

## *Larus cachinnans* (Caspian Gull)

### 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).

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#### 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](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Larus cachinnans* (Caspian Gull)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Azerbaijan	10,000-20,000	21	2014	medium	F	0	2000-2014		F	0	1980-2014	medium	
Belarus	3,000-4,000	5	2012-2013	medium	+	900-2000	2001-2012	medium	+	299900-399900	1989-2012	medium	
Germany	20-40	<1	2005-2009	good	+	41-100	1998-2009	medium	+	31-400	1985-2009	medium	
Hungary	1-27	<1	2003-2007	medium	?				+	0-2600	1980-2012	medium	
Lithuania	100-200	<1	2008-2012	good	+	10000-20000	2001-2012	good					
Moldova	0-20	<1	2000-2010	medium	0	0	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Poland	1,400-1,500	2	2011	medium	+	500-900	2000-2012	good	+	28000-30000	1990-2011	good	
Romania	2,000-4,000	4	2008-2013	medium	+	0-19	2000-2012	poor	+	0-19	1980-2012	poor	
Russia	25,000-40,000	46	2008-2010	poor	+	5-30	2000-2012	poor	0	0	1980-2012	poor	
Slovakia	30-200	<1	2012	good	+	30-300	2000-2012	good	+	30-300	1980-2012	good	
Ukraine	12,500-17,500	22	2000	medium	+	10-25	2001-2012	medium	+	30-50	1980-2012	medium	
<b>EU27</b>	<b>3,600-6,000</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>Increasing</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>54,100-87,500</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Increasing</b>								

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>6</sup> Trend magnitudes are rounded to the nearest integer.

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**Table 2.** Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>. 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) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	Present	<1	2002-2012		?				?				
Belarus	400-500	<1	2012-2013	medium	?				?				
Bosnia & HG	Present	<1	2008-2013		?				?				
Bulgaria	10-50	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
Croatia	≥100-	<1	2014	poor	?				?				
Cyprus	600-1,100	1	2008-2012	good	-	50-60	2001-2012	good	?				
Georgia	27,481	26	2002	good	?				?				
Germany	8,001-20,000	12	2000-2005	medium	F	0	1997-2009	poor	+	31-400	1989-2009	poor	
Greece	100-200	<1	2007-2013	poor	?				?				
Kosovo	0-3	<1	2009-2014		?				?				
Luxembourg	5-10	<1	2008-2012	medium	+	100-200	2000-2012	medium	?				
FYRO Macedonia	0-5	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Montenegro	0-100	<1	2003-2012	poor	?				?				
Romania	10,000-16,000	12	2008-2013	medium	F	0-20	2000-2013	poor	?				
Russia	21,400-92,000	41	2010	medium	-	5-30	2000-2012	medium	?				
Serbia	5,000-10,000	7	2008-2012	medium	F	0	2000-2012		?				
Sweden	700-1,300	1	2007-2012	medium	+	300-500	2001-2012	medium	+	1400-13000	1980-2012	medium	
Switzerland	23-69	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
Turkey	300-1,500	1	2012	poor	+	10-29	2002-2012	poor	?				
<b>EU27</b>	<b>19,400-38,800</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>Uncertain</b>								
<b>Europe</b>	<b>74,100-170,000</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>Unknown</b>								

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>6</sup> 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

