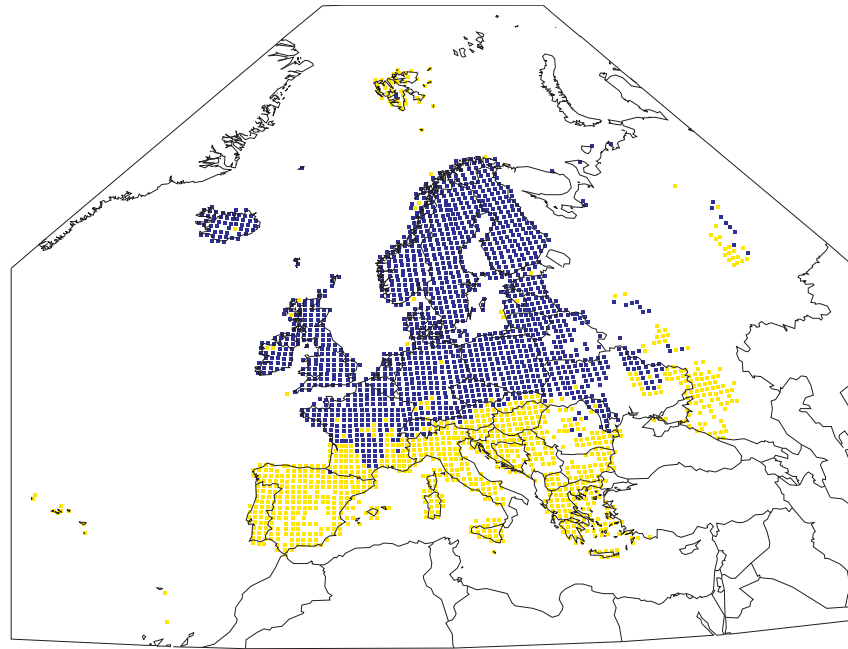
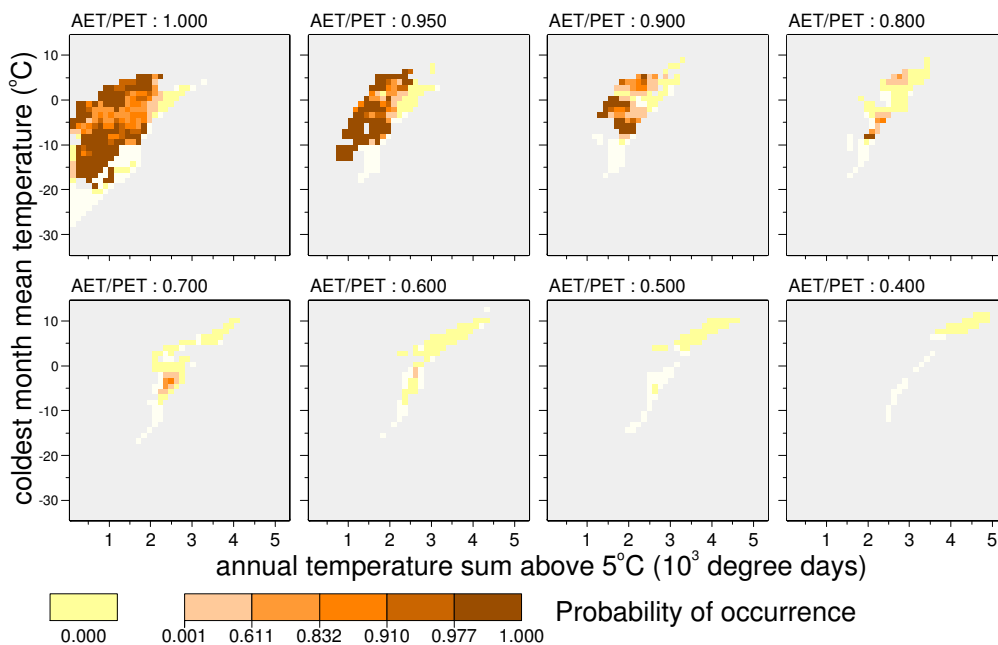


