

GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Psittacula krameri

Psittacula krameri System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae

Common name rose-ringed Parrakeet (English), ring-necked parakeet (English), Perruche à

Collier (French)

Synonym

Similar species

Summary The rose-ringed parakeet, *Psittacula krameri*, is native to central Africa and

Asia and is a colourful, distinctive-looking bird. It is known as one of the most successful avian invaders in the world, with established populations in over 35 countries outside its native range. *P. krameri* has been shown to have adverse impacts on native bird species and carry diseases. It is thought that its

reproductive success, establishment and range expansion in non-native areas is related to climate similarities of non-native areas to that of its native range.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Notes

Four subspecies recognised include: *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann, 1915), *Psittacula krameri krameri* (Scopoli, 1769), *Psittacula krameri manillensis* (Bechstein, 1800), *Psittacula krameri parvirostris* (Souance, 1856)

Management Info

<u>Preventative measures</u>: The Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia, recently developed a risk assessment model (<u>Bomford, 2003</u>) which has been endorsed by the National Vertebrate Pests Committee and may be used as the basis for future exotic species import applications. To assign an exotic species to a threat category, three risk scores are calculated: the risk that (1) an escaped or released individual would harm people, (2) escaped or released individuals would establish a wild free-living population (3) the species would be a pest if a wild population did establish. These three risk scores are then used to assign the exotic species to one of four threat categories: extreme, serious, moderate or low.

Psittacula krameri has been assigned an **Extreme** threat catergory for Australia. These animals should not be allowed to enter, nor be kept in any State or Territory. (Special consideration may be given to scientific institutions on a case by case basis.) Any species that has not been assessed previously should be considered to be in the Extreme Threat Category and should be treated accordingly, until a risk assessment is conducted. Mechanical: Trapping has been conducted in Australia to remove individuals from the wild (Shwartz & Shirley 2007).

Pathway

Principal source:

Compiler: !UCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

[1] BELGIUM

[1] FRANCE

[2] GREECE

[1] ISRAEL

[1] JAPAN

[1] KENYA

[1] QATAR

[3] SPAIN

[1] TURKEY

[1] LEBANON

[1] MALDIVES

[1] SINGAPORE

[1] VENEZUELA

[1] SOMALIA

[1] NETHERLANDS[2] PORTUGAL

[1] UNITED KINGDOM

[1] CAYMAN ISLANDS

[1] IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Psittacula krameri

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-02-19

ALIEN RANGE

[1] BAHRAIN

[1] CAPE VERDE

[1] CUBA

[1] GERMANY

[1] HONG KONG

[1] IRAQ

[2] ITALY

[1] JORDAN

[1] KUWAIT

[1] MACAO

[1] MAURITIUS

[1] OMAN

[1] PUERTO RICO

[1] SAUDI ARABIA

[1] SLOVENIA

[1] SOUTH AFRICA

[1] SWITZERLAND

[1] UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

[1] UNITED STATES

[1] YEMEN

Red List assessed species 1: EN = 1;

Psittacula eques EN

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DAISIE (Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe), 2006. Psittacula krameri (Scopoli, 1769)

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Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

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