Uria aalge (Common Murre)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) 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 2013-14. 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 (2015).

Contents

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Further information

http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist

http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0

http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/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.

Uria aalge (Common Murre)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe[1].

Country (or territory)[2]	Population estimate				Short-term population trend[4]				Long-term population trend[4]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction[5]	Magnitude (%)[6]	Year(s)	Quality	Direction[5]	Magnitude (%)[6]	Year(s)	Quality	
Denmark	5,800	<1	2011	good	0	0	1999-2011	good	+	100-1000	1980-2011	medium	U. a. aalge
DK: Faroe Is	200,000	8	1999	medium	-		2001-2012		?				U. a. aalge
DK: Greenland	1,000-3,000	<1	2000-2012	poor	-	1-10	2000-2012	poor	-	30-50	1980-2012	poor	U. a. aalge
Finland	80-260	<1	2006-2012	good	F	0	2001-2012	good	F	0	1980-2012	good	U. a. aalge
France	568-604	<1	2008-2012	good	+	17-19	2000-2012	good	F	0	1977-2012	good	U. a. albionis
Germany	4,448	<1	2005-2009	good	0	0	1998-2008	good	+	31-400	1985-2009	medium	U. a. albionis
Iceland	368,000-1,060,000	24	2006-2008	good	-	29	2005-2009	good	0	0	1985-2008	poor	U. a. aalge
Rep. Ireland	142,804	5	2012	medium	0	0	2002-2012	medium	+	44	1987-2012	medium	U. a. albionis
Norway	25,000	1	2013	medium	-	5-20	2003-2013	good	-	50-70	1980-2013	good	U. a. aalge
NO: Svalbard	160,000	6	2001-2013	poor	?				?				U. a. hyperborea
Portugal	1	<1	2012	good	-	96	2002-2012	good	-	99	1981-2012	good	U. a. ibericus
Russia	6,000-12,000	<1	2000-2007	medium	F	0	2000-2012	medium	F	0	1980-2012	medium	U. a. hyperborea
Spain	4	<1	2012	good	-	50-75	2001-2012	good	-	75-85	1980-2012	good	U. a. ibericus
Sweden	21,400-28,000	1	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	medium	+	10-40	1980-2012	medium	U. a. aalge
United Kingdom	1,266,000	48	1998-2002	good	-	36	1987-2000	good	+	126	1969-2000	good	U. a. aalge
United Kingdom	152,000	6	1998-2002	good	+	60	1987-2000	good	+	164	1969-2000	good	U. a. albionis
EU27	**1,590,000-1,600,000**	**59**			**Increasing**								
Europe	**2,350,000-3,060,000**	**100**			**Decreasing**								

