



Asio otus

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|----------------------------------|----|
| Annex I | No |
| International action plan | No |

Northern Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus*, is a species of nocturnal bird of prey found in cropland and woodland and forest ecosystems. It is a widespread breeder across much of Europe. This species breeds in dense vegetation adjacent to open areas such as grassland or shrubland, including open forest, nesting and roosting in forest. In mainland Europe, breeding occurs in edge woodland and scrub and in Britain it favours shelterbelts, small groves and thickets surrounded by moorland, grassland, marshes or farmland (European Red List 2015).

Asio otus has a breeding population size of 114000-269000 pairs and a breeding range size of 3030000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Unknown in the short term and Unknown in the long term.

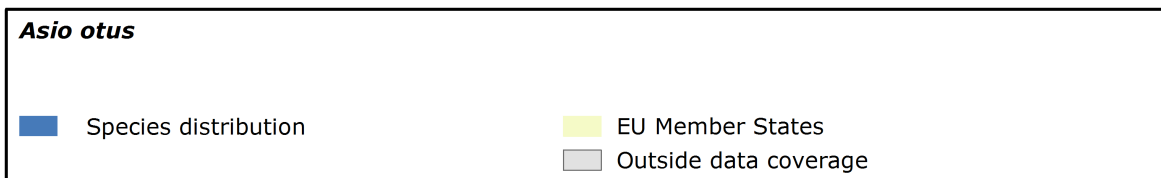
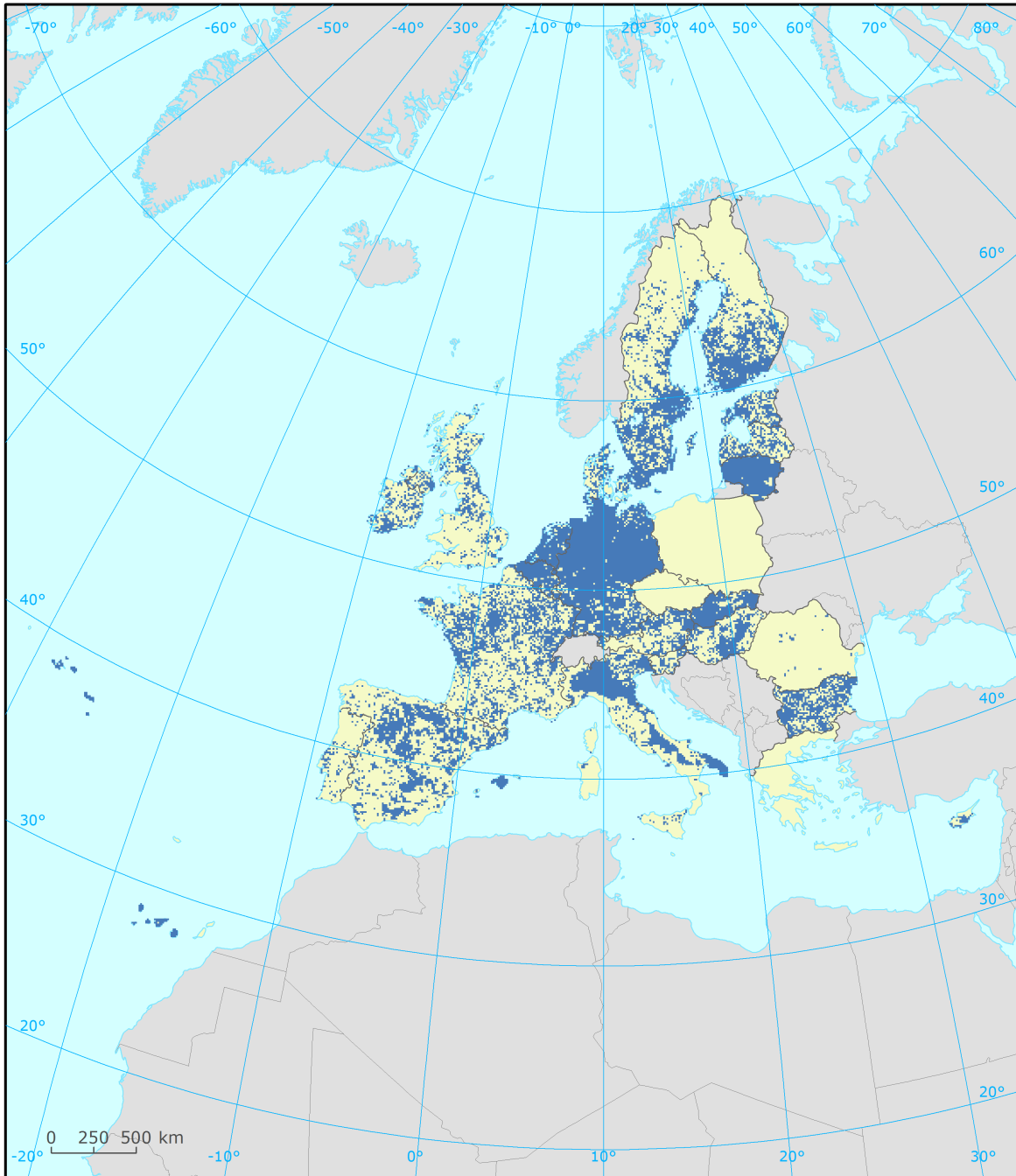
The EU population status for *Asio otus* is Unknown, as the data reported were not sufficient to assess the population status of the species.

