

***Alca torda* (Razorbill)**

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 (individuals) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	Direction ⁶	Magnitude (%) ⁷	Year(s)	Method ⁴	
Denmark	2600	<1	2017	complete	+	24 to 88	2006-2017	complete	+	456 to 615	1980-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	13500	2	1987	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	5000	<1	2008	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Estonia	1–10	<1	2013-2017	complete	0	30 to 65	2006-2017	complete	+	0 to 470	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	15900–23400	3	2013-2018	partial	+	6 to 98	2007-2018	partial	+	76 to 166	1980-2012	partial	
France	150–190	<1	2016-2016	complete	+	162 to 210	2004-2016	complete	+	15 to 27	1978-2016	complete	
Germany	130–140	<1	2016-2016	complete	+	137 to 637	2004-2016	complete	+	507 to 1944	1980-2016	complete	
Iceland	179000–470000	41	2006-2008	complete	+		2006-2019	partial	?		1983-2019	partial	
Rep. Ireland	33600–33700	4	2015-2018	complete	+		2002-2018	complete	+		1987-2018	complete	
Latvia	2–4	<1	2014-2018	complete	+		2014-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Norway	55000	7	2013-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	expert	-	-10 to 25	1980-2018	complete	
NO: Svalbard	200–220	<1	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018		
Russia	3500–7500	<1	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	60000–80000	9	2013-2018	partial	+	40 to 80	2007-2018	complete	+	400 to 600	1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	149000–375000	32	2015	partial	+	-10 to 120	2004-2015	complete	+	35 to 155	1986-2015	complete	
EU28	262000–515000	49											
Europe	519000–1070000	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.

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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	
DK: Greenland	100–1000	<1	2008	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Germany	20000	3	2011-2016	complete	?	-69 to 43	2003-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Iceland	500000–1000000	95	2018	expert	?		2002-2014	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Latvia	60–400	<1	2016-2016	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2017	deficient	
Lithuania	6000–10000	1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Poland	500–1600	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-91 to -52	2011-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	3400–8100	<1	2005-2007	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	30000–40100	5											
Europe	530000–1050000	100											

¹ See 'Sources' at end of factsheet, and for more details on individual EU Member State reports, see the Article 12 reporting portal at <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report>.

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³ In the few cases where population size estimates were reported in units other than those specified, they were converted to the correct units using standard correction factors.

⁴ The 'method used' (replacing the data 'quality' assessment in the 2015 European Red List) is reported as: a) Complete: complete survey or a statistically robust estimate; b) Partial: based mainly on extrapolation from a limited amount of data; c) Expert: based mainly on expert opinion with very limited data; d) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

⁵ The robustness of regional trends to the effects of any missing or incomplete data was tested using plausible scenarios, based on other sources of information, including any other reported information, recent national Red Lists, scientific literature, other publications and consultation with relevant experts.

⁶ Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

⁷ Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

Trend maps

A symbol appears in each country where the species occurs: the shape and colour of the symbol represent the population trend in that country, and the size of the symbol corresponds to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

KEY

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ 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.

