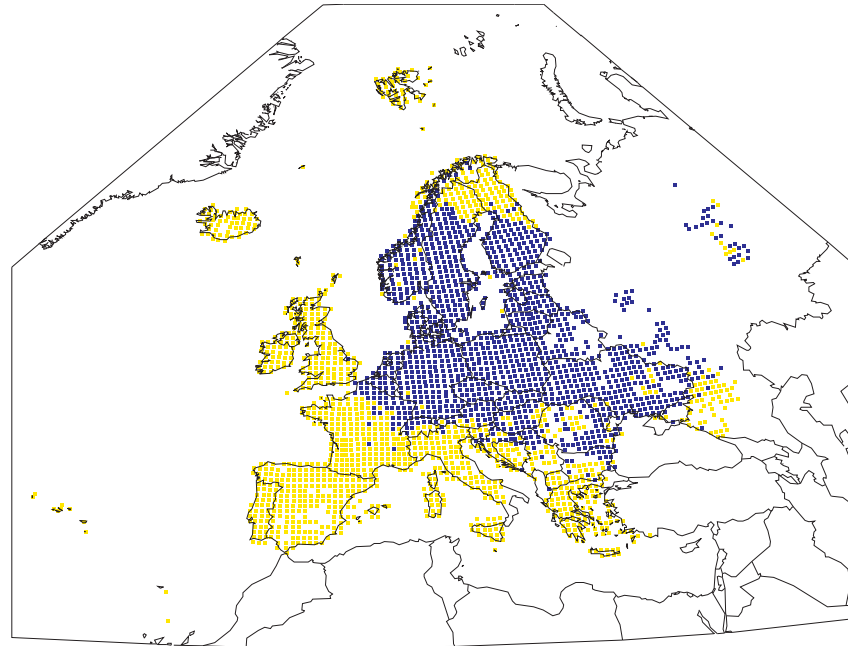
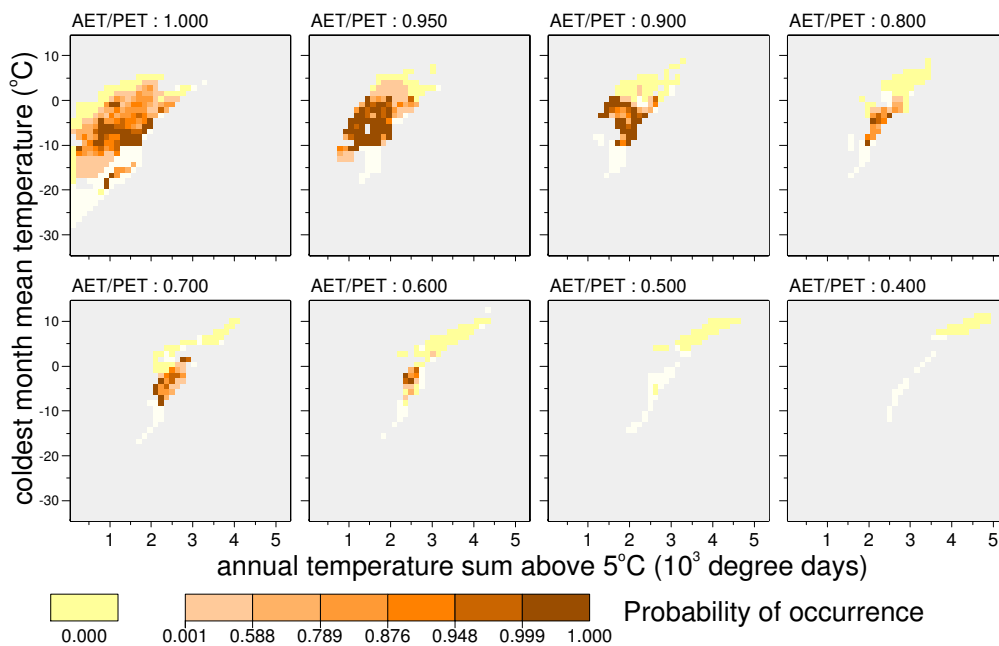


