

Melanocorypha bimaculata -- (Ménétries, 1832)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- ALAUDIDAE

Common names: Bimaculated Lark; Alouette calandre orientale

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: Not Applicable (NA)

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 appears to be stable, and hence the species does not 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 in Europe.

The bird is considered vagrant in the EU27 and is assessed as Not Applicable (NA) for this region.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Turkey

Vagrant:

Cyprus; Finland; Greece; Italy; Sweden; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 1,020,000-2,050,000 pairs, which equates to 2,040,000-4,100,000 mature individuals. The species does not occur in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see

[Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be stable. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

Open habitats, usually stony and less grassy terrain (Alström 2004), such as arid heath bordering cultivated land and shrubland (Hagemeyer and Blair 1997). The breeding season occurs from late March or early April until mid-August. The nest is a loose cup of grass and rootlets, with thinner material internally than externally; the outside may be clad in pieces of paper, rags and dung. It is built in a depression on the ground, usually sheltered by a tussock or small bush. Clutches are from three to six eggs. It feeds on insects and seeds with insects as the principal food source during the breeding season. The species is migratory, although it may be resident in parts of the extreme south of its range (Alström 2004).

Habitats & Altitude

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Grassland - Temperate	major	breeding
Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	major	breeding
Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	major	non-breeding

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Shrubland - Temperate		major	breeding
Altitude	max. 2000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

There are currently no known significant threats to this species although land-use changes could potentially be a threat as is common among Asian larks (Alström 2004).

Threats & Impacts			
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses	

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

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

Conservation Actions Proposed

Although this species is not threatened, it should be monitored for population changes and developing threats.

Bibliography

Alström, P. 2004. Bimaculated Lark (*Melanocorypha bimaculata*). 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/57651> on 18 March 2015).

Hagemeijer, W.J.M. and 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



Melanocorypha bimaçulata

Range

■ Extant (breeding)

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

NE DD LC > NT VU EN CR EW EX

LEAST CONCERN

Map created 05/12/2015



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