

## ***Picus viridis* (Eurasian Green Woodpecker)**

### **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).

*Picus viridis* (Eurasian Green Woodpecker)

**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                             | 1,000-1,500               | <1         | 2002-2012 | poor    | -  | 10-20                      | 2002-2012 | poor    | -                                       | 10-20                      | 1980-2012 | poor    |   |
| Andorra                             | 50-100                    | <1         | 1999-2001 | medium  | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Armenia                             | 300-600                   | <1         | 2002-2012 | medium  | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Austria                             | 16,000-26,000             | 3          | 2001-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2001-2012 | medium  | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Azerbaijan                          | 2,000-8,000               | 1          | 1996-2000 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Belarus                             | 3,000-5,000               | <1         | 2000-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2001-2012 | medium  | 0                                       | 0                          | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| Belgium                             | 10,000-11,000             | 1          | 2008-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2000-2012 | medium  | +                                       | 113-134                    | 1973-2012 | medium  |   |
| Bosnia & HG                         | 5,000-7,000               | 1          | 2010-2014 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Bulgaria                            | 11,000-25,000             | 2          | 2005-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0-10                       | 2000-2012 | medium  | 0                                       | 0-10                       | 1980-2012 | poor    |   |
| Croatia                             | 2,000-5,000               | <1         | 2014      | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Czech Rep.                          | 9,000-18,000              | 2          | 2012      | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2000-2012 | good    | +                                       | 91-167                     | 1982-2012 | good    |   |
| Denmark                             | 320                       | <1         | 2011      | medium  | -  | 60                         | 1999-2011 | good    | -                                       | 73                         | 1980-2011 | good    |   |
| Estonia                             | 20-50                     | <1         | 2008-2012 | medium  | -  | 50-70                      | 2001-2012 | medium  | -                                       | 50-70                      | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| France                              | 200,000-350,000           | 34         | 2008-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2001-2011 | good    | +                                       | 50                         | 1989-2011 | medium  |   |
| Georgia                             | Present                   | <1         |           |         | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Germany                             | 42,000-76,000             | 7          | 2005-2009 | good    | +  | 42-77                      | 1998-2009 | good    | +                                       | 90-191                     | 1990-2009 | good    |   |
| Greece                              | 5,000-10,000              | 1          | 2008-2012 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Hungary                             | 8,300-11,400              | 1          | 2000-2012 | medium  | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Italy                               | 60,000-120,000            | 11         | 2007      | poor    | +  | 70-80                      | 2000-2012 | medium  | +                                       | 70-80                      | 1990-2012 | poor    |   |
| Kosovo                              | 1,200-2,000               | <1         | 2009-2014 | medium  | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Latvia                              | 0-20                      | <1         | 2012      | medium  | ?  |                            |           |         | -                                       | 98-100                     | 1994-2012 | poor    |   |
| Liechtenstein                       | 30-40                     | <1         | 2009-2014 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2003-2014 | medium  | +                                       | 20-50                      | 1980-2014 | medium  |   |
| Lithuania                           | 400-800                   | <1         | 2008-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2001-2012 | medium  | -                                       | 20-30                      | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| Luxembourg                          | 250-400                   | <1         | 2008-2012 | medium  | F  | 0-30                       | 2000-2012 | poor    | F                                       | 0-30                       | 1980-2012 | poor    |   |
| FYRO Macedonia                      | 2,500-10,000              | 1          | 2001-2012 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Moldova                             | 1-5                       | <1         | 2000-2010 | medium  | F  | 0                          | 2000-2010 | medium  | F                                       | 0                          | 1980-2010 | medium  |   |
| Montenegro                          | 600-800                   | <1         | 2002-2012 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Netherlands                         | 9,314-11,384              | 1          | 2008-2011 | medium  | +  | 29-86                      | 2002-2011 | good    | +                                       | 232-589                    | 1984-2011 | good    |   |
| Norway                              | 3,000-6,500               | 1          | 2000-2013 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Poland                              | 16,000-26,000             | 3          | 2008-2012 | good    | +  | 100-320                    | 2000-2012 | good    | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Romania                             | 60,000-120,000            | 11         | 2010-2013 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Russia                              | 30,000-70,000             | 6          | 2000-2008 | poor    | ?  |                            |           |         | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |

