

Rhodopechys sanguineus -- (Gould, 1838)

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

Common names: Asian Crimson-winged 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)

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 not recorded from the EU27 region.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Russian Federation; Turkey

Population

The European population is estimated at 51,500-211,000 pairs, which equates to 103,000-422,000 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

The species breeds on montane and submontane slopes and in high-level valleys (Clement 2010). It is generally found on stony slopes and ridges with sparse arid scrub and herbage, in the scrub and juniper zone above the trees and on almost bare, dry, eroded clay hills. It winters at lower altitudes on bare areas and arable cultivation (Snow and Perrins 1998). It breeds from April to mid-July. The nest is a neat, loose cup of dry grasses, cereals, plant stems and fibres and sometimes animal hair. It is placed on stony ground on a scree slope, under an overhanging rock, in lava or in a crevice, grass tussock or thorn-scrub, or occasionally in a low bush, on a cliff ledge or in the wall of a derelict house. Clutches are four to five eggs. It feeds mainly on small seeds, buds and the shoots of grasses, semi-desert and alpine plants. It also takes some insects. The species is an altitudinal and short-distance migrant (Clement 2010).

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

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)		suitable	non-breeding
Altitude	1100-4200 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

There are not thought to be any current significant threats to this species.

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

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.

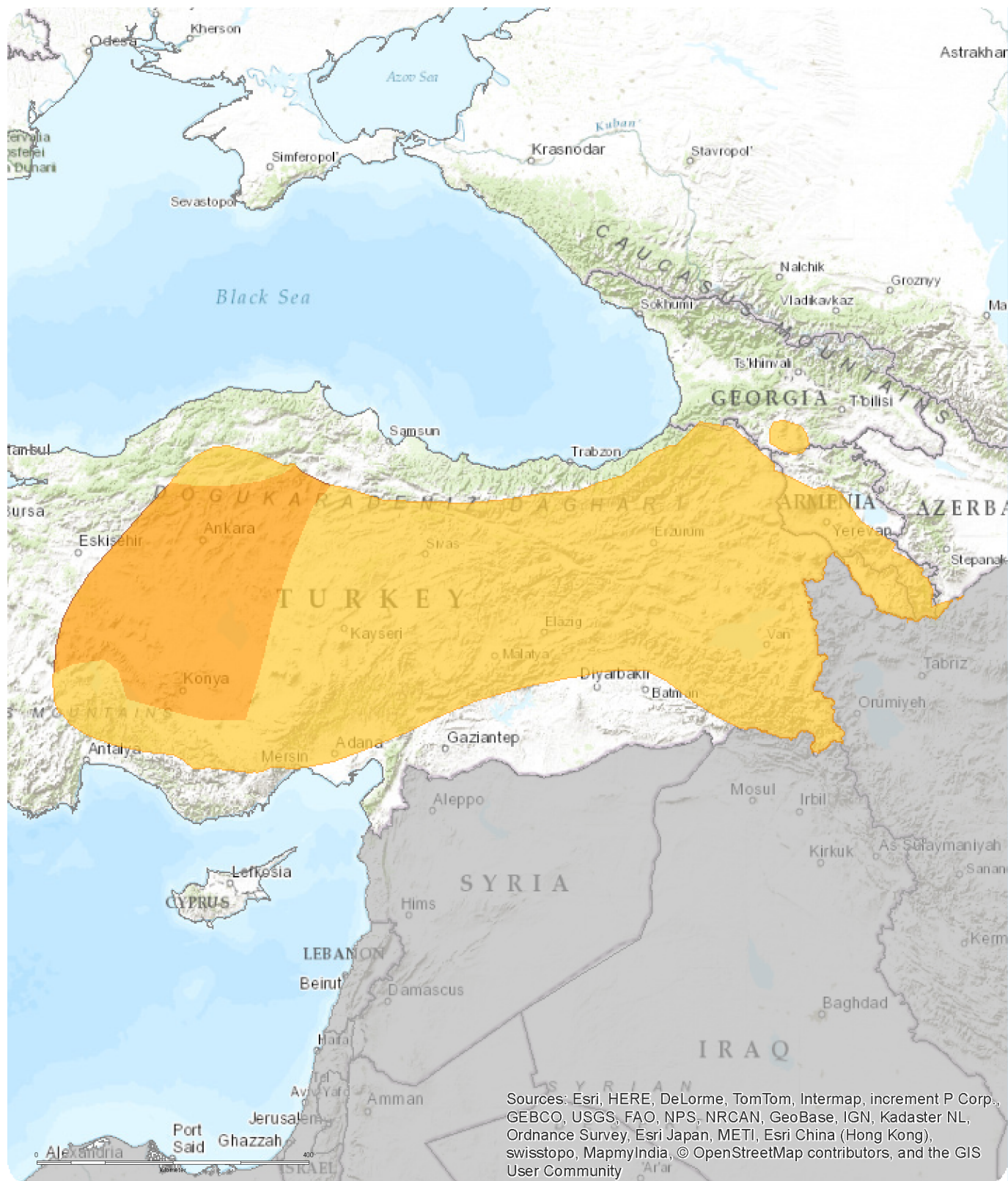
Bibliography

BirdLife International (2015) Species factsheet: *Rhodopechys sanguineus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 24/03/2015.

Clement, P. (2010). Crimson-winged Finch (*Rhodopechys sanguineus*). 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/61378> on 24 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Rhodopechys sanguineus

Range

- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

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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