Hirundo rupestris (Eurasian Crag-martin)

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

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.

Hirundo rupestris (Eurasian Crag-martin)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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	2,000-5,000	1	2002-2012	poor	0	0	2002-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Andorra	3,000-4,000	1	1999-2001	medium	?				?				
Armenia	10,000-20,000	6	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	1,300-2,500	1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	10,000-20,000	6	2014	poor	?				?				
Bosnia & HG	300-500	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	11,000-16,000	5	2005-2012	medium	+	5-10	2000-2012	medium	+	10-20	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	1,000-5,000	1	2014	poor	?				?				
Cyprus	200-800	<1	2001-2013	poor	0	0	2001-2013	poor	-	10-25	1980-2012	poor	
France	15,000-30,000	9	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2011	medium	?				
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	60-100	<1	2005-2009	good	+	11-40	1998-2009	medium	+	31-400	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	5,000-20,000	4	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Italy	30,000-50,000	16	2007	poor	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Kosovo	100-200	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
Liechtenstein	15-25	<1	2009-2014	medium	0	0	2003-2014	medium	0	0	1980-2014	medium	
FYRO Macedonia	3,000-5,000	2	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Montenegro	400-1,500	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Portugal	1,000-5,000	1	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
Romania	1,000-3,000	1	2001-2013	poor	+	5-15	2001-2013	poor	?				
Russia	5,000-20,000	4	2002-2004	poor	?				0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	430-580	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovenia	1,100-1,400	1	2002-2012	medium	?				+	20-40	1980-2012	medium	
Spain	46,778	19	1998-2001	medium	0	0	1998-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Switzerland	4,000-5,000	2	2008-2012	medium	+	9-21	2001-2012	medium	+	26-42	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	30,000-80,000	20	2013	medium	0	0	2000-2012	poor	0	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
EU27	**112,000-176,000**	**56**			**Stable**								
Europe	**182,000-342,000**	**100**			**Stable**								

Hirundo rupestris (Eurasian Crag-martin)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

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 (≥50%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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: ≥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.

