



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



Phylloscopus bonelli (Bonelli's Warbler)

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).

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. 7

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.

Phylloscopus bonelli (Bonelli's Warbler)

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	100-500	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Andorra	250-400	<1	1999-2001	medium	?				?				
Austria	20,000-35,000	1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Bosnia & HG	50-80	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	4,000-7,000	<1	2005-2012	medium	+	10-15	2001-2012	poor	+	10-50	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	25-50	<1	2010	poor	?				?				
France	60,000-110,000	3	2008-2012	medium	+	42	2001-2011	medium	-	33	1989-2011	medium	
Germany	1,200-2,300	<1	2005-2009	good	0	0	1998-2009	medium	0	0	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	10,000-30,000	1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Italy	40,000-120,000	3	2010	poor	+	20-30	2000-2012	medium	?				
Liechtenstein	50-100	<1	2009-2014	medium	0	0	2003-2014	medium	+	10-20	1980-2014	medium	
FYRO Macedonia	3,000-8,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Montenegro	50-100	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Portugal	10,000-50,000	1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Serbia	15-30	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovenia	1,200-2,500	<1	2002-2010	medium	0	0-20	2001-2012	poor	0	0-20	1980-2012	medium	
Spain	1,950,000-2,565,000	89	2004-2006	good	+	126	1998-2012	good	+		1980-2012	poor	
Switzerland	20,000-40,000	1	2008-2012	medium	+	21-55	2001-2012	good	+	30-86	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	10,000-50,000	1	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	-	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
EU27	2,100,000-2,920,000	98			Increasing								
Europe	2,130,000-3,020,000	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

