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.
- **Compiler(s):** Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

**Assessment Rationale**

**European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

**EU27 regional assessment: Not Applicable (NA)**

The range size has not been quantified, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population size may be moderately small to large, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be stable, 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.

The bird is not recorded from the EU27 region.

**Occurrence**

**Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

- **Native:** Azerbaijan; Russian Federation
- **Vagrant:** Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Latvia; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom

**Population**

The European population is estimated at 8,000-15,000 pairs, which equates to 16,000-30,000 mature individuals. The species does not occur in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

**Trend**

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

**Habitats and Ecology**

This species is found in sparse montane forest, the upper limits of cedar (*Cedrus*) forest, mossy tree-lined scrub, plateau taiga, and bottomland forests in montane river valleys. In Russia, it breeds from May to July. The nest is placed low down, usually below two meters, in a rotten stump or in the sheltered fork of a tree, frequently in larch (*Larix*), poplar (*Populus*) or cedar shrub. It is a cup of twigs, moss and stems cemented with mud, and lined with finer stems. Clutches are four or five eggs. It feeds on invertebrates but also takes berries and seeds in the autumn and winter. The species is migratory (Collar 2005).

**Habitats & Altitude**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat (level 1 - level 2)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest - Temperate</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Habitats & Altitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat (level 1 - level 2)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shrubland - Boreal</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubland - Temperate</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>max. 2200 m</td>
<td>Occasional altitudinal limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

The size of the European population could render it susceptible to the risks affecting small populations; however it is adjacent to a much larger non-European population (Birdlife International 2004).

### Threats & Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat (level 1)</th>
<th>Threat (level 2)</th>
<th>Impact and Stresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Conservation

**Conservation Actions Underway**

There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

**Conservation Actions Proposed**

No conservation measures are currently needed for this species.

### Bibliography


**Turdus ruficollis**

**Range**
- Extant (breeding)

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

Map created 05/12/2015

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.