

***Fringilla montifringilla* (Brambling)**

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.

Fringilla montifringilla (Brambling)

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	10	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Estonia	1–10	<1	2013-2017	expert	0		2006-2017	expert	-	-100 to -50	1980-2017	expert	
Finland	1080000–1470000	13	2013-2018	complete	0	-2 to 15	2007-2018	complete	-	-50 to -29	1980-2018	complete	
Netherlands	0–5	<1	2013-2015	complete	?	-100 to 100	2006-2017	expert	-	-100 to 0	1980-2017	partial	
Norway	1500000–2500000	20	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	3200000–6000000	45	2006-2018	partial	-	-29 to -20	2006-2019	expert	-	-49 to -30	1978-2018	expert	
Sweden	1250000–3010000	22	2013-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2007-2018	partial	0	-30 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	0	<1	2012-2016	expert	-		2001-2016	complete	-		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	2330000–4480000	35											
Europe	7030000–13000000	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	
Andorra		<1			?				?				
Azerbaijan	500–5000	2	1996-2019	expert	0		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Luxembourg	100–100000	4	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Moldova	140–600	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Serbia	20000–250000	93	2013-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	expert	
EU28	100–100000	4											
Europe	20700–356000	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.

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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.

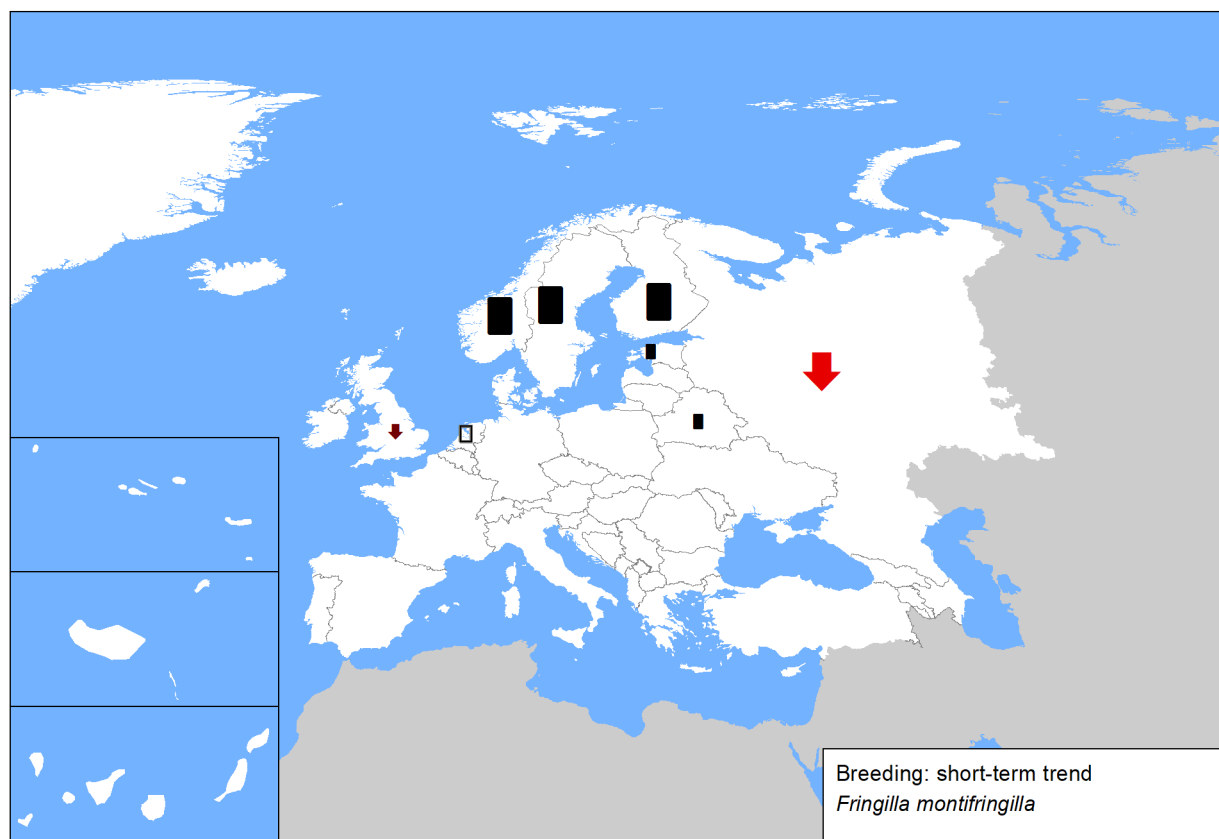


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

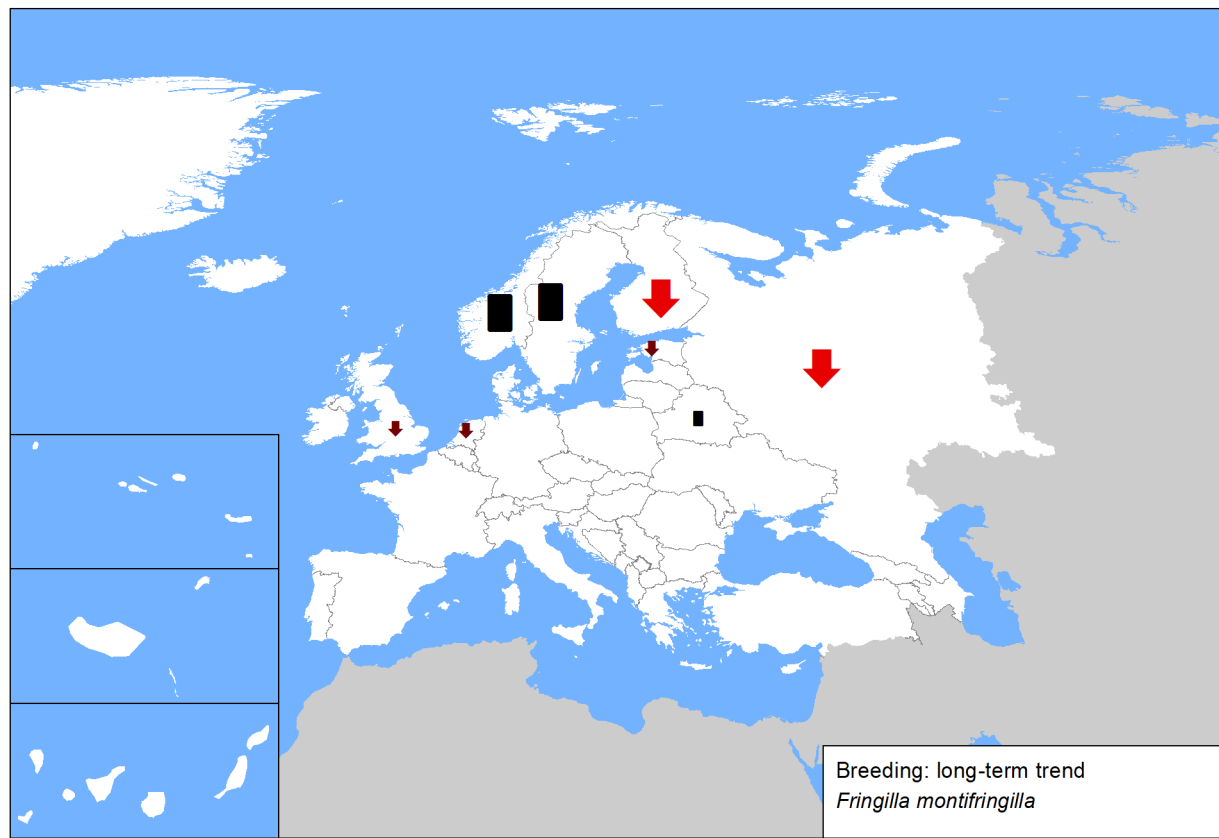


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

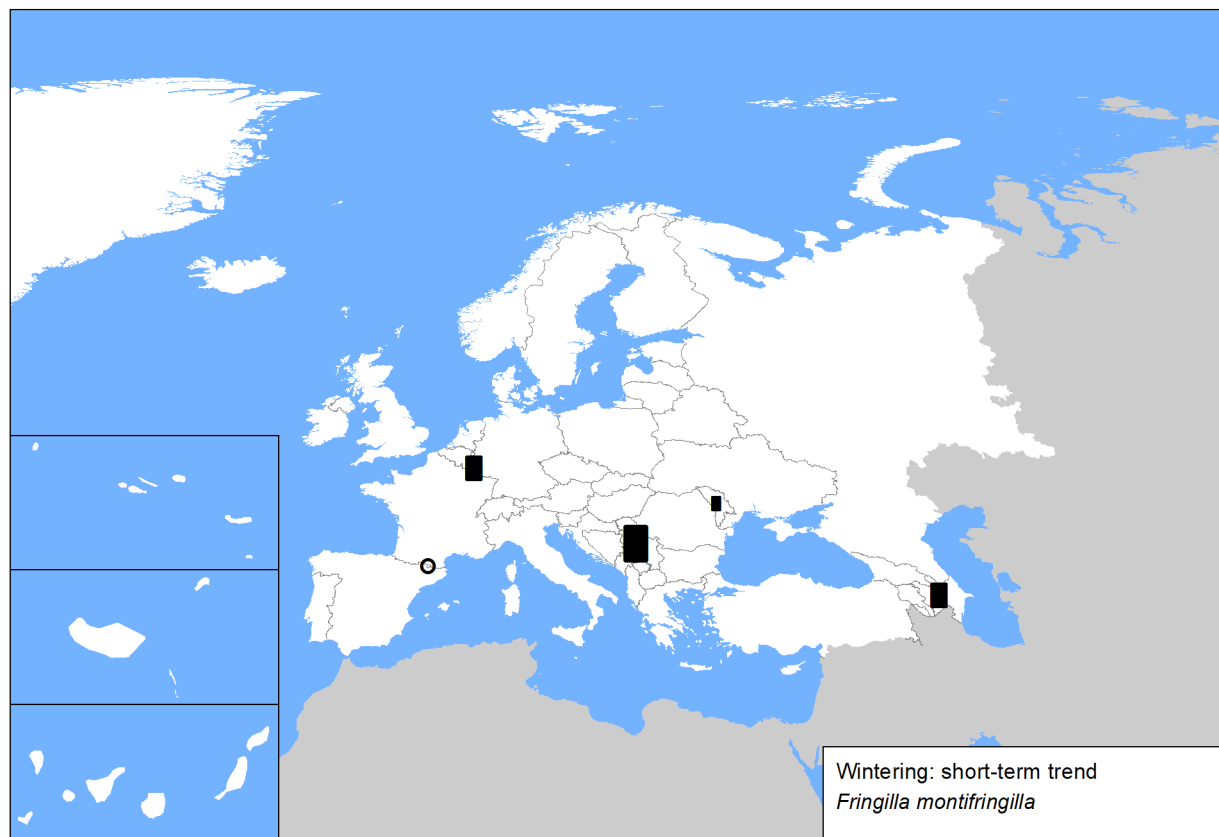
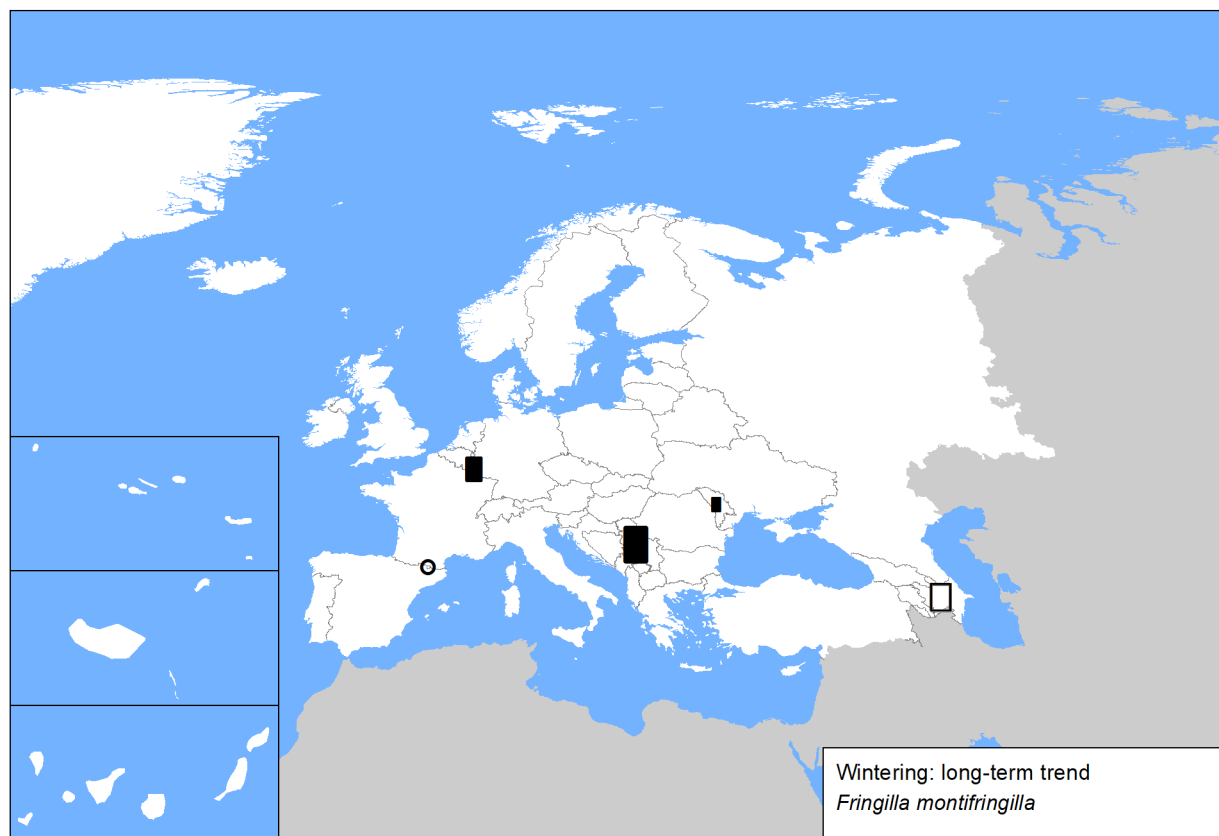


