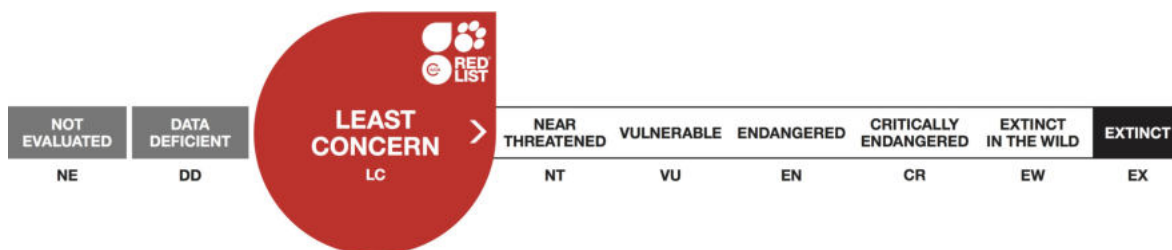




Anthus trivialis, Tree Pipit

Assessment by: BirdLife International



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae

Taxon Name: *Anthus trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Regional Assessments:

- Europe

Common Name(s):

- English: Tree Pipit
- French: Pipit des arbres

Taxonomic Source(s):

Cramp, S. and Simmons, K.E.L. (eds). 1977-1994. *Handbook of the birds of Europe, the Middle East and Africa. The birds of the western Palearctic*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2018

Date Assessed: August 9, 2018

Justification:

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (extent of occurrence <20,000 km² combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size is extremely large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2017 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-1.RLTS.T22718546A111117039.en>

2016 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22718546A88189758.en>

2015 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-4.RLTS.T22718546A66995322.en>

2012 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2012-1.RLTS.T22718546A38548653.en>

2009 – Least Concern (LC)

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

2000 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

1994 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

1988 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

Geographic Range

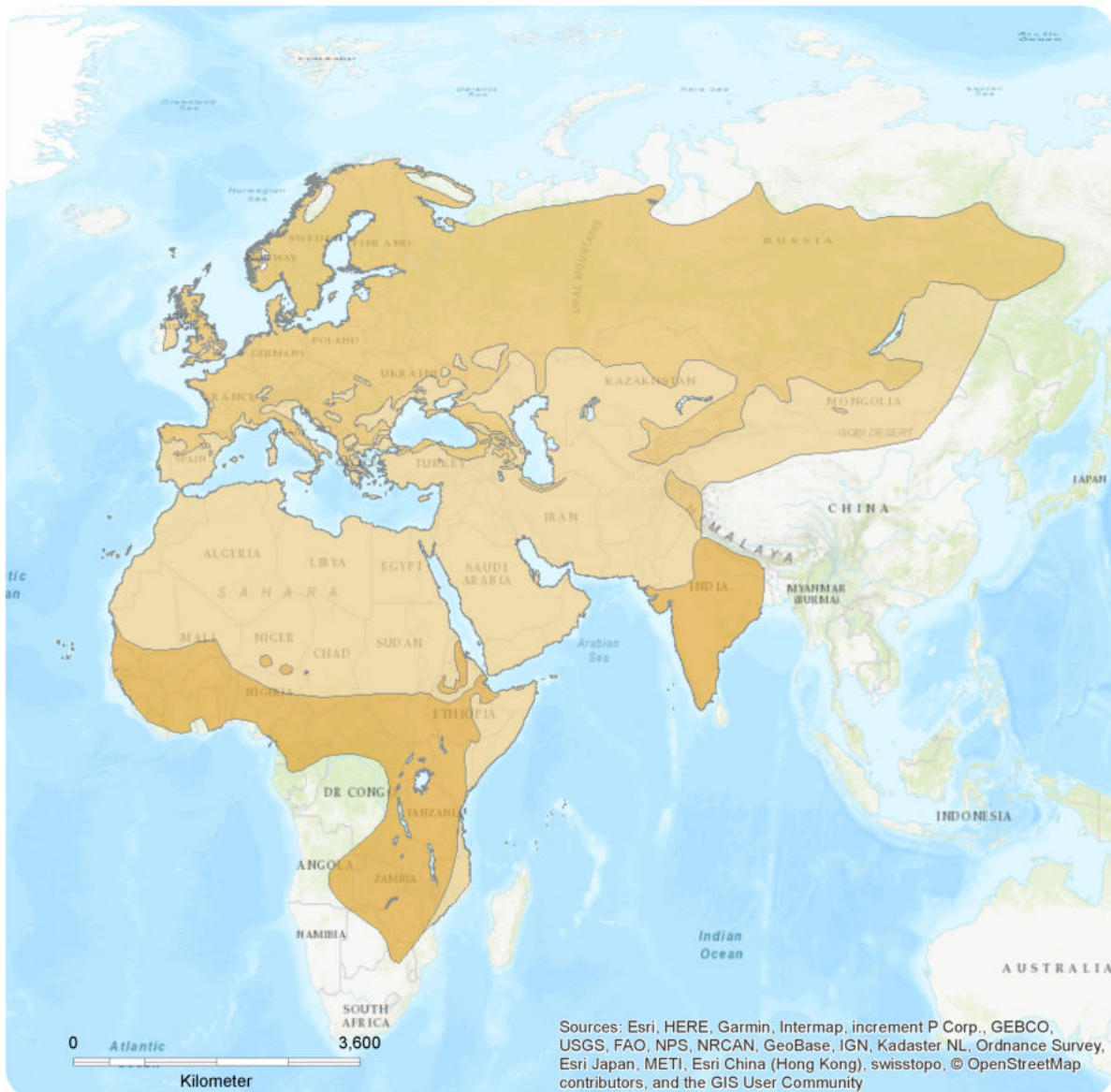
Country Occurrence:

