Report on the Conservation Status of the European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) and Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)

February 2023 update

Wild Birds Regulation Unit

Contents

Key to conservation status codes

Category	European species of global conservation concern	Conservation status in Europe	Global population or range concentrated in Europe
SPEC 1	Yes	–	–
SPEC 2	No	Unfavourable	Yes
SPEC 3	No	Unfavourable	No
Non-SPEC[E]	No	Favourable	Yes
Non-SPEC	No	Favourable	No

Source: BirdLife International (2004: xiii)

Categories of Species of European Conservation Concern (SPECs) and Non-SPECs

Each species is initially assessed against the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001) at a European level, and then against the additional criteria derived mainly from Birds in Europe I (Tucker and Heath 1994). All population size thresholds refer to minimum population estimates. In descending order of threat, a species is evaluated as:	
Critically Endangered (CR)	if its European population meets any of the IUCN Red List Criteria (A to E) for Critically Endangered. Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because they are considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild (IUCN 2001).
Endangered (EN)	if its European population meets any of the IUCN Red List Criteria (A to E) for Endangered. Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because they are considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild (IUCN 2001).
Vulnerable (V)	if its European population meets any of the IUCN Red List Criteria (A to E) for Vulnerable. Such species have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe because they are considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild (IUCN 2001).
Declining (D)	if its European population does not meet any IUCN Red List Criteria, but declined by more than 10% over 10 years (i.e. 1990–2000) or three generations, whichever is longer. Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because they are unable to maintain their populations and/or natural ranges in the long-term. [Birds in Europe I classified species as SPECs if the size of their population or range declined between 1970–1990 by **20%** or more in 33–65% of the population (or by 50% or more in 12–24% of the population). Given the shorter time period covered by Birds in Europe II, an overall decline exceeding **10%** is comparable with this approach.]
Rare (R)	if its European population does not meet any IUCN Red List Criteria and is not Declining, but numbers fewer than 10,000 breeding pairs (*or* 20,000 breeding individuals *or* 40,000 wintering individuals), and is not marginal to a larger non-European population. Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because the small size of their population renders them more susceptible to accelerated declines as a result of: • break-up of social structure; • loss of genetic diversity; • large-scale population fluctuations and catastrophic chance events; • existing or potential exploitation, persecution or disturbance by humans.
Depleted (H)	if its European population does not meet any IUCN Red List Criteria and is not Rare or Declining, but has not yet recovered from a moderate or large decline suffered during 1970–1990, which led to its classification as Endangered, Vulnerable or Declining in Birds in Europe I. Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because they have already undergone a population decline of the type that various directives, conventions and agreements intend to prevent, and have not yet recovered.
Localised (L)	if its European population does not meet any IUCN Red List Criteria and is not Declining, Rare or Depleted, but is heavily concentrated, with more that 90% of the European population occurring at 10 or fewer sites (as

	listed in Heath and Evans 2000). Such species have an Unfavourable conservation status in Europe because their dependence on a small number of sites renders them more susceptible to accelerated declines as a result of: • large-scale population fluctuations and catastrophic chance events; • existing or potential exploitation, persecution and disturbance by humans.
Secure (S)	if its European population does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Such species have a Favourable conservation status in Europe.
In addition, a species is considered to be:	
Data Deficient (DD)	if there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A species in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on its abundance and/or distribution in Europe are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat (IUCN 2001).
Not evaluated (NE)	if its European population has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.
Source: BirdLife International (2004: 8)	

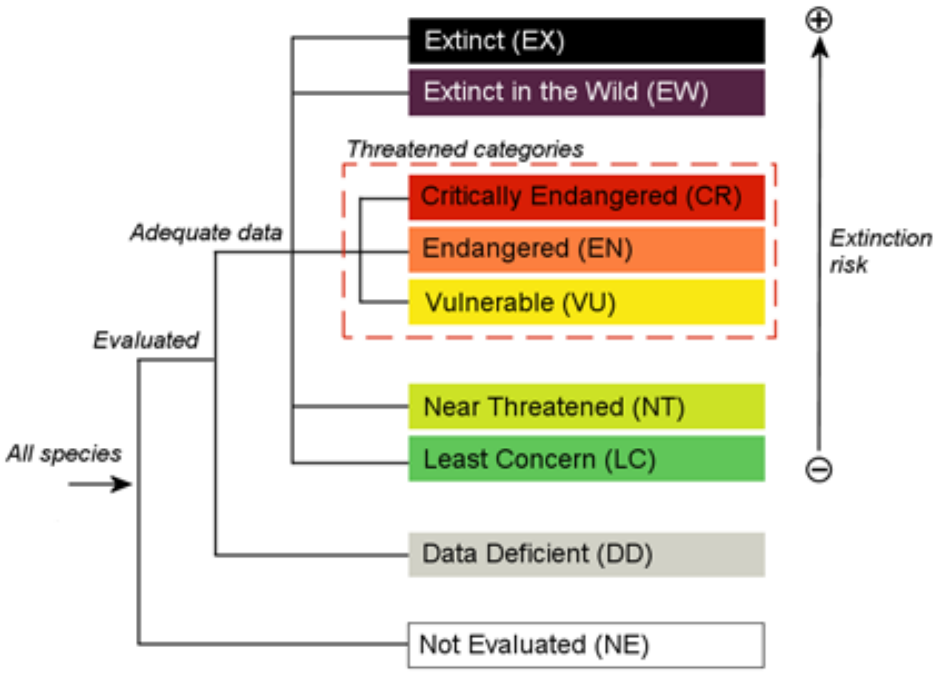
Species trends in Birds in Europe (2004)

'Worst case' trend scenario 1990–2000	1990–2000 trend category	Criteria met
>30% decline	Large decline	IUCN Red List Criteria
10–29% decline	Moderate decline	Declining
<10% decline and <10% increase	Stable	-
10–29% increase	Moderate increase	-
>30% increase	Large increase	-
Unknown (insufficient data)	Unknown	-

Source: BirdLife International (2004)

IUCN Categories

EXTINCT (EX)	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)	A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
ENDANGERED (EN)	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
VULNERABLE (VU)	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
NEAR THREATENED (NT)	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
LEAST CONCERN (LC)	A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
DATA DEFICIENT (DD)	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.
NOT EVALUATED (NE)	A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

Structure of IUCN categories

Source: IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Ver. 3.1 2nd edition. Available at: https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/RL-2001-001-2nd.pdf

IUCN CRITERIA FOR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED AND VULNERABLE TAXA

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild: A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following: 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥90% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following: (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. 3. A population size reduction of ≥80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have

	ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both: 1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. 2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km^2, and estimate indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either: 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b): a. Population structure in the form of one of the following: (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals, OR (ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation. b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals. D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals. E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

ENDANGERED (EN)	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild: A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following: 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥70% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following: (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. 3. A population size reduction of ≥50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both: 1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5,000 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. 2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy

	(iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2,500 mature individuals and either: 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b): a. Population structure in the form of one of the following: (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals, OR (ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation. b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals. D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals. E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).
VULNERABLE (VU)	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild: A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following: 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following: (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of ≥30% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. 3. A population size reduction of ≥30% projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥30% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both: 1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat

	(iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. 2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2,000 km^2, and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either: 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b): a. Population structure in the form of one of the following: (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1,000 mature individuals, OR (ii) all mature individuals in one subpopulation. b. Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals. D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following: 1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1,000 mature individuals. 2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km^2) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period. E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

1. Conservation Status of the Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)

1.1 The Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) is a species of gamebird found in cropland and grassland ecosystems. BirdLife International (2023a) notes that **this species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion** (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km^2 combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Although the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). **The population size is extremely large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion** (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as **Least Concern**[1] (BirdLife International, 2023a).

1.2 New evidence has shown that *coturnix* populations are not homogenous, having two different morphotypes at least in the Iberian Peninsula: one belonging to the Atlantic region and another to the Mediterranean (Jiménez-Blasco *et al*. 2019). This migratory species is also nomadic, with latitudinal movements from N Africa to Europe and altitudinal movements within Europe; both movements could be induced by meteorological and agronomic factors, in search of suitable but ephemeral habitats (mainly winter cereals) due to mowing (Rodríguez-Teijeiro *et al*. 2009). The breeding area shows a wide distribution of the species across Europe (Figure 1); in general, it is absent only in areas where habitat is unsuitable for the species. The bulk of the breeding population occurs in the S part of the continent, which is probably linked to the species' preference for warm climates. In fact, the European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA) 2 model shows that mean temperature during the breeding season is one of the main predictors of its spatial pattern (Keller *et al*. 2020).

1.3 Although the distribution of the species has remained constant between 1997 and 2020 in many areas (Figure 2), there is a remarkable exception: it has expanded mainly in N Europe. This could be due to climate change, and so an increase of temperature in N Europe may further favour the species' expansion. On the other hand, the few areas where losses have been recorded are mainly distributed in S Europe, which might suggest that climate change could negatively affect the species in dry and warm regions (Keller *et al*. 2020).

[1] But vide section on the *European Red List of Birds* in this report (p. 21)

Figure 1: Breeding map of Common Quail (probability of occurrence). Source: Keller *et al.* 2020: 71

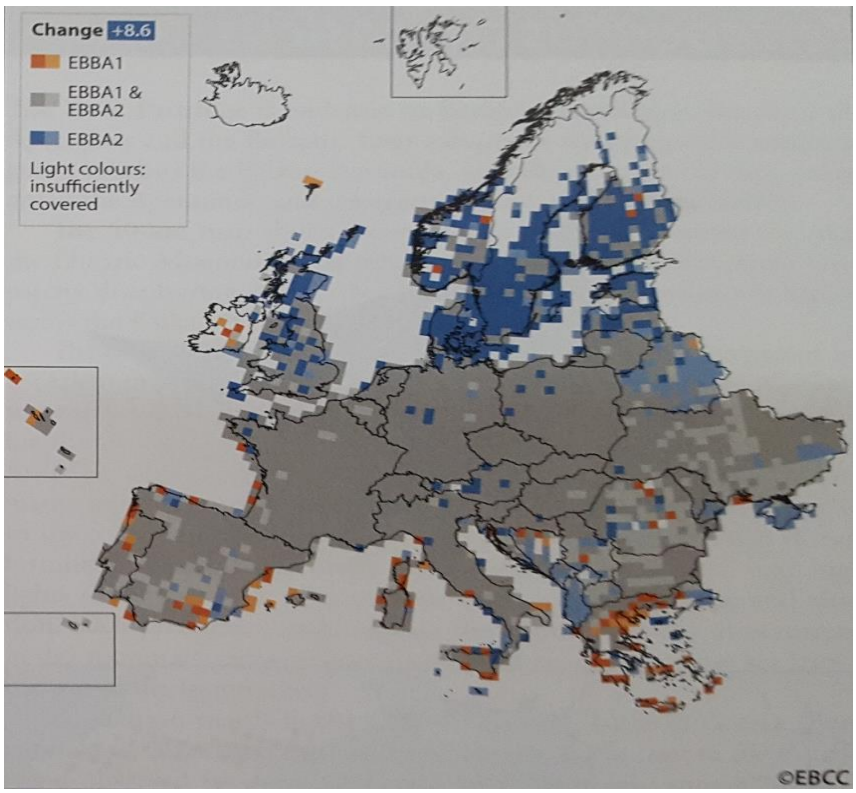


Figure 2: Change index of Common Quail (1997–2020). Source: Keller *et al.* 2020: 71

1.4 At the end of the 20th century, the species was considered to be decreasing in many countries of central and N Europe, but at the beginning of the 21st century, populations seemed to stabilise (BirdLife International, 2004). Currently, the trend appears to be negative, but it is difficult to confirm as the species is very difficult to survey. Thus, no population trends for the Common Quail in Europe are available. Keller *et al*. (2020) point out that, due to its use as a game bird, an exhaustive knowledge of its ecology is needed to carry out appropriate hunting management and conservation. The Common Quail breeds in open areas covered by vegetation, such as winter cereals, alfalfa, vetches or grasslands. The EBBA 2 model shows that rainfed cropland is also a very relevant explanatory factor, so a potential loss of area of cereal crops may reduce its distribution. Interestingly, at least in some circumstances, farmland intensification may not reduce its occurrence, but rather favour it (Kosicki *et al*. 2014).

Threats

1.5 BirdLife International (2023a) maintains that this species is declining owing to netting of migrating birds[2] and that local declines may be caused by changing agricultural practices, especially increased use of pesticides. In Europe agricultural intensification has led to the loss of rough grass and uncultivated land and an increase in the use of herbicides and insecticides which have led to a reduction on the availability of weeds, seeds and insects (Tucker and Heath 1994). Hybridization with Japanese Quail (*Coturnix japonica*) is a serious danger in southern Europe (Tucker and Heath 1994, Chazara *et al*. 2010). Other potential threats driving declines in Europe are hunting, long-term climactic fluctuations and drought in the sub-Saharan wintering grounds (Tucker and Heath 1994).

Breeding Population in Europe

In Europe, the breeding population is estimated to number 3,320,000–6,720,000 calling males, equating to 6,630,000–13,400,000 mature individuals. Europe forms approximately 40% of the global range, so a very preliminary estimate of the global population size is 16,575,000–33,500,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed. The population is therefore placed in the band 15,000,000–35,000,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International, 2023a). Article 12 reports for the reporting period 2013–2018[3] provide the latest information on the short-term and long-term trends of bird species at the EU28 level. According

[2] It should be noted that large scale practice of trammel netting in Egypt accounts for several million quails trapped each year during migration. See materials presented during CMS Convention Mediterranean Task Force on the Illegal Killing of Birds meeting in Cairo in July 2016: http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/unep_cms_mikt1_doc-12b_Legal_Review.pdf and http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Reducing%20Illegal%20Trapping%20of%20Migrating%20Birds%20in%20Northern%20Egypt%20-%20Mr.%20Waheel%20Salama%20Hamied%20.pdf

[3] https://nature-art12.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=3&subject=Coturnix+coturnix&reported_name=

to the latest update, the number of calling males within the European Union (EU28) ranges between 1,130,000 and 2,490,000 calling males with a breeding range size of 1,690,000 km^2 (EEA, 2020).

1.6 The EU Management plan for Common Quail 2009–2011 (Perennou 2009) aims *inter alia* to "**restore the species to a favourable conservation status through reversing the declines in SE Europe and maintaining its natural genetic diversity**". The Management Plan notes that the conservation status of Common Quail within the EU Territory is favourable (Perennou 2009:10), with the EU Common Quail population numbering some 884,000–1,912,000 calling males. Perennou (2009) also notes that the analysis of the population estimates and trends for Common Quail is imprecise, resulting in large differences between minimum and maximum numbers which are due to a combination of reasons, including:

- methodological difficulties, which stem from the fact that breeding females are very difficult to detect and because, once paired, the males stop crowing. This often leads to broad ranges for national estimates, most of which do not actually rely on any field census at all. Therefore, national population estimates cannot be reliably summed up at the European level.

