COMMITTEE AGAINST BIRD SLAUGHTER (CABS)
REPORT ON SPRING TRAPPING IN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
2010

Figures and Estimates from CABS operations 24th April - 3rd May 2010 compared with previous data from 2001-2002 and 2009

Komitee gegen den Vogelmord e.V.

Summary

1. Introduction and results

Trapping with limesticks has been traditional in Cyprus for centuries and, though illegal today, is still in practised on the island in spring, autumn and winter. After the clamp down by the authorities prior to EU accession, the extent of bird trapping has again increased demonstrating that the government have failed to control the illegal use of nets and limesticks. BirdLife Cyprus reports show that trapping has increased continuously from 2006 until the winter of 2010.

With regard to limesticks, there is a widespread attitude of tolerance towards this trapping method, with many citizens of the Republic, Members of Parliament from the Famagusta region, and even official sources arguing that their use is traditional and less detrimental to bird populations than nets.

A first attempt to reduce the penalties for limesticks was made in winter 2009-2010, with suggestions that offenders should pay a fine of only 1 euro for each lime stick in use. This attempt to revise the law was fortunately quashed. In addition, in May 2010, the DIKO MP Zacharias Koulias declared: “Ambelopoulia (the general Cypriot term for birds of the *Sylvia* family) are not an endangered species (...) In any case, we should have asked the EU for relaxations on outlawing bird trapping, because the situation is not as serious as some make out.”

Over the past few months there have been further unsuccessful attempts, with the support of the Cyprus Hunting Federation, to have bird trapping legalised. These aimed at removing penalties for the use of electronic lures, which make trapping more effective, and proposing the designation of legal trapping zones.

The Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS) considers trapping on Cyprus to be a serious matter and that the use of limesticks represents a significant element of the problem.

In order to shed light on this phenomenon, CABS has not only operated in the countryside to remove traps and ensure safer passage on migration for birds; it has also collected data over the years in question, in order to evaluate the real impact of limesticks on migrating bird populations.

CABS, which has monitored and compared the extent of illegal trapping in spring on Cyprus since 2001, demonstrated in its spring 2009 report that the incidence of trapping in the Famagusta area was high. In 2009 CABS observed that the amount of limesticks had remained stable over the

years, while the number of active nets with decoys was particularly high compared with 2001 and 2002.

Using data gathered from the GPS tracks made by our search teams on the field, and comparing the percentage of the territory covered with the whole assumed trapping area, we estimated an overall figure of 10,000 limesticks and 700 nets in the Famagusta area (including the Cape Pyla area) during prenuptial migration (March to May).

In spring 2010, in order to gain a more precise overview of the extent of spring bird trapping on limesticks in Cyprus, the composition and modus operandi of our teams over a seven day period was restructured to provide more reliable results. During the seven day period 12 activists, in teams of 3 - 4 persons, were deployed during the daylight hours from 08:00 to 19:00 hours. A limited number of night patrols were also deployed during the hours of darkness to locate installations with electronic decoy devices.

The resulting figures relating to limesticks differ only slightly from those of spring 2009 with a total estimate of 12,000 - 13,000 devices still set out in the area.

2. Methodology

The teams were allocated the task of combing more or less the same areas covered in 2009, taking into account every garden or plantation that could be checked completely.
The teams were allocated to a defined area, bounded by geographical features or main roads. They were tasked with conducting a thorough search of the area, checking for trapping devices in all suitable locations. The teams were allocated the same area on consecutive days, not in order to check the same locations, but to arrive at a comprehensive overview of the total area. If the area allocated was too large, or other reasons prevented a comprehensive check, the teams reported their actual daily coverage to the control room.

Many gardens have only a few limesticks, in one or two trees or shrubs, which are less visible than nets from the outside. If a garden could not be properly checked, because of the presence of the owner or because of the property was fenced in), it was recorded as “not checked”.
For each garden the teams recorded the presence or absence of traps, preparation for trapping or signs of previous trapping activities. Where limesticks were present, the teams recorded the number set out and the number and species of birds trapped.

