

***Larus fuscus* (Lesser Black-backed 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.

Larus fuscus (Lesser Black-backed Gull)

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	
Belarus	5–20	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Belgium	1600–3700	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-65 to -19	2008-2018	complete	+	319900 to 739900	1973-2018	partial	all others
Denmark	7400–7500	2	2017	partial	+	69 to 727	2006-2017	complete	+	468 to 1501	1987-2017	complete	all others
DK: Faroe Is	9000	2	1981	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	2000	<1	2016	expert	+		2007-2018	expert	+		1989-2018	expert	
Estonia	10–20	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-97 to -43	2006-2017	complete	-	-100 to -90	1980-2017	complete	fuscus
Finland	3400–9000	2	2013-2018	expert	-	-36 to -16	2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	fuscus
France	21900–22900	6	2009-2012	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	50 to 69	1978-2018	expert	all others
Germany	44000	11	2014-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	all others
Iceland	8000–12000	2	2018	partial	-		2006-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	7100–7200	2	2015-2018	complete	+		2002-2018	complete	+		1987-2018	complete	all others
Netherlands	100000–110000	27	2013-2015	complete	0	-12 to 6	2006-2017	complete	+	900 to 914	1980-2017	complete	all others
Norway	26000	7	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	complete	-	-25 to -10	1980-2018	expert	all others
Norway	2000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	deficient	-	-50 to -25	1980-2018	expert	L. f. fuscus
NO: Svalbard	1–2	<1	2015-2018	partial	F		2013-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Poland	0–2	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	complete	fuscus
Portugal	20–50	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	all others
Russia	10000–20000	4	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	L. f. heuglini
Russia	3500–5500	1	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	L. f. fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa
Spain	180	<1	2013-2018	expert	-		2008-2018	expert	?		1996-2018	deficient	all others
ES: Canary Is	15	<1	1997-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	all others
Sweden	6600–13000	3	2013-2018	partial	0	-20 to 20	2007-2018	complete	+	-30 to 30	1980-2018	partial	all others
Sweden	4500–7700	2	2013-2018	partial	-	-50 to -10	2007-2018	complete	-	-50 to -10	1980-2018	partial	fuscus
United Kingdom	111000–112000	29	1998-2002	complete	?		2000-2018	deficient	?		1986-2015	deficient	all others
EU28	308000–338000	83											
Europe	369000–414000	100											

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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	0–1	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-100 to -80	2007-2018	complete	-	-100 to -80	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	1	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	600–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1992-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	1–100	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2000-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Czechia	0–1	<1	2015-2019	complete	?		2008-2019	complete	?		1980-2019	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	0–10	<1	1992		?				?				
Georgia		<1	2012	deficient	?				?		2002-2019		
Gibraltar	10–20	<1	2012-2018	expert	-	-30 to -20	2001-2012	expert	-	-80 to -40	1980-2018	expert	
Greece	35–60	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	11800–11900	4	2011-2016	partial	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Moldova	1–4	<1	2018-2019	deficient	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1990-2018	deficient	
Montenegro	1	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Serbia	1–15	<1	2013-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Slovenia	0–3	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	320000–321000	96	2009-2009	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	+		1984-2009	complete	
Switzerland	9–17	<1	2015-2019	complete	0	-35 to 72	2008-2019	complete	-	-54 to -26	1980-2019	complete	
Turkey	30–90	<1	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	10–20	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	333000–334000	100											
Europe	333000–334000	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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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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

