

***Eremophila alpestris* (Horned Lark)**

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).

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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.

Eremophila alpestris (Horned Lark)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

| Country (or territory) ² | Population estimate | | | | Short-term population trend ⁵ | | | | Long-term population trend ⁵ | | | | Subspecific population (where relevant) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---|
| | Size (pairs) ³ | Europe (%) | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | Direction ⁶ | Magnitude (%) ⁷ | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | Direction ⁶ | Magnitude (%) ⁷ | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | |
| Albania | 160–430 | <1 | 2007-2018 | partial | + | -15 to 60 | 2007-2018 | partial | 0 | -15 to 60 | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| Armenia | 4900–7100 | <1 | 2013-2018 | complete | 0 | | 2007-2018 | | ? | | 2003-2018 | deficient | |
| Azerbaijan | 500–5000 | <1 | 1996-2019 | expert | ? | | 2013-2019 | expert | ? | | 1980-2019 | expert | |
| Bosnia & HG | 100–300 | <1 | 2015-2018 | complete | ? | -10 to 10 | 2007-2018 | complete | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Bulgaria | 1500–2500 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -40 to -20 | 2000-2018 | partial | 0 | -10 to -5 | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Croatia | 2–20 | <1 | 2010-2015 | expert | F | -90 to 900 | 2007-2018 | expert | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Finland | 0–10 | <1 | 2013-2018 | expert | ? | | 2013-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Georgia | 910–9100 | <1 | 2013-2017 | partial | ? | | | deficient | ? | | | | |
| Greece | 500–800 | <1 | 2015 | partial | 0 | | 2007-2018 | partial | - | | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Kosovo | 200–300 | <1 | 2007-2019 | partial | + | | 2007-2018 | partial | 0 | | 1990-2018 | partial | |
| North Macedonia | 200–1500 | <1 | 2014-2019 | expert | 0 | | 2007-2018 | expert | ? | | 1980-2019 | | |
| Montenegro | 100–300 | <1 | 2002-2012 | expert | 0 | | 2007-2018 | expert | ? | | | | |
| Norway | 1000–1500 | <1 | 2013-2018 | deficient | 0 | | 2013-2018 | expert | - | -90 to -25 | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Romania | 1000–3000 | <1 | 2013-2018 | expert | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Russia | 55000–75000 | 2 | 2010-2018 | partial | - | -70 to -50 | 2008-2018 | expert | - | -85 to -80 | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| Serbia | 330–410 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -49 to -30 | 2007-2018 | complete | - | -49 to -30 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| Sweden | 150–320 | <1 | 2013-2018 | expert | 0 | -30 to 30 | 2007-2018 | expert | - | -100 to -80 | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Turkey | 2000000–6000000 | 98 | 2002-2012 | expert | ? | | 2008-2019 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2013 | deficient | |
| EU28 | 3100–6700 | <1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | 2060000–6110000 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ 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>.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ 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.

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

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

| Country (or territory) ² | Population estimate | | | | Short-term population trend ⁵ | | | | Long-term population trend ⁵ | | | | Subspecific population (where relevant) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---|
| | Size (individuals) ³ | Europe (%) | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | Direction ⁶ | Magnitude (%) ⁷ | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | Direction ⁶ | Magnitude (%) ⁷ | Year(s) | Method ⁴ | |
| Moldova | 1–80 | 100 | 2018-2019 | partial | F | | 2007-2018 | partial | ? | | 1990-2018 | expert | |
| Europe | 1–80 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ 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>.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

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

⁷ 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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

