

***Turdus iliacus* (Redwing)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) 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 2019-20. 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 (2021).

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>
<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/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.

Turdus iliacus (Redwing)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Belarus	12000–16000	<1	2010-2018	partial	-	-90 to -70	2012-2019	expert	-	-90 to -70	1980-2019	expert	
Czechia	0–3	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
DK: Faroe Is	0–20	<1	2014	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	10–50	<1	2018	expert	+		2007-2018	expert	+		1989-2018	expert	
Estonia	40000–60000	<1	2013-2017	expert	-	-70 to -52	2007-2018	expert	-	-82 to -74	1983-2018	expert	
Finland	1160000–1430000	12	2013-2018	complete	-	-22 to -11	2007-2018	complete	-	-37 to -19	1980-2018	complete	
Iceland	165000	2	2016	partial	?		2006-2018	deficient	?		1980-2014	deficient	
Latvia	13400–26400	<1	2016-2016	complete	-	-89 to -59	2005-2018	complete	-		1991-2016	partial	
Lithuania	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	2013-2018	partial	-	-98 to -97	1980-2018	partial	
Norway	1000000–2500000	15	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 5	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	50–150	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	5000000–9000000	63	2006-2018	partial	-	0	2006-2018	partial	-	0	1980-2018	expert	
Sweden	744000–851000	8	2013-2018	partial	-	-30 to -20	2007-2018	partial	0	-20 to 20	1980-2018	partial	
Ukraine	2800–3500	<1	2015-2017	partial	0		2010-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	21	<1	2012-2016	complete	+		2001-2016	complete	-		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	1960000–2370000	20											
Europe	8140000–14100000	100											

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 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Cyprus	500–10000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France		<1			?				?				
Greece	309000–727000	65	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	20000–30000	3	2018	expert	+		2002-2014	partial	+		1980-2014	partial	
Italy	137000–138000	19	2013-2015	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1993-2018	deficient	
Luxembourg	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Malta	13–23	<1	2017-2018	expert	-		2008-2013	expert	-		1980-2018	expert	
Moldova	5–20	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Portugal		<1			?				?				
Romania	1000–10000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		2000-2018	deficient	
Spain	44000–165000	12	2007-2018	complete	-		2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	491000–1050000	96											
Europe	512000–1090000	100											

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>.

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⁵ 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.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ 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.

