



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Larus cachinnans* (Caspian 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	
Azerbaijan	10000–20000	9	2014-2019	complete	0		2013-2019	expert	0		1980-2019	complete	
Belarus	15000–20000	11	2010-2018	partial	+	50 to 150	2012-2019	expert	+	15000 to 20000	1980-2019	expert	
Czechia	60–200	<1	2014-2017	complete	+	2900 to 3900	2001-2017	complete	?		1980-2019	complete	
Germany	750	<1	2011-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	expert	+		1985-2016	expert	
Hungary	100–160	<1	2015-2017	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1996-2018	complete	
Lithuania	550–650	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	8 to 27	2013-2018	partial	+	55000 to 65000	1980-2018	partial	
Moldova	100–150	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Poland	2000–3000	2	2013-2018	partial	+	40 to 100	2007-2018	partial	+	40000 to 60000	1980-2018	partial	
Romania	2000–4000	2	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	55000–100000	49	2008-2018	partial	+	0	2008-2018	partial	+	1	1980-2018	partial	
Slovakia	180–750	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	50 to 350	2007-2018	complete	+	500 to 5000	1980-2018	complete	
Ukraine	30000–50000	26	2014-2018	partial	+	30 to 50	2007-2018	partial	+	50 to 75	1980-2018	partial	
EU28	5600–9600	5											
Europe	115000–200000	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) 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.

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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	3	<1	2007-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	2000–10000	12	1996-2019	partial	0		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	400–1000	2	2013-2018	partial	?		2000-2012	deficient	?				
Belgium	200–300	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bosnia & HG	50–100	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	10–120	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2000-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	500–1000	2	2013-2018	partial	-	-17 to -9	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	370–10500	5	2015-2019	complete	+		2008-2019	complete	+		1980-2019	complete	
Georgia	400–2100	2	2014-2019	expert	?				-		2002-2019	partial	
Germany	3000–8000	13	2011-2016	partial	?		2003-2016	expert	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Kosovo		<1	2019		?				?				
Luxembourg	5–15	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	expert	
North Macedonia	0–5	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2010-2019	complete	0		1988-2018	expert	
Moldova	170–500	<1	2018-2019	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	100	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Romania	710–14600	9	2013-2018	partial	?	-8 to 5	2013-2018	complete	-	-11 to -5	2000-2018	complete	
Russia	11000–11100	30	2016-2017	partial	?		2010-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	10–25	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	38–170	<1	2015-2019	complete	0	-16 to 12	2008-2019	complete	+	12488 to 27400	1980-2019	complete	
Turkey	300–4000	3	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	5000–10500	20	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	4100–20000	21											
Europe	24300–74000	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 (≥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.

