



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Larus michahellis* (Yellow-legged Gull)**

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).

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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.

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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	110–200	<1	2007-2018	partial	0	-8 to 11	2007-2018	partial	+	22 to 82	1980-2018	expert	
Austria	20–30	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	+	1000 to 1500	1981-2018	complete	
Belgium	0–2	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	complete	0		1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	100–300	<1	2015-2018	complete	+	5 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	8000–20000	3	2013-2018	partial	+	40 to 150	2000-2018	partial	+	100 to 500	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	50000–100000	15	2014-2014	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	100–200	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	1980-2018	partial	
Czechia	1–8	<1	2014-2017	complete	?		2001-2017	complete	+		1986-2016	complete	
France	26000–27000	6	2012-2018	complete	-		2010-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	complete	
Georgia	300–3100	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	+	-70 to 902	1994-2017	partial	
Germany	220–280	<1	2011-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Gibraltar	2000–7000	2	2006-2012	partial	0	0	2000-2012	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Greece	100000	21	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	0–8	<1	2015-2017	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	50000–65000	12	2005-2015	expert	+	5 to 15	2007-2018	expert	+	105 to 145	1993-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	20–30	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Malta	250–410	<1	2016-2018	complete	+		2008-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Montenegro	70–100	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	10–20	<1	2013-2015	complete	?		2006-2017	deficient	+	400 to 900	1985-2017	complete	
Poland	0–4	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	15000–40000	5	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Azores	2700–4300	<1	2004	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Madeira	3700–3800	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-5	2008-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	1500–15000	1	2013-2018	expert	+	1 to 30	2007-2018	expert	+	1 to 100	1980-2018	expert	
Slovakia	15–40	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	100 to 200	2007-2018	complete	+	100 to 200	1980-2018	complete	
Slovenia	60–120	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+	200 to 500	1980-2018	partial	
Spain	116000–120000	25	2007-2009	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
ES: Canary Is	7000	2	1997-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+		1980-2018	expert	
Switzerland	1200–1500	<1	2013–2016	complete	+	39 to 105	2007-2018	complete	+	1219 to 2724	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	30000–40000	7	2002-2012	deficient	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
EU28	383000–506000	91											
Europe	415000–555000	100											

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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	

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.

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Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data, and that only minimum totals are presented, to avoid double-counting of birds moving between countries.

Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate				Short-term population trend ⁵				Long-term population trend ⁵				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Albania	370–2700	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-63 to 8	2007-2018	complete	+	1 to 23	1980-2018	complete	
Belgium	80–120	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bosnia & HG	5000–10000	2	2015-2018	complete	+	1 to 10	2007-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	15–440	<1	2015-2019	complete	+		2008-2019	complete	+		1980-2019	complete	
Georgia	800–2000	<1	2014-2019	expert	?				-			partial	
Germany	3000–8000	1	2011-2016	partial	+	40 to 100	2003-2016	partial	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Kosovo		<1	2019		?				?				
Luxembourg	5–10	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	100 to 200	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	100–300	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2010-2019	complete	+	0 to 130	1988-2018	complete	
Montenegro	400–1500	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Spain	228000–229000	64	2009-2009	partial	?		2007-2019	deficient	+		1984-2009	complete	
Sweden	0–2	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	4200–5400	1	2015-2019	complete	+	27 to 35	2008-2019	complete	+	173 to 197	1980-2019	complete	
Turkey	100000–120000	30	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
EU28	231000–238000	65											
Europe	342000–380000	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>.

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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) Deficient: 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