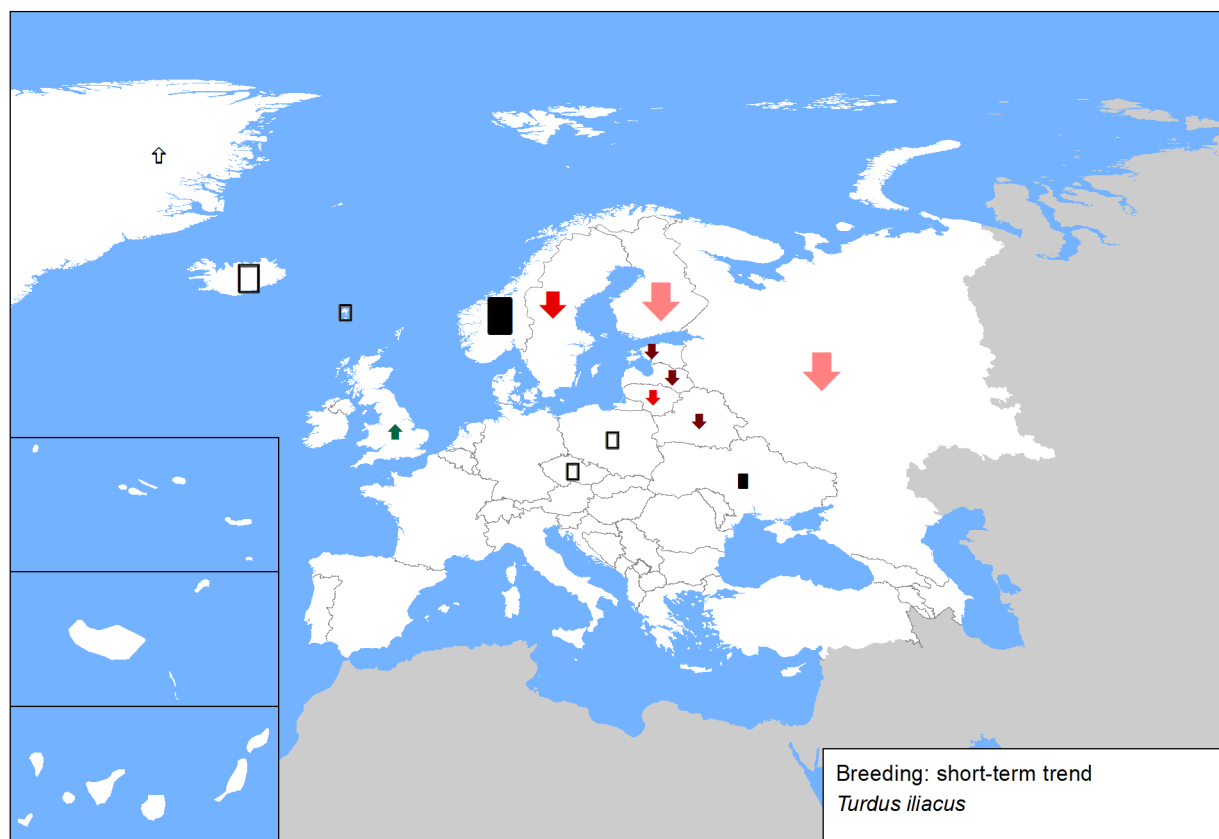


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

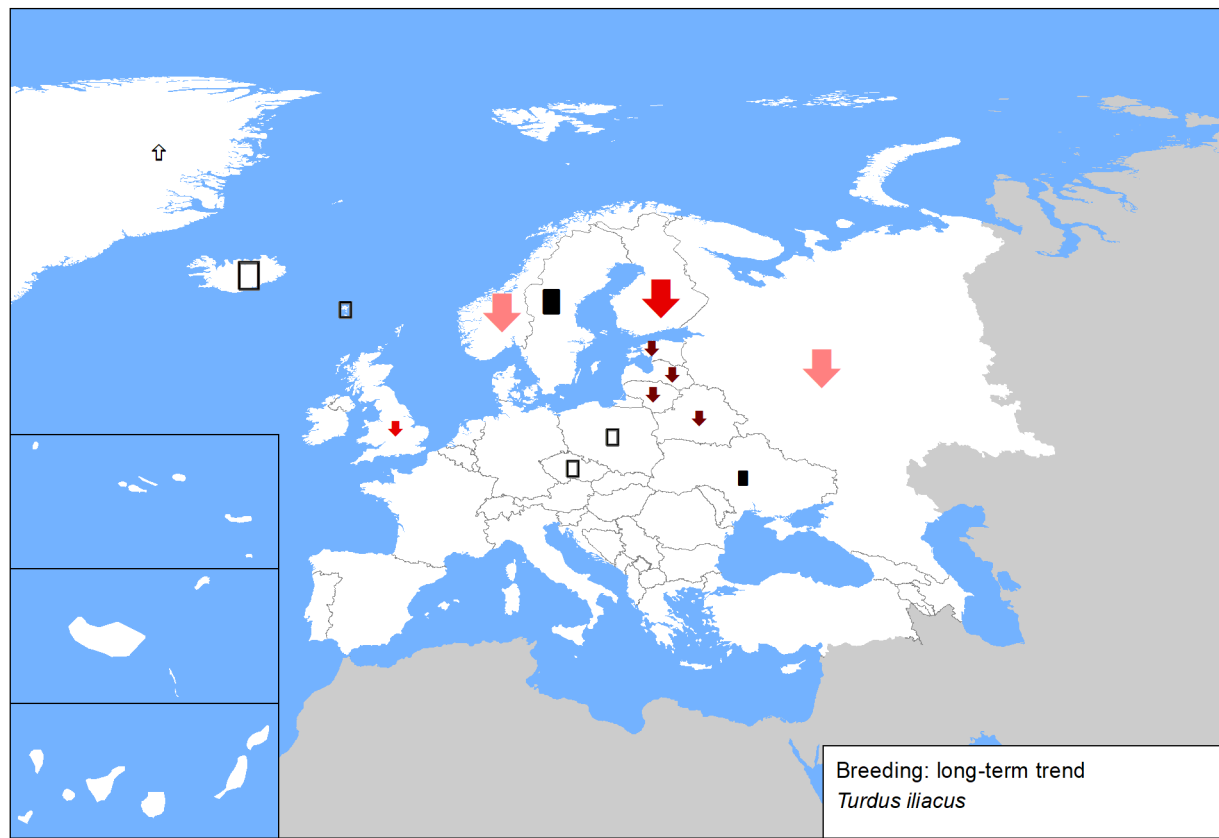