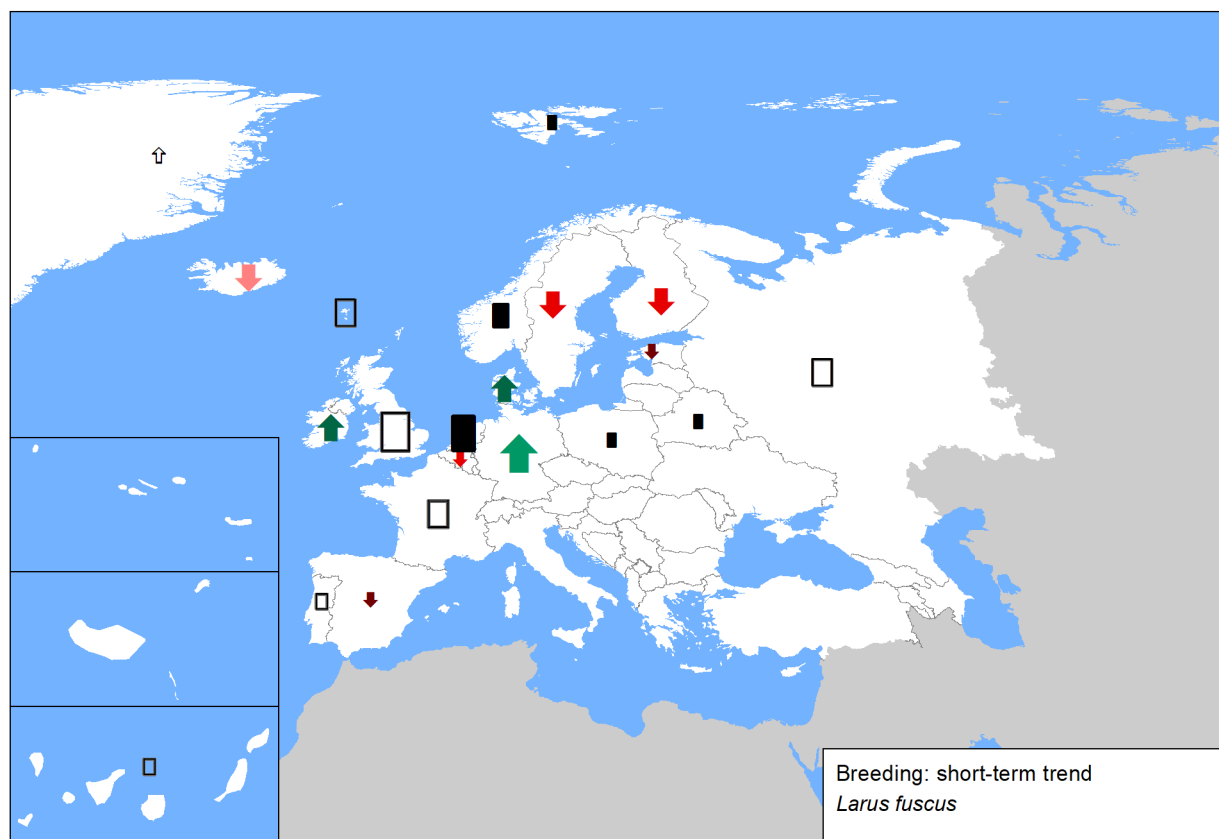


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

