

***Neophron percnopterus* (Egyptian Vulture)**

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) 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 2013-14. 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 (2015).

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Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Further information

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist>

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/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.

Neophron percnopterus (Egyptian Vulture)

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

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁴				Long-term population trend ⁴				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	2-10	<1	2002-2012	medium	-	20-40	2002-2012	medium	-	30-50	1980-2012	medium	
Armenia	35-60	1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Azerbaijan	200-500	9	2014	medium	0.0	0	2000-2014		0.0	0	1980-2014	medium	
Bosnia & HG	0	<1	2010-2014	medium	?				-	100	1980-2013	medium	
Bulgaria	29-60	1	2005-2012	good	-	30-50	2000-2012	good	-	50-70	1980-2012	good	
France	82-93	2	2008-2012	good	+	30	2000-2012	good	+	20-50	1980-2012	medium	
Georgia	100-140	3	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1981-2012	medium	
Greece	12	<1	2013	good	-	60-76	2005-2013	medium	-	95	1980-2013	medium	
Italy	8-10	<1	2011-2012	good	-	45-50	2000-2012	good	-	80-90	1980-2012	good	
FYRO Macedonia	21-38	1	2003-2013	good	-	40-50	2003-2012	good	-	80-85	1980-2012	good	
Moldova	0	<1	2000-2010	medium	-	100	2000-2010	medium	-	100	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	0	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				-	100	1980-1997	good	
Portugal	50-100	2	2008-2012	medium	-	5-10	2001-2012	medium	-	20-30	1980-2012	poor	
Russia	150-250	5	2005-2007	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	poor	-	5-30	1980-2012	poor	
Serbia	0-1	<1	2008-2012	medium	-	50-100	2000-2012	good	-	50-100	1980-2012	medium	
Spain	1,270-1,350	35	2008	good	0	0	1998-2011	good	-		1980-2012	medium	
ES: Canary Is	42	1	2008	good	+		2001-2012	good	+		1980-2012	poor	
Turkey	1,000-2,000	38	2013	good	-	20-29	2000-2012	medium	-	30-49	1990-2013	medium	
EU27	1,500-1,700	42			Stable								
Europe	3,000-4,700	100			Decreasing								

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 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.

⁵ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁶ 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

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.

