

***Serinus canaria* (Island Canary)**

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

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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.

Serinus canaria (Island Canary)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

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	
PT: Azores	1160000–2340000	96	2013-2017	partial	0	0 to 50	2004-2019	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Madeira	10000–50000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	expert	
ES: Canary Is	20000–100000	2	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	1190000–2490000	100											
Europe	1190000–2490000	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%) | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%) |
| ↑ Small increase ($< 20\%$) | ↓ Small decrease ($< 20\%$) |
| ↑ Increase of unknown magnitude | ↓ 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: $\geq 10\%$ of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: $< 1\%$ of the European population

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

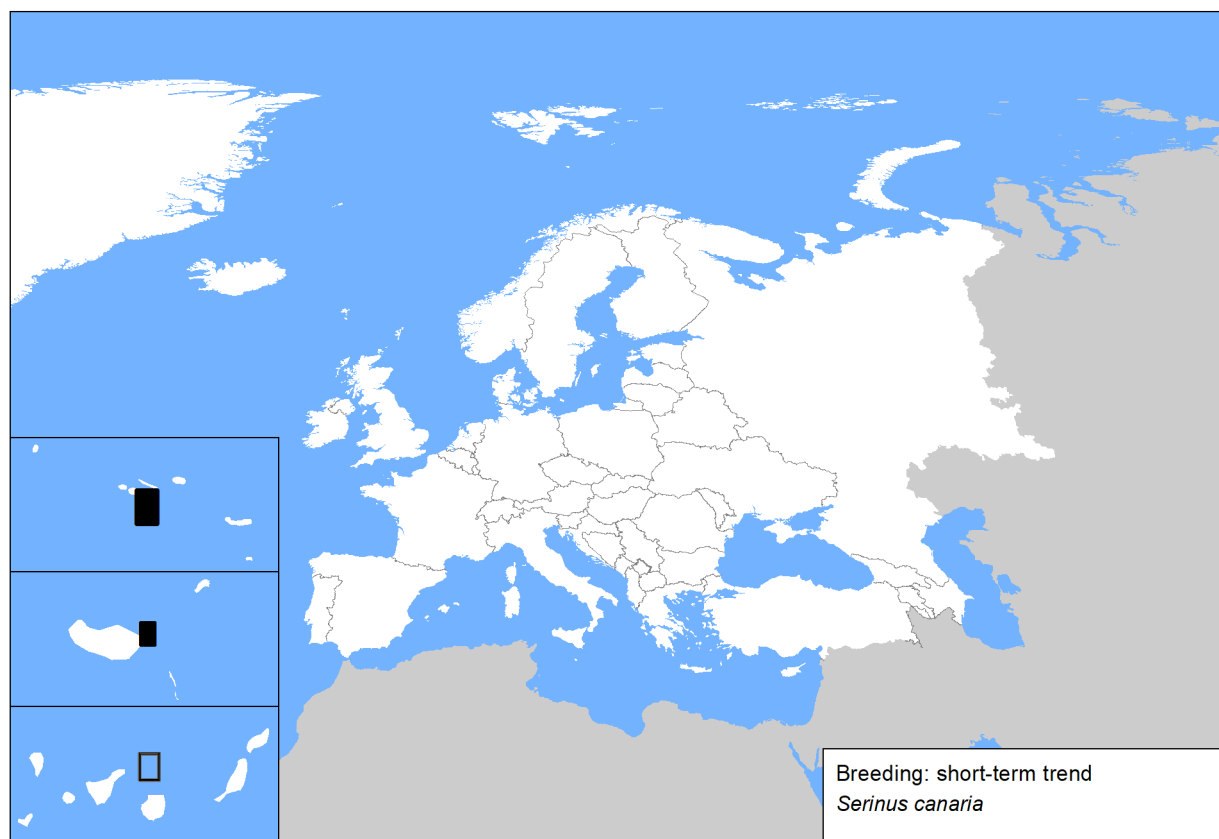
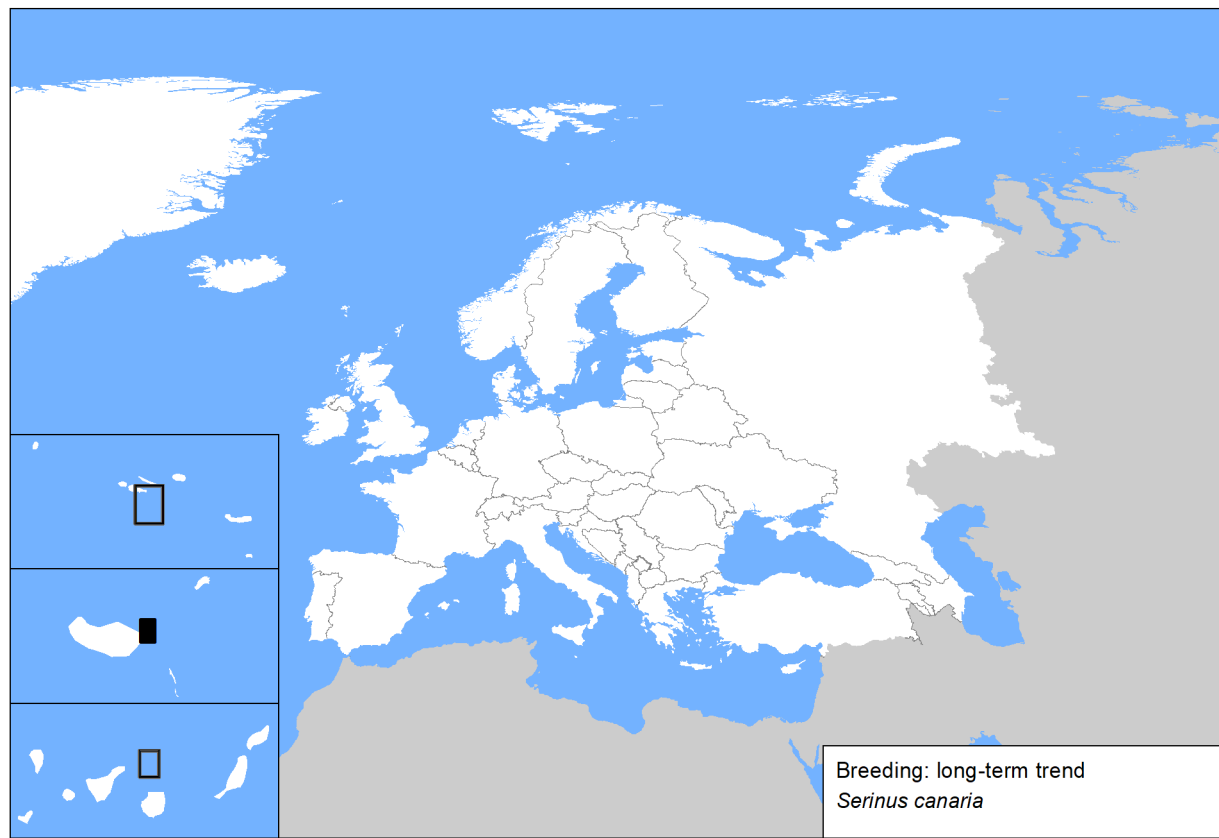


