

***Emberiza rustica* (Rustic Bunting)**

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. 3
Sources of reported national population data	p. 5
Species factsheet bibliography	p. 6

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.

Emberiza rustica (Rustic Bunting)

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	
Estonia	0	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Finland	170,000-310,000	31	2006-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	-	69-89	1983-2012	good	
Norway	6-8	<1	2013	good	-	92-99	2001-2013	good	-	92-99	1980-2013	good	
Russia	≥500,000-	67	2000-2012	poor	-	30-70	2000-2012	medium	-	50-80	1980-2012	medium	
Sweden	11,000-21,000	2	2008-2012	medium	-	51-79	2001-2012	good	-	85-95	1980-2012	medium	
EU27	181,000-331,000	52			Decreasing								
Europe	681,000-831,000	100			Decreasing								

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.

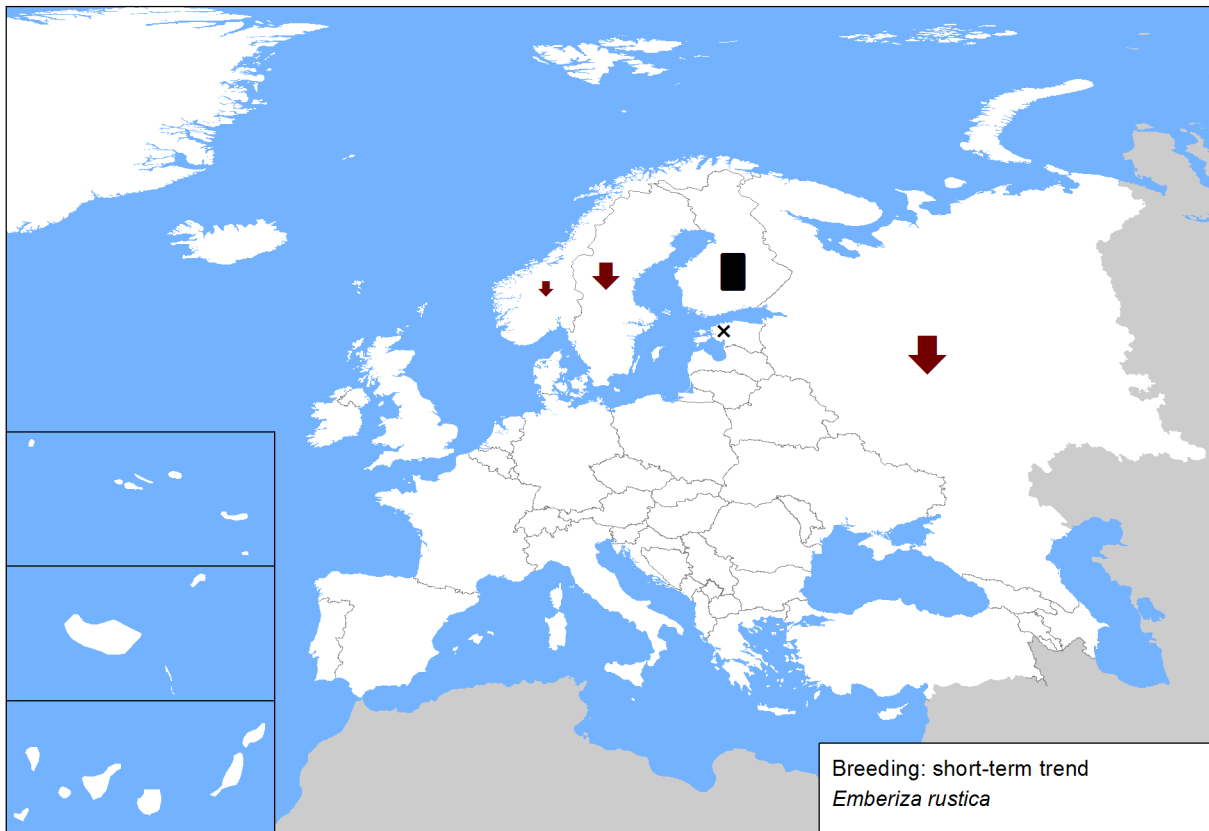
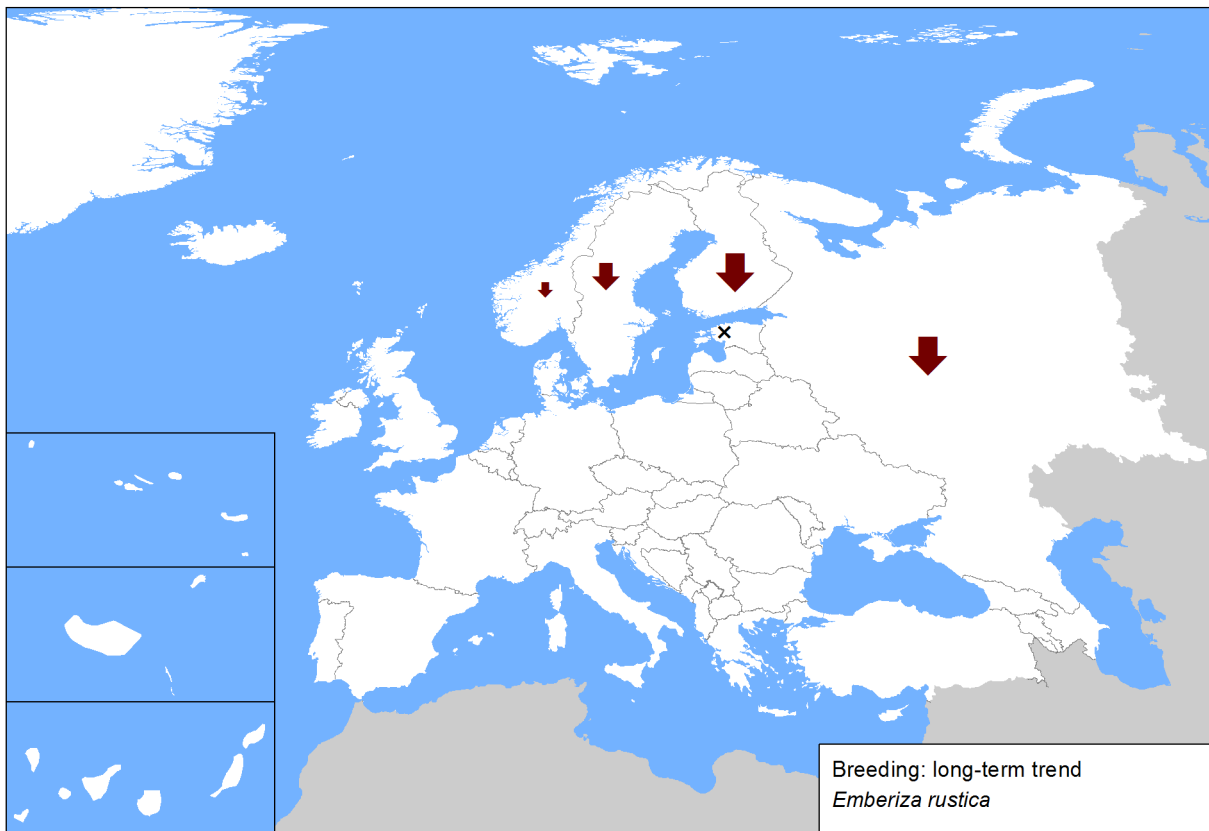


