

State of common European breeding birds 2018



170

species

28

countries

37

years

(1980–2016)

Pan-European Common Bird
Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)
www.pecbms.info

Photo: Jiří Bartoň (bartosphoto.cz)



Common Firecrest (Regulus ignicapilla) has an extremely large range. The population of this forest species appears to be stable in the long-term perspective and even moderately increasing during last ten years.

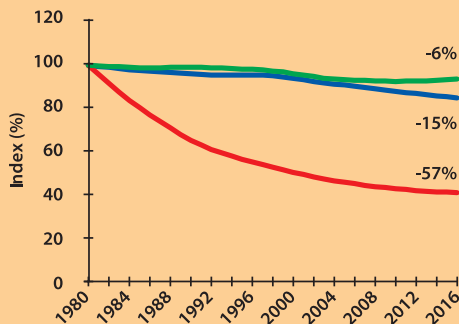
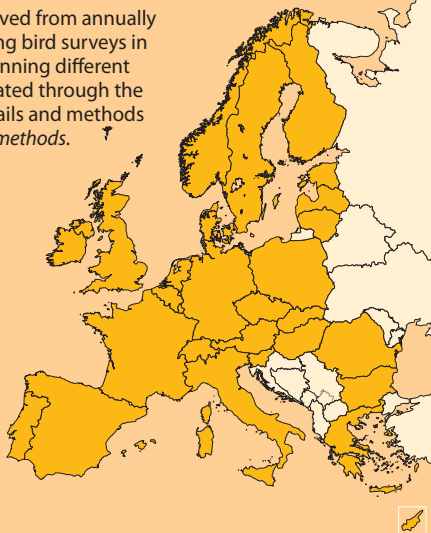
*Photo: Martin Mecnarowski
(photomecan.eu)*

Summary

- ✎ This leaflet presents the combined trends of 170 common bird species based on data collected from 28 European countries, covering the period 1980–2016.
- ✎ Of the 170 species covered, in long-term 52 increased moderately, 65 declined moderately and one steeply, while 46 remained stable. In six cases the species' trends remained uncertain.
- ✎ 39 species were classified as farmland birds, of which in long-term 23 declined, eight increased, five remained stable, and trends of three were classified as uncertain.
- ✎ 34 species were classified as forest birds, of which in long-term 12 declined, 12 increased, nine remained stable, and trend of one species was classified as uncertain.
- ✎ The other 97 species were classified as other common birds, and included generalists and specialists of other habitats. Of these, in long-term 31 declined, 32 increased, 32 remained stable, and trends of two species were classified as uncertain.
- ✎ The Cyprus wheatear (*Oenanthe cypriaca*) and Cyprus warbler (*Sylvia melanothorax*) haven't been included in the common bird indicators for Europe and EU as they are endemic species for Cyprus. Consequently, only 168 species are included in the common bird indicators. The numbers of species included in the common farmland and forest bird indicators remained unchanged from previous updates.

Countries contributing their data to PECBMS

The data are derived from annually operated breeding bird surveys in 28 countries, spanning different periods, coordinated through the PECBMS. For details and methods see pecbms.info/methods.



	↓	↑	—	?
all common species (168 sp.)	66	51	45	6
common farmland species (39 sp.)	23	8	5	3
common forest species (34 sp.)	12	12	9	1



European Turtle-dove is globally threatened; it was uplisted to Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2015.

Photo: Ondřej Prosický (naturephoto.cz)

European wild bird indicators

The numbers in italics show the numbers of species in each indicator which are moderately or steeply ↓ declining, moderately or strongly ↑ increasing, stable — and uncertain ? .

For explanation of categories of species' trend see the table (reverse side of this leaflet).

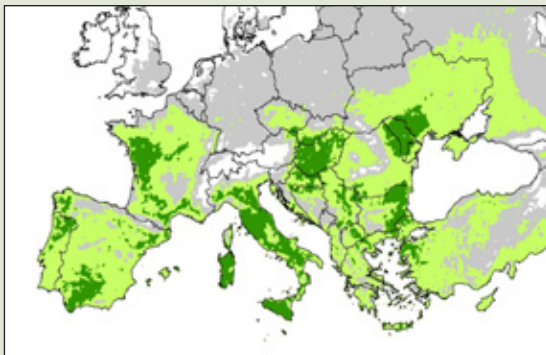
Bird monitoring helps in Turtle-dove conservation

The European population of European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) has been declining by nearly 4% per year since 1980. We are less certain about a trend in 1980s because fewer countries contributed their monitoring data in that period. Since the 1990s, when we have data from more countries, the decline is less steep, however the trend is still negative in recent decades (decline by 3.2% per year in last 10 years).