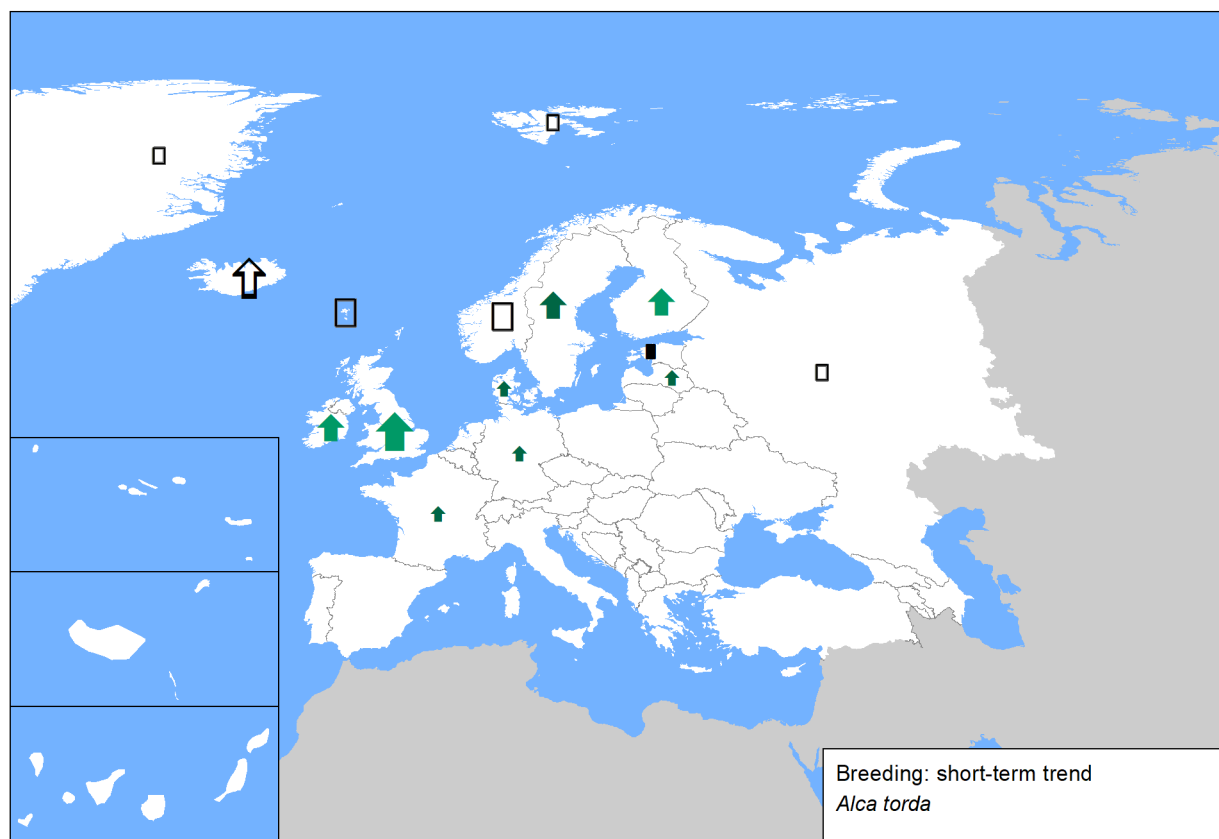


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

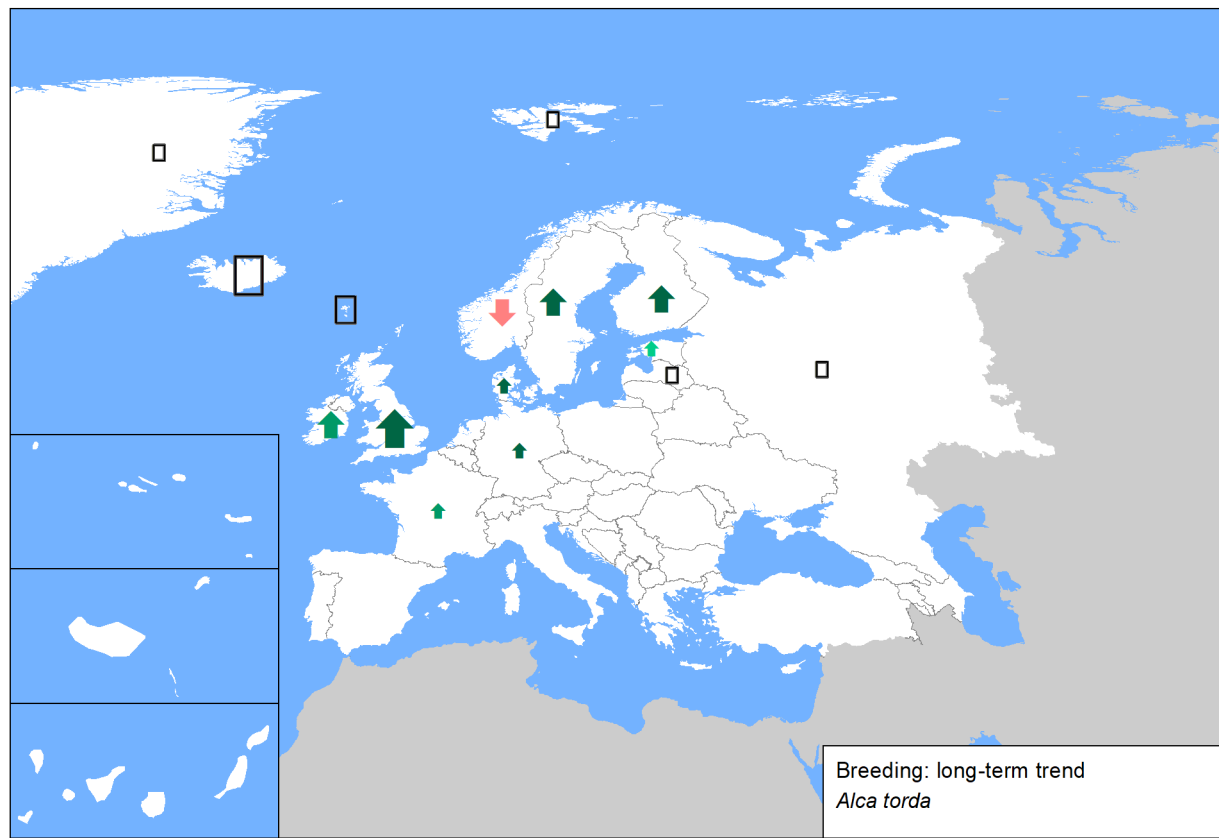


