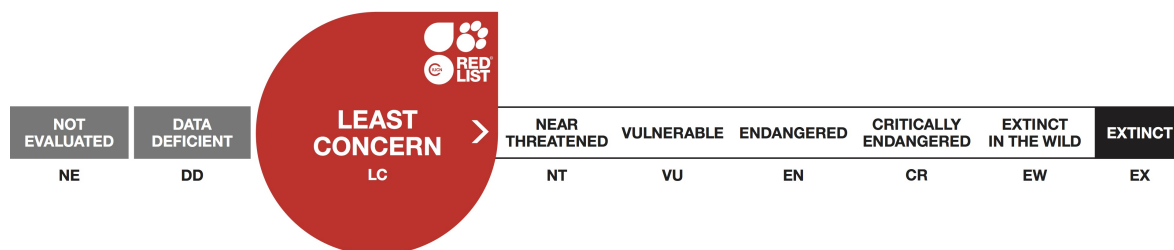


## *Erithacus rubecula*, European Robin

Assessment by: BirdLife International



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae

**Taxon Name:** *Erithacus rubecula* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Regional Assessments:

- Europe

### Common Name(s):

- English: European Robin, Robin
- French: Rougegorge

### 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 km<sup>2</sup> combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). The population trend appears to be increasing, and hence the species does not 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.T22709675A111058208.en>

2016 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22709675A87880390.en>

2014 – Least Concern (LC)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2014-2.RLTS.T22709675A62579610.en>

2012 – Least Concern (LC)

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

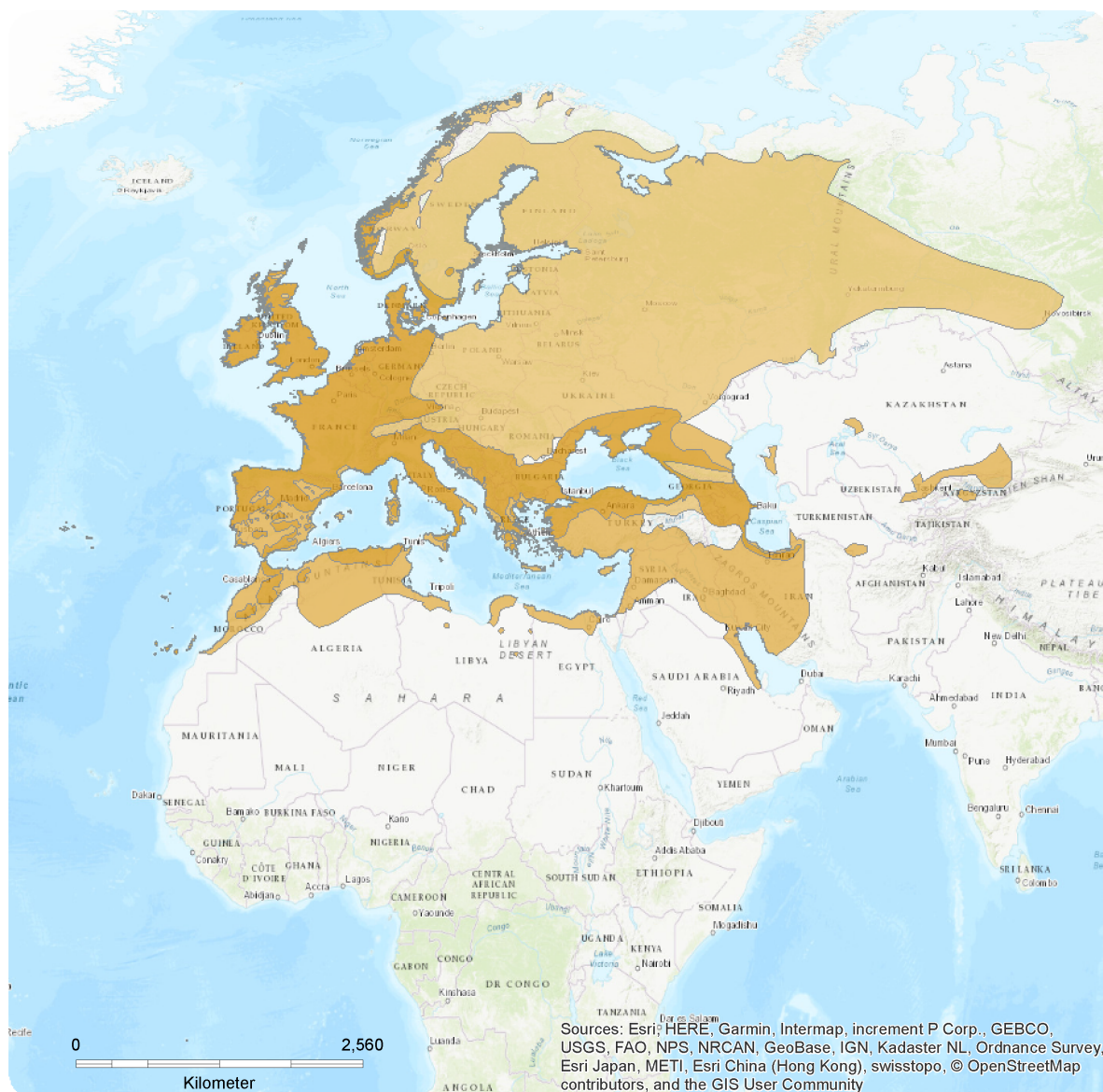
### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Albania; Algeria; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; China; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Egypt; Estonia; Faroe Islands; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Hungary; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lebanon; Libya; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Moldova; Montenegro; Morocco; Netherlands; Norway; Palestine, State of; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation (Central Asian Russia, European Russia); Saudi Arabia; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain (Canary Is.); Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom

