

## **Perisoreus infaustus -- (Linnaeus, 1758)**

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- CORVIDAE

**Common names:** Siberian Jay;

### 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 an extremely 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 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; Norway; Russian Federation; Sweden

##### **Vagrant:**

Belarus; Estonia; Latvia; Poland; Slovakia; Ukraine

### Population

The European population is estimated at 430,000-761,000 pairs, which equates to 859,000-1,520,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 77,000-151,000 pairs, which equates to 154,000-302,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

### Trend

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

### Habitats and Ecology

This species occupies boreal forest (taiga zone). It favours dense closed-canopy, mature forest of spruce (*Picea*), pines (*Pinus*) and larches (*Larix*), with stands of birches (*Betula*) and is found in lowlands and foothills (Madge 2009). It is a solitary nester and in Scandinavia, eggs are laid in late March and April (Madge and Burn 1993). The nest is a rather loose structure of twigs, with well-lined cup of lichens, feathers and reindeer (*Rangifer*) hairs, placed at base of branch close to the trunk of a tree. Clutches are three or four eggs. It is omnivorous, consuming berries, seeds, various insects and their larvae and a wide variety of other

invertebrates. It also feeds on carrion, and scavenges on scraps provided by humans, takes eggs and nestlings of small birds, and small rodents (Madge 2009). The species is highly sedentary (Hagemeijer and Blair 1997)

<b>Habitats &amp; Altitude</b>		
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Forest - Boreal	major	resident
Forest - Temperate	suitable	resident
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

## **Threats**

In parts of European range it is declining, due to the increased exploitation of its habitat through felling, road-building, settlements and agriculture (Hagemeijer and Blair 1997). Forest fragmentation opens up dense forest and allowing such predators such as *Corvus corax* easier access to nests of this and other bird species (Madge 2009). Other corvids, including other members of this species, are also known to predate nests and the species may suffer from competition from Eurasian Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) (Madge and Burn 1993).

<b>Threats &amp; Impacts</b>					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
		Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion			
Biological resource use	Logging & wood harvesting (unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest])	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Unspecified crows (CORVIDAE)	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Residential & commercial development	Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion			
Transportation & service corridors	Roads & railroads	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion			

## **Conservation**

### **Conservation Actions Underway**

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

### **Conservation Actions Proposed**

As the species needs mature forest and due to the long recovery time needed for clear-felled areas to regenerate sufficiently, long-term planning of forest exploitation is required, in order to maintain refugia of mature forest. In addition the creation of new forest edges, such as might occur with the construction of power lines should be minimized (Tucker and Heath 1994).

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### **Bibliography**

Hagemeijer, W.J.M. and Blair, M.J. 1997. *The EBCC Atlas of European Breeding Birds: Their Distribution and Abundance*. T & A D Poyser, London.

Madge, S. and Burn, H. 1993. *Crows and jays*. A&C Black.

Madge, S. 2009. Siberian Jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*). 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/60731> on 9 March 2015)

Tucker, G.M. and Heath, M.F. 1994. *Birds in Europe: their conservation status*. BirdLife Conservation Series no. 3, BirdLife International, Cambridge.

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**Map (see overleaf)**

# European Regional Assessment



## *Perisoreus infaustus*

### Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Map created 05/12/2015



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