



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Red-billed Chough)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist>
<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe>
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/>

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax (Red-billed Chough)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Albania	80–200	<1	2007-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	+	0 to 300	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	160–260	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	640–930	1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	2000–15000	9	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
France	2000–3000	4	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Georgia	1600–16100	8	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Greece	1100–1800	2	2013-2018	expert	-	-30 to -5	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	830–840	1	2002-2003	complete	0		1992-2003	complete	+	24 to 30	1982-2003	complete	
Italy	1000–1500	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	50 to 110	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	60–80	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	40–60	<1	2014-2019	expert	-	-20 to -10	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Portugal	100–300	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	5000–9600	12	2008-2018	partial	-	-1 to 0	2008-2018	expert	-	-1	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	30–40	<1	2013-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	16900–17000	28	1998-2002	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
ES: Canary Is	250–1000	<1	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Switzerland	70–80	<1	2013–2016	complete	0	-16 to 85	2007-2018	complete	+	91 to 250	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	10000–30000	29	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
United Kingdom	330–340	<1	2014	complete	+		1992-2014	complete	+		1982-2014	complete	
EU28	22600–25800	40											
Europe	42300–98100	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
United Kingdom	1200–1300	100	2014	complete	0		2002-2015	complete	+		1982-2014	complete	
EU28	1200–1300	100											
Europe	1200–1300	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

² The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%) | ↓ Small decrease (<20%) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ Decrease of unknown magnitude |
| ■ Stable or fluctuating | |
| □ Unknown | |
| ○ Present (no population or trend data) | |
| × Extinct since 1980 | |