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Sources

PT: Azores

Breeding population size: Count data extracted from CAC (Common Bird Census; 2013-2018), provided by SPEA (not published).
Breeding short-term trend: Alonso H., Coelho R., Costa J., Gouveia C., Leitão D., Machado R., & Teodósio J. 2019. Relatório do Censo de Aves Comuns 2004-2018. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa. URL: http://www.spea.pt/pt/estudo-e-conservacao/censos/censo-de-aves-comuns/
Breeding long-term trend: No sources available.

PT: Madeira

Breeding population size: Equipa Atlas, 2013 - http://www.atlasdasaves.netmadeira.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=161&Itemid=66&lang=pt 1º Atlas das Aves Invernantes e Migradoras de Portugal https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MJWLVHRhU9A8IgbvY2DhPiFm_Tp1hD25
Breeding short-term trend: Meirinho, A., Leal, A., Marques, A.T., Fagundes, A.I., Sampaio, H., Costa, J. & Leitão, D. 2013. O estado das aves comuns em Portugal 2011: Relatório do projeto Censo de Aves Comuns. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa http://www.spea.pt/fotos/editor2/relatoriocac_2011.pdf
Breeding long-term trend: Oliveira, P. & Menezes, D. 2004. Aves do Arquipélago da Madeira. Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira

ES: Canary Is

Breeding population size: Trujillo, D. (2017). Censo de las poblaciones de aves fringílicas de serín verdecillo (<i>Serinus serinus</i>), serín canario (<i>Serinus canaria</i>), verderón común (<i>Chloris chloris</i>), jilguero europeo (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>) y pardillo común (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>) de Gran Canaria en el año 2017. Cabildo de Gran Canaria. Informe inédito.
Breeding short-term trend: 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. Trujillo, D. (2017). Censo de las poblaciones de aves fringílicas de serín verdecillo (<i>Serinus serinus</i>), serín canario (<i>Serinus canaria</i>), verderón común (<i>Chloris chloris</i>), jilguero europeo (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>) y pardillo común (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>) de Gran Canaria en el año 2017. Cabildo de Gran Canaria. Informe inédito.
Breeding long-term trend: 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. Martín, A. & Lorenzo, J.A. (2001). Aves del Archipiélago Canario. Francisco Lemus Editor. La Laguna. 787 pp. Trujillo, D. (2017). Censo de las poblaciones de aves fringílicas de serín verdecillo (<i>Serinus serinus</i>), serín canario (<i>Serinus canaria</i>), verderón común (<i>Chloris chloris</i>), jilguero europeo (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>) y pardillo común (<i>Linaria cannabina</i>) de Gran Canaria en el año 2017. Cabildo de Gran Canaria. Informe inédito.

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