

***Pyrrhocorax graculus* (Yellow-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.

Pyrrhocorax graculus (Yellow-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	2100–4800	2	2007-2018	partial	0	-5 to 8	2007-2018	partial	0	-5 to 8	1980-2018	expert	
Andorra	110–310	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2011-2018	deficient	?				
Armenia	29–41	<1	2013-2018	complete	?	0 to 10	2007-2018	expert	?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	7000–14000	6	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1981-2018	deficient	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	2	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	1500–2500	1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	400–1300	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-30 to -10	2001-2018	expert	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	1000	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	15000–30000	12	2013-2018	partial	?	-85	2007-2017	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Georgia	3800–18200	5	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	550–1100	<1	2016-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	2000–10000	3	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	5000–15000	5	2013-2018	expert	-	-25 to -5	2000-2014	expert	+	0 to 50	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	150–200	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	80–200	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Montenegro	1200–1500	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Russia	6000–10800	5	2008-2018	partial	-	-1 to 0	2008-2018	expert	-	-1	1980-2018	expert	
Serbia	280–420	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	complete	-	-29 to -10	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	800–1200	<1	2002-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	10000–11000	6	1998-2002	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1984-2018	partial	
Switzerland	11000–21000	9	2013–2016	partial	0	-22 to 49	2007-2018	complete	0		1990-2018	expert	
Turkey	40000–120000	41	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	41700–84600	34											
Europe	109000–275000	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.

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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: $< 1\%$ of the European population

