

Tichodroma muraria (Wallcreeper)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013-14. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2015).

Contents

Reported national population sizes and trends	p. 2
Trend maps of reported national population data	p. 4
Sources of reported national population data	p. 6
Species factsheet bibliography	p. 9

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Further information

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/europe>

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Tichodroma muraria (Wallcreeper)

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

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	10-100	<1	2002-2012	poor	-	5-10	2002-2012	poor	-	5-10	1980-2012	poor	
Andorra	4-8	<1	1999-2001	poor	?				?				
Armenia	300-500	1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	700-1,100	2	2001-2012	poor	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	100-1,000	1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Bosnia & HG	100-200	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	300-400	1	2005-2012	medium	0	0-10	2000-2012	medium	0	0-10	1980-2012	poor	
France	250-500	1	2009-2012	medium	?				?				
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	80-120	<1	2005-2009	good	0	0	1998-2009	medium	0	0	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	100-300	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Italy	2,000-6,000	8	2011	poor	0	0	2001-2011	poor	0	0	1980-2011	poor	
Kosovo	6-12	<1	2009-2014	good	?				?				
Liechtenstein	15-30	<1	2009-2014	medium	0	0	2003-2014	medium	0	0	1980-2014	medium	
FYRO Macedonia	30-50	<1	2001-2012	poor	0	0	2001-2012	poor	?				
Montenegro	20-40	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Poland	5-8	<1	2006-2012	medium	-	60-70	2000-2012	medium	?				
Romania	200-1,000	1	2001-2013	poor	?				?				
Russia	10,000-20,000	33	2008-2012	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	30-40	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	20-40	<1	2000-2012	poor	-	10-30	2000-2012	poor	-	10-30	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	200-300	1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Spain	9,000-12,000	24	1998-2002	medium	?				0	0	1980-2011	medium	
Switzerland	500-1,000	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	20-46	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	5,000-25,000	26	2013	poor	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
EU27	12,900-21,800	37			Unknown								
Europe	29,000-69,700	100			Uncertain								

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Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁵ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁶ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase ($< 20\%$) | ↓ Small decrease ($< 20\%$) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating | |
| □ Unknown | |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) | |
| × Extinct since 1980 | |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- ↑ Large: $\geq 10\%$ of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: $< 1\%$ of the European population

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.

