

# **Anthus berthelotii -- Bolle, 1862**

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- MOTACILLIDAE

**Common names:** Berthelot's Pipit;

## 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.  |
| 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: Least Concern (LC)**

At both European and EU27 scales, although this species may have a small range it is not believed to 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:**

Portugal; Spain

## Population

The European population is estimated at 30,000-150,000 pairs, which equates to 60,000-300,000 mature individuals. The entire population is found in the EU27. 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

The species is found in the Canary Islands and Madeira where it is sedentary (Tucker and Heath 1994). Birds are found from sea level to over 2,000 m in all habitats except dense woodland and wetter areas. In the eastern Canaries it uses dry, sparsely vegetated semi-desert areas of volcanic rock and other open habitats such as tracks. In the western Canaries it is found in mountainous areas and on rocky hillsides. In Madeira it is most frequently found in the high sierras but can also be found on cliffs and fields near the sea.

It breeds from late January to August probably producing two broods of two to five eggs. The nest of dry grass and roots lined with hair, wool or feathers is built in the shelter of a small bush or stone. It feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates but also consumes seeds (Tyler 2004).

| Habitat (level 1 - level 2)          | Importance | Occurrence |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land | suitable   | resident   |
| Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland | suitable   | resident   |
| Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry | suitable   | resident   |

| <b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>                  |             |                               |            |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Habitat (level 1 - level 2)                     |             | Importance                    | Occurrence |
| Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks) |             | suitable                      | resident   |
| Altitude  | max. 2000 m | Occasional altitudinal limits |            |

### Threats

There are currently no known threats to this species, however future large-scale developments may impinge on its habitats (Tyler 2004).

| <b>Threats &amp; Impacts</b>         |                            |                      |                   |          |         |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Threat (level 1)                     | Threat (level 2)           | Impact and Stresses  |                   |          |         |
| Residential & commercial development | Tourism & recreation areas | Timing               | Scope             | Severity | Impact  |
|                                      |                            | Future               | Majority (50-90%) | Unknown  | Unknown |
|                                      |                            | Stresses             |                   |          |         |
|                                      |                            | Ecosystem conversion |                   |          |         |

### Conservation

#### Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II. There have been studies on aspects of the species such as breeding ecology, population history and prevalence of disease (Garcia-del-Rey and Creswell 2007, Illera et al. 2008).

#### Conservation Actions Proposed

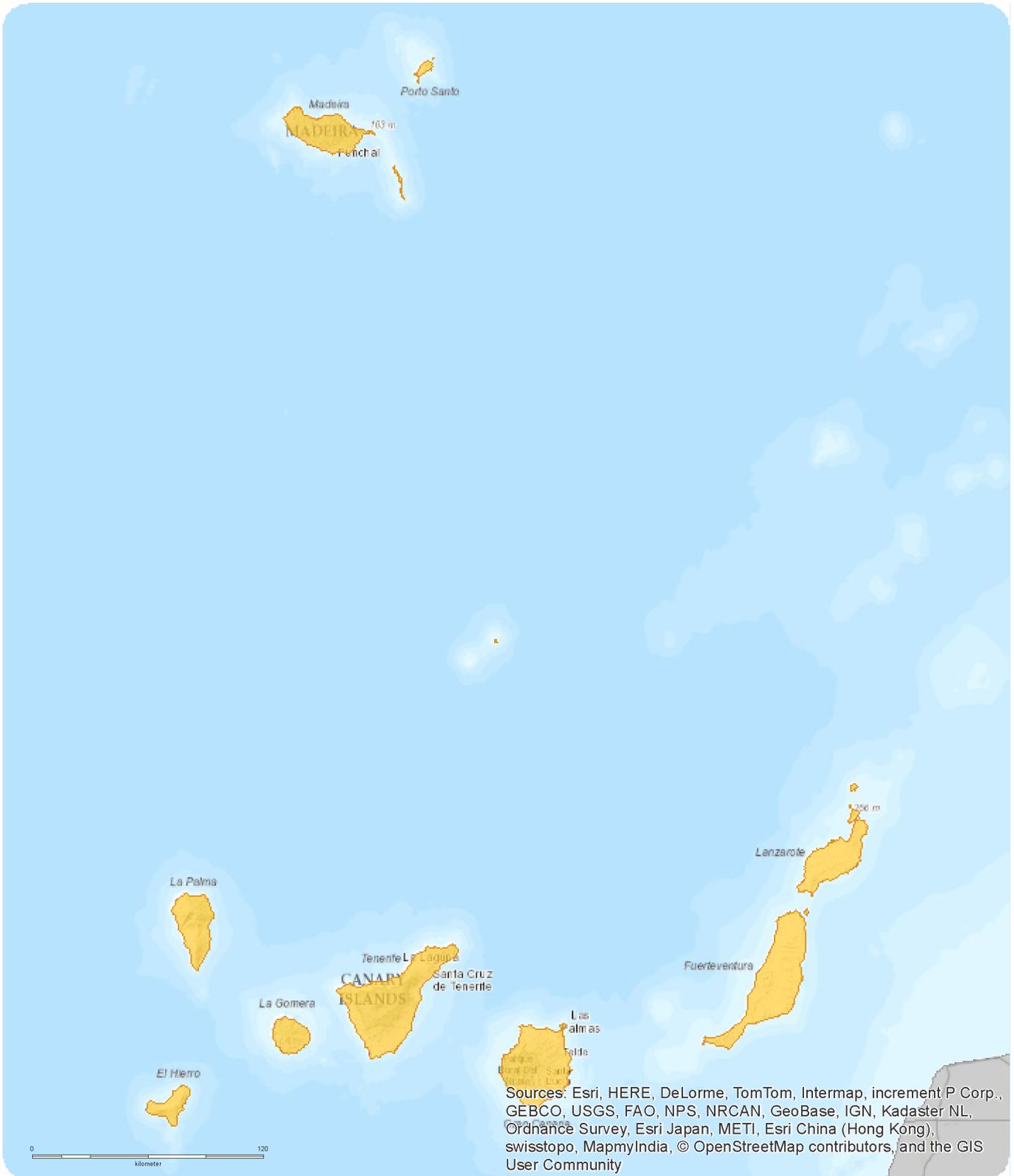
Key sites should be identified and legal protection from development ensured. Populations should be monitored and research continued.

### Bibliography

- Garcia-del-Rey, E. & Creswell, W. 2007. The breeding biology of the endemic Berthelot's Pipit *Anthus berthelotii* in a harsh oceanic island environment (Tenerife, Canary Islands). *Ostrich – Journal of African Ornithology*, 78(3): 583-589.
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- Illera, J.C., Emerson, B.C., & Richardson, D.S. 2008. Genetic characterization, distribution and prevalence of avian pox and avian malaria in the Berthelot's pipit (*Anthus berthelotii*) in Macaronesia. *Parasitology research*, 103(6): 1435-1443.
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- Tyler, S. 2004. Berthelot's Pipit (*Anthus berthelotii*). 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/57784> on 24 September 2014.

**Map (see overleaf)**

# European Regional Assessment



## *Anthus berthelotii*

### Range

■ 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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