

THE STATE OF EUROPE'S COMMON BIRDS 2007



Summary

European common bird trends and indices were updated in 2007 using data from 20 countries, covering the period 1980 to 2005. Indices and trends were produced for 124 species; of these 56 have declined, 29 have increased and 27 have remained stable. The trends for 12 species were classified as uncertain, mainly due to the lack of available data. The species were classified into broad categories according to their characteristic habitat in Europe. A new approach based on the classification of species within bio-geographical regions in Europe was applied, which resulted in 33 species classified as common farmland birds and 28 as common forest birds, with 63 other species regarded as habitat generalists or specialists of other habitat types. The data analysis confirmed that farmland birds are in decline throughout Europe – the multi-species index (indicator) of European common farmland birds shows a decline of 44%. Five of the ten common European species showing the greatest declines are species characteristic for agricultural habitats (including Grey Partridge and Northern Lapwing). A comparison of new and old EU Member states shows that although farmland birds were performing better in new EU countries, their trends appear to be worsening in recent years, now mimicking the trends in old EU countries. Although the multi-species indicator for common forest birds in Europe has also declined, it is much less than

the decline in common farmland birds, although still significant. The common forest bird trends exhibit different patterns across regions, declining most in northern and southern Europe while showing stability in central and eastern Europe. The increased number of species indices allows for analysis of population trends of species characteristic of other habitat types, such as urban habitats or inland wetlands. However, the development of potential new indicators for other habitats needs further research.

Improved capacity enabled analysis of larger amount of data and due to this European trends of several species were produced for the first time. Apart of greater robustness and higher quality of indicators, perhaps surprising declines of some species were found. Surprising declines in the trends of some species were detected, including Meadow Pipit and Crested Tit. It may be that these species, although considered secure at the continental level, may be showing signs of declines that could require further study.

All outputs, including details on the methods, are available at www.ebcc.info/pecbm/html.



The Crested Tit is one of the species covered by PECBMS for the first time in 2007. Photo by I. Mikšik (natureblink.com).

Acknowledgements

Our special thanks go to the many thousands of skilled volunteer surveyors responsible for data collection in European countries.

We thank A. Van Strien, A. Gmelig Meyling, S. Wotton, M. Dvorak, J.-P. Jacob, A. Anselin, T. Kinet, A. Derouaux, K. Šťastný, M. Grell, J. Tiainen, M. Flade, L. Buvoli, D. Coombes, L. Costa, D. Leitao and A. Meirinho, R. Martí, S. Svensson, N. Zbinden, V. Keller, M. Raven, I. Burfield, G. Lois and Z. Waliczky, L. Viktora, L. Hošková, N. Schäffer, D.W. Gibbons, N. Crockford, J. Tavares, H. Sierdsema, S. Herrando, D. Richard and A. Teller for valuable comments and help with data collation, analysis and for general support.



The project has been supported by the European Commission and the RSPB. Sole responsibility lies with the authors and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained in this document.



Authors: P. Voříšek, A. Klvaňová, R. Gregory, A. Auninš, P. Chylarecki, O. Crowe, E. de Carli, J.C. del Moral, V. Escandell, R.P.B. Foppen, L. Fornasari, H. Heldbjerg, G. Hilton, M. Husby, D. Jawinska, F. Jiguet, A. Joys, A. Kuresoo, Å. Lindström, R. Martins, D.G. Noble, J. Reif, H. Schmid, J. Schwarz, T. Szépl, N. Teufelbauer, R.A. Väisänen, Ch. Vansteenwegen, A. Weiserbs.

Abbreviated citation: PECBMS (2007). State of Europe's Common Birds, 2007. CSO/RSPB, Prague, Czech Republic, 2007.

Printed by JAVA Třeboň, Czech Republic. Cover photo by Dušan Boucný (birdphoto.eu).

This report presents the results of the third update of the trends of common bird species in Europe by the



Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). The trends and indices presented in this report cover 20 countries and time period 1980 to 2005, although data back to the 1960s are available from some European countries. Indicators of birds characteristic of two main habitat types were also updated using an improved species habitat classification. The aim is to publish updates on regular annual basis, to improve geographical coverage, increase the number of species and to explore the possibility of producing indicators of other habitats.

Map 1: The four European regions and the countries providing the data within these regions. The numbers in parentheses show the first year of data each national survey provides. North Europe: Finland (1983), Norway (1995), Sweden (1975); West Europe: Austria (1998), Belgium (1990), Denmark (1976), former West Germany (1989), Ireland (1998), Netherlands (1990), Switzerland (1999), United Kingdom (1966); South Europe: France (1989), Italy (2000), Portugal (2004), Spain (1996); Central & East Europe: Czech Republic (1982), Estonia (period 1983-2000, limited number of species), former East Germany (1991), Hungary (1999), Latvia (1995), Poland (2000).

Methods

Population trend information for 124 selected terrestrial common breeding birds was derived from annual surveys, spanning different time periods, from 20 European countries organised through the PECBMS. Data from the new common bird monitoring scheme in Portugal were used for the first time. The computer package TRIM (www.ebcc.info) (Pannekoek & van Strien 2001), which allows for missing counts by estimation and yields yearly indices and standard errors using Poisson regression, was used to calculate national species indices and then combine these into supranational indices of species, weighted by estimates of national population sizes. Weighting allows for the fact that different countries hold different sizes and proportions of each species European population. For a full description of the methods see Van Strien et al. (2001) and Gregory et al. (2005). National population estimates were taken from Birds in Europe 2 (BirdLife International 2004). Although national schemes differ in survey methods, these differences do not influence the supranational results because the indices are standardised before being combined.

In 2007, an improved hierarchical imputation procedure was used to calculate supranational indices for each species, which were then combined (on a geometric scale) to create multi-species indicators. Four regions of Europe were used in the calculation of indices - see Map 1. We plan to develop further this system based on bio-geographical regions in the future.

For this latest set of European indices, 124 species were classified as 'common farmland species', 'common forest species', or 'other common species'. To reflect regional

variation, species classification was based on assessments within the bio-geographical regions (Atlantic, Boreal, Continental and Mediterranean), which were then combined to create a single European classification. This procedure was accepted at the PECBMS workshop in Prague in 2005. Regional coordinators were responsible for producing the regional species lists, in cooperation with the relevant experts. Selection was based on species being: (1) abundant and widespread - species with $\geq 50,000$ breeding pairs in Europe were considered as widespread; (2) characteristic of farmland or forest (or common generalists) using an assessment of predominant regional habitat use; characteristic species are those where $\geq 50\%$ of the regional population utilises a particular habitat for breeding or feeding. For details of the species classification see www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html. Extended data quality control included checks on whether data are available from countries which hold at least 50% of the European population of a species and whether a species national index is representative of the national population. At an indicator level, species with a European index of low precision and unjustified extreme fluctuations were excluded from the European dataset. Similar checks have been performed at all other levels, including regional indicators.

For details and quantitative criteria of the data quality control, see www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html.



