

Pica pica (Black-billed Magpie)

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.

Pica pica (Black-billed Magpie)

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	6,000-12,000	<1	2002-2012	medium	+	10-20	2002-2012	medium	+	20-30	1980-2012	medium	
Andorra	20-35	<1	1999-2001	medium	?				?				
Armenia	150,000-250,000	1	2002-2012	good	?				?				
Austria	15,000-20,000	<1	2001-2012	medium	F	0	2000-2011	medium	?				
Azerbaijan	50,000-100,000	1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	480,000-500,000	4	2001-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	+	0-9	1980-2012	medium	
Belgium	80,000-130,000	1	2008-2012	poor	+	2-13	2000-2012	medium	+	321-584	1973-2012	medium	
Bosnia & HG	50,000-80,000	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	250,000-350,000	2	2005-2012	medium	+	5-10	2000-2012	medium	+	5-10	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	40,000-60,000	<1	2014	medium	?				?				
Cyprus	10,000-40,000	<1	2008-2013	medium	0	0	2001-2013	medium	?				
Czech Rep.	60,000-120,000	1	2012	medium	+	1-52	2000-2012	good	+	41-106	1982-2012	good	
Denmark	180,000	1	2011	medium	0	0	1999-2011	good	0	0	1980-2011	good	
Estonia	15,000-25,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	-	20-50	2001-2012	medium	0	0-10	1980-2012	medium	
Finland	170,000-190,000	1	2006-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	0	0	1983-2012	good	
France	400,000-800,000	4	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2011	medium	-	50-60	1989-2011	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	425,000-730,000	4	2005-2009	medium	F	0	1998-2009	good	-	7-28	1990-2009	good	
Greece	160,000-200,000	1	2007-2013	medium	0	0	2007-2013	medium	?				
Hungary	34,000-86,000	<1	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1999-2011	medium	?				
Rep. Ireland	239,095-494,093	2	2006-2011	good	-	11-24	1998-2011	good	?				
Italy	500,000-1,000,000	5	2011	poor	+	35-45	2000-2012	medium	+	35-65	1990-2012	poor	
Kosovo	15,000-25,000	<1	2009-2014	medium	?				?				
Latvia	58,701-106,317	1	2011	good	+	2-60	2007-2012	good	+	5-113	1995-2012	medium	
Liechtenstein	50-80	<1	2009-2014	medium	0	0	2003-2014	medium	+	50-100	1980-2014	good	
Lithuania	15,000-30,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	5-10	2001-2012	medium	+	5-10	1980-2012	medium	
Luxembourg	5,000-7,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	10-20	2000-2012	medium	+	20-30	1980-2012	poor	
FYRO Macedonia	30,000-60,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	15,000-20,000	<1	2000-2010	medium	F	0	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	20,000-30,000	<1	2002-2012	poor	?				?				
Netherlands	43,553-65,330	<1	2008-2011	medium	0	0	2002-2011	medium	-	17-50	1984-2011	medium	
Norway	65,000-100,000	1	2013	poor	?				0	0	1980-2013	good	

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	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	Direction ⁵	Magnitude (%) ⁶	Year(s)	Quality	
Poland	360,000-410,000	3	2008-2012	good	+	1-20	2000-2012	good	?				
Portugal	100,000-500,000	2	2008-2012	medium	+	58-156	2004-2011	medium	?				
Romania	500,000-1,200,000	6	2010-2013	medium	F	0-20	2001-2013	medium	?				
Russia	1,000,000-3,000,000	13	2000-2004	poor	-	5-30	2000-2012	medium	-	10-50	1980-2012	medium	
Serbia	130,000-180,000	1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	30,000-60,000	<1	2002	medium	0	0	2000-2012	medium	+	10-25	1980-2012	medium	
Slovenia	9,000-14,500	<1	2002-2012	medium	-	10-20	2001-2012	medium	?				
Spain	2,640,000-3,500,000	23	2004-2006	good	0	0	1998-2012	good	+		1980-2012	medium	
Sweden	151,000-298,000	2	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	good	0	0	1980-2012	good	
Switzerland	30,000-50,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	19-53	2001-2012	good	+	103-214	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	900,000-1,800,000	10	2013	poor	+	0-19	2000-2012	good	+	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	285,000-360,000	2	2000	medium	F	5-15	1998-2010	medium	F	10-20	1980-2010	medium	
United Kingdom	600,000	5	2009	medium	-	7	1998-2010	good	+	32	1980-2010	good	
EU27	7,050,000-11,200,000	65			Stable								
Europe	10,300,000-17,800,000	100			Stable								

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.

