



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Pterocles alchata* (Pin-tailed Sandgrouse)**

### **European Red List of Birds**

### **Supplementary Material**

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

#### **Contents**

Reported national population sizes and trends  
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Species factsheet bibliography

#### **Recommended citation**

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

#### **Further information**

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>  
<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>  
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe>  
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

#### **Data requests and feedback**

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email [science@birdlife.org](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Pterocles alchata* (Pin-tailed Sandgrouse)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	
France	50–120	<1	2016-2016	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	-	-21 to -10	1980-2016	partial	
Portugal	3–16	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	7300–8900	97	2007-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+	750	1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	60–400	2	2013-2019	complete	-		2012-2018	complete	-		2010-2019	complete	
EU28	7400–9000	99											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>7500–9400</b>	<b>100</b>											

<sup>1</sup> See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

<sup>2</sup> The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

<sup>3</sup> In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

<sup>4</sup> The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

<sup>5</sup> The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

<sup>6</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>7</sup> Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

## Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

### KEY

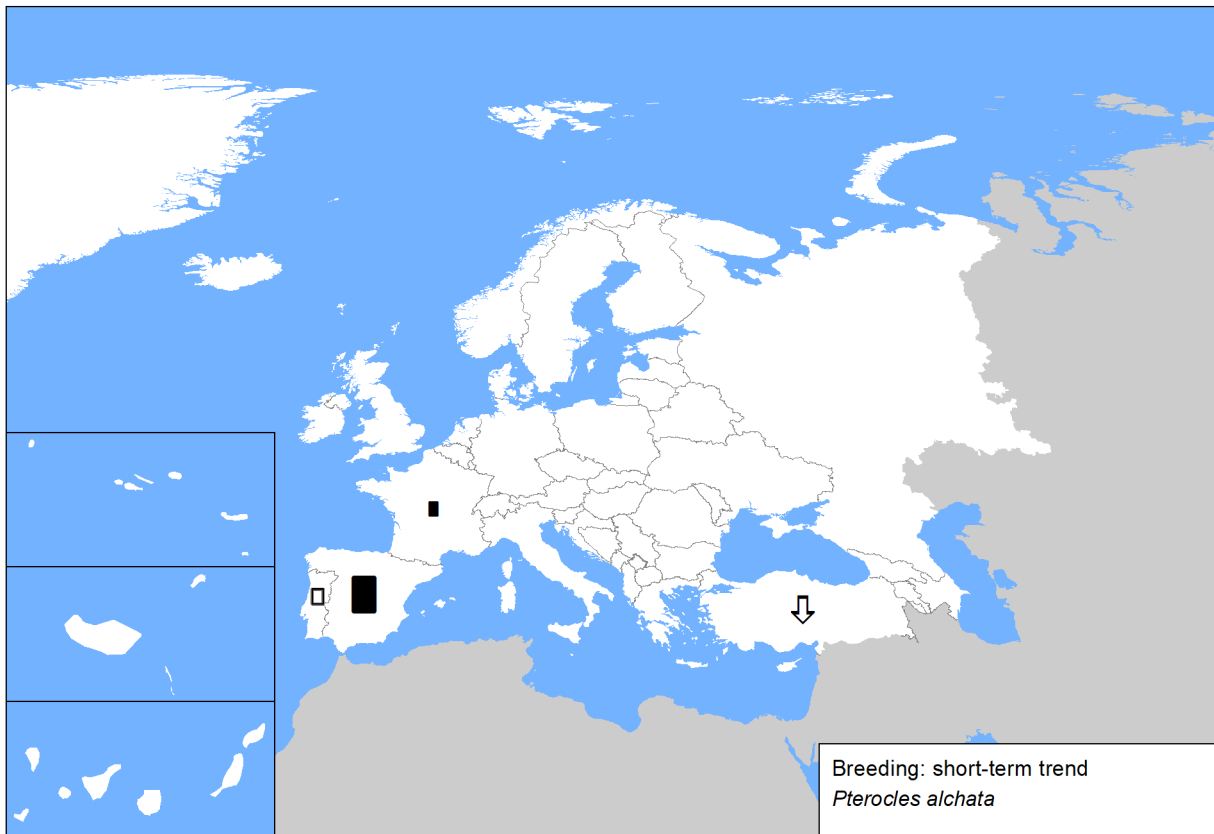
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (<20%)         |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude         | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating                 |                                 |
| □ Unknown                               |                                 |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) |                                 |
| × Extinct since 1980                    |                                 |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

