# *Larus argentatus* (European Herring 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).

**Contents**



**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.

*Larus argentatus* (European Herring Gull)

**Table 1**. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

| 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] | |
| Belarus | 3000–5000 | <1 | 2010-2018 | partial | + | 50 to 150 | 2012-2019 | expert | + | 2700 to 3900 | 1980-2019 | expert | |
| Belgium | 1200–2300 | <1 | 2013-2018 | complete | - | -51 to -6 | 2008-2018 | complete | + | 21718 to 41718 | 1973-2018 | partial | argenteus |
| Denmark | 85900–86000 | 15 | 2017 | complete | 0 | 0 | 2010-2017 | complete | + | 24 to 119 | 1988-2017 | complete | argentatus |
| DK: Faroe Is | 1500 | <1 | 1981 | expert | ? | | | | ? | | | | |
| DK: Greenland | 1–10 | <1 | 2018 | expert | 0 | | 2007-2018 | expert | 0 | | 1989-2018 | expert | |
| Estonia | 10000–15000 | 2 | 2013-2017 | partial | - | -22 to -16 | 2007-2018 | partial | - | -63 to -62 | 1980-2017 | partial | argentatus |
| Finland | 18300–24400 | 4 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -17 to -4 | 2010-2018 | partial | - | -36 to -20 | 1980-2018 | partial | argentatus |
| France | 53700–56500 | 10 | 2009-2012 | complete | - | -35 to -25 | 2007-2018 | partial | - | -15 to -10 | 1978-2018 | partial | argenteus |
| Germany | 19500–24000 | 4 | 2011-2016 | expert | - | | 2004-2016 | expert | - | | 1985-2016 | expert | argentatus |
| Germany | 0 | <1 | | | ? | | | | ? | | | | argenteus |
| Iceland | 5000–10000 | 1 | 1990 | expert | 0 | | 2002-2014 | partial | F | | 1980-2014 | partial | |
| Rep. Ireland | 10300–10400 | 2 | 2015-2018 | complete | + | | 2002-2018 | complete | - | | 1987-2018 | complete | argenteus |
| Latvia | 2500–3000 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | + | 22 to 23 | 2012-2018 | partial | + | 375 to 378 | 1980-2017 | partial | argentatus |
| Lithuania | 0–10 | <1 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -100 to -75 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -100 to -50 | 1980-2018 | partial | argentatus |
| Netherlands | 42000–46000 | 8 | 2013-2015 | complete | - | -44 to -29 | 2006-2017 | complete | - | -55 to -54 | 1980-2017 | complete | argenteus |
| Norway | 72000 | 13 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | | 2013-2018 | complete | - | -50 to -25 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| NO: Svalbard | 5–10 | <1 | 2015-2018 | partial | ? | | 2013-2018 | expert | ? | | 1980-2018 | | |
| Poland | 0 | <1 | 2013-2018 | deficient | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | argentatus |
| Russia | 30000–40000 | 6 | 2008-2018 | partial | F | | 2008-2018 | partial | F | | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Sweden | 44000–79000 | 11 | 2013-2018 | partial | 0 | -16 to 12 | 2007-2018 | partial | - | -79 to -73 | 1980-2018 | partial | argentatus |
| United Kingdom | 132000–133000 | 23 | 1998-2002 | complete | - | | 2000-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1986-2015 | deficient | argenteus |
| EU28 | 419000–479000 | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Europe** | **531000–608000** | **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.

**Table 2**. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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] | |
| Belgium | 18000–34000 | 24 | 2013-2018 | partial | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1992-2018 | deficient | |
| Belgium | 18000–34000 | 24 | 2013-2018 | partial | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1992-2018 | deficient | |
| Bosnia & HG | 5 | <1 | 2015-2018 | complete | ? | | 2007-2018 | deficient | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| Czechia | 110–2600 | <1 | 2015-2019 | complete | + | | 2008-2019 | complete | + | | 1980-2019 | complete | |
| Iceland | 15000–30000 | 20 | 2018 | expert | 0 | | 2002-2014 | partial | - | | 1980-2014 | partial | |
| Rep. Ireland | 11500–11600 | 11 | 2011-2016 | partial | ? | | 2004-2016 | deficient | ? | | 1987-2016 | deficient | |
| Poland | 19000–25000 | 20 | 2013-2018 | complete | - | -48 to -23 | 2011-2018 | complete | ? | | 1980-2018 | deficient | |
| EU28 | 66600–108000 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Europe** | **81600–138000** | **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%)
- Moderate increase (20–49%)
- Small increase (<20%)
- Increase of unknown magnitude
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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.