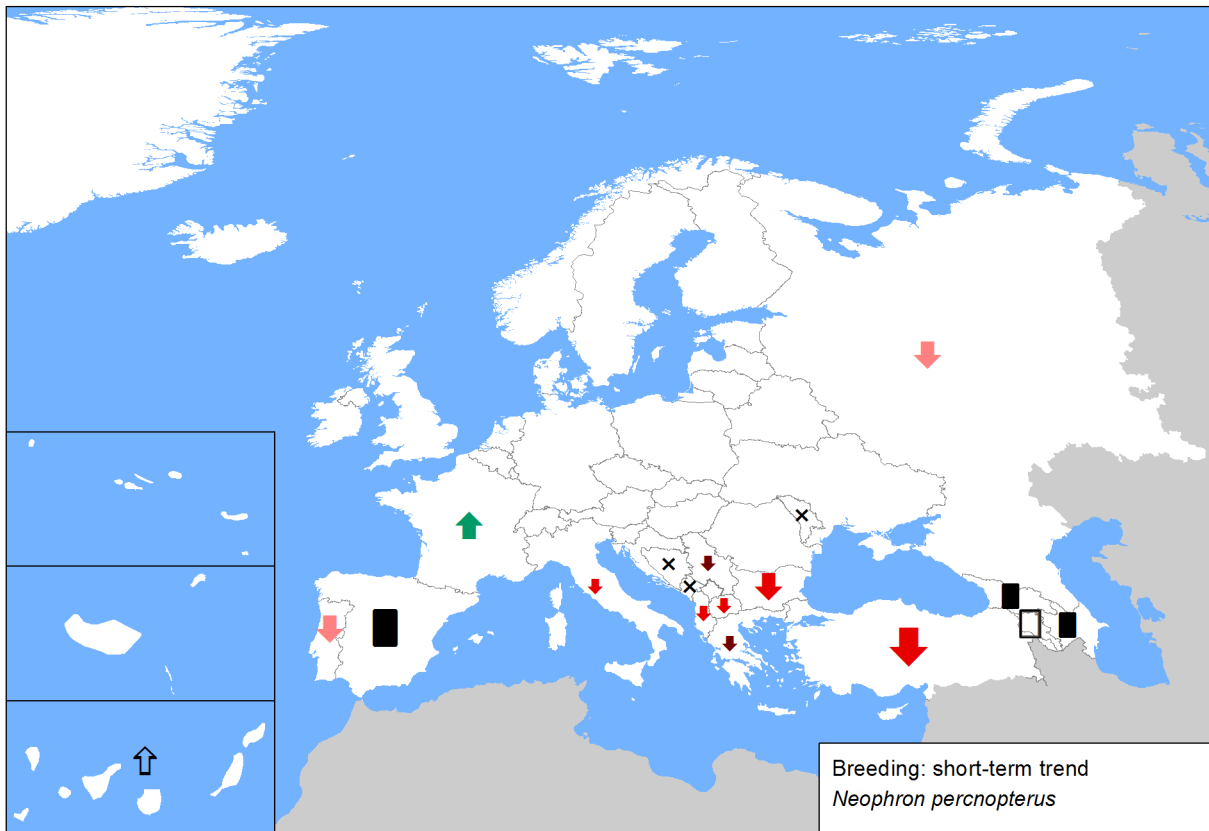
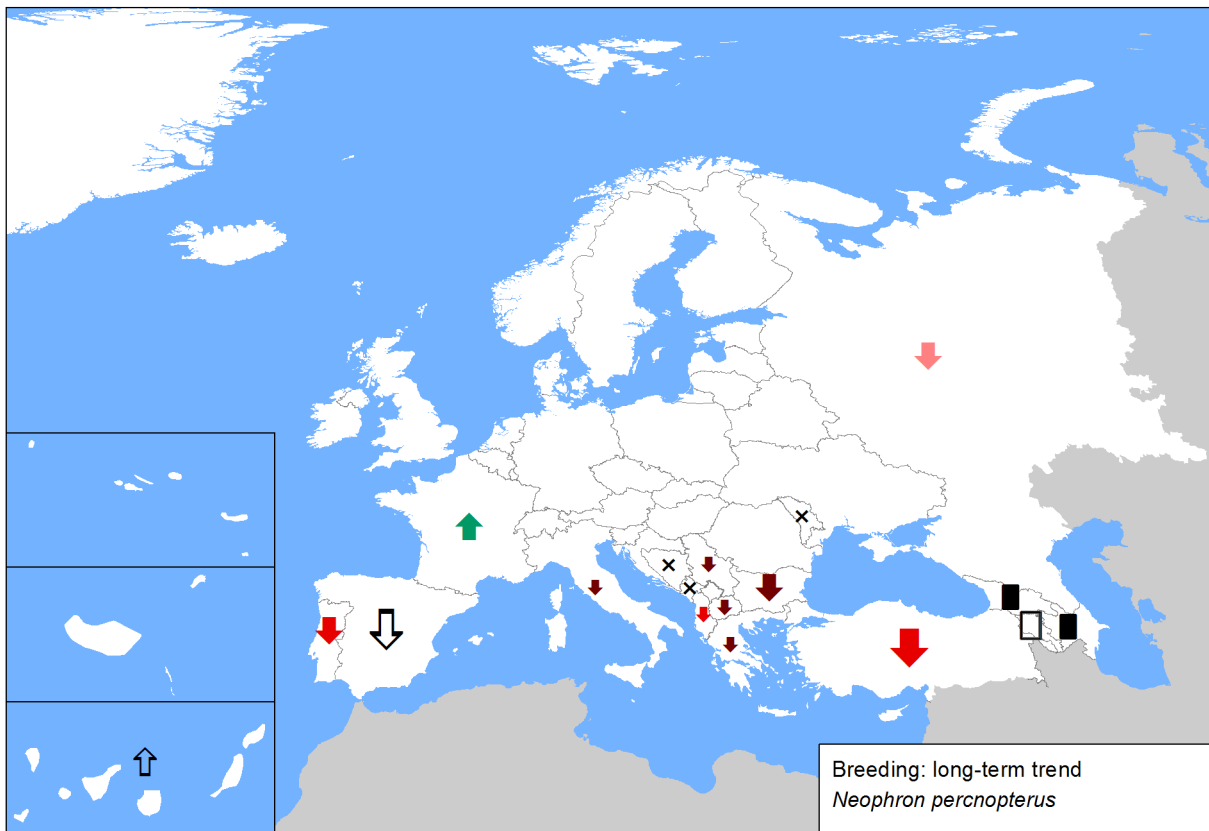


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Neophron percnopterus (Egyptian Vulture)

Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Topi pers. Obs.
Breeding short-term trend: Topi pers. obs. Velevski et al. 2014
Breeding long-term trend: Topi pers. obs. Velevski et al. 2014

Armenia

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