

## ***Monticola saxatilis* (Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush)**

### **European Red List of Birds**

### **Supplementary Material**

The European Union (EU27) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013-14. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2015).

#### **Contents**

Reported national population sizes and trends	p. 2
Trend maps of reported national population data	p. 4
Sources of reported national population data	p. 6
Species factsheet bibliography	p. 9

#### **Recommended citation**

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

#### **Further information**

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/europe>

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

#### **Data requests and feedback**

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email [science@birdlife.org](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Monticola saxatilis* (Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	200-800	<1	2002-2012	poor	0	0	2002-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Andorra	50-100	<1	1999-2001	medium	?				?				
Armenia	7,000-11,000	6	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	60-100	<1	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	1,000-10,000	2	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Bosnia & HG	800-1,600	1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	500-1,500	1	2005-2012	medium	-	10-30	2000-2012	medium	-	5-15	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	1,000-5,000	1	2014	poor	?				?				
Czech Rep.	0	<1	2001-2003	good	?				?				
France	1,500-3,000	1	2008-2012	poor	0	0	2001-2011	poor	?				
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	2-5	<1	2005-2009	good	+	41-100	1998-2009	medium	0	0	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	10,000-15,000	8	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Hungary	0	<1	2010-2012	good	-	100	2000-2012	good	-	100	1980-2003	good	
Italy	5,000-10,000	5	2008	poor	-		2000-2012	poor	-		1980-2012	poor	
Kosovo	100-150	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
FYRO Macedonia	1,000-2,500	1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	1-2	<1	2000-2010	medium	-	30-69	2000-2010	medium	-	20-40	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	200-400	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Poland	0	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				-	100	1980-1987	good	
Portugal	100-500	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Romania	100-300	<1	2001-2013	poor	?				?				
Russia	5,000-15,000	6	2000-2002	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	poor	-	5-30	1980-2012	medium	
Serbia	800-1,000	1	2008-2012	medium	-	1-9	2000-2012	medium	-	1-9	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	0-3	<1	2000-2012	poor	-	100	2000-2012	poor	-	50-100	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	200-300	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Spain	2,652	2	1998-2002	good	-	45	1998-2011	good	0	0	1980-2011	medium	
Switzerland	800-1,200	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	10-26	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	50,000-200,000	65	2013	poor	-	0-19	2000-2012	poor	0	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	850-900	1	2000	medium	F	5-10	1998-2010	medium	F	5-10	1980-2010	medium	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>20,100-33,400</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>Unknown</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>88,900-283,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Decreasing</b>								

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<sup>1</sup> See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

<sup>2</sup> The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

<sup>3</sup> In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

<sup>4</sup> The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

<sup>5</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>6</sup> Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

## Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

### KEY

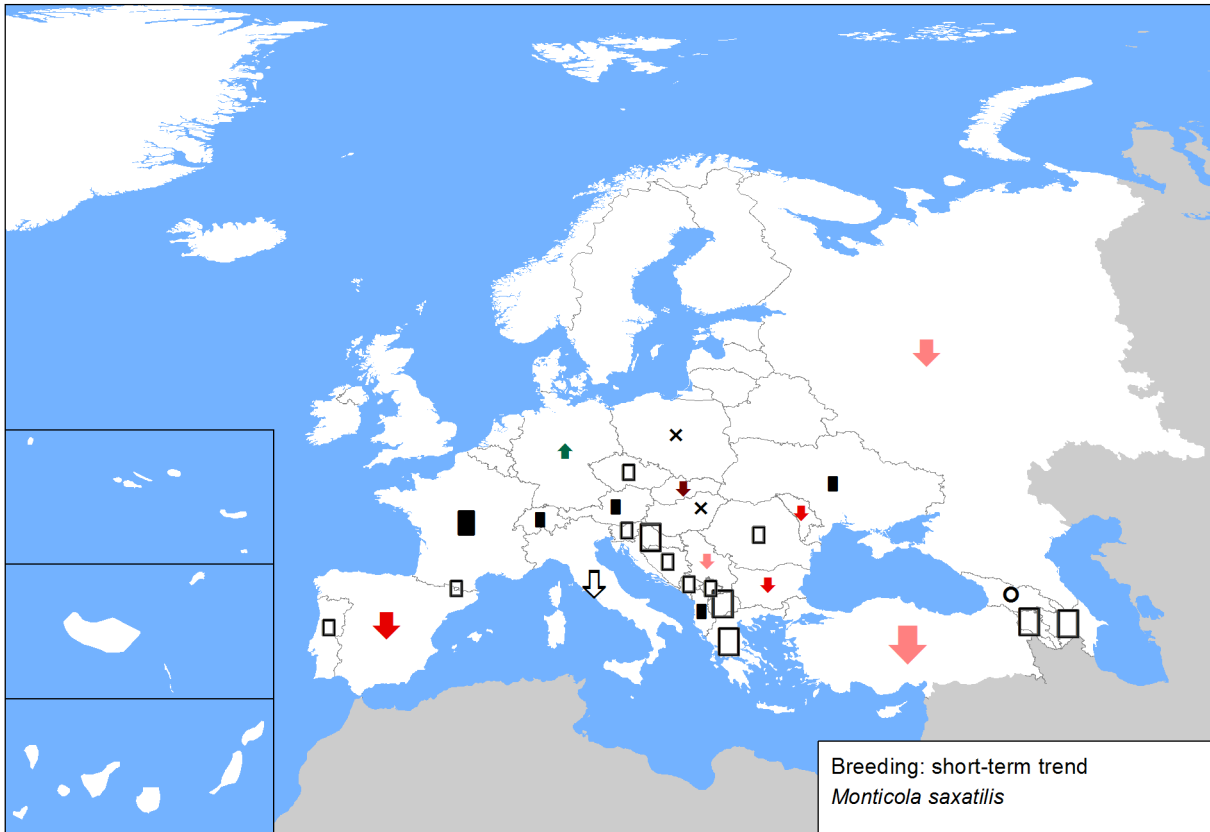
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease ( $< 20\%$ )    |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude         | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude  |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating                 |                                  |
| □ Unknown                               |                                  |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) |                                  |
| × Extinct since 1980                    |                                  |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