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**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 |   |
| Serbia                              | 7,500-11,000              | 1          | 2008-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2000-2012 | medium  | -                                       | 1-9                        | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| Slovakia                            | 1,200-2,000               | <1         | 2002      | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2000-2012 | medium  | 0                                       | 0                          | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| Slovenia                            | 9,000-15,000              | 1          | 2002-2011 | good    | -  | 0-28                       | 2001-2012 | good    | ?                                       |                            |           |         |   |
| Sweden                              | 10,000-18,000             | 2          | 2008-2012 | medium  | -  | 19-41                      | 2001-2012 | good    | -                                       | 35-55                      | 1980-2012 | good    |   |
| Switzerland                         | 6,000-12,000              | 1          | 2008-2012 | medium  | 0  | 0                          | 2001-2012 | good    | +                                       | 49-126                     | 1990-2012 | medium  |   |
| Turkey                              | 8,000-12,000              | 1          | 2013      | poor    | 0  | 0                          | 2000-2012 | poor    | -                                       | 0-19                       | 1990-2013 | poor    |   |
| Ukraine                             | 500-800                   | <1         | 2000      | poor    | -  | 5-10                       | 2001-2012 | medium  | F                                       | 10-25                      | 1980-2012 | medium  |   |
| United Kingdom                      | 47,000-58,000             | 7          | 2009      | medium  | +  | 18                         | 1998-2010 | good    | +                                       | 64                         | 1980-2010 | good    |   |
| <b>EU27</b>                         | <b>515,000-899,000</b>    | <b>87</b>  |           |         | <b>Increasing</b>                        |                            |           |         |   |                            |           |         |   |
| <b>Europe</b>                       | <b>587,000-1,050,000</b>  | <b>100</b> |           |         | <b>Increasing</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

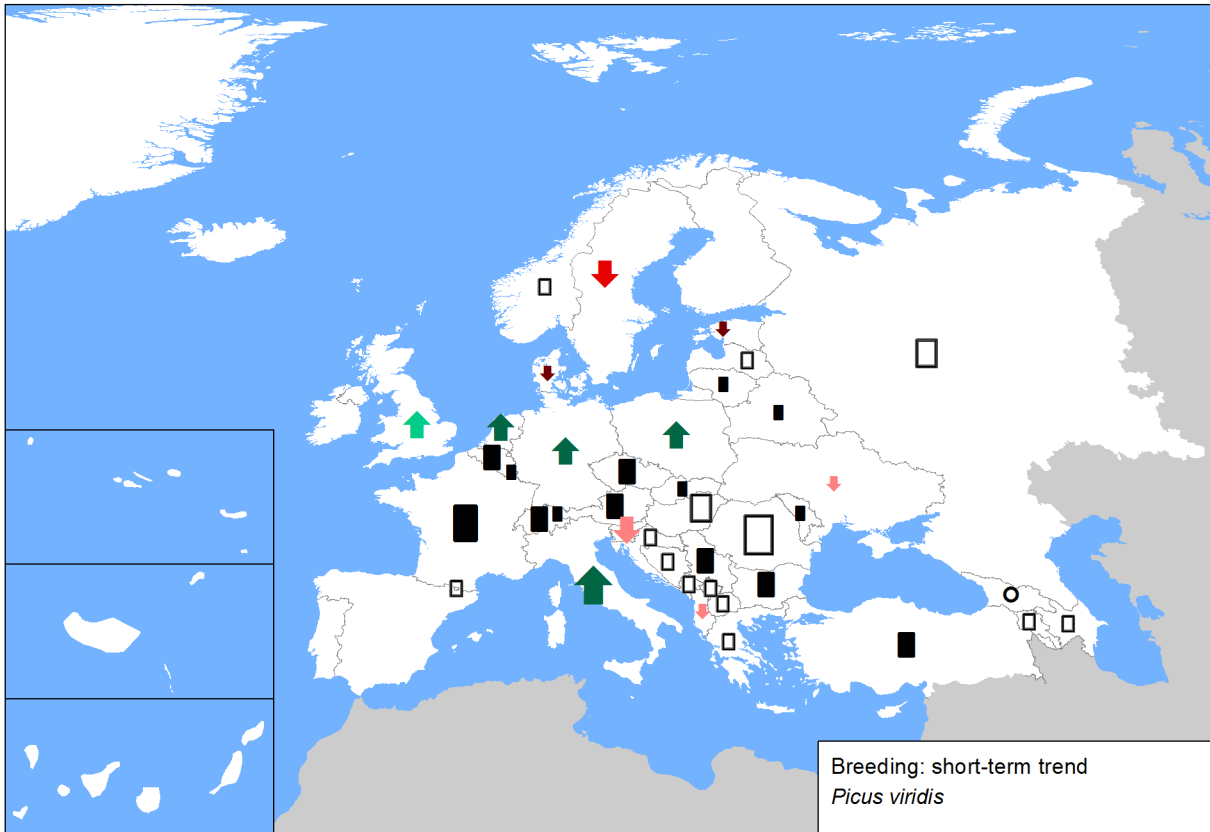
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease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