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Andorra

Winter short-term trend: Population trend not analysed for wintering birds

Azerbaijan

Winter population size: AOS data base
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Winter short-term trend: AOS Data Base

Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base
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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"
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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.

Estonia

Breeding population size: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
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Breeding short-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

Breeding long-term trend: Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
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Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtinen, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.

Breeding short-term trend: Väisänen, R. A., Lehtinen, A. & Sirkä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maalinuston kannanvaihtelut 1975-2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 16–31.
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Breeding long-term trend: Väisänen, R. A., Lehtinen, A. & Sirkä, P. 2018: Suomen pesivän maalinuston kannanvaihtelut 1975-2017. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2017: 16–31.

Luxembourg

Winter population size: 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
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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
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Moldova

Winter population size: International Waterbird Census

Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
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Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Netherlands

Breeding population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
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Breeding short-term trend: Sovon, Sovon (2002), van Kleunen et al. (2013), Sovon (2018)
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Breeding long-term trend: SOVON (1987), Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
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Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Breeding short-term trend: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)
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Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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Breeding short-term trend: Yakovleva 2017; Preobrazhenskaya unpublished. voop21@rambler.ru

Breeding long-term trend: Yakovleva 2017; Preobrazhenskaya unpublished. voop21@rambler.ru
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Serbia

Winter population size: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php
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Winter short-term trend: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php

Winter long-term trend: Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php
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Sweden

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports.
Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
Breeding long-term trend: Expert judgement based on regional inventories

United Kingdom

Breeding population size: RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694.
Breeding short-term trend: RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694.
Breeding long-term trend: RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694.

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Jenni, L. and Kery, M. 2003. Timing of autumn bird migration under climate change: advances in long-distance migrants, delays in short-distance migrants. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B* 270(1523): 1467-1471.

Snow, D.W. and Perrins, C.M. 1998. *The Birds of the Western Palearctic, Volume 2: Passerines*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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