

Accipiter badius -- (Gmelin, 1788)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- ACCIPITRIFORMES -- ACCIPITRIDAE

Common names: Shikra; Epervier shikra

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

VU -- Vulnerable, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
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Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Vulnerable (VU^o)

EU 27 regional assessment: Not Applicable (NA)

This species has a large global range which only barely extends into easternmost Europe. The population size within the region is very small and the population trend is unknown, but there is no evidence of a decline. The species therefore meets the population threshold for classification as Endangered under criterion D, but given the large, apparently stable neighbouring population there is significant potential for rescue from outside the region and the final category is downlisted by one category to Vulnerable (VU^o).

The species does not occur within the EU27 and is considered NA for that region.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Azerbaijan

Vagrant:

Armenia

Population

The European population is estimated at 50-210 pairs, which equates to 100-410 mature individuals. The species does not occur in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

This species is found in dry areas with trees. Deciduous woodland, from arid steppe to mesic woodland with closed canopy. It prefers broadleaf woodland and is rarely found in coniferous forest but also occurs in small plantations of exotic trees, including suburban gardens. Egg-laying occurs from May to June and it typically lays three or four eggs. The nest is built by both sexes and is a small, saucer-shaped stick nest thickly lined with bark flakes, sometimes leaves, in a multi-branched outer fork or on a horizontal branch. It feeds mainly on lizards, geckos, skinks and small birds including Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), bee-eaters (*Merops*), rollers (*Coracias/Eurystomus*), small gamebirds and African Palm Swifts (*Cypsiurus parvus*) as they leave their nests, as well as nestlings, eggs, gerbils, bats, rodents, frogs and insects. The species is migratory (Kemp and Kirwan 2014).

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	suitable	breeding

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens		suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas		suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas		suitable	non-breeding
Grassland - Temperate		suitable	breeding
Altitude	max. 2000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Although globally there are no major threats to this species, the European population is small and on the edge of its global range so is more vulnerable to the potential threats that face small populations (BirdLife International 2004).

Threats & Impacts		
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

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

Conservation Actions Proposed

Research is needed on the potential threats to this species as well as its population dynamics in order to inform future conservation measures.

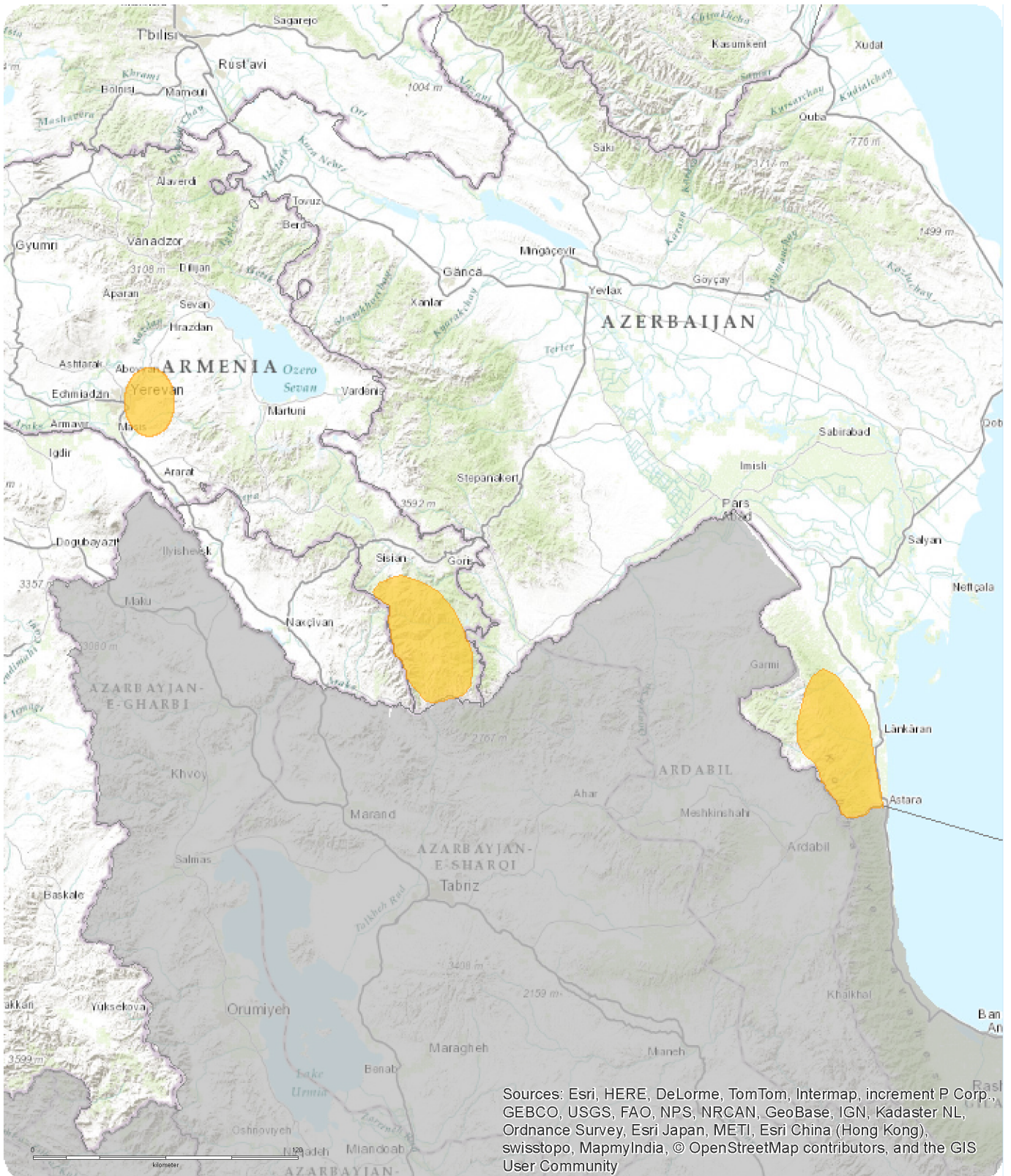
Bibliography

BirdLife International 2004. *Birds in Europe: population estimates trends and conservation status*. Cambridge.

Kemp, A.C. and Kirwan, G.M. 2014. Shikra (*Accipiter badius*). 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/53047> on 15 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Accipiter badius

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Map created 05/12/2015



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