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

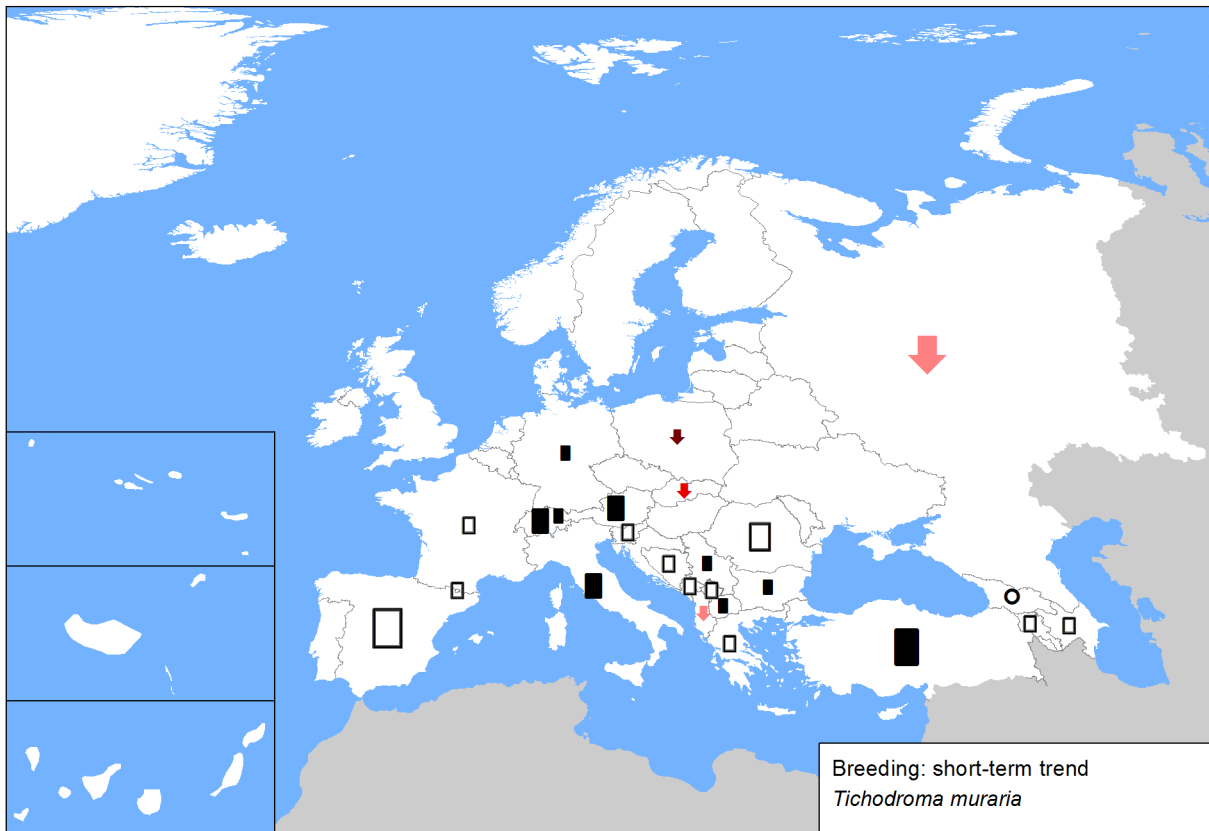
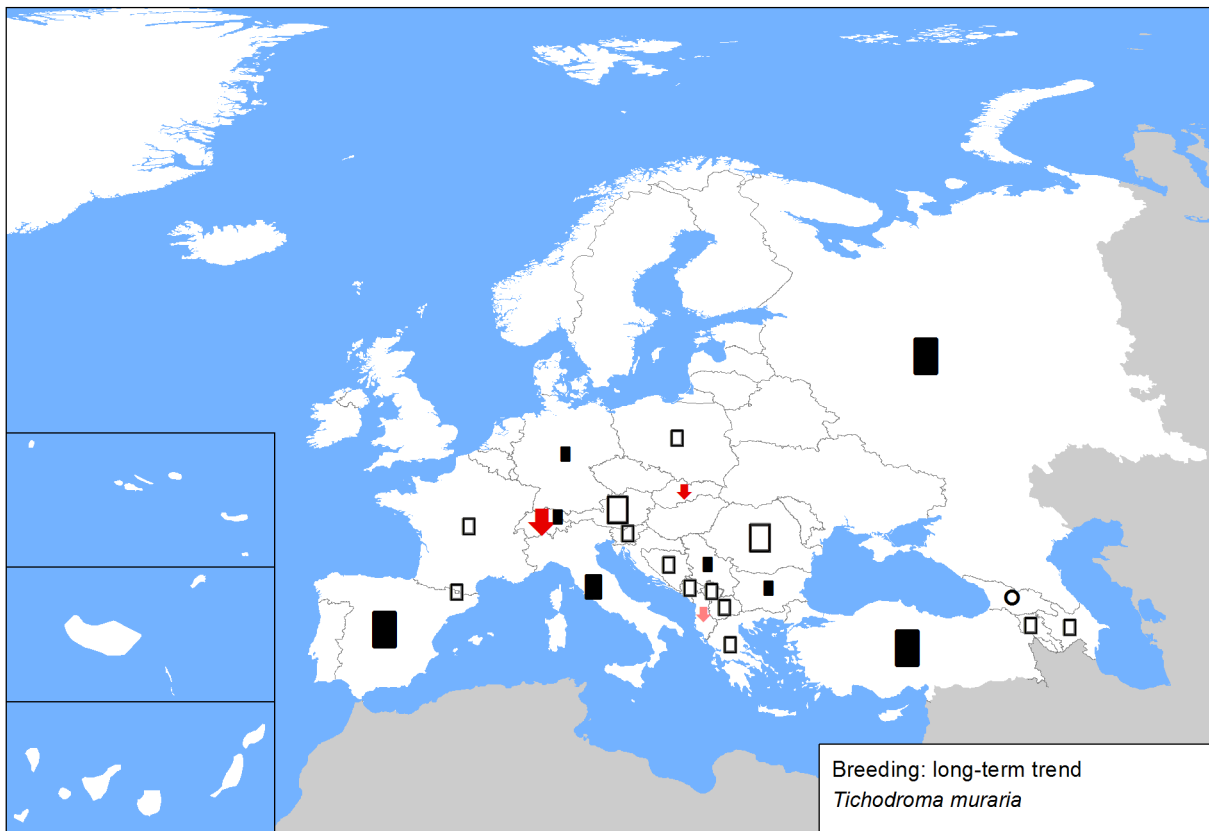


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Tichodroma muraria (Wallcreeper)

Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding short-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Andorra

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Armenia

Breeding population size: ASPB data

Austria

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

Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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P.Shurulinkov,G.Daskalova- unpublished data

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France

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Breeding long-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.

Greece

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Italy

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Kosovo

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Liechtenstein

Breeding population size: Willi, G. (2014) Unpublished collection data

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Montenegro

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Poland

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Russia

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Spain

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Spain

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Switzerland

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Breeding short-term trend: Swiss Ornithological Institute: <http://www.vogelwarte.ch/information-service-monitoring-rare-breeding-and-visiting-birds.html> Site-occupancy modelling based on „semi-standardised” chance observations. Percentage change based on linear regression. 95% Confidence interval see point 3.3.

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Turkey

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