- inadequacy of large-scale compilations, due to the fact that the breeding pair in this species is an ephemeral phenomenon and consequently the number of singing males is widely considered by specialists to be a much more practical index of population abundance than the number of breeding pairs. Broad-scale compilations (e.g. Birdlife International 2004, Tucker & Heath 1994) often use the latter index, and also combine data relating to pairs (though inaccessible in practice, with rare exceptions) with data on calling birds (by nature unpaired).

1.7 There are also high inter-annual fluctuations in breeding numbers for any given country, which do not necessarily reflect the actual variability in the total population size for Common Quail, but rather a variability in the amplitude of the pre-breeding migration northwards. Perennou (2009) further states that Common Quail numbers seem to be growing strongly in Arabia and Morocco and probably in all the Maghreb countries. These birds do not constitute separate populations, but are part of the population that breeds in Europe in variable proportions from one year to the next. According to Perennou (2009), an overall analysis of Common Quail population trends in fact indicates that, following a decline in the 1970s (the precise quantitative amplitude of which is unknown because of the lack of earlier, reliable pan-European estimates or indexes), the overall population trend of sedentary and short migrants seems to be

increasing over that of the long migrants in the Palearctic region, leading to an overall population trend which is now "likely increasing in the EU" with the exception of south-eastern Europe.

1.8 Similarly, Guyomarc'h (2003) states that figures for breeding pairs in different countries are considered inaccurate because these estimates are replicated from year to year without revision. They ignore variables such as: exchanges between the Maghreb and Europe; high mobility; possible multiple-breeding attempts; and successive pairs. Thirdly, counts of couples or pairs (a very ephemeral phenomenon in this species) are mixed with data from counts of singing males (by nature "unmated" single males). The author also states that there was a decrease in the Common Quail population in the 1970s north of ca. 45º, but that in the 1990s an overall population increase seems to have taken place.

1.9 Guyomarc'h (2003) calculated a population range of 697,000 to 2,298,710 breeding pairs, based on information obtained from 26 countries (including Russia and Turkey, but excluding Former Yugoslavia) and between 3,749,000 and 7,725,000 calling males, based on data obtained from 19 countries. Perennou (2009) gives an estimate of approximately 2.7–4.6 million breeding pairs across a total of 30 countries, including Russia (European part), Turkey (estimate for Turkey being 300–800 thousand pairs) and Ukraine. He also gives an estimate of 2.8–5.3 million calling males, based on data from just 17 countries.

1.10 The European Commission's Sustainable Hunting Guide (EC 2008) lists the Common Quail as a huntable species with an unfavourable conservation status (SPEC 3: Vulnerable, Large Decline) (EC, 2008: 90). The most recent European Bird Census Council (EBCC) report presents updated population trends and indices of 170 species for the time period 1980–2019, published by the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)[4]. However, **EBCC does not include the Common Quail in its pan-European index**. Hence, no evaluation of the population trends for this species could be obtained through the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme.

1.11 Birds in Europe II (BirdLife International, 2004) had shown that the Common Quail population within the current territory of the European Union (EU 28, including Croatia) is Stable, with a change in the minimum number of pairs of -1.81% and a change in the maximum number of pairs of -0.56% (Table 1). According to the Member States' Article 12 report for period 2008–2012, the breeding population trend in the EU27 was **Decreasing** in the short-term and

[4] https://pecbms.info/trends-and-indicators/species-trends/

Unknown in the long-term, with an **Unknown** EU population status as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species.

1.12 The previous updates on the conservation status of Common Quail had shown that, on the basis of the 2008–2013 Article 12 reports (EEA, 2014) (Table 2), the Common Quail was **Increasing** in the long-term trend (Min. Pairs: +23.49%; Max. Pairs: +27.40%), based on data pertaining to 69% of Common Quail population within EU28—the remaining 31% had an **Unknown** long-term trend. As shown in Table 2, the short-term trend for Common Quail within the EU28 territory during the 2008–2012 Article 12 reporting period had a **Stable maximum number of calling males** (-9.23%) and a **Decreasing minimum number of calling males** (-13.65%). The short-term trend classifications for the minimum and maximum number of calling males were based on 98% of the EU28 population since two Member States reported an Unknown short-term trend, namely Belgium and Greece (the latter surrogate data was provided by the Hellenic Ornithological Society, as specified by EEA, 2014)[5].

1.13 The latest Article 12 update (2013–2018) shows that the population status of Common Quail is **Unknown** in both the short-term and long-term trends[6] (Table 3).

[5] It should be noted that removal of the Croatian (2004) data returns the same trend classifications at both the short-term and long-term.

[6] The data sheet info for *Coturnix coturnix* was unavailable at the time this report was drafted: https://nature-art12.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/datasheet/?period=3&subject=Coturnix+coturnix [Accessed on 14/02/2023].

Table 1 **Common Quail EU Breeding Population (pairs) in 2004** (Bold = Ring Recoveries)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=19) ∫	Breeding Pairs (Min - Max)		Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)	Max % Change (Average Pairs)
Austria		5,000	15,000	Increase	20	29	1450	4350	2900
Belgium		2,400	5,700	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Bulgaria		8,000	15,000	Decline	0	19	-1520	-2850	-2185
Croatia		10,000	15,000	Increase	50	79	7900	11850	9875
Cyprus		1,000	4,000	Stable	0	9	-	-	-
Czech Rep.		5,000	10,000	Increase	50	79	3950	7900	5925
Denmark		200	600	Increase	80	80	160	480	320
Estonia		10	50	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Finland		10	100	Increase	500	500	50	500	275
France		100,000	500,000	Fluctuating	20	29	-	-	-
Germany		12,000	32,000	Increase	0	19	2280	6080	4180
Greece		2,000	5,000	Decline	0	19	-380	-950	-665
Hungary	**8%**	**70,000**	**94,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Rep. Ireland		0	20	Fluctuating	20	29	-	-	-
Italy	**92%**	**5,000**	**20,000**	**?**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Latvia		20	500	Increase	80	80	16	400	208
Lithuania		1,000	2,000	Increase	30	49	490	980	735
Luxembourg		10	25	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Malta		1	3	Decline	30	49	0	-1	-1
Netherlands		2,000	6,500	Increase	64	64	1,280	4,160	2,720
Poland		100,000	150,000	Increase	?	?	-	-	-
Portugal		5,000	50,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Romania		160,000	220,000	Decline	0	19	-30,400	-41,800	-36,100
Slovakia		2,000	6,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Slovenia		1,000	2,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Spain		320,000	435,000	?	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden		10	40	Fluctuating	20	29	-	-	-
UK		5	450	Stable	0	1	-	-	-
Totals	**100%**	**811,666**	**1,588,988**				**-14,724**	**-8,897**	**-11,811**
				Percentage change			**-1.81%**	**-0.56%**	**-0.98%**
				Trend (EU Population)			**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**

Data sources: BirdLife International (2004); ∫ Raine (2007).

Table 2 **Common Quail EU28 Breeding Population (calling males) in 2014** (Bold = Ring Recoveries)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=20)∫	Calling Males (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Short-term		Long-term	
										Max % Change (Min)	Max % Change (Max)	Max % Change (Min)	Max % Change (Max)
Austria		5,000	10,000	Fluctuating	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium		2,700	3,400	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria		15,000	35,000	Decline	40	60	Decline	20	40	-6,000	-21,000	-3,000	-14,000
Croatia*		10,000	15,000	Increase	50	79				5,000	11,850	-	-
Cyprus		2,000	5,000	Stable	0	9	Increase	10	30	-	-	200	1,500
Czech Rep.[1]		4,000	8,000	Fluctuating			Increase	6863	6863	-	-	274,520	549,040
Denmark		1,830	1,830	Increase	100	1000	Increase	1000	10000	1,830	18,300	18,300	183,000
Estonia		100	3,000	Fluctuating			Fluctuating			-	-	-	-
Finland		150	500	Stable	-	-	Increase	1635	4082	-	-	2,453	20,410
France		100,000	300,000	Increase	6.1	33.9	Decline	21.38	36.08	6,100	101,700	-21,380	-108,240
Germany		26,000	49,000	Fluctuating	-	-	Increase	96	190	-	-	24,960	93,100
Greece[2]		2,000	5,000	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	**5%**	**29,000**	**37,000**	**Decline**	**54**	**54**	**Unknown**			**-15,660**	**-19,980**	**-**	**-**
Rep. Ireland		1	20	Stable	-	-	Stable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	**95%**	**15,000**	**30,000**	**Increase**	**70**	**80**	**Unknown**	**-**	**-**	**10,500**	**24,000**	**-**	**-**
Latvia		589	956	Fluctuating	-	-	Increase	489	4680	-	-	2,880	44,741
Lithuania		2,000	5,000	Increase	20	50	Increase		50	400	2,500	0	2,500
Luxembourg		50	100	Fluctuating	-	-	Decline	20	50	-	-	-10	-50
Netherlands		1,284	15,467	Increase	47	104	Increase	62	284	603	16,086	796	43,926
Poland		85,000	135,000	Decline	30	50	Unknown	-	-	-25,500	-67,500	-	-
Portugal		100,000	500,000	Stable	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal (Azores)		11,000	21,000	Stable	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal (Madeira)		500	1,000	Stable	-	-	Stable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania		575,000	1,150,000	Fluctuating	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia		2,000	6,000	Decline		20	Decline		20	0	-1,200	0	-1,200
Slovenia		1,000	2,000	Decline	10	30	Decline	20	40	-100	-600	-200	-800

Spain		285,000	640,000	Decline	53.32	53.32	Decline			-151,962	-341,248	0	0
Spain (Canary Is.)		2,500	10,000	Decline			Decline			0	0	0	0
Sweden		600	1,400	Increase	25	75	Increase	200	400	150	1,050	1,200	5,600
UK		540	540	Decline	6	6	Decline	10	10	-32	-32	-54	-54
Total	100%	**1,279,844**	**2,991,213**							**-174,671**	**-276,075**	**300,665**	**819,473**
									Percentage change	**-13.65%**	**-9.23%**	**23.49%**	**27.40%**
									Trend (EU Population)	**Decline** (>10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Increase** (>20% change since 1980)	**Increase** (>20% change since 1980)

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2014); *BirdLife International (2004); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020) [vide Section 1.14]

[1] In the absence of a report from the Czech Republic for this taxon, surrogate data were provided by ČSO / BirdLife indicating a breeding population of 4000–8000 calling males, with a fluctuating trend during 2000–2012 and an increasing trend (6863%) during 1982–2012.Source: EEA (2014) Audit Trail, available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/audittrail/?period=1&subject=A113 [Accessed 14/02/2023].

[2] In the absence of a report from Greece for this taxon, surrogate data were provided by the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS), the BirdLife Partner in Greece, indicating a breeding population of 2000–5000 calling males, with an unknown trend during 2001–2012 and an unknown trend during 1980–2012. Source: EEA (2014) Audit Trail, available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/audittrail/?period=1&subject=A113 [Accessed 14/02/2023].

Table 3	Quail EU28 Breeding Population 2013–2018 (Bold = Ring Recoveries)													
Member State	Breeding population													
	Population size							Population trend						
	Min	Max	Best value	Unit	Type est.	Change	% MS	ST period	ST direction	ST magnitude	LT period	LT direction	LT magnitude
Austria	2,500	5,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	0.4	2007-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-50)	1981-2018	x	N/A
Belgium	1,100	3,700	2,400	cmales	estimate	method	0.3	2008-2018	F	-64 | 21 | (N/A)	1973-2018	+	57 | 429 | (243)
Bulgaria	15,000	35,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	noChange	2.7	2000-2018	-	-60 | -40 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-40 | -20 | (N/A)
Cyprus	1,200	4,700	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	0.3	2007-2018	-	-40 | -6 | (N/A)	1980-2018	+	10 | 30 | (N/A)
Czechia	5,000	10,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	noChange	0.8	2007-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-13)	1982-2018	+	N/A | N/A | (9)
Germany	16,000	30,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	2.5	2004-2016	-	N/A | N/A | (-38)	1980-2016	=	-30 | 40 | (N/A)
Denmark	N/A	N/A	552	cmales	estimate	genuine		2011-2017	=	-99.94 | 745.76 | (-67.22)	1980-2017	+	844.16 | 33181.7 | (5744.53)
Estonia	200	1,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	knowledge		2006-2017	F	N/A	1980-2017	F	N/A
Spain	285,000	640,000	N/A	cmales	interval	noChange	50.4	2007-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-53.32)	1980-2018	-	N/A
ESIC (Canary Islands)	N/A	N/A	295	cmales	minimum	genuine		2007-2018	u	N/A	1980-2018	u	N/A
Finland	150	500	330	cmales	estimate	noChange		2007-2018	=	N/A	N/A	x	N/A
France	50,000	300,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	method	19.1	2007-2017	-	-73 | -1.5 | (-49)	1996-2017	-	-83 | -31 | (-66)
Greece	4,000	10,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	knowledge	0.8	2007-2018	+	N/A | N/A | (50)	1980-2018	x	N/A
Croatia	N/A	N/A	52,800	i	mean	N/A	N/A	2007-2018	x	N/A	1980-2018	x	N/A
Hungary	**24,000**	**27,000**	**N/A**	**cmales**	**estimate**	**genuine**	**2.8**	**2007-2018**	**-**	**-61 | -27 | (N/A)**	**1980-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Ireland	1	20	N/A	cmales	estimate	noChange		2011-2018	u	N/A	1980-2018	u	N/A
Italy	**15,000**	**30,000**	**N/A**	**cmales**	**estimate**	**noChange**	**2.5**	**2000-2014**	**+**	**5 | 15 | (N/A)**	**1993-2018**	**+**	**N/A | N/A | (200)**
Lithuania	2,000	5,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	noChange	0.4	2013-2018	=	N/A	1980-2018	+	0 | 50 | (N/A)
Luxembourg	40	80	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine		2007-2018	-	-20 | -10 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-50 | -20 | (N/A)
Latvia	540	1,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	method		2006-2018	-	-71.4 | -17.2 | (-50.8)	1995-2018	F	-86.04000 | 11084.94 | (N/A)
Netherlands	2,000	4,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	0.3	2006-2017	-	-37 | -16 | (-28)	1984-2017	+	17 | 133 | (66)
Poland	38,000	65,000	N/A	cmales	interval	genuine	5.6	2007-2018	-	-75 | -65 | (-70)	1980-2018	x	N/A
Portugal	50,000	100,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	method	8.2	2004-2018	=	N/A	1980-2018	=	N/A
PTAC (Azores)	15,404	22,829	18,459	cmales	mean	noChange	2	2007-2017	-	0.1 | 50 | (N/A)	1980-2018	x	N/A
PTMA (Madeira)	250	500	1	cmales	estimate	noChange		2008-2018	=	N/A	1980-2018	=	N/A
Sweden	600	1,400	1,000	cmales	estimate	noChange	0.1	2007-2018	u	-71 | 63 | (N/A)	1980-2018	+	200 | 400 | (300)
Slovenia	700	1,400	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	0.1	2008-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-47.8)	1980-2018	x	N/A
Slovakia	2,000	5,000	N/A	cmales	estimate	genuine	0.4	2007-2018	-	-40 | -20 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-50 | -30 | (N/A)
UK	N/A	N/A	374	cmales	mean	genuine		2001-2016	-	N/A | N/A | (-10)	1978-2016	-	N/A | N/A | (-37)

EU Breeding Population Size							
	Min	**Max**	**Unit**	**Short-term trend**	**Long-term trend**	**EU breeding population status**	**Previous status**
EU28	1,130,000	2,490,000	cmales	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Source: EEA (2020).

