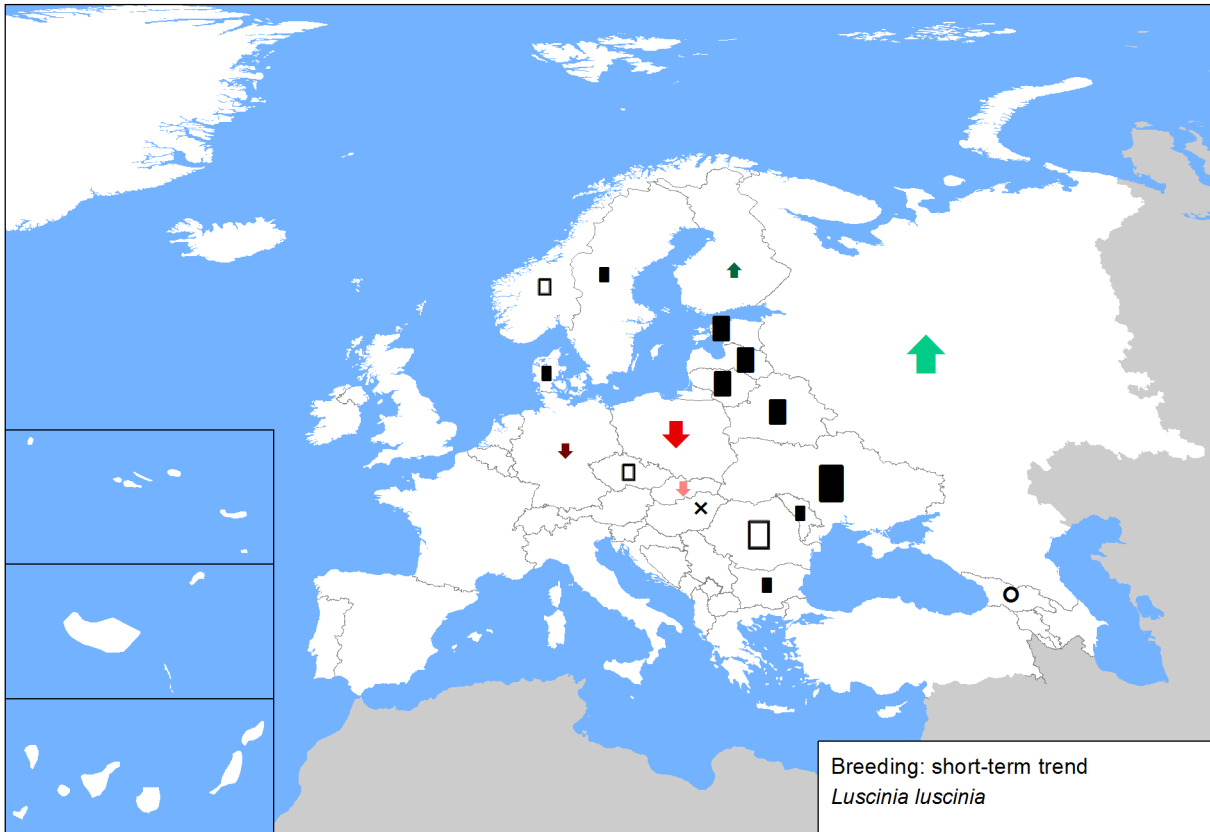
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease ( $< 20\%$ )    |
| ↑ 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.