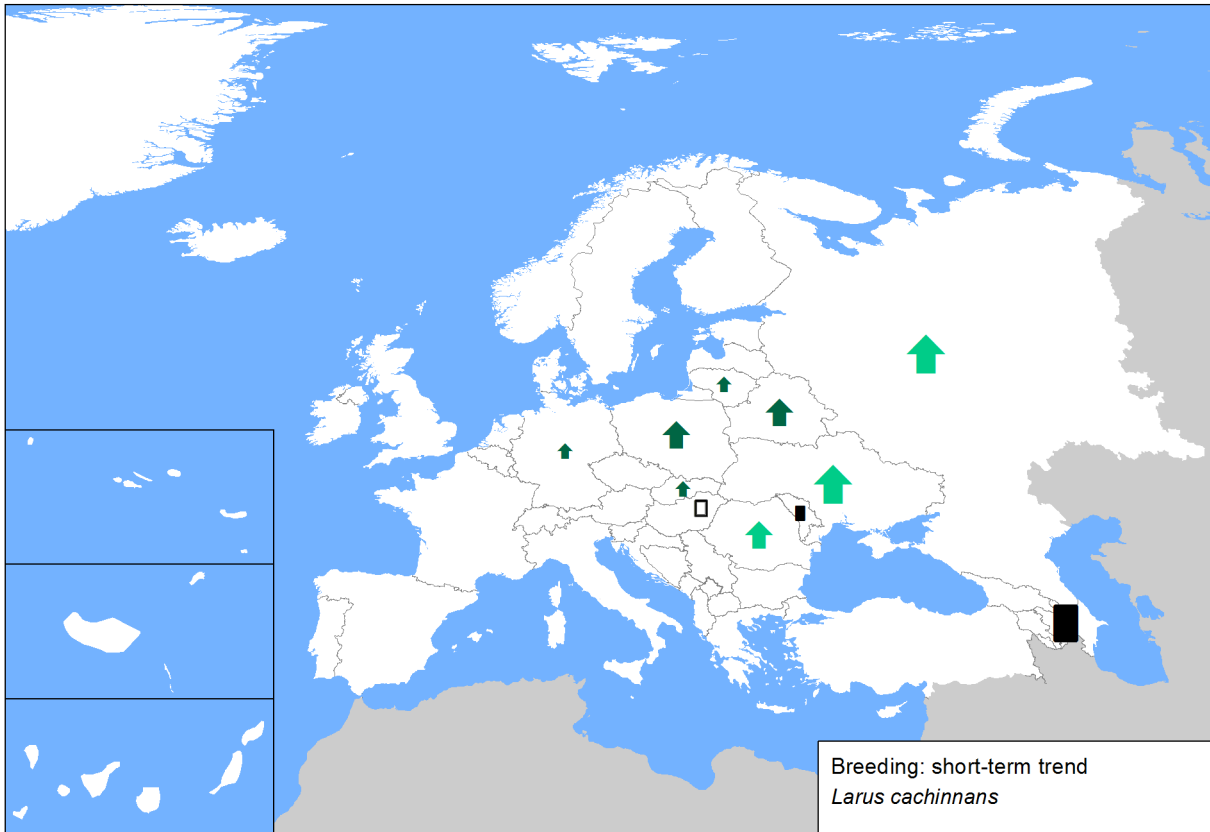
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase ( $\geq 50\%$ )        | ↓ Large decrease ( $\geq 50\%$ ) |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)     |
| ↑ Small increase ( $< 20\%$ )           | ↓ Small decrease ( $< 20\%$ )    |
| ↑ 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.