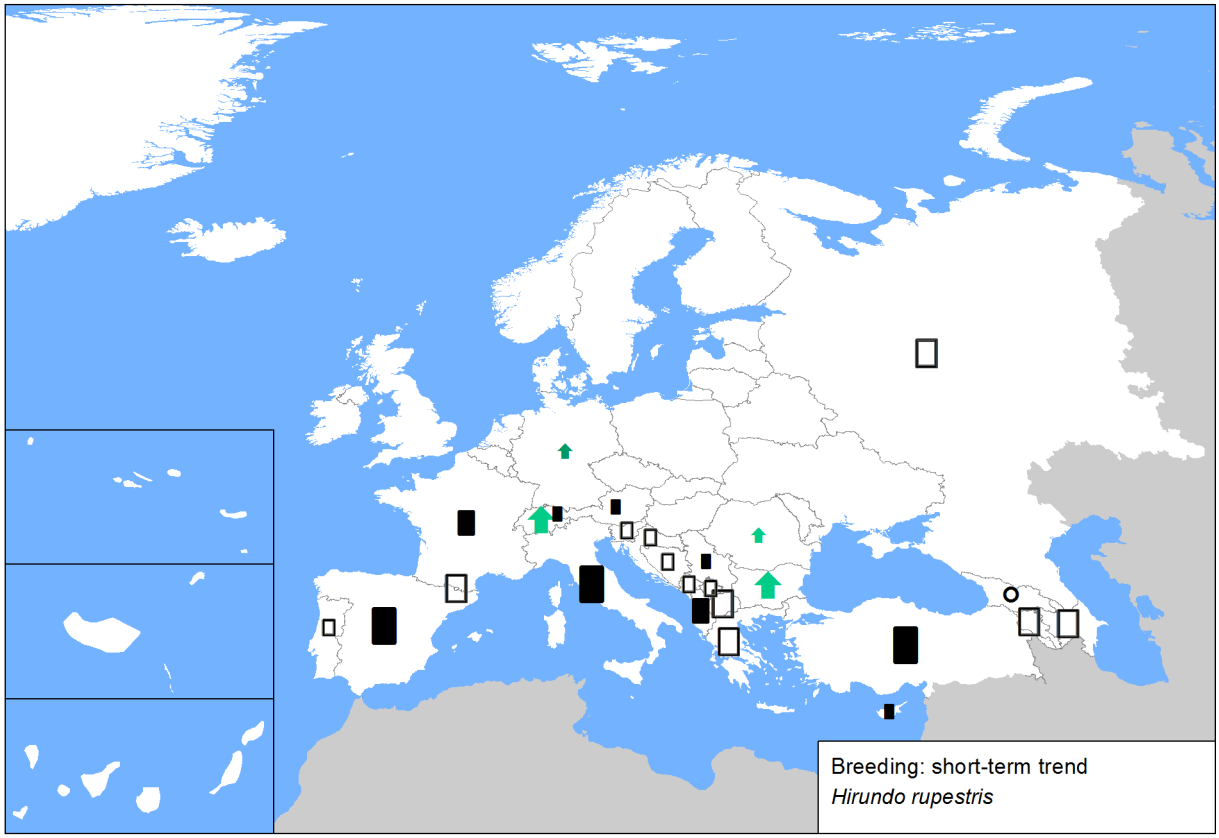
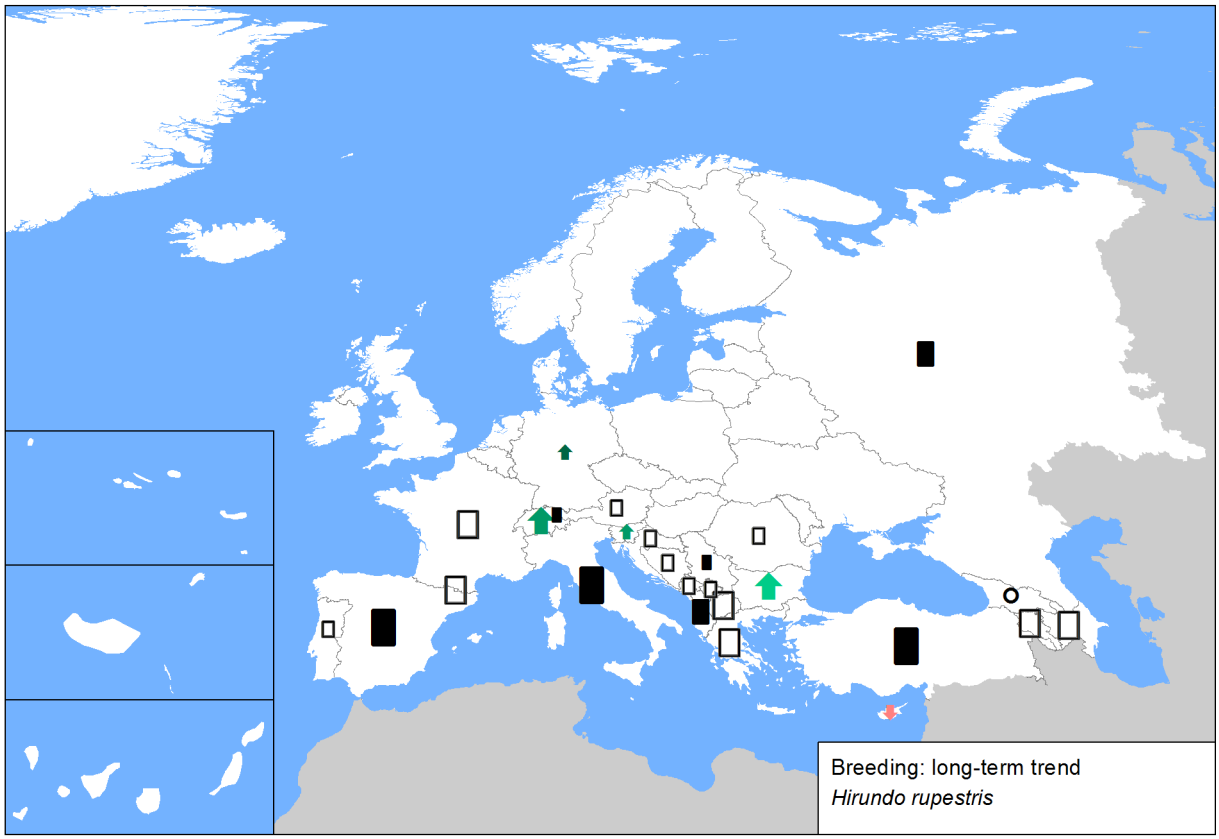