**Vagrant:** Afghanistan; Iceland; Japan; Mauritania; Oman; Qatar; Svalbard and Jan Mayen

# Distribution Map

*Erithacus rubecula*



## Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non-breeding)
- Extant (resident)
- Possibly Extinct & Introduced

## 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 58,700,000-90,500,000 pairs, which equates to 117,000,000-181,000,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015). Europe forms c.90% of the global range, so a very preliminary estimate of the global population size is 130,000,000-201,000,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed.

### Trend Justification

In Europe the overall trend from 1980-2013 was increasing (EBCC 2015).

**Current Population Trend:** Increasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in forest undergrowth and edge, preferring conifer tracts in some parts of its range and deciduous woodland in others. It uses copses and adjacent open land, farmland woodlots, thickets along watercourses, hedgerows with some tall trees, orchards, gardens and parks and is also found in urban areas in parts of Europe. It requires cool shade, medium-height cover with perches, and patches of bare ground. Breeding occurs from early April to mid-June in the U.K., from the end of April to late July in central Europe and from mid-May in northern Russia and mid-April in southern Russia.

The nest is a cup of moss, grass, leaves and twigs and lined with fine grass and hair. It is placed on a bulky mat of leaves and is always sited in a recess, usually in low undergrowth, a hedge, grass bank, wall, rock face, tree cavity, tree roots or nestbox. Typically lays four to seven eggs. The diet is mainly invertebrates, fruits and seeds but it will also take very small vertebrates, carrion, left-overs and bird table foods. Migration in this species is poorly understood but in general it is thought eastern populations are migratory while more western populations are resident or partially migratory (Collar 2015).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats

The species is subject to hunting for food around the Mediterranean basin (Collar 2015). Population fluctuations are normally driven by severe, hard winters (Hagemeyer and Blair 1997).

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

### Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II.. There are currently no known conservation measures for this species within Europe.

### Conservation Actions Proposed

No conservation measures are currently needed for this species within its European range.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** BirdLife International

**Reviewer(s):** Wheatley, H.

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

## Bibliography

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Vähätalo, A. V.; Rainio, K.; Lehikoinen, A.; Lehikoinen, E. 2004. Spring arrival of birds depends on the North Atlantic Oscillation. *Journal of Avian Biology* 35: 210-216.

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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 -> 1.1. Forest - Boreal	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.1. Forest - Boreal	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.3. Shrubland - Boreal	Breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.3. Shrubland - Boreal	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 -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Breeding	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Breeding	Suitable	No
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	Breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	Breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	Breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	Non-breeding	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	Breeding	Suitable	No



Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	Non-breeding	Suitable	No

## Conservation Actions in Place

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

<b>Conservation Actions in Place</b>
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: Yes
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
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: Yes
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 23900000
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): 2000

<b>Population</b>
Number of mature individuals: 130000000-200999999
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
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown
Generation Length (years): 6
Movement patterns: Full Migrant

## The IUCN Red List Partnership



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