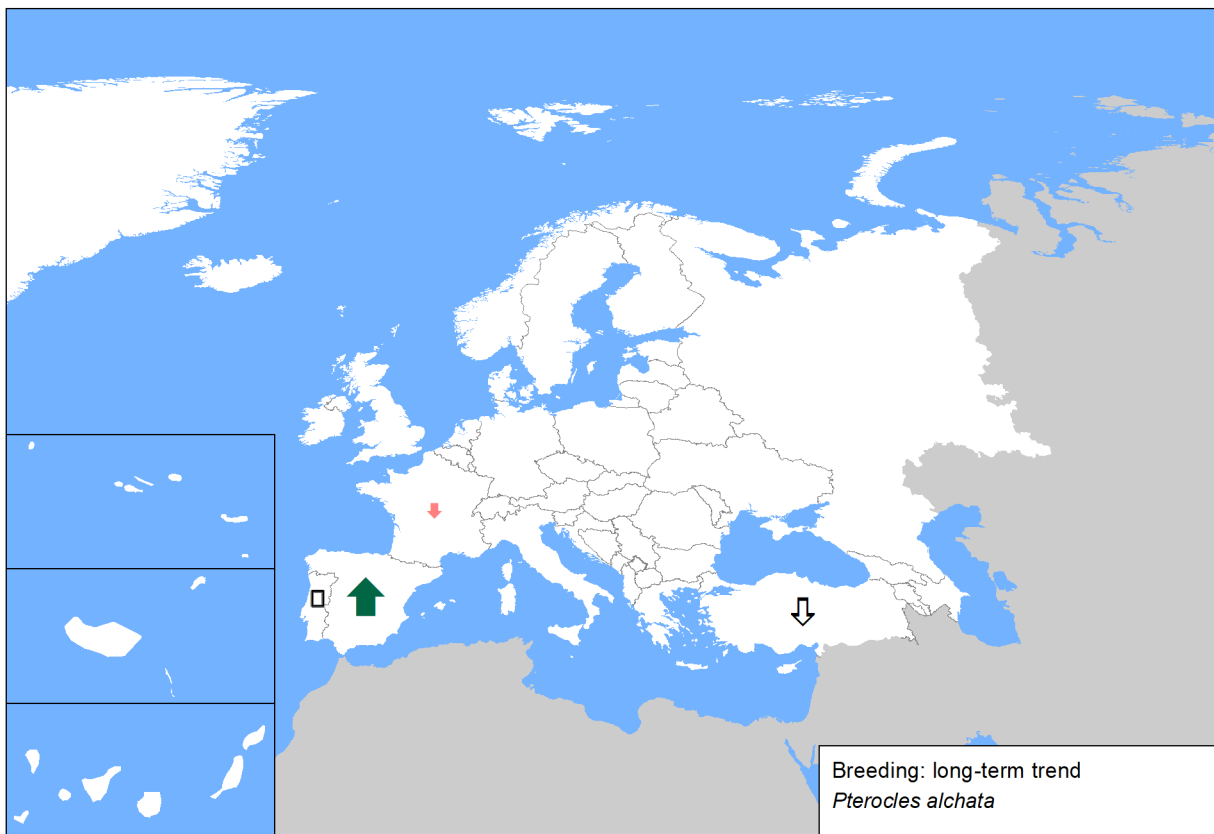
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Figure 1.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.



