

## ***Anthus petrosus* (Rock Pipit)**

### **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  
Trend maps of reported national population data  
Sources of reported national population data  
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).

*Anthus petrosus* (Rock Pipit)

**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 (pairs) <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>	
Denmark	48	<1	2017	complete	+	-12 to 64	2011-2017	complete	-	-66 to -32	1980-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	2000–2500	1	2014	expert	?				?				
Estonia	1–5	<1	2013-2017	expert	0		2006-2017	expert	0		1980-2017	expert	
Finland	840–3000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	-28 to 18	2007-2018	partial	0	-30 to 27	1980-2018	partial	
France	4000–8000	3	2010-2018	partial	0	0	2010-2018	expert	-		1980-2018	expert	
Rep. Ireland	10000–20000	6	2008-2011	expert	+	0 to 50	2000-2011	expert	0	0	1980-2011	expert	
Norway	100000–200000	65	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	250–400	<1	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	3900–5300	2	2013-2018	partial	+	70 to 130	2007-2018	partial	-	-40 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	46000	21	1988-1991	partial	-	-22 to -12	2003-2014	complete	0		1988-2011	partial	
EU28	64700–82300	34											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>167000–286000</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) Deficient: 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

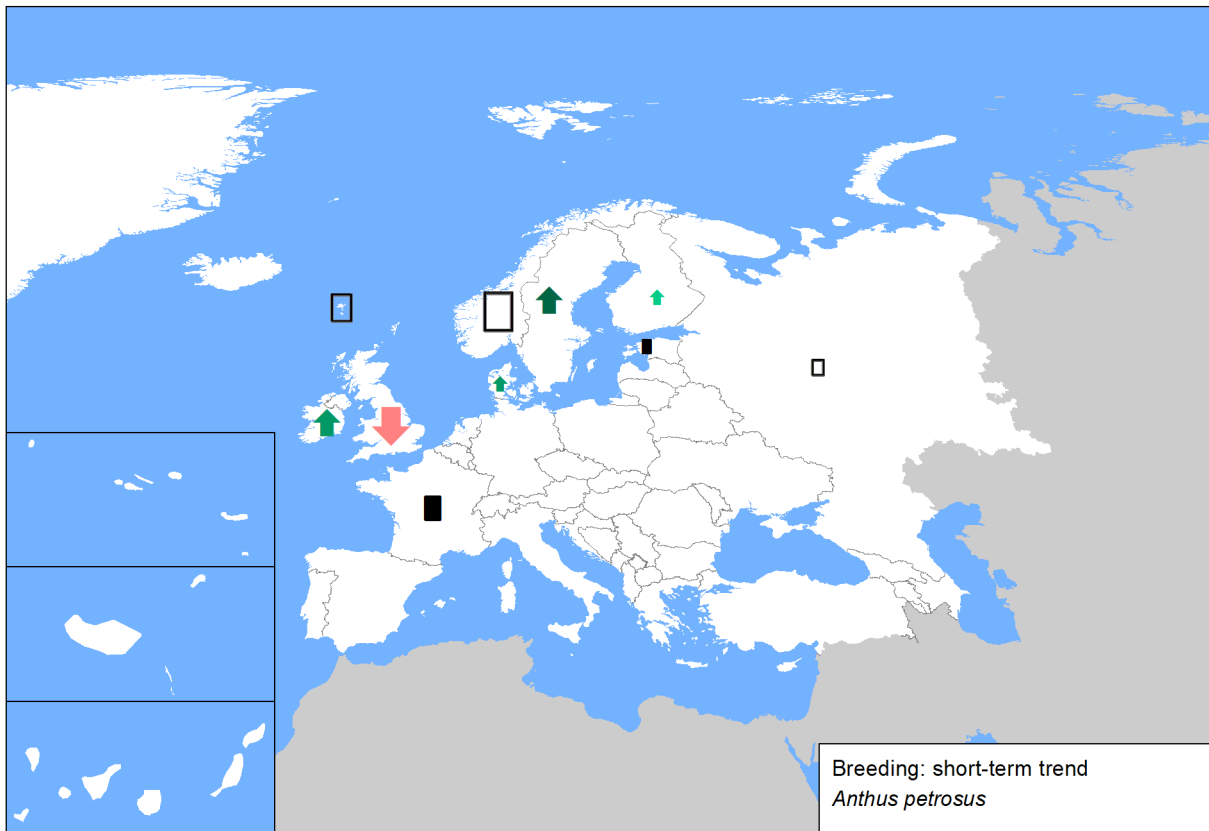
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (<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.