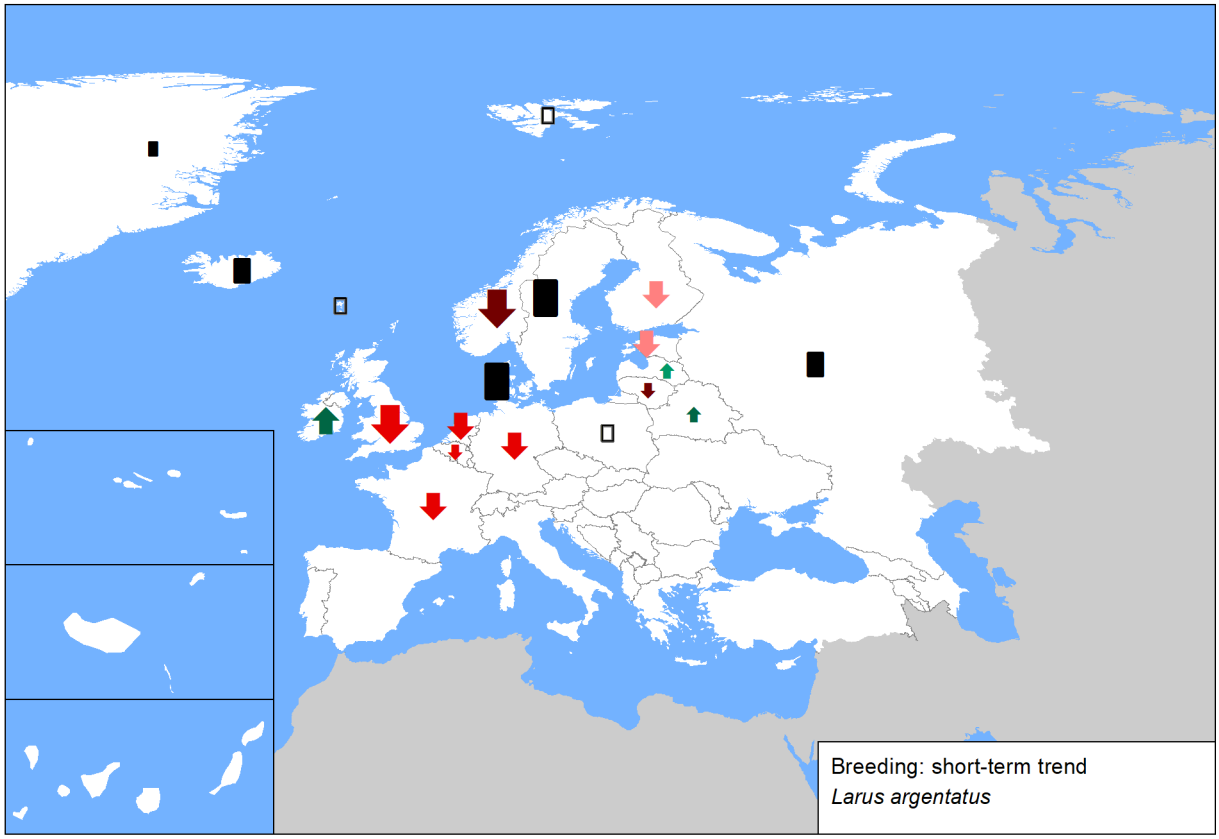



**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

