



Alectoris graeca graeca

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Annex I | Yes-HTL |
| International action plan | No |

Rock Partridge, *Alectoris graeca*, is a species of gamebird found in heathland and shrub and unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land ecosystems. It is endemic to Europe, occurring only in the Alps, the Apennines, Sicily and the Balkans. This species utilises a variety of habitats and different altitudes, up to 3000 m in the Alps and almost down to sea level in Sicily and Greece. Generally they prefer open, mountain habitats with grassy patches, low scrub or scattered conifers (European Red List 2015).

Alectoris graeca has a breeding population size of 21200-39400 pairs and a breeding range size of 189000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

The EU population status of *Alectoris graeca* was assessed as Threatened, as the species meets one or more of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened at the EU27 scale.

This factsheet was produced for *Alectoris graeca graeca*. Also other subspecies/populations of the same species occur within the EU27. The assessment of status at the European level and the introductory text were done at the species level in line with the criteria for assessment of the EU population status.

Assessment of status at the European level

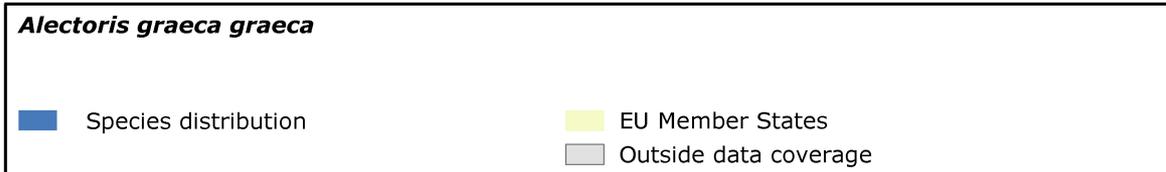
| Breeding population size | Breeding population trend | | Range area | Breeding range trend | | Winter population size | Winter population trend | | Population status |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | |
| 21200 - 39400 p | - | - | 189000 | | | | | | Threatened |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

The population status assessment at the EU level was carried out at the species level. The EU status assessment covers following subspecies/populations: *Alectoris graeca graeca*, *Alectoris graeca saxatilis*, *Alectoris graeca whitakeri* (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

The EU trends were assessed at the species or subspecies level following BirdLife International's current taxonomy. The EU trends assessment covers more former subspecies or populations: *Alectoris graeca graeca*, *Alectoris graeca saxatilis*, *Alectoris graeca whitakeri* (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

Alectoris graeca graeca
Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

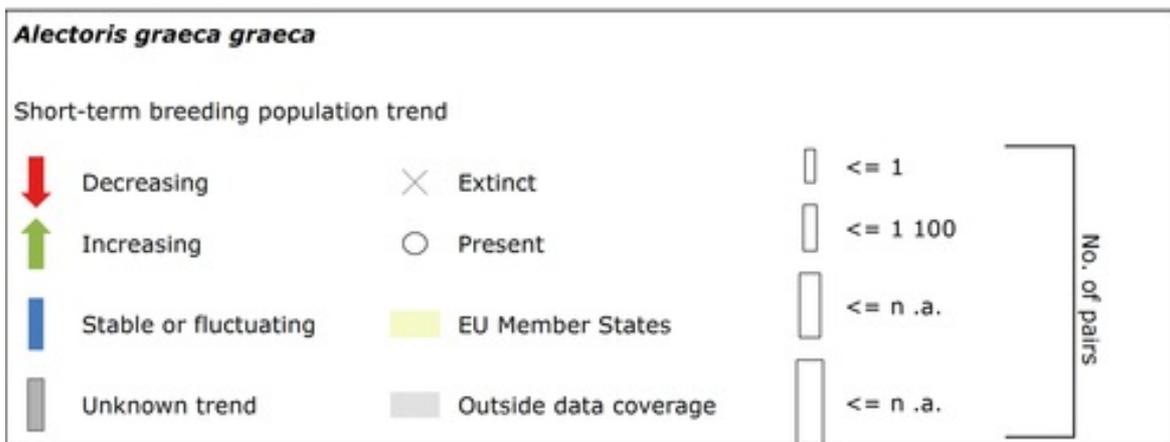


Trends at the Member State level

| MS/Ter. | % in EU27 | Breeding population size | Breeding population trend | | Range area | Breeding range trend | | Winter population size | Winter population trend | |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term | | Short term | Long term |
| BG | 45.5 | 800 - 1500 p | - | - | 33100 | x | - | | | |
| GR | | | | | | | | | | |
| IT | 54.5 | | - | - | 29100 | + | - | | | |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

Alectoris graeca graeca
 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



Short-term winter population trend was not reported for this species.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the 20 most important pressures and threats using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/reference_portal). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. The table below only contains information from Member States, where a species triggers SPA classification. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance', the table below only shows pressures and threats classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten pressures and threats reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures and threats

| Code | Activity | Frequency |
|------|--|-----------|
| A04 | Grazing by livestock | 40 |
| F03 | Hunting and collection of terrestrial wild animals | 20 |
| G02 | Sport and leisure infrastructures | 20 |
| J03 | Other changes to ecosystems | 20 |

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the size of a species population occurring within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites

| MS/territory | season | SPA trigger | % coverage |
|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| BG | breeding | YES | 41.99 |
| IT | breeding | YES | x |

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported ‘highly important’ conservation measures

| Code | Measure | Frequency |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 2.1 | Maintaining grasslands and other open habitats | 20 |
| 6.1 | Establish protected areas/sites | 20 |
| 6.3 | Legal protection of habitats and species | 20 |
| 7.1 | Regulation/ Management of hunting and taking | 20 |
| 7.4 | Specific single species or species group management measures | 20 |

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2008-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:
<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A465> .

ⁱ **Assessment of status at the European level:** The EU assessments of birds population status was made by the European Red List of Birds Consortium (under contract with the European Commission)

The EU27 population trends were assessed using these categories: '+' Increasing, '0' Stable, 'F' Fluctuating, '-' Decreasing, 'xu' Uncertain and 'x' Unknown. The breeding population size is estimated in majority of the cases as 'p' number of pairs. Alternative population units used are: 'males' number of males, 'i' number of individuals, 'cmales' number of calling males and 'bfem' number of breeding females. The winter population size is estimated as number of individuals.

ⁱⁱ **Species trends at the Member State level:** The percentage of the EU27 species population occurring in the Member States (% in EU27) is calculated based on the population size reported by the Member States.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece and for non-Annex I species in the Czech Republic.