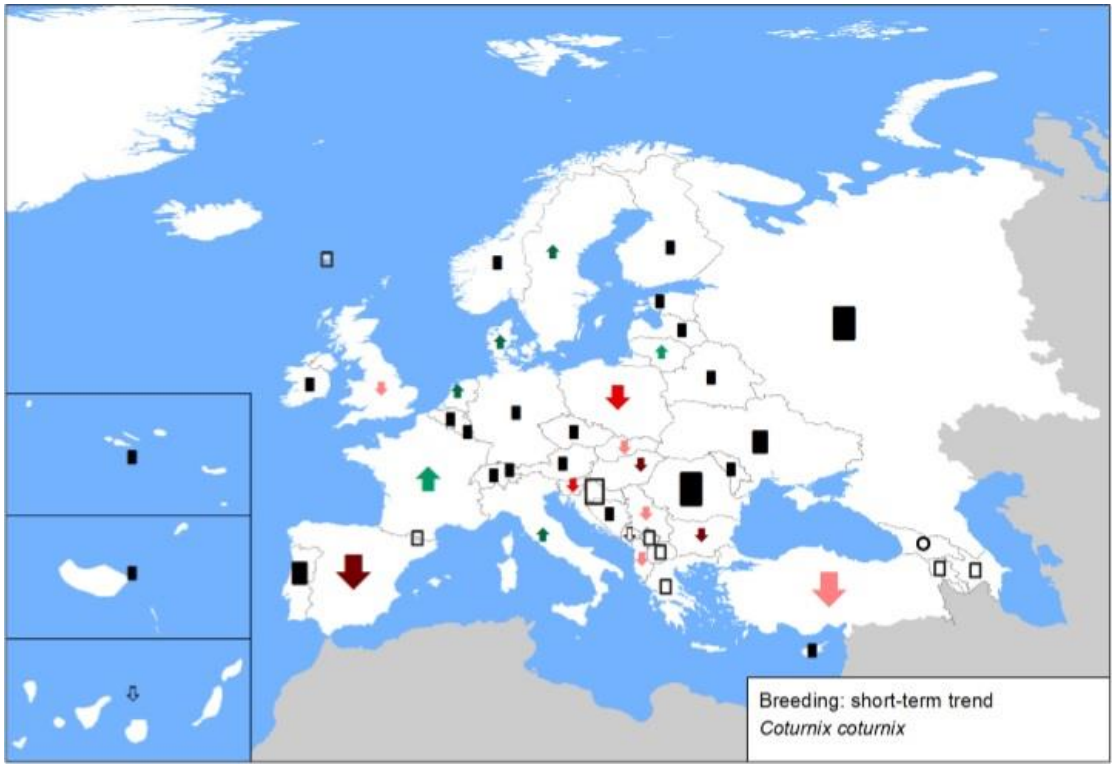


Figure 3: Breeding population sizes and short-term trends of Common Quail across Europe. Source: BirdLife International (2015b)

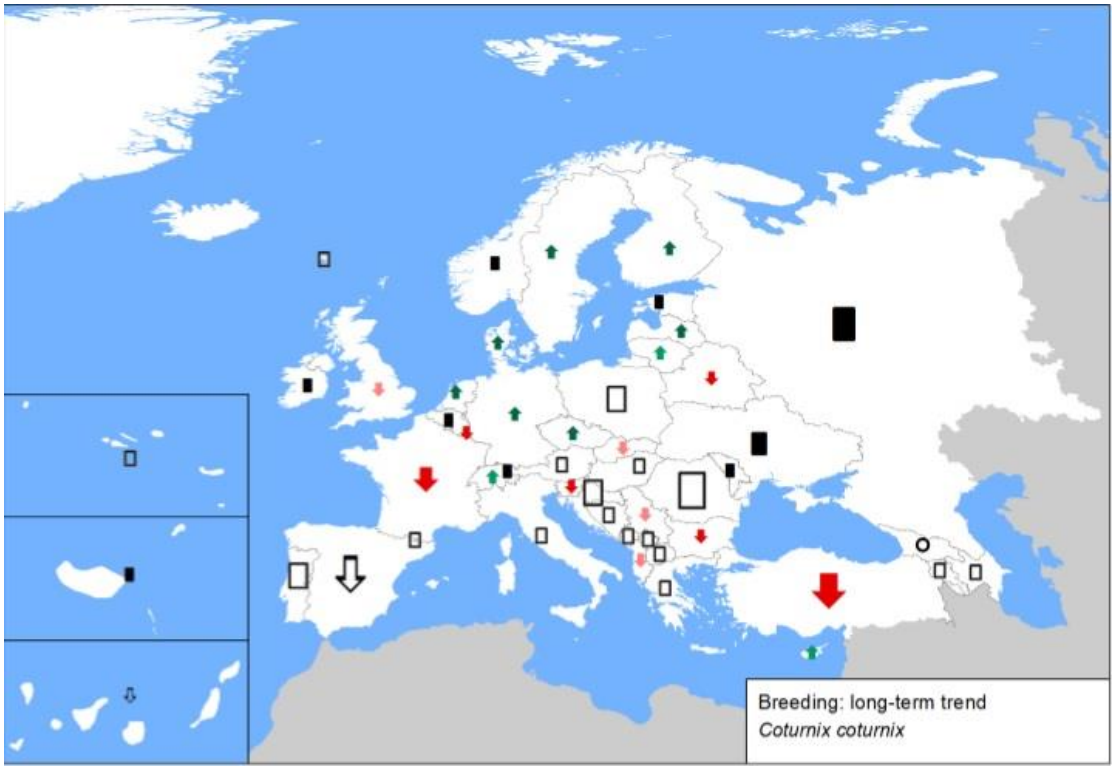


Figure 4: Breeding population sizes and long-term trends of Common Quail across Europe. Source: BirdLife International (2015b)

KEY

Large increase (≥50%)	Large decrease (≥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: ≥10% of the European population
- Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- Small: <1% of the European population

Source: BirdLife International (2015b).

European Red List of Birds

1.14 At global level, Common Quail has most recently been assessed for *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*[1] in 2018 and listed as Least Concern.

1.15 In 2021, the Common Quail, together with 36 other species, was placed in a higher risk Red List category (European level), from Least Concern (2015) to **Near Threatened** (2021) (BirdLife International, 2021: 19). *The species population in Europe is decreasing by at least 25%, with genuine declines reported by two key range countries – Russia and Spain. The main reasons for decline are considered to be the loss of rough grassland and uncultivated land due to agricultural intensification, which has diminished food availability such as wild plants, seeds and insects; with hunting also playing a significant role*[2].

Source: BirdLife International (2021: 23).

[1] https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22678944/131904485#assessment-information
[2] Pressures and threats data reported as part of the EU Birds Directive Article 12 reporting exercise 2013-2018 https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/

1.16 Appendix 1 of the *European Red List of Birds* specifies a population size of 5,000,000–9,030,000 mature individuals, with a best estimate of 6,560,000. BirdLife International (2015b) notes that the Common Quail population within the territory of the European Union (EU28) constitutes 40% of the total European population (see also Figures 3 and 4 above).

Ring recoveries in Malta

1.17 Ring recoveries of Common Quail in Malta are provided by Raine (2007), dating from the 1920s up until the end of 2006 (Figure 5). Following Raine's publication, the only additional ring recovery for this species was recorded by BirdLife Malta in September 2014 (Italy). On average, up to four Quails are fitted with a scientific ring in Malta every year. However, none have so far been recovered abroad (BirdLife Malta, pers. comm., 2015; 2020).

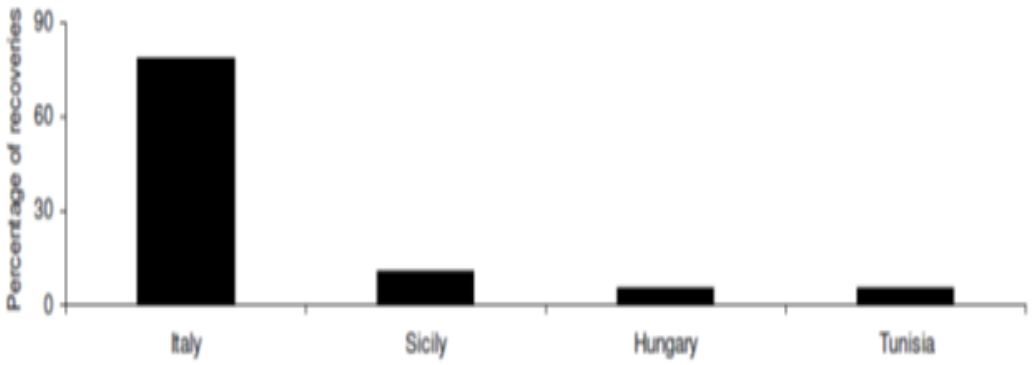


Figure 5: Percentage of ring recoveries for Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), ringed overseas and recovered in Malta, by country (n=19). Source: Raine (2007: 16)

Electronic tracking

1.18 To date, no tracking studies using methods such as radio tracking, satellite tracking or geolocators have been carried out on this species in Malta. The only known tracking project at EU level was carried out during 1993–95 in the province of Tarragona (Catalonia, Spain) where 31 breeding females were electronically tagged and monitored throughout their breeding cycle (Perennou 2009).

Common Quail Reference Population (Ring Recoveries)

1.19 Tables 4 and 5 provide a comparison between former (2008–2012) and current (2013–2018) data on Common Quail ring recoveries in Malta (the reference population), the respective number of breeding pairs pertaining to the reference population, together with the overall direction of the population trend. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the EU28 population trend categories of this species per Member State during the previous Article 12 (2008–2012) reporting cycle, and should be compared with Figures 10 and 11, which illustrate the EU28 population trends for the current (2013–2018) reporting cycle. The respective EU reference population trend categories, on the basis of ring recoveries in Malta, are shown in Figures 8 and 9 (2008–2012) and Figures 12 and 13 (2013–2018) respectively.

1.20 During the previous (2008–2012) Article 12 reporting period, the reference population had a **Stable maximum number of calling males** (+6%) but a **Decreasing minimum number of calling males** (-11.73%). **The long-term trend classification of the reference population was Unknown**. A summary of the former population trends at reference population level is provided in Table 4.

1.21 During the current (2013–2018) Article 12 reporting period, the Italian population (95% of Malta's reference population) has seen an increase in the long-term trend from the previous (2008–2012) status of unknown. However, the Hungarian population now stands at 5,000–10,000 *less* calling males than previously reported. **Malta's reference population retained a stable short-term trend status in the maximum number of calling males and improved the short-term trend status in the minimum number of calling males, from declining to stable** (Table 5)**. The long-term trend of the reference population remains unknown.** Table 6 provides a comparison between the previous and current population trends at EU and reference population levels. Table 7 provides data on fecundity and mortality rates.

Table 4 **Common Quail ring recoveries (reference population) from other EU Member States and corresponding population trend: 2008–2012 Article 12 reports**

Member State	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=20) ∫	Calling Males (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Short-term Max % Change (Min)	Short-term Max % Change (Max)	Long-term Max % Change (Min)	Long-term Max % Change (Max)
Italy	95%	15,000	30,000	Increasing	70	80	Unknown	-	-	10,500	24,000	-	-
Hungary	5%	29,000	37,000	Declining	-54	-54	Unknown	-	-	-15,660	-19,980	-	-
Total	100%	**44,000**	**67,000**							**-5,160**	**4,020**	-	-
				Percentage change						**-11.73%**	**6.00%**	-	-
				Trend (Ring Recoveries)						**Decreasing** (>10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Unknown**	**Unknown**

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2014); *BirdLife International (2004); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020)

Table 5 **Common Quail ring recoveries (reference population) from other EU Member States and corresponding population trend: 2013–2018 Article 12 reports**

Member State	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=20) ∫	Calling Males (MS Population) (Min - Max)		Calling Males (% of reference population) (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Short-term Max % Change (Min)	Short-term Max % Change (Max)	Long-term Max % Change (Min)	Long-term Max % Change (Max)
Italy	95%	15,000	30,000	14,250	28,500	Increasing	5	15	Increasing	N/A	N/A	713	4,275	-	-
Hungary	5%	24,000	27,000	1,200	1,350	Declining	-27	-61	Unknown	N/A	N/A	-324	-824	-	-
Total	100%	39,000	57,000	**15,450**	**29,850**							**389**	**3,452**	-	-
						Percentage change						**1.00%**	**6.06%**	-	-
						Trend (Ring Recoveries)						**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Unknown**	**Unknown**

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2020); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020)

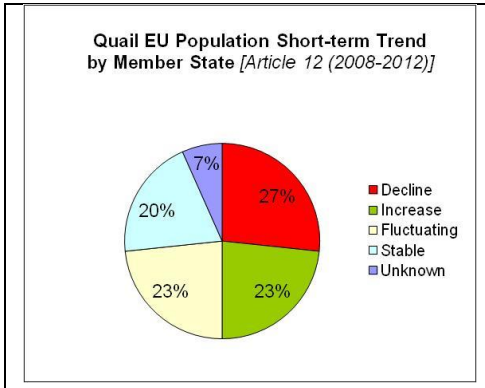


Figure 6: Common Quail EU28 population short-term trend by Member State (2008–2012)

