THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Sterna paradisaea (Arctic Tern)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU28) Red List assessments were based principally on the official data reported by EU Member States to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2019-20. For the European Red List assessments, similar data were sourced from BirdLife Partners and other collaborating experts in other European countries and territories. For more information, see BirdLife International (2021).

Contents

Reported national population sizes and trends
Trend maps of reported national population data
Sources of reported national population data
Species factsheet bibliography

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.

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]	
Denmark	4900	<1	2015-2015	complete	0		2004-2015	complete	-		1980-2015	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	7600	1	2003	expert	-		2001-2014		?				
DK: Greenland	100000	16	2002	partial	0		2007-2018	expert	-		1989-2018	partial	
Estonia	9300–12000	2	2013-2018	complete	+	70 to 78	2006-2017	complete	+	188 to 489	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	67500–160000	15	2013-2018	expert	+	34 to 87	2007-2018	partial	+	36 to 134	1980-2018	partial	
Germany	3300	<1	2014-2016	complete	-		2004-2016	expert	-		1980-2016	expert	
Iceland	150000–250000	32	2016	expert	-		2006-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	2700–2800	<1	2016-2018	complete	0		2002-2018	complete	+		1984-2018	complete	
Latvia	5–20	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-91 to -87	2000-2018	partial	-	-87 to -80	1980-2017	partial	
Netherlands	770–1300	<1	2013-2017	complete	?	-44 to 15	2006-2017	complete	-	-17 to -12	1980-2017	complete	
Norway	29000	5	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	10000	2	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018		
Russia	55000–75000	10	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	F		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	38000–45000	7	2013-2018	partial	+	10 to 30	2007-2018	partial	+	50 to 70	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	53300–53400	9	1998-2002	complete	+	21 to 115	2004-2015	complete	+	-5 to 115	1986-2015	complete	
EU28	179000–283000	34											
Europe	**531000–754000**	**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.