Indicators

The latest set of common European bird indicators highlights the sharp decline of farmland birds. Across Europe, from 1980 to 2005, common farmland birds have fallen on average by 44%. This decline is evidence of the environmental degradation that has occurred across European farmland, particularly through increased specialization and intensification of agricultural methods.

The differences in farmland bird population trends in the old and new EU Member states appears to be diminishing. The slow decline in the old EU countries since 1990 continues, while the recovery of farmland birds in the new EU countries until the mid 1990s has now been followed by a continuous decline. In the future there is a likelihood of rapid farmland bird declines in the new EU Member states that hold some of largest densities of farmland birds in Europe. The results indicate that the farmland bird declines in new

EU Member states now mirror those in the old EU Member states.

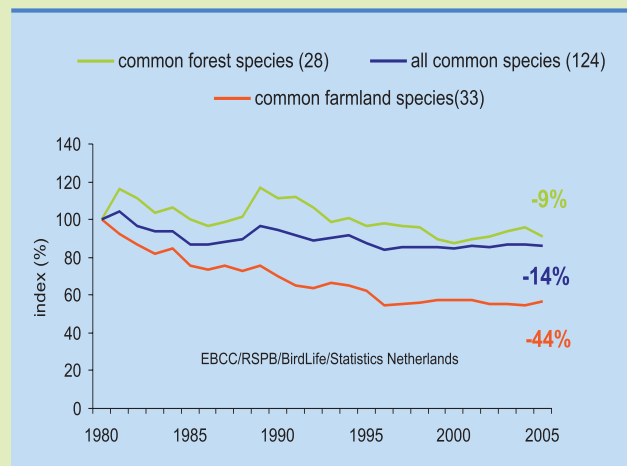


Figure 1 - The wild bird indicator for Europe. The numbers in parentheses show the numbers of species in each indicator.

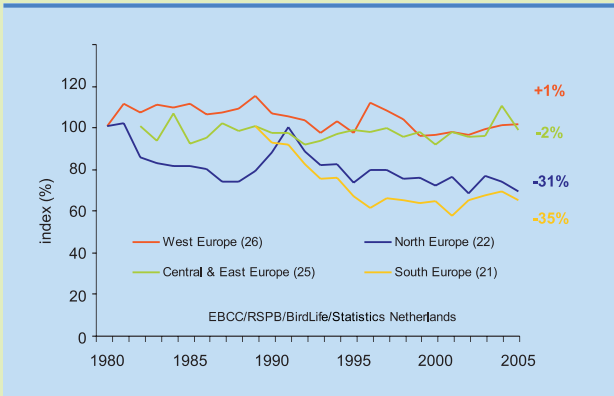


Figure 2 - Regional indicators of forest birds in the four European regions. The numbers in parentheses show the numbers of species in each indicator.

Common forest birds have also declined across Europe, with numbers having fallen by 9% between 1980 and 2005. While the decline in farmland birds has occurred throughout Europe, the forest birds decline is concentrated in two out of the four regions. Populations have been largely stable in the west and east of Europe, but in north and south Europe forest birds have shown considerable declines. In northern Europe they are thought to be threatened by highly intensive forestry exploitation and in the south, where the trends are much more uncertain, perhaps by wild fires and unregulated logging. For instance, forest cover and forest age have increased in the Czech Republic during last decades, which explains the observed increase in populations of forest birds here (Reif et al. 2007). It is not yet known whether the results from the Czech Republic apply to other central and eastern European countries. All regional indicators graphs are based on single European species classification.



Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers declined steeply by 80% until 1999, but seem to have stabilised since then. Photo by T. Bělka (birdphoto.eu).

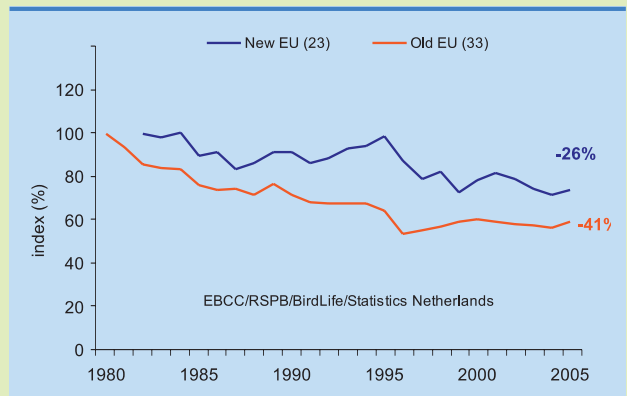


Figure 3 - The farmland bird indicator for the old EU countries and the new EU Member states, which joined the EU in May 2004. Trends of the new EU countries are available from 1982 to 2005. The numbers in parentheses are the numbers of species in the indicators.



Broad-leaved forest by O. Šnytr.

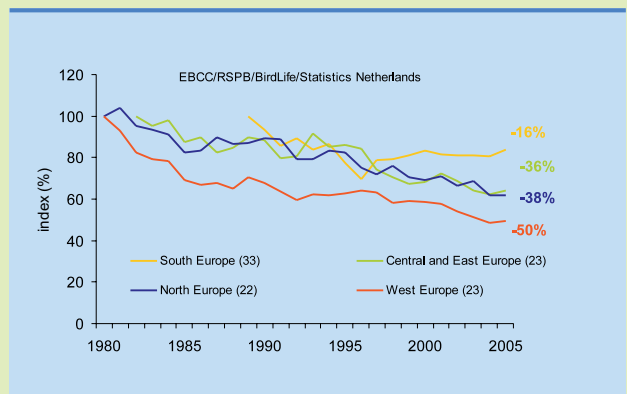


Figure 4 - Regional indicators of farmland birds in the four European regions. The numbers in parentheses are the numbers of species in the indicators.



The use of herbicides and other pesticides reduces the amount of invertebrates available for Grey Partridge chicks, leading to lower survival. Additionally, changes in farmland landscape structure (such as the loss of field margins) have contributed to the decline. Photo by D. Jirovský (wildbirdphoto.eu).

Species

The analysis of European species trends shows that almost half of species in our data set are in decline – according species trends classification, which takes into account precision of trend estimates (see Box Trend classification on page 15), 54 species have declined moderately and two species steeply. On the other hand, 28 species have increased moderately and one species steeply, 27 species have been found stable in period 1980 – 2005. Relatively low number of species (12) has their long term trend classified as uncertain.

Table 1. The ten species that have shown the greatest declines in Europe between 1980 and 2005.



Species	habitat	annual change (%)
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	farmland -14
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	farmland -7
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	forest -7
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	other -5
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	other -5
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	farmland -4
<i>Parus montanus</i>	Willow Tit	forest -4
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	other -4
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Eurasian Turtle Dove	farmland -4
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin	farmland -3

Annual change is an average change in numbers per year in %. Those species with European trend data available from 1980, 1982 or 1983 were only used and species whose trend was classified as uncertain (see the Trend classification definitions on page 15 for details) were excluded.