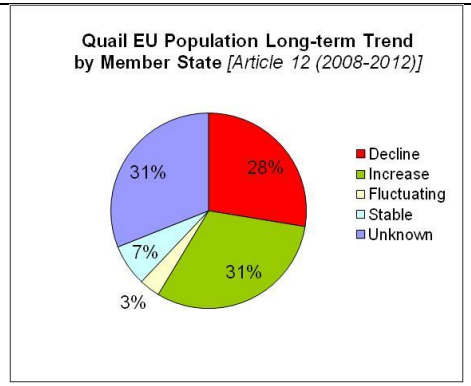


Figure 7: Common Quail EU28 population long-term trend by Member State (2008–2012)

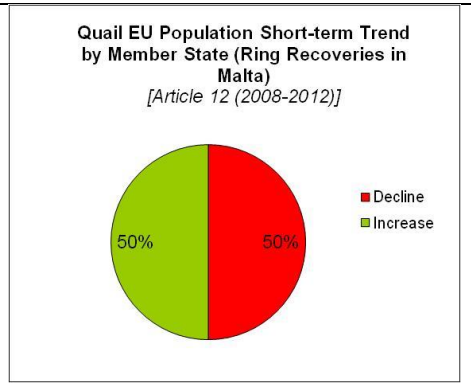


Figure 8: Common Quail EU population short-term trend (ring recoveries) (2008–2012)

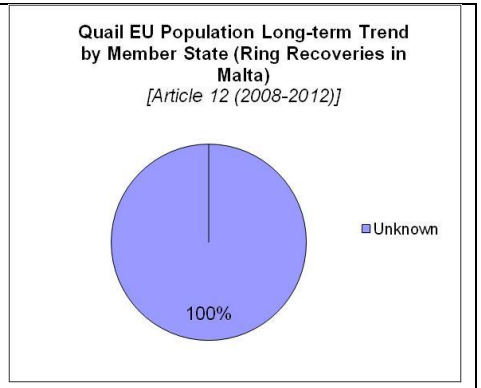


Figure 9: Common Quail EU population long-term trend (ring recoveries) (2008–2012)

Data sources: European Environment Agency (2014); BirdLife International (2004); Raine (2007); BirdLife Malta (pers. comm. 2015; 2020)

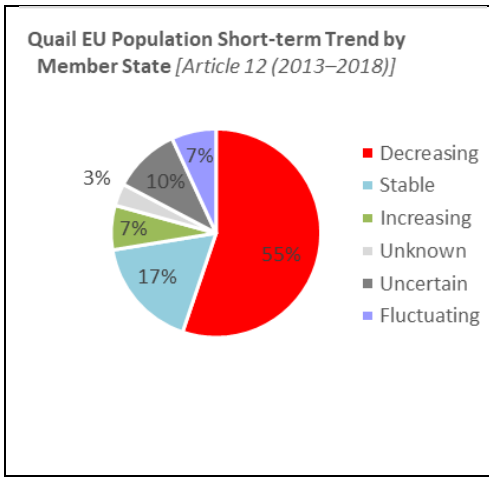


Figure 10: Common Quail EU28 population short-term trend by Member State (2013–2018)

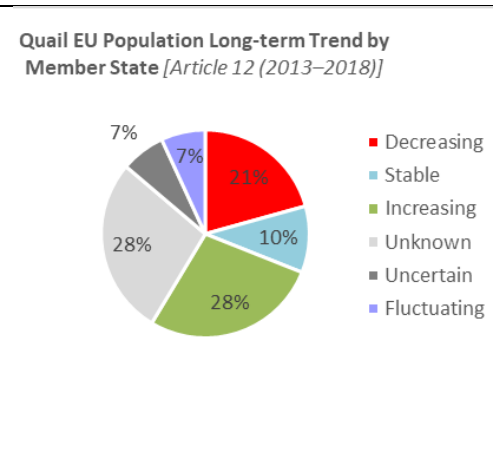


Figure 11: Common Quail EU28 population long-term trend by Member State (2013–2018)

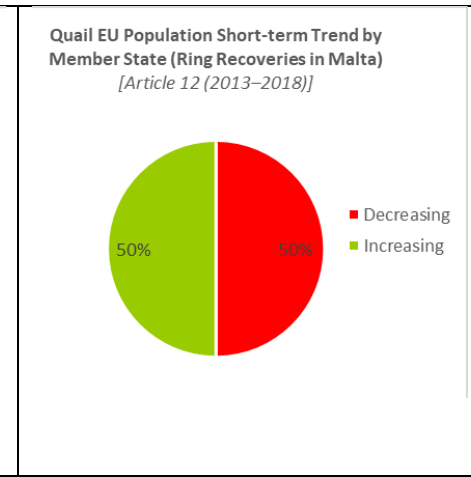


Figure 12: Common Quail EU population short-term trend (ring recoveries) (2013–2018)

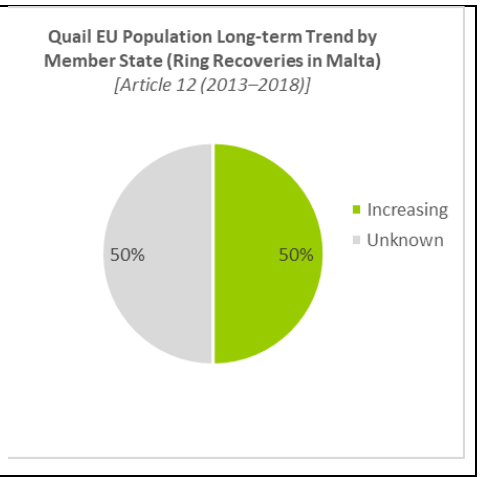


Figure 13: Common Quail EU population long-term trend (ring recoveries) (2013–2018)

Data sources: European Environment Agency (2020); Raine (2007); BirdLife Malta (pers. comm. 2015; 2020)

Table 6	Short-term and long-term trends at EU and reference population levels						
Coturnix coturnix	**EBCC**	**EU27 (Article 12)** ‡		**EU28 (Article 12)** ‡		**Reference Population***	
2004† Population (EU28): 811,666–1,588,988 pairs	N/A	N/A		**Stable** (Min: +1.81%, Max: -0.56%, Geomean: -0.98%)		**Stable** (Min/Max: 0%)	
Article 12 (2008–2012) Population (EU27): 1,260,000 – 2,980,000 calling males Population (EU28): 1,279,844 – 2,991,213 calling males	N/A	**Short-term** (2004) **Decreasing**	**Long-term** (1980) Unknown	**Short-term** (2004) Min. calling males: **Decreasing** (-13.65%) Max. calling males: **Stable** (-9.23%)	**Long-term** (1980) **Increasing** (Min: +23.49% / Max: +27.40%) *BUT* data based on 74% of EU population.	**Short-term** (2004) Min. calling males: **Decreasing** (-11.73%) Max. calling males: **Stable** (+6%)	**Long-term** (1980) Unknown
Article 12 (2013–2018) Population (EU28): 1,130,000 – 2,490,000 calling males	N/A			**Short-term** (2007-2018) Unknown	**Long-term** (1980) Unknown	**Short-term** (2007-2018) Min. calling males: **Stable** (1%) Max. calling males: **Stable** (6.06%)	**Long-term** (1980) Unknown
Data sources: †BirdLife International (2004); ‡European Environment Agency (2014; 2020); *Raine (2007) & BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020).							

Table 7 **Minimum breeding population and mortality rate**

	Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)	Source
Minimum breeding population – pairs	30,900	Article 12 reports for the 2013–2018 reporting period (EEA, 2020)
Mortality rate – 1st year	80%	European Union Management Plan 2009–2011: Technical Report 2009 – 032, Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, p.14
Mortality rate – adults	71%	British Trust for Ornithology (https://app.bto.org/birdfacts/results/bob3700.htm)
Breeding rate (young per pair)	4–5	European Union Management Plan 2009–2011: Technical Report 2009 – 032, Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, p.14
Number of clutches	2 to 3 (max. 6) / year	European Union Management Plan 2009–2011: Technical Report 2009 – 032, Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, p.14

Calculation of 1% mortality rate and "small numbers"

Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)
Minimum breeding success: 4 chicks per pair (30,900 x 4) = 123,600
Minimum clutches/year: 2
Mortality rate of 1st year birds (247,200 x 80%) = 197,760
Mortality rate of adults (61,800 x 71%) = 43,878
Total annual mortality (197,760 + 43,878) = 241,638
1% of total annual mortality (241,638 x 1%) = **2,416**

Based on the 1% mortality rate, the "small numbers" calculation amounts to 2,416 Quails.

2. Conservation Status of the European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*)

2.1 The European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) is the smallest representative of the dove family in Europe, found in cropland, woodland and forest ecosystems. In the EU, the Turtle-dove is currently found in all Member States (including all Mediterranean islands) with the exception of Ireland and Sweden, and is absent from the Alpine Arc (Parslow 1967, Sharrock 1976, Snow and Perrins 1998, BirdLife International 2023b). The species has a global population size of 19,300,000–71,400,000 individuals and a breeding range size of 35,700,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2023b). Major breeding populations in Europe are found in the Mediterranean countries, and the European population is entirely migratory, wintering in Sahelian Africa from Senegal to Eritrea (Bauer *et al*. 2012).

2.2 The breeding area of the European Turtle-dove stretches from Portugal to Russia and China, and from 35°N to 65°N (Figure 14). Major breeding populations are found across the Mediterranean region and in central Europe. The species winters in Africa, in a narrow belt between 10°N and 20°N in the Sahel–Sudan zone. Migration is along two to three major flyways: the W flyway over the Iberian Peninsula and NW Africa and a wider cetral-E flyway over Italy, SE Europe and W Asia (Fisher *et al*. 2018). Turtle-doves occur unevenly across Europe; modelled probability of occurrence is highest in seven countries south of 50°N (Italy, Spain, France, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Portugal), where independent data also show large breeding populations (Keller *et al*. 2020). Mean annual temperature is a strong predictor of Turtle-dove occurrence, linked to the species' preference for warmer climate zones. Turtle-doves favour a wide range of habitats where trees, food (seeds) and at least some water are present. They tend to avoid built-up areas (Keller *et al*. 2020).

2.3 Although the European population is still large, there is evidence that populations in most countries have been declining since the 1970s (BirdLife International 2004) whereas its European breeding range (Figure 15) has suffered a slight contraction between 1997 and 2020 (Keller *et al*. 2020). The biggest changes have occurred at the N edge of the range, notably in the British Isles (where the species has been lost from Ireland, Scotland and Wales) and in Fennoscandia. It seems to be holding ground in most other regions, despite the widespread reduction in population size (>30% since 2000) (Keller *et al*. 2020). **The breeding population trend in the EU28 is Decreasing in both the short-term and long-term** (European Environment Agency, 2020). During part of the 19th and 20th centuries, the Turtle-dove expanded its range towards the N and W, possibly following the opening up of forests to make way for new crops (Parslow, 1973). However, since the 1980s, a combination of agricultural intensification and unsustainable hunting has caused a widespread decline in population numbers across the range (Fisher *et al*. 2018). Monitoring data show a moderate decline in

European populations in the period 1989–2016, following a steep decline previously. While the negative trend is more acute in the W flyway, it is nonetheless general and continued (Keller *et al*. 2020).

Figure 14: Breeding map of European Turtle-dove (probability of occurrence). Source: Keller *et al.* 2020: 187

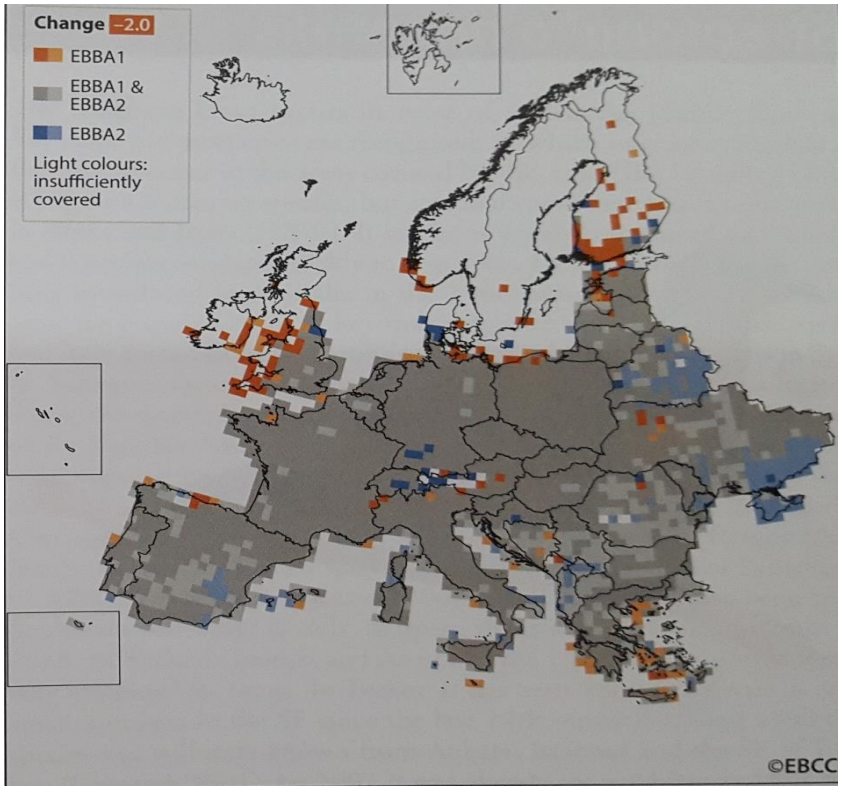


Figure 15: Change index of European Turtle-dove (1997–2020). Source: Keller *et al.* 2020: 187

2.4 In 2015, the European Commission published the European Red List of Birds, compiled by BirdLife International. The **EU population status** of *Streptopelia turtur* was assessed as **Near Threatened**, because the species comes close to meeting the IUCN Red List criteria at the EU27 scale (EEA, 2020; BirdLife International, 2015a: 41). At **European level** the Turtle-dove has been uplisted to **Vulnerable**. The European population is estimated at 3,150,000–5,940,000 pairs, which equates to 6,310,000–11,900,000 mature individuals. Europe forms 25-49% of the global range, so a very preliminary estimate of the global population size is 19,300,000–71,400,000 individuals, although further validation is required for this estimate (BirdLife International, 2023b).

Fisher *et al.* (2018) estimated the breeding population at 2.4–4.2 million birds within the EU, around 75% of the 2.9 to 5.6 million pairs in Europe, with a global population estimated at 13 to 48 million pairs. However, according to the latest Article 12 report for period 2013–2018, **the EU population stands at 1.98–3.44 million pairs** (EEA, 2020).

In the Mediterranean region, the Turtle-dove associates with open agroforestry areas and, whilst farmland abandonment seems to negatively affect it (Herrando *et al*. 2014), abundance increases after the clearing of forest undergrowth and tree thinning (Camprodon & Brotons, 2006). Demographic studies have shown that the population decline is more probably driven by a reduction in breeding productivity, due to habitat deterioration, than by variation in overwinter survival (Eraud *et al*. 2009). Several initiatives are underway to improve habitat management (e.g. “Operation Turtle Dove”) and to address unsustainable hunting, in order to help the species maintain its breeding range (Keller *et al*. 2020).