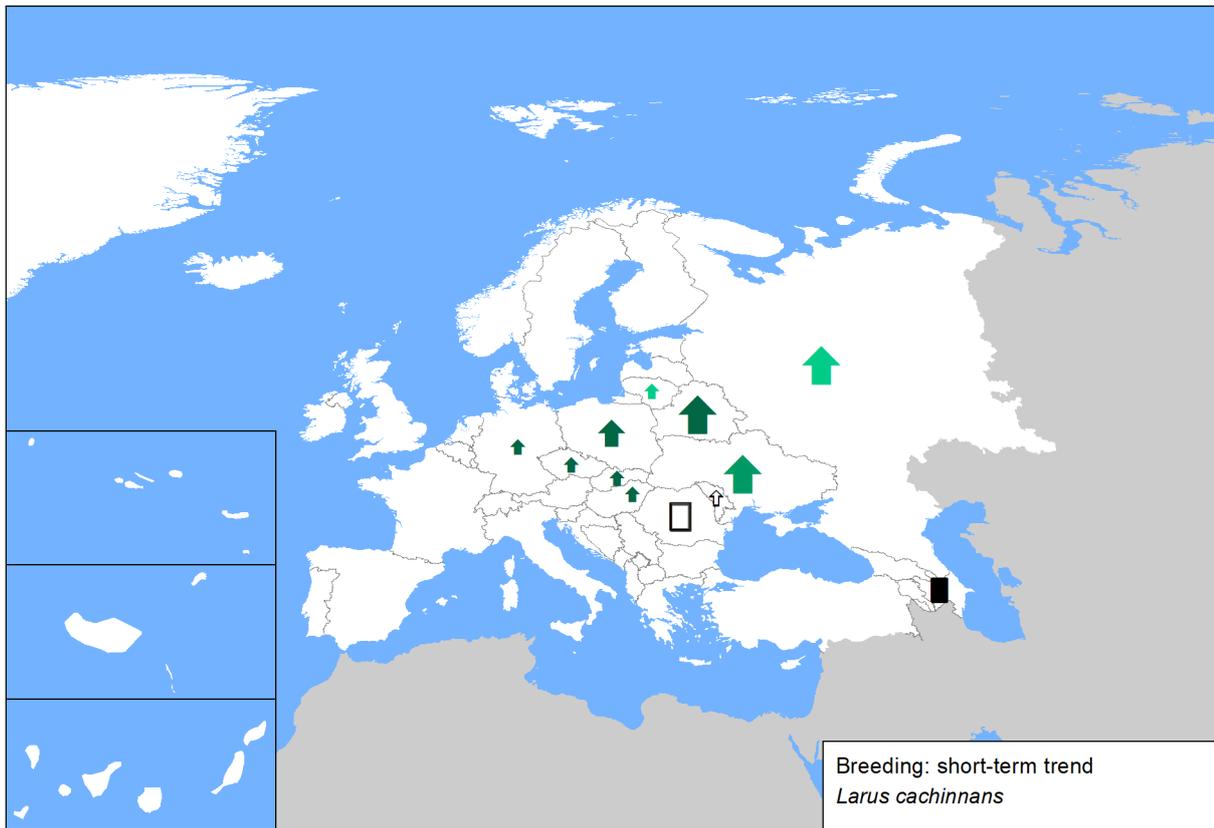


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

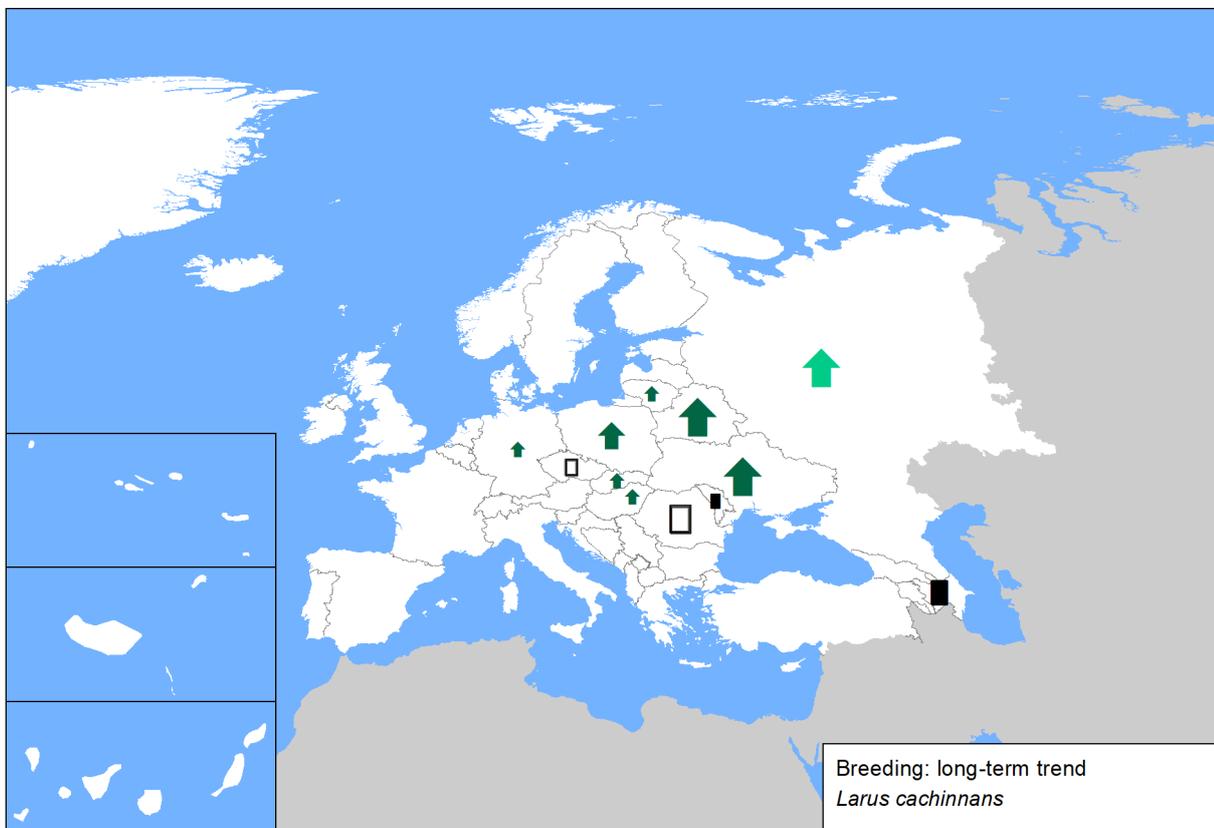


