

Turdus iliacus -- Linnaeus, 1766

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- TURDIDAE

Common names: Redwing;

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

NT -- Near Threatened, (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: Near Threatened (NT)

EU27 regional assessment: Vulnerable (VU)

In Europe this numerous species is undergoing moderately rapid population declines, and it is therefore classified as Near Threatened. Within the EU27 declines are more rapid and the regional classification here is Vulnerable.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Albania; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Faroe Islands (to DK); Greenland (to DK); Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland, Rep. of; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Svalbard and Jan Mayen (to NO); Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Gibraltar (to UK)

Population

The European population is estimated at 13,200,000-20,100,000 pairs, which equates to 26,300,000-40,300,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 1,980,000-3,270,000 pairs, which equates to 3,960,000-6,550,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be decreasing at a rate approaching 30% in 15.6 years (three generations). In the EU27 the population size is estimated to be decreasing by 30-49% in the same period. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

During the breeding season this species is found in forest-open country mosaics in lowlands and relatively low hills, with preference for mid-successional conditions, especially in river basins and on floodplains. It also inhabits open deciduous or mixed forest margins with fields and mires, clearings in primary forest, regenerating managed forest at the tall bushy stage with considerable understorey, shoreline thickets, tundra willow (*Salix*) and birch (*Betula*) scrub, scrubby semi-open cultivated sites, parks and gardens and thinned woodland with grassy areas around buildings. In the winter it uses open woodland, orchards and scrub thickets, wherever berry-bearing bushes and grassy areas are near by. The breeding season is from early April to late July, with some latitudinal variation. The nest is a bulky cup of grass, moss and twigs, bound with mud and bits of vegetation and lined with fine grass stems and leaves. It is sited on the ground in thick vegetation or low in a bush or tree or on a rotten stump. Clutches are normally four to six eggs. It feeds on invertebrates as well as seeds and berries in the autumn and winter. The species is chiefly migratory (Collar and de Juana 2013).

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land		suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland		suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations		suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens		suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens		suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas		suitable	non-breeding
Forest - Boreal		major	breeding
Forest - Temperate		suitable	non-breeding
Forest - Temperate		major	breeding
Grassland - Tundra		suitable	breeding
Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)		suitable	breeding
Shrubland - Boreal		suitable	breeding
Shrubland - Temperate		suitable	non-breeding
Altitude		Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Population numbers can be very variable owing to the effects of harsh and mild winters, and of unfavourably cold summers (Collar and de Juana 2013). The species is also illegally trapped in the Mediterranean (Murgui 2014).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Climate change & severe weather	Temperature extremes	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Likely to Return	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

EU Birds Directive Annex II. There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

Tighter controls on hunting around the Mediterranean should be implemented.

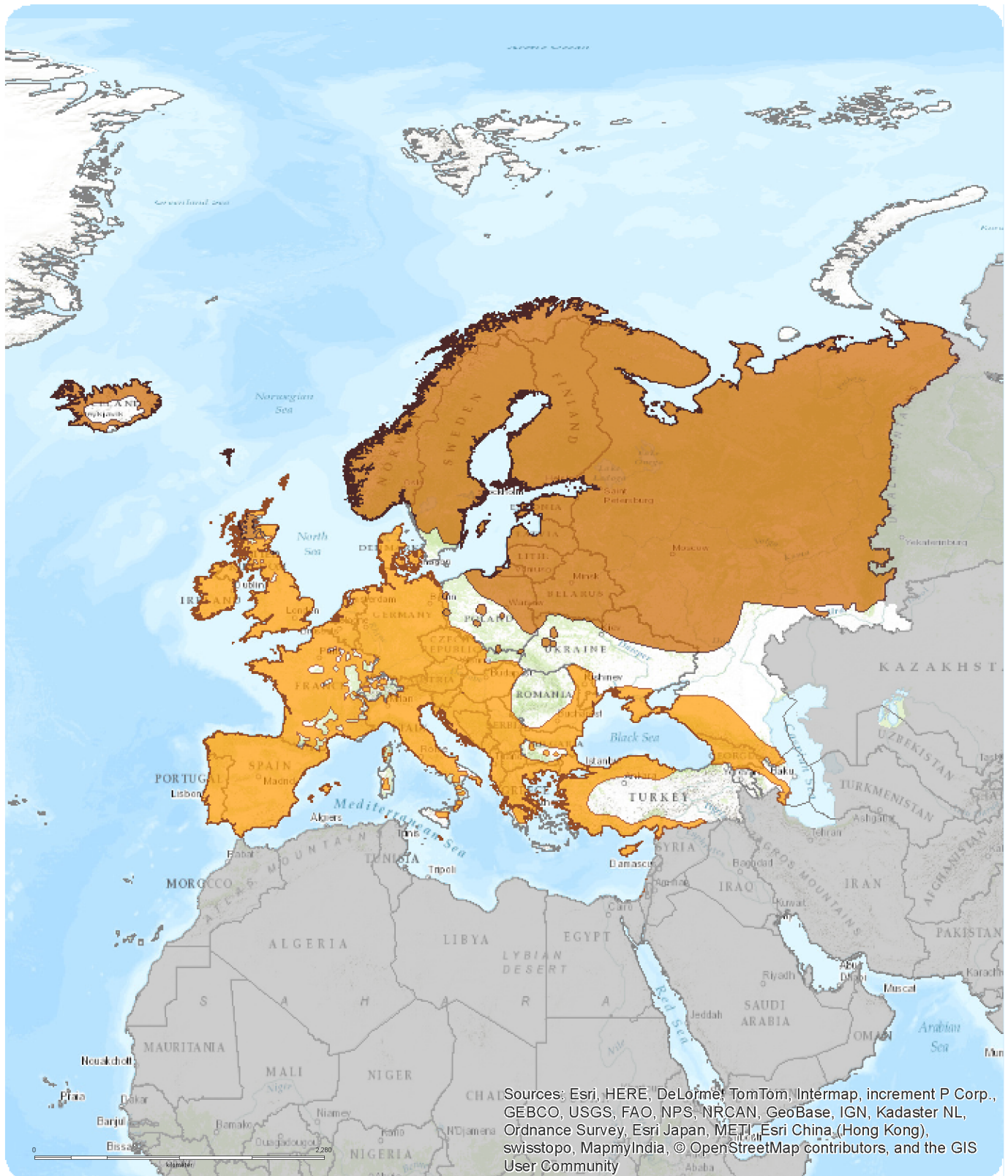
Bibliography

Collar, N. and de Juana, E. 2013. Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.) 2013. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/58254> on 29 March 2015).

Murgui, E. 2014. When governments support poaching: a review of the illegal trapping of thrushes *Turdus* spp. in the parany of Comunidad Valenciana, Spain. *Bird Conservation International*, 24(02): 127-137.

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment

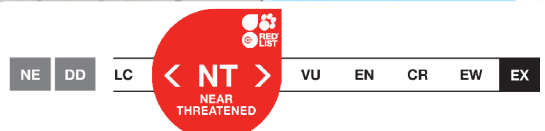


Turdus iliacus

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)

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



Map created 05/12/2015