Perhaps not surprisingly, five of the ten species that have shown the greatest declines are species

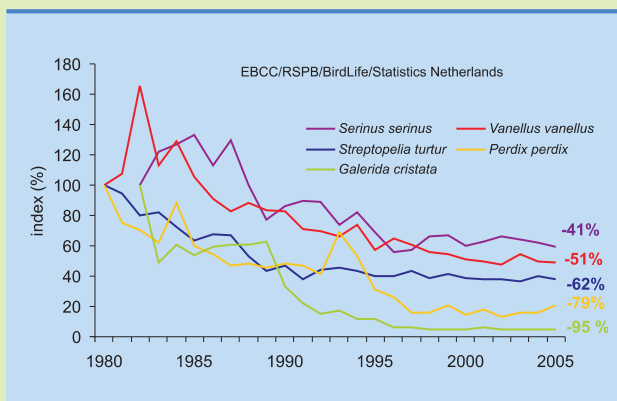


Figure 5 - Trends of the five farmland species among the ten that have shown the greatest declines in Europe (see Tab.1 on this page).

characteristic for farmland. Agriculture intensification is the main cause of the decline in farmland birds, as shown for example for Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*. The steep declines of Eurasian Turtle-dove *Streptopelia turtur* and Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* have been reported in the previous PECBMS report (PECBM 2006). Position among the most declining common bird species poses a warning signal on future of these species in Europe. European Serin *Serinus serinus*, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor*, Willow Tit *Parus montanus* and Common Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, are all classified as Secure in Birds in Europe 2 (BirdLife International 2004), but are among the ten species that are currently showing the greatest declines in Europe. Although the PECBMS and Birds in Europe 2 differ in geographical coverage,

(the PECBMS does cover a limited number of countries and lacks data from southeast and east Europe), these species however deserve attention as their declining trends may not have been detected in Birds in Europe 2.

the quality of forest, particularly deciduous forest, may be a factor in the different trends within the European regions.

The decline of Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* can be linked to agricultural intensification and habitat loss due to cultivation (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997), although this species, as with other long-distance migrants, may be experiencing problems during migration or in the wintering range.

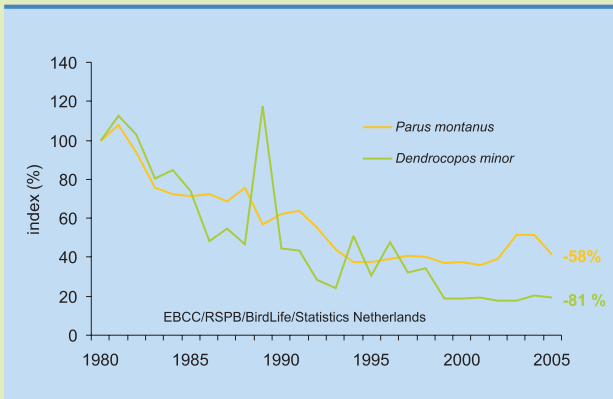


Figure 6 - Trends of the two forest specialists that are among the ten species showing the greatest declines in Europe (see Tab.1 on page 7).

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker and Willow Tit both require deciduous forests with old trees and dead wood. Both species have shown a steeper decline in western Europe than in central and eastern Europe. The fact that both species are residents suggests that

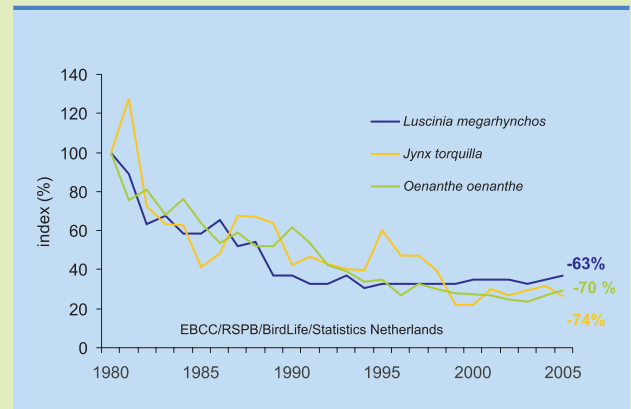


Figure 7 - Trends of the other three species among the ten that have shown the greatest declines in Europe (see Tab.1 on page 7).



Northern Wheatears declined in Europe by 70% since 1980. Photo by T. Bělka (birdphoto.eu).



Common Nightingale has declined in south and west Europe, although in central and east Europe the species has continued to increase. Photo by Z. Tunka (birdphoto.eu).

Differences in the Willow Tit population trends between regions suggest breeding habitats of this rather sedentary species are in a better state in central and eastern Europe.

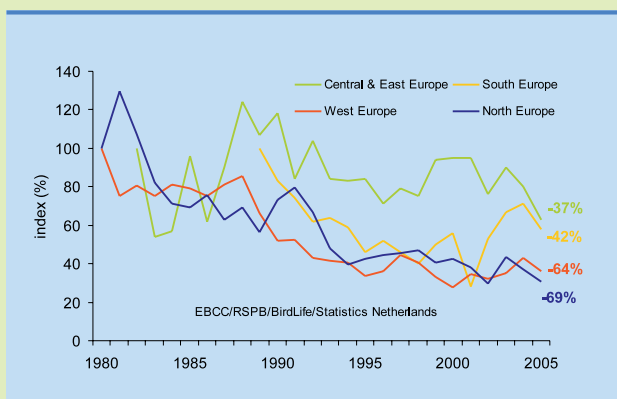


Figure 8 - Regional trends of the Willow Tit *Parus montanus* in Europe.

Different regional trends were also found with Common Nightingale; the species being rather stable in southern Europe, declining in western Europe and

increasing in central and eastern Europe. Since this species is a long-distance migrant wintering south of Sahara, the reasons for the different regional trends could be related to conditions along migration routes or in the wintering range, or differences in the quality of breeding habitat between regions.

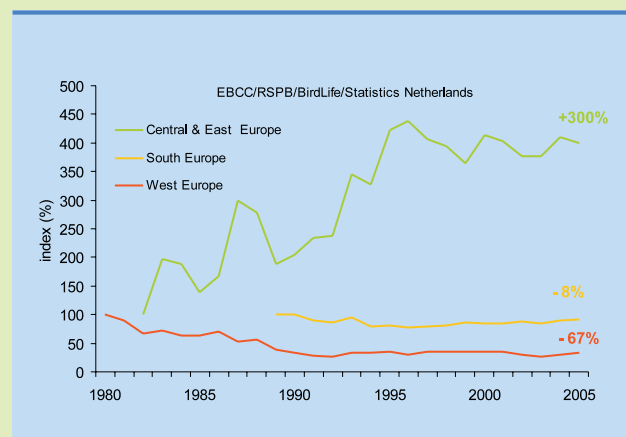


Figure 9 - Regional trends of Common Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* in Europe.



Both short- and long-term trends of Yellowhammers show moderate decline in Europe.
Photo by T. Bělka (birdphoto.eu).

Legend for Tables 2-4 on pages 11-14:

Long/short-term trend – change (in %) in an index value between first and last year of a time period.

Long/short-term annual change – average percentage change per year.

Long-term – 1980-2005, short-term – 1990-2005.

Class. – Trend classification: ↑↑ strong increase, ↑ moderate increase, - stable, ↓ moderate decline, ↓↓ steep decline, ? uncertain.

