**Puffinus gravis**

GREAT SHEARWATER

NE (1994: NE)  Status Not Evaluated
Criteria —
European IUCN Red List Category —
Criteria —
Global IUCN Red List Category —
Criteria —

*Puffinus gravis* breeds on three island groups in the South Atlantic—Tristan da Cunha, Gough Island and the Falkland Islands—but spends most of its non-breeding season (the boreal summer) in the North Atlantic. Although substantial numbers (>100,000 individuals) occur off the coast of Greenland during the non-breeding season, the species is essentially a passage visitor to European waters (mainly in August–September). Consequently, its status in Europe is Not Evaluated.

**Puffinus griseus**

SOOTY SHEARWATER

SPEC 1 (1994: NE)  Status Not Evaluated
Criteria —
European IUCN Red List Category —
Criteria —
Global IUCN Red List Category NT
Criteria A2d,e; A3d,e

*Puffinus griseus* breeds on subantarctic islands in the Southern Ocean, migrating to the temperate zones of the North Atlantic and North Pacific during its non-breeding season (the boreal summer). It occurs mainly off the North American coast during the first half of the non-breeding season, and is only present in significant numbers in European waters during (and just prior to) its southern passage (mainly in August–October). Consequently, the European status of this globally Near Threatened species is Not Evaluated.

**Puffinus puffinus**

MANX SHEARWATER

SPEC 2 (1994: 2)  Status (Localised)
Criteria 29% bred at 10 sites
European IUCN Red List Category —
Criteria —
Global IUCN Red List Category —
Criteria —

*Puffinus puffinus* breeds almost exclusively within Europe, nesting mostly on offshore islands in the north-east Atlantic. Its European breeding population is large (>350,000 pairs), and was stable between 1970–1990. Although trend data were not available for the stronghold population in the United Kingdom during 1990–2000, there was no evidence to suggest that the species declined overall. Nevertheless, more than 90% of the European breeding population occurs at 10 sites (see Appendix 5), and consequently the species is provisionally evaluated as Localised.

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**Country** | **Winter pop. size (individuals)** | **Year(s)** | **Trend** | **Mag. %** | **References**
---|---|---|---|---|---
Denmark | Greenland | (100,000 – 500,000) | 90–99 | 0–19 | 10–19

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**Country** | **Breeding pop. size (pairs)** | **Year(s)** | **Trend** | **Mag. %** | **References**
---|---|---|---|---|---
Denmark | Faroe Is. | 25,000 | 95 | 0–19 | 10–19
France | 140 – 200 | 99–00 | + 0–19 | 4
Iceland | 7,000 – 10,000 | 91 | 0–19 | 20
Rep. Ireland | 33,000 – 35,000 | 99–02 | 0–19 | 26
Portugal | Azores | 115 – 240 | 99 | 0–19 | 36
Nadima | (1,500 – 2,500) | 00 | 0–19 | 20
Spain | Canary Is. | (230 – 1,000) | 97–01 | 0–19 | 20
UK | 201,000 – 320,000 | 99–02 | 0–19 | 36

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**Country** | **Total (approx.) (pairs)** | **Breeding range** | **Gen. length** | **% Global pop.** | **References**
---|---|---|---|---|---
Denmark | Faroe Is. | 100,000 – 200,000 | >10,000 km² | 10% | 5
France | 25,000 | 95 | 0–19 | 10–19
Iceland | 7,000 – 10,000 | 91 | 0–19 | 20
Rep. Ireland | 33,000 – 35,000 | 99–02 | 0–19 | 26
Portugal | Azores | 115 – 240 | 99 | 0–19 | 36
Nadima | (1,500 – 2,500) | 00 | 0–19 | 20
Spain | Canary Is. | (230 – 1,000) | 97–01 | 0–19 | 20
UK | 201,000 – 320,000 | 99–02 | 0–19 | 36

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**Data quality (%)**

- Not Evaluated 0%
- Poor 10%
- Medium 20%
- Good 80%