Native: Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Andorra; Angola; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Belarus; Belgium; Benin; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; China; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Croatia; Czechia; Denmark; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Estonia; Ethiopia; Faroe Islands; Finland; France; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Germany; Ghana; Gibraltar; Greece; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hungary; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lebanon; Liberia; Libya; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malawi; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Netherlands; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Oman; Pakistan; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; Romania; Russian Federation (Central Asian Russia, Eastern Asian Russia, European Russia); Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Slovakia; Slovenia; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Spain; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; Uzbekistan; Western Sahara; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Vagrant: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cabo Verde; Comoros; Iceland; Japan; Korea, Republic of; Maldives; Myanmar; Namibia; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; United States

Distribution Map

Anthus trivialis



Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non-breeding)
- Extant (passage)

Compiled by:

BirdLife International and Handbook of the Birds of the World (2018)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

In Europe, the breeding population is estimated to number 26,900,000-38,100,000 pairs, which equates to 53,800,000-76,200,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015). Europe forms c.50% of the global range, so a very preliminary estimate of the global population size is 107,000,000-153,000,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed.

Trend Justification

In Europe, trends between 1980 and 2013 show that populations have undergone a moderate decline (EBCC 2015).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species breeds in woodland edges, open woodland, cleared woodland and young conifer plantations, often with isolated remaining tall trees. It also uses heathland or grassland with developing scrub and trees. The breeding season occurs from April to August in north-west Europe and May to the end of July in India. It is largely monogamous, however polygamy does occasionally occur. The nest is built in a depression in the ground and is a substantial cup of dry grass, often with moss foundation, lined with finer grasses. Normally four to six eggs are laid. The diet includes a variety of invertebrates but is mostly insects. Some plant material is also taken during the winter. Tree Pipit is a long-distance migrant with western populations migrating to the Afrotropics and eastern populations moving to the Indian subcontinent (Tyler 2016).

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats

Local declines have been attributed to the changing nature of its habitats, such as in northern and central Europe where aging plantations become increasingly unsuitable for the species but it will quickly recolonize when mature stands are felled (Hagemeyer and Blair 1997). There are no apparent threats in the African wintering areas (Tyler 2016).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II.

Conservation Actions Proposed

No conservation measures are currently needed for this species within Europe.

Credits

Assessor(s): BirdLife International

Reviewer(s): Wheatley, H.

Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Ekstrom, J., Butchart, S., Symes, A., Ashpole, J

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Citation

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website](#).

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
4. Grassland -> 4.7. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Non-breeding	Suitable	No

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: Yes
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management

Conservation Actions in Place
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-Place Education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 35100000
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Upper elevation limit (m): 4000
Population
Number of mature individuals: 100000000-159999999
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
All individuals in one subpopulation: No

Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown
Generation Length (years): 3.6
Movement patterns: Full Migrant

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