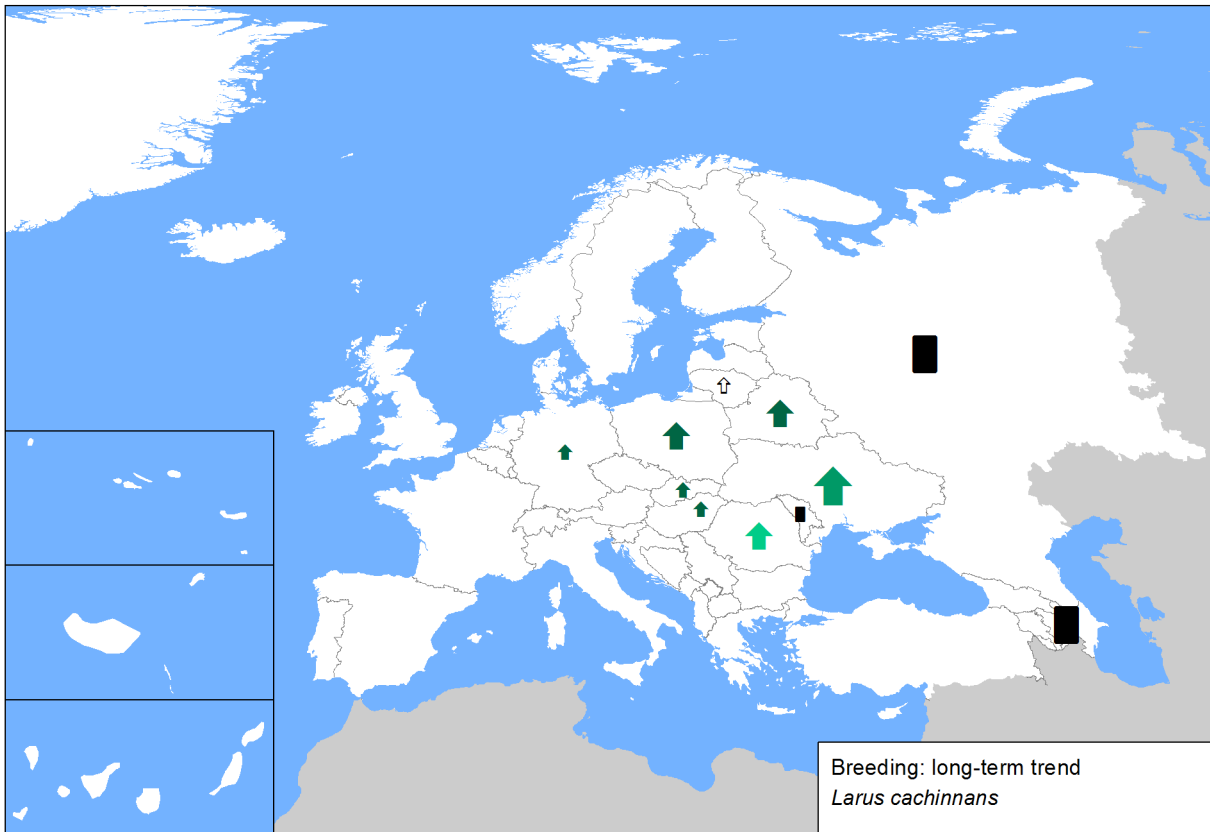
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small:  $< 1\%$  of the European population

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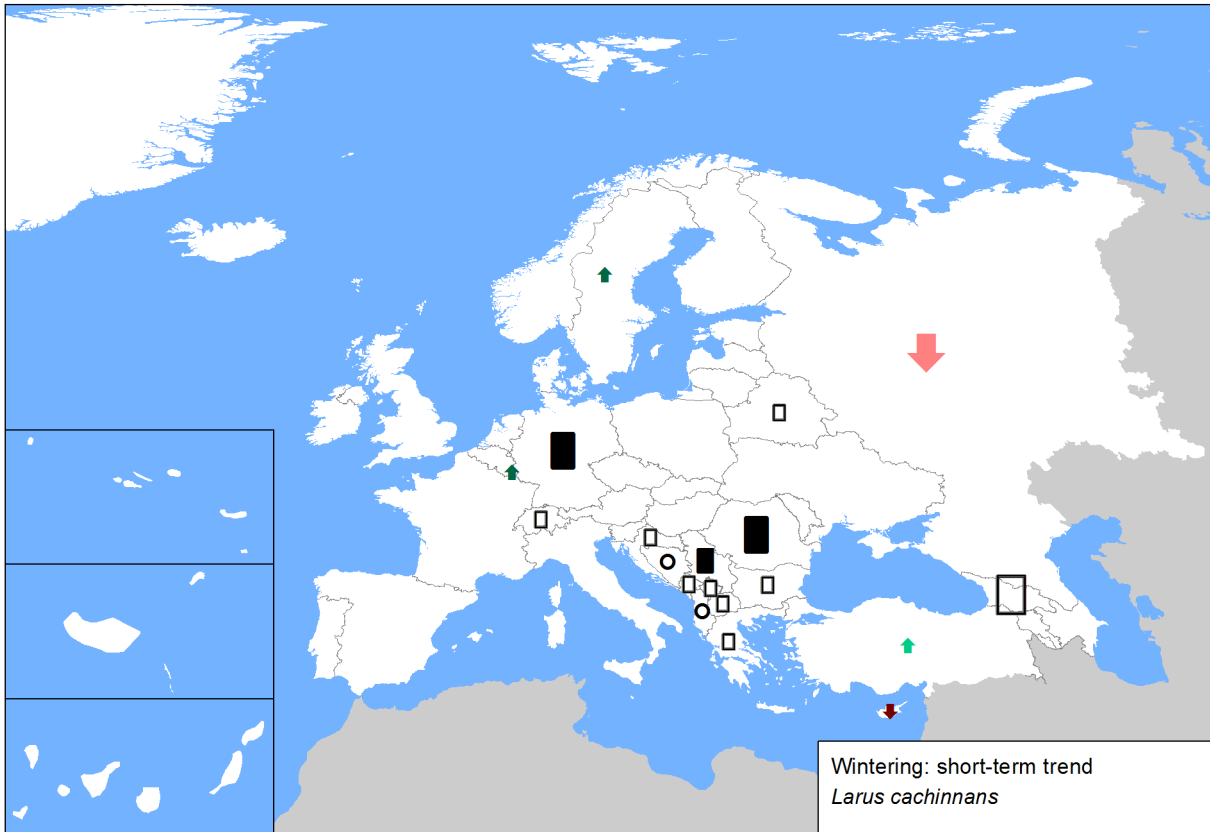
**Figure 1.** Breeding population sizes and short-term trends across Europe.