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

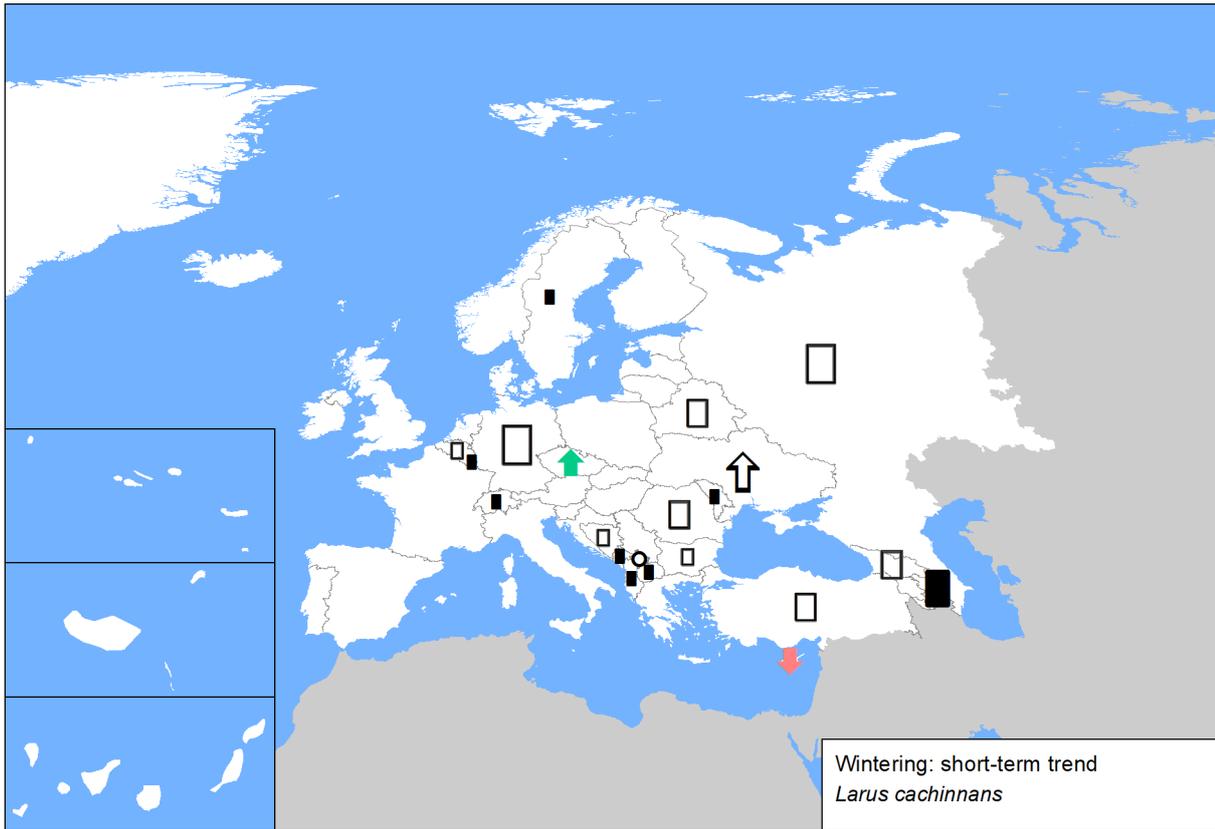
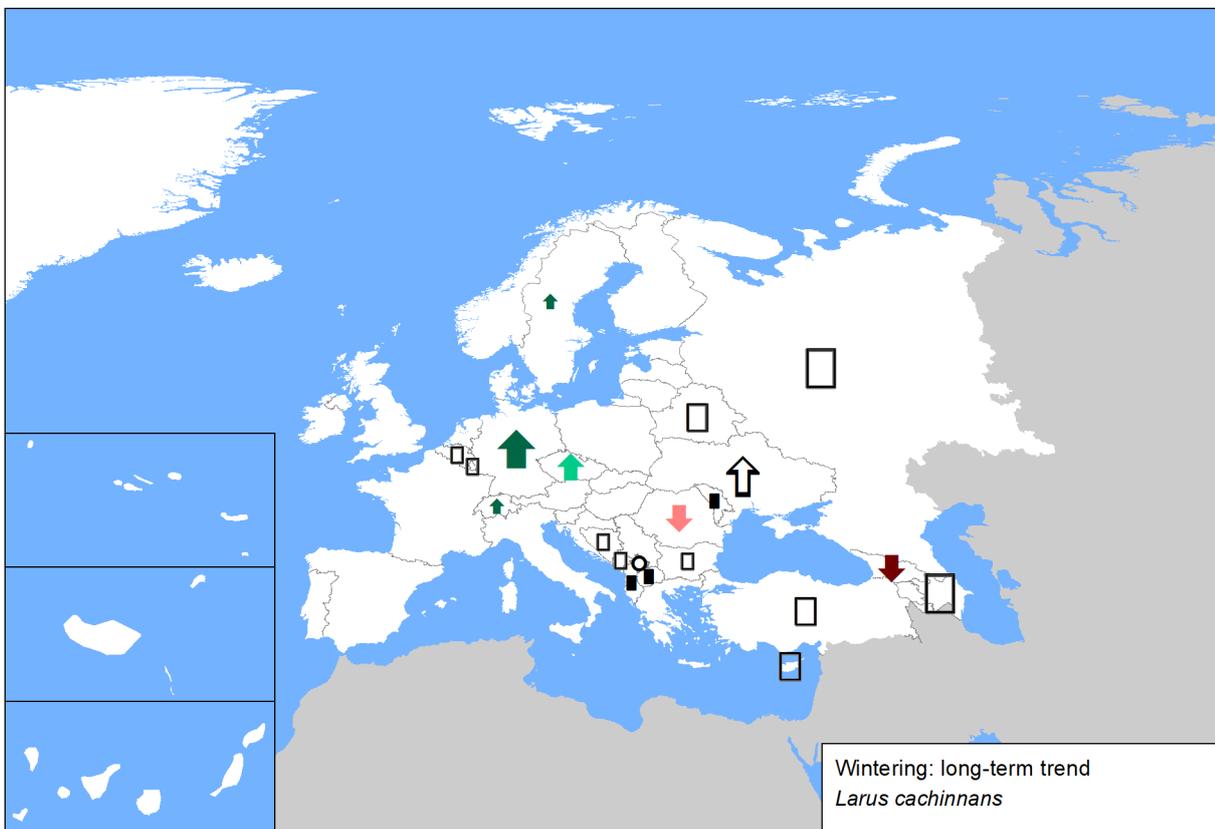