International Single Species Action Plan

2.5 At the **global level**, the European Turtle-dove was uplisted in 2015 from Least Concern to **Vulnerable.** Subsequently, an International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the European Turtle-dove (Fisher *et al.* 2018) was prepared through EuroSAP, a LIFE preparatory project, co-financed by the European Commission Directorate General for the Environment, the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), and by each of the project partners. The **goal** of the ten-year Action Plan (2018–2028), which is coordinated by BirdLife International, is **to restore the European Turtle-dove to a favourable population status so that it can be safely removed from the Globally Threatened categories of the IUCN Red List**.

2.6 The **high level objective** of the Action Plan is *to halt the population decline of the European Turtle-dove throughout most of its range, preparing the way for an increase in population sizes within each flyway during the period of the next version of the Action Plan (2028-2038)*.

2.7 Seven **conservation objectives** are detailed in the Plan's Framework for Action, as follows (most critical first):

1. *good quality habitats, with available and accessible water and food, are maintained and increased on the breeding grounds;*
2. *illegal killing in the European Union is eradicated and reduced elsewhere;*
3. *hunting across the range of the European Turtle-dove is carried out at locally and internationally sustainable levels;*
4. *good quality habitats, with available and accessible water and food, are maintained and increased at key sites for stop-over and overwintering;*
5. *international co-operation is enhanced, through enabling sharing of information and expertise;*
6. *stakeholder awareness is raised;*
7. *knowledge gaps are filled.*

Threats

2.8 Following two action planning workshops and wide consultation, the European Turtle-dove Action Plan (Fisher *et al.,* 2018) identified the following three main threats to the species:

- habitat loss in both its breeding and wintering areas, linked to land use and land cover changes;
- illegal killing and trapping, particularly during spring migration and in the breeding season;
- unsustainable hunting levels.

2.9 The following threats were also identified by the Action Plan:

- disease (e.g. *Trichomonas gallinae*);
- competition with Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*);
- accidental and deliberate poisoning;
- weather events and climate change.

2.10 Fisher *et al.* (2018) maintain that increased use of pesticides and herbicides has the potential to threaten the species both directly and indirectly. Although the authors specify that there is

no direct evidence to suggest that pesticides have been responsible for declines in Turtle-dove, other avian species are known to be negatively affected, with effects ranging from reduced reproductive success and immune response to mortality (Mineau and Palmer, 2013).

2.11 BirdLife International (2023b) lists a number of threats that contribute to the decline of Turtle-doves. Transformation of agricultural land, including destruction of hedges, is thought to be an important factor in the decline of this species as well as the loss of semi-natural habitats. Changes in agricultural practices have several impacts on the species, as they can both reduce food supply and nesting habitat availability and it is likely that the decline in food is the main limiting factor rather than decline in nest site availability (Lutz 2006).

2.12 Widespread use of chemical herbicides appears to also be a very serious factor, with a consequent decline or elimination of many food plants. Hunting is also significant during migration and in its wintering range; with an annual toll in France computed at c. 40,000 birds (Baptista *et al*. 2015). The species is also vulnerable to infection by the protozoan parasite *Trichomonas gallinae*, which causes mortality (Stockdale *et al*. 2014). Severe drought in the Sahel zone is thought to be a possible factor in the decline as well as competition with Eurasian Collared-dove *Streptopelia decaocto* (Lutz 2006). A loss of suitable autumn stopping sites (field crops and trees around oases) may also have contributed to its decline as well as a change in tree composition, increased disturbance and an increase in the number of Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) in cities where European Turtle-dove nested in Central Asia (R. Kashkarov *in litt.* 2015) (BirdLife International, 2017, 2023b).

Proposed Conservation Action (IUCN)

2.13 The following conservation and research actions for the European Turtle-dove are proposed by IUCN (BirdLife International, 2023b) at European and Global level. These actions now form part of the International Single Species Action Plan for the conservation of the European Turtle-dove (Fisher *et al*. 2018).

- Breeding and staging habitats should be managed to ensure favourable conditions for the species (Lutz, 2006), including:
  - the conservation and re-creation of hedges with Hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*), which is a favoured tree for breeding, and
  - reduction in agricultural herbicides (Tucker and Heath, 1994).

- Arable land under agri-environment measures can be managed to provide seed-rich foraging habitat (Dunn *et al.* 2015), which can be beneficial for post-fledging survival when located near suitable nesting habitat (Dunn *et al.* 2016).

- Introduction and enforcement of restrictions on hunting to avoid affecting late breeding birds and birds during spring migration.

- Annual national bag statistics where hunting takes place must be collected in order to develop a level of hunting which is sustainable.

- Research and population monitoring should be continued (Lutz 2006), and extended into its non-European and eastern European range where little information is currently available (J. Dunn *in litt.* 2016).

- Workshops to plan coordinated conservation and research across flyways.

2.14 The species has undergone rapid declines in much of its European range whilst in Russia and Central Asia it is thought to have experienced more severe declines. Declines are thought to be driven by a number of factors including loss of foraging and nesting sites as well as disease and hunting (BirdLife International, 2023b). The population is suspected to be in decline due to ongoing habitat destruction and unsustainable levels of exploitation. In Europe, the population size is estimated to be decreasing by 30-49% in 15.9 years (three generations). Trends since 1980 show that populations have undergone a moderate decline ($p<0.01$), based on data from the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands, P. Vorisek *in litt*. 2008).

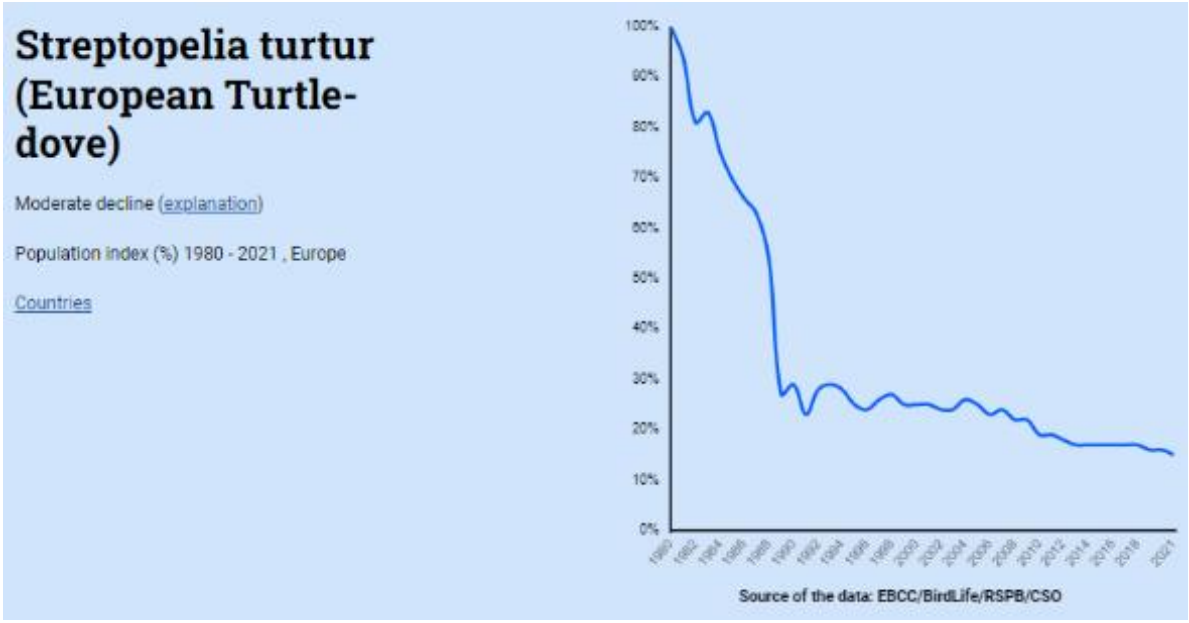
2.15 In Central Asia (Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) an analysis of observations of the species suggests that it has experienced a moderate or possibly strong decline over the past two to four decades (R. Ayé *in litt*. 2015). In Uzbekistan the species has declined severely over the past thirty years (R. Kashkarov *in litt*. 2015). The formerly large population in European Russia has crashed by >80% since 2000 and by >90% since 1980 (BirdLife International 2023b). Declines have also been reported from parts of east and south-east Kazakhstan, for example the species is now rare, or even absent in the Manrak Mountains, where it was once common (Wassink and Oreel 2008) (BirdLife International, 2023b).

2.16 Voříšek & Škorpilová (2010) maintain that the population index of Turtle-dove within the territory of the European Union (EU 27) has fallen “from 100% in 1980 to 31% (32% smoothed index) in 2008”. The authors also point out that “the smoothed index shows rapid decline of the breeding population in 1980s and less steep decline since early 1990s”, concluding that “the breeding population of Turtle-dove in the EU has significantly declined to the level of almost one third of its numbers in 1980”, and that “the population appears to be depleted with

no signs of recovery" and that the "data from recent years suggest further decline of the population" (Voříšek & Škorpilová, 2010).

2.17 According to the European Bird Census Council (EBCC, 2022)[9], the Pan-European population of the Turtle-dove is classified as **Moderate Decline.** The species **declined by 85% since 1980** (long-term trend: 1980–2021) (Figure 16) **and by 17% during the current (2012–2021) 10-year trend**. When compared with the previous EBCC update, the Turtle-dove population declined by an additional 3% [from -82% to -85%] in the long-term trend and declined by 5% in the short-term (10-year) trend [from -12% to -17%] (Table 8).

Figure 16: European Turtle-dove long-term trend (1980–2021)



Source: EBCC (2022)

Table 8 European Turtle-dove long-term and short-term percentage trend change (2012–2018)

Year (EBCC update)	Species	Long-term Trend 1980 (%)	Long-term Slope	% Annual change*	10-year Trend (%)	10-year Slope	% Annual change*	Habitat
2012	*Streptopelia turtur*	-73	0.9611	-3.89%	-29	0.9884	-1.16%	farm
2013	*Streptopelia turtur*	-74	0.961	-3.9%	-30	0.9879	-1.21%	farm
2014	*Streptopelia turtur*	-77	0.9607	-3.93%	-21	0.9712	-2.88%	farm
2015	*Streptopelia turtur*	-78	0.96	-4.00%	-29	0.9629	-3.71%	farm
2016	*Streptopelia turtur*	-79	0.9597	-4.03%	-28	0.9632	-3.68%	farm

[9] https://pecbms.info/trends-and-indicators/species-trends/

2017	*Streptopelia turtur*	-78	0.9597	-4.03%	-15	0.9686	-3.14%	farm
2018	*Streptopelia turtur*	-80	0.9609	-3.91%	-29	0.9676	-3.24%	farm
2019	*Streptopelia turtur*	-80	0.9611	-3.89%	-17	0.9781	-2.19%	farm
2020	*Streptopelia turtur*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	farm
2021	***Streptopelia turtur***	**-82**	**0.9616**	**-3.84%**	**-12**	**0.988**	**-1.2%**	**farm**
2022 (base year 2021)	***Streptopelia turtur***	**-85**	**0.9616**	**-3.84%**	**-17**	**0.9834**	**-1.66%**	**farm**
Change from previous update (2018–2022)		-3%			-5%			

Data sources: EBCC updates (2012–2022)

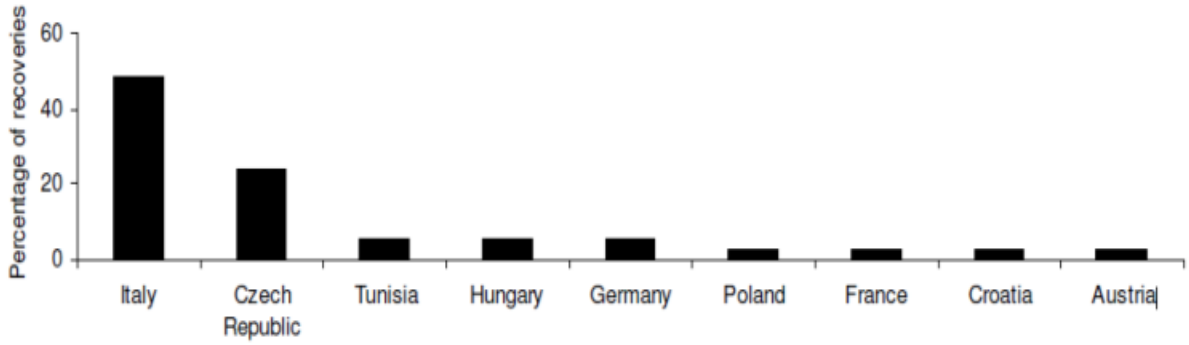
List of Countries: Austria | Belgium-Wallonia | Bulgaria | Croatia | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | France | Germany | Greece | Hungary | Italy | Lithuania | Netherlands | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Spain | United Kingdom.

* *Multiplicative trend over a time period considered, reflects average percentage change per year. If the slope value is 1, there is no trend. If > 1, there is a positive trend, if < 1, trend is negative. For instance, 1.08 means 8% increase per year, 0.93 means 7% decline per year* (EBCC).

Ring recoveries in Malta

2.18 Ring recoveries of Turtle-dove in Malta are provided by Raine (2007), dating from the 1920s to 2006 (Figure 17). Following Raine's publication, an additional two ring recoveries for this species were recorded by BirdLife Malta in May 2013 (Italy) and April 2015 (Hungary). On average, 5–10 Turtle-doves are fitted with a scientific ring in Malta every year (BirdLife Malta, pers. comm., 2015; 2020).

Figure 17: Percentage of ring recoveries for European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*), ringed overseas and recovered in Malta, by country (n=37)



Source: Raine (2007: 16)

Electronic tracking

2.19 Geo-tagging projects aimed at tracking the movement of Turtle-doves migrating over Malta were initiated in 2016. Fisher *et al.* (2018) note that according to preliminary data from Turtle-doves fitted with tracking devices in Malta, in 2016 one bird spent the breeding season in Italy and the winter in Nigeria, before returning to Italy for the following breeding season. Moreover, three of four Turtle-doves tagged in Malta in April 2017 spent the breeding season in Italy, Slovakia and around the border of Bulgaria/Romania/Serbia respectively. Contact was lost with the fourth bird over Gozo (Fisher *et al*. 2018).

2.20 In 2021, the Federation for Hunting and Conservation - Malta (FKNK) released ten juvenile captive-bred Turtle-doves fitted with GPS transmitters. Eight specimens were released in May (four males and four females) and two in July (male and female). Based on preliminary tracking data compiled on 31 August 2021 and published by FKNK on 9 November 2021, five specimens (two males and three females) migrated to Italy whilst another female migrated further north to Bulgaria. One of the females released in July migrated to Sicily and was last tracked in Tunisia on 28 August.