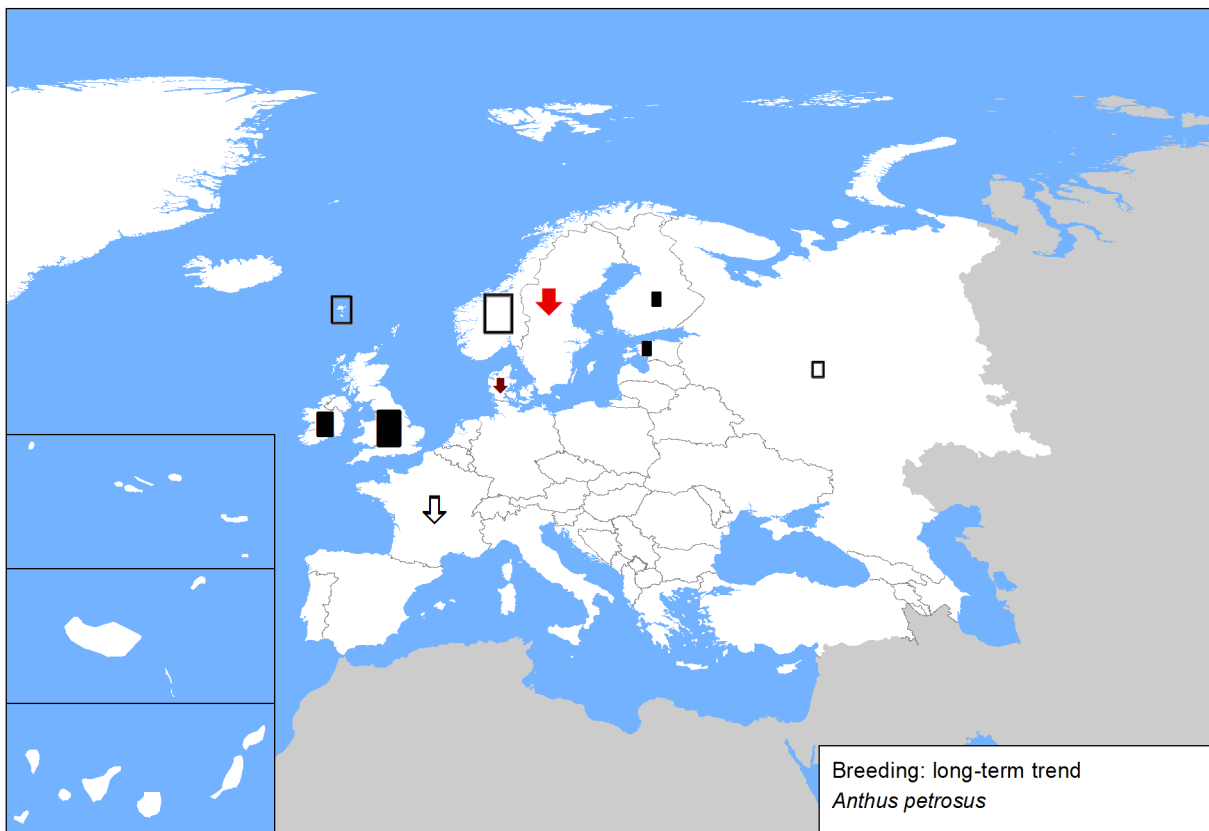
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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.



## *Anthus petrosus* (Rock Pipit)

### Sources

#### Denmark

**Breeding population size:** www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017 & <http://birdsdk.blogspot.com/2011/05/ynglefugletting-i-2011-pa-nordre-rnner.html>. Nordjyllands Fugle, 2017.

**Breeding short-term trend:** www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

**Breeding long-term trend:** www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard, T. et al., Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

#### DK: Faroe Is

**Breeding population size:** Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Farøese bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Farøe University Press, Tórshavn.

#### Estonia

**Breeding population size:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Breeding short-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Breeding long-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

#### Finland

**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.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Below, A., Mikkola-Roos, M., Kurvinen, L. & Lehikoinen, A. 2019: Saaristolintukantojen kehitys vuosina 1980–2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 56-67.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Below, A., Mikkola-Roos, M., Kurvinen, L. & Lehikoinen, A. 2019: Saaristolintukantojen kehitys vuosina 1980–2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 56-67.

#### France

**Breeding population size:** Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris ; Roché, J. E., Muller, Y. & Sibley, J.-P. 2013. Une méthode simple pour estimer les populations d'oiseaux communs nicheurs en France. Alauda, 81, 241-268

#### Republic of Ireland

**Breeding population size:** Expert opinion - R. Coombes, BirdWatch Ireland. Balmer, D., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B., Swan, B., Downie, I. & Fuller, R. (2013) Bird Atlas 2007-11. 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:** Expert opinion - R. Coombes, BirdWatch Ireland; <http://birdwatchireland.ie/>. 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:** Expert opinion - R. Coombes, BirdWatch Ireland; <http://birdwatchireland.ie/>. Tucker, G.M. & Heath, M.F. (1994) Birds in Europe: their conservation status. Cambridge, U.K. : BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 3). BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12).

#### Norway

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

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

#### Russia

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

#### 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:** Migration counts Falsterbo

#### United Kingdom

**Breeding population size:** Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B. & Chapman, R.A. 1993. The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991. Poyser, London.

**Breeding short-term trend:** BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey data: Risely, K., Massimino, D., Johnston, A., Newson, S.E., Eaton, M.A., Musgrove, A.J., Noble, D.G., Procter, D. & Baillie, S.R. 2012. The Breeding Bird Survey 2011. BTO Research Report 624. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. <http://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u16/downloads/reports/bbsreport11.pdf>

**Breeding long-term trend:** Trend inferred from 20 year index of distribution change in GB = -0.11 and for island of Ireland = -0.03 indicating stability of distribution (as documented by comparison of 1988-91 and 2007-11 BTO breeding atlases: Gibbons, D.W., Reid, J.B. & Chapman, R.A. 1993. The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991. Poyser, London. Balmer, D., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B., Swan, B., Downie, I. & Fuller, R.J. 2013. Bird Atlas 2007-2011. The breeding and wintering birds of Britain and Ireland. BTO, BirdWatch Ireland & SOC; Thetford, Norfolk. 720 pp.)

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