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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

Breeding population size: AOS data base
Breeding short-term trend: AOS data base
Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base
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"
Breeding long-term trend: Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
Winter population size: Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
Winter short-term trend: Yakovets N.N. – personal communication

Belgium

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

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

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: National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Winter long-term trend: No complex available source

Cyprus

Winter population size: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports.
Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports
Winter long-term trend: Poor data

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.

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Czechia

Breeding 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).

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, 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, 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.

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).

Georgia

Winter population size: www.observation.org

Winter long-term trend: BirdLife international; Zurab Gurgenzidze Zurab.Gurgenzidze@Sabuko.ge; observation.org

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Germany

Breeding population size: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
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Winter population size: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)
Winter short-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)
Winter long-term trend: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)

Hungary

Breeding population size: National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Breeding short-term trend: MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2
Breeding long-term trend: MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278. National park directorates' databases (Annual survey of colonially breeding and strictly protected bird species) http://map.mme.hu/maps/map2

Kosovo

Lithuania

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.
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Luxembourg

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Moldova

Breeding population size: Moldova's contribution for the second European Breeding Bird Atlas (EBBA2)
Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)

Larus cachinnans (Caspian Gull)

Moldova

Breeding long-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
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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Poland

Breeding population size: State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MMC – Mediterranean Gull Census); expert assesment
Breeding short-term trend: MMC – Mediterranean Gull Census; expert assesment
Breeding long-term trend: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection & Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP) / BirdLife Poland

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
Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database
Winter population size: International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
Winter short-term trend: International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database
Winter long-term trend: International Waterbird Census, Romania, Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Rusanov et al. 2014; Belik unpublished. vpbelik@mail.ru; Sarychev unpublished. vssar@yandex.ru
Breeding long-term trend: Belik et al. 2003; Belik 2004; Rusanov et al. 2014
Winter population size: Bukreev & Dzhamirzoev 2016;2017
Winter short-term trend: Bukreev & Dzhamirzoev 2010; 2016;2017

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.
Breeding long-term trend: Coordinatory group for reporting 2019, AVES-Symfony Database 2013-2018, KIMS Database 2013-2018. Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištín Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.

Sweden

Winter population size: Artportalen, Species Observation System www.artportalen.se
Winter short-term trend: Artportalen, Species Observation System www.artportalen.se
Winter long-term trend: Fågelåret, BirdLife Sweden yearly reports

Switzerland

Winter population size: Strebel, N. (2019): Überwinternde Wasservögel 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 Wasservögel 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.
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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

Breeding population size: Atlas work, non-published data

Larus cachinnans (Caspian Gull)

Ukraine

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