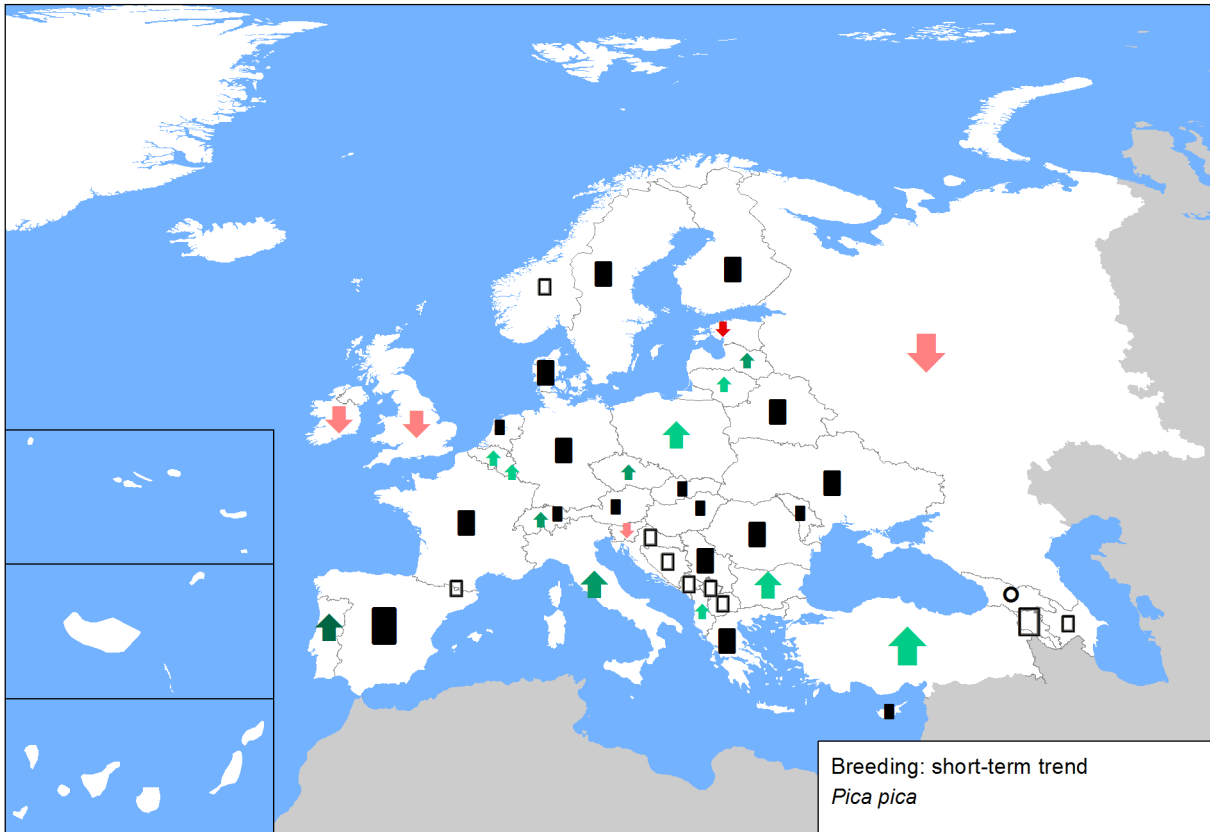
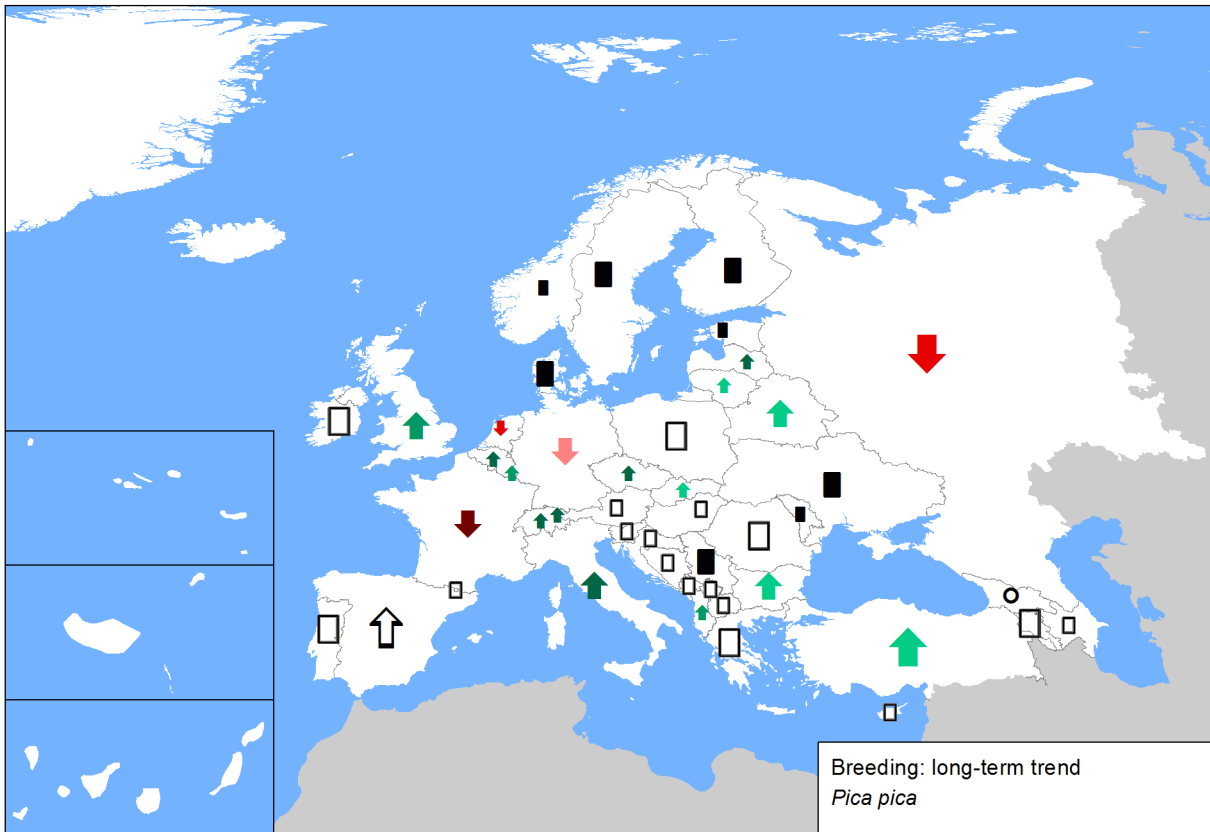