Anthus pratensis



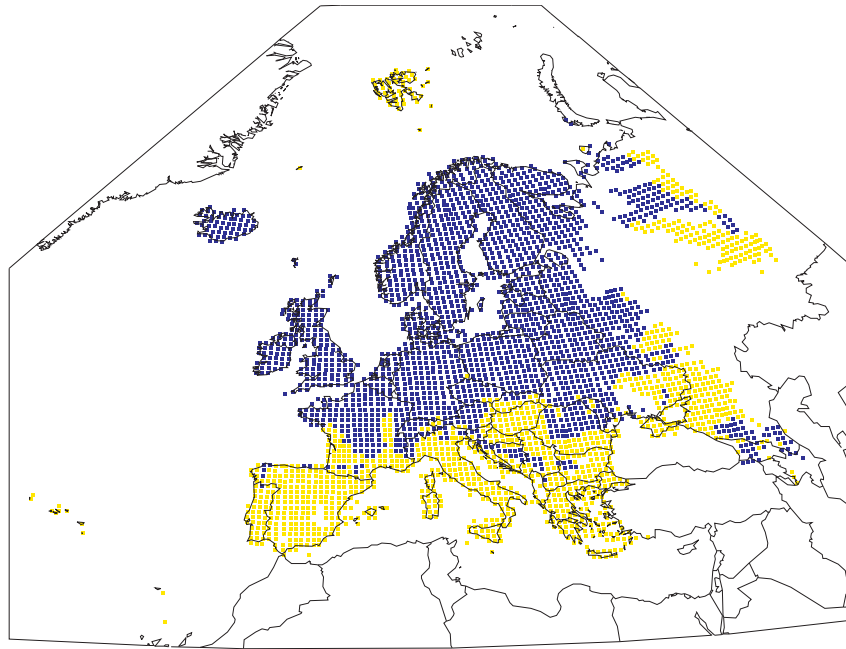
Present recorded distribution



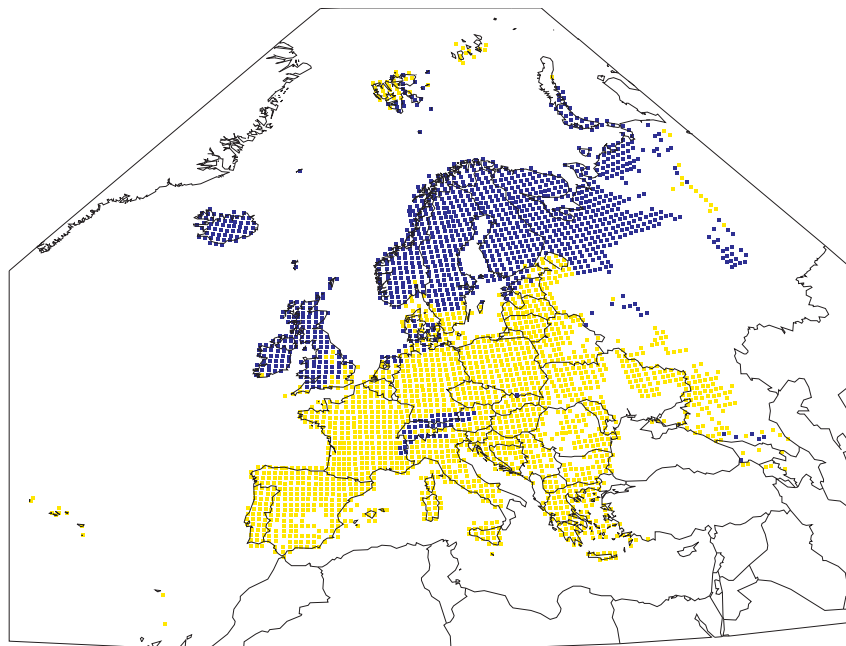
Climate response surface

The Meadow Pipit has a more or less continuous breeding distribution across northern Europe from the principal mountain ranges northwards to the Arctic coasts of Fennoscandia and Russia, but is absent from south-west France and is recorded from only one grid square in the Pyrenees. Its range extends to Iceland and Jan Mayen in the north-west; it is also recorded from one locality in Svalbard. Outside Europe its distribution extends only a short distance east of the Urals across West Siberia to the Ob' river, as well as to those parts of east Greenland that lie closest to Iceland. It is found in a variety of open habitats with short vegetation, including tundra, grassland, heathland, moorland and occasionally arable land. It nests on the ground, the nest usually being concealed amongst vegetation. It also forages on the ground, feeding mostly on invertebrates picked from vegetation but also taking some seeds in the autumn and winter months. Although resident or only partially migratory in western Europe, it is fully migratory in the north and east of its range, wintering from south-west Europe and north-west Africa east to Arabia and northern Pakistan.

Meadow Pipit



Simulated present distribution (AUC = 0.976; κ = 0.863)



Simulated late 21st century distribution (R = 0.56; O = 0.51)

This species breeds mostly where annual temperature sum is below *ca.* 2500 degree days above 5°C, coldest month mean temperature is between *ca.* -20°C and 7°C and there is little or no seasonal moisture deficiency (AET/PET \geq 0.8).

The response surface model has an 'excellent' fit. Minor deficiencies include incorrectly simulated occurrences in northern Iberia and the Dinaric Alps, and simulated occurrences in Transcaucasia that are too numerous and too extensive when compared to the small disjunct breeding range in that region mapped by BWP. The simulated future potential distribution is shifted northwards and markedly reduced in extent. Most of the present range south of the British Isles and Fennoscandia, with the principal exception of the Alps, is simulated as no longer suitable. Although newly suitable areas are simulated in Svalbard and Novaya Zemlya, they are much smaller in extent than the areas in the south that are simulated as no longer suitable.