

Eremopsaltria mongolicus -- (Swinhoe, 1870)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- FRINGILLIDAE

Common names: Mongolian Finch; Mongolian Trumpeter Finch

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^o)

EU27 regional assessment: Not Applicable (NA)

This species has a large breeding range across central Asia, extending into Europe only in small numbers in Turkey and Armenia. The population size within the region approaches the threshold for classification as Vulnerable and the population trend is stable; the species could therefore be listed as Near Threatened but given the large, apparently stable neighbouring population there is significant potential for rescue from outside the region and the final category is downlisted by one category to Least Concern (LC^o).

The species does not occur within the EU27 and is assessed as Not Applicable (NA).

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Russian Federation; Turkey

Population

The European population is estimated at 510-1,000 pairs, which equates to 1,000-2,000 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

This species inhabits montane and submontane, arid, desolate and semi-desert areas with slopes, cliffs, screes, ravines and steep valleys, as well as open stony, sandy areas with grassy patches or low scrub (e.g. *Caragana*). It is also occasionally found on the edge of alpine meadows and cultivated fields. It occupies similar habitats at lower altitudes outside of the breeding season. It breeds from mid-April to late July or August and lays four to six eggs. The nest is a loose foundation of twigs, plant stalks, down and fibres, leaves, grass and animal hair. It is usually placed in a shallow saucer or depression on the ground, under a low bush or grass tussock, in scree slope, between rocks or boulders, in crevice or niche in cliff or rock face, or in the wall of a building, well or ruin. The diet is mainly small seeds, but buds and shoots are also taken (Clement 2010). The species makes short-distance and altitudinal migratory movements (Snow and Perrins 1998).

Habitats & Altitude		Importance	Occurrence
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)			
Grassland - Temperate		suitable	resident
Shrubland - Temperate		suitable	resident
Altitude	800-2700 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

The size of the European population makes it vulnerable to the risks faced by small populations; however it is adjacent to a large non-European population (Birdlife International 2004).

Threats & Impacts

Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses
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Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

There are currently no known specific conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

No conservation measures are currently needed for this species.

Bibliography

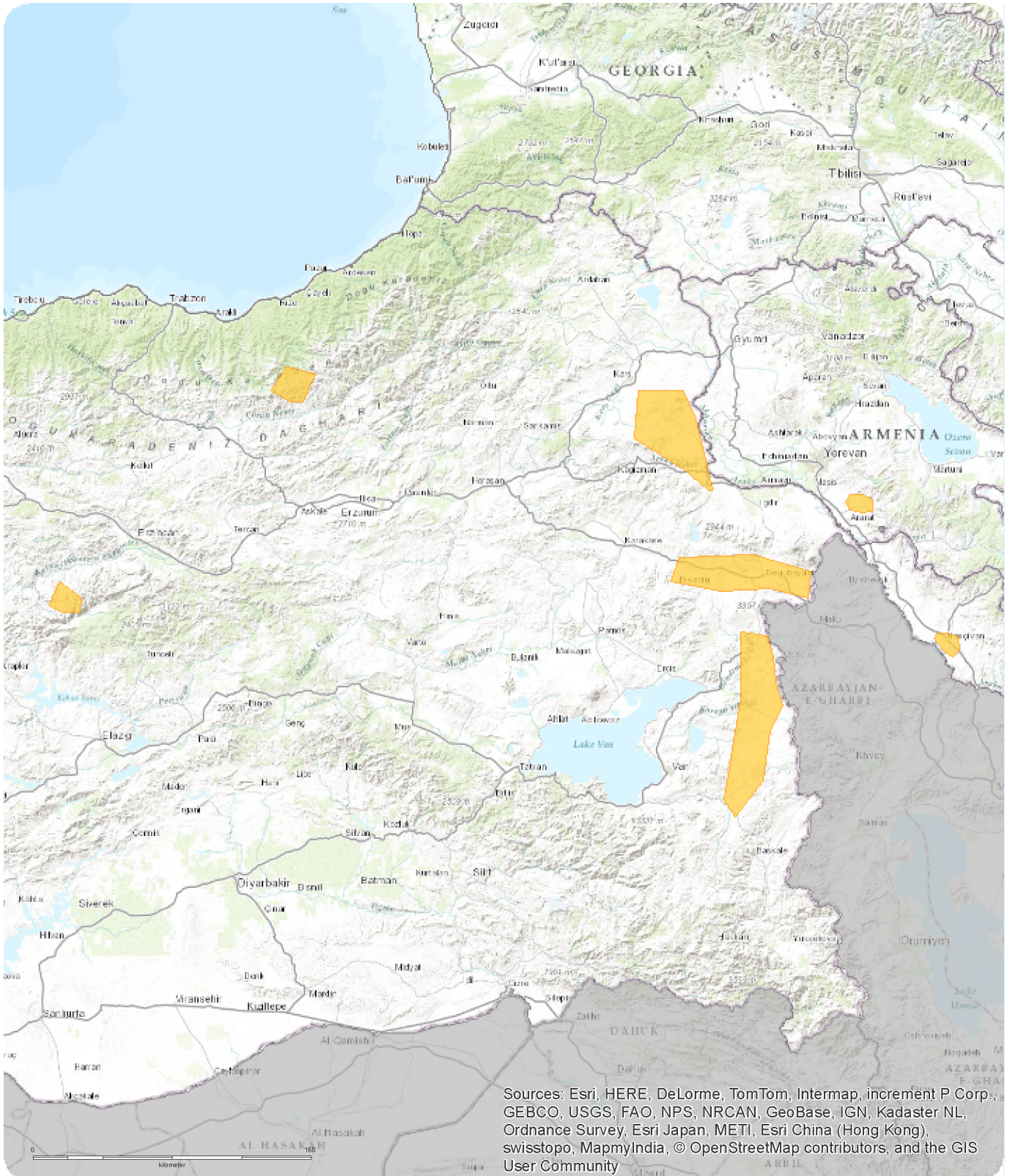
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Clement, P. 2010. Mongolian Finch (*Eremopsaltria mongolica*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.). 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/61380> on 24 March 2015).

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Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Eremopsaltria mongolicus

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Map created 05/12/2015