In addition to the traditional trapping areas in the Famagusta region covered in previous years, the teams were also sent to the west as far as Xylophagou and to the north as far as Vrysoules. This was done in order to establish where the core trapping area ended and to determine the density of trapping in the western and northern areas.

During the 7 days of operations 170 gardens and plantations were checked (see Annex 1). Of these, 48 had traps set out and 14 showed signs of previous trapping (probably winter or early spring trapping).

Our initial analysis of the data collected confirmed that limesticks are distributed in the region according to a certain pattern. Nets on the other hand are more randomly set out. Although it is well known that the area around Cape Pyla is a stronghold of mist netting, we found this not to be the case in spring. Mist nets, though not nearly as widespread in autumn, were found in most locations visited.

Although it is difficult to estimate the number of nets set out in the Famagusta area in spring, it is possible to arrive at a relatively accurate estimate of the numbers of limesticks. Our detailed analysis which follows concentrates therefore on the latter trapping method.

3. Use of limesticks in gardens and plantations

The data collected by the teams were analysed in order to define a trapping pattern for each zone. The area covered by our operations was divided into different regions with a similar trapping density. Densities depend on the migratory route (there is an evident decrease in trapping moving from east to west), soil composition and therefore the proportion of cultivated areas (the so called "green" which lures the birds) or on anthropological and sociological factors. Nonetheless it is clear that in some regions a number of suitable habitats are not used for trapping to the same extent as in others, where not suitable habitats are not only extensively used, they are often even created (planted) specially.

Once the areas were divided up, we used satellite images (Google Earth) to determine how many gardens and plantations were suitable for limestick use and thus worked out both the percentage of the territory checked by us and - by extrapolation of our data for the whole area - the estimated total number of gardens used for trapping. Our estimate of the total number of limesticks in the whole area was based on the average number of limesticks actually found in the gardens checked.

We divided the area to be checked the territory into 10 regions:

2.1.1. Kabo Gkreko. A very important area for migration in the extreme south east of Cyprus - delimited by Mount Pharos and the villages of Protaras and Limnara. The region has few cultivated areas. In the Kabo Gkreko region our searches revealed limestick installations in 30% of the cultivated areas. The average number of limesticks per garden was 36.
As there are some 70 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***756*** limesticks.

2.1.2. Protaras. The area includes the coastal village of Protaras and the eastern and north-eastern slopes of Mount Pharos. The area is very built up, but there are many suitable gardens on the slopes of Mount Pharos. The area represents the natural progression of the spring migration route after landfall.
Our searches revealed that 43.8% of the cultivated areas in the Protaras region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 31.
As there are some 90 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***1,209*** limesticks.

2.1.3. Agia Trias. A small agricultural coastal area between Protaras and Paralimni.
Our searches revealed that 27.8% of the cultivated areas in the Agia Trias region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 37.
As there are some 50 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***518*** limesticks.

2.1.4. Agia Varvara. A small agricultural coastal area east of Paralimni and extending as far as the UN buffer zone. Our searches revealed that 33.3% of the cultivated areas in the Agia Varvara region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 29.
As there are some 55 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***522*** limesticks.

2.1.5. Agios Mamas. An extensive region around Paralimni with a high density of suitable cultivated areas.
Our searches revealed that 38.9% of the cultivated areas in the Agia Mamas region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 46.
As there are some 75 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***1,334*** limesticks.

2.1.6. Kampos. An extensive agricultural and residential region between Agia Napa and Paralimni.
Our searches revealed that 19.2% of the cultivated areas in the Kampos region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 19.
As there are some 120 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***347*** limesticks.

2.1.7. Limnara. The coastal region east of Agia Napa as far as Mount Pharos is covered by maquis with few gardens and plantations.
Our searches revealed that 14.3% of the cultivated areas in the Agia Varvara region had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 24.

As there are some 65 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***216*** limesticks.

