

Anthus gustavi -- Swinhoe, 1863

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- MOTACILLIDAE

Common names: Pechora Pipit;

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

VU -- Vulnerable, (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: Vulnerable (VU^o)

EU27 regional assessment: Not Applicable (NA)

This species has a large global range which only barely extends into northeasternmost Europe. The population size within the region is very small and the population trend is unknown, but there is no evidence of a decline. The species therefore meets the thresholds for classification as Endangered, but given the large, apparently stable neighbouring population there is significant potential for rescue from outside the region and the final category is downlisted one category to Vulnerable (VU^o).

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

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Russian Federation

Vagrant:

Finland; France; Iceland; Norway; Poland; Sweden; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 10-100 pairs, which equates to 20-200 mature individuals. The species does not occur in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

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

Habitats and Ecology

In the breeding season this species inhabits bushy tundra and taiga swamps with tall dense sedges, reeds, shrubs and even trees, in the zone between tundra to the north (inhabited by *Anthus cervinus*) and taiga forest to the south (inhabited by *Anthus hodgsoni*). It breeds from late June to July in Siberia. The nest is a cup of grass and other leaves, lined with finer material and built on the ground in low vegetation or in the shelter of a tuft of grass. Clutches are generally four to five eggs (Tyler 2004). It feeds mainly on invertebrates. The species is migratory and the wintering range is poorly known (Tyler 2004).

Habitats & Altitude

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Forest - Boreal	major	breeding
Forest - Temperate	suitable	breeding
Shrubland - Boreal	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	suitable	breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

The size of the European population does make it vulnerable to the risks faced by small populations; however it is marginal to a much larger population (Birdlife International 2004).

Threats & Impacts

Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
		Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
Climate change & severe weather	Habitat shifting & alteration	Future	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation; Indirect ecosystem effects			

Conservation**Conservation Actions Underway**

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

Conservation Actions Proposed

As little is known about this species's requirements and populations status, it would benefit from more research, surveying and monitoring.

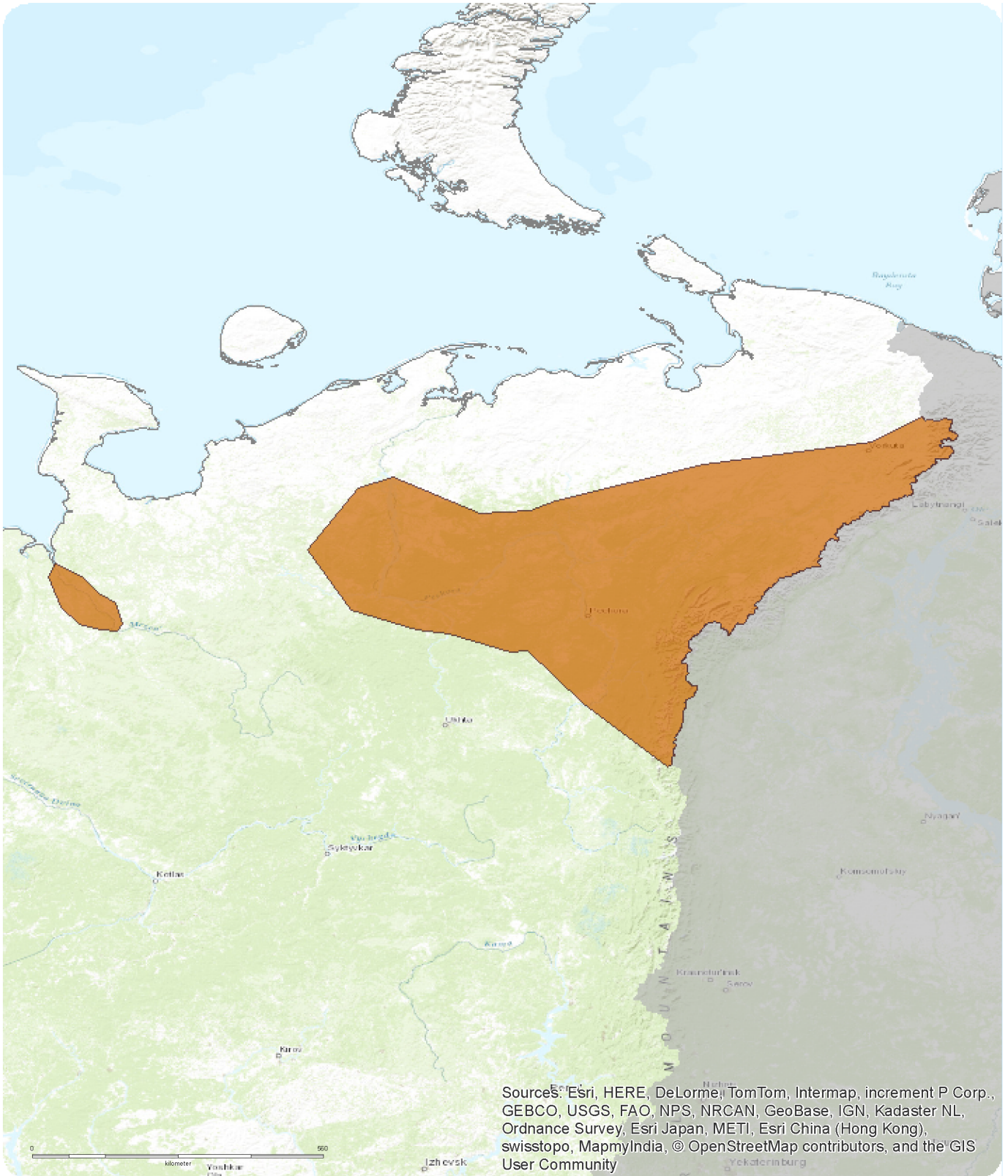
Bibliography

BirdLife International. 2004. *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status*. BirdLife International, Cambridge, U.K.

Tyler, S. 2004. Pechora Pipit (*Anthus gustavi*). 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/57803> on 23 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Anthus gustavi

Range

■ Extant (breeding)

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



Map created 05/12/2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.