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

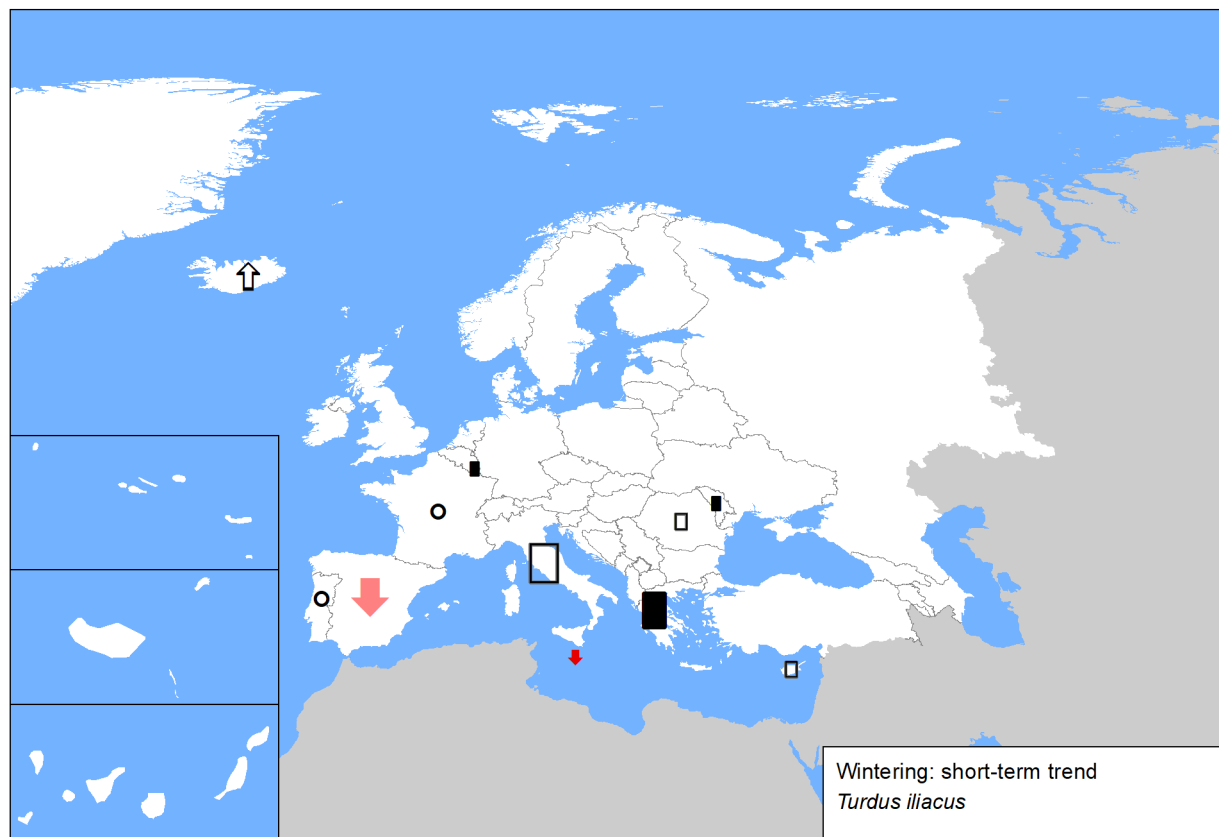
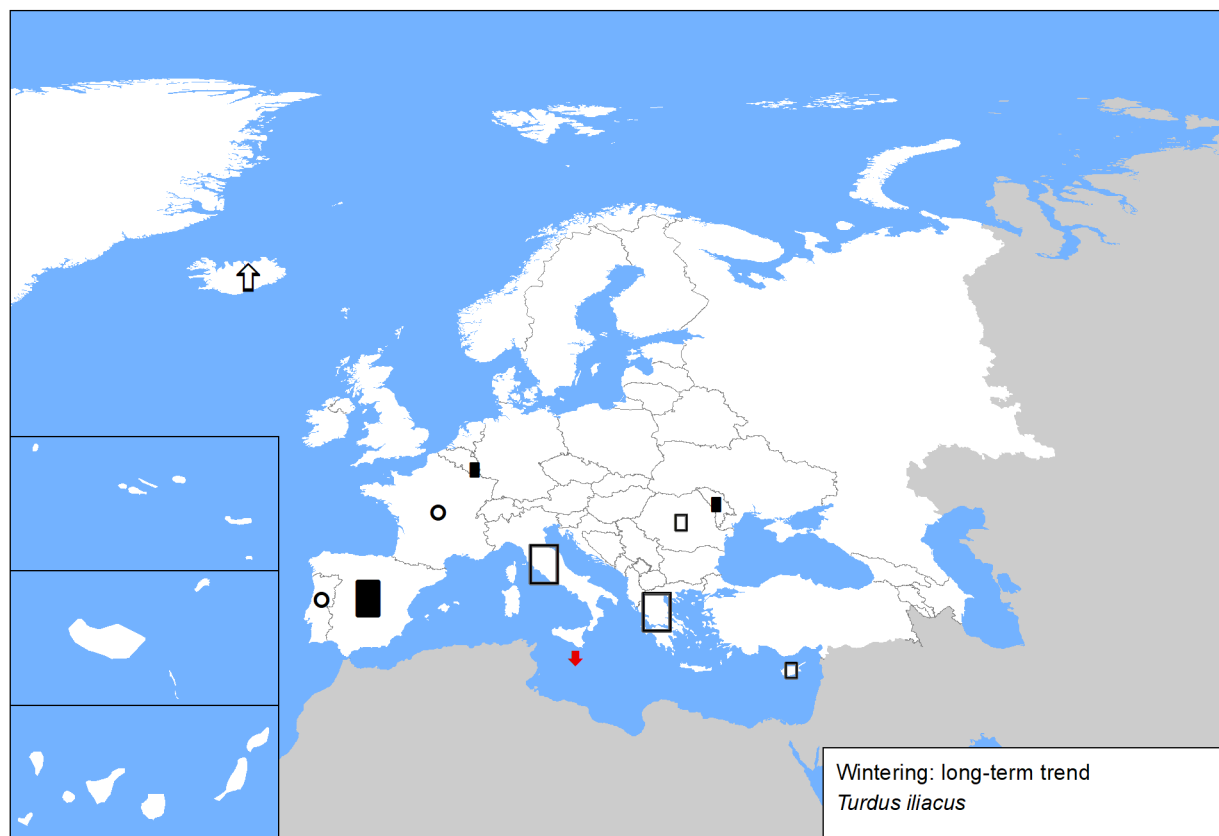