2.1.8. Sotira south-east. An extensive agricultural and residential area south of Sotira.
Our searches revealed that 23.5% of the cultivated areas in the region south-east of Sotira had limestick installations. The average number of limesticks per garden was 22.
As there are some 230 gardens and plantations in the region, our total estimate for this area is ***1,188*** limesticks.

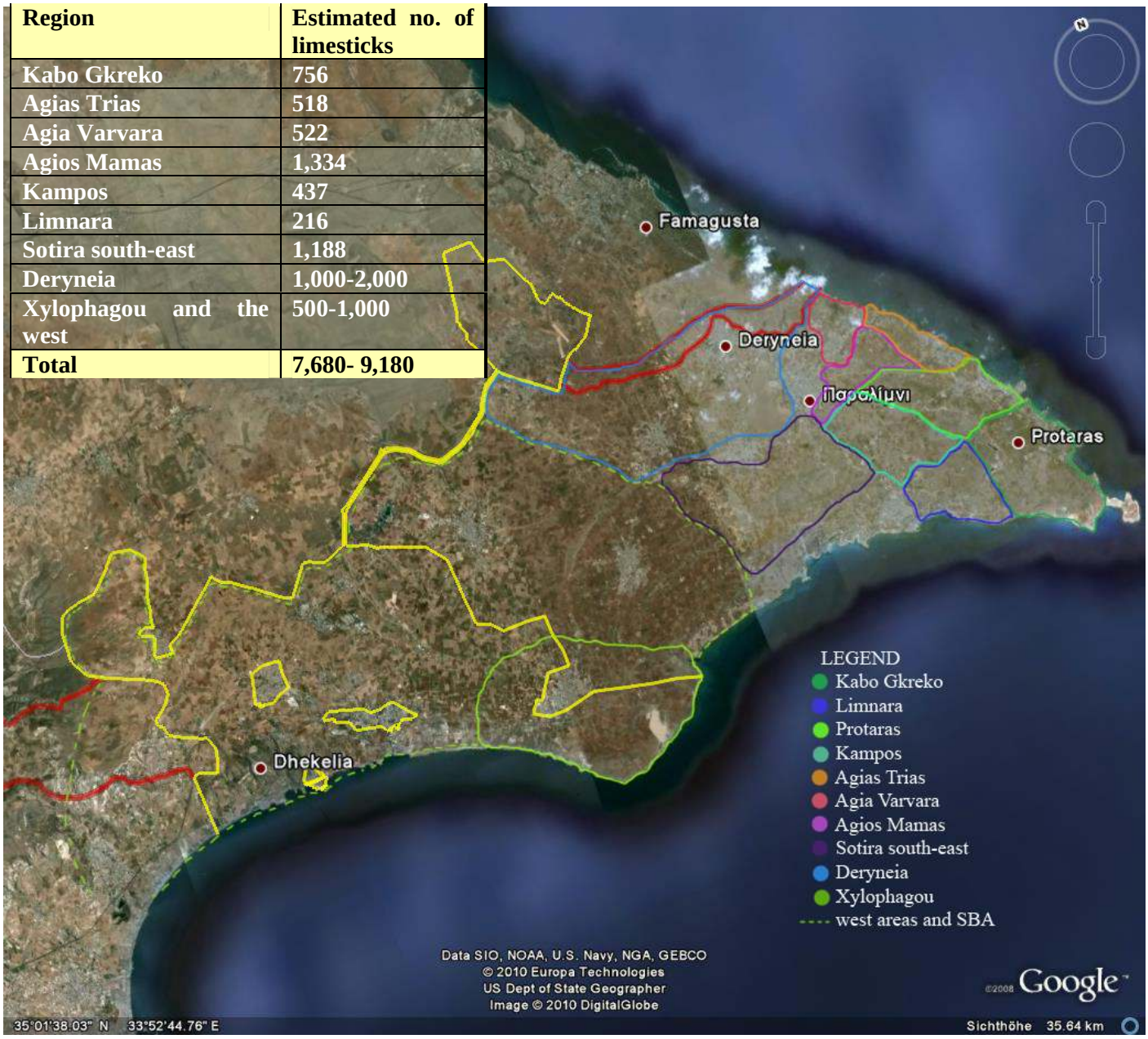
2.1.9. Deryneia. This region covers the UN buffer zone and the agricultural land north of Paralimni, around Deryneia, Frenaros and Vrysoules. It is a vast area with many gardens, orchards and plantations that difficult to check, as most are fenced-in and close to the border thus restricting free movement. In 2010 the team found 3 nets in one plantation, a single net in another plantation and some limesticks in 2 fenced-in properties (out of 15 gardens checked). The comparative figures for the same area in 2009 were 2 nets in one garden, a single net in scrub and 89 limesticks in one fenced-in property. It is well known that this is an important trapping area, mostly with nets, though limesticks are also used. Nevertheless it is virtually impossible to arrive at a more exact estimate. From satellite images we counted 270 gardens and plantations suitable for mist-netting. We therefore estimate, for the spring migration season, a figure of between ***1,000-2,000*** limesticks and 80-100 nets in the region.

