

Carduelis corsicana -- (Koenig, 1899)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- FRINGILLIDAE

Common names: Mediterranean Citril Finch; Corsican Citril Finch

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 restricted 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 is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds 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:

France; Italy

Population

The European population is estimated at 18,000-20,500 pairs, which equates to 36,000-41,000 mature individuals. The entire population is found in the EU27. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

This species inhabits lowland maquis to montane dry scrub and open to semi-open conifer forests, mainly of European black pine (*Pinus nigra*) and maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*), and heathland with tree-heath (*Erica*) and bushes, mainly *Genista* and bramble (*Rubus*), also alder (*Alnus*) groves and areas of lightly scattered conifers. In subalpine zones it is found in low juniper (*Juniperus*). Outside the breeding season it moves to maquis and scrub vegetation in lower-level valleys, plains and coastal areas. Breeding begins at the end of March to mid-April and continues until at least June. The nest is a loose and shallow cup of fine grasses, plant fibres and down, moss, animal hair and feathers and usually placed up to three metres above the ground in low tree-heath, *Genista*, bramble, evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) or juniper. Clutches are two to five eggs. It feeds on the seeds of European black pine, grasses (*Poa*, *Briza*) and herbs and on Sardinia it also takes larval and pupal ermine moths (Parahyponomeutidae). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Clement 2010).

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation		major	resident
Altitude	800-1400 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**

There are currently no known specific conservation measures for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

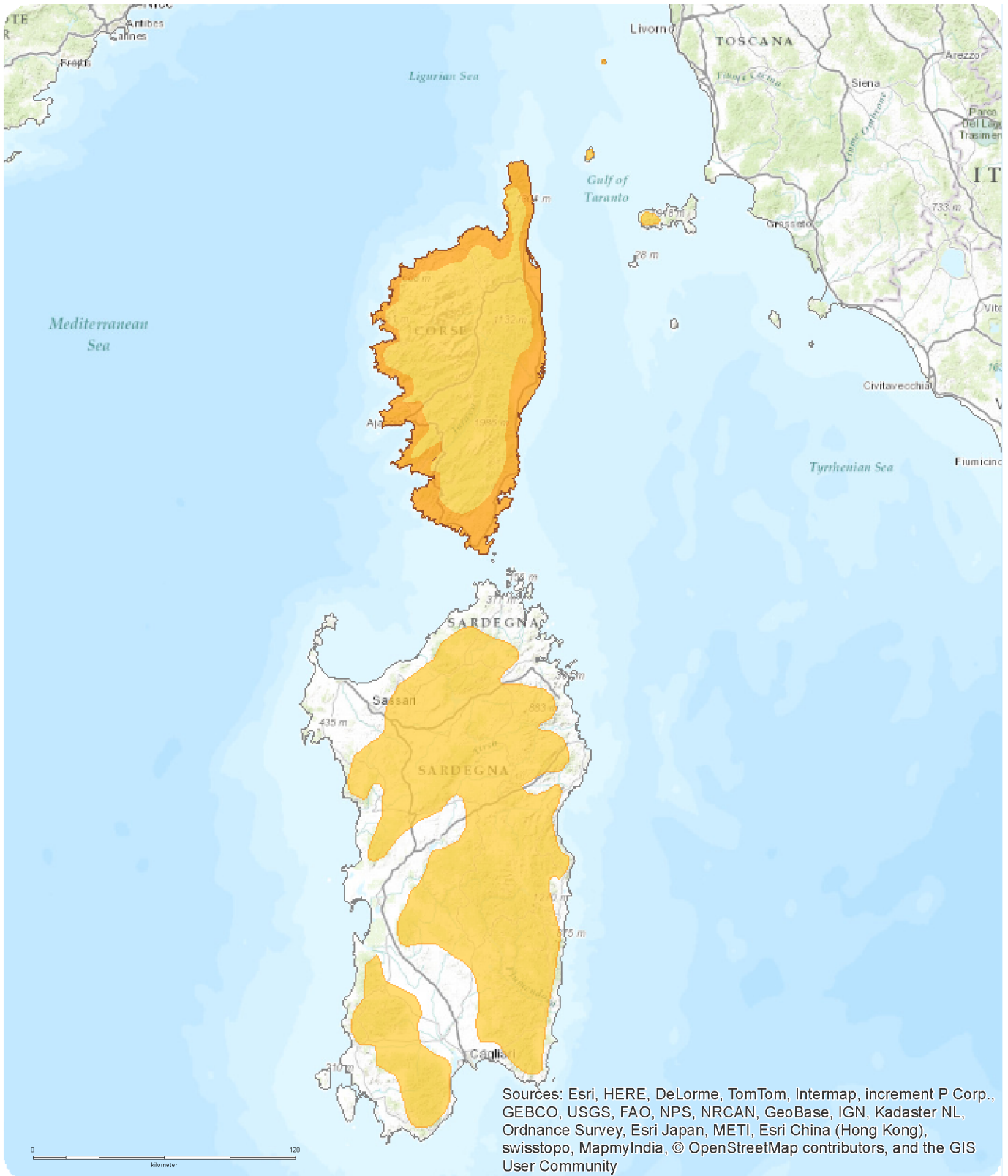
No conservation measures are currently needed for this species.

Bibliography

Clement, P. 2010. Corsican Finch (*Carduelis corsicana*). 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/61361> on 24 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Carduelis corsicana

Range

- Extant (non breeding)
- Extant (resident)

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



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.