Cyanistes teneriffae (African Blue Tit)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

Contents

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2021) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Further information

http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/euroredlist

http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0

http://www.iucnredlist.org/regions/europe

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/

Data requests and feedback

To request access to these data in electronic format, provide new information, correct any errors or provide feedback, please email science@birdlife.org.

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Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[5]				Long-term population trend[5]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	Direction[6]	Magnitude (%)[7]	Year(s)	Method[4]	
Italy	300–400	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1993-2018	deficient	[including degener, hedwigii, ombriosus, palmensis and ultramarinus]
ES: Canary Is	20000–100000	99	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	[including degener, hedwigii, ombriosus, palmensis and ultramarinus]
EU28	20300–101000	100											
Europe	**20300–101000**	**100**											

[1] See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report.
[2] The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
[3] In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.
[4] The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Defficient: insufficient or no data available.
[5] The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.
[6] Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).
[7] Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- Large increase (≥50%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980

Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- Large: ≥10% of the European population
- Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- Small: <1% of the European population

The designation of geographical entities and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN or BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Figure 1. Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.

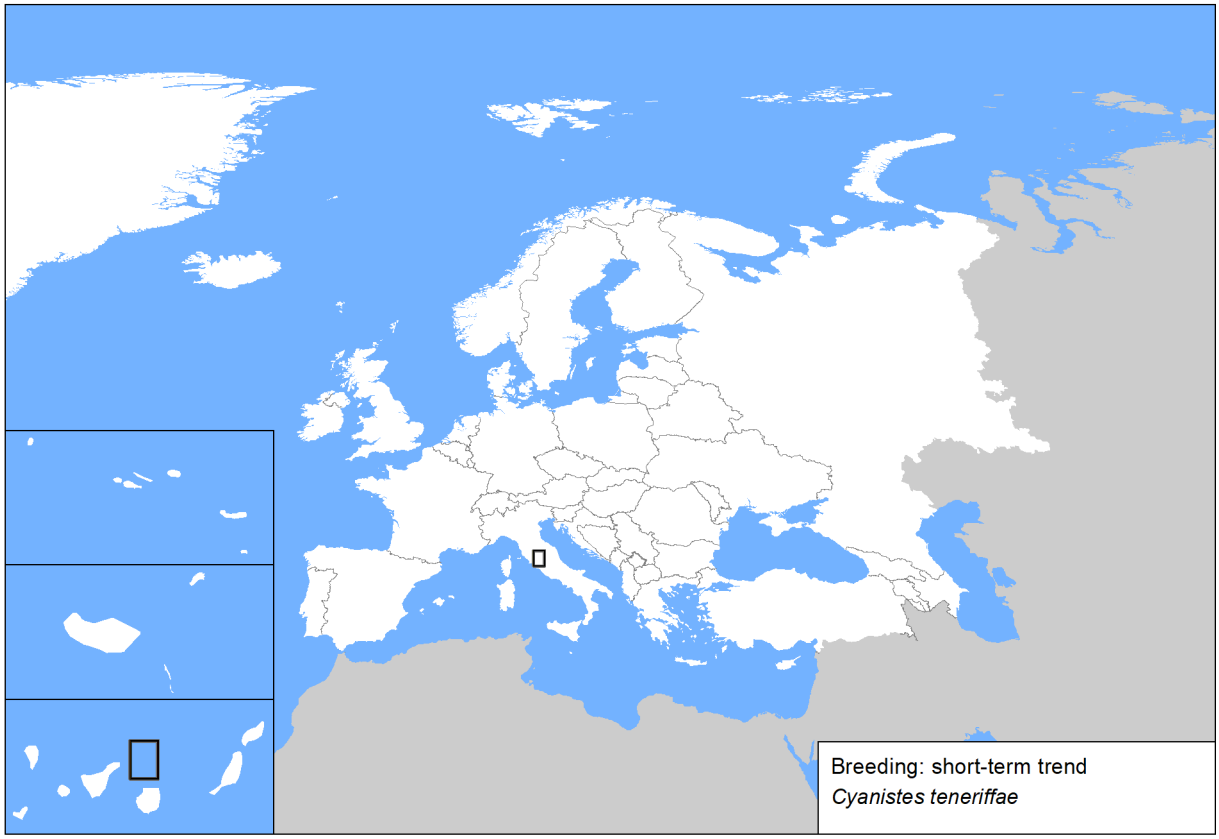
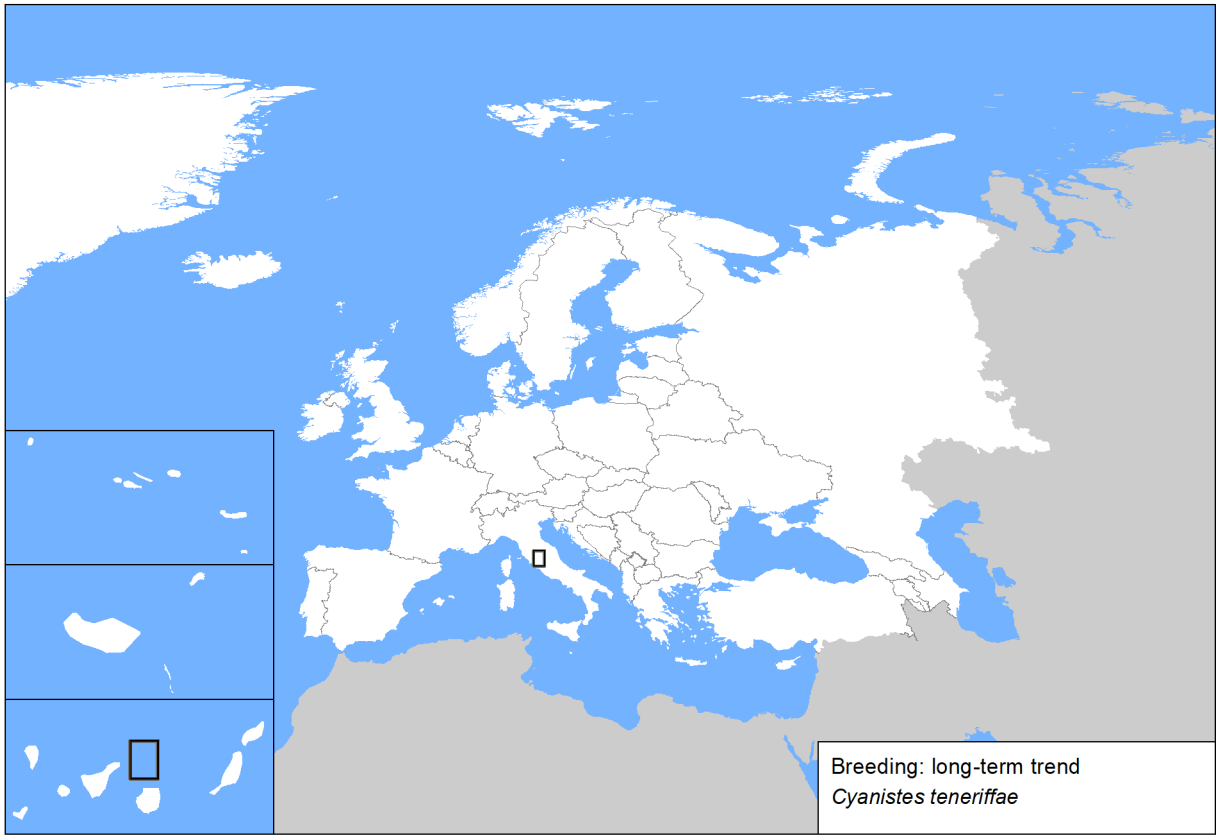