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

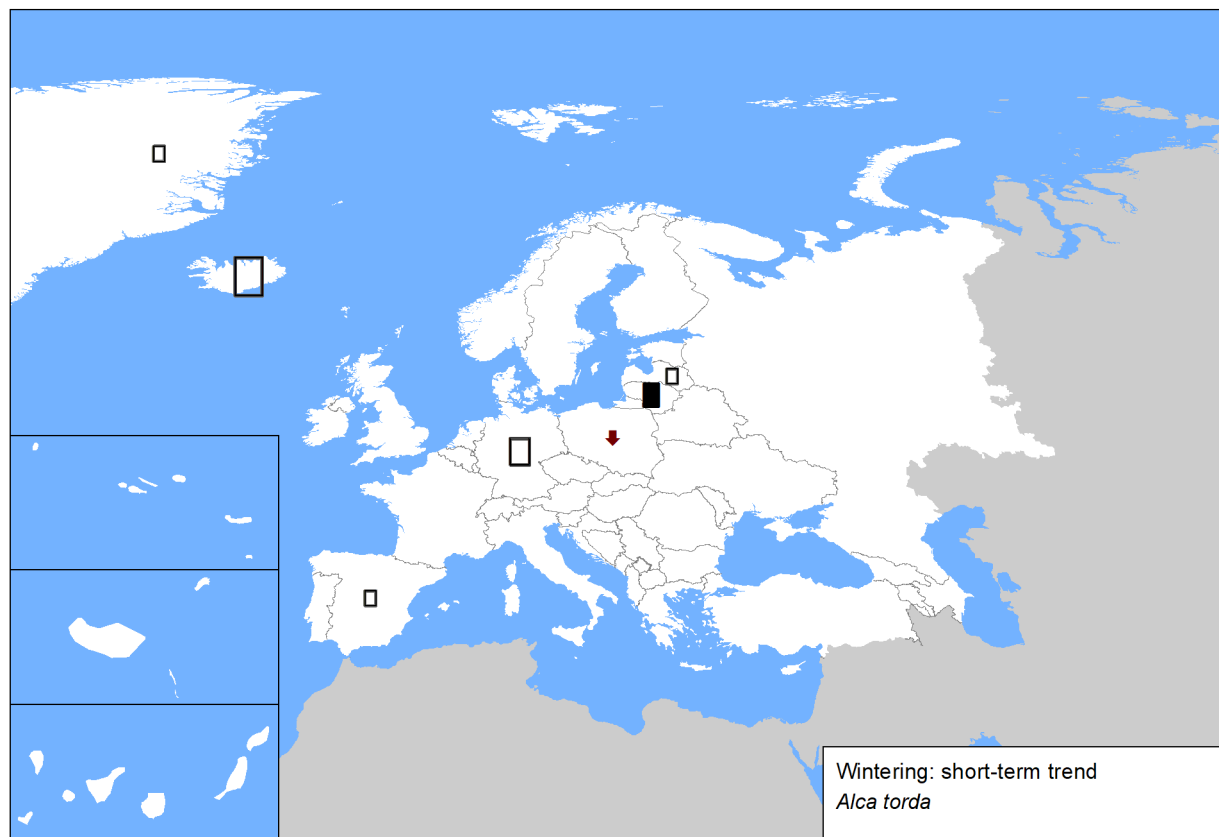
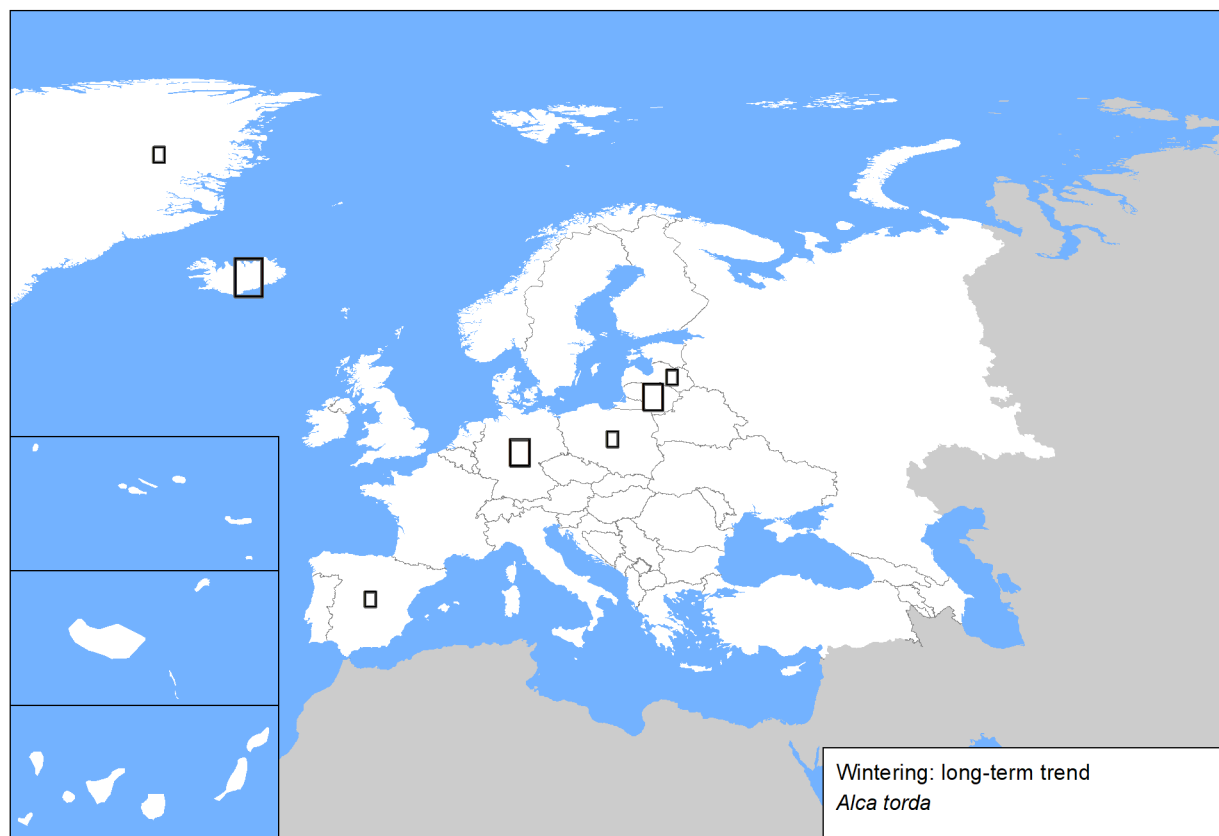