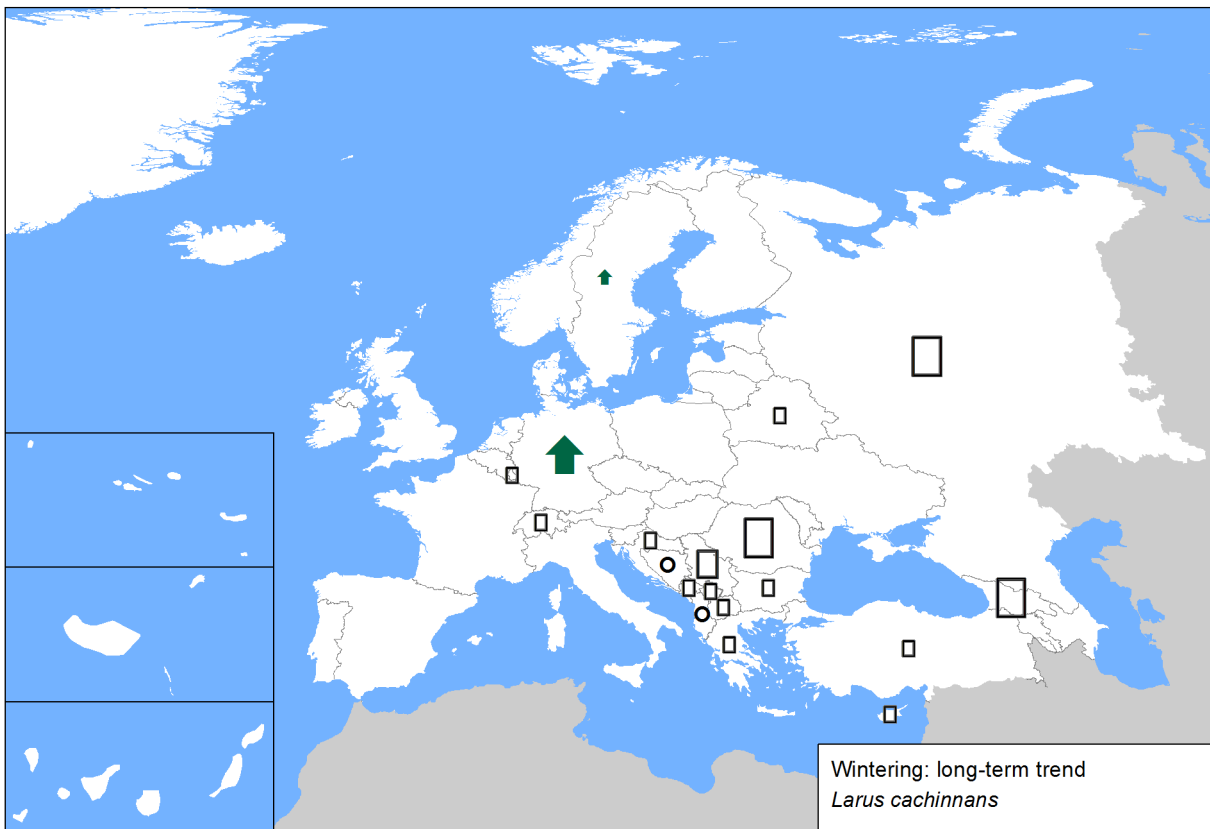
**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.