2.1.10. Xylophagou. This region covers the extensive region around Cape Pyla, well known for trapping in autumn. In spring every garden and plantation checked had signs of trapping activity, but an active limestick installation was found in only one case (21 limesticks plus electronic decoys). We believe that in spring trapping in the region is irregular and infrequent.

As presented in the preceding analysis, our teams established that the core trapping area is located on a line Kabo Gkreko-Protaras-Paralimni (trapping installations active in 30%-44% of cultivated areas). In the direction of Sotira and Agia Napa the density of active installations in gardens decreases gradually (14%-22%). The point in the west where limestick trapping with becomes much infrequent and more difficult to locate lies between Sotira and Liopetri. In spring there are probably some ***500-1,000*** limesticks in use in spring from here in a westerly direction towards Larnaka, the historical limit of the Famagusta trapping area. It is important however to point that in this part of the region limesticks are replaced by nets, although it is very difficult to arrive at an exact estimate.

In conclusion, we estimate a figure of some **7,680** to **9,180** limesticks installed in gardens and plantations during spring in the overall Famagusta area.

Region	Estimated no. of limesticks
Kabo Gkreko	756
Agias Trias	518
Agia Varvara	522
Agios Mamas	1,334
Kampos	437
Limnara	216
Sotira south-east	1,188
Deryneia	1,000-2,000
Xylophagou and the west	500-1,000
Total	7,680- 9,180



4. Use of limesticks in maquis

The teams were tasked not only with checks of gardens and plantations, but also to search for installations in the maquis. Some 581 limesticks were in fact found in uncultivated areas, in some cases the same areas used for trapping in spring 2009. 310 limesticks were set out in a single installation, the other 271 were scattered in smaller installations ranging in quantity from 15 to 85. Some of the areas suitable for trapping were too extensive to be checked in detail, and as a large number of limestick installations were set out in only a small number of trees and shrubs few trees many were found only by chance or the vigilance of the more experienced searchers.

The GPS tracks of our team routes were studied in an attempt to determine how much of the overall maquis area had been effectively searched. This was some 15% in only the core area (Kabo Gkreko-Agia Napa-Paralimni) only; an insignificant percentage in terms of the complete trapping area from Kabo Gkreko to Larnaka.

The best, albeit conservative approximation we can make, is an estimated **3,860** limesticks for the whole core area covered by maquis (taking the actual number found, 581, as 15% of the total).

For the rest of the area (Xylophagou and the western areas) we found no evidence of limestick installations in maquis in spring. Searches in this area were however minimal..

It is important to point out that limestick installations set in maquis can be very large (from 300 to several thousand), so that our estimate is quite conservative.
The map below shows the sites of some large installations in maquis known to be used in 2009 and/or in 2010; the discovery of new installations could lead to a large increase in our overall figures.