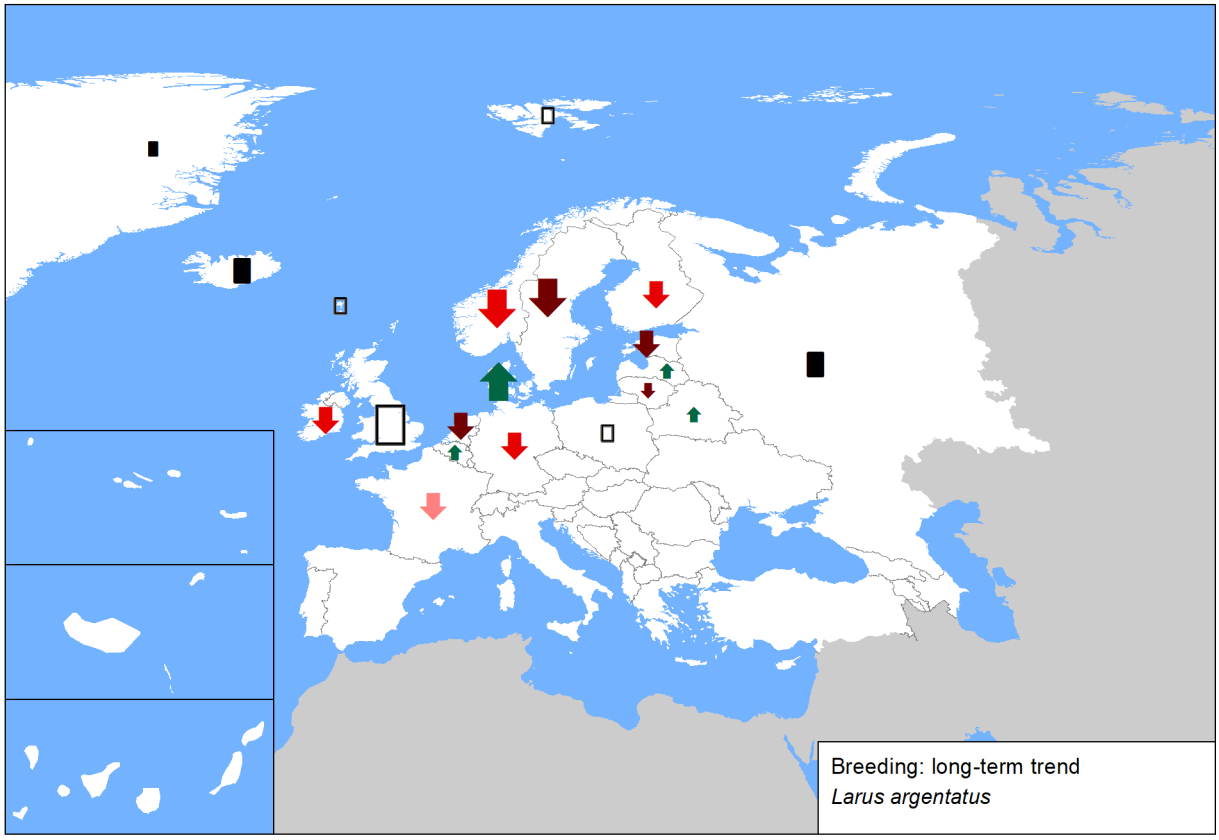


**Figure 3.** Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