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

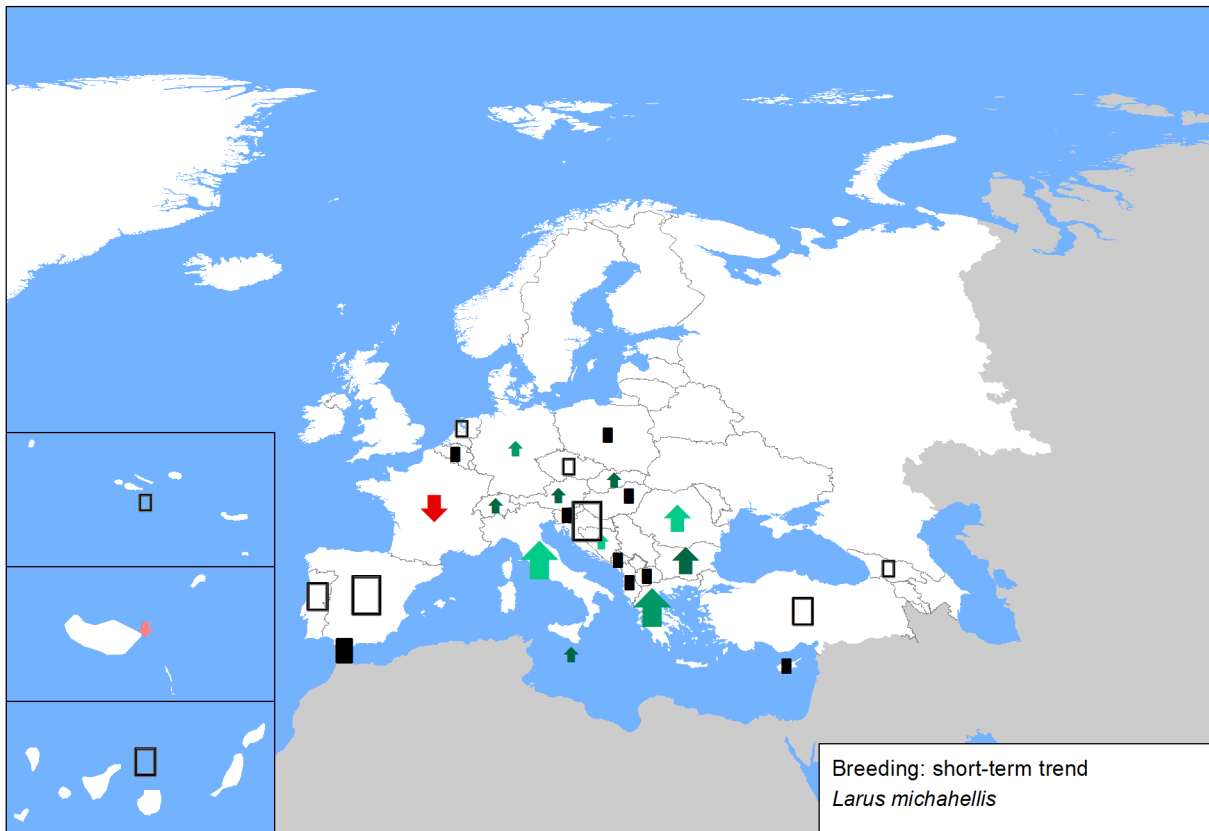