5. Limestick trapping rates

In the Famagusta area we estimate that **11,540** to **13,040** limesticks are set out by poachers during the three months of spring migration. The trapping rate of these devices appears to differ considerably depending on the skill of the trapper, the location of the installation and the intensity of migration. In 2009 our data established a trapping rate of 1 bird per 3 limesticks per day. In 2010 the data collated showed different trapping rates of 1/8, 1/5 and even 4/5. Since it is well known that many poachers check their traps in the late morning and late afternoon, it was never possible to calculate an overall daily trapping rate for individual trapping sites.
In order to arrive at a figure of the total number of birds in the Famagusta area in spring, our calculations are based on a mean limestick trapping rate of 1/5.

Multiplying this rate for the numbers of limesticks in use, and for the 75 days of migration (1st March-15th May), an estimated **173,000 to 196,000 birds are trapped in limesticks in spring** in the Famagusta area.

6. Species affected by lime-sticks

During our operations we found 141 birds, of the species listed in the table below, trapped on limesticks. We list the species and the conservation status (trend in the last 40 years and actual status), according to "Birds in the European Union. A status assessment, 2004", by BirdLife International. It is remarkable that out of 23 species affected, 17 are in decline to a greater or lesser extent. Since our sample from 2010 is too small and shows only a few of the species affected by limesticks, we provide in annex 2 the complete list (compiled by Cyprus Ornithological Society with historical documents) of the bird species affected by limesticks and mist netting, with their conservation status.

Scientific name	Greek name	English name	N° found	EU25 Trend in the '70-'90 and '90-2000	EU25 threat status
Sylvia atricapilla	Μαυροσκούφης	Blackcap	54	moderate increase/stable	secure
Ficedula albicollis	Κρικομυγοχάφτης	Collared Flycatcher	21	stable	secure
Muscicapa striata	Σταχτομυγοχάφτης	Spotted Flycatcher	15	large decline/moderate decline	declining
Passer domesticus	Σπιτοσπουργίτης	House Sparrow	14	moderate decline	declining
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Δασοφυλλοσκόπος	Wood Warbler	8	stable/moderate decline	declining
Oriolus oriolus	Συκοφάγος	Golden Oriole	7	stable/moderate decline	declining
Hippolais pallida	Ωχροστριτσίδα	Olivaceous Warbler	6	large decline/moderate decline	declining
Phylloscopus bonelli	Βουνοφυλλοσκόπος	Bonelli's Warbler	2	stable/moderate decline	declining
Cuculus canorus	Κούκος	Cuckoo	2	stable/moderate decline	declining
Luscinia luscinia	Τσιχλαηδόνι	Thrush Nightingale	2	moderate decrease/stable	secure
Caprimulgus europaeus	Γιδοβύζι	Nightjar	2	large decline/unknown	depleted
Upupa epops	Τσαλαπετεινός	Hoopoe	2	stable/moderate decline	declining
Sylvia curruca	Βουνοτσιροβάκος	Lesser Whitethroat	2	stable	secure
Streptopelia turtur	Τρυγόνι	Turtle Dove	2	large decline	vulnerable
Jynx torquilla	Σταυρολαίμης	Wryneck	1	large decline/moderate decline	declining
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Τσιχλοποταμίδα	Great Reed-Warbler	1	moderate decline	declining
Streptopelia decaocto	Δεκαοχτούρα	Collared Dove	1	moderate decline/increase	secure
Carduelis carduelis	Καρδερίνα	Goldfinch	1	stable	secure
Sylvia hortensis	Δενδροτσιροβάκος	Orphean Warbler	1	large decline/unknown	depleted
Sylvia nisoria	Γερακοτσιροβάκος	Barred Warbler	1	increase/stable	secure
Sylvia conspicillata	Καστανοτσιροβάκος	Spectacled Warbler	1	stable/unknown	secure
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Φοινίκουρος	Redstart	1	Large decline/stable	depleted

