

Ficedula semitorquata -- (Homeyer, 1885)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- MUSCICAPIDAE

Common names: Semi-collared Flycatcher; Gobemouche à demi-collier; Half-collared Flycatcher; Semicollared Flycatcher

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
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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: Least Concern (LC)

In Europe this species has a very large range, and hence does not 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 is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds 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.

Within the EU27 this species has a very large range, and hence does not 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 is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Russian Federation; Turkey

Vagrant:

Croatia; France; Italy; Malta

Population

The European population is estimated at 21,400-87,300 pairs, which equates to 42,700-175,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 3,500-7,500 pairs, which equates to 7,000-15,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

Within its breeding range it favours forest belts mainly on mountain slopes up to about 2,000 m, occupied by mature deciduous trees (notably oak *Quercus* and hornbeam *Carpinus*) as well as temperate riverine and swamp forests of *Fraxinus oxycarpa*; and in plane (*Platanus orientalis*) galleries (Handrinos, 1997). Occasionally the species breeds in old or abandoned orchards, groves and tree plantations, urban parks and large gardens or forested peripheral parts of towns, villages and industrial sites (Iankov, 2007). Breeding takes place from mid-April to mid-July. The female builds the nest; a cup of dead leaves, dead plant stems, lichens and moss, lined with fine rootlets, grasses or bark fibre, sometimes hair, feathers or plant down, placed in a

hole in a tree, commonly an old woodpecker hole. Clutches are normally five to six eggs. The diet consists mainly of flying insects as well as spiders and snails (Taylor and Christie 2013). This species is migratory, although its movements are poorly understood. It moves south in the autumn to its main wintering area in south and central Africa (Hagemeijer and Blair 1997)

Habitats & Altitude

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land		suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens		suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas		suitable	breeding
Forest - Temperate		major	breeding
Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation		suitable	breeding
Altitude	max. 2000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

The species suffers from habitat destruction in some areas, which is likely to be responsible for recent declines. Lowland oak (*Quercus* spp.) forests in Bulgaria (its favoured habitat in this country) have been overexploited for timber, and riparian forests have been cleared for riverbed corrections. In eastern Turkey, its riparian forest habitat is threatened by ongoing dam projects and the rapid loss of other *Quercus* forests may also be having a negative impact (S. Isfendiyaroglu in litt. 2005).

Threats & Impacts

Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
		Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
Biological resource use	Logging & wood harvesting (unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest])	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Natural system modifications	Dams (size unknown)	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			
Residential & commercial development	Tourism & recreation areas	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

EU Birds Directive Annex I. CMS Appendix II. Bern Convention Appendix II. A European Union Species Action Plan was published in 2009 (Georgiev and Iankov 2009). It is listed as Vulnerable in the National Red Books of Bulgaria and Turkey and it is legally protected in Bulgaria and Greece but there are no national species action plans (Georgiev and Iankov 2009). BirdLife International project mapping Biologically Important Forests in Bulgaria and Romania. Similar project implemented in Greece in 2008.

Conservation Actions Proposed

Develop a monitoring programme to assess population size and trends. Assess threats to the species and develop appropriate responses. Ensure forest management practices within the distribution area of the species take into account the habitat requirements of the species. Ensure Natura 2000 sites and protected areas that include the species are protected from damage and have management plans under implementation.

Bibliography

- Georgiev, K. and Iankov, P. 2009. International species action plan for the semi-collared flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata* in the European Union. BirdLife International for the European Commission.
- Hagemeijer, W.J.M. & Blair, M.J. (1997) The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance. T & A D Poyser, London.
- Handrinos, G.; Akriotis, T. 1997. *The birds of Greece*. Christopher Helm, London.
- Iankov, P. 2007. *Atlas of breeding birds in Bulgaria*. BSPB, Sofia.

Bibliography

Taylor, B. & Christie, D.A. (2013). Semi-collared Flycatcher (*Ficedula semitorquata*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.) (2013). *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/59050> on 20 January 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Ficedula semitorquata

Range

Extant (breeding)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds



Map created 05/12/2015