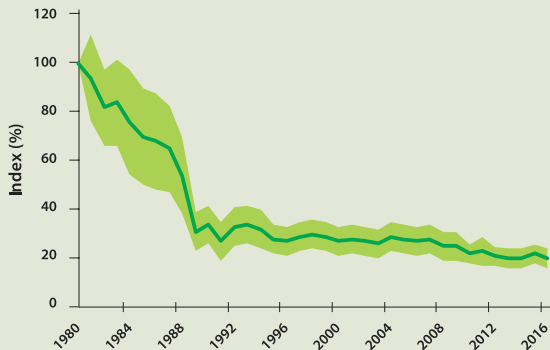
The species is threatened by habitat loss in both breeding and wintering areas, by illegal killing, and unsustainable hunting. The International Species Action Plan (Fisher et al. 2018) sets priority conservation actions in order to achieve the goal of halting the decline of the European population and preparing the ground to restore the species to a favourable status. Bird monitoring and atlasing is helpful in the identification of threats and also in steering conservation actions: using the data collected for the Second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2, www.ebba2.info), experts modelled probability of European Turtle-dove occurrence in Europe on 10x10 km grid. The map was then used to identify Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) (Herrando et al. 2018), which indicate where conservation interventions might be best directed.

Fisher I. et al. 2018: International Single Species Action Plan for the conservation of the European Turtle-dove *Streptopelia turtur* (2018 to 2028). European Commission.

Herrando S. et al. 2018: Report to the European Commission. CTF, Solsona. 18 pp.



Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) for European Turtle-dove. Intensity of green colour indicates modelled probability of species occurrence.



Trend of European Turtle-dove.

European population index 1980–2016 based on data from 23 countries shows moderate decline of European Turtle-dove. Upper and lower confidence limits are shown (light green) around the index values (dark green).

Acknowledgements

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The data for the Great Spotted Woodpecker (Dendrocopos major) come from all but one country contributing to PECBMS (the species does not occur in Cyprus). In Europe the population is increasing moderately, by approximately 1% per year.



*Photo: Zdeněk Jaki
500px.com/zdenekjaki*

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Legend for Table

The quality of outputs may differ species by species. In some cases, the coverage of species' populations and thus the representativeness of the data may be lower at the beginning of the time series (for information on the time span and the list of countries contributing with their data for individual species, see pecbms.info/trends-and-indicators/species-trends). Furthermore, year to year fluctuations might not always reflect real population change, so we recommend caution in interpretation of year-to-year changes. Readers should also pay attention to individual species' legends.

Trend: change (in %) in an index value between first and last year of a time period.

Annual change (%): average percentage change per year.

Long-term: 1980–2016, **Ten-years:** 2007–2016.

Trend classification (Class.):

for detailed explanation see pecbms.info/methods/pecbms-methods

- ↑↑ strong increase
- ↑ moderate increase
- stable
- ↓ moderate decline
- ↓↓ steep decline
- ? uncertain
- n/a not available

Notes

- 1 Long-term trend not available.
- 2 Long-term trend: 1981–2016.
- 3 Long-term trend: 1982–2016.
- 4 Long-term trend: 1984–2016.
- 5 Long-term trend: 1988–2016
- 6 Long-term trend: 1989–2016.
- 7 Long-term trend: 1990–2016.
- 8 Long-term trend: 1991–2016.
- 9 Long-term trend: 1996–2016.
- 10 Long-term trend: 1998–2016.
- 11 Isolated peak might not reflect real population change.
- 12 Index for early period may be unrepresentative due to limited geographical coverage and needs to be treated with caution.
- 13 Index might be influenced by releases by hunters.
- 14 Index only represents population change of subspecies *Luscinia svecica svecica*.
- 15 Index for early period may be unrepresentative due to limited geographical coverage and needs to be treated with caution. Minimum index value was set at 5% (minimum threshold) where computed index is below this level.