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

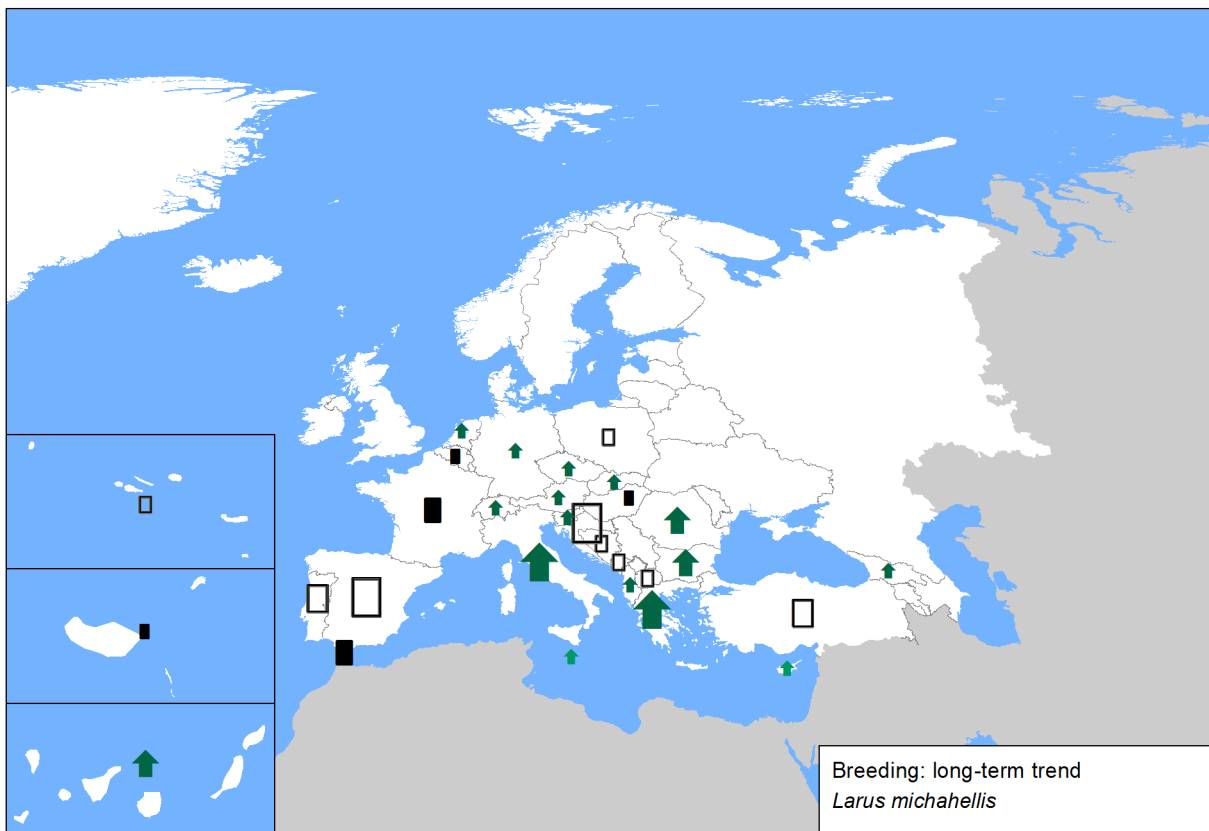


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