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Emberiza rustica (Rustic Bunting)

Sources

Estonia

Breeding population size: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Breeding short-term trend: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Breeding long-term trend: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Finland

Breeding population size: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding long-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Norway

Breeding population size: 1) Shimmings & Øien 2015. 2) Hansen, K. 2013. Vierspurvprosjektet- status for 2013. Fylkesmannen i Hedmark, miljøvernavdelingen. Rapport 1/2013. 28 sider.

Breeding short-term trend: 1). Dale, S. & Hansen, K. 2013. Population decline in the Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica* in Norway. *Ornis Fennica* 90: 193-202. 2). Dale, S. & Hansen, K. 2009. Vierspurv – en art i tilbakegang. *Vår Fuglefauna* 32: 158-163. 3). Artsobservasjoner.no 4). Tore Reinsborg & Magne Myklebust pers.comm.

Breeding long-term trend: 1). Dale, S. & Hansen, K. 2013. Population decline in the Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica* in Norway. *Ornis Fennica* 90: 193-202. 2). Dale, S. & Hansen, K. 2009. Vierspurv – en art i tilbakegang. *Vår Fuglefauna* 32: 158-163. 3). Artsobservasjoner.no 4). Tore Reinsborg & Magne Myklebust pers.comm.

Russia

Breeding population size: Mischenko A.L., expert opinion.

Breeding short-term trend: Preobrazhenskaya E.S., unpublished. voop21@rambler.ru Yakovleva M.V., unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru Preobrazhenskaya E.S. 2009. Numbers of some rare bird species in Unzha taiga and their changes in 1978-2009. - Rare bird species of Non-Chernozem Centre of Russia. Proc. of IVth Conference. Moscow: 43-49 (in Russian). Khohlova T.Yu., Artemiev A.V. 2007. The main results of the long-term ornithological monitoring in the zone of concentration of birds' ranges in northwest Russia (Karelia, Zaonezhye). - Dynamics of the birds density in terrestrial landscapes. Proc. of the Russian scientific conference. Moscow: 60-74 (in Russian).

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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.

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

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