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

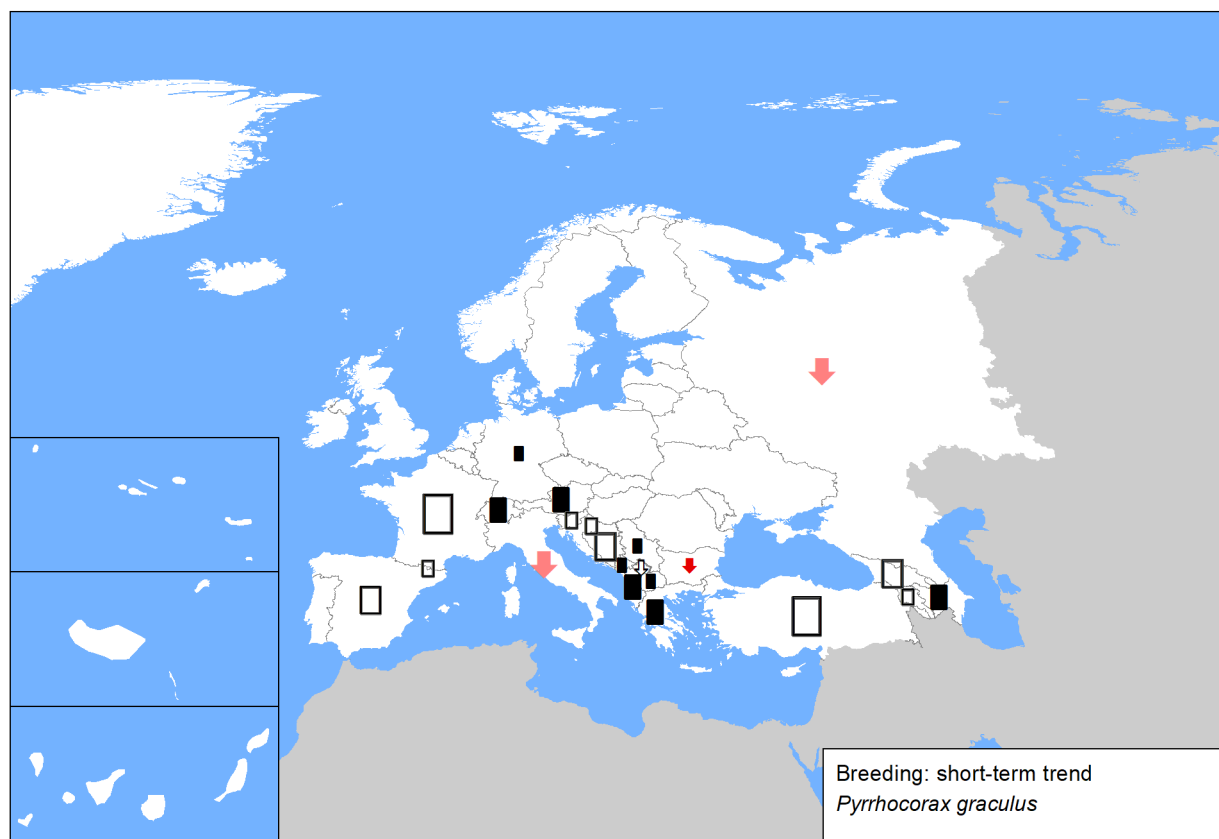
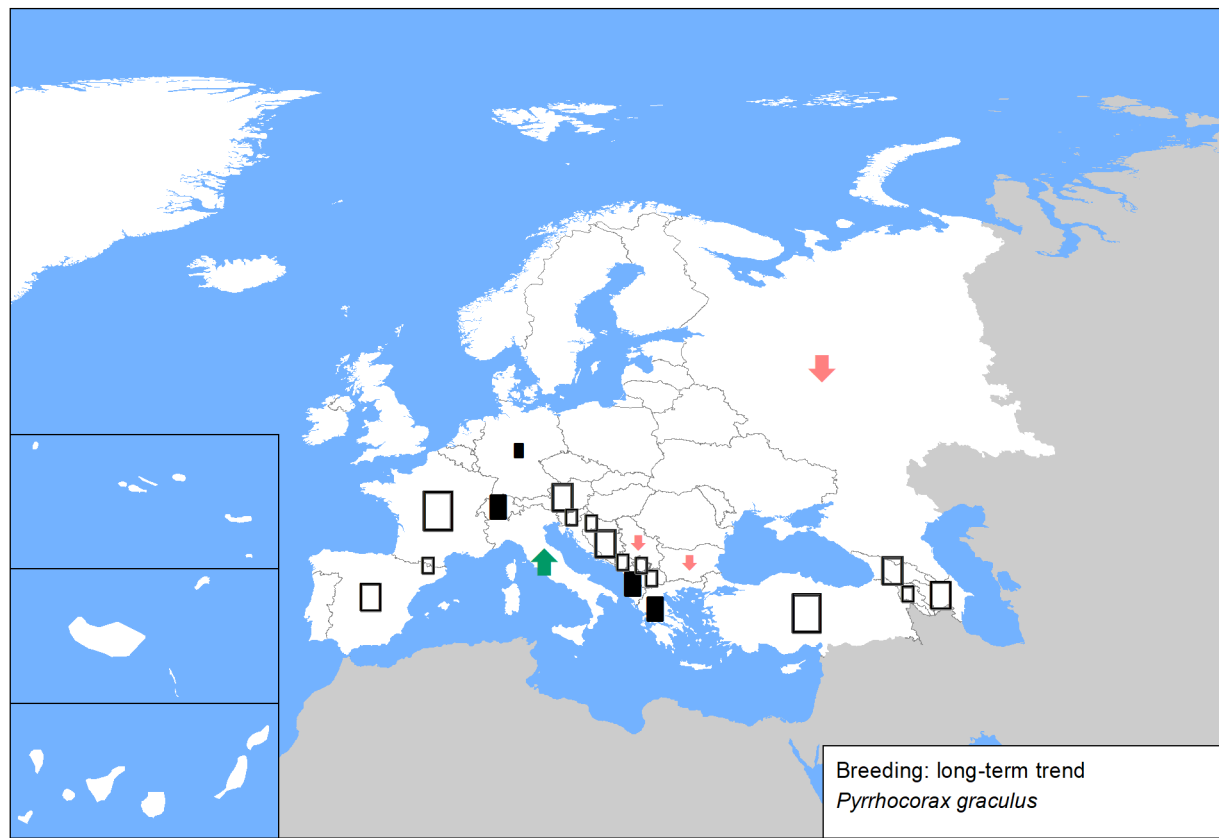


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Andorra

Breeding population size: Fieldwork EBBA2, published at "Guia dels ocells d'Andorra. J. Nicolau & C. Pladevall, 2018"
Breeding short-term trend: Common Bird Monitoring Scheme of Andorra (SOCA)

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO National Bird Monitoring data.
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate based on a sample of breeding densities from different sites and habitats
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/ , individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)

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Croatia

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Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

France

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Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Ilia state university, NGO "psovi".
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Germany

Breeding population size: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
Breeding short-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
Breeding long-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

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Greece

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Kosovo

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North Macedonia

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Russia

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Breeding short-term trend: Belik 2008; 2014
Breeding long-term trend: Belik et al. 2003; Belik 2008; 2014

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