

## **Erythropgia galactotes -- (Temminck, 1820)**

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

**Common names:** Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin; Agrobate roux; Rufous Bush Chat; Rufous Bush Robin; Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin

### **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., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

#### **Assessment Rationale**

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

**EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

At both European and EU27 scales 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). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to 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 within both Europe and the EU27.

### **Occurrence**

#### **Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

##### **Native:**

Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Montenegro; Portugal; Serbia; Spain; Turkey; Gibraltar (to UK)

##### **Vagrant:**

France; Germany; Hungary; Ireland, Rep. of; Norway; Romania; Russian Federation; Canary Is. (to ES); Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom

### **Population**

The European population is estimated at 230,000-623,000 pairs, which equates to 460,000-1,250,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 204,000-541,000 pairs, which equates to 407,000-1,080,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### **Trend**

In Europe and the EU27 the population size is estimated to be decreasing by less than 25% in 11.4 years (three generations). For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### **Habitats and Ecology**

In Europe the species breeds mainly in artificial habitats such as olive and almond groves, vineyards, young pine (*Pinus*) plantations, citrus plantations, parks and orchards. On migration and in winter it is found in similar habitats, often around human settlements. The species breeds in Europe from mid-May to June and pairs in Spain are commonly double-brooded.

The nest is a loose flat cup of dry grass stems, rootlets, twigs, bark and leaves, often incorporating shed snakeskin and lined with fine fibres, hair and feathers. It is built in dense vegetation, often spiny, in a reed clump, small tree (commonly *Olea europaea* or *Pinus halepensis* in SE Spain), shrub or grapevine or in a crevice in a building. When nesting on rubbish tips it shows a preference for human artefacts (e.g. oil drum,

breeze blocks) over bushes. Clutches are three to six eggs (mean in SE Spain 3.6). It forages mainly on the ground, feeding on insects, spiders centipedes, millipedes and earthworms as well as fruit, berries and seeds (Collar 2005). The subspecies found in Europe are migratory, occupying their breeding grounds between April and September and wintering in central, eastern and sub-Saharan Africa (Hagemeijer and Blair 1997).

<b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	suitable	breeding
Altitude	max. 1000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits

### **Threats**

The population is modest in Armenia and semi-desert habitats there are under threat of agricultural and urban development (Collar 2005).

<b>Threats &amp; Impacts</b>					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry farming	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation					
Residential & commercial development	Housing & urban areas	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation					

### **Conservation**

#### **Conservation Actions Underway**

Bern Convention Appendix II. There are no known current conservation measures for this species.

#### **Conservation Actions Proposed**

The conservation of suitable habitat for this species should be developed. Research into the species's ecology and monitoring programmes should be developed. Threat assessments in other European countries should be undertaken to help develop conservation measures.

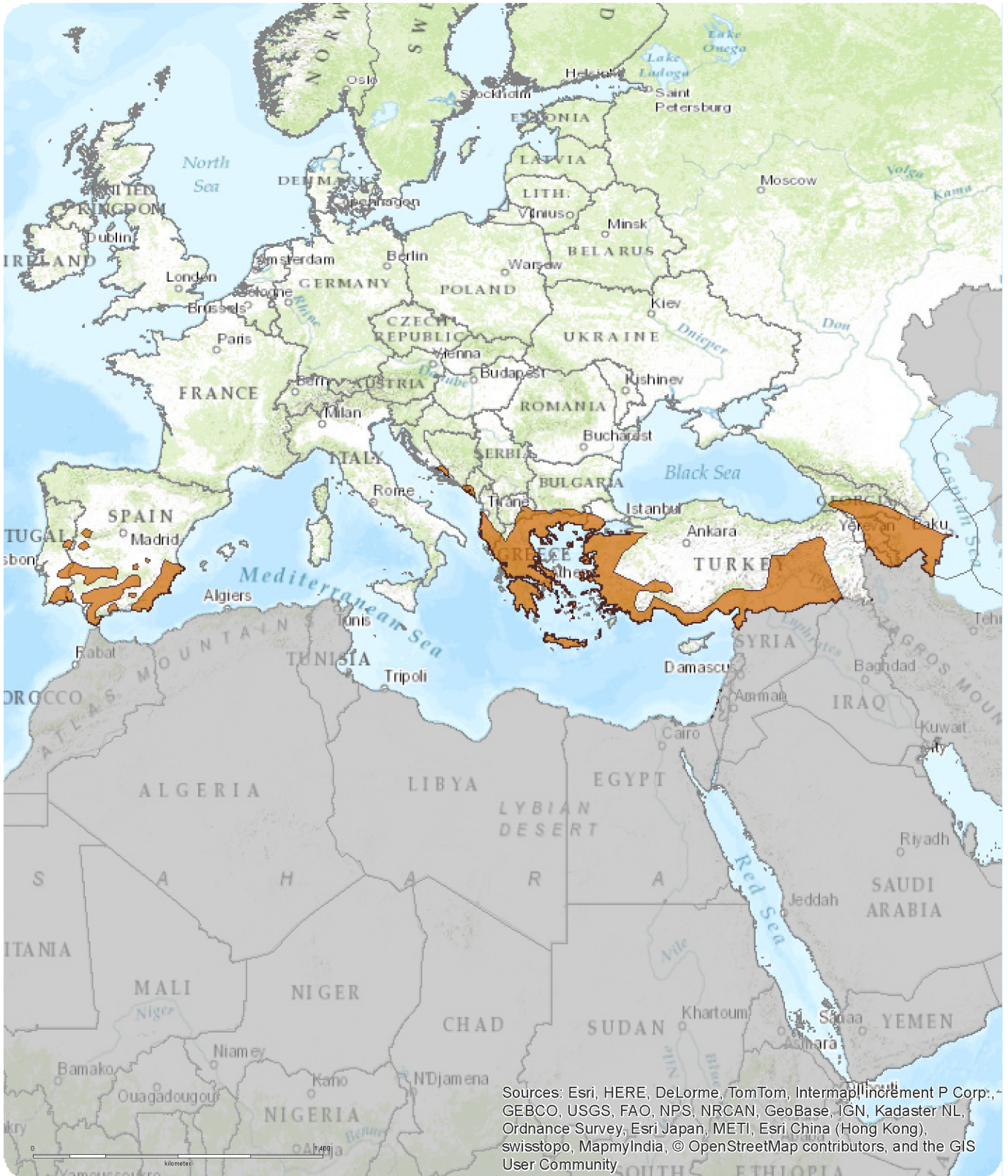
### **Bibliography**

Collar, N. (2005). Rufous Scrub-robin (*Erythropygia galactotes*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.) (2014). Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/58479> on 23 January 2015).

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

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

# European Regional Assessment



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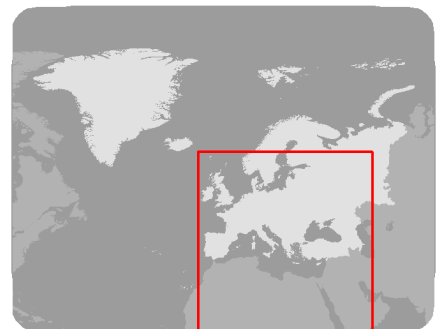
### Range

■ Extant (breeding)

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



Map created 05/12/2015



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