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding short-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Andorra

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Armenia

Breeding population size: ASPB data

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, extrapolation on the basis of available unpublished and published population and density data

Breeding short-term trend: N. Teufelbauer based on data from the Austrian Common Breeding Bird Monitoring

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

Belarus

Breeding population size: Koloskov M.N. - personal communication

Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series, No 12).

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Belgium

Breeding population size: Data Breeding Bird atlas Wallonia (Jacob et al 2010), Brussels (Weiserbs 2012) and Flanders (Vermeersch et al 2004) in combination with trend data.

Breeding short-term trend: Common bird monitoring schemes

Breeding long-term trend: Comparison between 2008-2012 estimate and Devillers, 1989 (Atlas of the Belgian Breeding Bird) population estimate

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: unpublsh data

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: expert opinion

Breeding short-term trend: expert opinion

Breeding long-term trend: expert opinion

Croatia

Breeding population size: BiE III Work group, Croatia

Breeding short-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia

Breeding long-term trend: BiE III Work group, Croatia

Cyprus

Breeding population size: 2013 Common Birds Monitoring programme set up by BirdLife Cyprus, with relevant line transect survey data analysed using DISTANCE programme. Analysis of data from systematic monitoring of four SPA sites by the Game & Fauna service 2007-10, using Distance programme. Unpublished data for the W of Cyprus by proff Derek Pomeroy (2013)Pomeroy & Walsh (2006) Bird censusing and monitoring on Cyprus, Sandgrouse 28 (1):34-43; Bird sightings records as published in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports.

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Breeding long-term trend: Recent data as above, but no systematic data is available for before 2006.

Czech Republic

Breeding population size: STASTNY K., BEJCEK V. & HUDEC K. 2006: Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptaku v České republice. Aventinum Praha. JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=836>

Breeding short-term trend: JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=836>

Breeding long-term trend: JPSP: <http://jpsp.birds.cz/vysledky.php?taxon=836>

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Denmark

Breeding population size: BirdLife International. (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12) Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindlige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1999-2011)

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Breeding long-term trend: Heldbjerg, H. & Lerche-Jørgensen, M. (2012): Overvågning af de danske almindlige fuglearter i Danmark 1975-2011. Årsrapport for Punkttællingsprojektet. Dansk Ornitologisk Forening. (The Danish Point Count Census for breeding birds during the period 1980-2011)

Estonia

Breeding population size: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Breeding short-term trend: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Breeding long-term trend: Elts, J., Leito, A., Leivits, A., Luigujõe, L., Mägi, E., Nellis, Rein, Nellis, Renno, Ots, M., Pehlak, H. 2013. Status and numbers of Estonian birds, 2008–2012. *Hirundo* 26(2): 80-112. URL: http://www.eoy.ee/hirundo/file_download/149/Elts_et_al_2013_2.pdf

Finland

Breeding population size: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

Breeding long-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

France

Breeding population size: Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France

Breeding short-term trend: http://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/15/33/62/PDF/These_Chiron.pdf <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr/page/pie-bavarde> CHIRON F. & JULLIARD R. 2013 Assessing the effects of trapping on pest bird species at the country level, Elsevier, p. 98–106 CHIRON F., LEE A. & JULLIARD R. 2008 Effects of landscape urbanization on magpie occupancy dynamics in France. , Springer, p. 527-538

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Georgia

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Germany

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Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

Breeding long-term trend: Monitoring häufiger Brutvögel

Greece

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Hungary

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Italy

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Kosovo

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Latvia

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Liechtenstein

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Luxembourg

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Moldova

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Netherlands

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Norway

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