

Phylloscopus canariensis -- (Hartwig, 1886)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- SYLVIIDAE

Common names: Canary Islands Chiffchaff;

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales, although this species may have a small range it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be increasing, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Spain; Canary Is. (to ES)

Population

The European population is estimated at 20,000-100,000 pairs, which equates to 40,000-200,000 mature individuals. The entire population is found in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be increasing. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

This species inhabits gardens, bushes, the edges of cultivation, scrub, *pine* (*Pinus*) forest and mixed woodland, from sea-level to tree-line. Race *exsul* is also found in cultivation, euphorbias, cactus scrub, fig trees (*Ficus*) and shrubs.

The bird breeds from the end of January until June. The nest is made mostly from grasses, flower petals, dry leaves, plant fibres, animal hair and feathers. It is normally placed in a tree or palm, in a tall bush such as laurel (*Laurus*) or in creepers but sometimes in a hole, including under the eaves of a house and, very rarely on ground. Clutches are four eggs. The diet is poorly known but is most likely similar to that of *Phylloscopus collybita*. The species is sedentary (Clement 2006).

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	resident
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	suitable	resident
Forest - Temperate	suitable	resident

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation		suitable	resident
Altitude	max. 4500 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

There are not thought to be any current significant threats to this species.

Threats & Impacts		
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

CMS Appendix II. Bern Convention Appendix II. There are currently no known conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

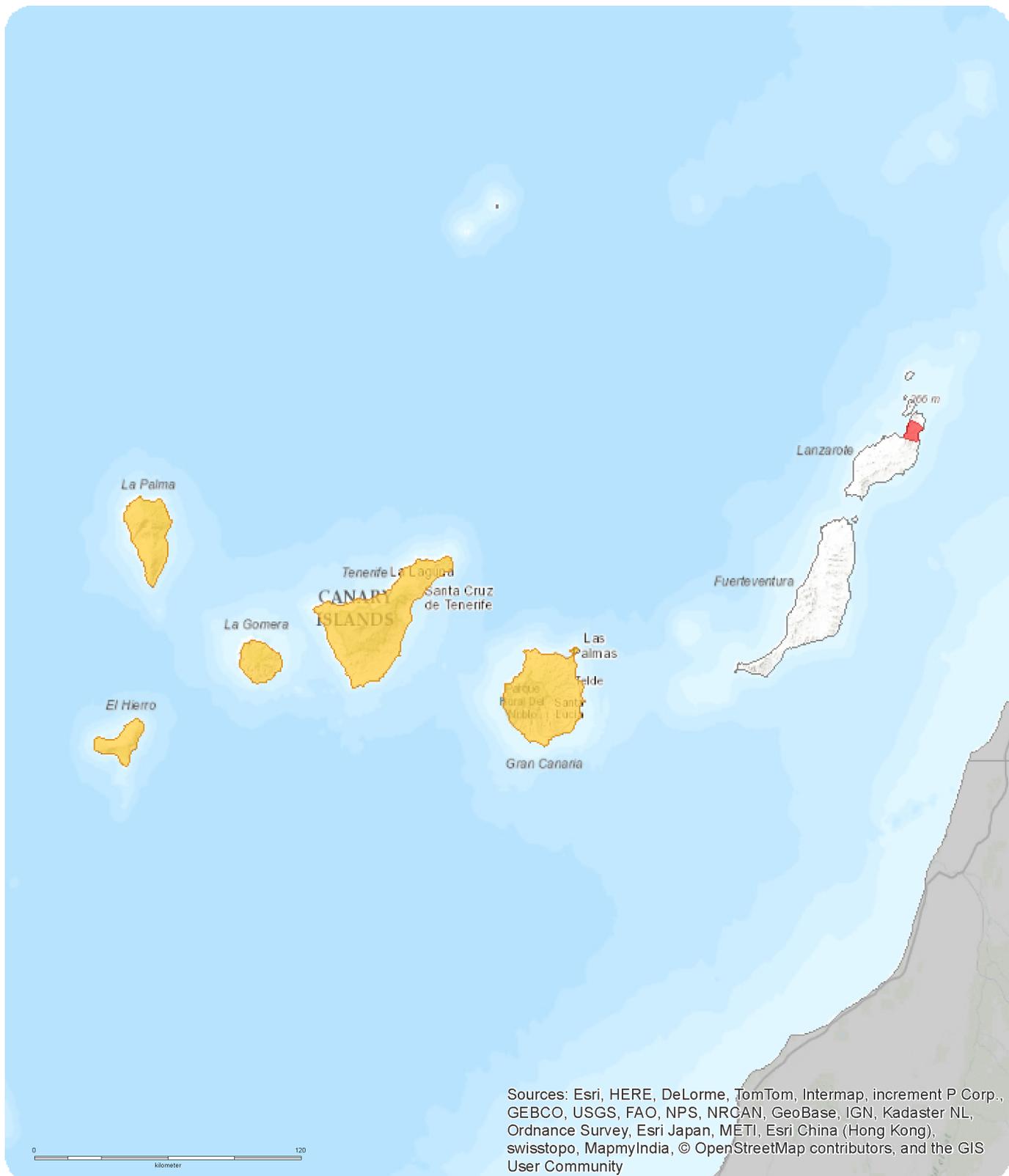
No conservation measures are currently needed for this species.

Bibliography

Clement, P. 2006. Canary Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus canariensis*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/58863> on 26 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Phylloscopus canariensis

Range

- Extant (resident)
- Possibly Extinct

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

NE
DD

LC
LEAST CONCERN
NT
VU
EN
CR
EW
EX

Map created 05/12/2015



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