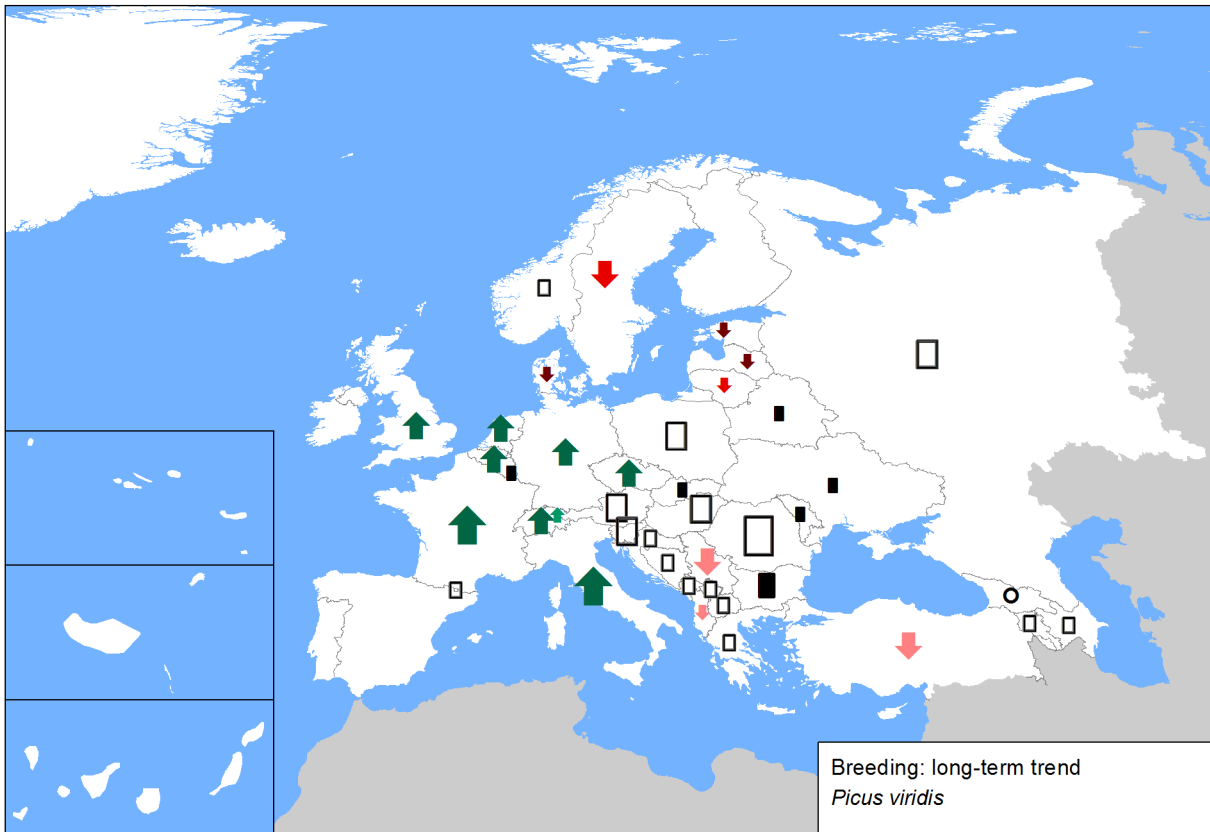
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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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.



## 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:** BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

### Azerbaijan

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Belarus

**Breeding population size:** Zhuravliev D.V. - personal communication

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

**Breeding long-term trend:** Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

### 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

**Breeding population size:** Kotošan, D., Dročić, N., Trbojević, S., Šimić, E., Dervović, I., 2012: Program IBA, Međunarodno značajna područja za ptice, u Bosni i Hercegovini. Ornitološko društvo "Naše ptice", interno izdanje za projekat "Evaluacija IBA područja u FBiH", Sarajevo.

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**Breeding population size:** 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. (In Bulgarian and English) BSPB database P.Shurulinkov,G.Daskalova- unpublished data

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### 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

### Czech Republic

**Breeding population size:** STASTNY K., BEJCEK V. & HUDEC K. 2006: Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptaku v České republice. Aventinum Praha. JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=664>

**Breeding short-term trend:** JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=664>

**Breeding long-term trend:** JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=664>

### Denmark

**Breeding population size:** BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Wageningen, The Netherlands: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12) Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindlige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1999-2011)

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### Estonia

**Breeding population size:** 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. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80–112. URL: [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)

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### France

**Breeding population size:** <http://www.atlas-ornitho.fr/> BirdLife International 2004 Birds in Europe, Cambridge UK, BirdLife Int., 374 MEURET J-Ph. 2010 Pic vert *Picus viridis*, Delachaux & Niestlé, Paris, 251–253

**Breeding short-term trend:** <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/page/pic-vert>

**Breeding long-term trend:** <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/page/pic-vert>

### Georgia

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**Breeding short-term trend:** Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

**Breeding long-term trend:** Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

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### Kosovo

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

### Latvia

**Breeding population size:** [www.latvijaspudni.lv](http://www.latvijaspudni.lv) Maris Strazds: [mstrazds@latnet.lv](mailto:mstrazds@latnet.lv), Edmunds Racinskis: [edmunds@lob.lv](mailto:edmunds@lob.lv)

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### Lithuania

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### Luxembourg

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**Breeding short-term trend:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): *Die Vögel Luxemburgs*. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

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### The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**Breeding population size:** Veleviski, M., B. Hallmann, B. Grubač, T. Lisičanec, E. Stoynov, 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.

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