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).

Contents
Reported national population sizes and trends p. 2
Trend maps of reported national population data p. 3
Sources of reported national population data p. 5
Species factsheet bibliography p. 6

Recommended citation

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.
### Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (or territory)</th>
<th>Population estimate</th>
<th>Short-term population trend</th>
<th>Long-term population trend</th>
<th>Subspecific population (where relevant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Size (pairs)³</td>
<td>Europe (%)</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>5,000-50,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>200-500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-2012</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>2000-2010</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>400-700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2008-2013</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>15,000-50,000</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>100-500</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>3,000-5,500</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27</td>
<td>600-1,200</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>23,700-107,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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 (≥50%)
★ Moderate increase (20–49%)
★ Small increase (<20%)
♦ Increase of unknown magnitude

▲ Large decrease (≥50%)
▲ Moderate decrease (20–49%)
▲ Small decrease (<20%)
◊ 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: ≥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.
Oenanthe pleschanka (Pied Wheatear)

Sources

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS data base

Bulgaria


Georgia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Moldova


Romania


Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Belik V.P., unpublished. vpbelik@mail.ru Borodin O.V., Smirnova S.L., expert opinion. spinus73@mail.ru
Breeding long-term trend: Belik V.P. et al. 2003. Recent population trends of breeding birds in the Southern Russia. - Strepet 1: 10-30 (in Russian). Borodin O.V., Smirnova S.L., expert opinion. spinus73@mail.ru

Turkey


Ukraine

Bibliography