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Belarus

Breeding population size: Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus "Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus"
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.

Cyprus

Winter population size: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports. Very poor data (excluding bag data)
Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports. Very poor data
Winter long-term trend: Poor data

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
Breeding short-term trend: expert opinion
Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

DK: Faroe Is

Breeding population size: Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Faroe bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Faroe University Press, Tórshavn.
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DK: Greenland

Breeding population size: Boertmann & Bay: The Greenland Red list: http://www.natur.gl/roedliste/

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
Breeding short-term trend: [1] Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers [2] Point counts of breeding birds. http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3417&Itemid=5815
Breeding long-term trend: [1] Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers [2] Point counts of breeding birds. http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3417&Itemid=5815

Finland

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France

Greece

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Winter short-term trend: ARTEMIS Project 1995-2013. Recording and monitoring game species populations in Greece through harvest indices
Winter long-term trend: No data available

Iceland

Breeding population size: Kristinn Haukur Skarphéðinsson, Borgný Katrínardóttir, Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson og Svenja N.V. Auhage 2016. Mikilvæg fuglasvæði á Íslandi. Fjölrit Náttúrufræðistofnunar Nr. 55. 295 s. rafræn útgáfa leiðrétt í nóvember 2017. http://utgafa.ni.is/fjolrit/Fjolrit_55.pdf .
Winter population size: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Winter short-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Winter long-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur ; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.

Italy

Winter population size: ISPRA-Database of hunting bags 2013-2018
Winter short-term trend: No recent data available
Winter long-term trend: no data available for the past

Latvia

Breeding population size: Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society
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Latvia

Breeding short-term trend: Aunins A., Mardega I. 2018. [Countrywide monitoring of the common birds. Final report for the year 2018.] (in Latvian) Latvian Ornithological society
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Lithuania

Breeding population size: Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania.
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Luxembourg

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Winter short-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg
Winter long-term trend: Ornitho.lu (2018): online database natur&ëmwelt asbl & Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) e.V.; Luxembourg Recorder (2018): database Musée national d'histoire naturelle; Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2016): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. Natur&ëmwelt Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3; LUXOR (2018): natur&ëmwelt – Bird-database, Luxembourg

Malta

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Winter short-term trend: BirdLife International (2017)European birds of conservation concern:populations, trends and national responsibilitiesCambridge, UK: BirdLife International Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS) (2018) Trends of common birds in Europe, https://pecbms.info/trends_2018/
Winter long-term trend: BirdLife International (2017)European birds of conservation concern:populations, trends and national responsibilitiesCambridge, UK: BirdLife International Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS) (2018) Trends of common birds in Europe, https://pecbms.info/trends_2018/

Moldova

Winter population size: International Waterbird Census
Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding short-term trend: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. (b) Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-E)

Poland

Breeding population size: expert assessment
Breeding short-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland
Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Portugal

Romania

Winter population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database
Winter short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database
Winter long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia

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Russia

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Spain

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Sweden

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Ukraine

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United Kingdom

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