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Denmark

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 & Trækfuglene på Christiansø 1976-2001. Mikkel Lausten & Peter Lyngs. Pihl, S. & Fredshavn, J.R. 2015. Størrelse og udvikling af fuglebestande i Danmark. Artikel 12 rapportering til Fuglebeskyttelsesdirektivet. Aarhus Universitet, DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi, 44 s. - Videnskabelig rapport fra DCE - Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi nr. 176, http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR176.pdf . https://www.fugledata.dk/kolkyst/ . -Laursen, K. (Red.) 2001: Overvågning af fugle, sæler og planter 1999-2000, med resultater fra feltstationerne. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser. 103 s. - Faglig Rapport fra DMU, nr 350.
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
Breeding long-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

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. Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg (2014) Arctic seabirds breeding in the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) area: status and trends 2014. Wetlands International and UNEP/AEWA. Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Farøese bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Farøe University Press, Tórshavn.
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DK: Greenland

Breeding population size: Boertmann et al. in prep.
Winter population size: Boertmann et al. in prep.

Estonia

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

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

France

Breeding population size: Cadiou B., Jacob Y., Provost P., Quénot F. & Février Y. 2017. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins en Bretagne en 2016. ; Quaintenne G. et les coordinateurs espèce 2018. Les oiseaux nicheurs rares et menacés en France en 2015. Ornithos 25, 57-91 ; Provost P., Bentz G. & Deniau A. 2016. Réserve Naturelle des Sept-Îles. Rapport d'activités 2016.. Rapport LPO., 122 pp. ; Cadiou B. & Quéré P. 2017. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins au cap Fréhel en 2016.. Rapport Bretagne Vivante, syndicat mixte grand site cap d'Erquy – cap Fréhel, Conseil régional de Bretagne, 14 pp.
Breeding short-term trend: Cadiou B., Jacob Y., Provost P., Quénot F. & Février Y. 2017. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins en Bretagne en 2016. ; Quaintenne G. et les coordinateurs espèce 2018. Les oiseaux nicheurs rares et menacés en France en 2015. Ornithos 25, 57-91
Breeding long-term trend: Cadiou B. & Provost P. 2015. Situation démographique des alcidés bretons : quelles tendances, quel avenir ? . Ar Vran 26, ; Cadiou B., Jacob Y., Provost P., Quénot F. & Février Y. 2017. Bilan de la saison de reproduction des oiseaux marins en Bretagne en 2016. ; Quaintenne G. et les coordinateurs espèce 2018. Les oiseaux nicheurs rares et menacés en France en 2015. Ornithos 25, 57-91