7. Conclusions on limesticks

a. Illegal bird trapping with limesticks in the Famagusta area of the Republic of Cyprus represents a serious threat to migrant birds with an estimated 173,000 - 196,000 birds trapped by this method during spring migration. As trapping is more intensive in autumn this figure, which is a conservative estimate, is then undoubtedly many times greater.

b. Limestick trapping in gardens, plantations and orchards is widespread with limesticks installations present in 30%-44% of cultivated areas in the core trapping areas along the migration flyway Kabo Gkreko-Protaras-Paralimni.
c. Limestick trapping in the maquis is also widespread with some very large installations. An exact estimate is difficult as our teams were able to cover only 15% of suitable trapping habitat.
d. The limestick trapping rate varies greatly depending on the skill of the individual trapper, location and intensity of migration. In a good, isolated location with attractive habitat it can on occasions exceed 50 %.
e. Limestick trapping is non-selective and have an impact on more than 100 species of short and long distance migrants. Many of these species are vulnerable and suffering a large decrease in their populations. Limesticks constitute a serious threat to these species, interfering with their natural population recovery.

8. Nets and decoys

It was not possible establish a pattern of mist netting in spring when comparing data from 2009 and 2010. Limestick trappers set out their traps year after year with little fear of being caught. Trappers using mist nets are afraid of controls (not least the loss of their expensive equipment) and therefore avoid using the same areas. This was particularly noticeable in 2010. All the installations with nets checked the year before were inactive, and only a few new ones were found.

It was therefore impossible to estimate the number of mist nets set out, but our overall impression was that few nets were active and that this form of trapping does not have a clear geographical pattern in spring. In this season trappers set out their nets at irregular intervals and in different locations. The same is true of electronic lures which can still be located but in a scattered pattern. We located 16 tape lures in 2009 and 12 in 2010.

9. Response by the responsible authorities.

Before our arrival on Cyprus we informed the responsible authorities, and BirdLife Cyprus, of our planned activities and reported finds of illegal trapping equipment to the four executive authorities:

a. The Republic of Cyprus police. We wrote in advance to the Chief of Police asking for an introduction to the regional police at senior officer level in our planned areas of operations. We received no reply. We arranged a meeting (courtesy of the SBA police) with the chief of police in Paralimni. We had a long and useful discussion with him - his advice being to collect ‘small’ numbers of limesticks on non-fenced in land and hand in our finds to his station in due course. We did this. Following an incident near Agios Mamas where one of our teams was assaulted by illegal trappers the local (Paralimni) police responded quickly and at least one suspect was arrested. Our overall impression is that the regional police are approachable but not particularly keen to be called out to trapping installations, especially limesticks. As Paralimni is a hotbed of illegal trappers who have widespread grass-roots and local political support, this is perhaps understandable - but not especially helpful. We must continue to try and foster better relations with the regional police stations. If the police respond to our calls, it is the local officers who usually attend the scene.

b. The police Anti-Poaching Squad. This unit is based in Lefkosia. As in 2009 we visited the (new) head of the unit and had friendly discussions. The personnel assigned to ant-poaching duties are few in number and, due to their location in Lefkosia, reaction time is very long. In most cases they refer the incident to the local police. We breached the possibility of planned operations (ambush) as practised with the forest police in Italy, but this was not taken up. More discussion is needed in order to develop better operating methods in cooperation with this unit.

c. The Game Fund. We wrote in advance to the Head of the Game Fund, copy to the local representative in Larnaca (responsible for the south-east of Cyprus) informing him of operations. We received no reply. Towards the end of our camp, after 8 days of operations, we informed the Game Fund of the locations of several limestick installations in fenced-in gardens and plantations. The very committed officers, led by our teams to the gardens, seized a total of 199 limesticks in a short space of time. One poacher was caught red-handed and handed over to the police.. It is essential that we retain good contact with the Game Fund. A meeting at senior level is long overdue.

d. The British Sovereign Base Area (SBA) police. We had an early meeting with the SBA in Dhekelia, also attended by the British Administrative Secretary from Episkopi and the Executive Director and Campaigns Manager of BirdLife Cyprus Dr. Clairie Papazoglou and Mr. Martin Hellicar. Following a comprehensive briefing and discussion we were given contact numbers of the responsible senior officer and anti-poaching patrol members. Our one call out of the SBA police worked well. Cooperation with the SBA police is essential, especially in autumn, when more trappers are traditionally active in the Cape Pyla military manoeuvre area and its environs.