Population trends of common European breeding birds 2018

Species	Long-term		10-years		Habitat
	Annual change (%)	Class.	Annual change (%)	Class.	
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	-3.09	↓	-1.71	↓	other
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> ¹¹	-0.78	—	-0.13	—	forest
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> ^{3,12}	1.09	—	-2.18	—	other
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	-0.27	—	-0.82	—	other
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	-0.16	—	-0.51	—	other
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	-0.12	—	-2.81	↓	other
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	-1.61	↓	-0.83	—	other
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	0.5	—	0.35	—	other
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-1.69	↓	-2.38	↓	farmland
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> ⁸	0.41	—	2.38	↑	other
<i>Alectoris rufa</i> ¹⁰	-2.35	↓	-6.08	↓↓	farmland
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ¹³	0.97	↑	-0.89	↓	other
<i>Anthus campestris</i> ^{8,11}	-2.05	?	-1.43	—	farmland
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	-2.53	↓	1.24	↑	farmland
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	-2.27	↓	-1.05	↓	forest
<i>Apus apus</i>	-0.01	—	-2.31	↓	other
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1.63	↑	-1.73	↓	other
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> ⁵	7.48	↑	2.66	↑	forest
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	-1.08	↓	-5.38	↓	forest
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> ¹⁰	0.8	—	5.8	↑	farmland
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> ¹⁰	0.21	—	-3.27	↓	farmland
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1.74	↑	-0.12	—	other
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> ¹⁰	1.2	↑	3.27	↑	farmland
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	-7.1	↓	other
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1.74	↑	0.23	—	other
<i>Carduelis citrinella</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	0.54	—	forest
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	-1.36	↓	-3.09	↓	other
<i>Cecropis daurica</i> ¹⁰	1.46	↑	4.43	↑	other
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> ^{3,12}	1.51	↑	2.06	↑	forest
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	-0.39	↓	0	—	forest
<i>Cettia cetti</i> ⁶	3.13	↑	0.39	—	other
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1.48	↑	0.38	—	farmland
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	4.33	↑	0.53	—	other
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> ¹⁰	1.47	↑	3.53	↑	other

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Species	Long-term		10-years		Habitat
	Annual Change (%)	Class.	Annual Change (%)	Class.	
<i>Clamator glandarius</i> ^{10,11}	1.18	—	-8.73	↓↓	other
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> ¹²	0.07	—	3.02	↑	forest
<i>Columba oenas</i>	0.92	↑	2.2	↑	forest
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1.56	↑	1.49	↑	other
<i>Corvus corax</i>	1.54	↑	0.08	—	other
<i>Corvus corone</i>	0.56	↑	-0.3	↓	other
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	2.45	↑	-0.99	↓	farmland
<i>Corvus monedula</i> ¹¹	-0.25	—	0.46	—	other
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	-1.02	↓	-0.7	↓	other
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1.02	↑	0.31	—	other
<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i> ¹⁰	2.64	↑	3.44	↑	forest
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1.4	↑	0.01	—	other
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	-0.31	—	-1.05	↓	other
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1.45	↑	1.01	↑	other
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	-6.58	↓	other
<i>Dryobates minor</i> ¹¹	-2.6	?	-3.8	↓	forest
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	0.97	↑	-0.38	—	forest
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	0.8	—	other
<i>Emberiza cia</i> ¹⁰	0.11	—	-1.24	—	other
<i>Emberiza cirulus</i> ⁶	2.43	↑	8.06	↑	farmland
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	-1.36	↓	—	↓	farmland
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> ¹²	-5.61	↓	-2.77	↓	farmland
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	-3.42	↓	farmland
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	-5.53	↓	0.67	—	forest
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	-0.95	↓	-2.33	↓	other
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	0.81	↑	0.09	—	other
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	-0.92	↓	-0.04	—	farmland
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i> ^{3,12}	1.97	↑	1.71	↑	forest
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	-1.4	↓	-2.3	↓	forest
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	0.08	—	-0.14	—	other
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	-2.69	↓	-0.44	—	other
<i>Fulica atra</i> ¹²	0.64	↑	-1.84	↓	other
<i>Galerida cristata</i> ^{3,15}	-13.32	↓↓	-0.92	↓	farmland
<i>Galerida theklae</i> ¹⁰	2.79	↑	3.48	↑	farmland
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	-2.84	↓	-0.95	—	other
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	-0.22	—	-1.88	↓	other
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	0.59	↑	0.29	—	forest
<i>Grus grus</i> ⁴	5.22	↑	3.43	↑	other
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	-1.29	↓	-2.35	↓	other
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	-1.39	↓	0.06	—	other
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i> ⁶	-0.66	—	0.11	—	other
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-0.28	—	-2.03	↓	farmland
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	0	—	-1.41	↓	other
<i>Iduna pallida</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	1.21	?	other
<i>Jynx torquilla</i> ¹²	-2.33	↓	1.19	—	other
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	0.11	—	0.83	—	farmland
<i>Lanius minor</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	0.39	?	farmland
<i>Lanius senator</i> ¹⁰	-2.29	↓	-1.72	↓	farmland
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> ⁷	-2.89	↓	-3.93	?	other
<i>Leopicus medius</i> ⁶	1.47	—	3.87	↑	forest
<i>Limosa limosa</i> ⁴	-3.32	↓	-2.91	↓	farmland
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	-2.84	↓	1.37	—	farmland
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i> ^{3,12}	-2.96	↓	-3.31	?	other
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	-2.57	↓	-3.18	↓	other
<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	-0.73	↓	-0.53	—	forest
<i>Lullula arborea</i> ¹²	3.51	↑	-0.55	—	other
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	-0.79	↓	-2.62	↓	other
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	-1.36	↓	0.73	↑	other
<i>Luscinia svecica</i> ^{9,14}	-2.76	↓	-1.48	—	other
<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i> ⁹	0.29	—	-3.12	↓	other
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> ¹⁰	-3.1	↓	-0.14	—	farmland
<i>Merops apiaster</i> ⁶	0.22	—	-2.02	↓	other
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	-3.13	↓	0.23	—	farmland
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	-0.19	—	-0.78	↓	other
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> ¹²	-0.35	—	-0.8	—	other
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	-4.25	↓	0.53	—	farmland
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	-1.34	↓	-0.47	—	other
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	-0.42	—	-0.42	—	forest
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	-1.31	↓	-0.38	—	other
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ⁴	1.13	↑	-0.12	—	other
<i>Oenanthe cyriaca</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	-0.52	—	other

