

Regulus madeirensis -- Harcourt, 1851

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PASSERIFORMES -- REGULIIDAE

Common names: Madeira Kinglet; Madeiran Kinglet

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:

Portugal; Madeira (to PT)

Population

The European population is estimated at 50,000-100,000 pairs, which equates to 100,000-200,000 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 is found in laurel (*Laurus*) forest with large tree-heath (*Erica arborea*), as well as mixed forests of oak (*Quercus*) and juniper (*Juniperus*), and mountain shrub vegetation of low tree-heath, *Vaccinium* and *Genista*. Most records of nests occur in June and July. The nest is a typical regulid cup made of mosses, lichens and spider webs and suspended in the twigs of large tree-heath. The clutch size is not known. It feeds on arthropods and favours large-sized prey such as moths and caterpillars (Lepidoptera). The species is resident but does make post-breeding descents to lower areas (Martens and Päckert 2006).

Habitats & Altitude		Importance	Occurrence
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)			
Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry		major	resident
Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude		major	resident
Altitude	600-1550 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

This species is not currently threatened, however indigenous laurel forest vegetation is being replaced with introduced eucalyptus plantations, which is a matter of conservation concern (Martens and Päckert 2006).

Threats & Impacts				
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses		
Agriculture & aquaculture	Agro-industry plantations	Timing	Scope	
		Future	Majority (50-90%)	Severity
				Impact
		Unknown		
		Stresses		
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

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

Conservation Actions Proposed

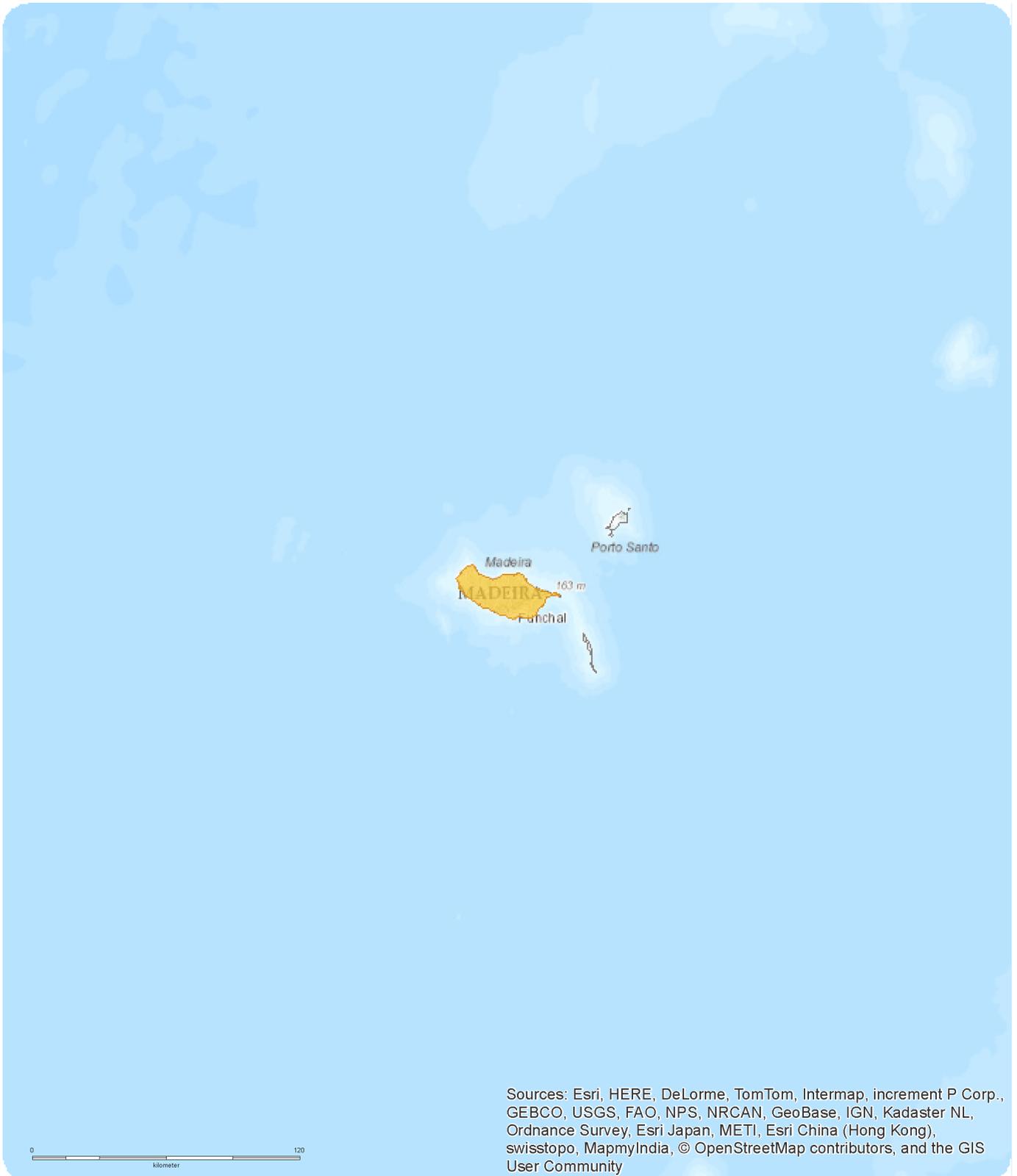
The introduction of non-native plantations should be monitored to ensure this does not become a conservation concern. In the future, it may be necessary to implement protection of areas of native vegetation to conserve this species.

Bibliography

Martens, J. and Päckert, M. 2006. Madeira Firecrest (*Regulus madeirensis*). 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/58062> on 28 March 2015).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Regulus madeirensis

Range

■ Extant (resident)

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



Map created 05/12/2015