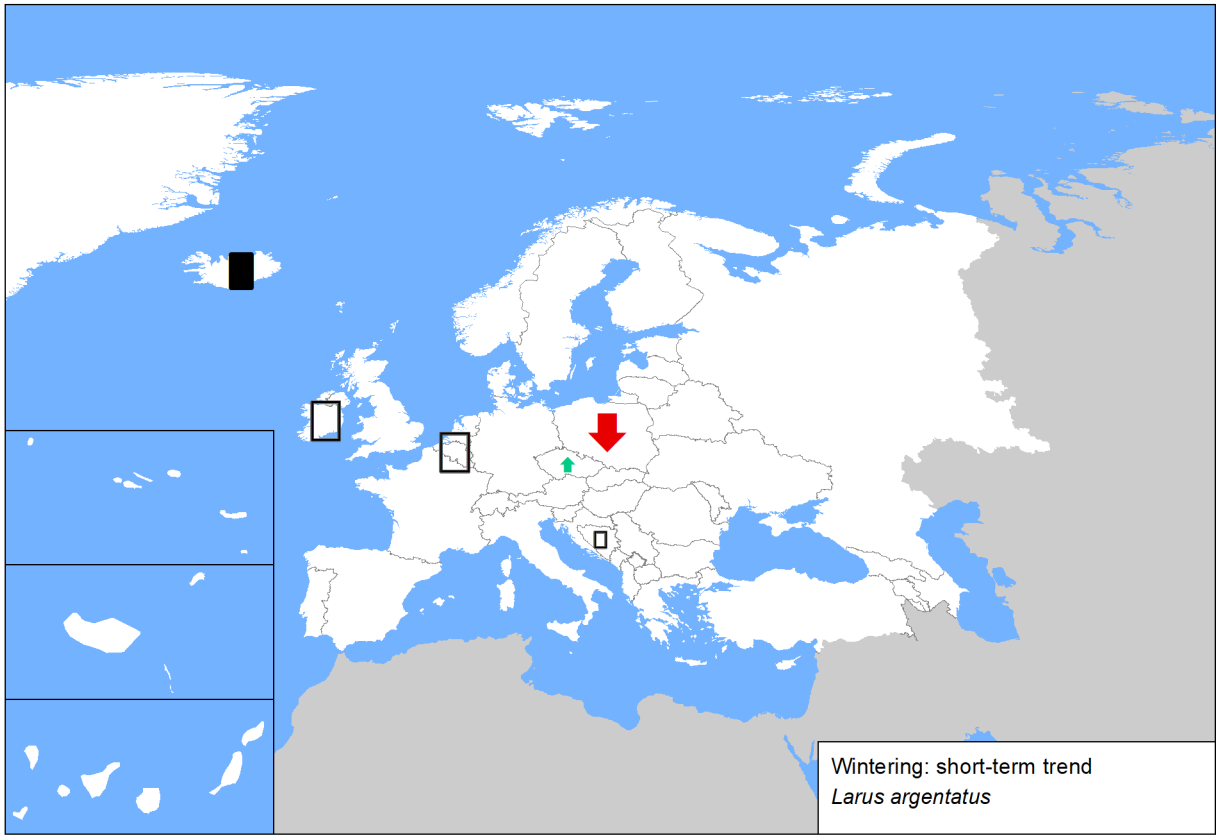
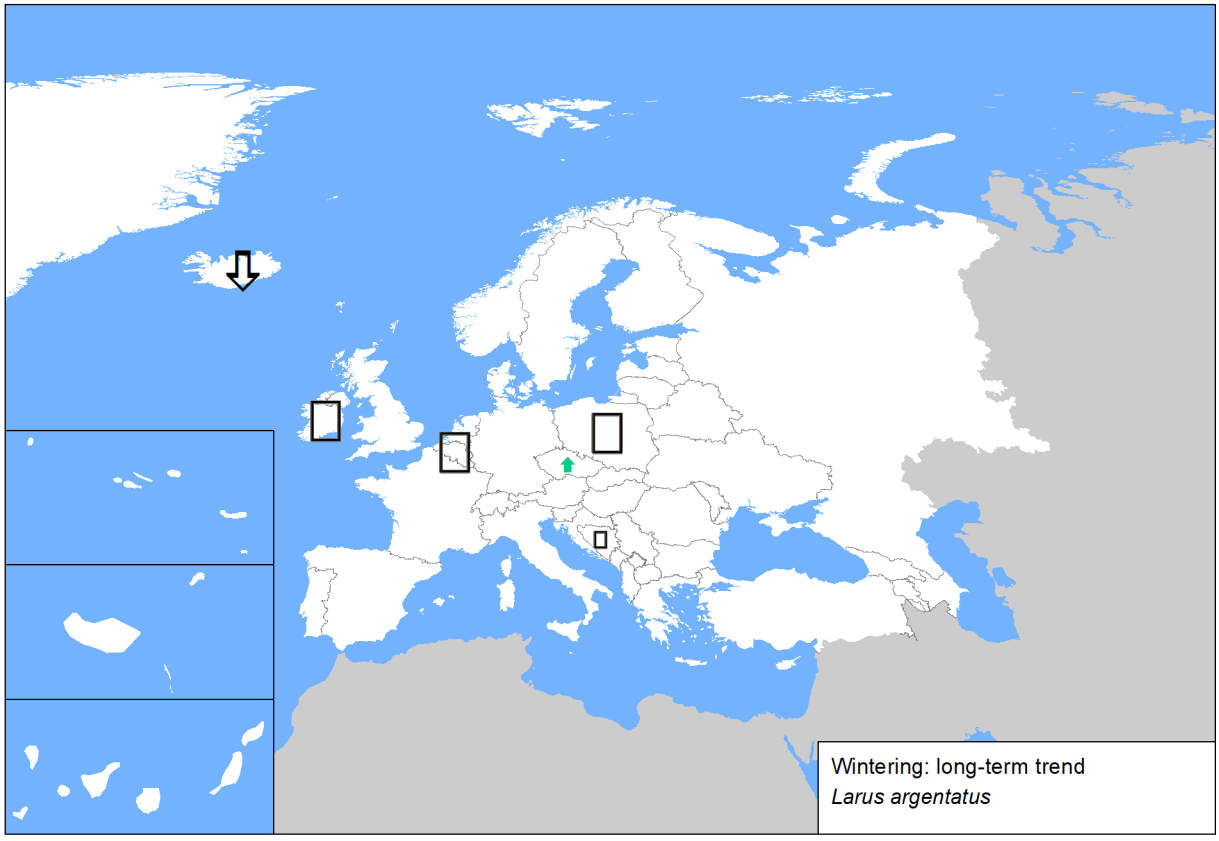