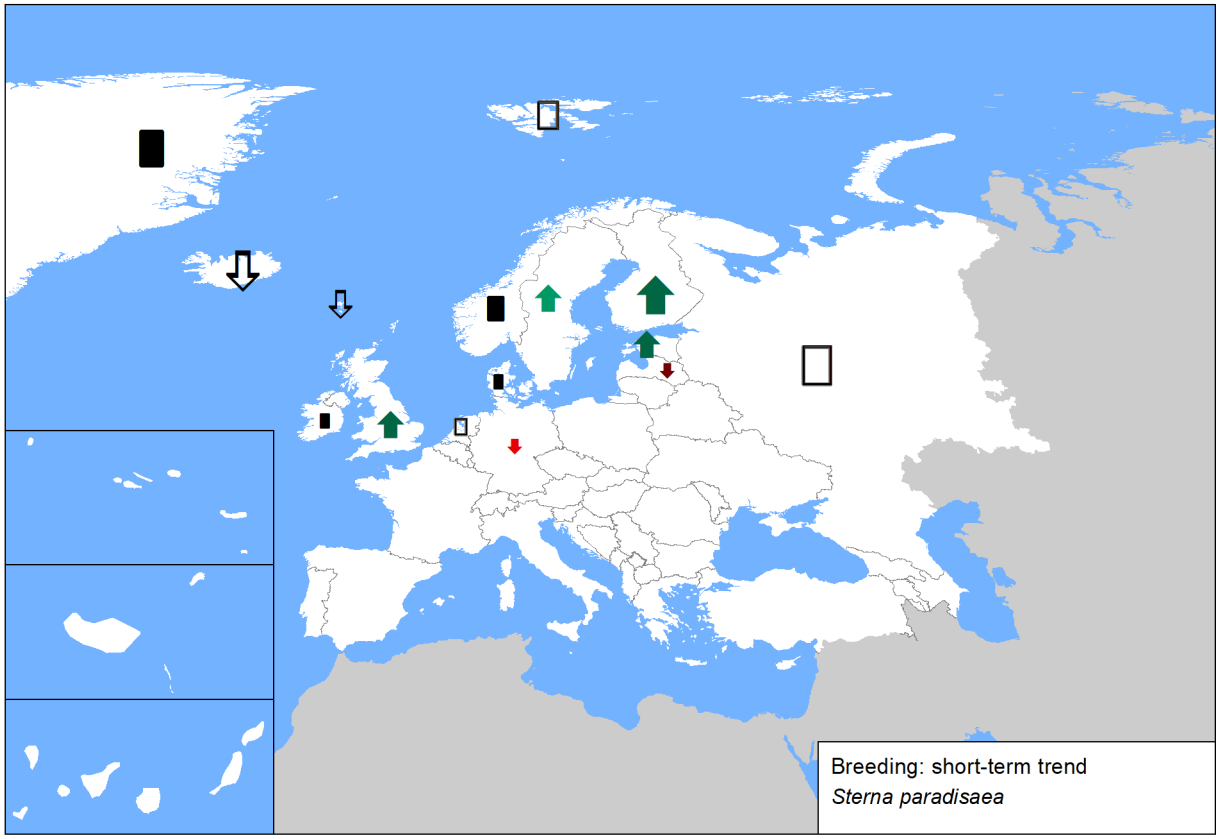
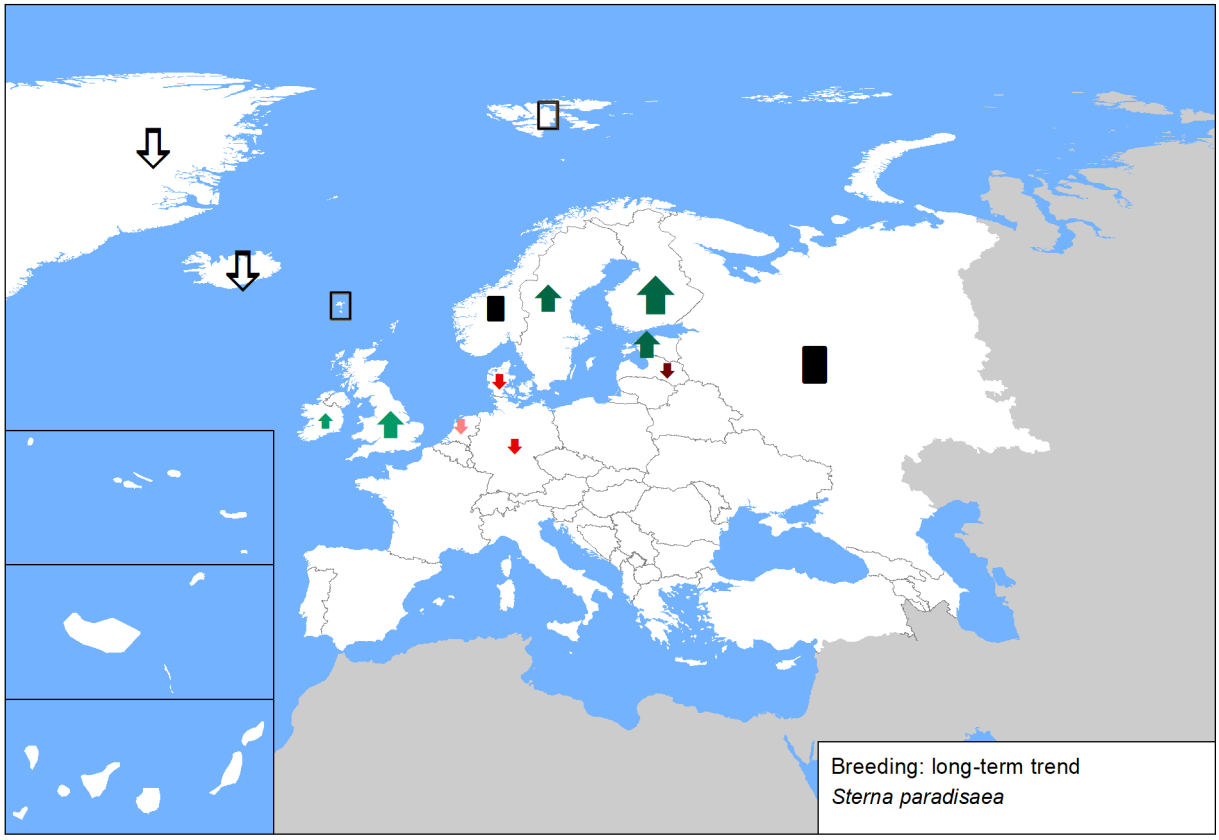


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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DK: Faroe Is

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Latvia

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