11. Media echo

The media echo, as far as we can assess it objectively, was positive. CABS operations and events were reported on both English and Greek language radio and TV stations. Two interviews with the CABS planning staff were broadcast at prime time on CYBC radio. Newspaper coverage was extensive - a selection can be accessed online at http://www.komitee.de/en/projects/cyprus/bird-camp-spring-2010. Here a blow-by-blow of daily events can also be read in our online diary.

Annex 1: Areas checked in spring 2010

FRENAROS	LIMNARA	AGIOS MAMAS	XYLOPHAGOU	KAVO GKREKO	PROTARAS	KAMPOS	SOTIRA EAST	AGIA TRIAS	AGIA VARVARA
net	-	prepared	prepared	(decoy active) 40	40	11	-	7	-
-	-	-	prepared	7	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	prepared	prepared	-	-	prepared	-	-
-	-	decoy active	prepared	-	-	-	29	-	-
-	-	18	prepared	28	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	32	prepared	-	45	-	14	-	23
prepared	24	-	prepared	-	27	prepared	prepared	-	-
-	-	-	prepared	-	35	-	22	5	
-	-	-	prepared	-	13	-	prepared		
	-	-		-	-	8	-	10	
		-		34	-	prepared	-	20	
		14		prepared	-	prepared	-	-	
		56		33	71	prepared	-	-	
		24		prepared	20	prepared	-	-	
		-		25	30	-	21	-	
		-		-	30	17	-	-	
		-		-	-	25	prepared	-	
		129		-	-	-	26	-	
		310		83	-	net (decoy inactive) 28	15	-	
		-		-	-	prepared	4	-	
				-	-	-	32	-	
				-	28	-	2	-	
				-	-	-	net	-	
				-	-	-	1	80	
					24	23		-	
					-	-		-	
					-	-		39	
					63	-		13	
					1	-		10	
					-	prepared (decoy inactive)		-	
					1			-	
					prepared			-	
					6			-	
					-			-	
					-			54	
					10			135	
					-			-	
					-			-	
					-				
					-				
					-				
Legend									
	= gardens, plantations								

	= maquis								
13	= N° of lime sticks								

Annex 2: birds affected by limesticks and mist netting and their conservation status (BirdLife International, 2004)

Scientific name	EU25 Trend '70-'90 and '90-2000	EU25 threat Status
Circus cyaneus	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Falco tinnunculus	Moderate decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Cuculus canorus	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Athene noctua	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Asio flammeus	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Upupa epops	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Jynx torquilla	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Calandrella rufescens	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Riparia riparia	Moderate decline	Declining
Hirundo rustica	Moderate decline	Declining
Delichon urbica	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Anthus trivialis	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Anthus pratensis	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Motacilla flava	Moderate decline	Declining
Saxicola rubetra	Moderate decline	Declining
Oenanthe oenanthe	Moderate decline	Declining
Oenanthe hispanica	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Acrocephalus arundinaceus	Moderate decline	Declining
Hippolais pallida	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Phylloscopus bonelli	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Phylloscopus trochilus	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Muscicapa striata	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Oriolus oriolus	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Passer domesticus	Moderate decline	Declining
Carduelis cannabina	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Emberiza citrinella	Stable – Moderate decline	Declining
Emberiza hortulana	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Emberiza schoeniclus	Moderate decline	Declining
Emberiza melanocephala	Large decline – Moderate decline	Declining
Falco naumanni	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Falco columbarius	Moderate decline – Stable	depleted