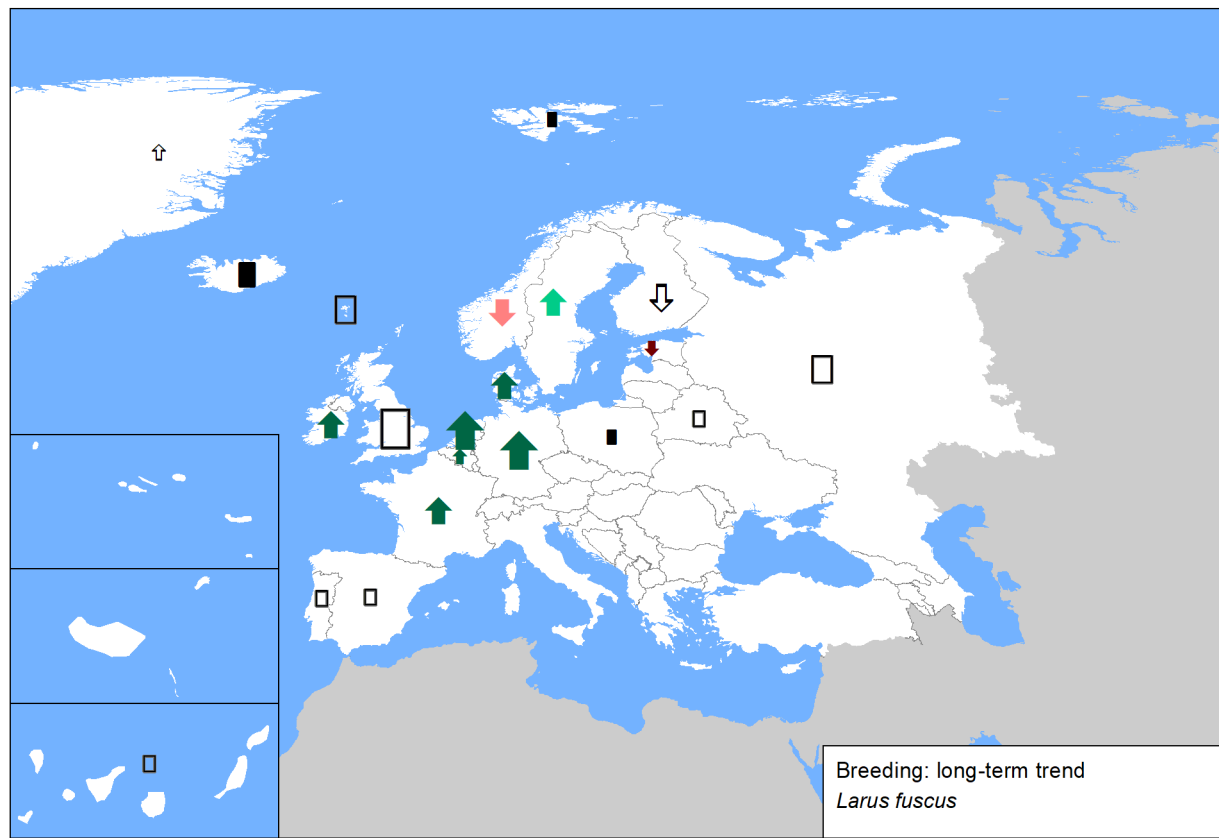


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