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

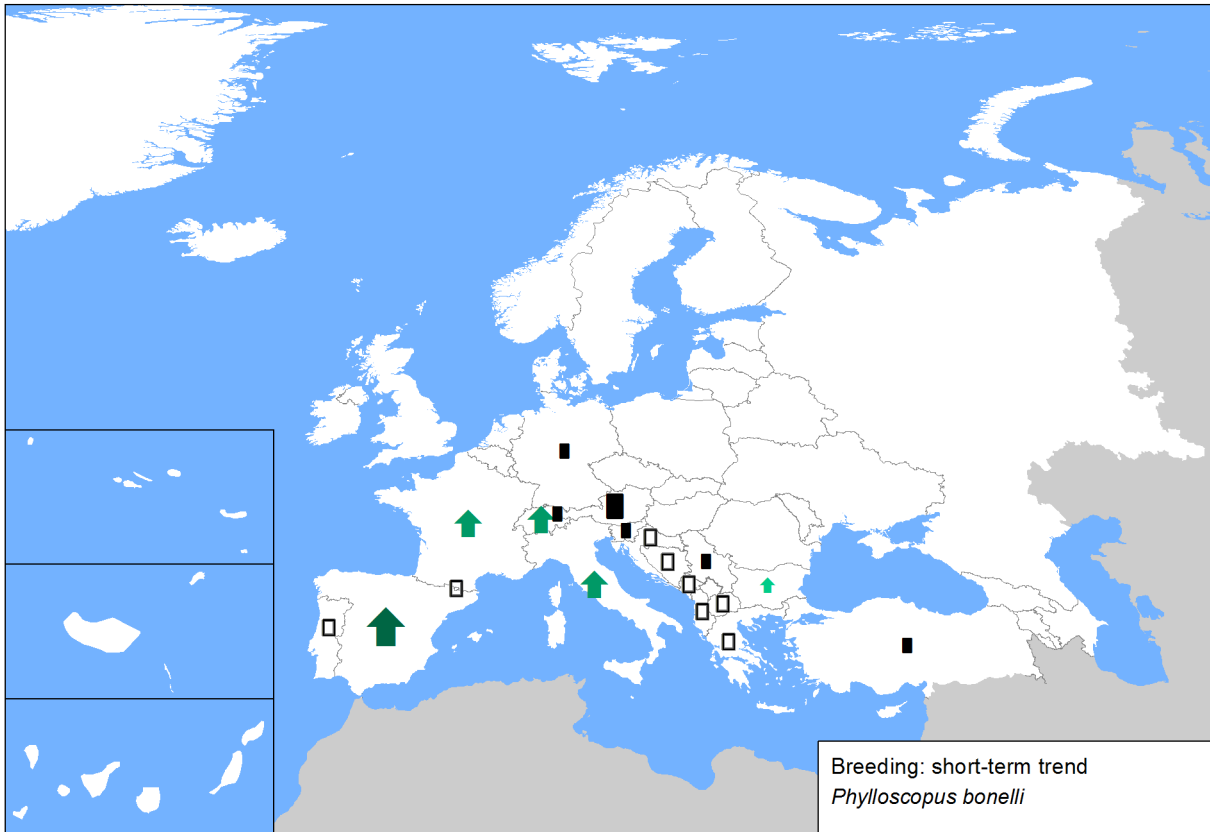
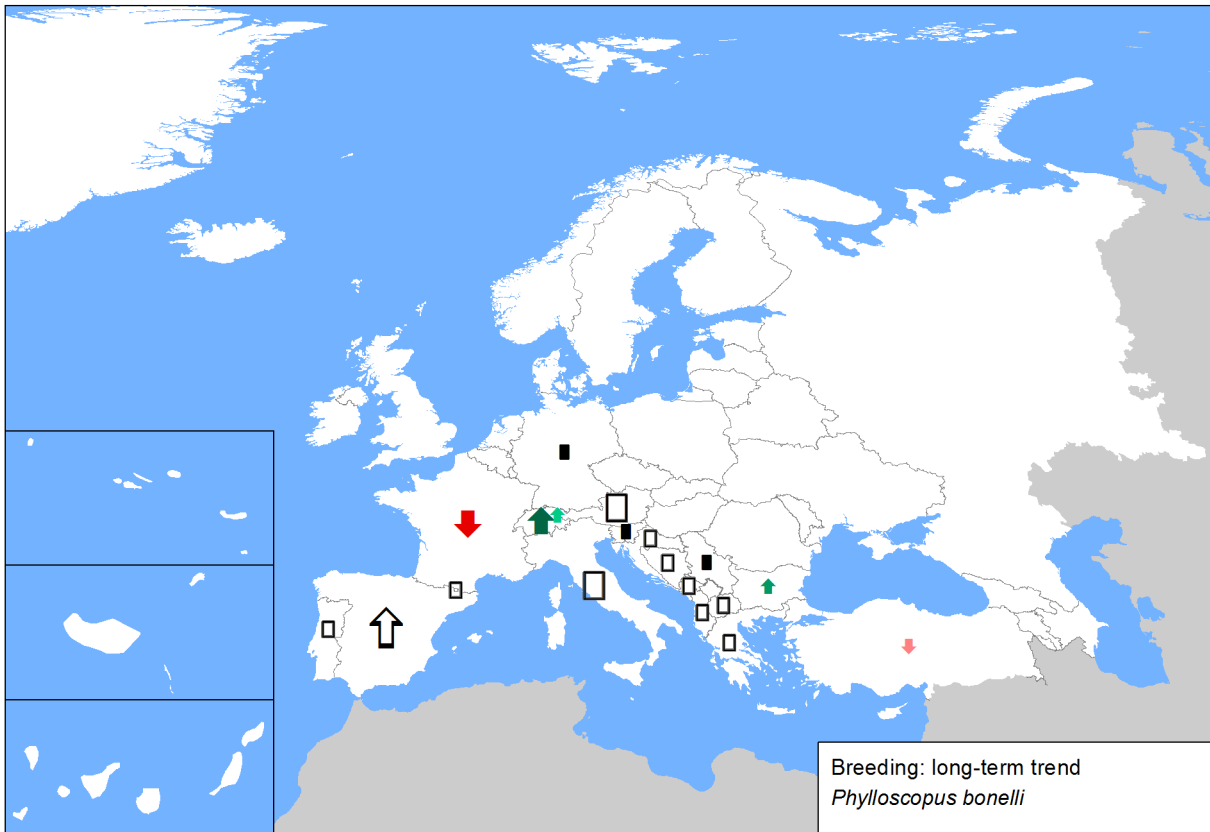


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Phylloscopus bonelli (Bonelli's Warbler)

Sources

Albania

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Andorra

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Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, extrapolation on the basis of available unpublished and published population and density data

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Bulgaria

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Phylloscopus bonelli (Bonelli's Warbler)

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