For details on species trend classification see the box Trend classification on page 15.

Migratory status: sd – short-distance migrant or resident, ld – long-distance migrant.

For more details on species trends including standard errors see www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html.

Table 2. The trends of common farmland birds in Europe.

Species		long-term			short-term			migratory status
		trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	-47	-2	↓	-26	-2	↓	sd
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	*	*	*	-60	-8	↓↓	ld
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	-57	-2	↓	-32	-3	↓	sd
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	*	*	*	-24	-3	?	ld
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Eurasian Linnet	-54	-2	↓	-40	-4	↓	sd
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork ¹	119	3	?	70	3	↑	ld
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	37	1	↑	18	1	↑	sd
<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	Cirl Bunting	*	*	*	57	4	↑	sd
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	-40	-2	↓	-20	-1	↓	sd
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	-18	-1	-	16	6	↑	ld
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	-23	-1	↓	-27	-3	↓	sd
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark ¹	-95	-14	↓	-85	-11	↓↓	sd
<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Thekla Lark	*	*	*	99	7	↑	sd
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	-16	-1	↓	-17	-2	↓	ld
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	-30	0	-	26	1	-	ld
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat Shrike	*	*	*	-41	-4	↓	ld
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	*	*	*	-39	-3	↓	ld
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandra Lark	*	*	*	-9	-2	↓	sd
<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	-61	-3	↓	-10	-1	-	sd
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	-31	-1	↓	-22	-1	-	ld
<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	*	*	*	-2	-1	-	ld
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-45	-2	↓	13	-1	-	sd
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	-79	-7	↓↓	-58	-9	↓	sd
<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Rock Sparrow	*	*	*	48	2	↑	sd
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	-55	-2	↓	-10	0	-	ld
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common Stonechat ¹	-30	-1	?	1	2	-	sd
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	European Serin ¹	-41	-3	↓	-31	-2	↓	sd
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Eurasian Turtle Dove	-62	-4	↓	-19	-1	↓	ld
<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Spotless Starling	*	*	*	55	4	↑	sd
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	-49	-2	↓	-3	0	-	sd
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	9	1	↑	-4	1	↑	ld
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian Hoopoe ¹	49	1	?	-24	-1	?	ld
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	-51	-4	↓	-40	-3	↓	sd

Class. – Trend classification: ↑ moderate increase, - stable, ↓ moderate decline, ↓↓ steep decline, ? uncertain.

Migratory status: sd – short-distance migrant or resident, ld – long-distance migrant.

¹ long-term trend: 1982-2005, * long-term trend not available. See page 10 for a full description of the classifications.

Table 3. The trends of other common birds in Europe.

Species		long-term			short-term			migratory status
		trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed-warbler ¹	62	3	?	-29	0	-	ld
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	0	0	-	-31	0	-	ld
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	-65	-2	↓	-44	-3	?	ld
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Common Reed-warbler	-11	-1	↓	-22	-1	↓	ld
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	-19	-2	↓	-14	-1	↓	ld
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	46	1	-	-16	0	-	sd
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	7	-1	↓	21	1	-	ld
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	80	3	↑	-9	0	-	sd
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	-9	2	↑	3	1	-	sd
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	29	0	-	-11	0	-	sd
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	-54	-1	?	9	-1	-	sd
<i>Carpodacus erythrurus</i>	Common Rosefinch	224	2	↑	-45	-4	↓	ld
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	*	*	*	541	7	↑	sd
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	*	*	*	-5	-1	-	sd
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-pigeon	71	2	↑	19	1	↑	sd
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	118	5	↑	54	2	↑	sd
<i>Corvus corone & cornix</i>	Carrion Crow	21	1	↑	6	0	-	sd
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Eurasian Jackdaw	14	-1	-	-10	-1	-	sd
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	-17	-1	↓	-6	-1	↓	ld
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Northern House Martin	-8	-2	↓	-19	-3	↓	ld
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	43	1	↑	25	2	↑	sd
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting	*	*	*	114	5	↑	sd
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	-7	0	-	21	-1	-	sd
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	European Robin	16	1	↑	11	1	↑	sd
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	11	0	-	-1	0	-	sd
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	-70	-3	↓	-7	-2	↓	sd
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	-36	-2	↓	-12	0	-	sd
<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Icterine Warbler	-42	-2	↓	-21	-1	↓	ld
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	*	*	*	-12	-2	-	ld
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin	*	*	*	118	4	?	sd
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	-74	-5	↓	-38	-4	↓	ld
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Eurasian River Warbler ¹	-62	-1	-	-37	0	-	ld

Class. – Trend classification: ↑↑ strong increase, ↑ moderate increase, - stable, ↓ moderate decline, ? uncertain.

Migratory status: sd – short-distance migrant or resident, ld – long-distance migrant.

¹ long-term trend: 1982-2005, * long-term trend not available. See page 10 for a full description of the classifications.

Species		long-term			short-term			migratory status
		trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	-44	-1	-	-8	-2	↓	ld
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Wood Lark	-18	4	?	24	1	-	sd
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale	-29	-2	↓	-37	-2	↓	ld
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	-63	-4	↓	0	0	-	ld
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	*	*	*	30	2	?	ld
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	-14	0	↓	-28	-1	↓	sd
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail ¹	-54	-2	↓	-39	-2	↓	sd
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	-59	-3	↓	-32	-2	-	ld
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	-70	-5	↓	-52	-5	↓	ld
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole ¹	34	2	↑	29	1	-	ld
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	43	1	↑	33	1	↑	sd
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	12	0	-	18	1	↑	sd
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-37	-2	↓	-2	-1	-	sd
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart ¹	24	0	-	-6	0	-	sd
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	-30	-2	↓	-26	-2	↓	ld
<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed Magpie	5	0	↓	-29	-3	↓	sd
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Eurasian Green Woodpecker	43	2	↑	45	3	↑	sd
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	-33	-1	↓	-10	-1	↓	sd
<i>Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax</i>	Red-billed Chough	*	*	*	32	1	-	sd
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	59	2	↑	104	5	↑	sd
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	82	3	↑	22	2	↑	sd
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	-21	-1	↓	-20	-1	↓	ld
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Subalpine Warbler	*	*	*	-2	1	?	ld
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	-10	0	-	12	1	-	ld
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Sardinian Warbler	*	*	*	-16	2	-	sd
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	*	*	*	-27	-3	↓	sd
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	45	2	↑	3	2	↑	sd
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	21	0	-	14	0	↑	sd
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	15	1	↑	16	1	↑	sd
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	-5	0	↓	22	1	↑	sd
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	7	1	↑	-37	-1	↓	sd

Class. – Trend classification: ↑ moderate increase, - stable, ↓ moderate decline, ? uncertain.

Migratory status: sd – short-distance migrant or resident, ld – long-distance migrant.

¹ long-term trend: 1982-2005, * long-term trend not available. See page 10 for a full description of the classifications.

Table 4. The trends of common forest birds in Europe.