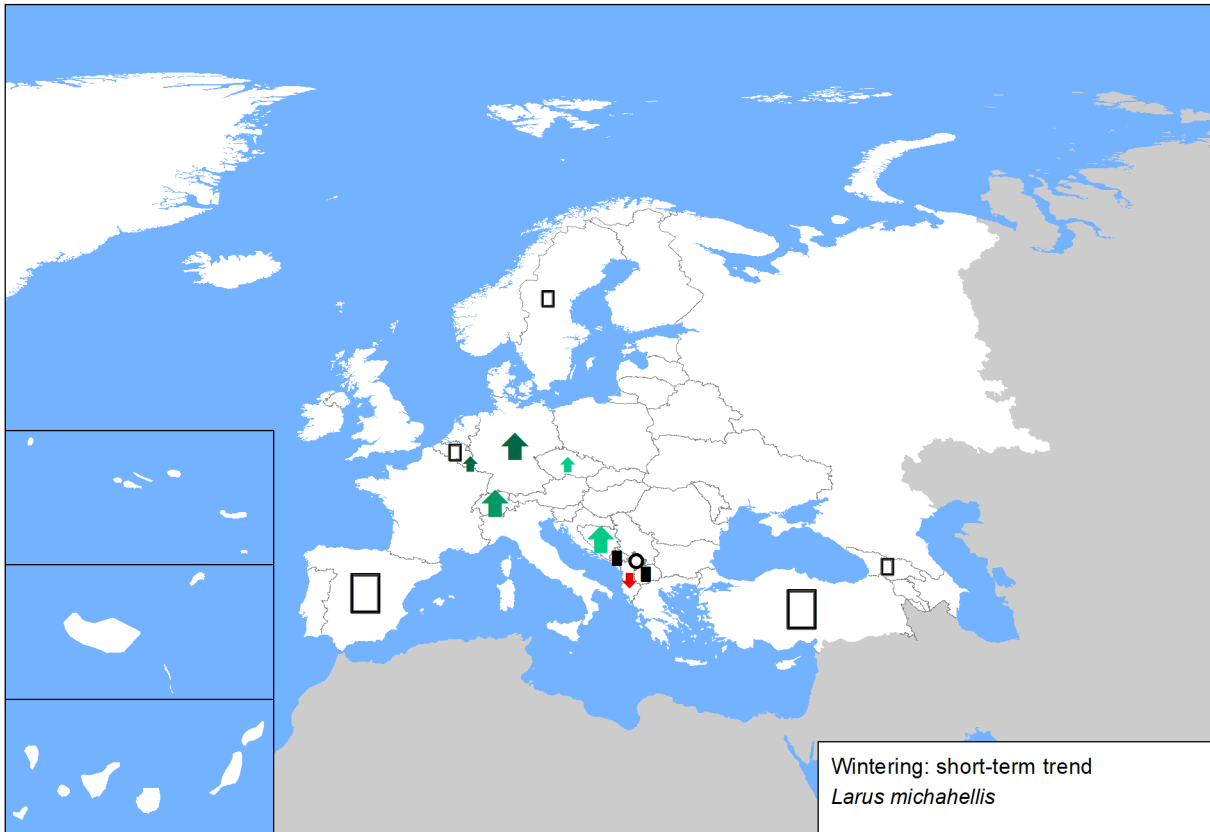
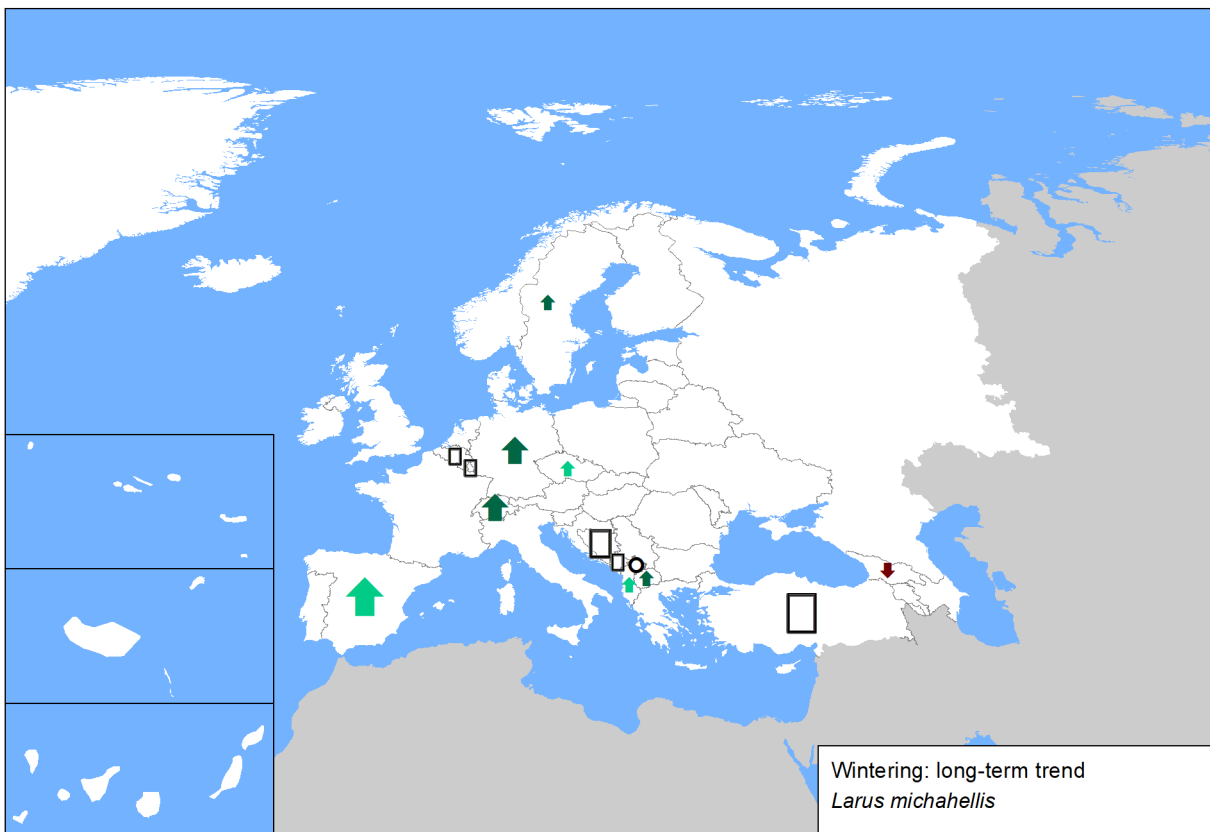