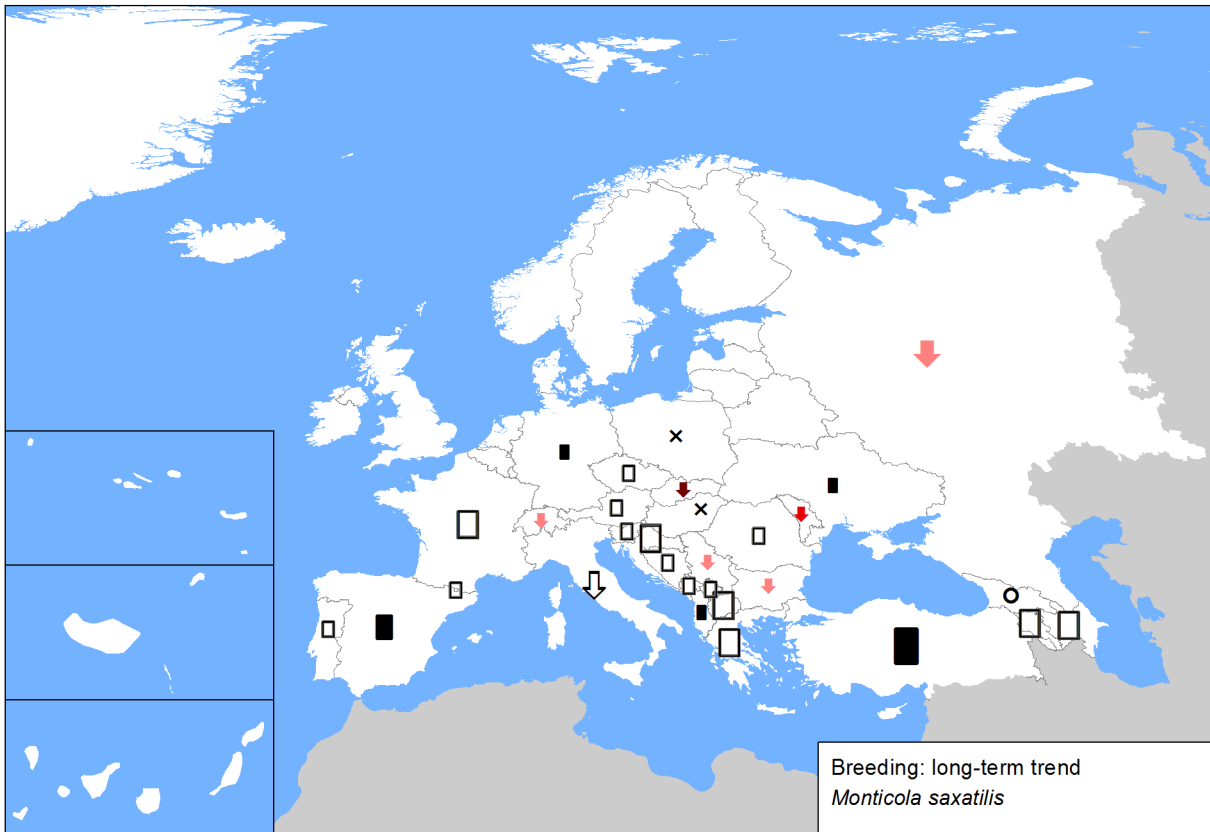
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Figure 1.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.



**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



## Sources

### Albania

**Breeding population size:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Bino pers. obs.

### Andorra

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Armenia

**Breeding population size:** ASPB data

### Austria

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published population data

**Breeding short-term trend:** BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

### Azerbaijan

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

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### Croatia

**Breeding population size:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

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**Breeding long-term trend:** BiE III Work group, Croatia

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**Breeding population size:** <http://www.atlas-ornitho.fr/>

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**Breeding long-term trend:** Clamens A. & Guélin F. 2011 Les crises du vignoble français comme la cause de la régression du monticole de roche *Monticola saxatilis* en France au début du XXème siècle, p. 259-264 Johannot F. et Weltz M. 2012 Cahiers d'habitats Natura 2000-Oiseaux, p. 341-344 <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/>

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**Breeding population size:** Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.

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**Breeding population size:** NGO "Finch" (2014)

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