Species		long-term			short-term			migratory status
		trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	trend (%)	annual change (%)	class.	
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	15	0	-	-13	-2	?	sd
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	-49	-3	↓	-30	-2	↓	ld
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	Hazel Grouse ²	-47	-1	-	-50	-1	-	sd
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	-34	-1	↓	-6	0	-	sd
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Tree-creeper ¹	-46	-1	-	35	3	↑	sd
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Tree-creeper	-2	0	-	8	0	-	sd
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	658	2	↑	-33	-2	↓	sd
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Pigeon	13	1	-	10	1	-	sd
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	-81	-7	↓	-56	-6	?	sd
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	77	2	↑	52	2	-	sd
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher ¹	182	4	↑	56	0	-	ld
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	European Pied Flycatcher	-26	-9	↓	-24	-1	↓	ld
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay	32	0	-	51	2	↑	sd
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Spotted Nutcracker	19	-3	↓	-62	-8	↓	sd
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	-17	0	-	-17	-2	↓	sd
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	Crested Tit	-35	-2	↓	-11	-1	-	sd
<i>Parus montanus</i>	Willow Tit	-58	-4	↓	-33	-2	-	sd
<i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	-35	-3	↓	-18	-1	-	sd
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	-33	0	-	31	1	↑	ld
<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Bonelli's Warbler	*	*	*	-33	-3	?	ld
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	56	3	↑	-22	0	-	ld
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	-44	-3	↓	-52	-6	↓	ld
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-faced Woodpecker ¹	63	1	?	-11	-2	-	sd
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Eurasian Bullfinch	-48	-1	↓	-16	-2	↓	sd
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest ¹	-19	1	-	-33	1	-	sd
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	-19	-1	↓	-38	-2	↓	sd
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Wood Nuthatch	61	1	↑	-14	-1	-	sd
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	-20	-1	↓	-3	0	-	sd

Class. – Trend classification: ↑ moderate increase, - stable, ↓ moderate decline, ? uncertain. **Migratory status:** sd – short-distance migrant or resident, ld – long-distance migrant. ¹ long-term trend: 1982-2005, ² long-term trend: 1983-2005, * long-term trend not available. See page 10 for a full description of the classifications.



There are some fluctuations in Coal Tit trends, but long-term trend is classified as stable.
 Photo by T. Bělka (birdphoto.eu).

Trend classification

The multiplicative overall slope estimate in TRIM is converted into one of the following categories. The category depends on the overall slope as well as its 95% confidence interval (= slope \pm 1.96 times the standard error of the slope).

- ↑↑ Strong increase - increase significantly more than 5% per year (5% would mean a doubling in abundance within 15 years). Criterion: lower limit of confidence interval $>$ 1.05.
- ↑ Moderate increase - significant increase, but not significantly more than 5% per year. Criterion: $1.00 <$ lower limit of confidence interval $<$ 1.05.
- Stable - no significant increase or decline, and it is certain that trends are less than 5% per year.

Criterion: confidence interval encloses 1.00 but lower limit $>$ 0.95 and upper limit $<$ 1.05.

- ⊕ Uncertain - no significant increase or decline, but not certain if trends are less than 5% per year. Criterion: confidence interval encloses 1.00 but lower limit $<$ 0.95 or upper limit $>$ 1.05.
- ↓ Moderate decline - significant decline, but not significantly more than 5% per year. Criterion: $0.95 <$ upper limit of confidence interval $<$ 1.00.
- ↓↓ Steep decline - decline significantly more than 5% per year (5% would mean a halving in abundance within 15 years). Criterion: upper limit of confidence interval $<$ 0.95.

Table 5. The ten species that have shown the greatest increases in Europe between 1980 and 2005.

Species	Common Name	habitat	annual change (%)
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	other	+5
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher	forest	+4
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	forest	+3
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	other	+3
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	other	+3
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Black Woodpecker	forest	+2
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Eurasian Green Woodpecker	other	+2
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch	forest	+2
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	other	+2
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood-pigeon	other	+2

Annual change is an average percentage change in numbers per year. Those species with European trend data since 1980, 1982 or 1983 were only used and species with their European trend classified as uncertain (see the description of the Trend classifications on Page 15 for details) were excluded.

Unsurprisingly, some of the ten species that have shown the greatest increases in Europe are habitat generalists (e.g. Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*). Another species in this list, Eurasian Collared-dove *Streptopelia decaocto*, has colonised Europe during the 20th century (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997). The Eurasian Collared Dove appears to be continuing increase in southern Europe with numbers stabilising in western Europe. The positive trend for Common Raven *Corvus corax* suggests that the species is now recovering in Europe following a previous contraction of its range (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997). The increasing trend for Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* now appears to be stabilising after recovery from declines caused by persecution and pesticides.



The numbers of Hawfinches have increased since 1980. Photo by J. Ševčík (sevcikphoto.com).

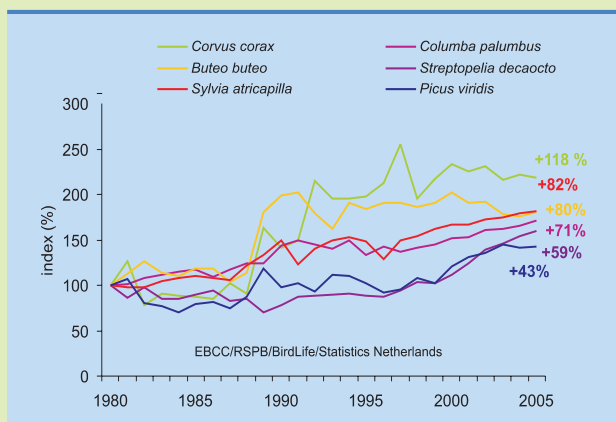


Figure 10 - Trends of the habitat generalists among the ten species that have shown the greatest increases in Europe.

Interestingly, four species classified as characteristic for forests are found among the ten species with the greatest increases in Europe.

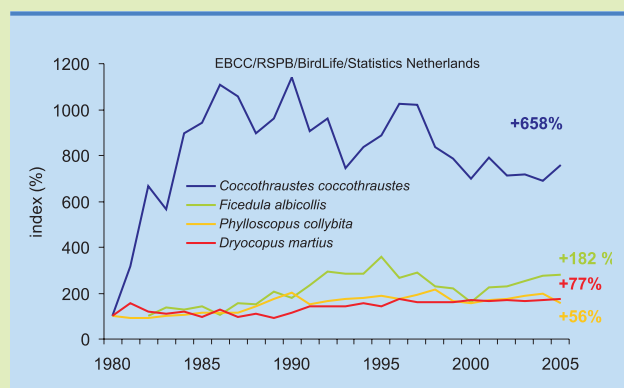


Figure 11 - Trends of the four forest specialists among the ten species that have shown the greatest increases in Europe.



Chiffchaffs are increasing across most of Europe. Photo by D. Jirovský (wildbirdphoto.eu).

Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis*, forest bird species that is increasing greatly in Europe, has the core of its population in central and eastern Europe, where there are large extents of temperate broad-leaved forests in good condition. The positive trends of species characteristic of temperate broad-leaved forests may help to explain the differences between trends in central and eastern Europe compared to northern and western Europe.

