

## **Pinicola enucleator -- (Linnaeus, 1758)**

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- FRINGILLIDAE

**Common names:** Pine Grosbeak;

### **European Red List Assessment**

#### **European Red List Status**

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

### **Assessment Information**

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

### **Assessment Rationale**

**European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

**EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)**

In Europe this species has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be fluctuating, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in Europe.

Within the EU27 this species has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be stable, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in the EU27.

### **Occurrence**

#### **Countries/Territories of Occurrence**

##### **Native:**

Finland; Latvia; Norway; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Sweden

##### **Vagrant:**

Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Denmark; Greenland (to DK); France; Germany; Hungary; Montenegro; Netherlands; Poland; Serbia; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom

### **Population**

The European population is estimated at 92,300-214,000 pairs, which equates to 185,000-428,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 16,800-33,000 pairs, which equates to 33,600-66,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### **Trend**

In Europe the population size is estimated to be fluctuating. In the EU27 the population size is estimated to be stable. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### **Habitats and Ecology**

This species inhabits lowland, lower montane and subarctic conifer forests and woods, including larch (*Larix*), spruce (*Picea*), cedar (*Cedrus*) and fir (*Abies*). It is also found along the tree-line of northern taiga. It occupies mixed deciduous and conifer, in light or open forest, often along forest edge, on hillsides, in clearings and in damp or marshy areas. In the non-breeding season more widely found in deciduous woods, willow thickets and copses in valleys and woodland patches at edges of cultivation, including orchards, as well as mixed scrub, parks and suburban gardens.

The bird breeds from May to July. The nest is a deep untidy or loose cup built mostly of juniper, spruce, birch

or pine twigs and occasionally with plant fibres, pine needles, grass, lichen filaments, moss, animal hair and feathers. It is usually placed two to six metres from the ground close to or against the trunk of a tree, in pine, spruce, juniper or birch, and often well hidden in densest part of the tree. Clutches are three or four. It feeds principally on seeds, buds, shoots and small fruits and takes some invertebrates. The species is resident and a partial migrant and is occasionally irruptive (Clement 2010).

<b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	suitable	non-breeding
Forest - Boreal	major	breeding
Forest - Boreal	major	non-breeding
Forest - Temperate	major	breeding
Forest - Temperate	major	non-breeding
Shrubland - Temperate	suitable	breeding
Shrubland - Temperate	suitable	non-breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

### Threats

In central Finland, declines during the latter part of 20<sup>th</sup> century, may be due to large-scale deforestation (Clement 2010). The species may also be threatened by changes in habitats driven by climate change (Virkkala et al. 2013a).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Logging & wood harvesting (unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest])	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion			
Climate change & severe weather	Habitat shifting & alteration	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Future	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem degradation; Indirect ecosystem effects			

### Conservation

#### Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II. There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

#### Conservation Actions Proposed

In planning future protected areas, their location should be considered in relation to predicted climate change (Virkkala et al. 2013b).

### Bibliography

Clement, P. 2010. Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.). 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/61406> on 31 March 2015).

Virkkala, R., Heikkinen, R. K., Fronzek, S. and Leikola, N. 2013a. Climate change, northern birds of conservation concern and matching the hotspots of habitat suitability with the reserve network. *PloS One* 8(5): e63376.

Virkkala, R., Heikkinen, R. K., Fronzek, S., Kujala, H. and Leikola, N. 2013b. Does the protected area network preserve bird species of conservation concern in a rapidly changing climate? *Biodiversity and conservation* 22(2): 459-482.

### Map (see overleaf)

# European Regional Assessment



## *Pinicola enucleator*

### Range

- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:  
BirdLife International (2015)  
European Red List of Birds



Map created 05/12/2015