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

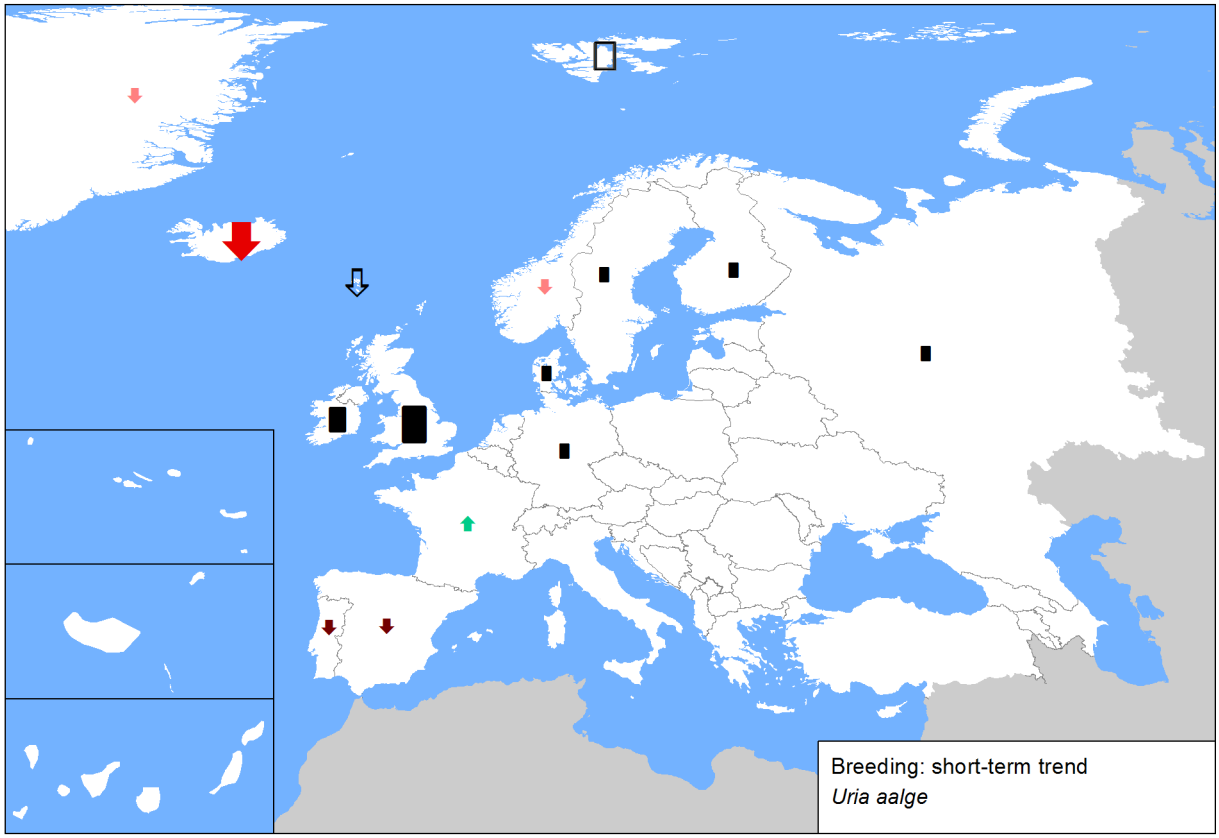
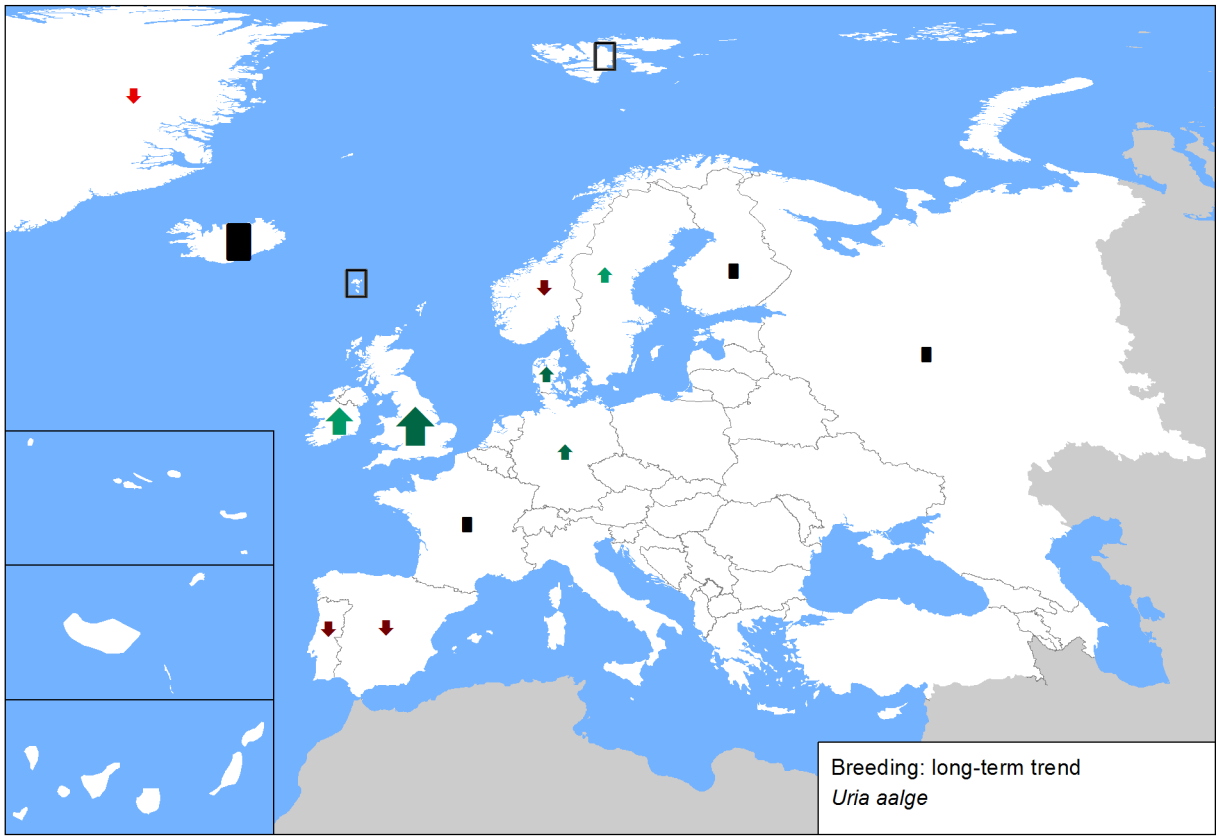


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



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Iceland: U. a. aalge

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