

***Tarsiger cyanurus* (Orange-flanked Bush-robin)**

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).

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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.

Tarsiger cyanurus (Orange-flanked Bush-robin)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Finland	150-6,500	1	2000-2012	good	+	190-7296	2005-2012	good	+	58000-65000	1980-2012	good	
Russia	20,000-50,000	99	2000-2008	poor	+	5-30	2000-2012	poor	+	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Sweden	2-20	<1	2008-2012	poor	+	100-2000	2001-2012	poor	+	100-2000	1996-2012	poor	
EU27	150-6,500	3			Increasing								
Europe	20,200-56,500	100			Increasing								

¹ 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>.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ 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

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

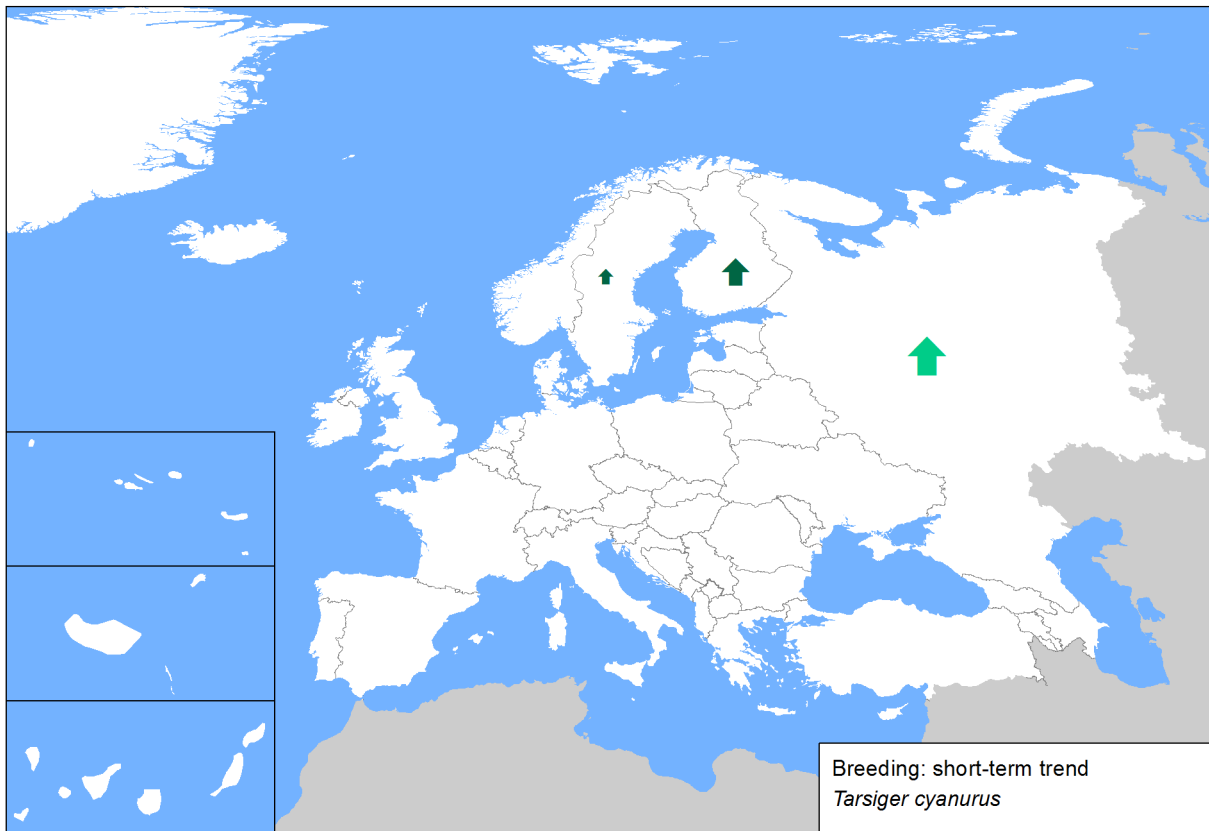
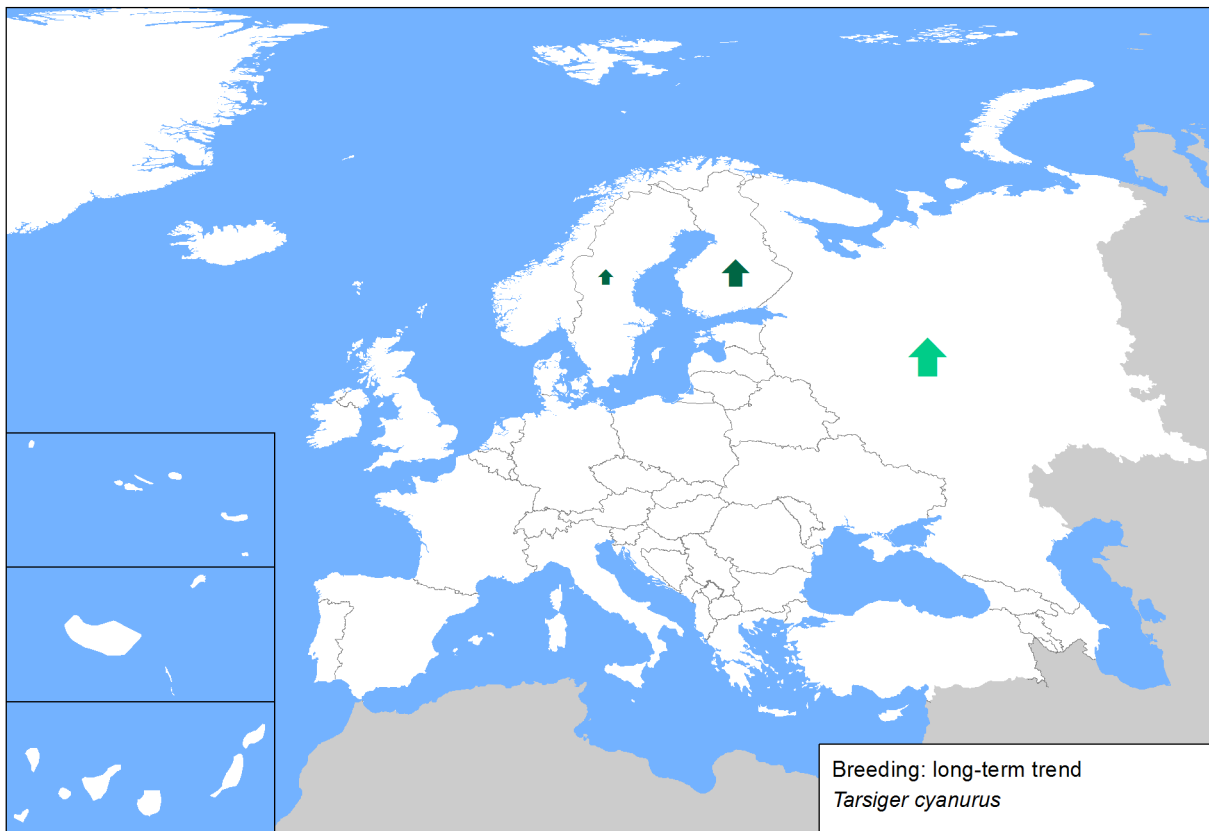


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Sources

Finland

Breeding population size: Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus. Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus. Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding long-term trend: Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus. Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Russia

Breeding population size: Mischenko A.L. (ed.) 2004. Estimation of numbers and trends for birds of the European part of Russia («Birds in Europe-II»). Moscow, RBCU (in Russian). Karjakin I.V., 1998. Conspectus of bird fauna of the Perm Region. Perm: 261 p. (in Russian).

Breeding short-term trend: Yakovleva M.V., unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru

Breeding long-term trend: Yakovleva M.V., unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru

Sweden

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige - antal och förekomst. Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening, Halmstad.

Breeding short-term trend: Swedish Bird Survey (Svensk Fågeltaxering), Lund University.

Breeding long-term trend: Swedish Bird Survey (Svensk Fågeltaxering), Lund University.

Bibliography

Collar, N. and de Juana, E. 2014. Orange-flanked Bush-robin (*Tarsiger cyanurus*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/58468> on 30 March 2015).