



THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



***Cepphus grylle* (Black Guillemot)**

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.

Cephus grylle (Black Guillemot)

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	3800–3900	1	2018	complete	0	-9 to 58	2007-2018	complete	+	357 to 537	1980-2018	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	10500	3	2002	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	200000	53	2010	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Estonia	10–20	<1	2013-2017	complete	0		2006-2017	complete	0		1980-2017	complete	
Finland	9500–23200	4	2013-2018	partial	-	-28 to 2	2007-2018	partial	0	-2 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Iceland	10000–15000	3	2017	expert	-		2006-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	3900–4000	1	2017-2018	complete	+		2002-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Norway	35000	9	2013-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	21000	6	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018		
Russia	16000–21000	5	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	20000–24000	6	2013-2018	partial	+	20 to 40	2007-2018	partial	-	-30 to -10	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	38700–38800	10	1998-2002	complete	+	-26 to 47	2004-2015	complete	-	-89 to 110	1986-2015	complete	
EU28	76000–93700	22											
Europe	368000–397000	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.

Cephus grylle (Black Guillemot)

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	100000–500000	88	2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Germany	190	<1	2011-2016	complete	-	-30 to -10	2003-2016	complete	-	-65 to -30	1980-2016	expert	
Iceland		12	2018	expert	-		2002-2014	partial	-		1980-2014	partial	
Latvia	180–530	<1	2016-2016	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Lithuania	10–50	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	20–200	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-95 to -37	2011-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	400–970	<1											
Europe	100000–501000	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 (≥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 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.