2.21 On 21 May 2021, Kaċċaturi San Ubertu were issued with a licence to capture up to twenty Turtle-doves to be fitted with satellite-tags[10], co-financed by the Conservation of Wild Birds Fund (Regulation 31 of S.L.549.42). During the 11-day validity period of the licence, a Turtle-dove was fitted with a satellite-tag (on 28 May at 06:32hrs). The last transmission was received a few hours following release (at 09:57), approximately 500 metres SE from the release site.

2.22 During the April–May 2022 study period, a total of 12 Turtle-doves were captured, tagged and released by KSU. From this total, one of the tags did not yield data, one of the specimens was harvested during the hunting period (the tag was returned), another specimen remained in Malta, whilst the remaining nine Turtle-doves migrated further north and spent the breeding season in the following countries: 1 in Sicily (Camporeale), 5 in Italy (2 in Pescara, 1 in Foggia, 1 in Bari and 1 in Taranto), 1 in Albania (Vlore), 1 in Kosovo (Prizren) and 1 in Turkey (Kozakli). The Turtle-dove that bred in Sicily wintered in Tunisia, the one that bred Italy (Bari) wintered in West Africa (Niger), whilst the one that bred in Turkey was recorded in Greece on 24 October 2022.

2.23 On the basis of the tracking data (2016–2021), Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia are considered to also form part of Malta's Turtle-dove reference population (refer to Tables 9–13). No

[10] Government Notice 697/2021, dated 21 May 2021.

additions to Malta's reference population were made in this update since although six out of nine specimens (66.67%) fitted with a satellite-tag in 2022 spent the breeding season within the territory of the European Union, all six specimens were in Italy, which is already included as part of Malta's reference population. The only change that has been carried out is in the associated percentages assigned to each country of origin, based on ring recoveries or satellite tracking data. In the previous (February 2022) update, Italy formed 46.5% of Malta's reference population whereas this update shows that it constitutes 53.1%. This percentage change results in an overall increase in the minimum number of breeding pairs (as a percentage of the main contingents of Malta's reference population based on ring recoveries and tracking data) from 101,410, as reported in the previous update to 108, 551 (see Table 13).

Article 12 Reports (2013–2018)

2.24 Article 12 reports for the reporting period 2013–2018 provide the latest information on the short-term and long-term trends of bird species within the territory of the European Union (EU28). The breeding population trend of this species continues to **Decrease** in both the short-term and in the long-term (Table 11; see also Figures 18 and 19).

2.25 The previous datasets, provided by Birds in Europe II [BirdLife International (2004)] had shown that the Turtle-dove populations within the territory of the European Union decreased by 25.08% (minimum pairs) and by 17.82% (maximum pairs) with a change in the geomean population of -20.50% (Table 9). According to BirdLife International (2004), this equated to a Moderate Decline for the minimum, maximum and geomean number of breeding pairs (a change not more than 10% in 10 years is considered to be Stable).

2.26 The short-term trend reported during the previous Article 12 (2008–2012) reporting cycle had shown a decline of -23.13% and -22.12% in the minimum and maximum number of pairs respectively (Table 10). The current Article 12 data[11] for period 2013–2018 are shown in Table 11.

[11] The data sheet info for *Streptopelia turtur* was still unavailable at the time this report was drafted: https://nature-art12.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/datasheet/?period=3&subject=Streptopelia+turtur [Accessed on 14/02/2023].

Table 9 **European Turtle-dove EU28 Breeding Population in 2004** (Bold = Ring Recoveries)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=37)	Breeding Pairs (Min - Max)		Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)	Max % Change (Average Pairs)
Austria	**2.9%**	**8,000**	**15,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Belgium		5,800	9,600	Decline	50	79	-4,582	-7,584	-6,083
Bulgaria		20,000	100,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Croatia	**2.9%**	**50,000**	**100,000**	**Increase**	**0**	**19**	**9,500**	**19,000**	**14,250**
Cyprus		5,000	15,000	Decline	0	19	-950	-2,850	-1,900
Czech Rep.	**25.7%**	**60,000**	**120,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Denmark		25	75	Decline	50	50	-13	-38	-25
Estonia		4,000	8,000	Decline	20	29	-1,160	-2,320	-1,740
Finland		5	30	Decline	80	80	-4	-24	-14
France	**2.9%**	**150,000**	**450,000**	**Increase**	**10**	**10**	**15,000**	**45,000**	**30,000**
Germany	**5.7%**	**55,000**	**81,000**	**Decline**	**20**	**29**	**-15,950**	**-23,490**	**-19,720**
Greece		10,000	30,000	Decline	0	19	-1,900	-5,700	-3,800
Hungary	**5.7%**	**165,000**	**215,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Italy	**51.4%**	**200,000**	**400,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Latvia		500	2,000	Decline	50	79	-395	-1,580	-988
Lithuania		2,000	5,000	Decline	30	49	-980	-2,450	-1,715
Luxembourg		1,800	2,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Malta		2	5	Decline	0	19	0	-1	-1
Netherlands		10,000	12,000	Decline	53	53	-5,300	-6,360	-5,830
Poland	**2.9%**	**40,000**	**70,000**	**Decline**	**0**	**19**	**-7,600**	**-13,300**	**-10,450**
Portugal		10,000	100,000	?	-	-	-	-	-
Romania		15,000	25,000	Increase	0	19	2,850	4,750	3,800
Slovakia		15,000	30,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Slovenia		2,000	3,000	Stable	0	19	-	-	-
Spain		790,000	1,000,000	Decline	30	49	-387,100	-490,000	-438,550
Sweden		0	1	?	-	-	-	-	-
UK		44,000	44,000	Decline	42	42	-18,480	-18,480	-18,480
Total	100%	**1,663,132**	**2,836,711**				-417,064	-505,426	-461,245
				Percentage change			**-25.08%**	**-17.82%**	**-20.50%**
				Trend (EU Population)			**Moderate Decline**	**Moderate Decline**	**Moderate Decline**

Source: Birds in Europe II (BirdLife International, 2004)

Table 10 **European Turtle-dove EU28 Breeding Population in 2014** (Bold = Ring Recoveries)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta (n=42) ∫ †	Breeding Pairs (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Breeding Pairs (2004) (Min - Max)		Short-term		Long-term	
												Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)	Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)
Austria	**2.5%**	**12,000**	**18,000**	**Decline**	**30**	**50**	**Unknown**	**?**	**?**	**18,000**	**27,000**	**-6,000**	**-9,000**	**-**	**-**
Belgium		3,000	4,500	Decline	38	58	Decline	84	90	4,740	7,110	-1,740	-2,610	-2,520	-4,050
Bulgaria		35,000	100,000	Decline	27	27	Unknown	?	?	44,450	127,000	-9,450	-27,000	-	-
Croatia*	**2.5%**	**50,000**	**100,000**	**Increase**	**0**	**19**				**40,500**	**81,000**	**9,500**	**19,000**	**-**	**-**
Cyprus		3,000	10,000	Stable	0	0	Decline	10	30	3,300	13,000	-	-	-300	-3,000
Czech Rep	**25%**	**38,000**	**76,000**	**Decline**	**3**	**33**	**Decline**	**62**	**94**	**50,540**	**101,080**	**-12,540**	**-25,080**	**-23,560**	**-71,440**
Denmark		100	100	Increase	50	50	Stable	0	0	50	50	50	50	-	-
Estonia		1,000	3,000	Decline	20	50	Decline	50	70	1,500	4,500	-500	-1,500	-500	-2,100
Finland		5	10	Decline	27	61	Decline	82	90	8	16	-3	-6	-4	-9
France	**2.5%**	**397,000**	**481,000**	**Decline**	**11**	**20**	**Decline**	**20**	**30**	**476,400**	**577,200**	**-79,400**	**-96,200**	**-79,400**	**-144,300**
Germany	**5.0%**	**25,000**	**45,000**	**Decline**	**38**	**58**	**Decline**	**20**	**60**	**39,500**	**71,100**	**-14,500**	**-26,100**	**-5,000**	**-27,000**
Greece		30,000	80,000	Decline	5	15	Decline	10	20	34,500	92,000	-4,500	-12,000	-3,000	-16,000
Hungary	**7.5%**	**64,000**	**150,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**0**	**Unknown**	**?**	**?**	**165,000**	**215,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Italy	**50.0%**	**150,000**	**300,000**	**Unknown**	**?**	**?**	**Unknown**	**?**	**?**	**200,000**	**400,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Latvia		10,341	30,431	Stable	0	0	Stable	0	0	10,341	30,431	-	-	-	-
Lithuania		4,000	7,000	Decline	5	10	Decline	60	80	4,400	7,700	-400	-700	-2,400	-5,600
Luxembourg		150	200	Decline	20	20	Decline	30	50	180	240	-30	-40	-45	-100
Netherlands		4,763	5,715	Decline	27	55	Decline	82	90	7,383	8,858	-2,620	-3,143	-3,906	-5,144
Poland	**2.5%**	**25,000**	**49,000**	**Decline**	**25**	**55**	**Unknown**	**?**	**?**	**38,750**	**75,950**	**-13,750**	**-26,950**	**-**	**-**
Portugal		10,000	50,000	Decline	39	59	Decline	20	40	15,900	79,500	-5,900	-29,500	-2,000	-20,000
Romania†	**2.5%**	**120,000**	**300,000**	**Fluctuating**	**-**	**-**	**Unknown**	**-**	**-**	**120,000**	**300,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Slovakia†	**2.5%**	**15,000**	**30,000**	**Stable**	**0**	**0**	**Stable**	**0**	**0**	**15,000**	**30,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Slovenia		3,500	5,000	Decline	30	50	Decline	30	50	5,250	7,500	-1,750	-2,500	-1,050	-2,500
Spain		1,370,000	2,285,000	Decline	29	29	Decline	0.80	2.50	1,767,300	2,947,650	-397,300	-662,650	-10,960	-57,125
UK		14,000	14,000	Decline	76.70	76.70	Decline	91.73	91.73	24,738	24,738	-10,738	-10,738	-12,842	-12,842
Total	100%	**2,384,859**	**4,143,956**							**3,087,730**	**5,228,623**	**-551,571**	**-916,667**	**-147,487**	**-371,210**

				Percentage change	-23.13%	-22.12%	-6.18%	-8.96%
				Trend (EU Population)	**Decline** (> 10% change in 10 years)	**Decline** (>10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<20% change since 1980)	**Stable** (< 20% change since 1980)

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2014); *BirdLife International (2004); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020); † Fisher *et al.* (2018).

[1] In the absence of a report from the Czech Republic for this taxon, surrogate data were provided by ČSO / BirdLife indicating a breeding population of 38000–76000 pairs, with a decreasing trend (3–33%) during 2000–2012 and a decreasing trend (62–94%) during 1982–2012.Source: EEA (2014) Audit Trail, available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/audittrail/?period=1&subject=A210 [Accessed 14/02/2023].

[2] In the absence of a report from Greece for this taxon, surrogate data were provided by the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS), the BirdLife Partner in Greece, indicating a breeding population of 30000–80000 pairs, with a decreasing trend (5–15%) during 2007–2013 and a decreasing trend (10–20%) during 1980–2012. Source: EEA (2014) Audit Trail, available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary/audittrail/?period=1&subject=A210 [Accessed 14/02/2023].

Table 11	Turtle Dove EU28 Breeding Population 2013–2018 (Bold = Ring Recoveries / Tracking Data)												
Member State	Breeding population												
	Population size							Population trend					
	Min	Max	Best value	Unit	Type est.	Change	% MS	ST period	ST direction	ST magnitude	LT period	LT direction	LT magnitude
Austria	**8,000**	**12,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**genuine**	**0.4**	**2007-2018**	**-**	**N/A | N/A | (-18)**	**1981-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Belgium	2,200	3,500	2,800	p	estimate	genuine	0.1	2008-2018	-	-41 | -7 | (-25)	1973-2018	-	-92 | -88 | (-90)
Bulgaria	**50,000**	**100,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**knowledge**	**3**	**2001-2018**	**=**	**0 | 0 | (N/A)**	**1980-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Cyprus	2,300	8,500	N/A	p	estimate	genuine	0.2	2007-2018	-	-24 | -15 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-30 | -10 | (N/A)
Czechia	**40,000**	**80,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**noChange**	**2.4**	**2007-2018**	**-**	**N/A | N/A | (-4)**	**1982-2018**	**-**	**N/A | N/A | (-3)**
Germany	**12,500**	**22,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**genuine**	**0.7**	**2004-2016**	**-**	**-70 | -51 | (-61)**	**1980-2016**	**-**	**N/A | N/A | (-89)**
Denmark	N/A	N/A	50	p	estimate	noChange		2006-2017	-	N/A	1980-2017	+	1718.73 | 18984.9 | (5899.61)
Estonia	350	700	N/A	p	estimate	genuine		2007-2018	-	-92 | -70 | (N/A)	1983-2018	-	-93 | -85 | (N/A)
Spain	1,006,540	1,678,790	1,342,665	p	interval	genuine	53.8	2007-2018	-	-40 | -23 | (-25)	1980-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-29)
ESIC (Canary Islands)	2,500	10,000	N/A	p	minimum	noInfo	0.2	2013-2018	u	N/A	1980-2018	u	N/A
Finland	0	5	1	p	estimate	genuine		2006-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (50)	N/A	-	N/A | N/A | (80)
France	**397,000**	**481,000**	**436,900**	**p**	**interval**	**noChange**	**17.5**	**2007-2017**	**-**	**-46 | -25 | (-37)**	**1996-2017**	**-**	**-47 | -21 | (-37)**
Greece	30,000	80,000	N/A	p	estimate	knowledge	2.2	2007-2018	-	-15 | -5 | (N/A)	1980-2018	x	N/A
Croatia	**27,000**	**135,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**N/A**	**3.2**	**2007-2018**	**x**	**N/A**	**1980-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Hungary	**80,000**	**120,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**knowledge**	**4**	**2007-2018**	**=**	**N/A**	**1980-2018**	**=**	**N/A**
Italy	**150,000**	**300,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**noChange**	**9**	**2012-2017**	**=**	**N/A**	**1993-2018**	**+**	**N/A | N/A | (200)**
Lithuania	2,700	4,000	N/A	p	estimate	genuine	0.1	2013-2018	-	-40 | -30 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-80 | -60 | (N/A)
Luxembourg	100	150	N/A	p	estimate	genuine		2007-2018	-	-30 | -10 | (N/A)	1980-2018	-	-50 | -30 | (N/A)
Latvia	3,579	12,361	6,651	p	interval	method	0.3	2005-2018	-	-71.3 | -20.1 | (-51.7)	1995-2018	u	-77.94 | 38.95 | (N/A)
Netherlands	1,200	1,400	N/A	p	estimate	genuine		2006-2017	-	-85 | -56 | (-74)	1984-2017	-	-95 | -88 | (-93)
Poland	**22,000**	**37,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**interval**	**genuine**	**1.2**	**2007-2018**	**-**	**-48 | -16 | (-34)**	**1980-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Portugal	10,000	25,000	N/A	p	estimate	genuine	0.7	2004-2018	-	N/A	1980-2018	-	N/A
Romania	**120,000**	**300,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**noChange**	**7.8**	**2008-2018**	**u**	**-1 | 8 | (N/A)**	**1980-2018**	**x**	**N/A**
Slovenia	1,800	2,600	N/A	p	estimate	genuine		2008-2018	-	N/A | N/A | (-66.7)	1980-2018	x	N/A
Slovakia	**10,000**	**20,000**	**N/A**	**p**	**estimate**	**genuine**	**0.6**	**2007-2018**	**-**	**-30 | -20 | (N/A)**	**1980-2018**	**-**	**-30 | -20 | (N/A)**
UK	N/A	N/A	3,588	p	estimate	genuine	0.1	2004-2016	-	N/A | N/A | (-87.78)	1980-2016	-	N/A | N/A | (-97.35)

EU Breeding Population Size							
	Min	**Max**	**Unit**	**Short-term trend**	**Long-term trend**	**EU breeding population status**	**Previous status**
EU28	1,980,000	3,440,000	Pairs	Decreasing	Decreasing	Near Threatened	Near Threatened

Source: EEA (2020).

