

## ***Parus lugubris* (Sombre Tit)**

### **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).

*Parus lugubris* (Sombre Tit)

**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	2,000-4,000	<1	2002-2012	poor	F	5-10	2002-2012	poor	-	10-20	1980-2012	poor	
Armenia	300-400	<1	2002-2012	good	?				?				
Azerbaijan	1,000-5,000	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Bosnia & HG	5,000-10,000	1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	10,000-20,000	2	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	+	5-10	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	≥5,000-	1	2014	poor	?				+		1980-2012	poor	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Greece	10,000-30,000	2	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Kosovo	2,000-5,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
FYRO Macedonia	2,500-10,000	1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Montenegro	3,000-5,000	1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Romania	3,000-15,000	1	2001-2013	poor	?				?				
Serbia	8,900-15,200	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	+	1-9	1980-2012	medium	
Slovenia	0-10	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Turkey	400,000-1,200,000	90	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>23,000-65,000</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>Unknown</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>453,000-1,320,000</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

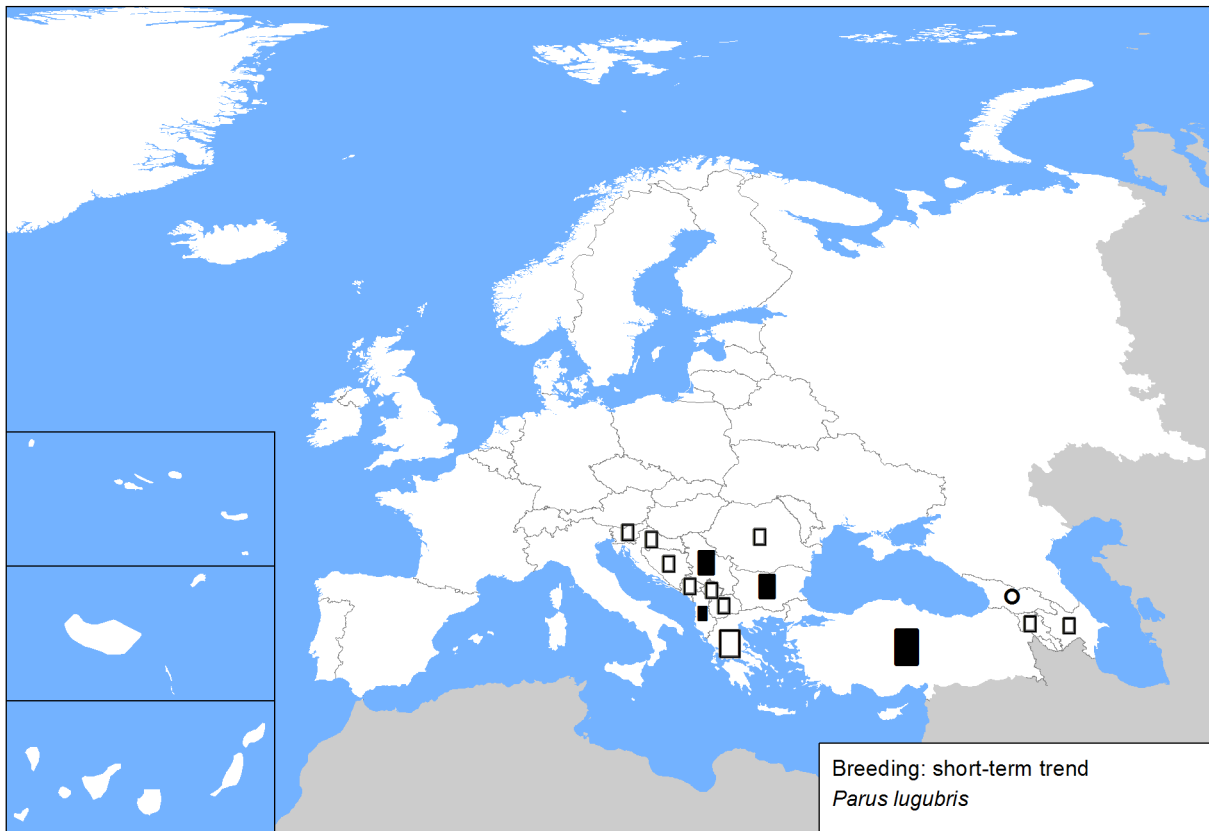
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease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

