**Eremopsaltria mongolicus** -- (Swinhoe, 1870)

**Common names:** Mongolian Finch; Mongolian Trumpeter Finch

**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)

This species has a large breeding range across central Asia, extending into Europe only in small numbers in Turkey and Armenia. The population size within the region approaches the threshold for classification as Vulnerable and the population trend is stable; the species could therefore be listed as Near Threatened but given the large, apparently stable neighbouring population there is significant potential for rescue from outside the region and the final category is downlisted by one category to Least Concern (LC°).

The species does not occur within the EU27 and is assessed as Not Applicable (NA).

**Occurrence**

**Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

**Native:**

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Russian Federation; Turkey

**Population**

The European population is estimated at 510-1,000 pairs, which equates to 1,000-2,000 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].

**Habbits and Ecology**

This species inhabits montane and submontane, arid, desolate and semi-desert areas with slopes, cliffs, screes, ravines and steep valleys, as well as open stony, sandy areas with grassy patches or low scrub (e.g. *Caragana*). It is also occasionally found on the edge of alpine meadows and cultivated fields. It occupies similar habitats at lower altitudes outside of the breeding season. It breeds from mid-April to late July or August and lays four to six eggs. The nest is a loose foundation of twigs, plant stalks, down and fibres, leaves, grass and animal hair. It is usually placed in a shallow saucer or depression on the ground, under a low bush or grass tussock, in scree slope, between rocks or boulders, in crevice or niche in cliff or rock face, or in the wall of a building, well or ruin. The diet is mainly small seeds, but buds and shoots are also taken (Clement 2010). The species makes short-distance and altitudinal migratory movements (Snow and Perrins 1998).

**Habits & Altitude**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat (level 1 - level 2)</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassland - Temperate</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubland - Temperate</td>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>800-2700 m</td>
<td>Occasional altitudinal limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**
The size of the European population makes it vulnerable to the risks faced by small populations; however it is adjacent to a large non-European population (Birdlife International 2004).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats &amp; Impacts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threat (level 1)</td>
<td>Threat (level 2)</td>
<td>Impact and Stresses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation**

**Conservation Actions Underway**
There are currently no known specific conservation measures for this species.

**Conservation Actions Proposed**
No conservation measures are currently needed for this species.

**Bibliography**


**Map (see overleaf)**
Eremopsaltria mongolicus

Range

- Extant (resident)

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 or acceptance by IUCN.