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

Italy: [including degener, hedwigii, ombriosus, palmensis and ultramarinus]

Breeding population size: Brichetti P & Fracasso G. 2011. Ornitologia italiana. Vol.7 (Paridae-Corvidae). Alberto Perdisa Editore, Bologna -
Breeding short-term trend: No recent data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available for the past

ES: Canary Is: [including degener, hedwigii, ombriosus, palmensis and ultramarinus]

Breeding population size: Lorenzo, J.A., Cabrera, M. & Tejera, G. (2017). Seguimiento de la población del herrerillo majorero (Cyanistes teneriffae degener) en Fuerteventura y Lanzarote. Memoria técnica final. SEO/BirdLife - Gobierno de Canarias. Informe no publicado. 58 pp. + anexos.
Breeding short-term trend: García del Rey, E. (2008). Herrerillo común Cyanistes teneriffae degener: Lanzarote y Fuerteventura. Seguimiento de poblaciones de especies amenazadas 2008. Gobierno de Canarias. 15 pp. Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp. Lorenzo, J.A., Cabrera, M. & Tejera, G. (2017). Seguimiento de la población del herrerillo majorero (Cyanistes teneriffae degener) en Fuerteventura y Lanzarote. Memoria técnica final. SEO/BirdLife - Gobierno de Canarias. Informe no publicado. 58 pp. + anexos.
Breeding long-term trend: García del Rey, E. (2008). Herrerillo común Cyanistes teneriffae degener: Lanzarote y Fuerteventura. Seguimiento de poblaciones de especies amenazadas 2008. Gobierno de Canarias. 15 pp. García del Rey, E. & Cresswell, W. (2006). Population size and habitat selection of the Fuerteventura Blue Tit (Parus caeruleus degener) (Canary Islands). Ostrich 77 (1 & 2): 105-106. Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp. Lorenzo, J.A., Cabrera, M. & Tejera, G. (2017). Seguimiento de la población del herrerillo majorero (Cyanistes teneriffae degener) en Fuerteventura y Lanzarote. Memoria técnica final. SEO/BirdLife - Gobierno de Canarias. Informe no publicado. 58 pp. + anexos. Madroño, A., González, C. & Atienza, J.C. (Eds.). (2004). Libro Rojo de las Aves de España. Dirección General para la Biodiversidad-SEO/BirdLife, Madrid. 452 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/lrcompletoparaweb_tcm30-207942.pdf) Martín, A. & Lorenzo, J.A. (2001). Aves del Archipiélago Canario. Francisco Lemus Editor. La Laguna. 787 pp.

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