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS data base

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: unpublish data

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian) BSPB Bird Database
Breeding short-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian) BSPB Bird Database
Breeding long-term trend: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p. Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian) BSPB Bird Database

Croatia

Breeding population size: BiE III Work group, Croatia
Breeding short-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia
Breeding long-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia

Cyprus

Breeding population size: Field data from surveys carried out in some SPAs by Game & Fauna Service, analysed using DISTANCE programme; Birds in Europe II (2004), BirdLife International; Whaley DJ & Dawes JC, 2003 Cyprus Breeding Birds' Atlas
Breeding short-term trend: Field data from surveys carried out in some SPAs by Game & Fauna Service, analysed using DISTANCE programme; Birds in Europe II (2004), BirdLife International; Whaley DJ & Dawes JC, 2003 Cyprus Breeding Birds' Atlas; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports.
Breeding long-term trend: Field data from surveys carried out in some SPAs by Game & Fauna Service, analysed using DISTANCE programme; Birds in Europe II (2004), BirdLife International; Whaley DJ & Dawes JC, 2003 Cyprus Breeding Birds' Atlas; Flint & Stewart BOU Checklist no.6 (1992) The Birds of Cyprus; Analysis of BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports.

France

Breeding population size: http://www.atlas-ornitho.fr/ BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL 2004 Birds in Europe : population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge, 374 p.
Breeding short-term trend: Roché J. 2013 Suivi quantitatif de l'avifaune nicheuse de la Loire et de l'Allier 1990-2012. Programme STORI, Université de Bourgogne, 114 p. ISENMANN, P. 2000 L'adoption de sites artificiels de nidification par l'Hirondelle de rochers Ptyonoprogne rupestris se répand aussi en France, p. 27-33 http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/
Breeding long-term trend: Roché J. 2013 Suivi quantitatif de l'avifaune nicheuse de la Loire et de l'Allier 1990-2012. Programme STORI, Université de Bourgogne, 114 p. ISENMANN, P. 2000 L'adoption de sites artificiels de nidification par l'Hirondelle de rochers Ptyonoprogne rupestris se répand aussi en France, p. 27-33 http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/

Georgia

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Germany

Breeding population size: Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.
Breeding short-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.

Hirundo rupestris (Eurasian Crag-martin)

Germany

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

Greece

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

Breeding short-term trend: Hellenic Common Birds Monitoring Scheme database, Hellenic Ornithological Society

Italy

Breeding population size: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2007. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.4 (Apodidae-Prunellidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna

Breeding short-term trend: Rete Rurale Nazionale & LIPU 2013. Uccelli comuni in Italia. Gli andamenti di popolazione dal 2000 al 2012

Breeding long-term trend: Rete Rurale Nazionale & LIPU 2013. Uccelli comuni in Italia. Gli andamenti di popolazione dal 2000 al 2012 Tucker GM & Heath MF. 1994. Birds in Europe. Their conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 3 BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12

Kosovo

Breeding population size: NGO "Finch" (2014)

Liechtenstein

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

Breeding short-term trend: Willi, G. (2006) Die Vögel des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Amtlicher Lehrmittelverlag, Vaduz (Naturkundliche Forschung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Bd. 22.

Breeding long-term trend: Willi, G. & M.F. Broggi (1986) Die Vogelwelt des Fürstentums Liechtenstein unter Berücksichtigung der benachbarten Gebiete; Teil III: Passeriformes. Ber. Bot.-Zool. Ges. Liechtenstein-Sargans-Werdenberg, Band 15, S. 37-82.; Willi, G. (2006) Die Vögel des Fürstentums Liechtenstein. Amtlicher Lehrmittelverlag, Vaduz (Naturkundliche Forschung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Bd. 22.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Breeding population size: M. Velevski, unedited data

Montenegro

Breeding population size: Puzovic, S., Simic, D., Saveljić, D., Gergelj, J., Tucakov,M.,Stojnic,N., Hulo, I., Ham, I., Vizi,O., Sciban,M., Ruzic,M., Vucanovic,M., Jovanovic, T. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12,

Portugal

Breeding population size: Equipa Atlas (2008). Atlas das Aves Nidificantes em Portugal (1999-2005). Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Parque Natural da Madeira e Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e do Mar. Assírio e Alvim. Lisboa; Programa Censos de Aves Comuns (CAC)

Romania

Breeding population size: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Database “Milvus Group” Bird and Nature Protection Association database, unpublished data Romanian Ornithological Society database, unpublished data

Breeding short-term trend: Romanian Common Bird Monitoring Database “Milvus Group” Bird and Nature Protection Association database, unpublished data Romanian Ornithological Society database, unpublished data

Russia

Breeding population size: Belik V.P. 2005. Cadastre of breeding avifauna of South Russia. - Strepet 3, no. 1-2: 5-37 (in Russian).

