Gavia immer (Common Loon)

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

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 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]	
DK: Greenland	500–1000	64	2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Iceland	300–400	36	2018	partial	+		2006-2018	partial	+		1995-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	3	<1	2015-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018		
Europe	**800–1500**	**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.

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe[1]. 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]	
Belgium	1–10	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
DK: Faroe Is	10–50	<1	1992		?				?				
France	300–1000	6	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2017	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	700–1000	9	2018	partial	0		2002-2014	partial	+		1980-2014	partial	
Rep. Ireland	2100–2200	22	2011-2016	partial	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Netherlands	10–20	<1	2013-2015	complete	+	19 to 58	2004-2015	complete	+	69 to 311	1981-2015	complete	
Norway	1000–2000	15	1994-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
PT: Azores	0	<1	2013-2018	deficient	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	42–70	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	1–3	<1	2013-2018	partial	F	-100 to 300	2007-2018	partial	F	-100 to 500	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	3	<1	2015-2019	complete	F	-64 to 391	2008-2019	complete	F	31 to 694	1980-2019	complete	
United Kingdom	4400–4500	47	2015	complete	0		2005-2016	complete	+		1993-2016	complete	
EU28	6900–7700	77											
Europe	**8600–10700**	**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.
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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%)
- 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.

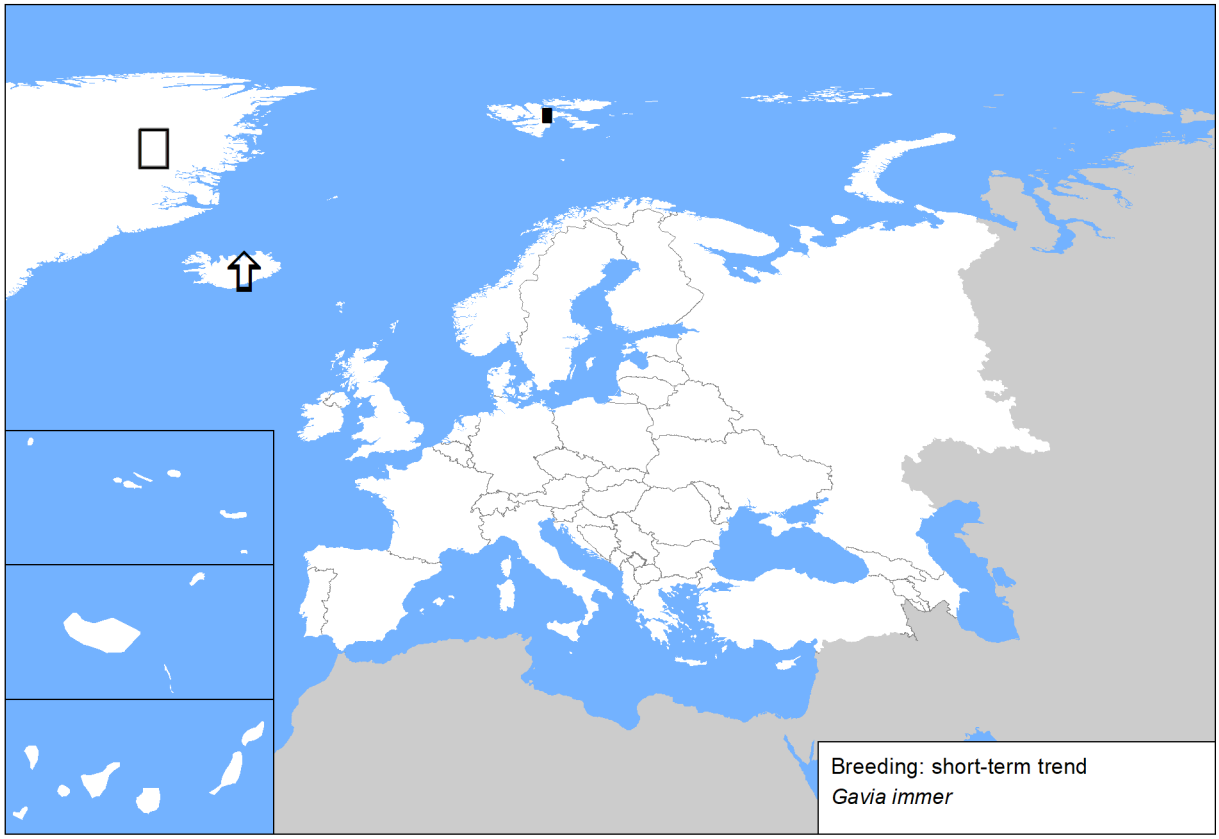


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

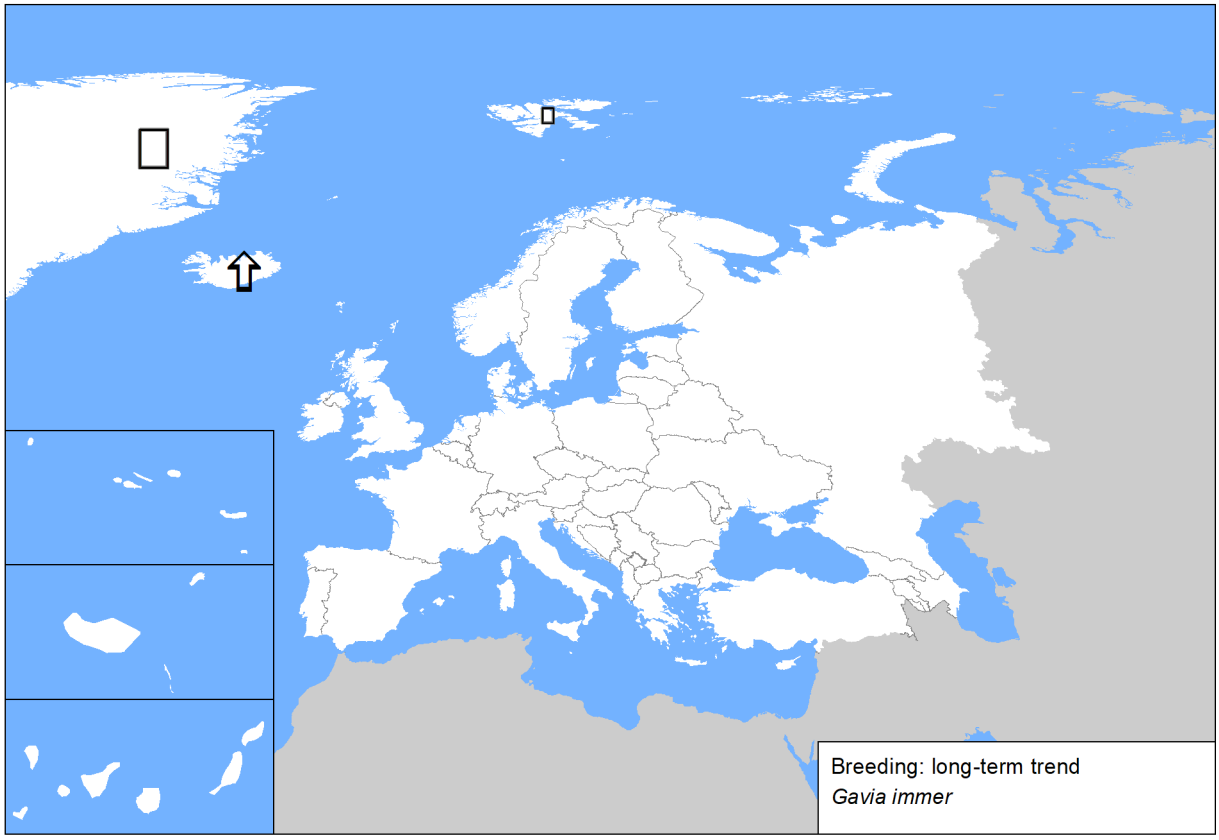


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

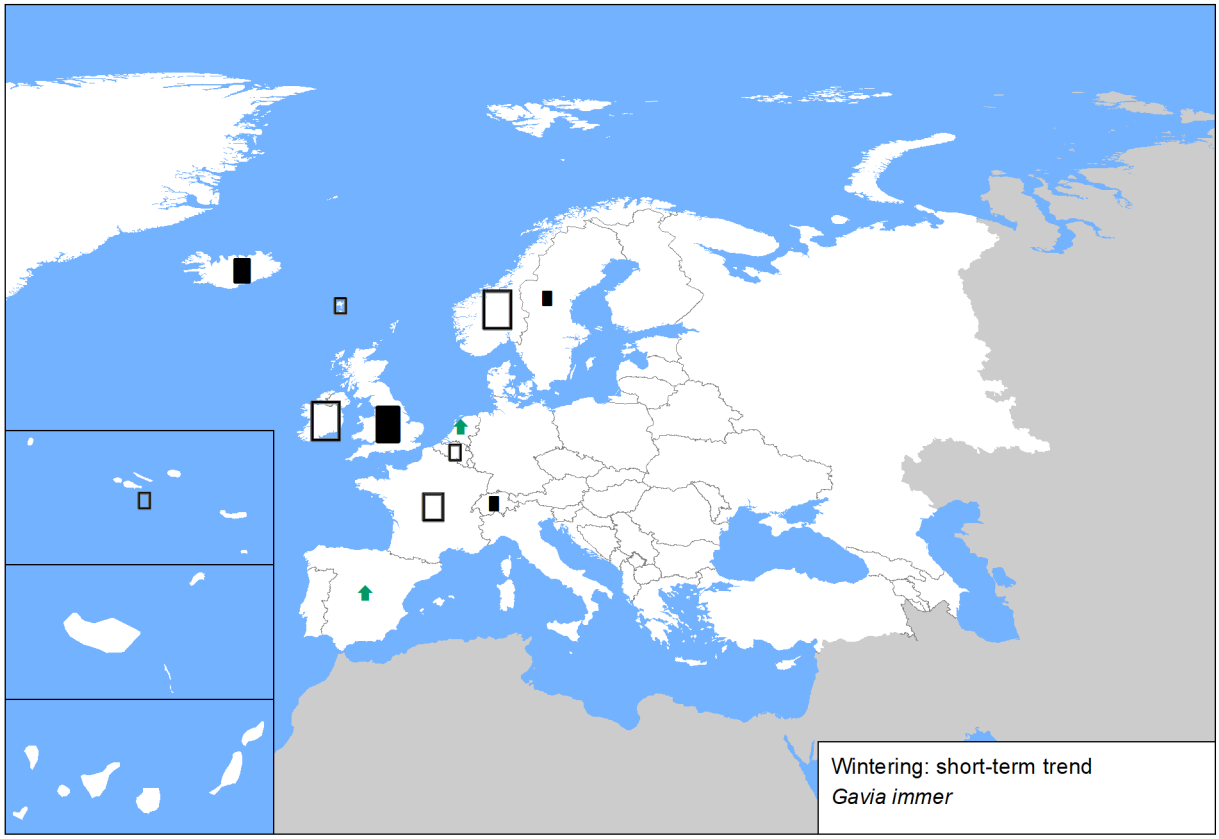
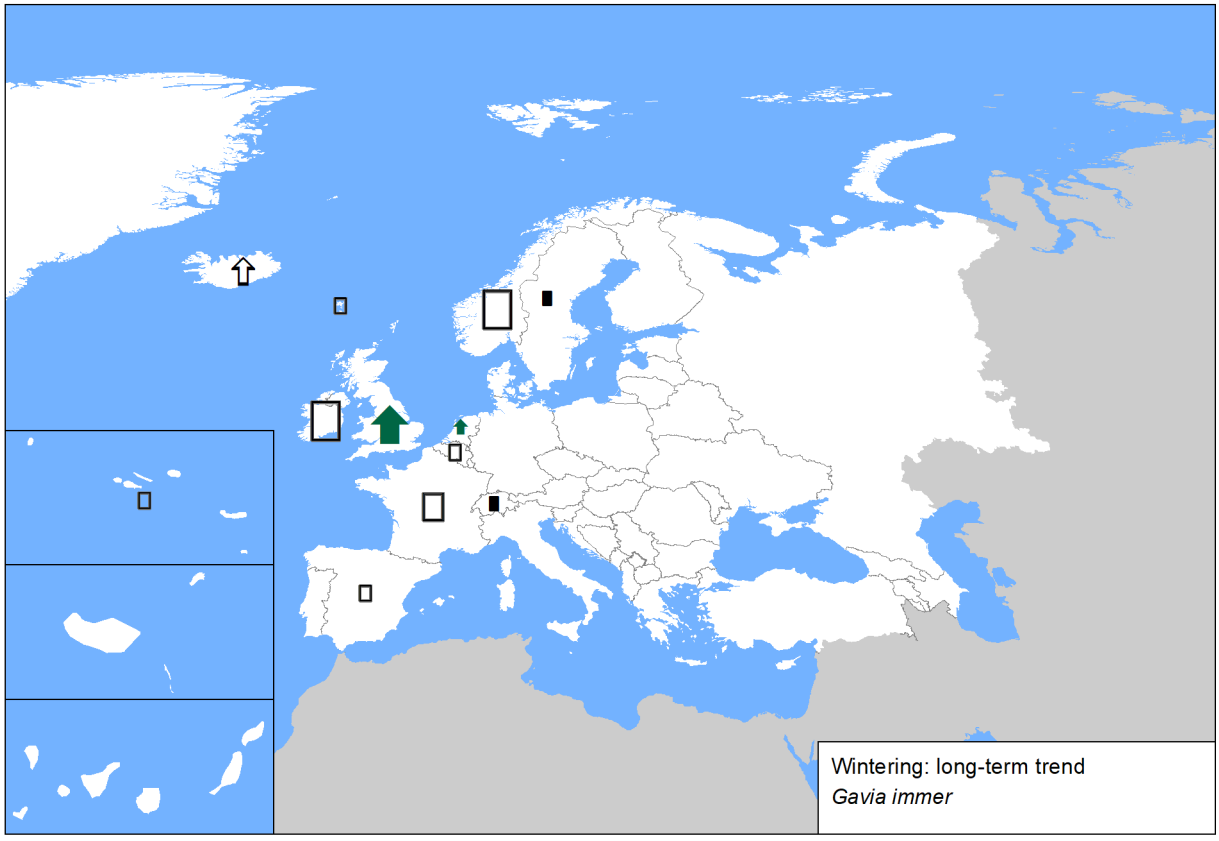