Assessment of status at the European level

| Breeding population size | Breeding population trend | | Range area | Breeding range trend | | Winter population size | Winter population trend | | Population status |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | |
| 114000 - 269000 p | x | x | 3030000 | | | | | | Unknown |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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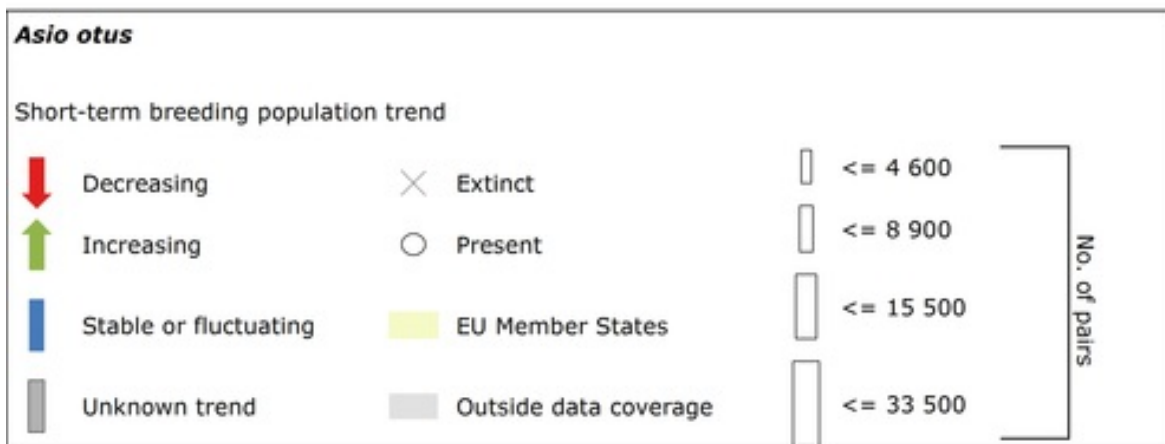


Trends at the Member State level

| MS/Ter. | % in EU27 | Breeding population size | Breeding population trend | | Range area | Breeding range trend | | Winter population size | Winter population trend | |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term |
| AT | 2.3 | 3000 - 4500 p | 0 | x | 73460 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BE | 1.7 | 3000 - 5000 p | x | x | 28420 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| BG | 4.3 | 1100 - 4900 p | 0 | 0 | 115400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| CY | 0.2 | 50 - 200 p | 0 | + | 7200 | 0 | + | | | |
| CZ | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE | 20.2 | 26000 - 43000 p | F | F | 354864 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| DK | 1.3 | 2000 - 2000 p | 0 | + | 39629 | - | 0 | | | |
| EE | 1.8 | 1000 - 4000 p | F | F | 46000 | 0 | + | | | |
| ES | 10.3 | 3321 - p | 0 | - | 403365 | 0 | - | | | |
| ESIC | 0.4 | 2500 - 10000 p | x | x | 5850 | x | x | | | |
| FI | 7.3 | 500 - 10000 p | F | - | 225100 | x | + | | | |
| FR | 13.0 | 20000 - 40000 p | x | x | 512300 | x | 0 | | | |
| GR | | | | | | | | | | |
| HU | 2.5 | 6500 - 12000 p | x | x | 39956 | 0 | x | | | |
| IE | 1.7 | 1484 - 2703 p | x | x | 53000 | + | + | | | |
| IT | 7.6 | 6000 - 12000 p | x | + | 214100 | + | + | | | |
| LT | 4.0 | 3000 - 7000 p | 0 | 0 | 70500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| LU | 0.1 | 300 - 500 p | 0 | 0 | 2597 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| LV | 1.7 | 1500 - 8000 p | - | + | 59932 | x | 0 | | | |
| NL | 2.1 | 2460 - 2952 p | - | - | 42010 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PL | | 8000 - 25000 p | x | x | | x | x | | | |
| PT | 0.7 | 200 - 1000 p | 0 | x | 49400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| PTAC | 0.3 | | x | x | 6100 | x | x | | | |
| RO | 0.2 | 8000 - 30000 p | x | x | 216000 | x | x | | | |
| SE | 9.8 | 2600 - 15000 p | 0 | - | 349800 | 0 | x | | | |
| SI | 0.5 | 1800 - 2200 p | F | F | 8585 | x | 0 | | | |
| SK | 2.7 | 2500 - 4000 p | - | - | 53495 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| UK | 3.4 | 1800 - 6000 p | x | x | 55200 | + | - | | | |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Short-term winter population trend was not reported for this species.

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2008-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A221> .

ⁱ **Assessment of status at the European level:** The EU assessments of birds population status was made by the European Red List of Birds Consortium (under contract with the European Commission)

The EU27 population trends were assessed using these categories: '+' Increasing, '0' Stable, 'F' Fluctuating, '-' Decreasing, 'xu' Uncertain and 'x' Unknown. The breeding population size is estimated in majority of the cases as 'p' number of pairs. Alternative population units used are: 'males' number of males, 'i' number of individuals, 'cmales' number of calling males and 'bfem' number of breeding females. The winter population size is estimated as number of individuals.

ⁱⁱ **Species trends at the Member State level:** The percentage of the EU27 species population occurring in the Member States (% in EU27) is calculated based on the population size reported by the Member States.