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

Breeding population size: Bino & Xeka 2020 in EBBA 2
Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.
Winter population size: Bino pers. obs.
Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Österreich, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at; Albegger et al. 2015; Ornithologischer Rundbrief Bodensee Sommer 2013-2018; Petuschnig & Probst 2017
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Österreich, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at; BirdLife Österreich, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Österreich, unpublished archive data, Dvorak 1991

Belgium

Breeding population size: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding short-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding long-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Winter population size: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter short-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: more individual articles e.g published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica u Bosni i Hercegovini-see https://ptice.ba/bs/category/bilteni_/ , individual reports (e.g. for EBBA2, projects etc)
Breeding long-term trend: Vasić, V., 1979: Kolonije srebrenastog galeba (<i>Larus argentatus michahellis</i>) Neumann 1840 (<i>Laridae</i>) i gaka (<i>Nyctycorax nyctycorax nyctycorax</i>) Linnaeus 1758 (<i>Ardeidae</i>) na Bilečkom jezeru u Hercegovini. Biosistematika, 5(7): 187:200, reports for EBBA2
Winter population size: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter short-term trend: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

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; BSPB Bird Database
Breeding short-term trend: 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; BSPB Bird Database
Breeding long-term trend: 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. Nankinov D., S. Simeonov, T. Michev, B. Ivanov. 1997. Fauna of Bulgaria, Vol. 26, Aves, part II, Sofia, BAS, 426 p. (in Bulgarian, with English Summary) BSPB Bird Database

Croatia

Breeding population size: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadravec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama.
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Cyprus

Breeding population size: Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports; Annual breeding season count at biggest breeding colony at Kleides islands
Breeding short-term trend: Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports; Annual breeding season count at biggest breeding colony at Kleides islands
Breeding long-term trend: Analysis of BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports; Whaley DJ & Dawes JC, 2003 Cyprus Breeding Birds' Atlas; Flint & Stewart BOU Checklist no.6 (1992) The Birds of Cyprus; Annual breeding season count at biggest breeding colony at Kleides islands for period 2007-12

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Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017

Breeding short-term trend: Trends in waterbird breeding population size were estimated using changes in population data from nation-wide numbers project of "Atlas of Breeding Bird Distribution" carried out in whole Czech Republic in 2001 -2003 and 2014 – 2017. Range of relative change in breeding population size was used as the measurement of population trend. The values of relative rate of change were compared with data from annual monitoring (census in May – see Musil & Fuchs 1994, Musil et al. 2001, Čehovská et al. 2019 for the methods) on limited amount of sites (fishpond regions in south and central Bohemia - see Musil & Fuchs 1994). Čehovská M., Musil P., Musilová Z., Poláková, K. & Zouhar J. 2019: Diving duck census efficiency based on monitoring of individually marked females: the influence of breeding stage of individual females and timing of census. Bird Study in press. Musil P. Cepák J. Hudec K. & Zárbynický J. 2001. The long-term trends in the breeding waterfowl populations in the Czech Republic. OMPO, Institute of Applied Ecology, Kostelec nad Černými lesy. Musil P. & Fuchs R. 1994: Changes in abundance of water birds species in southern Bohemia (Czech Republic) in the last 10 years. Development in Hydrobiology. In: Kerekes J. J. [ed.]: Aquatic Birds in Trophic Web of Lakes. Hydrobiologia 279/280: 511–519.

Breeding long-term trend: Šťastný et al. 2006

Winter population size: Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The estimation of population size was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). 'Time Totals' values of the data (i.e. the actual count values plus the numbers of birds estimated by the TRIM software) for all 1155 sites included in the analysis were used to generate total estimates of the range of numbers of the waterbird species wintering in the Czech Republic between 2015 and 2019. We use the range (min–max) of population estimates due to the effect of between-year variation in numbers because of variable climatic conditions (Musil et al. 2008, Musilová et al. 2018). Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeyer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Darolová A, Jureček J, Musilová Z, Podhrázský M, Slabeyová K (2008) The long-term trends in numbers of wintering geese in the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1991–2007. Tichodroma 20: 61–67. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331.