Alectoris chukar	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Tyto alba	Moderate decline	depleted
Otus scops	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Caprimulgus europaeus	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Alcedo atthis	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Merops apiaster	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Galerida cristata	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Anthus campestris	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Monticola saxatilis	Moderate decline – Stable	depleted
Monticola solitarius	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Sylvia hortensis	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Lanius collurio	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Lanius senator	Large decline – Moderate decline	depleted
Emberiza cia	Large decline – Unknown	depleted
Ixobrychus minutus	Large decline – Stable	depleted
Falco vespertinus	Large decline – Large decline	endangered
Anthus cervinus	Stable – Large decline	endangered
Ardeola ralloides	Moderate decline – Stable	rare
Francolinus francolinus	Large decline – Moderate increase	rare
Hippolais olivetorum	Stable	rare
Sylvia rueppelli	Stable	rare
Lanius nubicus	Large decline – Stable	rare
Emberiza cineracea	Stable	rare
Nycticorax nycticorax	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Circus aeruginosus	Moderate increase	Secure
Circus pygargus	Moderate decline – Moderate increase	Secure
Accipiter gentilis	Large increase – Moderate decline	Secure
Falco peregrinus	Moderate increase	Secure
Streptopelia decaocto	Moderate decline – Moderate increase	Secure
Clamator glandarius	Large increase – Unknown	Secure
Asio otus	Stable	Secure
Hirundo daurica	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Motacilla cinerea	Stable	Secure
Motacilla citreola	Stable – Moderate increase	Secure
Troglodytes troglodytes	Stable – Moderate increase	Secure
Prunella modularis	Stable	Secure
Erithacus rubecula	Stable – Moderate increase	Secure
Luscinia luscinia	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Luscinia megarhynchos	Stable	Secure
Luscinia svecica	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Phoenicurus ochruros	Stable	Secure
Saxicola torquata	Large decline – Large increase	Secure

Oenanthe isabellina	Stable	Secure
Oenanthe cypriaca	Stable	Secure
Turdus merula	Stable	Secure
Cettia cetti	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Cisticola juncidis	Stable	Secure
Locustella fluviatilis	Stable	Secure
Locustella luscinioides	Stable	Secure
Acrocephalus melanopogon	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Stable	Secure
Acrocephalus palustris	Stable	Secure
Acrocephalus scirpaceus	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Hippolais icterina	Stable	Secure
Sylvia cantillans	Stable – Unknown	Secure
Sylvia melanocephala	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Sylvia melanothorax	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Sylvia nisoria	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Sylvia curruca	Stable	Secure
Sylvia communis	Moderate decline – Moderate increase	Secure
Sylvia borin	Stable –	Secure
Sylvia atricapilla	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Phylloscopus collybita	Stable –	Secure
Ficedula parva	Stable	Secure
Ficedula albicollis	Stable	Secure
Ficedula hypoleuca	Large increase – Moderate decline	Secure
Panurus biarmicus	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Parus ater	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Parus major	Stable	Secure
Certhia brachydactyla	Stable	Secure
Remiz pendulinus	Large increase – Stable	Secure
Passer hispaniolensis	Stable	Secure
Serinus serinus	Moderate increase – Stable	Secure
Serinus citrinella	Large increase – Unknown	Secure
Carduelis chloris	Stable	Secure
Carduelis carduelis	Stable	Secure
Carduelis spinus	Stable – Moderate increase	Secure
Loxia curvirostra	Stable	Secure
Coccothraustes coccothraustes	Stable	Secure
Emberiza cirlus	Stable – Moderate increase	Secure
Emberiza caesia	Stable	Secure
Circus macrourus		unfavourable
Streptopelia turtur	Large decline	vulnerable
Coracias garrulus	Large decline – Moderate decline	vulnerable
Calandrella brachydactyla	Large decline	vulnerable

Erythropygia galactotes	Stable – Large decline	vulnerable
Ficedula semitorquata	Large decline – Moderate decline	vulnerable
Lanius minor	Large decline	vulnerable