

# Glareola pratincola -- (Linnaeus, 1766)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- CHARADRIIFORMES -- GLAREOLIDAE

**Common names:** Collared Pratincole; Common Pratincole; Glaréole à collier

## European Red List Assessment

### European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

### Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
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)**

In Europe this species has a very 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 appears to be fluctuating, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in Europe.

Within the EU27 this species has a very 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 appears to be fluctuating, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in the EU27.

## Occurrence

### Countries/Territories of Occurrence

#### Native:

Albania; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Estonia; France; Georgia; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Moldova; Montenegro; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine

#### Vagrant:

Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; Germany; Ireland, Rep. of; Latvia; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Slovakia; Sweden; United Kingdom; Gibraltar (to UK)

## Population

The European population is estimated at 7,800-14,900 pairs, which equates to 15,700-29,900 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 4,500-5,800 pairs, which equates to 9,000-11,600 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

## Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size is estimated to be fluctuating. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

## Habitats and Ecology

Northern populations of this species are fully migratory (Hayman et al. 1986, Maclean and Kirwan 2013). The species nests colonially in small groups of 10–20 or up to 100 pairs (Maclean and Kirwan 2013) and is highly gregarious throughout the year. The species breeds on flat open areas (Maclean and Kirwan 2013) with short or patchy vegetation (Hayman et al. 1986) such as fields, steppe plains near water (Maclean and Kirwan 2013) the margins of alkaline lakes and dried mudflats (Hayman et al. 1986) in Eurasia (Maclean and Kirwan

2013). Its diet consists of large insects (e.g. Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera and Isoptera), spiders and molluscs (Maclean and Kirwan 2013). The nest is a shallow scrape or depression on the ground on dry mudflats and sandflats (Maclean and Kirwan 2013).

<b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland		suitable	breeding
Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry		suitable	breeding
Grassland - Temperate		suitable	breeding
Marine Intertidal - Mud Flats and Salt Flats		suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)		suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)		suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)		suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes and Flats		suitable	breeding
Altitude	max. 2200 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

## Threats

The species is threatened by the use of herbicides and insecticides, and by changes to its preferred habitats (e.g., changes in water levels, ploughing of grasslands, artificial irrigation and fertilisation, changes in traditional grazing regimes, increasing urban encroachment and human disturbance) (Maclean and Kirwan 2013).

<b>Threats &amp; Impacts</b>					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry farming	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation			
Human intrusions & disturbance	Work & other activities	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Medium Impact
		Stresses			
		Species disturbance			
Natural system modifications	Abstraction of surface water (unknown use)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Natural system modifications	Other ecosystem modifications	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Pollution	Herbicides and pesticides	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Indirect ecosystem effects			

## Conservation

### Conservation Actions Underway

The species is listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, Annex II of the Bern Convention, Annex II of the Convention on Migratory Species, under which it is covered by the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).

### **Conservation Actions Proposed**

Sustainably manage river valleys and wet grasslands. Abandonment of pastoral grassland, afforestation of farmland and drainage of wet meadows and inland wetlands in key breeding areas should be stopped.

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### **Bibliography**

Hayman, P.; Marchant, J.; Prater, A. J. 1986. *Shorebirds*. Croom Helm, London.

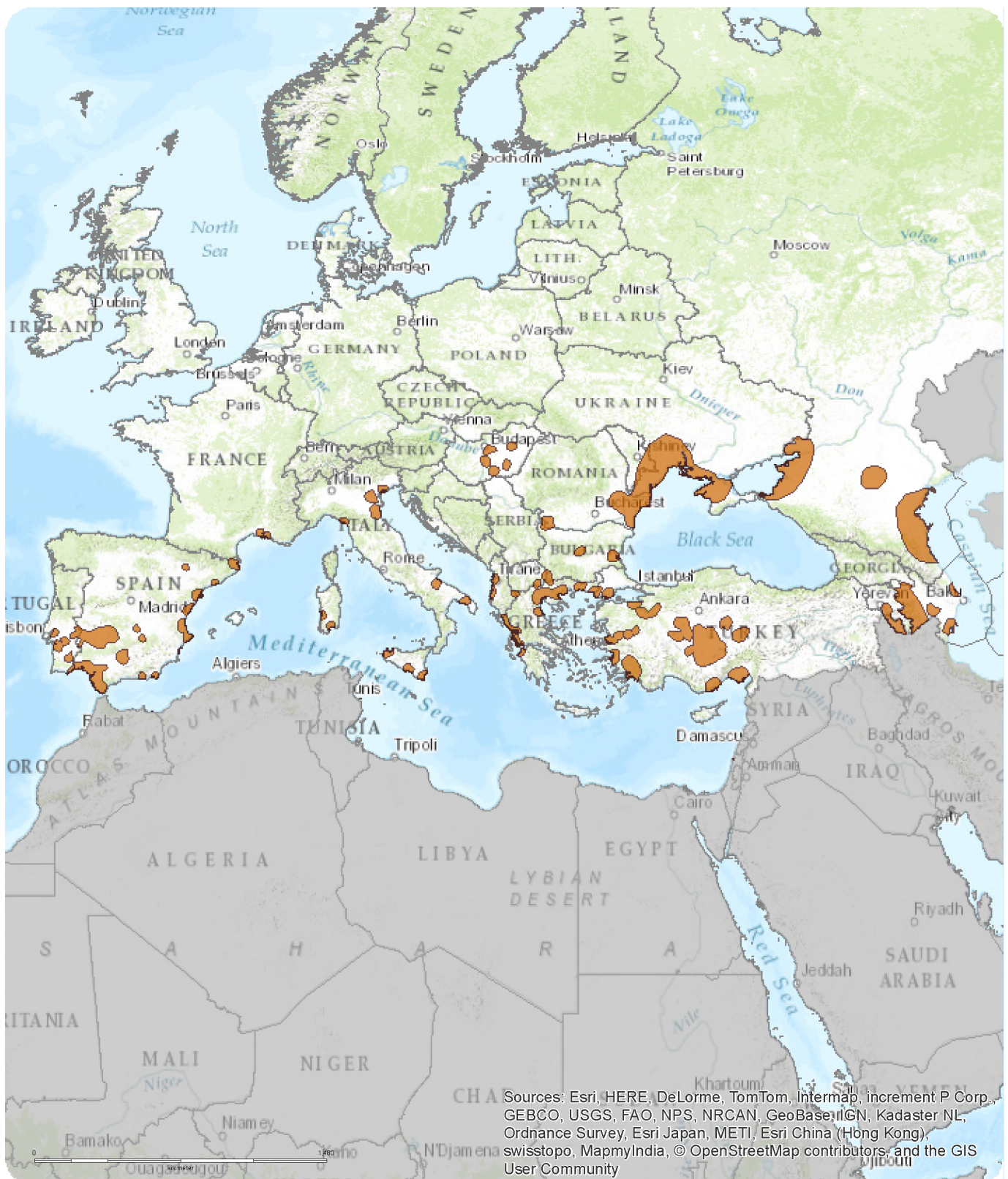
Maclean, G.L. & Kirwan, G.M. (2013). Collared Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.) (2013). *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/53785> on 15 April 2015).

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### **Map (see overleaf)**

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# European Regional Assessment



## *Glareola pratincola*

### Range

■ Extant (breeding)

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



Map created 05/12/2015