**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



## *Pterocles alchata* (Pin-tailed Sandgrouse)

### Sources

#### France

**Breeding population size:** . Rapport d'activité 2018 de la Réserve naturelle nationale des coussouls de Crau. ; 2012. Bilan technique et financier final. Plan national d'actions en faveur du Ganga cata (*Pterocles alchata*) et de l'Alouette calandre (*Melanocorypha calandra*) 2012-2016.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Cheylan G. 1975. Esquisse écologique d'une zone semi-aride: la Crau (Bouches-du-Rhône). *Alauda* 43, p. 23-54 ; Wolff A. 1998. Effectifs et répartition de la grande avifaune nicheuse des coussouls de Crau. In *Patrimoine naturel et pratiques pastorales en Crau, Saint-Martin de Crau, CEEP-Écomusée de la Crau*. 13-21 ; Cheylan G. 1990. Le statut du Ganga cata *Pterocles alchata* en France. *Alauda*, 58, p 9-15

#### Portugal

**Breeding population size:** unpublished data ICNF

#### Spain

**Breeding population size:** Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. Suárez, F., Hervás, I., Herranz, J. & Del Moral, J.C. (2006). La ganga ibérica y la ganga ortega en España: población en 2005 y método de censo. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8\\_ganga\\_y\\_ortega\\_2005\\_tcm30-208253.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8_ganga_y_ortega_2005_tcm30-208253.pdf)).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Database of the 'Atlas de las aves reproductoras de España'. Updated version 2011 with data from SEO/Birdlife's monitoring programmes. In: *Inventario Español de Especies Terrestres, Inventario Español del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad*. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (2013). ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet\\_aves\\_sist\\_seg\\_tendencia\\_comunes\\_esp.aspx](https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet_aves_sist_seg_tendencia_comunes_esp.aspx)) Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>) Suárez, F., Hervás, I., Herranz, J. & Del Moral, J.C. (2006). La ganga ibérica y la ganga ortega en España: población en 2005 y método de censo. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8\\_ganga\\_y\\_ortega\\_2005\\_tcm30-208253.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8_ganga_y_ortega_2005_tcm30-208253.pdf)).

**Breeding long-term trend:** Database of the 'Atlas de las aves reproductoras de España'. Updated version 2011 with data from SEO/Birdlife's monitoring programmes. In: *Inventario Español de Especies Terrestres, Inventario Español del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad*. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (2013). ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet\\_aves\\_sist\\_seg\\_tendencia\\_comunes\\_esp.aspx](https://www.miteco.gob.es/fr/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/ieet_aves_sist_seg_tendencia_comunes_esp.aspx)) Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (<https://doi.org/10.31170/0073>) Suárez, F., Hervás, I., Herranz, J. & Del Moral, J.C. (2006). La ganga ibérica y la ganga ortega en España: población en 2005 y método de censo. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. ([https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8\\_ganga\\_y\\_ortega\\_2005\\_tcm30-208253.pdf](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/8_ganga_y_ortega_2005_tcm30-208253.pdf)).

#### Turkey

**Breeding population size:** Ferdi Akarsu, Soner Bekir, Murat Bozdoğan personal communication (2019), Birdlife International (2004) *Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status*, Cambridge UK: Birdlife International (Birdlife Conservation series no: 12) Kusbank Bird Database (Ebird) Kirwan G.M., Boyla K. A., Castell P., Demirci B., Özen M., Welch H., Marlow T., 2008, *Birds of Turkey*. Londra, Christopher Helm, 978-1-4081-0475-

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**Breeding long-term trend:** WorldBird database, Turkey Breeding Atlas Research. Pers Comm. Ferdi Akarsu species suitable breeding semi arid sites quickly transformed into irrigated agriculture in South eastern Turkey.

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