**Figure 4.** Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



# Sources

## Belarus

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|---|
| **Breeding population size:** Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus "Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus" |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Yakovets N.N. - personal communication Ivanovski V.V., Naumchik A.V. Herring Gull // Overview. Environmental conservation. Protected plants and animals of Belarus. – 1982. – Minsk. – P.45-46 |

## Belgium: L. a. argentatus

| |
|---|
| **Winter population size:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |

## Belgium: L. a. argenteus

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|---|
| **Winter population size:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Waterbird database INBO & Aves |

## Belgium: argenteus

| |
|---|
| **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. |

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

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|---|
| **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 |

## Czechia: L. a. argentatus

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|---|
| **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, Hagemeijer 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 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, Hagemeijer 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. |

## Czechia: L. a. argentatus

**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 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, Hagemeijer 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.

## Denmark: argentatus

**Breeding population size:** www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017 & Bregnballe, T. et al., 2014, Udviklingen i ynglebestanden af Sølvmåger i Danmark 1920-2012, Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 108 (2014): 187-198

**Breeding short-term trend:** www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

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## DK: Faroe Is

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK. TemaNord (2010) Action plan for seabirds in Western-Nordic areas. Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen. Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Faroese bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Faroe University Press, Tórshavn.

## DK: Greenland

**Breeding population size:** Boertmann, D. & Frederiksen, M. 2016. Status of Greenland populations of Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus), Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) and Herring Gull (Larus argentatus). – Waterbirds 39 (Special Publication 1): 29-35.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Boertmann, D. & Frederiksen, M. 2016. Status of Greenland populations of Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus), Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) and Herring Gull (Larus argentatus). – Waterbirds 39 (Special Publication 1): 29-35.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Boertmann, D. & Frederiksen, M. 2016. Status of Greenland populations of Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus), Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) and Herring Gull (Larus argentatus). – Waterbirds 39 (Special Publication 1): 29-35.

## Estonia: argentatus

**Breeding population size:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Breeding short-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

**Breeding long-term trend:** Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

## Finland: argentatus

**Breeding population size:** Lehikoinen, A. , Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Below, A., Mikkola-Roos, M., Kurvinen, L. & Lehikoinen, A. 2019: Saaristolintukantojen kehitys vuosina 1980–2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 56-67.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Finnish archipelago bird census (organized by Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, Metsähallitus and Natural Resources Institute Finland Luke) Below, A., Mikkola-Roos, M., Kurvinen, L. & Lehikoinen, A. 2019: Saaristolintukantojen kehitys vuosina 1980–2018. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 56-67.

## France: argenteus

**Breeding population size:** Cadiou B. et les coordinateurs régionaux, coordinateurs départementaux et coordinateurs-espèce 2014. Cinquième recensement national des oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine : bilan final 2009-2012. Rapport Gisom & AAMP, Brest, 75 p.. https://gis-oiseauxmarins.wixsite.com/website,

**Breeding short-term trend:** Cadiou B., Pons J.-M. & Yésou P. 2004. Oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine. Oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine, Biotope ; Cadiou B., Jacob Y., Provost P., Quénot F. & Février Y. 2017. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins en Bretagne en 2016. 42 ; Cadiou B. et les coordinateurs régionaux, coordinateurs départementaux et coordinateurs-espèc 2014. Cinquième recensement national des oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine : bilan final 2009-2012. Rapport Gisom & AAMP, Brest, 75 p.. Rapport Gisom & AAMP, Brest, 75 p,

**Breeding long-term trend:** Cadiou B. et les coordinateurs régionaux, coordinateurs départementaux et coordinateurs-espèce 2014. Cinquième recensement national des oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine : bilan final 2009-2012. . Rapport Gisom & AAMP, Brest, 75 p., https://gis-oiseauxmarins.wixsite.com/website/

## Germany: argentatus

**Breeding population size:** Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

## Germany: argenteus

| |
|---|
| **Breeding short-term trend:** keine Angabe |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** keine Angabe |

## Iceland

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| **Breeding population size:** Umhverfisráðuneytið 1992. Iceland: national report to UNCED. Reykjavík: Umhverfisráðuneytið. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Mid-winter bird counts, Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data, https://www.ni.is/node/27114. |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data. |
| **Winter population size:** Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** Icelandic Institute of Natural History 2018. Red list of Icelandic Birds. Herring Gull. https://www.ni.is/node/27114 (mid-winter indicies). |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Icelandic Institute of Natural History 2018. Red list of Icelandic Birds. Herring Gull. https://www.ni.is/node/27114 (mid-winter indicies) |