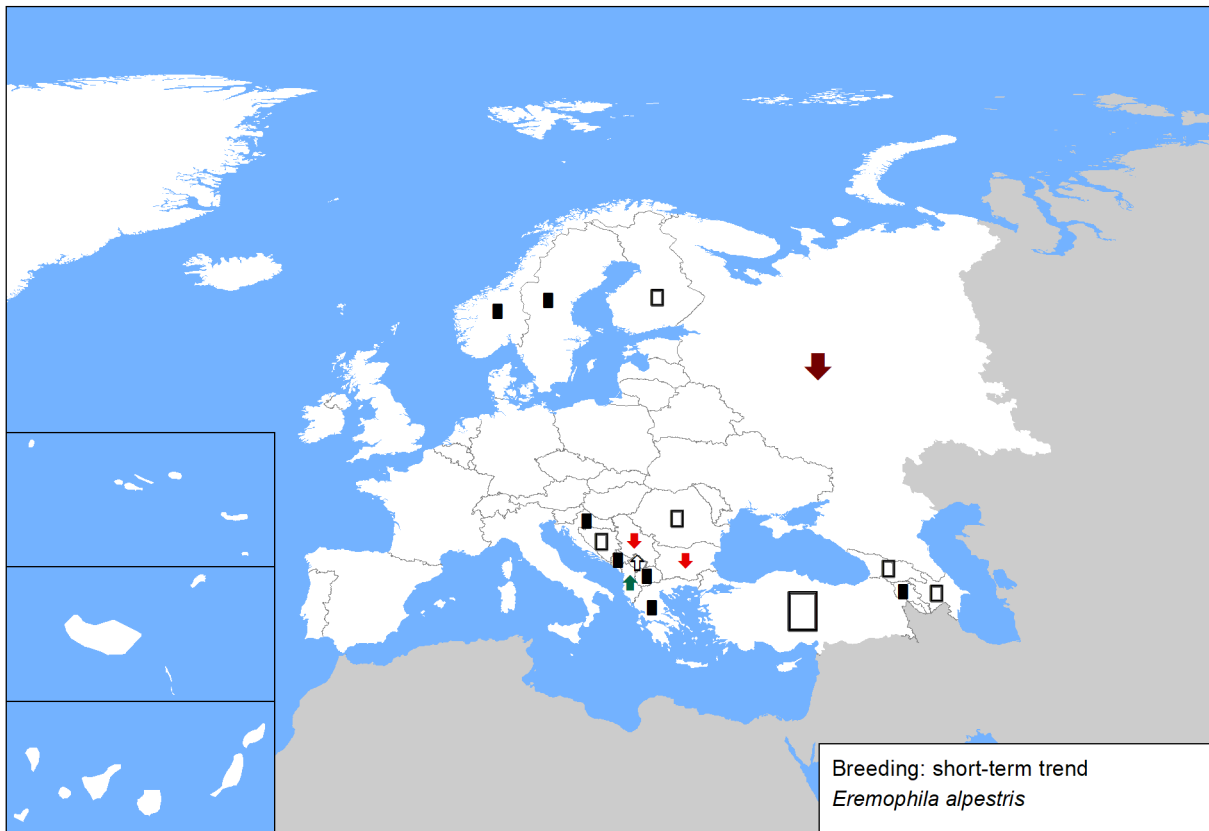


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

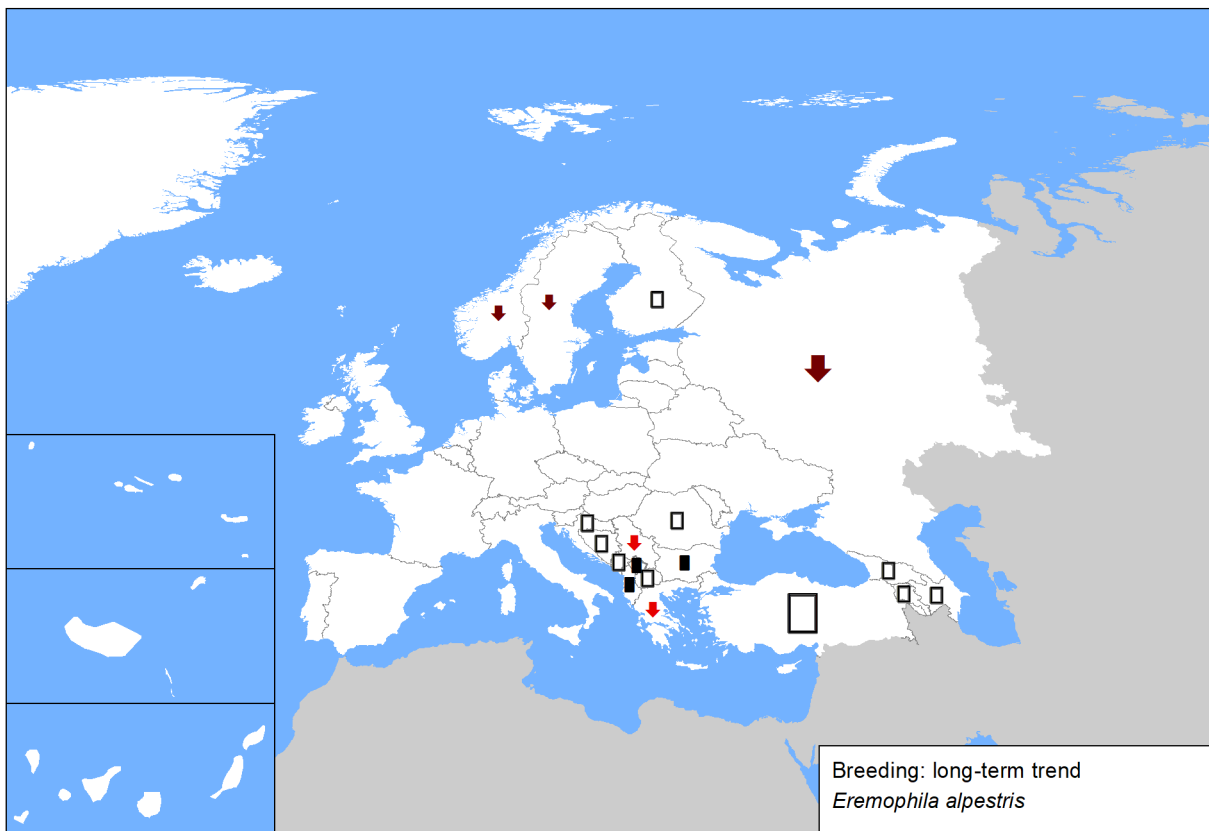


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

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| Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka pers. obs. |
| Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs. |
| Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs. |

