



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Gelochelidon nilotica* (Common Gull-billed Tern)**

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

Reported national population sizes and trends
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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.

Gelochelidon nilotica (Common Gull-billed Tern)

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	
Albania	1–2	<1	2007-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	-	-60 to 0	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	130–180	1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		+	10 to 20	2003-2018	partial	
Azerbaijan	200–2000	4	1996-2019	expert	?		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bulgaria	0–110	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2000-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Denmark	1	<1	2016-2016	complete	F		2004-2017	complete	-		1974-2017	complete	
France	560–1100	6	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1982-2018	complete	
Germany	37	<1	2016-2016	complete	0		2004-2016	expert	-		1985-2016	expert	
Greece	180–280	2	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	complete	
Italy	540–560	4	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	+	80 to 175	1993-2018	expert	
Portugal	1000–2000	9	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	0–10	<1	2013-2018	expert	F	-100 to 1000	2007-2018	expert	F	-100 to 1000	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	3800–4800	28	2008-2019	partial	F		2008-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Spain	5700–5800	37	2007-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	530–1100	5	2002-2018	partial	?		2012-2018	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	600–800	4	2013-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
EU28	8000–9900	58											
Europe	13300–18700	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%) | ↓ Large decrease (≥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: ≥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.

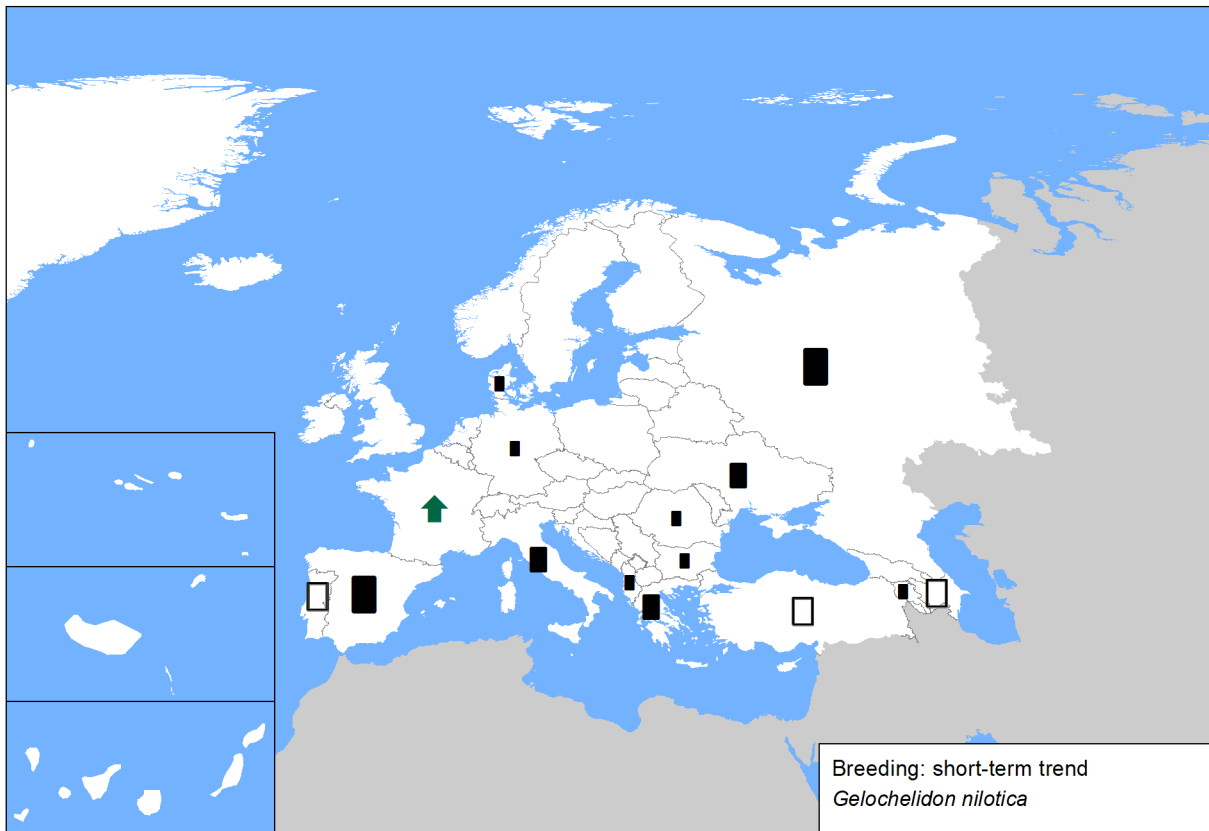
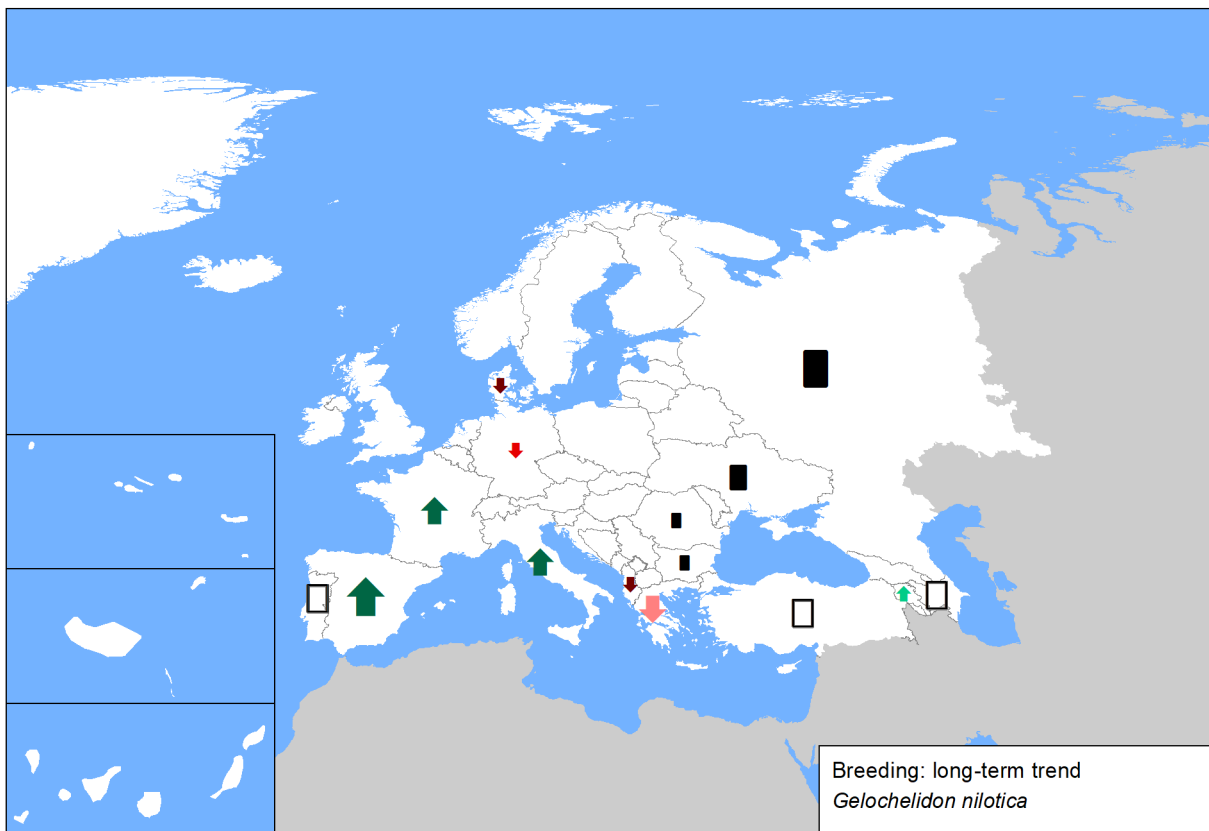


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



Gelochelidon nilotica (Common Gull-billed Tern)

Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov, P. (ed.) 2007 Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria . Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 679 p.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; Golemansky V. (ed.) 2011. Red Data Book of Bulgaria. Vol. 2, Animals. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/vol2/BSPB_Bird_Database
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Romania

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Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia

Breeding short-term trend: Belik in press.

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Spain

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