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Belgium

Winter population size: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves
Winter short-term trend: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: waarnemingen.be/observation.be, database INBO & Aves

DK: Faroe Is

Winter population size: BirdLife International 2004

DK: Greenland

Breeding population size: http://www.natur.gl/roedliste/

France

Winter population size: Dubois P.J., Gaudard C. & Quaintenne G. 2018. Plongeons, grèbes et grands échassiers hivernant en France : évolution récente des effectifs. Ornithos 25-4, p. 185-215 ; . Gaudard C., Quaintenne G. & Dupuis J. (2019) Comptage des Oiseaux d'eau à la mi-janvier en France. Résultats 2018 du comptage Wetlands International. pp. 24 (& Annexes pp. 104). LPO BirdLife France - Service Connaissance, Wetlands International, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire, Rochefort, France. .
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Winter long-term trend: Dubois P.J., Gaudard C. & Quaintenne G. 2018. Plongeons, grèbes et grands échassiers hivernant en France : évolution récente des effectifs. Ornithos 25-4, p. 185-215 ; . Gaudard C., Quaintenne G. & Dupuis J. (2019) Comptage des Oiseaux d'eau à la mi-janvier en France. Résultats 2018 du comptage Wetlands International. pp. 24 (& Annexes pp. 104). LPO BirdLife France - Service Connaissance, Wetlands International, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire, Rochefort, France. .

Iceland

Breeding population size: Ævar Petersen, unpubl. data.
Breeding short-term trend: Ævar Petersen, unpubl. data.
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Winter short-term trend: Icelandic Institute of Natural History. Mid-winter bird counts, https://www.ni.is/greinar/vetrarfuglatalningar-nidurstodur; Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data.
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Winter short-term trend: No short-term trend can be calculated. See: 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 long-term trend: No long-term trend can be calculated. See: 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.

Netherlands

Winter population size: Sovon Bird atlas (Sovon 2018)
Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies), NDFF
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Norway

Winter population size: (a) Islom Gavia immer, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway, (b) Svorkmo-Lundberg, T., Bakken, V., Helberg, M., Mørk, K., Røer, J.E. & Sæbø, S. 2006. Norsk VinterfuglAtlas. Fuglenes utbredelse, bestandsstørrelse og økologi vinterstid. Norsk Ornitologisk Forening, Trondheim. 496 pp.
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NO: Svalbard

Breeding population size: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Norwegian Polar Institute pers. comm.
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PT: Azores

Winter population size: No sources available.
Winter short-term trend: No sources available.
Winter long-term trend: No sources available.

Spain

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Switzerland

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