

Luscinia megarhynchos (Common 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.

Luscinia megarhynchos (Common Nightingale)

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	20,000-50,000	<1	2002-2012	medium	0	0	2002-2012	medium	-	10-20	1980-2012	poor	
Andorra	30-75	<1	1999-2001	poor	?				?				
Armenia	2,000-3,000	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	8,000-15,000	<1	2001-2012	medium	F	0	2000-2011	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	100,000-300,000	1	2014	poor	0.0	0	2000-2014	poor	0.0	0	1980-2014	poor	
Belgium	1,800-2,300	<1	2008-2012	medium	-	10-29	2000-2012	medium	-	15-65	1973-2012	medium	
Bosnia & HG	70,000-120,000	1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	200,000-500,000	2	2005-2012	medium	-	5-6	2000-2012	medium	0	0-5	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	100,000-500,000	2	2014	poor	?				?				
Cyprus	1,000-3,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	10-25	1980-2012	poor	
Czech Rep.	9,280-18,560	<1	2012	medium	+	2-42	2000-2012	good	+	18-121	1982-2012	good	
France	500,000-800,000	4	2008-2012	medium	+	25	2001-2011	good	0	0	1989-2011	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	70,000-130,000	1	2005-2009	good	0	0	1998-2009	good	+	46-117	1990-2009	good	
Greece	70,000-90,000	1	2007-2013	medium	0	0	2007-2013	medium	?				
Hungary	225,000-281,000	2	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1999-2012	good	?				
Italy	1,000,000-1,500,000	9	2008	poor	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1990-2012	poor	
Kosovo	30,000-60,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
Liechtenstein	10-20	<1	2009-2014	good	+	50-75	2003-2014	medium	+	400-500	1980-2014	medium	
Luxembourg	300-500	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
FYRO Macedonia	30,000-100,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Montenegro	15,000-25,000	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Netherlands	5,654-6,524	<1	2008-2011	medium	0	0	2002-2011	good	0	0	1984-2011	good	
Poland	160,000-210,000	1	2008-2012	good	+	30-80	2000-2012	good	?				
Portugal	1,000,000-5,000,000	16	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2004-2011	medium	?				
Romania	800,000-1,600,000	8	2010-2013	medium	F	0-20	2001-2013	medium	?				
Russia	200,000-500,000	2	2002-2004	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	poor	?				
Serbia	300,000-450,000	3	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	-	1-9	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	10,000-20,000	<1	2002	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	17,000-22,000	<1	2002-2011	good	+	0-20	2001-2012	good	?				
Spain	4,775,000-5,940,000	37	2004-2006	good	+	33	1998-2012	good	+		1980-2012	medium	
Switzerland	2,000-2,500	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	7-25	2001-2012	medium	+	9-35	1990-2012	medium	

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	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Turkey	1,000,000-2,000,000	10	2013	poor	-	0-19	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	14,700-15,300	<1	2000	medium	F	5-10	1998-2010	medium	0	0	1980-2010	medium	
United Kingdom	2,400-3,900	<1	2009	medium	-	52	1998-2010	good	0	0	1980-1999	good	
EU27	8,860,000-16,100,000	81			Increasing								
Europe	10,700,000-20,300,000	100			Increasing								

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

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.