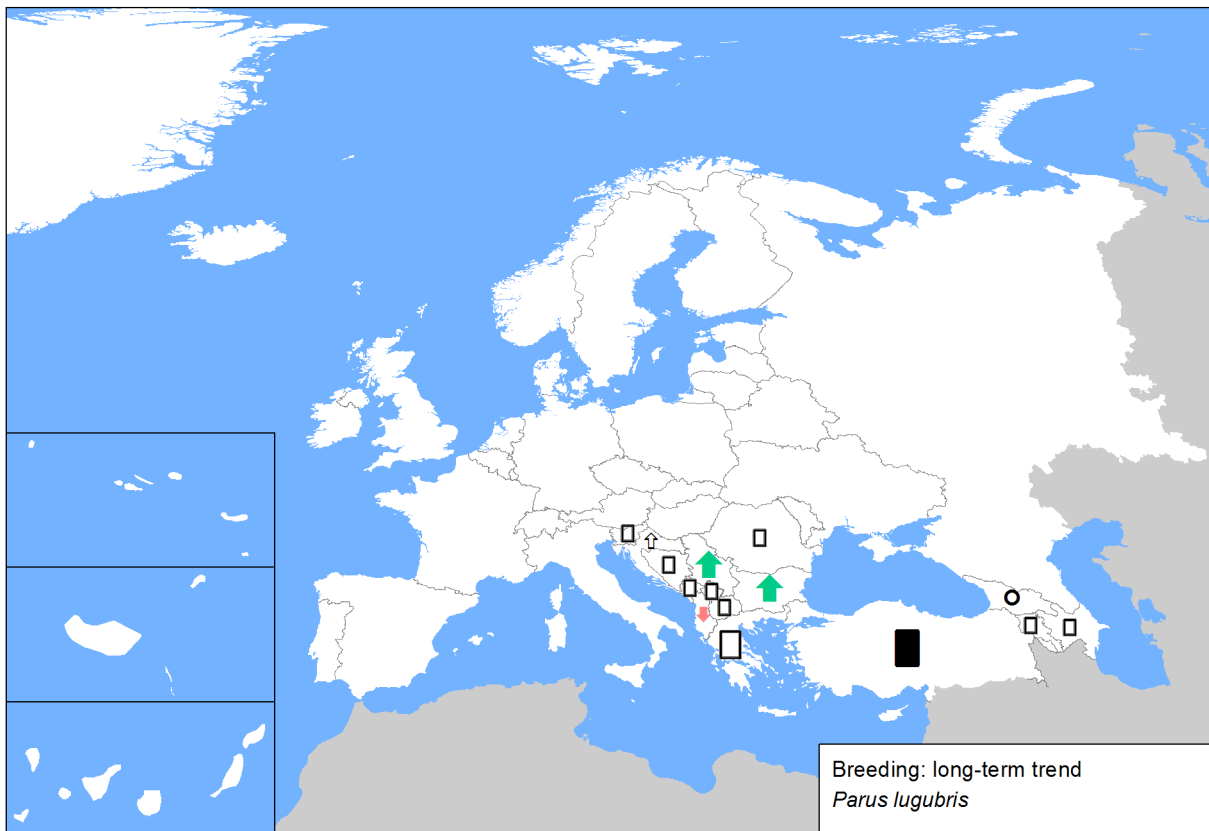
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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.



## Sources

### Albania

**Breeding population size:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

### Armenia

**Breeding population size:** The Red Book of Animals of the Republic of Armenia, 2010. Second edition; ASPB data

### Azerbaijan

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Breeding population size:** unpublished data

### Bulgaria

**Breeding population size:** BSPB Bird Database; 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.

**Breeding short-term trend:** BSPB Bird Database; 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)

**Breeding long-term trend:** BSPB Bird Database; 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)

### Croatia

**Breeding population size:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding short-term trend:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

**Breeding long-term trend:** Budinski, I., A. Čulina, K. Mikulić, L. Jurinović (2010): Bird species that have significantly changed breeding range on Croatian coastal area: comparison of 30 years old data and recent knowledge. Bird Census News 2010, 23/1-2: 49-58.

### Georgia

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Greece

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe - Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK, BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No 12).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Hellenic Common Birds Monitoring Scheme database, Hellenic Ornithological Society

### Kosovo

**Breeding population size:** NGO "Finch" (2014)

### The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**Breeding population size:** Veleviski, M., B. Hallmann, B. Grubač, T. Lisičanec, E. Stojnov, E. Lisičanec, V. Avukatov, L. Božič, and B. Stumberger. 2010. Important Bird Areas in Macedonia: Sites of Global and European Importance. *Acrocephalus* 31:181–282.

### Montenegro

**Breeding population size:** Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov, M., Stojnic, N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi, O., Sciban, M., Ruzic, M., Vucanovic, M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. *Ciconia* 12, 36-120. Novi Sad

### Romania

**Breeding population size:** [http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia\\_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20\\_protectia\\_naturii\\_RO\\_SPA\\_SDF\\_2011.pdf](http://www.mmediu.ro/protectia_naturii/biodiversitate/2011-10-20_protectia_naturii_RO_SPA_SDF_2011.pdf) <http://rombird.ro/ro/src/index?&scr=pocile%20lugubris> "Milvus Group" Bird and Nature Protection Association database (unpublished data)

### Serbia

**Breeding population size:** BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

**Breeding short-term trend:** BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

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

### Slovenia

**Breeding population size:** Mihelič, T. (2013): Novi ornitološki atlas gnezdičk Slovenije 2002-2010. Internetna baza podatkov. Spletna stran: <http://www.ptice.si/atlas>. Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije, DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenija. Ljubljana.

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### Turkey

**Breeding population size:** Cemil Gezgin personal communication. Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) [www.kusbank.org](http://www.kusbank.org) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-

**Breeding short-term trend:** Doğa Derneği, Eken G., Bozdoğan M., İsfendiyaroğlu S., Kılıç D.T., Lise Y. (2006) Key Biodiversity Areas of Turkey (Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları) Doğa Derneği, Ankara, KILIÇ, T., EKEN, G. 2004, Türkiye'nin Önemli Kuş Alanları Güncellemesi, Doğa Derneği. Ankara.

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