## Republic of Ireland: L. a. argenteus

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| **Winter population size:** Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland. |
| **Winter short-term trend:** The Irish Wetland Bird Survey only provides partial data on this and other wintering gull species. Furthermore only limited historical data exists for this group of birds (see Hutchinson 1979). Therefore due to the insufficiency of data no conclusive determination can be made on both the short- and the long-term trends. |
| **Winter long-term trend:** The Irish Wetland Bird Survey only provides partial data on this and other wintering gull species. Furthermore only limited historical data exists for this group of birds (see Hutchinson 1979). Therefore due to the insufficiency of data no conclusive determination can be made on both the short- and the long-term trends. Hutchinson, C. (1979) Ireland's Wetlands and their Birds. Irish Wildbird Conservancy. |

## Republic of Ireland: argenteus

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| **Breeding population size:** Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland. |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland. |

## Latvia: argentatus

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| **Breeding population size:** Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Viksne J., Janaus M. 2009. [Seagulls in Riga – in the past, now and in the future.] (in Latvian). In: Putni dabā 2009/4: 4-9. Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Priednieks J., Strazds M., Strazds A., Petrins A. 1989. Latvian Breeding Bird Atlas 1980-1984. Riga: Zinatne Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv |

## Lithuania: argentatus

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| **Breeding population size:** Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and describtions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP) |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and describtions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP) |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas". Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė". Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) BirdLife International/European Bird Census Council. 2000. European bird populations: estimates and trends. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 10). Raudonikis L. 2004. Important Bird Areas of the European Union Importance in Lithuania. Lithuanian Ornithological Society & Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University. Lutute, Vilnius. Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė". Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES) Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2017-2018. Lietuvos saugomų gyvūnų, augalų ir grybų vertinimo pagal IUCN kategorijas ir rūšių aprašymų parengimo paslaugos (Protected species of animals, plants and mushrooms IUCN status estimation and describtions in Lithuania (Agreement No VPS-2017-16-AARP) |

## Netherlands: argenteus

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| **Breeding population size:** Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018) |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** NEM (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies) |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Sovon |

## Norway

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| **Breeding population size:** Anker-Nilssen, T., Barrett, R.T., Lorentsen, S.-H., Bustnes, J.O., Christensen-Dalsgaard, S., Deschamps, S., Erikstad, K.E., Fauchald, P., Hanssen, S.A., Lorenzen, E., Moe, B., Reiertsen, T.K. & Systad, G.H. 2015. SEAPOP. De ti første årene. Nøkkeldokument 2005-2014. SEAPOP, Norsk institutt for natrforskning, Norsk Polarinstitutt & Tromsø Museum - Universitetsmuseet. Trondheim & Tromsø. 58 pp. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Gråmåke Larus argentatus, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. |

## NO: Svalbard

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| **Breeding population size:** Strøm, H. 2018. Gråmåke (Larus argentatus). Downloaded from: http://www.npolar.no/no/arter/gramake.html |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Norwegian Polar Institutt pers. comm. |

## Poland: L. a. argentatus

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| **Winter population size:** State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPW – Wintering Waterbird Survey) |
| **Winter short-term trend:** State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MZPW) |
| **Winter long-term trend:** Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland |

## Poland: argentatus

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

## Russia

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| **Breeding population size:** Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Koryakin 2012; Semashko et al. 2012; Yakovleva M.V., unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Krasnov et al. 1995; 2008; Bianki et al. 1993; Bianki 2011; Koryakin 2012; Semashko et al. 2012 |

## Sweden: argentatus

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| **Breeding population size:** Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey |

## United Kingdom: argenteus

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| **Breeding population size:** Madden, B. & Newton, S. 2004. Herring Gull Larus argentatus. Pp. 242-262. In: Mitchell, P.I., Newton, S., Ratcliffe, N. & Dunn, T.E. (eds.) Seabird populations of Britain and Ireland. T. & A.D. Poyser. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201). Joint Nature Conservation Committee. No UK trend is available as inland/urban-breeding gulls are not subject to monitoring. For coastal-breeding birds only, there is a -16.0% (CI -50.0% to -2.0%) for the period 2004-2015. |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201). Joint Nature Conservation Committee. No UK trend is available as inland/urban-breeding gulls are not subject to monitoring. For coastal-breeding birds only, there is a -39.0% (CI -69.0% to +29.0%) for the period 1986-2015. |

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