# *Hippolais icterina*



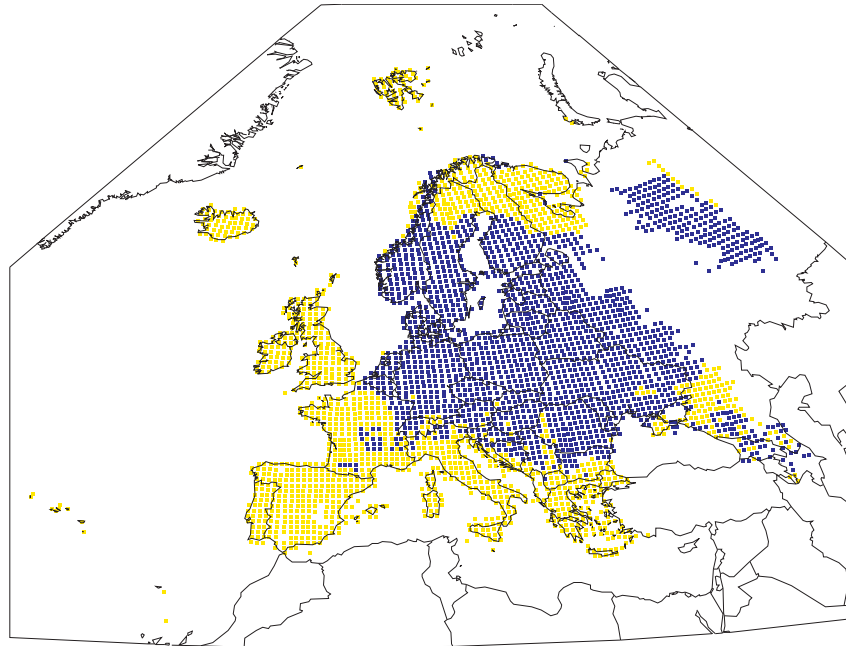
**Present recorded distribution**



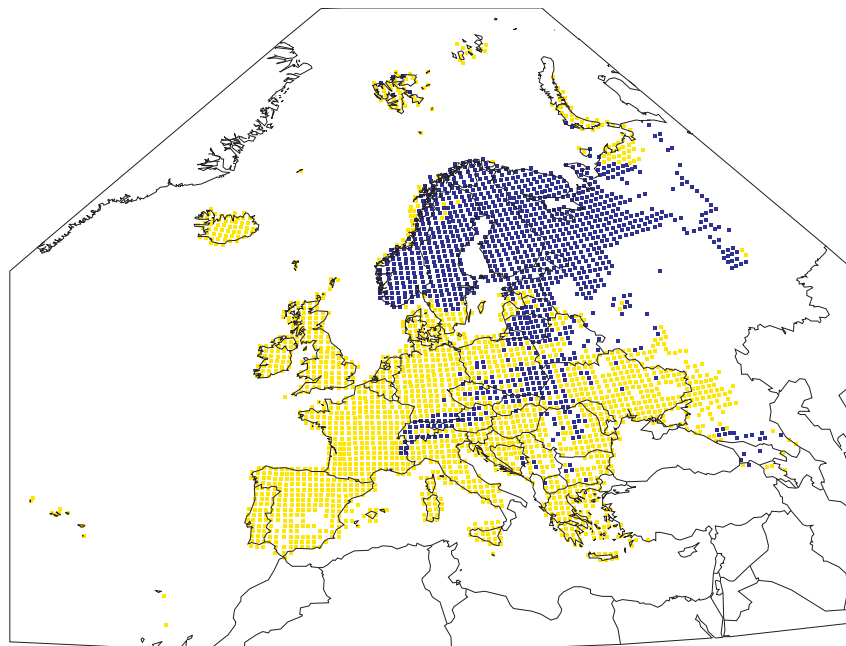
**Climate response surface**

The Icterine Warbler breeds in the nemoral and southern Boreal zones of central and eastern Europe. Its range, which extends from eastern France and Switzerland east to the Urals, and from the northern Balkans north to central Finland, is almost perfectly vicariant with that of its congener, *Hippolais polyglotta* (Melodious Warbler). Beyond Europe its range extends eastwards in a narrow band across western Siberia to the Ob' river, and it also breeds in north-west Turkey and northern Iran. It uses a variety of moist, open wooded and scrubby habitats, from lightly forested areas and forest margins to northern birch woods, riparian woodlands and even parks and gardens. It nests in a fork of a tree or bush and forages mainly amongst the foliage of trees and bushes, often in the crowns of trees, occasionally flying out to take aerial prey. Its diet comprises mainly insects, although fruit is also taken in season. It winters in southern tropical Africa, from Angola to Mozambique and from southern Zaire and Kenya south to the northern Cape Province of South Africa.

## Icterine Warbler



**Simulated present distribution** (AUC = 0.970;  $\kappa$  = 0.841)



**Simulated late 21<sup>st</sup> century distribution** (R = 0.61; O = 0.42)

This species breeds in Europe where annual temperature sum is between *ca.* 200 and 3000 degree days above 5°C, coldest month mean temperature is between *ca.* -20°C and 2°C, and seasonal moisture deficit is no more than moderate (AET/PET  $\geq$  0.6). Its coldest month mean upper limit varies systematically with temperature sum, from *ca.* -5°C at 300 to *ca.* 2°C at 2000 degree days.

The response surface model has a 'very good' fit. Discrepancies include incorrectly simulated occurrences in the Pyrenees and Massif Central of France, northernmost Norway and Russia, several southern mountain ranges, including the Dinaric and Transylvanian Alps, southern Russia and Transcaucasia, although in the latter case the species has been recorded breeding in Azerbaijan. The simulated future potential distribution is shifted north-eastwards and markedly reduced in extent. Suitable areas are mostly in Fennoscandia, Russia and the mountains of central and eastern Europe, more than half of the present range being simulated as no longer suitable.