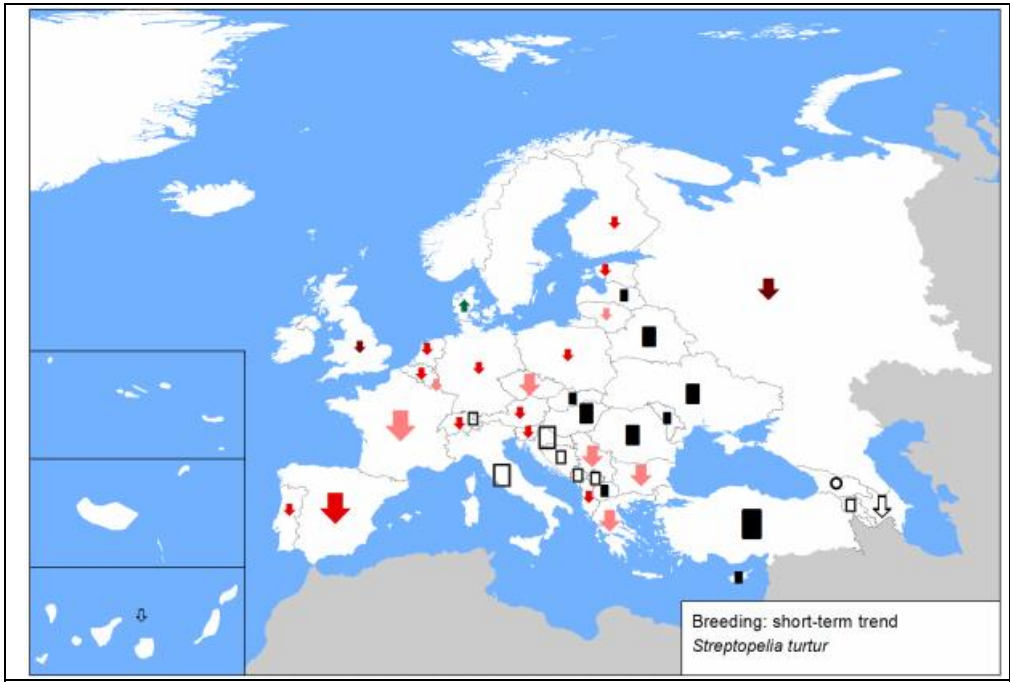


Figure 18: European Turtle-dove breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.
Source: BirdLife International (2015c)

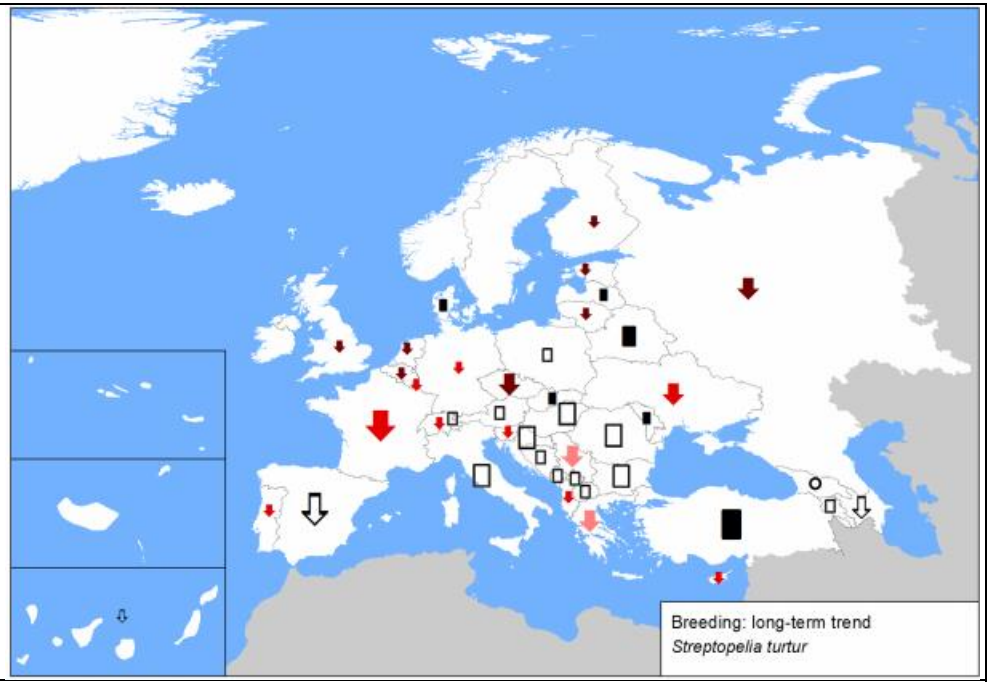


Figure 19: European Turtle-dove breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.
Source: BirdLife International (2015c)

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

Source: BirdLife International (2015c).

Turtle-dove Reference Population (Ring Recoveries)

2.27 Tables 12 and 13 provide a comparison between former (2004/2008–2012) and current (2013–2018) data on Malta's reference population, the respective number of breeding pairs, together with the overall direction of the population trend. Figures 20 and 21 illustrate the EU28 population trend categories of this species per Member State during the previous Article 12 (2008–2012) reporting cycle, and should be compared with Figures 24 and 25, which illustrate the EU28 population trends for the current (2013–2018) reporting cycle. The respective EU reference population trend categories, based on ring recoveries in Malta and tracking data, are shown in Figures 22 and 23 (2008–2012) and Figures 26 and 27 (2013–2018) respectively.

Table 12 European Turtle-dove reference population and former population trend (2004 / 2008–2012)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta + Tracking (n=49) ∫ † ‡ ↕	Breeding Pairs (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Max - Min)		Breeding Pairs (2004) (Min - Max)		Short-term		Long-term	
												Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)	Max % Change (Min Pairs)	Max % Change (Max Pairs)
Italy † ‡ ↕	53.1%	150,000	300,000	Unknown	?	?	Unknown	?	?	200,000	400,000	-	-	-	-
Czech Rep	18.4%	38,000	76,000	Declining	3.00	33.00	Declining	62.00	94.00	50,540	101,080	-12,540	-25,080	-23,560	-71,440
Hungary	10.2%	64,000	150,000	Stable	0.00	0.00	Unknown	?	?	165,000	215,000	-	-	-	-
Germany	4.1%	25,000	45,000	Declining	38.00	58.00	Declining	20.00	60.00	39,500	71,100	-14,500	-26,100	-5,000	-27,000
Austria	2.0%	12,000	18,000	Declining	30.00	50.00	Unknown	?	?	18,000	27,000	-6,000	-9,000	-	-
Croatia*	2.0%	50,000	100,000	Increasing	0.00	19.00	-	-	-	40,500	81,000	9,500	19,000		
France	2.0%	397,000	481,000	Declining	11.00	20.00	Declining	20.00	30.00	476,400	577,200	-79,400	-96,200	-79,400	-144,300
Poland	2.0%	25,000	49,000	Declining	25.00	55.00	Unknown	?	?	38,750	75,950	-13,750	-26,950	-	-
Romania†	2.0%	120,000	300,000	Fluctuating	-	-	Unknown	?	?	120,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia†	2.0%	15,000	30,000	Stable	0	0	Stable	0	0	15,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria‡	2.0%	50,000	100,000	Stable	0	19	Unknown	?	?	20,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
Total	100%	**761,000**	**1,219,000**							**1,163,690**	**1,878,330**	**-116,690**	**-164,330**	**-107,960**	**-242,740**
										Percentage change		-13.02%	-10.61%	-12.05%	-15.67%
										Trend (Ring Recoveries)		**Decreasing** (> 10% change in 10 years)	**Decreasing** (>10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<20% change since 1980)	**Stable** (< 20% change since 1980)

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2014); *BirdLife International (2004); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020); † Fisher *et al* (2018); ‡ FKNK (2021); ↕ KSU (2022).

Table 13 European Turtle-dove reference population and current population trend (2013–2018)

Country	EU Ring Recoveries in Malta + Tracking (n=49) ∫ † ‡ ↕	Breeding Pairs (Min - Max)		Breeding Pairs (% of reference population) (Min - Max)		Short-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Long-term Trend	Mag. % (Min - Max)		Short-term Max % Change (Min)	Short-term Max % Change (Max)	Long-term Max % Change (Min)	Long-term Max % Change (Max)
Italy † ‡ ↕	53.1%	150,000	300,000	79,592	159,184	Stable	N/A	N/A	Increasing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	18.4%	40,000	80,000	7,347	14,694	Decreasing	N/A	N/A	Decreasing	-3	-3	N/A	N/A	-441	-441
Hungary	10.2%	80,000	120,000	8,163	12,245	Stable	N/A	N/A	Stable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	4.1%	12,500	22,000	510	898	Decreasing	-51	-70	Decreasing	N/A	N/A	-260	-357	N/A	N/A
Austria	2.0%	8,000	12,000	163	245	Decreasing	-18	-18	Unknown	N/A	N/A	-29	-29	N/A	N/A
Croatia	2.0%	27,000	135,000	551	2,755	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
France	2.0%	397,000	481,000	8,102	9,816	Decreasing	-25	-46	Decreasing	-21	-47	-2,026	-3,727	-2,061	-4,614
Poland	2.0%	22,000	37,000	449	755	Decreasing	-16	-48	Unknown	N/A	N/A	-72	-216	N/A	N/A
Romania†[12]	2.0%	120,000	300,000	2,449	6,122	Uncertain	-1	8	Unknown	N/A	N/A	-24	196	N/A	N/A
Slovakia†	2.0%	10,000	20,000	204	408	Decreasing	-20	-30	Decreasing	-20	-30	-41	-61	-82	-122
Bulgaria ‡	2.0%	50,000	100,000	1,020	2,041	Stable	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	100%	916,500	1,607,000	**108,551**	**209,163**							**-2,452**	**-4,194**	**-2,584**	**-5,177**
						Percentage change						**-0.27%**	**-0.26%**	**-0.28%**	**-0.32%**
						Trend (Ring Recoveries)						**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<10% change in 10 years)	**Stable** (<20% change since 1980)	**Stable** (<20% change since 1980)

Data Sources: European Environment Agency (2020); ∫ Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm., 2015; 2020); † Fisher *et al.* (2018); ‡ FKNK (2021); ↕ KSU (2022).

[12] EEA (2020) notes that data from delayed delivery by Romania of the 2013–2018 Article 12 report are not shown in the Member States reports table and were not used for the EU population status assessment.

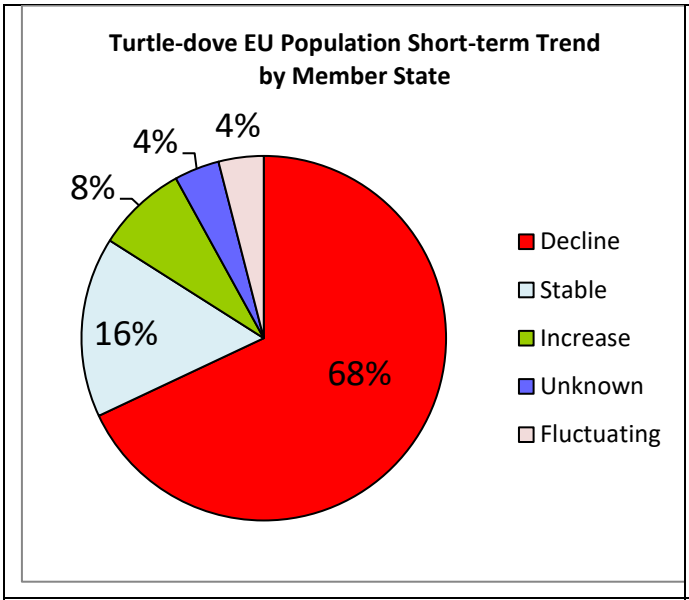


Figure 20: Former European Turtle-dove EU28 population short-term trend by Member State [Article 12 2008–2012]

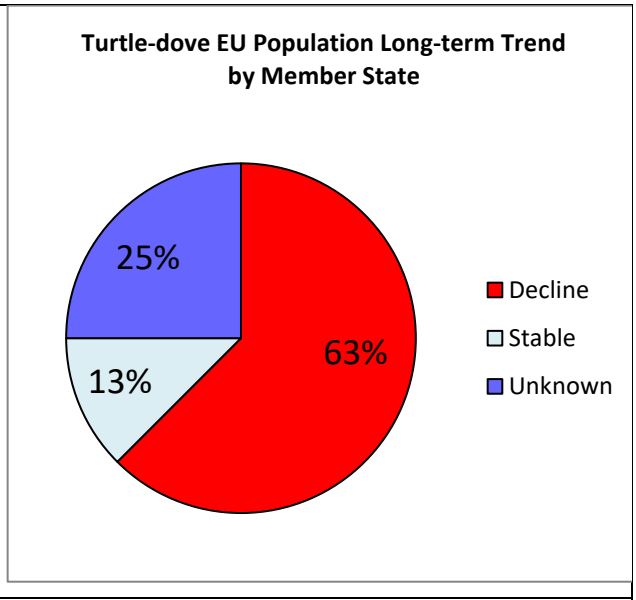


Figure 21: Former European Turtle-dove EU28 population long-term trend by Member State [Article 12 2008–2012]