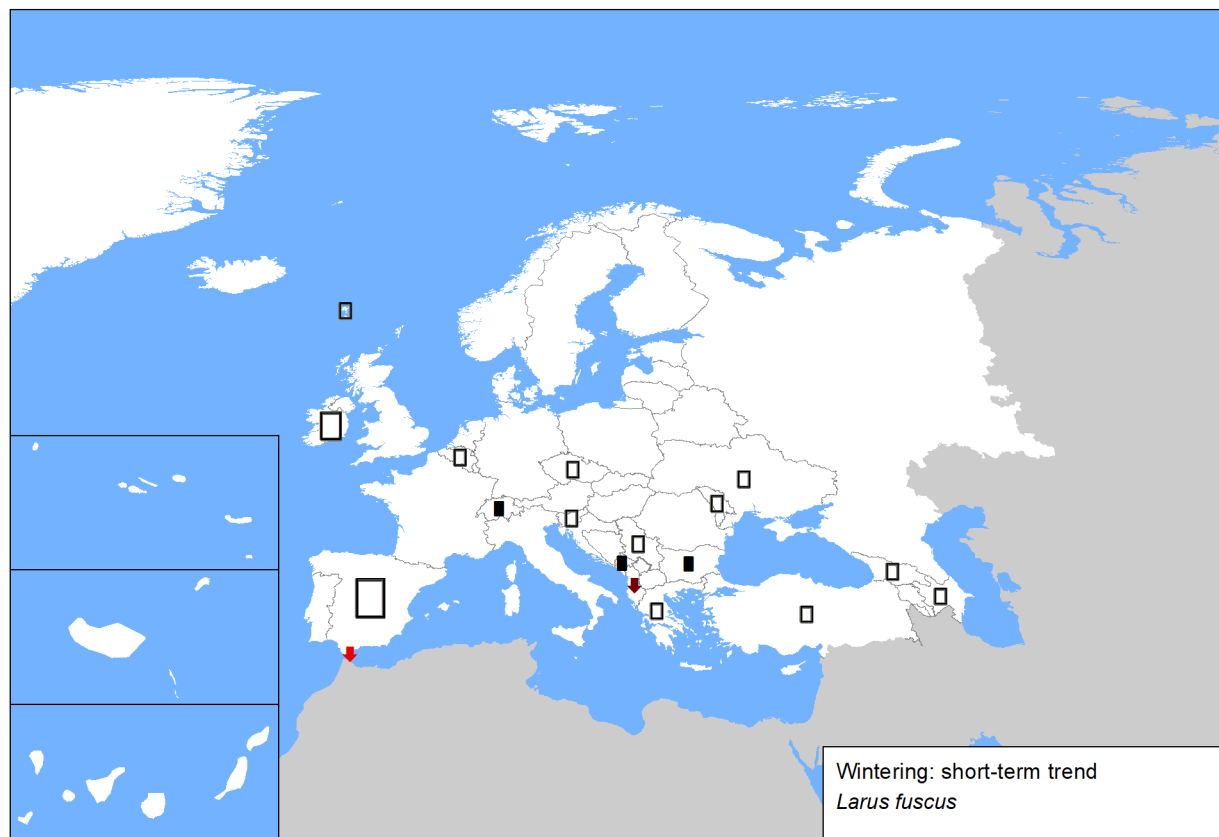
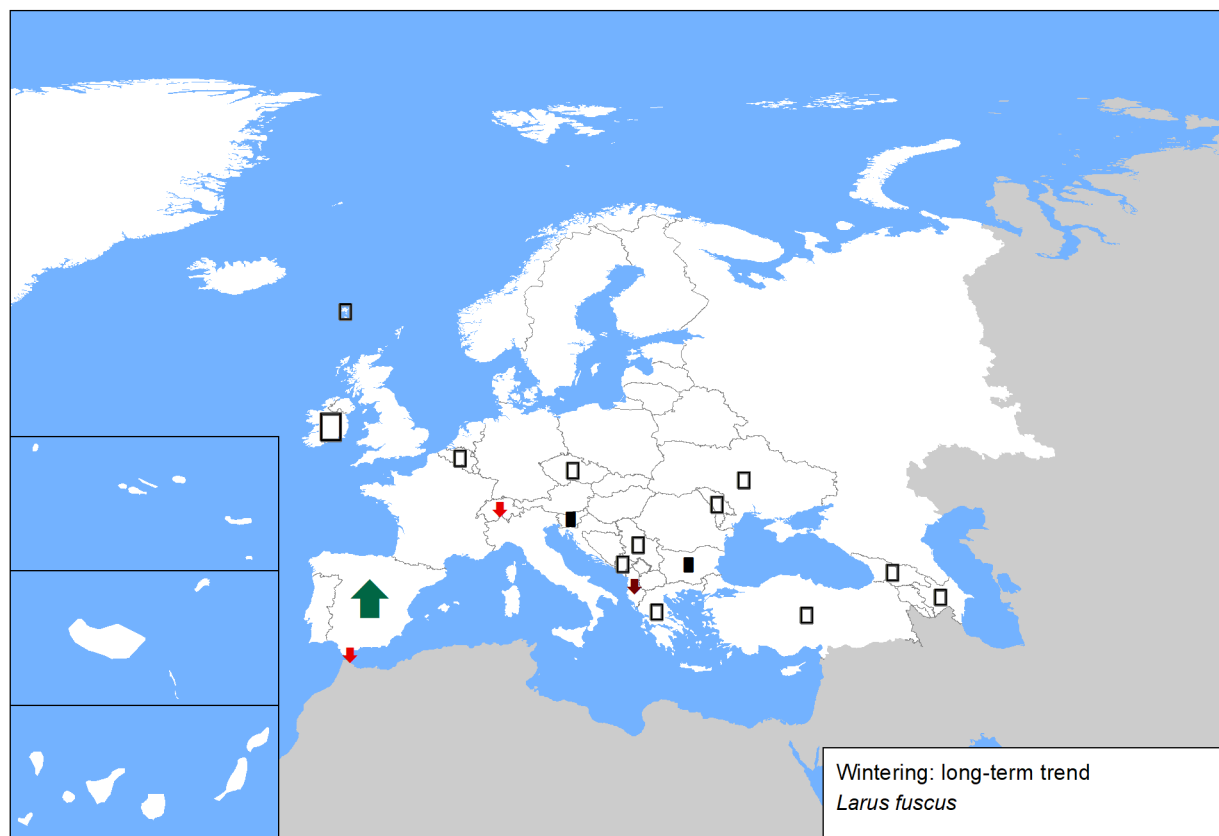