Germany

Breeding population size: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding long-term trend: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Winter population size: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter short-term trend: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter long-term trend: keine Angabe

Iceland

Breeding population size: Arnþór Garðarsson, Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson og Kristján Lilliendahl 2019. Svartfugl í íslenskum fuglabjörgum 2006–2008. Bliki 33:35-46.
Breeding short-term trend: Yann Kolbeinnsson, Þorkell Lindberg Þórarinnsson, Cristian Gallo, Erpur Snær Hansen, Jón Einar Jónsson, Róbert Arnar Stefánsson, Sindri Gíslason og Arnþór Garðarsson 2019. Vöktun bjargfuglastofna 2017 – 2019. Náttúrustofa Norðausturlands, NNA-1906; Arnþór Garðarsson, Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson og Kristján Lilliendahl 2019. Svartfugl í íslenskum fuglabjörgum 2006–2008. Bliki 33:35-46.
Breeding long-term trend: Yann Kolbeinnsson, Þorkell Lindberg Þórarinnsson, Cristian Gallo, Erpur Snær Hansen, Jón Einar Jónsson, Róbert Arnar Stefánsson, Sindri Gíslason og Arnþór Garðarsson 2019. Vöktun bjargfuglastofna 2017 – 2019. Náttúrustofa Norðausturlands, NNA-1906; Arnþór Garðarsson, Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson og Kristján Lilliendahl 2019. Svartfugl í íslenskum fuglabjörgum 2006–2008. Bliki 33:35-46.
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Republic of Ireland

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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

Breeding population size: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv http://www.putni.lv/alctor.htm
Breeding short-term trend: Unpublished data for European Breeding Bird Atlas (2013-2017); Expert: Andris Dekants, andris.dekants@lob.lv
Breeding long-term trend: No data available.
Winter population size: Aunins A., Stipniece A. 2016. [Waterfowl counts at the seacoast. Final report for the year 2016.] (in Latvian). Latvian Ornithological society
Winter short-term trend: No data available
Winter long-term trend: No data available.

Lithuania

Winter population size: Mindaugas Dagys (dagys@ekoi.lt) LIFE05 NAT/LV/000100 project data 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. Castren K. 2014. Birds of the Curonian Spit. Vilnius: Petro Ofsetas.
Winter short-term trend: Castren K. 2014. Birds of the Curonian Spit. Vilnius: Petro Ofsetas. 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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Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding short-term trend: Alke <i>Alca torda</i> , unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. (b) Svein-Håkon Lorentsen pers. comm.

NO: Svalbard

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

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

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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Spain

Winter population size: SEO/BirdLife (2019). Mapping bird sensitivity to marine oil pollution (MarineBirdOilMap) Methodological report.
Winter short-term trend: No hay información disponible
Winter long-term trend: No hay información disponible

Sweden

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: Regional inventories, Species observation system www.artportalen.se
Breeding long-term trend: Regional inventories, Species observation system www.artportalen.se

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United Kingdom

Breeding population size: JNCC Seabird Monitoring Programme. The UK population estimates were derived from a method first used in APEP3: Musgrove, A.J., Aebischer, N.J., Eaton, M.A., Hearn, R.D., Newson, S.E., Noble, D.G., Parsons, M., Risely, K. & Stroud, D.A. 2013. Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. *British Birds* 106: 64-100. Population estimates were calculated using the long-term Thomas trend index from the year 1986 - 2015 (using counts from a sample of colonies monitored by the UK Seabird Monitoring Programme), anchored to the last census count, Seabird 2000. To test the robustness of the Thomas trend an estimation the Seabird 2000 population was produced using the trend index between 1986-2000 and anchored to the 1986 (SCR) census population for the species. If this estimate had a variance of 30% (or over) from the actual Seabird 2000 population, the method was not used (and an alternative is given, such as the Seabird 2000 census). Thomas trend methodology can be found here <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201>

Breeding short-term trend: JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (<http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201>). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Breeding long-term trend: JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (<http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201>). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

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