Armenia

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| Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data. |
| Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation. |
| Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation. |

Azerbaijan

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| Breeding population size: AOS data Base |
| Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base |
| Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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| Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2 |
| Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/ , individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc) |

Bulgaria

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| Breeding population size: BSPB Bird Database; Golemansky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/ ; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; |
| Breeding short-term trend: BSPB Bird Database; Golemansky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/ ; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian); National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; |
| Breeding long-term trend: BSPB Bird Database; Golemansky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/ ; Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; Nankinov, D. 2009. Studies on Fauna of Bulgaria, Birds - Aves, Passeriformes, Sofia, ETO, 407 p. (in Bulgarian) |

Croatia

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| Breeding population size: Zavod za ornitologiju (Sanja Barišić, Davor Ćiković, Jelena Kralj, Goran Sušić, Vesna Tutiš), Dragan Radović, Ivan Budinski, Robert Crnković, Antun Delić, Dubravko Dender, Vlatka Dumbović, Ivan Darko Grlica, Bariša Ilić, Luka Jurinović, Davor Krnjež, Krešimir Leskovar, Duje Lisičić, Ivica Lolić, Gordana Lukač, Kristijan Mandić, Krešimir Mikulić, Tibor Mikuska, Gvido Piasevoli, Andrej Radalj, Zlatko Ružanović, Vlatka Ščetarić, Mirko Šetina, Adrian Tomik (2015): Procjene brojnosti za SPA područja. Državni zavod za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb Tutiš, V., Kralj, J., Radović, D., Ćiković, D., Barišić, S. (ur.) (2013): Crvena knjiga ptica Hrvatske. Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prirode, Državni zavod za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb, 258 str. |
| Breeding short-term trend: Tutiš, V., Kralj, J., Radović, D., Ćiković, D., Barišić, S. (ur.) (2013): Crvena knjiga ptica Hrvatske. Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prirode, Državni zavod za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb, 258 str. |
| Breeding long-term trend: no data available |

Finland

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| Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45. |
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Georgia

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| Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Iliia state university, NGO "psovi". |
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Greece

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| Breeding population size: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12). |
| Breeding short-term trend: 1) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12). |
| Breeding long-term trend: 1) Handrinos, G., & Akriotis, T., (1997) The birds of Greece. C. Helm, A & C Black, London. 2) BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: Population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12). |

Kosovo

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| Breeding population size: Qenan Maxhuni |
| Breeding short-term trend: Qenan Maxhuni |
| Breeding long-term trend: Puzovic, S. et al. (2004): Birds of Serbia and Montenegro – Size of nesting populations. I trends: 1990-2002. Ciconia 12 |

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North Macedonia

Breeding population size: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

Moldova

Winter population size: <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S51381279>

Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro

Breeding population size: Saveljić, D., Rubinić, B., Jovičević, M (2011): The study of indicator bird species on Durmitor in 2010, the assessment of the condition of their populations. Nature Protection 21 st Century:International Conference. Proceedings of the Conference. Book II, 341-349. Žabljak

Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Breeding short-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

Romania

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Belik 2014

Breeding long-term trend: Belik et al. 2003; Belik 2014; 2015

Serbia

Breeding population size: EBBA2 project; Puzović, S., Radišić, D., Ružić, M., Rajković, D., Radaković, M., Pantović, U., Janković, M., Stojnić, N., Šćiban, M., Tucakov, M., Gergelj, J., Sekulić, G., Agošton, A. & Raković, M. 2015. Birds of Serbia: Breeding Population Estimates and Trends for the Period 2008-2013. Bird protection and study society of Serbia, and Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad.

Breeding short-term trend: Puzović, S., Radišić, D., Ružić, M., Rajković, D., Radaković, M., Pantović, U., Janković, M., Stojnić, N., Šćiban, M., Tucakov, M., Gergelj, J., Sekulić, G., Agošton, A. & Raković, M. 2015. Birds of Serbia: Breeding Population Estimates and Trends for the Period 2008-2013. Bird protection and study society of Serbia, and Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad.

Breeding long-term trend: Puzović, S., Radišić, D., Ružić, M., Rajković, D., Radaković, M., Pantović, U., Janković, M., Stojnić, N., Šćiban, M., Tucakov, M., Gergelj, J., Sekulić, G., Agošton, A. & Raković, M. 2015. Birds of Serbia: Breeding Population Estimates and Trends for the Period 2008-2013. Bird protection and study society of Serbia, and Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad.

Sweden

Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports.

Breeding short-term trend: Migration counts Falsterbo

Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Turkey

Breeding population size: Ömer Döndüren, Soner Bekir 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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