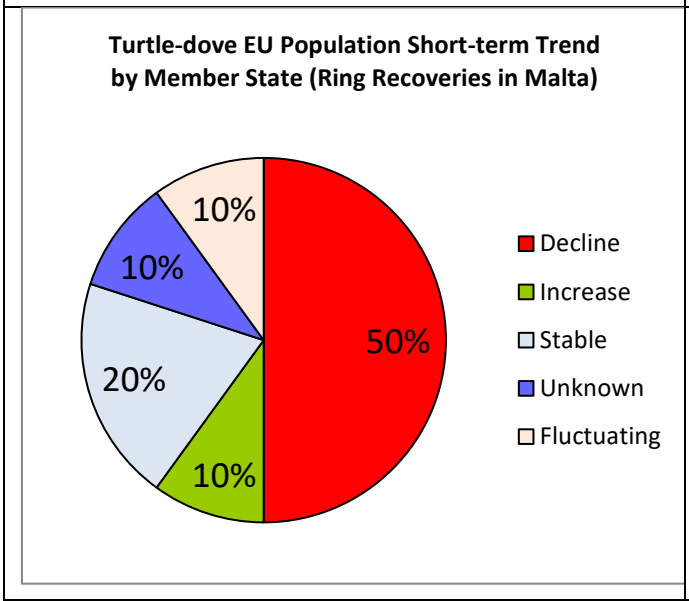


Figure 22: Former European Turtle-dove EU population short-term trend (ring recoveries) [Article 12 2008–2012]

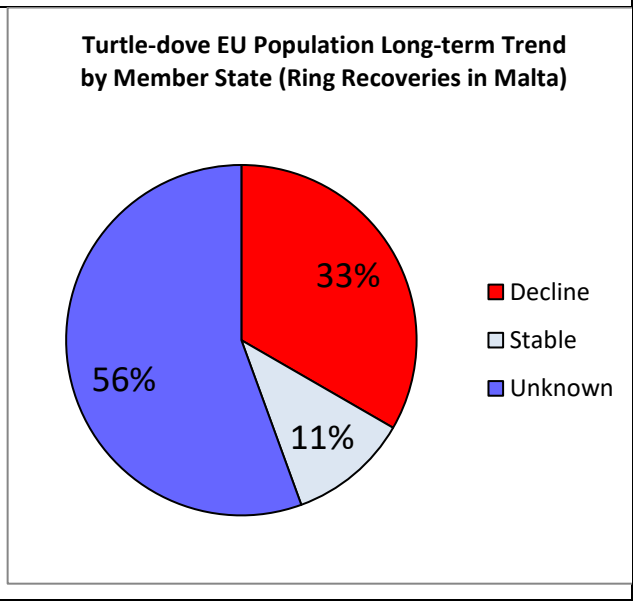


Figure 23: Former European Turtle-dove EU population long-term trend (ring recoveries) [Article 12 2008–2012]

Data sources: European Environment Agency (2014); BirdLife International (2004); Raine (2007); BirdLife Malta (pers. comm. 2015; 2020); Fisher *et al.* (2018).

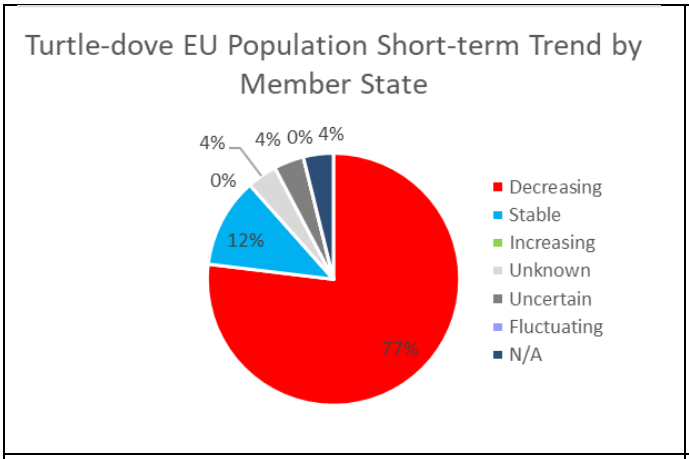


Figure 24: Current European Turtle-dove EU28 population short-term trend by Member State [Article 12 2013–2018]

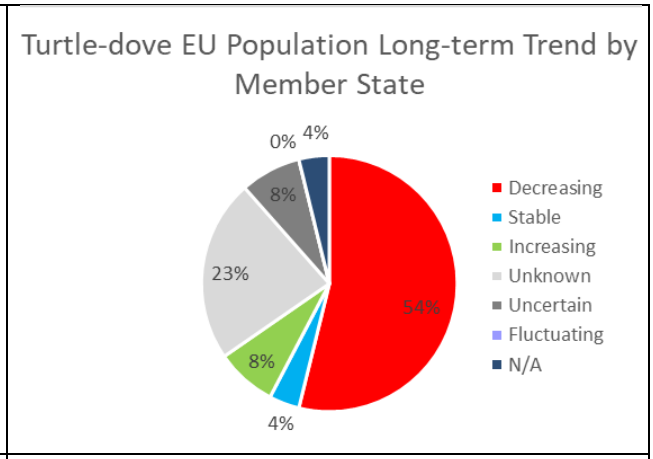


Figure 25: Current European Turtle-dove EU28 population long-term trend by Member State [Article 12 2013–2018]

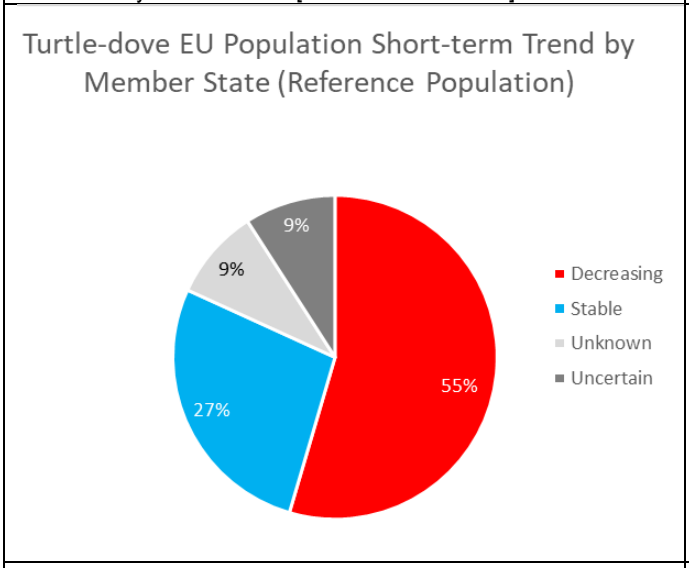


Figure 26: Current European Turtle-dove EU population short-term trend (ring recoveries) [Article 12 2013–2018]

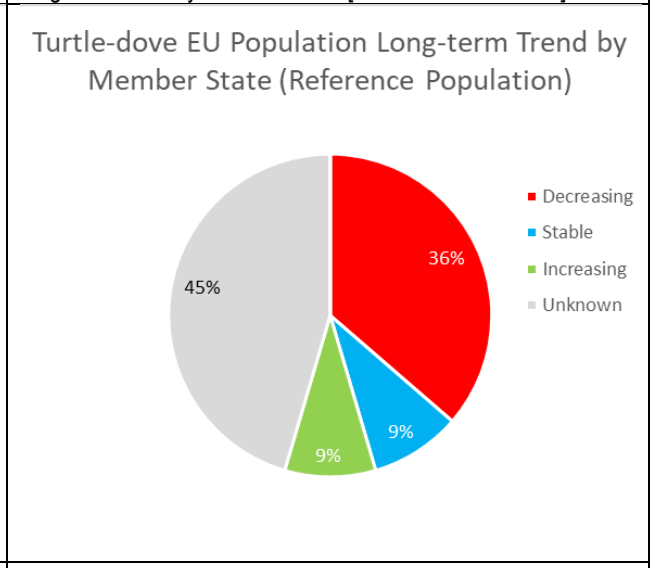


Figure 27: Current European Turtle-dove EU population long-term trend (ring recoveries) [Article 12 2013–2018]

Data sources: European Environment Agency (2020); Raine (2007) and BirdLife Malta (pers. comm. 2015; 2020); Fisher *et al* (2018); FKNK (2021).

2.28 Based on the latest Article 12 reporting cycle (2013–2018), **the Turtle-dove reference population improved its short-term trend status from Decreasing to Stable** (Min. Pairs: -0.30%; Max. Pairs: -0.29%) and remained **Stable in the long-term trend** (Min. Pairs: -0.32%; Max. Pairs: -0.36%). During the previous reporting cycle (2008–2013), the decrease in the short-term trend of Malta's reference population was as follows: Min. Pairs: -13.02%; Max. Pairs: -10.61%. Thus, **in the short-term, the reference population increased by 12.7% (Min. Pairs) and 10.25% (Max. Pairs)**. However, it should be noted that **more than half the reference population (55%) is decreasing in the short-term trend** (Fig. 26). In the long-term, the majority of the reference population (81%) is either decreasing (36%) or has an unknown trend (45%) (Fig. 27) but **the overall trend remained stable** at -0.32% in the minimum number of breeding pairs and -0.36% in the maximum number of breeding pairs. When compared with the previous trends (for Article 12 reporting period 2008–2012), this

equates to an increase of 11.73% [(-0.32%) – (-12.05%)] in the minimum number of breeding pairs and an increase of 15.31% [(-0.36%) – (-15.67%)] in the maximum number of breeding pairs. Table 14 provides data on fecundity and mortality rates.

Table 14 Minimum breeding population and mortality rate

	European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*)	Source
Minimum breeding population – pairs	108,551	Article 12 reports for the 2013–2018 reporting period (EEA, 2020)
Mortality rate – 1st year*	73.9% Survival rate (**Median** and CI95%): **0.261** [0.124 ; 0.486]	European Turtle-dove population dynamics model (Western Flyway). Available at: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/e21159fc-a026-4045-a47f-9ff1a319e1c5/library/7a40ff99-14c3-4d61-9559-55f6ff311efc. Slide 8. [Downloaded 05 February 2021]
Mortality rate – adults	36.7% Survival rate (**Median** and CI95%): **0.633** [0.555 ; 0.710]	European Turtle-dove population dynamics model (Central–Eastern Flyway). Available at: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/e21159fc-a026-4045-a47f-9ff1a319e1c5/library/7a40ff99-14c3-4d61-9559-55f6ff311efc. Slide 9. [Downloaded 05 February 2021]
Breeding rate (young per pair)	Individual fecundity (**Median** and CI95%): **2.029** [1.084 ; 3.464]	European Turtle-dove population dynamics model (Central–Eastern Flyway). Available at: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/e21159fc-a026-4045-a47f-9ff1a319e1c5/library/7a40ff99-14c3-4d61-9559-55f6ff311efc. Slide 14. [Downloaded 05 February 2021]
Number of clutches	2 to 3 / year	Fisher *et al.* (2018), p. 68

** The 1st year survival rate for the Central–Eastern Flyway* [Median and CI95%: 0.539 [0.321 – 0.751] *was contested during the December 2020 workshop. For the purpose of this report, the 1st year survival rate for the Western Flyway is used.*

Calculation of 1% mortality rate and "small numbers"

European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*)
Minimum breeding success: 1.084 fledglings per pair (108,551 x 1.084) = 117,669
Minimum clutches/year: 2
Mortality rate of 1st year birds (235,339 x 73.90%) = 173,915
Mortality rate of adults (217,102 x 36.70%) = 79,676
Total annual mortality (173,915 + 79,676) = 253,592
1% of total annual mortality (253,592 x 1%) = **2,536**

Based on the 1% mortality rate, the "small numbers" calculation amounts to 2,536 Turtle-doves.

3. Conclusion

Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)

3.1 The EU population status for Common Quail is Unknown, as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species (EEA, 2020). The Common Quail has an IUCN Least Concern classification at global level but at European Level it was placed in a higher risk Red List category from Least Concern (2015) to **Near Threatened** (2021) (BirdLife International, 2021: 19). At EU level, the breeding population status is **Unknown** (EEA, 2020). This species is not included in the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme.

3.2 During the current (2013–2018) Article 12 reporting period, the Italian population (95% of Malta's reference population) registered an increase in the long-term trend from the previous (2008–2012) status of unknown. However, the Hungarian population now stands at 5,000–10,000 *less* calling males than previously reported. **Malta's reference population retained a stable short-term trend status in the maximum number of calling males and improved the short-term trend status in the minimum number of calling males, from declining to stable. The long-term trend of the reference population remains unknown.**

European Turtle-dove (*Streptopelia turtur*)

3.3 This species is listed as **Vulnerable** at the European and global levels and **Near Threatened** within the territory of the European Union (BirdLife International, 2015a: 41). A ten-year (2018–2028) international single species action plan is in place *to restore the European Turtle-dove to a favourable population status so that it can be safely removed from the Globally Threatened categories of the IUCN Red List* (Fisher *et al.* 2018).

3.4 The European Bird Census Council (2021 update; 2019 base year) has shown that at Pan-European level, the Turtle-dove **declined by 85%** when compared with the 1980 baseline data and by 17% during the 10-year trend (2012–2021). Compared with the previous EBCC update, the Turtle-dove declined by an additional 3% in the long-term trend [from -82% to -85%] and declined by 5% in the short-term (10-year) trend [from -12% to -17%].

3.5 Based on the latest Article 12 reporting cycle (2013–2018), **the Turtle-dove reference population improved its short-term trend status from Decreasing to Stable** (Min. Pairs: -0.27%; Max. Pairs: -0.26%) and remained **Stable in the long-term trend** (Min. Pairs: -0.28%; Max. Pairs: -0.32%). During the previous reporting cycle (2008–2013), the decrease in the short-term trend of Malta's reference population was as follows: Min. Pairs: -13.02%; Max. Pairs: -10.61%. Thus, **in the short-term, the reference population increased by 12.75% (Min. Pairs) and 10.35% (Max. Pairs)**. However, it should be noted that **more than half the**

reference population (55%) is decreasing in the short-term trend. In the long-term, the majority of the reference population (81%) is either decreasing (36%) or has an unknown trend (45%) but the overall trend remained stable at -0.28% in the minimum number of breeding pairs and -0.32% in the maximum number of breeding pairs. When compared with the previous trends (for Article 12 reporting period 2008–2012), this equates to an increase of 11.77% [(-0.28%) – (-12.05%)] in the minimum number of breeding pairs, and an increase of 15.35% [(-0.32%) – (-15.67%)] in the maximum number of breeding pairs.

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