

American Robin*Turdus migratorius*

Class: Aves

Order: Passeriformes

Conservation Status*Heritage**Agency*

G Rank: G5

USFWS/NOAA:

BLM:

AA:

S Rank: S5B

SOA: Species of Greatest Conservation Need

USFS:

IUCN: Least Concern

Final Rank		
Conservation category: IX. Blue		
IX = low status and low biological vulnerability and action need		
<u>Category</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Score</u>
Status:	-20 to 20	-11
Biological:	-50 to 50	-42
Action:	-40 to 40	-8
Higher numerical scores denote greater concern		

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).

Score*Population Trend (-10 to 10)*

-6

BBS data demonstrates an insignificant positive trend of 1.3% annually in Alaska between 1980 and 2007 (P=0.06, n=100, c=1). Continental BBS data shows a significant increase of 0.2 between 1980 and 2007 (p=0.00, n=3437, c=1; Matsuoka and Pardieck 2009).

Distribution Trend (-10 to 10)

-5

Has increased distribution in North America due to establishment of farmsteads and homesteads (Sallabanks and James 1999); likely has increased due to development in Alaska. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the American Robin is expanding north into the Brooks Range (Matsuoka, personal communication, USFWS).

Status Total: -11

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).

Score*Population Size (-10 to 10)*

-10

~23 million (Rich et al. 2004).

Range Size (-10 to 10)

-8

Breeds north to northern (range up to Brooks Range) and western Alaska (Godfrey 1986). Winter more restricted and includes southern Kenai south throughout SE Alaska (Armstrong 1995). Winter range ~149,169 km² calculated in ARCMAP.

Population Concentration (-10 to 10)

-10

Gregarious during breeding season and more so during winter (Sallabanks and James 1999), but does not concentrate <250 sites.

*Reproductive Potential*Age of First Reproduction (-5 to 5)

-5

Breed 1st year after hatching (Sallabanks and James 1999).

Number of Young (-5 to 5)

1

3-4 eggs (Howell 1942).

Ecological Specialization

Dietary (-5 to 5)

-5

Eats worms, insects, and other invertebrates (mostly obtained on ground), and small fruits (Terres 1980). Diet throughout range dominated by fruits (especially Rosaceae) in fall and winter, invertebrates (especially Coleoptera, Lepidoptera) in spring (NatureServe 2007).

Habitat (-5 to 5)

-5

Inhabits woodlands, forests, and gardens, including developed areas. Uses riparian areas, logged areas (Sallabanks and James 1999). Forest, woodland, scrub, parks, thickets, gardens, cultivated lands, savanna, swamps, suburbs. Nests in fork or on branch of tree or shrub, on building ledge, sometimes on fences, posts, or cliff ledges, rarely on ground; usually 1-6 m above ground (NatureServe 2007b).

Biological Total: -42

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 of lack of knowledge or conservation action. Action scores range from -40 (lower needs) to 40 (greater needs).

Score

Management Needs (-10 to 10)

2

Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Monitoring Needs (-10 to 10)

-2

BBS adequate to detect a positive trend (USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center 2006). Boreal survey would improve estimates (Dunn et al. 2005).

Research Needs (-10 to 10)

2

Populations regulated by resources during the breeding season. Species has increased in response to human development (Sallabanks and James 1999). Susceptible to pesticide contamination, DDT (sources in Sallabanks and James 1999).

Survey Needs (-10 to 10)

-10

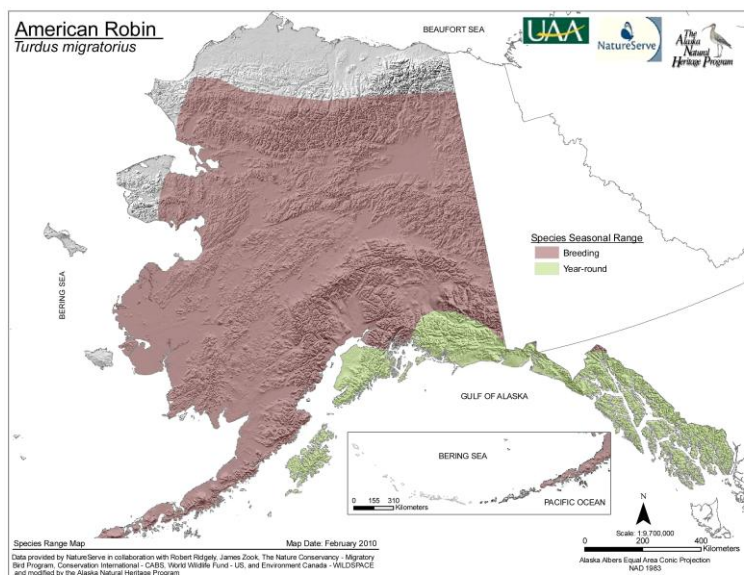
Habitat associations studied during general bird research in Southeast Alaska (Gibson and MacDonald 1975, Kessler 1979, Kessler and Kogut 1985), the interior (Spindler and Kessel 1980, Benson 1999, ABO 2000, Hannah et al. 2003), the Kenai (Quinlan 1979), and detected during broad-scale montane and alpine nesting shorebird inventories implemented in 2001 in the Arctic and the southwest networks (Tibbitts et al. 2006, Ruthrauff et al. 2007). BBS and ALMS have recorded detections throughout the state (USGS 2006, USGS 2008a). Also detected by CBC in Southeast and southcentral (National Audubon Society 2002).

Action Total: -8

Supplemental Information - variables do not receive numerical scores. Instead, they that are used to sort taxa to answer specific biological or managerial questions.

Harvest:	None or Prohibited
Seasonal Occurrence:	Year-round
Taxonomic Significance:	Monotypic species
% Global Range in Alaska:	>10%
% Global Population in Alaska:	<25%
Peripheral:	No

Range Map



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Report authors: K. Walton, T. Gotthardt, and T. Fields
Alaska Natural Heritage Program
University of Alaska Anchorage
Anchorage, AK 99501

For details on the development of the ASRS and criteria, please see: Gotthardt, T. A., K. M. Walton, and T. L. Fields. 2012. Setting Conservation Priorities for Alaska's Wildlife Action Plan. Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage, AK.