



Introduzione

Stato dell'arte

Progetto in corso



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Pyrrhocorax graculus

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22705921A87386602.en>



Taxonomy [top]

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae

Scientific Name:	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>
Species Authority:	(Linnaeus, 1766)





Habitat and Ecology [top]

Habitat and Ecology:

The species inhabits high-altitude mountain pastures with rocky ravines and cliff faces; above the tree-line in summer and descending into upper valleys in winter. Often found around alpine villages and ski resorts in Europe and breeds chiefly between 1,260 m and 2,880 (Madge and Burn 1993). In North Africa it nests at 2,880-3,900 m and farther east it is found between 3,500-5,000 m and as high as 8,235 m (Madge 2009). Egg-laying occurs mainly in early May to mid-June in Europe and Morocco, in June and July in Lebanon and Kyrgystan and April-June in the north Indian subcontinent (Madge 2009). It often forms a lifelong monogamous pair-bond and partners will remain together throughout year. The nest is built by both sexes and is a bulky structure of sticks, roots and similar, lined with grasses, feathers and moss, typically on a ledge or shelf near the roof of a cave or rock chimney, rock crevice or cliff face. Larger caves with small entrances are favoured.

Assessment Information [\[top\]](#)

Red List Category & Criteria:	Least Concern ver 3.1
Year Published:	2016
Date Assessed:	2016-10-01
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Butchart, S. & Symes, A.
Facilitator/Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J, Butchart, S., Ekstrom, J.

Justification:

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km² combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). 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). The population size is extremely large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Threats [\[top\]](#)

Major Threat(s): There are currently no known significant threats to this species.

[Home](#) » *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* (Chough, Red-billed Chough)



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Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22705916A87384853.en>



Taxonomy [top]

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae

Scientific Name: *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

Species Authority: (Linnaeus, 1758)





Habitat and Ecology [top]

Habitat and Ecology:

This species is found on coastal cliffs in western Europe and in high mountain pastures with rocky crags elsewhere. Coastal populations such as those found in Ireland, Britain, Brittany, Canaries, and north-west Spain, favour sea cliffs with rocky crags, interspersed with closely grazed grassland. Inland populations occur in high mountain pastures above the tree-line, favouring sheep-grazed slopes and farther east, associated with grazing yaks (*Bos grunniens*) and ponies. The species is monogamous and forms a lifelong pair bond (Madge 2009). Egg-laying begins in March in Britain and late April to May in western China and the Caucasus (Madge 2009). The nest is a mass of sticks, thickly lined with wool, rarely all wool and built typically in the roof of a cave, rock chimney, or disused quarry, but also uses roof spaces of disused buildings, old mine shafts or similar sites. Clutches are


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Justification:

This species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence <20,000 km² combined with a declining or fluctuating range size, habitat extent/quality, or population size and a small number of locations or severe fragmentation). Despite the fact that the population trend appears to be decreasing, the decline is not believed to be sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (>30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size is very large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Trend Justification: The population is estimated to be in decline following noted decreases in the European population (Madge and Burn 1993). In Europe, trends between 1980 and 2013 show the population to be stable (EBCC 2015). However in the short-term (2000-2012) the European population is estimated to be decreasing (BirdLife International 2015).

Current Population Trend:  Decreasing

Threats [\[top\]](#)

Major Threat(s):

The most important cause of declines in the species is changes in grazing regimes (Madge 2009) and conversion of grazing habitat to forestry, tourist-related developments or intensive farming (Batten et al. 1989, Tucker and Heath 1994). Historically, grazing animals roamed freely over mountain slopes and coastal cliffs, keeping vegetation short and ideal for invertebrates (Madge 2009). In the Alps, it is thought competition with Alpine Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*) and Eurasian Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*) may be detrimental to the species (Madge and Burn 1993). The species has also suffered from persecution (Hagemeijer and Blair 1997) and they were shot for sport during the 19th and 20th centuries (Wilmore 1977).

Conservation Actions [\[top\]](#)

Conservation Actions:

Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II, EU Birds Directive Annex I. A programme of rough grazing along coastal slopes and the erection of nest boxes in suitable caves or old buildings in Britain has led to the partial recovery of the species there (Madge 2009).

Conservation Actions Proposed

The return of traditional cliff grazing techniques benefits this species (Madge and Burn 1993, Hagemeijer and Blair 1997). The conservation of surviving areas of traditional extensive pastoral farmland is also essential (Tucker and Heath 1994). Research to determine the impact of competition with other species would help inform future conservation measures.

Berries

Bibionidae larvae

Berries

Bibionidae larvae

Berries

Bibionidae larvae

Sempervivum (80 %)

Bibionidae larvae and pupae

Sempervivum (53 %)

Bibionidae larvae and pupae

Bibionidae larvae and adults (38 %)

**Bibionidae larvae and pupae
Coleoptera**

Tipula larvae
Coleoptera

Orthoptera (40%)
Coleoptera

Orthoptera (65%)

Berries

Berries

Berries

Lepidoptera larvae
Coleoptera

Gagea bulbs
Coleoptera

Orthoptera

Lepidoptera larvae
Coleoptera

Coleoptera

Coleoptera



Gracchio alpino



Gracchio corallino



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Specie sociali

Osservazioni sui *flocks* monospecifici



Osservazioni sui *flocks* misti

Se le specie cambiano il comportamento alimentare quando sono in gruppo



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mbi i genitori

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tarie

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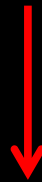


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Confronto tra due valli di diverse dimensioni



Socialità VS sconfinamento nelle vallate vicine

Fattori topografici influenzano gli spostamenti dei gracchi alpini

Gracchio alpino

realizzazione opere e turismo non sostenibile in ambiente alpino

Gracchio corallino

abbandono pratiche pastorali tradizionali



Cornice

Obiettivi

relazione tra disponibilità di cibo (naturale e di origine antropica) e distribuzione

Comprensione effetti “nuova” dieta sugli individui

GRAZIE!



— WORK IN PROGRESS —

[.www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

[.www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)