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

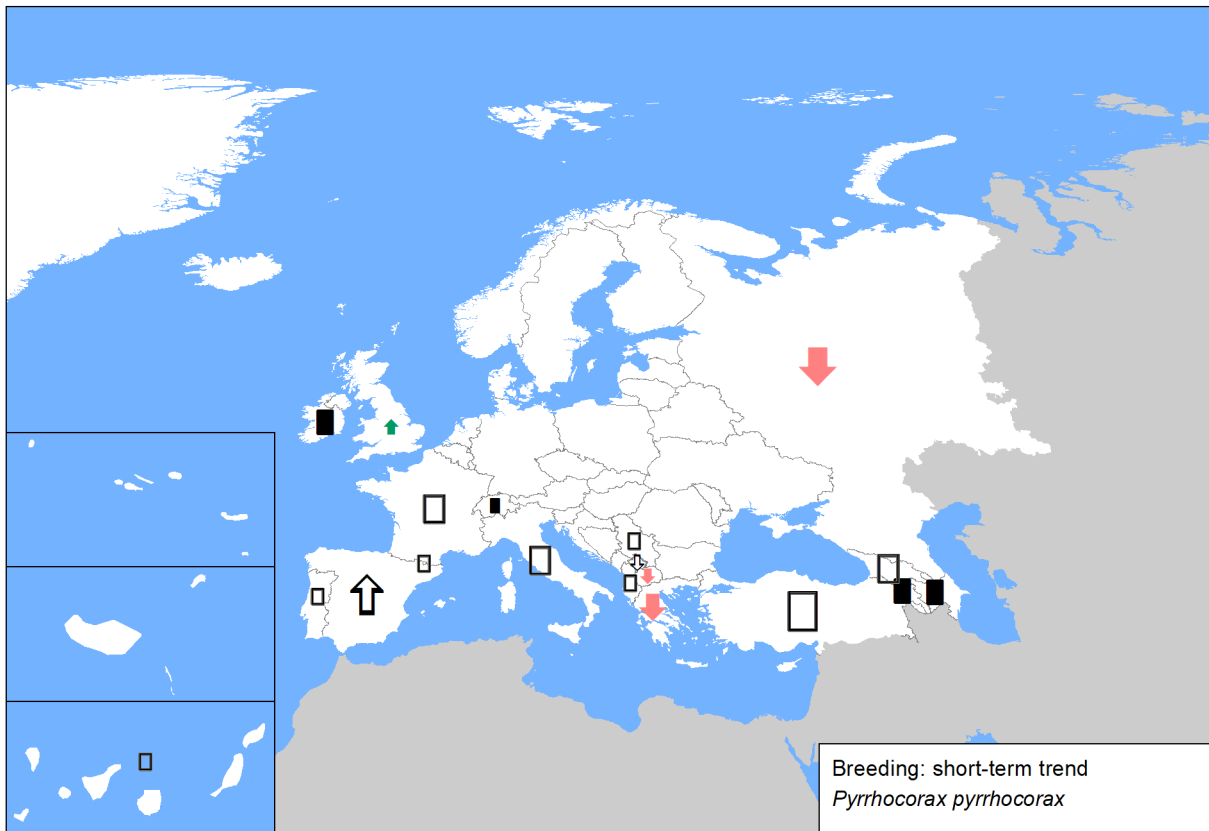


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

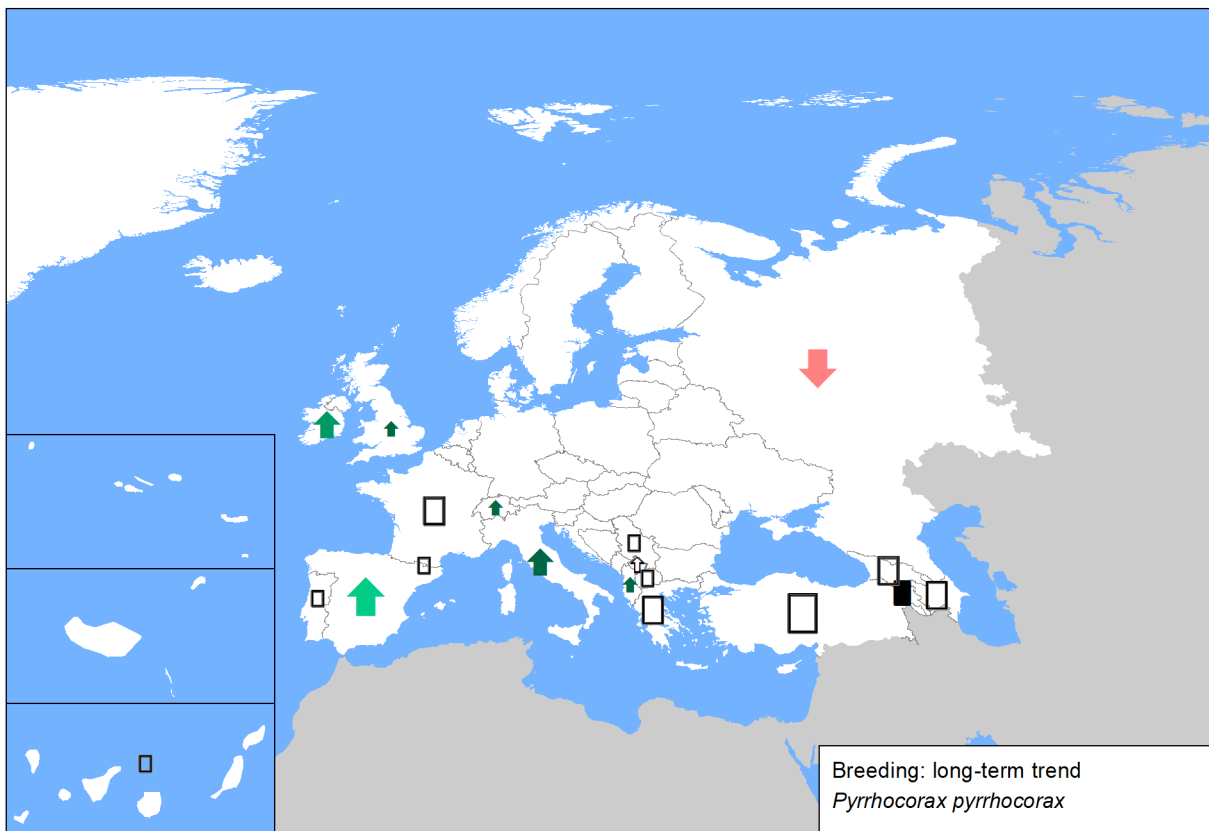


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

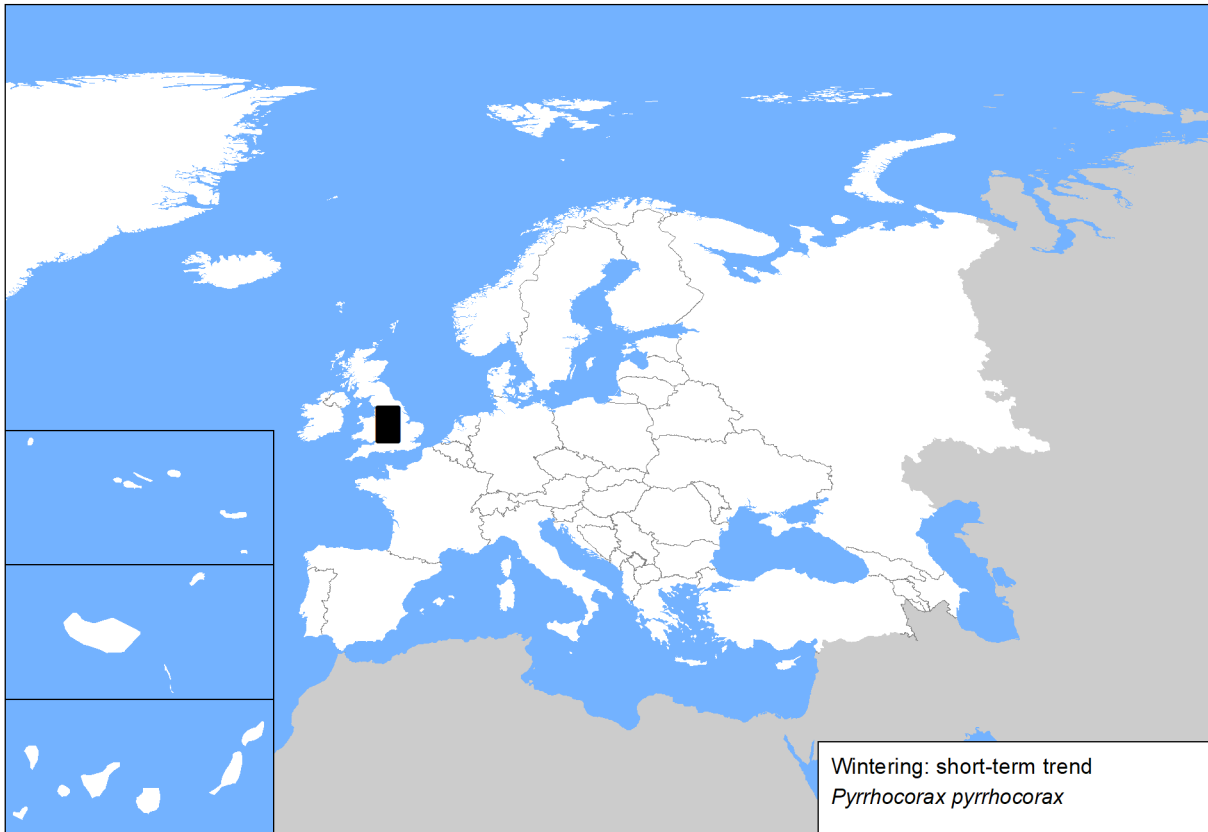


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

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Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Andorra

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Armenia

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Azerbaijan

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Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

France

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Georgia

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Republic of Ireland

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Italy

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Kosovo

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North Macedonia

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Russia

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Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax (Red-billed Chough)

United Kingdom

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