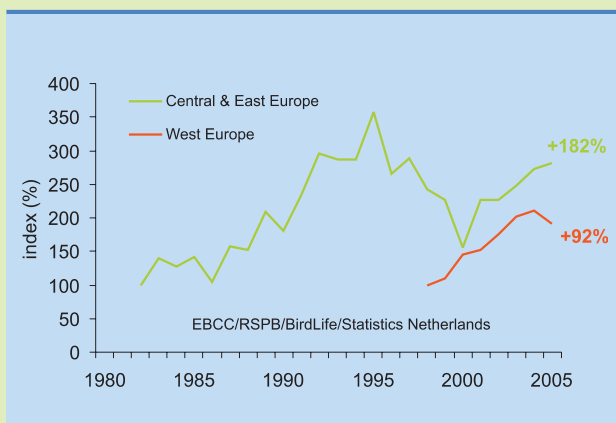


Figure 12 - Regional trends of the Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis* in two European regions.

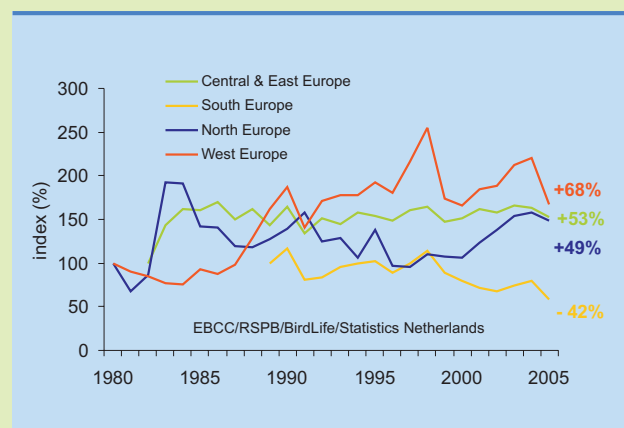


Figure 13 - Regional trends of the Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* in Europe.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* is reported as Secure in Birds in Europe 2, but noted as declining in north Fennoscandia (BirdLife International 2004). This is in contrast to overall trend in Europe and to the regional trends – the species is increasing in three regions, including northern Europe, although it is declining in southern Europe. Further investigation is needed to find whether this difference is caused by a lack of monitoring data in north European countries or less accurate trend information as presented in Birds in Europe 2.



Eurasian Collared-dove is increasing in all regions of Europe. Photo by I. Mikšík (natureblink.com).

The latest PECBMS trends include several species not included previously. These species data exist at a national level in good quality, but have not been included before because of capacity reasons. Due to increased capacity it has been possible to produce indices on more species. Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis* is one of the species for which a European trend has been produced for the first time. This species is classified as Secure in Birds in Europe 2 (BirdLife International 2004), mainly because of its population in European Russia. The PECBMS does not yet include data from Russia, nevertheless a declining trend indicates that Meadow Pipit may be a cause for concern, at least in the western part of its range. Another species new to the PECBMS indicators is Crested Tit *Parus cristatus*, a species characteristic of coniferous forests. Despite annual fluctuations, Crested Tit numbers are showing a decline in Europe. The PECBMS is working on the development of indicators of other habitat types. One of the habitats of concern is the urban habitat. With increasing urban populations across Europe this habitat is becoming increasingly important. Some bird species have

colonised urban areas, other species avoid it completely and other species prefer this environment. Several species from the current PECBMS dataset can be intuitively classified as urban: Eurasian Collared Dove, Common Swift *Apus apus*, Northern House-martin *Delichon urbica*, Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* and House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. The trends of the two aerial feeders, Common Swift and Northern House Martin, show relatively large annual fluctuations, although the long-term trends of both species show a moderate decline. Common Swift appears to be declining more in north and west Europe. Due to the behaviour of both species, however, the issue is whether trends obtained through generic monitoring schemes can provide the best picture of population changes, and interpretation of the current results should be treated with caution. Eurasian Collared Dove is an increasing species, but since it is a species that colonised Europe in the 20th century, it is difficult to attribute its trend to the quality of its habitat.

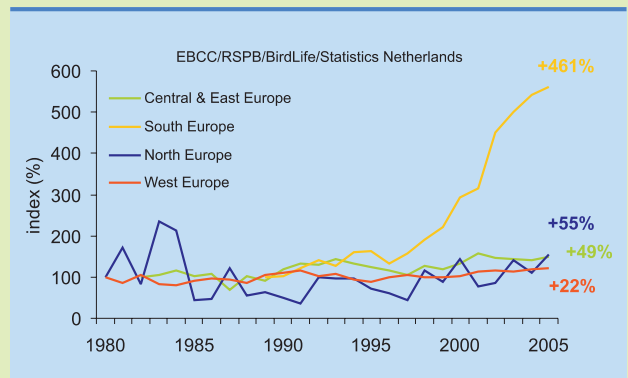


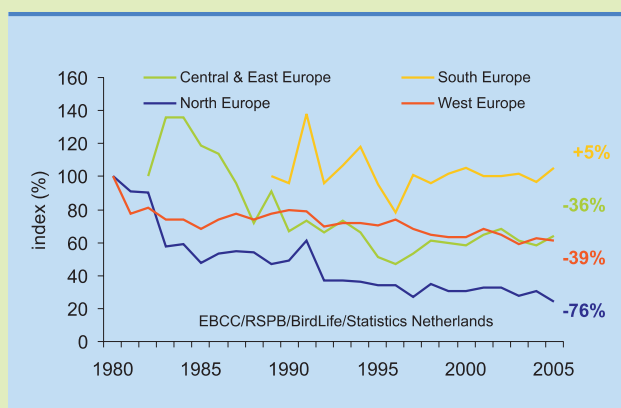
Figure 14 - Regional trends of the Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* in Europe.



Northern House Martin is one of the species that could be included in an urban bird indicator in the future. Photo by D. Jirovský (wildbirdphoto.eu).



House Sparrow, famous for its widespread decline seems to be showing signs of a recovery in central and east Europe and to be stable in south Europe. Photo by D. Green (rspb-images.com).



Further effort will be needed to develop a common bird indicator of urban habitats. As there are few species that could contribute to the urban bird indicator as genuine urban specialists, it might make sense to include data from other species, but from urban areas only.

Figure 15 - Regional trends of the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* in Europe. The species has declined continuously in the majority of the continent, but is relatively stable in south Europe.

The most important reference and web sites on national monitoring schemes

Austria

Teufelbauer, N. & Dvorak, M. (2006). Monitoring der Brutvögel Österreichs. Bericht über die Saison 2005 BirdLife Österreich, Wien, 11 pp. (Monitoring of Austria's breeding birds. Report 2005. In German)
<http://www.birdlife.at/Lebensraumschutz.htm#BVM>

Belgium - Brussels

Weiserbs, A. & Jacob, J.P. (2007). Survey of common breeding birds in the Brussels Region: Analyze of the results 1992-2005. *Aves* 44 pp: 65.