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

Winter population size: Bino pers. obs.
Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Azerbaijan

Winter population size: AOS data base
Winter short-term trend: AOS Data Base
Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belarus

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"
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Belgium: all others

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

Bulgaria: *L. f. fuscus*

Winter population size: Wetlands International (2019): Submitted IWC data for Bulgaria for period 2013-2018.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; National workshop of experts, Sofia 27-29.8.2019.
Winter short-term trend: Statistical analysis made by expert on base of Mid-winter count data; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Winter long-term trend: Michev T., Profirov L. 2003. Mid-Winter Numbers of Waterbirds in Bulgaria (1977-2001). Pensoft, Sofia, 160 pp.

Czechia: all others

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, Podhrázký 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.
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Larus fuscus (Lesser Black-backed Gull)

Czechia: all others

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, Štastný 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, Štastný 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).

Denmark: all others

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DK: Faroe Is

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Winter population size: BirdLife International 2004

DK: Greenland

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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.

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Estonia: fuscus

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: fuscus

Breeding population size: Lehtikainen, 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. & Lehtikainen, 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. & Lehtikainen, A. 2019: Saaristolintukantojen kehitys vuosina 1980–2018. – *Linnut-vuosikirja* 2018: 56-67.

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France: all others

Breeding population size: Cadiou B. & les coordinateurs 2015. 5e recensement des oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine (2009-2012).. Ornithos 22, LPO Rochefort233-257
Breeding short-term trend: Cadiou B. & les coordinateurs 2015. 5e recensement des oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine (2009-2012).. Ornithos 22, LPO Rochefort233-257 ; Cadiou B., Jacob Y., Provost P., Quénot F. & Février Y. 2019. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins en Bretagne en 2017-2018.. Rapport de l'Observatoire régional de l'avifaune de Bretagne, Brest, ; Cadiou B., Pons J.-M. & Yésou P. (éds) 2004. Oiseaux marins nicheurs de France métropolitaine (1960-2000), Éditions Biotope, Mèze. 218 p.
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Georgia

Winter population size: BirdLife International 2004
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Germany: all others

Breeding population size: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
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.

Gibraltar: all others

Winter population size: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J. E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).
Winter short-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J. E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).
Winter long-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J. E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E. (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

Greece: all others

Winter population size: (1) Midwinter Counts Database (1967 - 2019), Hellenic Ornithological Society (2) BirdLife International (2017). European birds of conservation concern: populations, trends and national responsibilities. Cambridge. UK: BirdLife International. ISBN 978-1-912086-00-9, (3) Natura Viewer (http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#). (4) Δημαλέξης, Τ., Καστρίτης, Θ., Γρίβας, Κ., Μανωλόπουλος, Α., Καρδακάρη, Ν., Κακαλής, Α., Ξηρουχάκης, Σ., Τσαϊτουρίδης, Χ., Παπαζoglou, C. & Barov, B. 2009. Προσδιορισμός συμβατών δραστηριοτήτων σε σχέση με τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού των Ζωνών Ειδικής Προστασίας της ορνιθοπανίδας. Παραδοτέο 8. Οδηγός οικολογικών απαιτήσεων, απειλών και ενδεδειγμένων μέτρων για τα είδη χαρακτηρισμού. 5) Βλάχος Χ., Μπίρτσας Π., Θωμαΐδης Χ., Χατζηνίκος Ε., Μποντζώρλος Β., Μπραζιώτης Σ., Κόντος Κ., Βλαχάκη Δ., Δεδουσοπούλου Ε., Κιούσης Δ., Ξένος Α., Στεφάνου Α.Μ., Κασάμπαλης Δ., και Μελικώκη Κ. (Συντονιστές έκδοσης). 2015. Γ' Φάση της Μελέτης 9 «Εποπτεία και Αξιολόγηση της Κατάστασης Διατήρησης Ειδών Ορνιθοπανίδας στην Ελλάδα» ΥΠΑΠΕΝ, Αθήνα, Σύμπραξη Γραφείων Μελετών «Φ.ΦΑΣΟΥΛΑΣ-Ν.ΜΑΝΤΖΙΟΣ» Ε.Ε. – ΡΟΔΟΥΛΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ – "ΑΘ.ΤΖΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑ" Ε.Ε.», Θεσσαλονίκη.
Winter short-term trend: 1) Midwinter Counts Database (1967 - 2019), Hellenic Ornithological Society 2) BirdLife International (2017). European birds of conservation concern: populations, trends and national responsibilities. Cambridge. UK: BirdLife International. ISBN 978-1-912086-00-9,
Winter long-term trend: No data available

