Bluethroat

Luscinia svecica

Class: Aves

Order: Passeriformes

Review Status: Peer-reviewed

Version Date: 13 July 2020

Conservation Status

Table 1 Conservation status according to state, national, and international organizations and agencies.

Organization	Rank
NatureServe	G5/S4B
ADF&G	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
IUCN	Least Concern

Final Rank

Conservation Category: **V. Orange**

Unknown status and either high biological vulnerability or high action need

Table 2 ASRS categorical scores. Higher numerical scores denote greater concern.

Category	Range	Score
Status	-20 to 20	-0
Biological	-50 to 50	-32
Action	-40 to 40	24

Status

Variables measure the trend in a taxon's population status or distribution. Higher status scores denote taxa with known declining trends. Status scores range from -20 (increasing) to 20 (decreasing).

Population Trend in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Unknown.

Score: 0

Distribution Trend in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Unknown.

Score: 0

Status Total: 0

Biological

Variables measure aspects of a taxon's distribution, abundance and life history. Higher biological scores suggest greater vulnerability to extirpation. Biological scores range from -50 (least vulnerable) to 50 (most vulnerable).

Population Size in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Breeding population in Alaska is estimated at 220,000, with high uncertainty (95% CI: 22,000-580,000; PIF 2019). We therefore rank this question as "Unknown but suspected large."

Score: -6

Range Size in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Breeds from the Seward Peninsula north along the foothills of the Brooks Range and east to Canada (Guzy et al. 2020). There is also a small, isolated population at Cape Romanzof (McCaffery 2001). Overwinters in Asia (Guzy et al. 2020). Estimated range size is between 100,000 and 400,000 sq. km, estimated based on range map in Guzy et al. (2020).

Score: -8

Population Concentration in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Does not concentrate.

Score: -10

Reproductive Potential in Alaska

Age of First Reproduction (-5 to 5)

Unknown for Alaska. Elsewhere is presumed to be 1 year (Guzy et al. 2020).

Score: -5

Number of Young (-5 to 5)

One clutch per year, ranging from 4-7 eggs (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959; Manuwal 1975).

Score: 1

Ecological Specialization in Alaska

Dietary (-5 to 5)

Little data exists for Alaska but based on existing data and studies elsewhere in its range, it appears to consume primarily insects including flies, wasps, and bees (Manuwal 1975; Guzy et al. 2020). In Europe and Asia, it also consumes other invertebrates such as snails and shrimp, and various plant material (Guzy et al. 2020). Because invertebrates are an ephemeral and potentially unpredictable food source (e.g., Nebel et al. 2010), we rank this question as B-Moderately adaptable with key requirements common.

Score: 1

Habitat (-5 to 5)

Little data exist for habitat preferences in Alaska, but appears to be associated with tussock tundra and low shrubs near freshwater (Maher 1959; Manuwal 1975; Kessel 1989; Armstrong 2008).

Score: -5

Biological Total: -32

Action

Variables measure current state of knowledge or extent of conservation efforts directed toward a given taxon. Higher action scores denote greater information needs due to lack of knowledge or conservation action. Action scores range from -40 (lower needs) to 40 (greater needs).

Management Plans and Regulations in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA 1918).

Score: 2

Knowledge of Distribution and Habitat in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Distribution and habitat associations are somewhat known from a few surveys and accounts (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959; Kessel 1989; McCaffery 2001; Tibbitts et al. 2006). Recent surveys and studies on specific habitat associations have not been conducted.

Score: 2

Knowledge of Population Trends in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Not currently monitored.

Score: 10

Knowledge of Factors Limiting Populations in Alaska (-10 to 10)

Although well-studied in Europe, little is known about the ecology of this species and the factors that limit its population dynamics in Alaska (Guzy et al. 2020).

Score: 10

Action Total: 24

Supplemental Information

Variables do not receive numerical scores. Instead, they are used to sort taxa to answer specific biological or management questions.

Harvest: None or Prohibited

Seasonal Occurrence: Breeding

Taxonomic Significance: Monotypic species

% Global Range in Alaska: <10%

% Global Population in Alaska: <25%

Peripheral: No

References

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