Czech Republic

Reif, J., Voříšek, P., Šťastný, K. & Bejček, V. (2006). Population trends of birds in the Czech Republic during 1982–2005. *Sylvia* 42: 22-37.
www.birdlife.cz

Denmark

Heldbjerg, H. (2006). Udviklingstendenser for bestande af almindelige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2004. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (In Danish with an English summary).
www.dof.dk/punkt

Estonia

Leito, A. & Kuresoo, A. (2004). Preliminary results of a national bird monitoring programme in Estonia. In: Anselin, A (ed.) Bird Numbers 1995, Proceedings of the International Conference and 13th meeting of the EBCC, Pärnu, Estonia. *Bird Census News* 13 (2000): 81-86.

Finland

Väisänen, R. A. (2006). Monitoring population changes of 86 land bird species breeding in Finland in 1983–2005. *Linnut-vuosikirja* (The yearbook of the Linnut magazine) 2005: 83–98.
<http://www.fmnh.helsinki.fi/english/zoology/vertebrates/info/birds/86landbirds.htm>

France

Jiguet, F. & Julliard, R. (2007). Bilan du programme STOC pour la France en 2006. *Ornithos* 14(2).
http://www.mnhn.fr/vigie-nature/1-STOC_index.htm

Germany

Mitschke, A., Sudfeldt, C., Heidrich-Riske, H. & Dröschmeister, R. (2005). Das neue Brutvogelmonitoring in der Normallandschaft Deutschlands – Untersuchungsgebiete, Erfassungsmethode und erste Ergebnisse. *Vogelwelt* 126: 127–140.
<http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=Monitoring&id=1&subid=1&ssc=0&lang=en>

Hungary

Szép, T. & Gibbons, D. (2000). Monitoring of common breeding birds in Hungary using a randomised sampling design. *The Ring* 22: 45-55.
<http://www.mme-monitoring.hu/>

Italy

Fornasari, L. & de Carli, E. (2002). A new project on breeding bird monitoring in Italy. *Bird Census News*, 15 (2): 42-54.
www.mito2000.it

Ireland

Coombes, R. H., Crowe, O., Lysaght, L., O'Halloran, J., O'Sullivan, O., Wilson, H. J. (2006). Countryside Bird Survey Report 1998-2005. BirdWatch Ireland, Wicklow.
www.birdwatchireland.ie

Latvia

Aunins, A., Priednieks, J. (2003). Bird population changes in Latvian farmland 1995 – 2000: responses to different scenarios of rural development. *Ornis Hungarica* 12-13: 41 - 50.
www.lob.lv/lv/lp_monitorings

The Netherlands

Dijk, A.J. van, Dijkse, L., Hustings, F., Koffijberg, K., Schoppers, J., Teunissen, W., Turnhout, C. van, Weide, M.J.T. van der, Zoetebier, D. & Plate, C. (2005). Broedvogels in Nederland in 2003. SOVON Monitoringrapport 2005/01. SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland, Beek-Ubbergen.
www.sovon.nl

Norway

Husby, M. (2003). Point count census using volunteers of terrestrial breeding birds in Norway, and its status after six years. *Ornis Hungarica* 12-13: 63-72.
www.uio.no/csteel/nof/nof-main.html

Poland

Chylarecki, P., Jawińska, D. & Kuczyński, L. (2006). Common Breeding Bird Monitoring in Poland: Annual report 2003-2004. Polish Society for the Protection of Birds, Warszawa.
<http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/>
www.mppl.pl

Portugal

Hilton, G., Meirinho, A. & Elias, G. (2006). Common Bird Monitoring is up and running in Portugal. *Bird Census News* 19 (1): 9-15.
http://www.spea.pt/index.php?op=censo_aves

Spain

Escandell, V. (2006). Breeding Bird Survey in Spain. Report 1996-2005. SEO/BirdLife, Madrid.
www.seo.org/?seguimientodeaves

Sweden

Lindström, Å. & Svensson, S. (2007). Monitoring population changes of birds in Sweden. Annual report 2006, Department of Ecology, Lund University. 68 pp. (in Swedish, but with Summary, table and figure legends in English, down-loadable from homepage)
www.biol.lu.se/zoekologi/birdmonitoring

Switzerland

Keller, V., Kéry, M., Schmid, H. & Zbinden, N. (2007). Swiss Bird Index SBI®: Update 2006. Faktenblatt. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach. 4 S.
<http://www.vogelwarte.ch>

United Kingdom

Raven, M.J., Noble, D.G. & Baillie, S.R. (2005). The Breeding Bird Survey 2004. BTO Research Report 403. BTO, Thetford.
<http://www.bto.org/bbs/>

References

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

Gregory, R.D., Van Strien, A.J., Vorisek, P., Gmelig Meyling, A.W., Noble, D.G., Foppen, R.P.B., Gibbons, D.W. (2005). Developing indicators for European birds. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B.* 360:269-288.

Hagemeijer, E. J. M. & Blair, M. J. (eds.) (1997). *The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance*. T & A Poyser, London.

Pannekoek, J. & Van Strien, A. J. (2001). *TRIM 3 Manual. TRends and Indices for Monitoring Data*. Research paper No. 0102. Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands.

PECBM (2006). *State of Europe's Common Birds, 2005*. CSO/RSPB, Prague, Czech Republic.

Reif, J., Voříšek, P., Šťastný, K., Bejček, V. & Petr, J. (2007). Population increase of forest birds in the Czech Republic between 1982 and 2003. *Bird Study* 54: 248-255.

Van Strien, A. J., Pannekoek, J. & Gibbons, D.W. (2001). Indexing European bird population trends using results of national monitoring schemes: a trial of a new method. *Bird Study* 48: 200-213.



Wood-pigeons are still increasing in Europe. Photo by D. Jirovský (wildbirdphoto.eu).

Species names index (refers to the tables 2-4 on pages 11-14)