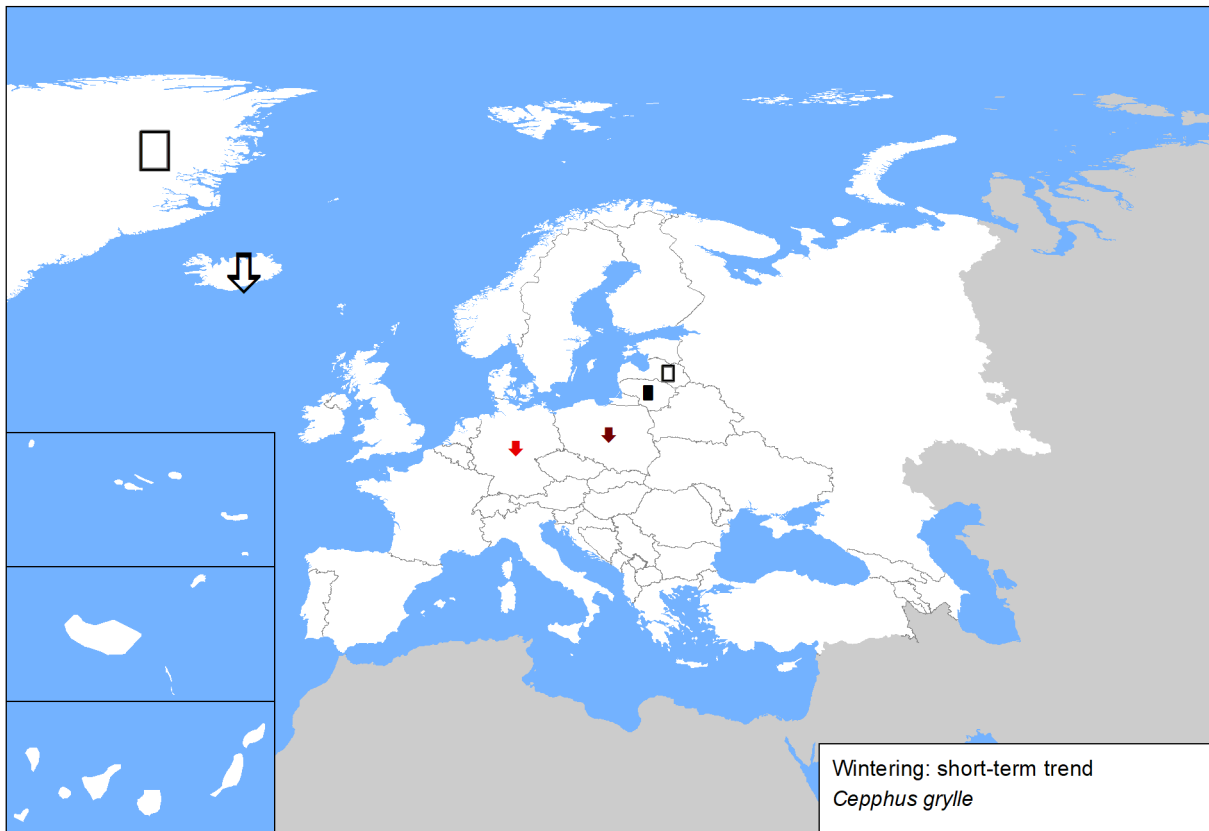
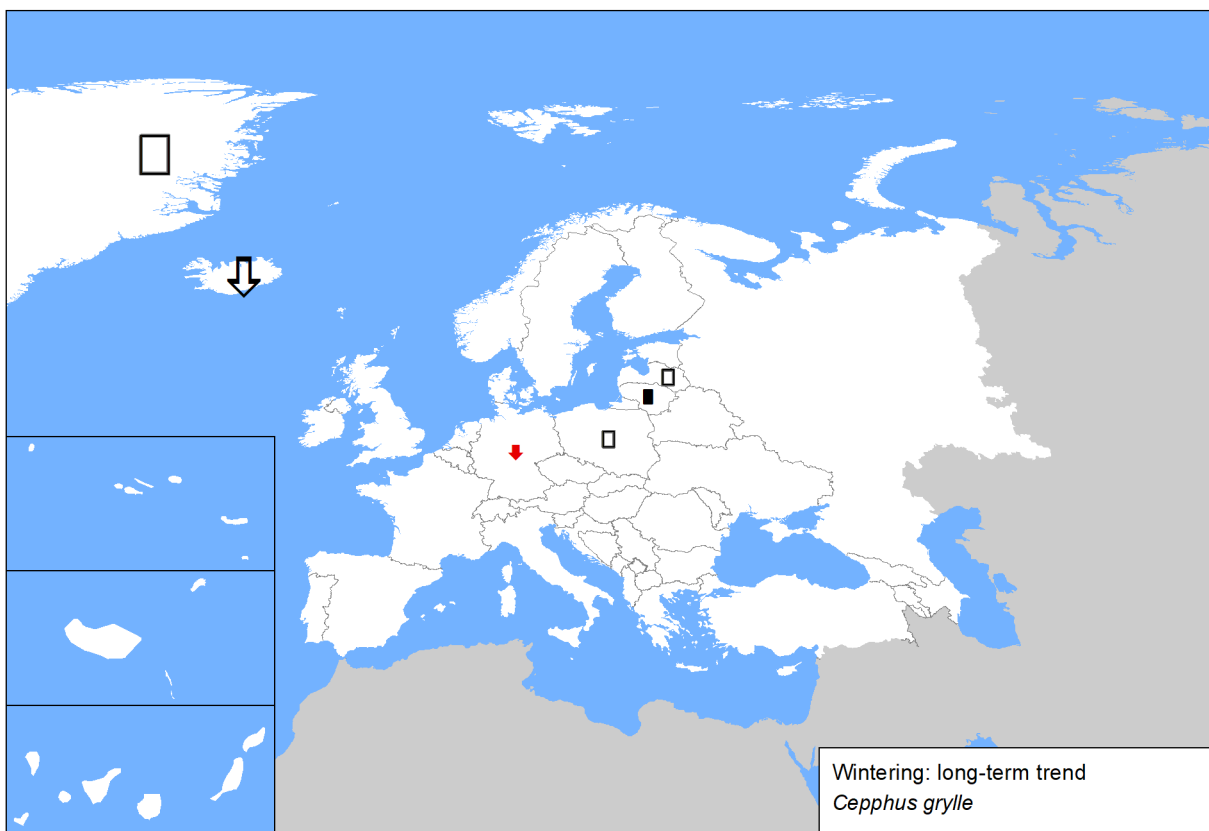


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Cephus grylle (Black Guillemot)

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 & 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>. Also expert assesment

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

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Germany

Winter population size: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

Winter short-term trend: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

Winter long-term trend: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

Iceland

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Breeding short-term trend: Ævar Petersen, unpubl. data.

Breeding long-term trend: Ævar Petersen, unpubl. data

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

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

Latvia

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.

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Lithuania

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NO: Svalbard

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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; Ezhov & Melnikov in press.

Sweden

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