

Remiz pendulinus -- (Linnaeus, 1758)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- REMIZIDAE

Common names: Eurasian Penduline-tit;

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
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Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
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Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales this species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Albania; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Moldova; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine

Vagrant:

Liechtenstein; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 219,000-443,000 pairs, which equates to 437,000-886,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 122,000-210,000 pairs, which equates to 244,000-420,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

This species favours lakeside and riverine swampy vegetation and a good mixture of emergent vegetation, including reeds (*Phragmites*), with reedmace (*Typha*), poplars (*Populus*) and willows (*Salix*). It can be monogamous, but is often polygamous or polyandrous and egg-laying begins in late April and continues to the beginning of July (Madge 2008). The nest is a large, free-hanging domed pouch-like structure, with a short downward-projecting entrance tube near the top. It is made of plant fibres mixed with plant down and animal hair and lined with plant down and occasionally feathers. Clutches are generally six to eight eggs (Snow and Perrins 1998). It feeds on small invertebrates, particularly the larvae of small insects and will also consume seeds. Northern populations of this species are highly migratory while southern populations are generally resident (Madge 2008).

Habitats & Altitude		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	suitable	non-breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	suitable	breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	suitable	non-breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Freshwater Lakes	suitable	breeding
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Freshwater Lakes	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	resident
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Shrub Dominated Wetlands	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Shrub Dominated Wetlands	suitable	non-breeding
Altitude	max. 650 m	Occasional altitudinal limits

Threats

There are currently no known significant threats to this species.

Threats & Impacts		
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

Currently no conservation measures are needed for this species.

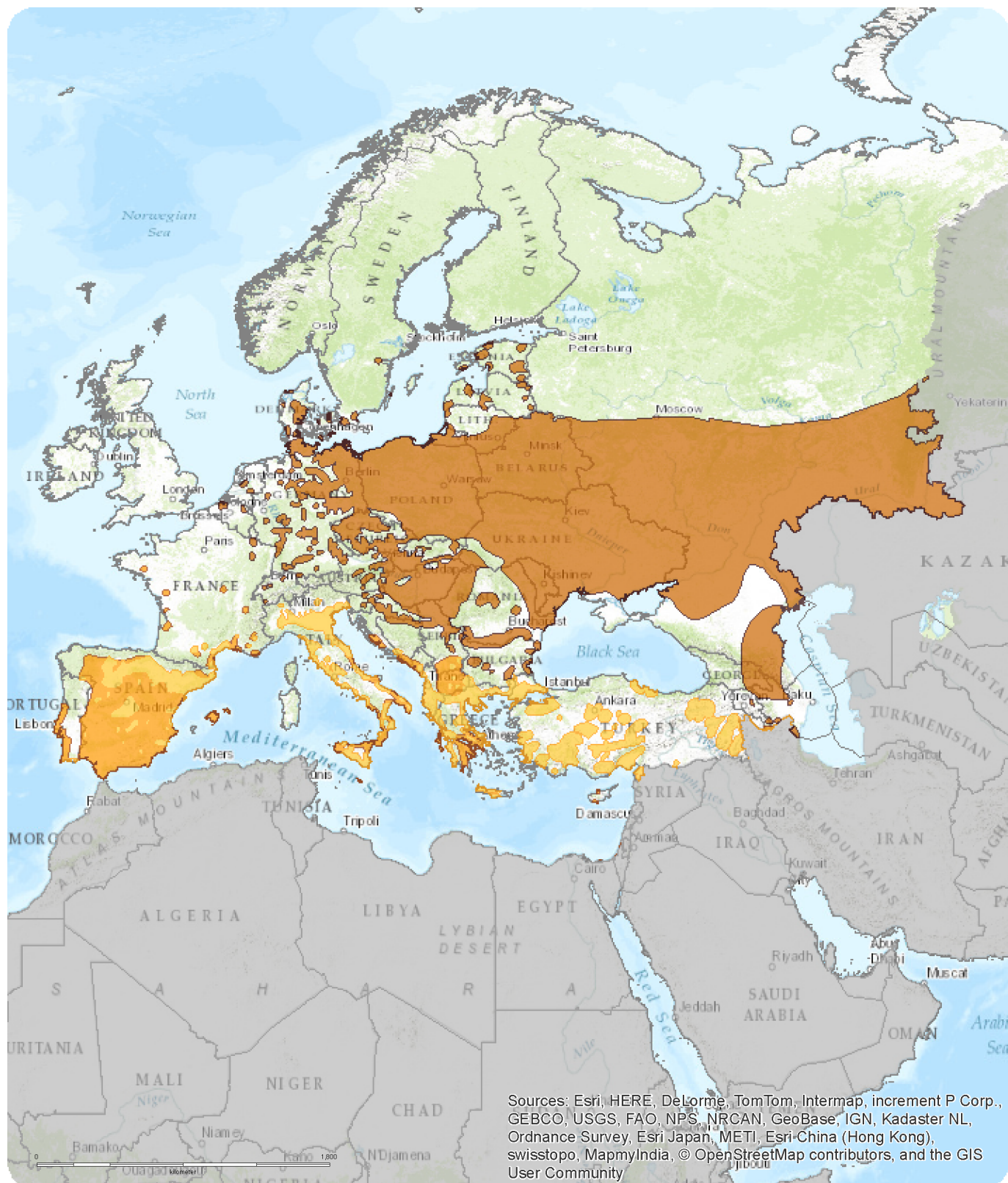
Bibliography

Madge, S. 2008. Eurasian Penduline-tit (*Remiz pendulinus*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/59955> on 17 March 2015).

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

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Remiz pendulinus

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

NE DD **LC** > NT VU EN CR EW EX
LEAST CONCERN

Map created 05/12/2015



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