Accentor, Hedge	13	<i>hortulana</i>	11	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	11	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	11
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	14	<i>schoeniclus</i>	12	<i>oenanthe</i>	13	<i>vulgaris</i>	11
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	12	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	12	Oriole, Eurasian Golden	13	Swallow, Barn	11
<i>palustris</i>	12	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	11	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	13	Swift, Common	12
<i>schoenobaenus</i>	12	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	14	Partridge, Grey	11	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	13
<i>scirpaceus</i>	12	<i>hypoleuca</i>	14	<i>Parus ater</i>	14	<i>borin</i>	13
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	12	Fieldfare	13	<i>caeruleus</i>	13	<i>cantillans</i>	13
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	12	Firecrest	14	<i>cristatus</i>	14	<i>communis</i>	11
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	11	Flycatcher, Collared	14	<i>major</i>	13	<i>curruca</i>	13
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	11	European Pied	14	<i>montanus</i>	14	<i>melanocephala</i>	13
<i>pratensis</i>	11	Spotted	13	<i>palustris</i>	14	<i>undata</i>	13
<i>trivialis</i>	14	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	12	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	13	Thrush, Mistle	14
<i>Apus apus</i>	12	<i>montifringilla</i>	12	<i>montanus</i>	11	Song	13
Bee-eater, European	13	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	11	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	11	Tit, Blue	13
Blackbird, Eurasian	13	<i>theklae</i>	11	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	11	Coal	14
Blackcap	13	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	12	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>	13	Crested	14
<i>Bonasa bonasia</i>	14	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	14	<i>phoenicurus</i>	14	Great	13
Brambling	12	Godwit, Black-tailed	11	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	14	Long-tailed	12
Bullfinch, Eurasian	14	Goldcrest	14	<i>collybita</i>	14	Marsh	14
Bunting, Cirl	11	Goldfinch, European	12	<i>sibilatrix</i>	14	Willow	14
Corn	11	Greenfinch, European	12	<i>trochilus</i>	13	Tree-creeper, Eurasian	14
Ortolan	11	Grouse, Hazel	14	<i>Pica pica</i>	13	Short-toed	14
Reed	12	Hawfinch	14	<i>Picus canus</i>	14	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	13
Rock	12	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	12	<i>viridis</i>	13	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	13
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	12	<i>polyglotta</i>	12	Pigeon, Stock	14	<i>merula</i>	13
Buzzard, Common	12	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	12	Pipit, Meadow	11	<i>philomelos</i>	13
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	11	<i>rustica</i>	11	Tawny	11	<i>pilaris</i>	13
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	11	Hoopoe, Eurasian	11	Tree	14	<i>viscivorus</i>	14
<i>carduelis</i>	12	Jackdaw, Eurasian	12	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	13	<i>Upupa epops</i>	11
<i>chloris</i>	12	Jay, Eurasian	14	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	13	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	11
<i>flammea</i>	12	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	12	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	14	Wagtail, Grey	13
<i>spinus</i>	14	Kestrel, Common	11	Raven, Common	12	White	13
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	12	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	11	Redpoll, Common	12	Yellow	11
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	14	<i>senator</i>	11	Redstart, Black	13	Warbler, Bonelli's	14
<i>familiaris</i>	14	Lapwing, Northern	11	Common	14	Cetti's	12
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	12	Lark, Calandra	11	Redwing	13	Common Grasshopper	13
Chaffinch	12	Crested	11	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	14	Common Reed	12
Chiffchaff, Common	14	Greater Short-toed	11	<i>regulus</i>	14	Dartford	13
Chough, Red-billed	13	Thekla	11	Robin, European	12	Eurasian River	12
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	11	Wood	13	Rook	11	Garden	13
Cisticola, Zitting	12	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	11	Rosefinch, Common	12	Great Reed	12
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	12	Linnet, Eurasian	11	Sandpiper, Common	12	Icterine	12
<i>Coccothraustes</i>		<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	12	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	11	Marsh	12
<i>coccothraustes</i>	14	<i>naevia</i>	13	<i>torquata</i>	11	Melodious	12
<i>Columba oenas</i>	14	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	13	Serin, European	11	Sardinian	13
<i>palumbus</i>	12	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	13	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	11	Sedge	12
<i>Corvus corax</i>	12	<i>megarhynchos</i>	13	Shrike, Red-backed	11	Subalpine	13
<i>corone</i>	12	Magpie, Black-billed	13	Woodchat	11	Willow	13
<i>frugilegus</i>	11	Martin, Eurasian Crag	12	Siskin, Eurasian	14	Wood	14
<i>monedula</i>	11	Northern House	12	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	14	Wheatear, Black-eared	11
Crow, Carrion	12	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	11	Skylark, Eurasian	11	Northern	13
Cuckoo, Common	12	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	13	Snipe, Common	12	Whinchat	11
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	12	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	11	Sparrow, Eurasian Tree	11	Whitethroat, Common	11
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	12	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	13	House	13	Lesser	13
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	12	<i>cinerea</i>	13	Rock	11	Woodpecker, Black	14
<i>minor</i>	14	<i>flava</i>	11	Sparrowhawk, Eurasian	14	Eurasian Green	13
Dove, Eurasian Collared	13	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	13	Starling, Common	11	Great Spotted	12
Eurasian Turtle	11	Nightingale, Common	13	Spotless	11	Grey-faced	14
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	14	Thrush	13	Stonechat, Common	11	Lesser Spotted	12
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	12	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	14	Stork, White	11	Wood-pigeon, Common	12
<i>cirlus</i>	11	Nutcracker, Spotted	14	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	13	Wren, Winter	13
<i>citrinella</i>	11	Nuthatch, Wood		<i>turtur</i>	11	Wryneck, Eurasian	12
						Yellowhammer	11



The wild bird indicator also includes wetland species, such as Common Snipe.
Photo by D. Jirovský (wildbirdphoto.eu).

Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)

is a joint initiative of the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) and BirdLife International. The main aim of the scheme is to use common birds as indicators of the general state of nature, using scientific data on changes in breeding populations across Europe. The PECBM scheme uses data from large-scale monitoring schemes based on volunteer fieldwork with a standardised methodology and formal design. Through the generation of national and supra-national indices for individual species, it produces European composite indices for groups of species (indicators). The PECBM scheme supports and provides assistance to national or regional common bird monitoring schemes, facilitates in the sharing of knowledge between monitoring schemes and strives to establish new monitoring schemes in countries and regions where such schemes are lacking.

Contact: Petr Voříšek, project coordinator,
Czech Society for Ornithology,
Na Bělidle 252/34, CZ-150 00, Praha 5 -Smíchov,
Czech Republic.
E-mail: EuroMonitoring@birdlife.cz.

The European Bird Census Council (EBCC)



brings together ornithologists from all European countries representing national bodies responsible for monitoring bird populations,

distribution and demography, to encourage bird-monitoring work aimed at better conservation and management of bird populations and at providing indicators of the changing ability of European landscapes to support wildlife generally.
www.ebcc.info.

BirdLife International



is a worldwide partnership of conservation organisations, represented in more than 100 countries (including more than 40 in Europe) and with more than 2.5 million members worldwide. BirdLife works for the diversity of all life and the sustainable use of natural resources through the conservation of birds and their habitats.
www.birdlife.org.

Statistics Netherlands



is the official Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands and is responsible for compiling statistics on a wide range of developments in society. SN cooperates closely with NGO's to produce wildlife statistics. These statistics currently concern 14 monitoring programmes, ranging from birds to butterflies and plants.
www.cbs.nl

The Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB)



is the UK charity working to secure a healthy environment for birds and wildlife, helping to create a better world for us all. The RSPB is the BirdLife Partner in the UK.
www.rspb.org.uk.

Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO)



is a non-governmental organisation which aims to perform, support and promote research and conservation of wild living birds and their habitats. CSO is the BirdLife Partner in the Czech Republic.
www.birdlife.cz.

PECBMS national data providers

Austria



Belgium



Czech Republic



Denmark



Denmark



Denmark

DANISH MINISTRY
OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Estonia



Finland



France



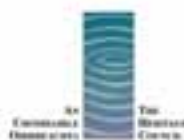
Germany



Hungary



Ireland



Ireland



Ireland



Italy



Italy



Italy



Italy



Latvia



Latvia



Netherlands



Norway



Norway



Norway



Poland



Poland



Portugal



Spain



Spain



Sweden



Sweden



Switzerland



United Kingdom



United Kingdom



United Kingdom