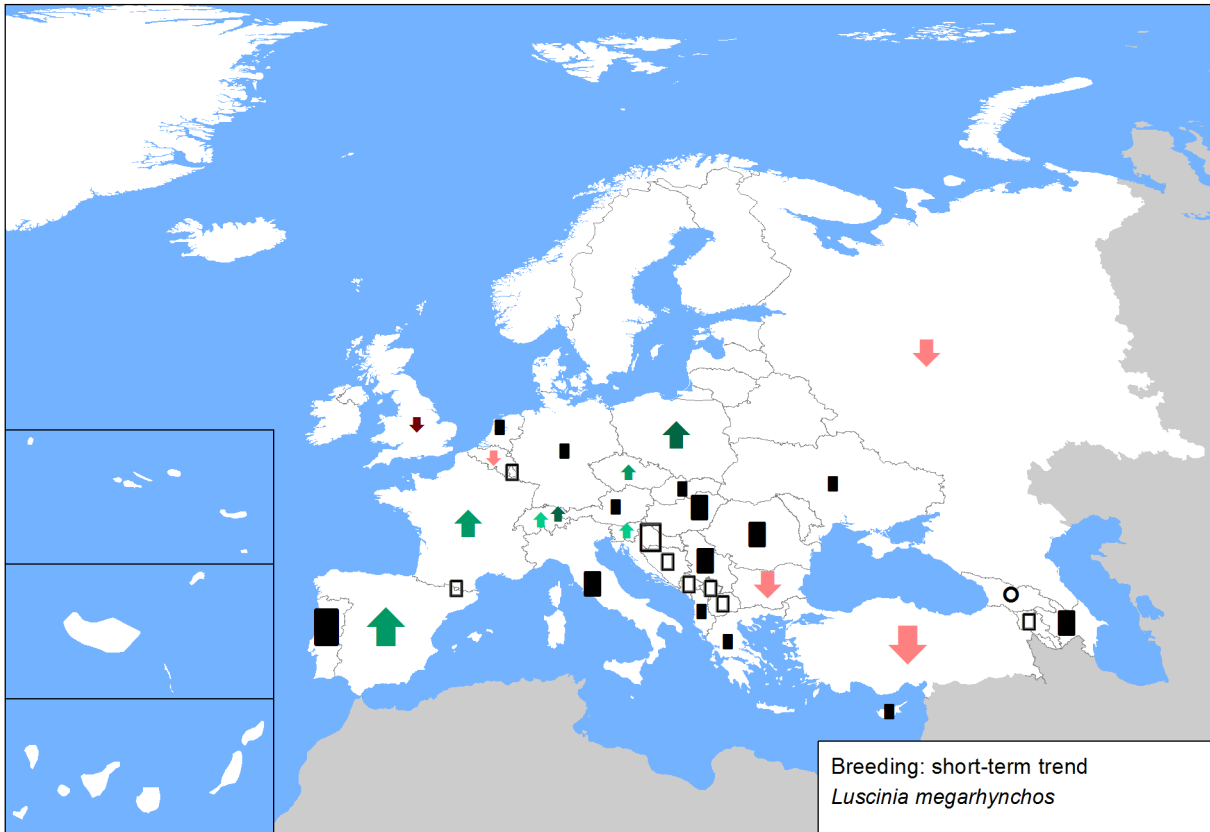
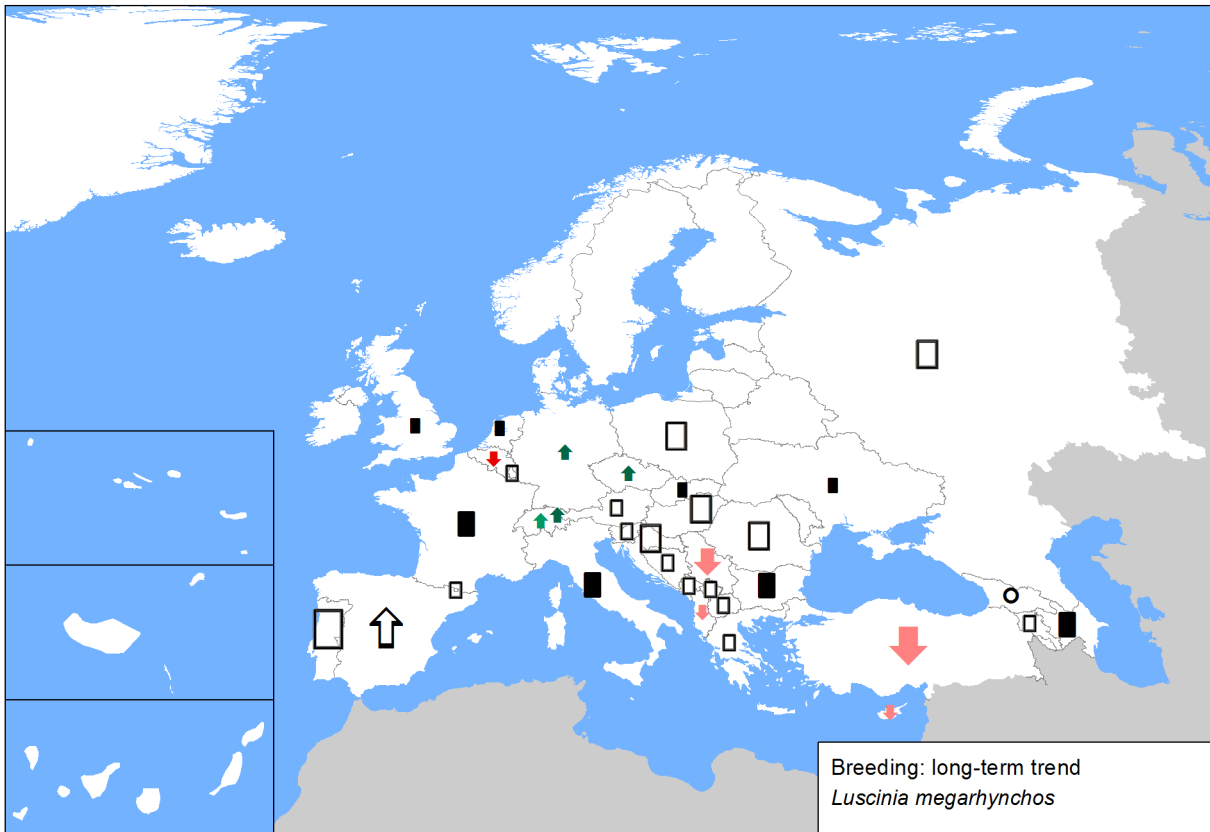


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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: N. Teufelbauer based on data from the Austrian Common Breeding Bird Monitoring

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base

Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base

Breeding long-term trend: AOS data base

Belgium

Breeding population size: Data Breeding Bird atlas Wallonia (Jacob et al 2010), Brussels (Weiserbs 2012) and Flanders (Vermeersch et al 2004) in combination with trend data.

Breeding short-term trend: Common bird monitoring schemes

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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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. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian) 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

Cyprus

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Breeding long-term trend: JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=727>

France

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Breeding long-term trend: <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/page/rossignol-philomele>

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Georgia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Germany

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Breeding long-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

Greece

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Kosovo

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Liechtenstein

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Poland

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Portugal

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Breeding short-term trend: Programa Censos de Aves Comuns (CAC)

Romania

Breeding population size: Romanian Commonbird Monitoring Programme, 2007-2012 SOR database, Milvus database

Breeding short-term trend: Romanian Commonbird Monitoring Programme, 2007-2012 SOR database, Milvus database

Breeding long-term trend: Romanian Commonbird Monitoring Programme, 2007-2012 SOR database, Milvus database

Russia

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Serbia

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Breeding long-term trend: BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

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Slovenia

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Spain

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Switzerland

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Breeding short-term trend: Swiss Ornithological Institute: <http://www.vogelwarte.ch/information-service-monitoring-rare-breeding-and-visiting-birds.html> Site-occupancy modelling based on „semi-standardised” chance observations. Percentage change based on linear regression. Min Max refer to 95% Confidence interval.

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Turkey

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