Iceland

Breeding population size: Sölvi Rúnar Vignisson 2019. Varpstofn sílamáfa á Miðnesheiði 2018. Náttúrustofa Suðvesturlands; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
Breeding short-term trend: Sölvi Rúnar Vignisson 2019. Varpstofn sílamáfa á Miðnesheiði 2018. Náttúrustofa Suðvesturlands; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data; Gunnar Þór Hallgrímsson og Páll Hersteinsson 2011. Spatial contraction in a large gull colony in relation to the position of Arctic Fox dens. European Journal of Wildlife Research 58: 441–450
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Larus fuscus (Lesser Black-backed Gull)

Republic of Ireland: all others

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.
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

Moldova

Winter population size: International Waterbird Census
Winter short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
Winter long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Montenegro

Winter population size: IWC reports (2013-2018): Dubak, Vešović, N., Jovičević, M., Vizi O., Vizi, A.
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Netherlands: all others

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

Norway: *L. f. fuscus*

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding long-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.

Norway: all others

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., Reierson, T.K. & Systad, G.H. 2015. SEAPOP. De ti første årene. Nøkkeldokument
Breeding short-term trend: SEAPOP www.seapop.no
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. (b) Norwegian seabird monitoring programme - SEAPOP (www.seapop.no)

NO: Svalbard

Breeding population size: Artsobservasjoner (www.artsobservasjoner.no)
Breeding short-term trend: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimer og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Norwegian Polar Institutt pers. comm.

Poland: *fuscus*

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: Stawarczyk T., Cofta T., Kajzer Z., Lontkowski J., Sikora A. 2017. Rzadkie Ptaki Polski. Studio B&W Wojciech Janecki, Sosnowiec

Portugal: all others

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).
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Russia: *L. f. fuscus*, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa

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

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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Serbia: *L. f. fuscus*, *L. f. intermedius* / *graellsii*, *L. f. heuglini*

Winter population size: IWC database; Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.
Winter short-term trend: IWC database; Šćiban, M., Grubač, B., Vujić, A. eds. 2018. Red book of fauna of Serbia III - Birds. Belgrade: Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology and Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia.

Larus fuscus (Lesser Black-backed Gull)

Serbia: *L. f. fuscus*, *L. f. intermedius* / *graellsii*, *L. f. heuglini*

Winter long-term trend: IWC database; Bioras database <http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php>

Slovenia: *L. f. fuscus*

Winter population size: Population Božič L. (2013): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2013 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 34 (156/157): 93–103. Božič L. (2014): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2014 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 35 (160/161): 73–83. Božič L. (2015): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2015 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 36 (164/165): 57–67. Božič L. (2016): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2016 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 37 (170/171): 209–219. Božič L. (2017): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2017 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 38 (174/175): 203–215. Božič L. (2018): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2018 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 39 (178/179): xx–xx.