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Species	Long-term		10-years		Habitat
	Annual Change (%)	Class.	Annual Change (%)	Class.	
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> ¹⁰	-2.58	↓	-2.06	?	farmland
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> ¹²	-2.47	↓	-3.23	↓	other
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> ³	0.29	—	0.39	—	other
<i>Parus major</i>	0.38	↑	0.89	↑	other
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	-2.43	↓	-0.92	↓	other
<i>Passer montanus</i>	-2.18	↓	2.15	↑	farmland
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	-6.73	↓	-3.22	↓	farmland
<i>Periparus ater</i>	-0.53	↓	0.78	↑	forest
<i>Petronia petronia</i> ¹⁰	1.16	↑	4.08	↑	farmland
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> ¹³	1.03	↑	-0.52	↓	other
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> ^{3,12}	1.03	↑	1.19	↑	other
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1.06	↑	3.01	↑	forest
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> ⁶	-0.14	—	7.05	↑↑	forest
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1.65	↑	1.19	↑	forest
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	-1.81	↓	-0.8	↓	forest
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	-1.39	↓	-0.42	↓	other
<i>Pica pica</i>	-1.11	↓	-0.21	—	other
<i>Picus canus</i> ^{3,12}	3.84	↑	5.64	↑	forest
<i>Picus viridis</i>	2.25	↑	-0.51	↓	other
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ^{2,12}	0.03	—	-1.39	↓	other
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> ⁷	-1.29	↓	-0.29	—	other
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	-3.37	↓	-2.67	↓	forest
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	-0.63	—	1.03	↑	forest
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	-0.74	↓	-0.23	—	other
<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> ¹⁰	0.91	—	0.34	—	other
<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> ¹⁰	1.27	—	4.14	↑	other
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	-1.23	↓	1.93	↑	forest
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> ^{3,12}	0.08	—	3.33	↑	forest
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	-1.67	↓	-0.32	—	forest
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	-2.32	↓	-2.42	↓	farmland
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i> ⁶	-0.38	—	-0.32	—	farmland
<i>Serinus serinus</i> ^{3,12}	-2.88	↓	-0.74	↓	farmland
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	1.68	↑	1.61	↑	forest
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	-1.06	↓	0.03	—	forest
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1.62	↑	1.34	↑	other
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	-3.91	↓	-3.24	↓	farmland
<i>Sturnus unicolor</i> ¹⁰	0.87	↑	-0.46	—	farmland
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-2.43	↓	-0.6	↓	farmland
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2.89	↑	2.14	↑	other
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	-0.82	↓	-1.51	↓	other
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i> ⁶	5.06	↑	1.7	—	other
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	0.66	↑	0.22	—	farmland
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	0.07	—	-1.3	↓	other
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i> ⁶	5.92	↑	6	↑	other
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> ⁶	0.79	—	0.65	—	other
<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	5.38	↑	other
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i> ^{3,12}	-3.89	?	2.44	?	other
<i>Sylvia undata</i> ¹⁰	-2.73	↓	-3.29	↓	other
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ⁸	0.57	↑	0.42	—	other
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> ⁷	0.44	—	1.1	—	other
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i> ¹⁰	-4.75	↓	-8.49	↓↓	farmland
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> ¹	n/a	n/a	-4.52	↓	other
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	-0.37	—	0.44	—	other
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> ¹⁰	-0.66	—	-0.43	—	other
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> ¹²	0.76	↑	0.46	—	forest
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	-2.26	↓	-1.54	↓	other
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1.35	↑	1.21	↑	other
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	-0.74	↓	-2.72	↓	other
<i>Turdus merula</i>	0.86	↑	1.35	↑	other
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0.41	↑	1.23	↑	other
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	0.21	—	0.63	↑	other
<i>Turdus torquatus</i> ¹⁰	-0.56	—	0.37	—	other
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	-0.42	—	1.65	↑	forest
<i>Upupa epops</i> ^{3,12}	3.01	?	-0.84	↓	farmland
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-2.85	↓	-1.97	↓	farmland

Species scientific and common names follow the HBW-BirdLife Taxonomic Checklist Version 3.0 (November 2018).

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