Winter short-term trend: Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The individual species trends in numbers was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). The additive slope (i.e. the change in indices from one year to the next) was used to estimate the Czech trend, see also Fouque et al. (2009), Musil et al. (2011), Musilová et al. (2015), Musilová et al. (2018 a, b). Fouque C, Guillemain M, Schricke V (2009) Trends in the numbers of Coot Fulica atra and wildfowl Anatidae wintering in France and their relationship with hunting activity at wetland sites. Wildfowl. Special Issue 2: 42–59. Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeyer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018a) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M, Bejček V (2018b) Importance of Natura 2000 sites for wintering waterbirds: Low preference, species' distribution changes and carrying capacity of Natura 2000 could fail to protect the species. Biological Conservation 228: 79–88. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Romportl D (2015) Long-term trends, total numbers and species richness of increasing waterbird populations at sites on the edge of their winter range: cold-weather refuge sites are more important than protected sites. J Ornithol: 1–10. Pannekoek J, Van Strien AJ (2005) TRIM 3 Manual (Trends and Indices for Monitoring Data). Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2006) Waterbird population estimates. Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2019) Waterbird Population Estimates. Available at: wpe.wetlands.org (accessed 10 March 2019).

Winter long-term trend: Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The individual species trends in numbers was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). The additive slope (i.e. the change in indices from one year to the next) was used to estimate the Czech trend, see also Fouque et al. (2009), Musil et al. (2011), Musilová et al. (2015), Musilová et al. (2018 a, b). Fouque C, Guillemain M, Schricke V (2009) Trends in the numbers of Coot Fulica atra and wildfowl Anatidae wintering in France and their relationship with hunting activity at wetland sites. Wildfowl. Special Issue 2: 42–59. Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeyer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018a) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M, Bejček V (2018b) Importance of Natura 2000 sites for wintering waterbirds: Low preference, species' distribution changes and carrying capacity of Natura 2000 could fail to protect the species. Biological Conservation 228: 79–88. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Romportl D (2015) Long-term trends, total numbers and species richness of increasing waterbird populations at sites on the edge of their winter range: cold-weather refuge sites are more important than protected sites. J Ornithol: 1–10. Pannekoek J, Van Strien AJ (2005) TRIM 3 Manual (Trends and Indices for Monitoring Data). Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2006) Waterbird population estimates. Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2019) Waterbird Population Estimates. Available at: wpe.wetlands.org (accessed 10 March 2019).

France

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Georgia

Winter population size: www.observation.org

Winter long-term trend: BirdLife international; Zurab Gurgenzidze Zurab.Gurgenzidze@Sabuko.ge; [observation.org](http://www.observation.org)

Germany

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Winter population size: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (<http://www.dda-web.de>)

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Larus michahellis (Yellow-legged Gull)

Greece

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Hungary

Breeding population size: National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) <http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2>

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Italy

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Kosovo

Luxembourg

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North Macedonia

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Malta

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Netherlands

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Breeding short-term trend: Sovon

Breeding long-term trend: Bijlsma et al. (2001), Sovon (2018)

Poland

Breeding population size: The Polish Avifaunistic Commission <http://komisjafaunistyczna.pl/>

Breeding short-term trend: Stawarczyk T., Cofta T., Kajzer Z., Lontkowski J., Sikora A. 2017. Rzadkie Ptaki Polski. Studio B&W Wojciech Janecki, Sosnowiec; The Polish Avifaunistic Commission <http://komisjafaunistyczna.pl/>

Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

Portugal

Breeding population size: eBird (2019). eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Available: <http://www.ebird.org/portugal/home>. (Accessed: October 22, 2018).

PT: Azores

Breeding population size: Neves V.C., Murdoch N. & Furness R. W. (2006) Population Status and Diet of Yellow-Legged Gull in the Azores. Arquipélago - Life and Marine Sciences 23A:59-73

Breeding short-term trend: No data

Breeding long-term trend: No data

PT: Madeira

Breeding population size: Dados não publicados. Relatórios internos do SPNM <https://liferecovernatura.madeira.gov.pt/> <https://lifeportosanto.madeira.gov.pt/> 1º Atlas das Aves Invernantes e Migradoras de Portugal https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MJWLVRhU9A8IgbvY2DhPiFm_Tp1hD25

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Breeding long-term trend: Based on expert opinion.

Romania

Breeding population size: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

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Slovakia

Breeding population size: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019.

Breeding short-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018.

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Slovenia

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