Winter short-term trend: Božič L. (2007): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2007 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 28 (132): 23–31. Božič L. (2008a): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2008 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 29 (136): 39–49. Božič L. (2008b): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2009 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 29 (138/139): 169–179. Božič L. (2010): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2010 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 31 (145/146): 131–141. Božič L. (2011): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2011 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 32 (148/149): 67–77. Božič L. (2012): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2012 v Sloveniji. – *Acrocephalus* 33 (152/153): 109–119. Božič, L. (2008): Monitoring populacij izbranih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic 2002–2008. Končno poročilo. – DOPPS, Maribor. Rubinić, B. & Božič, L. (2009): Monitoring populacij izbranih vrst ptic. Rezultati zimskega štetja vodnih ptic 2009, rezultati popisov preleta ujed v jesenski sezoni 2008. 2. vmesno poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Božič, L. (2010): Monitoring populacij izbranih ciljnih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic. Poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana. Božič, L. (2011): Monitoring populacij izbranih ciljnih vrst ptic – Zimsko štetje vodnih ptic. Poročilo. – DOPPS, Ljubljana.

Winter long-term trend: BirdLife International (2004): Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 12. – BirdLife International, Cambridge. Sovinc, A. (1994): Zimski ornitološki atlas Slovenije. – Tehniška založba Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Spain: all others

Breeding population size: Galicia. Consellería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Generalitat de Catalunya y Junta de Andalucía

Breeding short-term trend: Molina, B. (Ed.). 2009. Gaviota reidora, sombría y patiamarilla en España. Población en 2007-2009 y método de censo. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. Galicia. Consellería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Generalitat de Catalunya

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Winter short-term trend: SEO/BirdLife (2012). Atlas de las aves en invierno en España 2007-2010. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente-SEO/ BirdLife. Madrid. 817 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/atlas_aves_invierno_tcm30-198034.pdf)

Winter long-term trend: Serrano, M. & Martí, I.J. (2012) Migración e invernada de la gaviota sombría (*Larus fuscus*) en la península ibérica: evolución de la especie en la Comunidad de Madrid. Propuestas de gestión. Trabajo fin de carrera. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.

ES: Canary Is: all others

Breeding population size: Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp.

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Breeding long-term trend: Grande, J.M. & Palacios, C.-J. (2002). First Breeding Record of the Lesser Black-backed Gull in the Macaronesic archipelago, North Atlantic; a Large Spread in Its Breeding Range. *Waterbirds* 25 (3): 388-389. Lorenzo, J.A. (2007) (Ed). Atlas de las Aves Nidificantes en el Archipiélago Canario (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Sociedad Española de Ornitología. Madrid. 520 pp. Martín, A. & Lorenzo, J.A. (2001). Aves del Archipiélago Canario. Francisco Lemus Editor. La Laguna. 787 pp. Rodríguez, B., De León, L., Martín A., Alonso, J. & Nogales, M. (2003). Status and distribution of breeding seabirds in the northern islets of Lanzarote, Canary Islands. *Atlantic Seabirds* 5(2): 41-56.

Sweden: all others

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

Sweden: fuscus

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.

Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

Switzerland

Winter population size: Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservogel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach.

Winter short-term trend: Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservogel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach.

Winter long-term trend: Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservogel in der Schweiz: Ergebnisse der Wasservogelzählungen 2018/2019. Schweizerische Vogelwarte, Sempach./Strebel, N. (2019): Monitoring hivernal des oiseaux d'eau en Suisse: Résultats des recensements des oiseaux d'eau 2018/2019. Station ornithologique suisse, Sempach.

Larus fuscus (Lesser Black-backed Gull)

Turkey

Winter population size: Ebird Database and Midwinter Fowl Counts (2013-2018), Birdlife Estimate
Winter short-term trend: Midwinter bird counts 2012-2019
Winter long-term trend: Midwinter bird counts 1980-2019 and Historical Records come from OSME and other midwinter counts

Ukraine

United Kingdom: all others

Breeding population size: Calladine, J. 2004. Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> . Pp. 392-406. 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 -26.0% (CI -61% to +58%) 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 0.0% (CI -48.0% to +219.0%) for the period 1986-2015.

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