Prinia gracilis -- (Lichtenstein, 1823)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- CISTICOLIDAE

Common names: Graceful Prinia; Graceful Warbler; Prinia gracile

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: Not Applicable (NA)

Although this species may have a restricted range, it is not believed to 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 fluctuating, 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.

The bird is considered vagrant in the EU27 and is assessed as Not Applicable (NA) for this region.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence	
Native:	
Furkey	
Vagrant:	
Cyprus	

Population

The European population is estimated at 1,000-4,000 pairs, which equates to 2,000-8,000 mature individuals. The species does not occur in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see <u>Supplementary PDF</u>.

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be fluctuating. For details of national estimates, see <u>Supplementary PDF</u>.

Habitats and Ecology

This species inhabits rank vegetation in fairly arid areas, including shrubs and small trees, herbs and forbs, reedbeds and riparian scrub. It is a solitary breeder and monogamous with pairs defending territories throughout the year. In Turkey, fledglings have been recorded from April to September (Kirwan et al. 2008). The male constructs the nest and the female assists by lining the cup. It is an oval structure made of dry grass and other plant material, spider cocoons and spider web and placed 0.15–1.3 m above ground in fairly tall grass or a tree. Occasionally the nest of another bird, such as Zitting Cisticola (Cisticola juncidis) is used. Clutch size normally three to five eggs. Its diet consists of insects, including beetles and their larvae (Coleoptera), caterpillars and adult lepidopterans, grasshoppers (Orthoptera), flies (Diptera) and spiders (Araneae). It also includes some plant matter. The species is mainly resident but undergoes local dispersal when not breeding. Vagrants, thought to be from Turkey, have been recorded in Crete and Cyprus (Ryan 2006).

Habitats & Altitude							
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)			Importance	Occurrence			
Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation		n	najor	resident			
Wetlands (inland) - Shrub Dominated Wetlands		S	uitable	resident			
Altitude	max. 3200 m	C	Occasional altitudinal limits				

Threats

The species is vulnerable to extreme weather. In Turkey, the population fell by c. 80% following an especially severe winter in 1991/2 (Ryan 2006).

Threats & Impacts								
Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses							
Temperature extremes	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact				
	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				
	Stresses							
	Species mortality							
	Threat (level 2) Temperature	Threat (level 2) Temperature extremes Timing Ongoing Ongoing	Threat (level 2) Impact an Temperature extremes Timing Scope Ongoing Unknown Street	Threat (level 2) Impact and Stresses Temperature extremes Timing Scope Severity Ongoing Unknown Unknown Stresses				

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

There are no known current conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

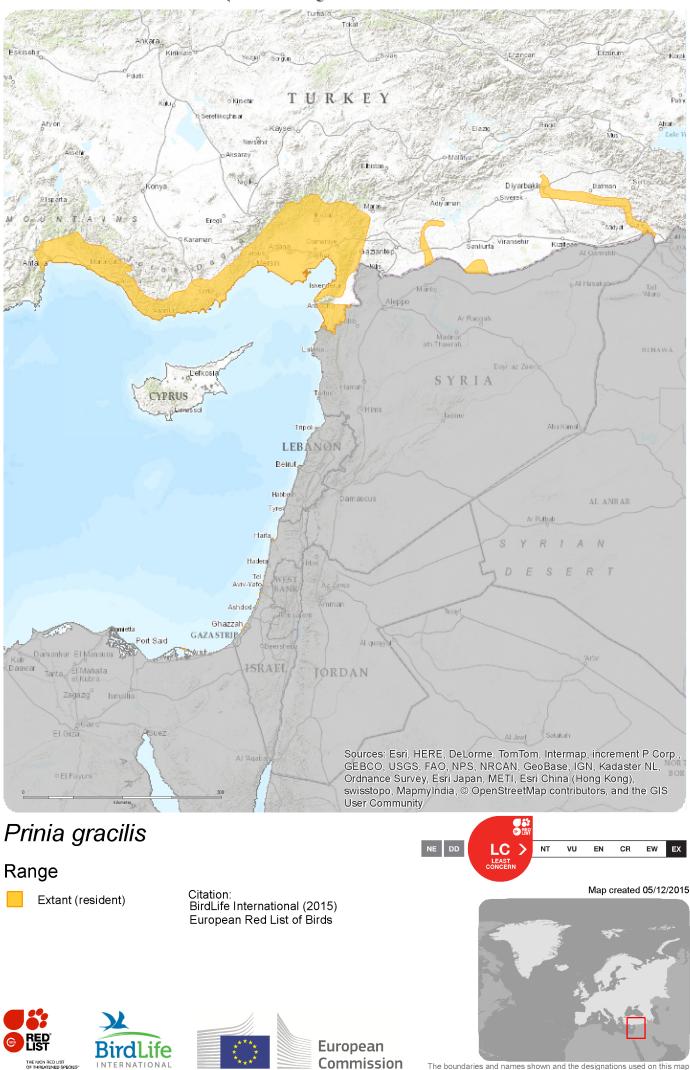
Areas of important suitable habitat for this species should be identified and protection ensured. Research studies on the species's ecology and potential threats and impacts should be developed to inform conservation measures.

Bibliography

Kirwan, G., Demirci, B., Welch, H., Boyla, K., Özen, M., Castell, P. and Marlow, T. 2008. *The Birds of Turkey*. London, Christopher Helm

Ryan, P. 2006. Graceful Prinia (*Prinia gracilis*). 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/58587 on 23 January 2015).

Map (see overleaf)



European Regional Assessment

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.