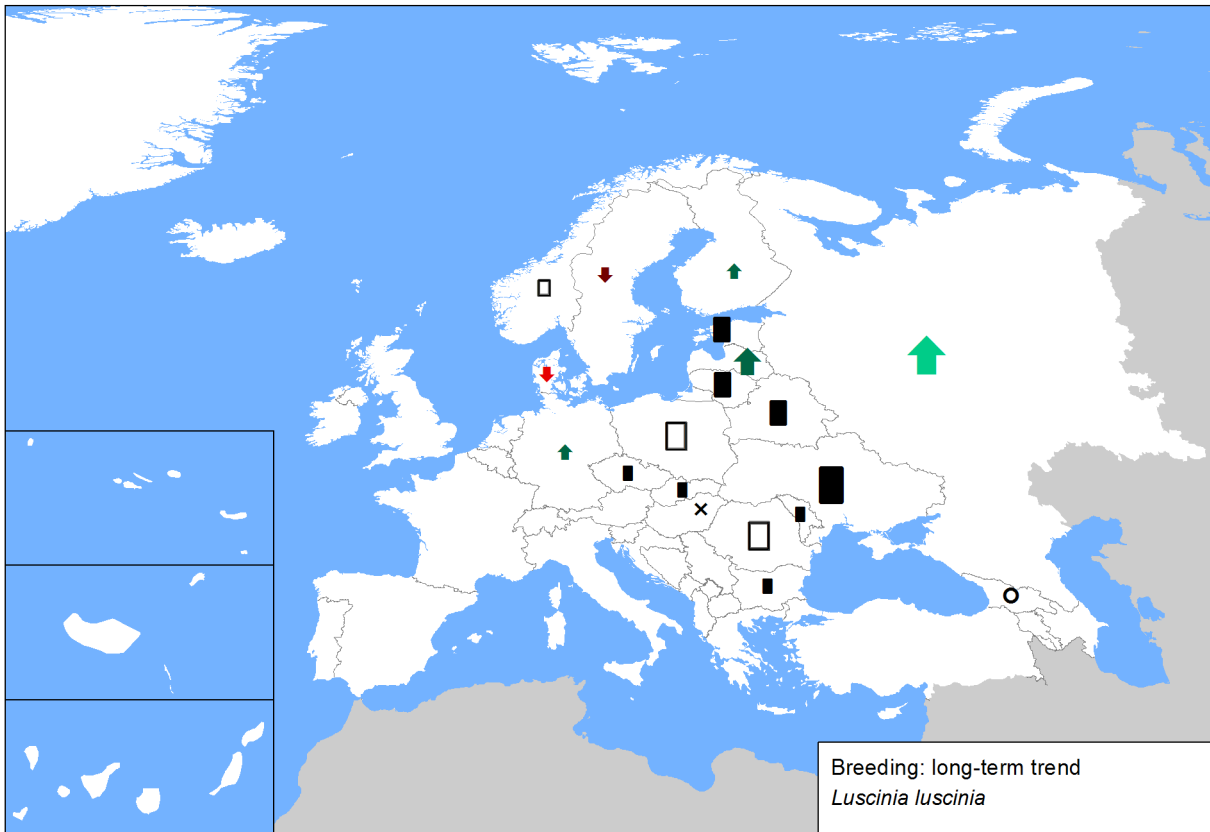
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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.

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



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



*Luscinia luscinia* (Thrush Nightingale)

## Sources

### Belarus

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Koloskov M.N. - personal communication
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series, No 12). Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

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<b>Breeding population size:</b> 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. BSPB Bird Database
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> 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.
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<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1999-2011)
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1980-2011)

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<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> 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. <i>Hirundo</i> 26(2): 80-112. URL: <a href="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</a>
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<b>Breeding population size:</b> Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> BirdLife Finland 2013: Regional observation summary database of Finnish birdwatching societies on scarce birds.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> BirdLife Finland 2013: Regional observation summary database of Finnish birdwatching societies on scarce birds.

### Georgia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> BirdLife International 2004
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### Germany

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.

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<b>Breeding population size:</b> Consultation with national experts.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> National Park Directorates database. The species went extinct by 1999.
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<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Aunins A. 2006. [Ensuring continuity and compatibility of bird monitoring data regarding changes in the Biodiversity monitoring section of the National Monitoring programme]. Aunins A. 2012. [Changes in the Abundance of Common Birds in Latvia during the Previous Seven Years]. <i>Putni Dabā</i> 2013/1, 10 - 13. Aunins A., Keišs O. 2012. [Monitoring for the Farmland Bird Population Index. Final report for the year 2012. ]. Latvian Ornithological society, 47 pp.

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