

## Emberiza bruniceps -- Brandt, 1841

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- EMBERIZIDAE

**Common names:** Red-headed Bunting;

### 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., van Kleunen A., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

#### Assessment Rationale

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

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

Although this species may have a restricted 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 appears to be increasing, 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 considered vagrant in the EU27 and is assessed as Not Applicable (NA) in this region.

### Occurrence

#### Countries/Territories of Occurrence

##### Native:

Russian Federation

##### Vagrant:

Belgium; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; Norway; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey

### Population

The European population is estimated at 2,300-7,000 pairs, which equates to 4,600-14,000 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 increasing. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### Habitats and Ecology

This species is characteristic of irrigated farmland where it occurs in areas of scrub, along field borders, groves, canal banks, river valleys and in tree shelterbelts (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997). The breeding season starts in May. The nest is built by the female, usually in a shrub, near the ground. The clutch, normally two to five eggs, is incubated by the female. The chicks hatch after 10–14 days. They are fed by both parents and leave the nest after 12–13 days. The species is migratory and leaves the breeding grounds to winter in the Indian subcontinent from the second half of July through to August. The species takes seeds throughout the year. However, during the breeding season it mainly feeds on a wide variety of small invertebrate species (Copete 2011).

<b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	breeding
Grassland - Temperate	suitable	breeding
Shrubland - Temperate	suitable	breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

### **Threats**

There is no evidence of substantial threats (BirdLife International 2015).

<b>Threats &amp; Impacts</b>		
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses

### **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**

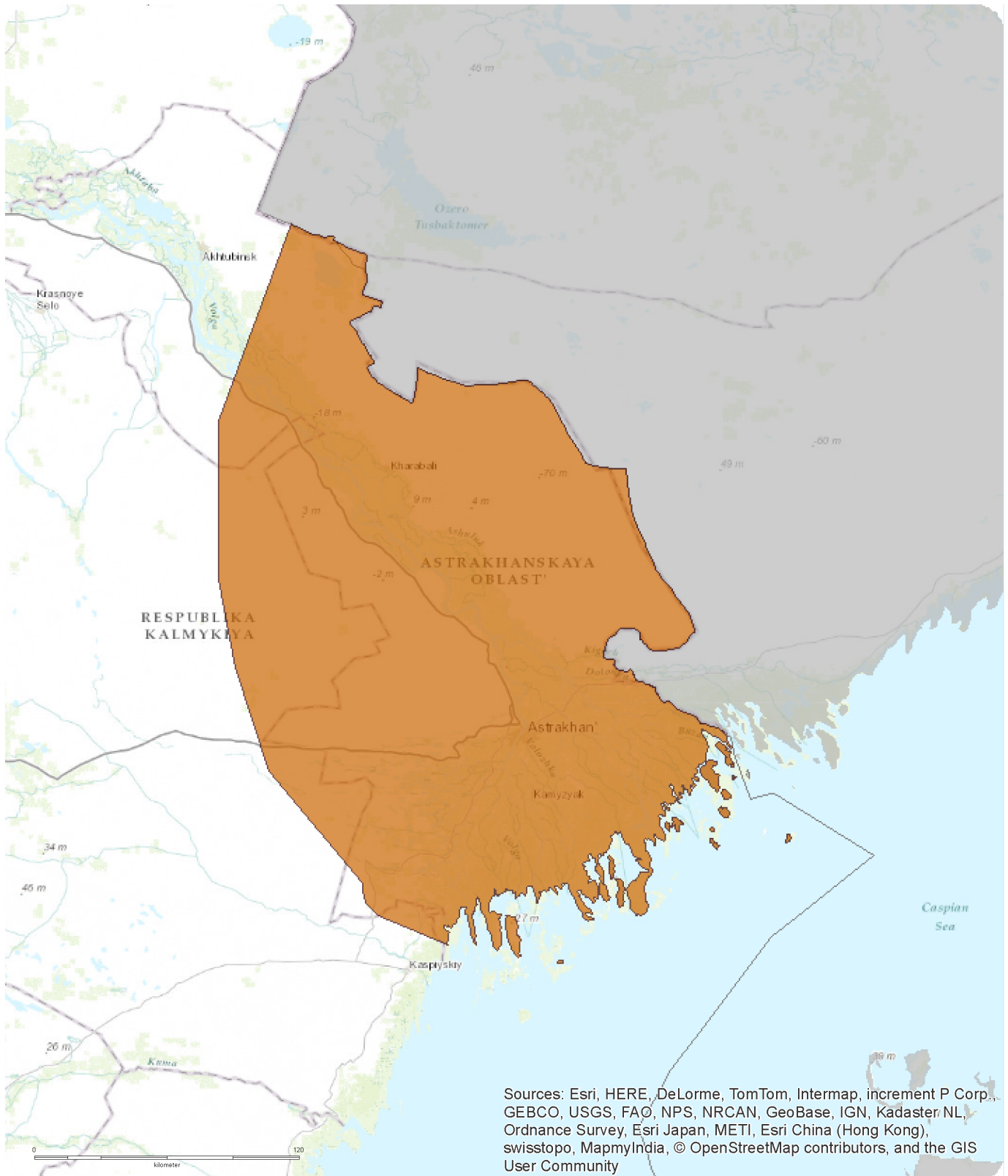
BirdLife International (2015) Species factsheet: *Emberiza bruniceps*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 30/03/2015.

Copete, C.L. 2011. Red-headed Bunting (*Emberiza bruniceps*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Christie D.A. (eds.) 2014. Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol 16. Tanagers to New World Blackbirds. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

Hagemeijer, E.J.M. & Blair, M.J. (eds) 1997. The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. T & A D Poyser, London.

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

# European Regional Assessment



## *Emberiza bruniceps*

### Range

■ Extant (breeding)

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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