

## Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

	Red list criteria					Amber list criteria										
	IUCN	HD	BD p	BD r	WD p	HD rec	BDM p	BDM r	WDM p	SPEC	BR	BL	WL	BI	WI	
Bittern																
Common scoter																
White-tailed eagle																
Hen harrier																
Black grouse																
Capercaillie																
Grey partridge																
Quail																
Corncrake																
Stone-curlew																
Black-tailed godwit																
Red-necked phalarope																
Roseate tern																
Turtle dove																
Nightjar																
Wryneck																
Lesser spotted woodpecker																
Woodlark																
Skylark																
Ring ouzel																
Song thrush																
Grasshopper warbler																
Savi's warbler																
Aquatic warbler																
Marsh warbler																
Spotted flycatcher																
Marsh tit																
Willow tit																
Red-backed shrike																

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Starling															
House sparrow															
Tree sparrow															
Linnet															
Twite															
Scottish crossbill															
Bullfinch															
Yellowhammer															
Cirl bunting															
Reed bunting															
Corn bunting															

The Red List contains 40 that are globally threatened or which have suffered the most serious declines - the RSPB is undertaking recovery programmes for many of these birds.

Birds appear on the Red List for one of three reasons:

- their population or range has declined by more than 50% in the last 25 years
- the species has declined in the long-term (since 1800)
- it is a globally-threatened species

Some birds fall into two or even three of these categories. The table of Red List species includes the Amber List criteria (last 10), as some species also qualify under these.

### The criteria

- **Species of European Conservation Concern** (category 1) which are globally threatened.
- **Historically declining** breeding species whose populations have declined most since 1800, based on two reviews of the status of British and Irish birds published early in the 20th century.
- **Rapidly declining breeding species** where the population has declined by 50% or more between 1974 and 1999.
- **Rapidly contracting breeding species** where the breeding range has contracted by 50% or more in 25 years.
- **Rapidly declining non-breeding species** where the non-breeding population has declined by 50% or more between 1974 and 1999.
- **Historical population decline** Historical population decline during 1800-1995, but recovering population size has more than doubled between 1974 and 1999.
- **Moderately declining breeding species** where the population has declined by 25-49% between 1974 and 1999.

- **Moderately contracting breeding species** where the breeding range has contracted by 25-49% in 25 years.
- **Moderately declining non-breeding species** where the population has declined by 25-49% between 1974 and 1999.
- **Species of European Conservation Concern** (categories 2 and 3) which have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
- **Rare breeding species** with fewer than 300 pairs breeding annually during 1995-1999.
- **Localised breeding species** with at least 50% of UK breeding population in ten or fewer sites.
- **Localised non-breeding species** with at least 50% of UK non-breeding population in ten or fewer sites.
- **Species breeding in internationally important numbers** with at least 20% of European breeding population in UK.
- **Non-breeding species present in internationally important numbers** with at least 20% of NW European (wildfowl), East Atlantic flyway (waders) or European (others) non-breeding populations in UK.