Breeding long-term trend: Belik V.P. et al. 2003. Recent population trends of breeding birds in the Southern Russia. - Strepet 1: 10-30 (in Russian).

Serbia

Breeding population size: BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

Breeding short-term trend: BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

Breeding long-term trend: BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

Slovenia

Breeding population size: Mihelič, T. (2013): Novi ornitološki atlas gnezdilk Slovenije 2002-2010. Internetna baza podatkov. Spletna stran: http://www.ptice.si/atlas. Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije, DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenija. Ljubljana.

Breeding short-term trend: Mihelič, T. (2013): Novi ornitološki atlas gnezdilk Slovenije 2002-2010. Internetna baza podatkov. Spletna stran: http://www.ptice.si/atlas. Društvo za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic Slovenije, DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenija. Ljubljana.

Breeding long-term trend: Šere-osebno, DOPPS-neobljavleno

Spain

Breeding population size: Martí, R. & del Moral, J.C. (Eds.) (2003). Atlas de las Aves Reproductoras de España. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid, 733 pp. (http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_aves_atlas.aspx)

Spain

Breeding short-term trend: SEO/BirdLife (2013). Programas de seguimiento de SEO/BirdLife en 2012. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 35 pp. Información obtenida a partir de la Base de Datos del Inventario de especies terrestres. Seguimiento de Aves SACRE. (Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente). http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/tendencia_aves_comunes_espania.aspx Gráfica de la tendencia poblacional: http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet_aves_sist_seg_tendencia_comunes_esp.aspx http://www.seo.org/RESULTADOS-SEGUIMIENTO-DE-AVES/

Breeding long-term trend: Martí, R. & del Moral, J.C. (Eds.) (2003). Atlas de las Aves Reproductoras de España. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid, 733 pp. (http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_aves_atlas.aspx) Purroy, F.J. (Coord.) (1997). Atlas de las aves de España (1975-1995). SEO/BidLife. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona. 583 pp. SEO/BirdLife (2012). Programa de seguimiento de Avifauna de SEO/BirdLife 2011. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 35 pp.

Switzerland

Breeding population size: Original estimate: Schmid, H., R. Luder, B. Naef-Daenzer, R. Graf & N. Zbinden (1998): Schweizer Brutvogelatlas. Verbreitung der Brutvögel in der Schweiz und im Fürstentum Liechtenstein 1993-1996/Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de Suisse. Distribution des oiseaux nicheurs en Suisse et au Liechtenstein en 1993-1996. Schweizerische Vogelwarte/Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach. Swiss Ornithological Institute: update on occasion of the following publication: Schmid, H. (2012): Schwalben undSegler. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach.

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. Min Max refer to 95% Confidence interval.

Breeding long-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. Min Max refer to 95% Confidence interval.

Turkey

Breeding population size: Cemil Gezgin, Zeynel Arslagündogdu personal communication. Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) www.kusbank.org Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, Birds of Turkey. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-

Breeding short-term trend: Doğa Derneği, Eken G., Bozdoğan M., İsfendiyaroğlu S., Kılıç D.T., Lise Y. (2006) Key Biodiversity Areas of Turkey (Türkiye'nin Önemli Doğa Alanları) Doğa Derneği, Ankara, KILIÇ, T., EKEN, G. 2004, Türkiye'nin Önemli Kuş Alanları Güncellemesi, Doğa Derneği. Ankara.

Breeding long-term trend: Birdlife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12)

Bibliography

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

Turner, A. 2004. Eurasian Crag Martin (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive.* Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from http://www.hbw.com/node/57743 on 17 March 2015).

Turner, A. and Rose, C. 1989. *Swallows and martins of the world*. Christopher Helm, London.