**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

### Albania

### Azerbaijan

<b>Breeding population size:</b> AOS data base
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> AOS data base
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> AOS data base

### Belarus

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
<b>Winter population size:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> Yakovets N.N. – personal communication

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Bulgaria

<b>Winter population size:</b> Mid-winter count of waterfowl BSPB Bird Database
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### Croatia

<b>Winter population size:</b> BiE III Work group, Croatia; International Waterbird Census Count Totals 2010 - 2013: African-Eurasian region ( <a href="http://www.wetlands.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=0YKYRi11%2f0k%3d&amp;tabid=3044">http://www.wetlands.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=0YKYRi11%2f0k%3d&amp;tabid=3044</a> )
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> BiE III Work group, Croatia
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> BiE III Work group, Croatia

### Cyprus

<b>Winter population size:</b> Monthly waterbird counts (maxima from Dec, Jan and Feb counts) by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> For the period 2005-12, based on systematic monthly waterbird counts (maxima from Dec, Jan and Feb counts) by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service. For the period 2001-2004, based on birdwatching records as reported in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports (which included annual January waterbirds counts records)
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> For the period 2005-12, based on systematic monthly waterbird counts (maxima from Dec, Jan and Feb counts) by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service. For the period 1980-2004, based on birdwatching records as reported in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports (which included annual January waterbirds counts records from the 1990s onwards)

### Georgia

<b>Winter population size:</b> BirdLife International 2004
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### Germany

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Gedeon, K., C. Grüneberg, A. Mitschke & C. Sudfeldt (in Vorb.): Atlas Deutscher Brutvogelarten. SVD & DDA, Münster.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V.
<b>Winter population size:</b> Wahl, J., J. Bellebaum, J. Blew, S. Garthe, K. Günther & T. Heinicke (in Vorb.): Rastende Wasservögel in Deutschland 2000-2005: Bestandsschätzungen und Schwellenwerte für Rastgebiete nationaler Bedeutung. Vogelwelt.
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> Monitoring rastender Wasservögel
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> Monitoring rastender Wasservögel

### Greece

<b>Winter population size:</b> Midwinter Counts Database, Hellenic Ornithological Society
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> Midwinter Counts Database, Hellenic Ornithological Society
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> Midwinter Counts Database, Hellenic Ornithological Society

### Hungary

<b>Breeding population size:</b> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> MME Nomenclator Bizottság (2008): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Nomenclator avium Hungariae. Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület, Budapest. p. 278.

## *Larus cachinnans* (Caspian Gull)

### Kosovo

**Winter population size:** NGO "Finch" (2014)

### Lithuania

**Breeding population size:** Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“, 288 p.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“, 288 p. Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė“, 256 p. Raudonikis L. 2004. Lithuania. In: Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends, and conservation status. BirdLife International, BirdLife Conservation Series No12, Cambridge, UK.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Long term trend could not be assessed because first breeding case recorded in 200\*.

### Luxembourg

**Winter population size:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3 Biver, G. (2013): Waterbird count - recensement hivernal des oiseaux d'eau 2009-2012. Regulus Wissenschaftliche Berichte, 28: 43-58.

**Winter short-term trend:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

**Winter long-term trend:** LUXOR (2013): NATUR&EMWELT - BIRD-DATABASE, LUXEMBOURG Recorder (2013): database, Musée national d'histoire naturelle, Luxembourg Lorgé P., E. Melchior (2010): Die Vögel Luxemburgs. LNVL, Luxembourg. ISBN: 978-2-919920-01-3

### The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**Winter population size:** M. Veleviski, unedited data

### Moldova

**Breeding population size:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p.

**Breeding short-term trend:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p.

**Breeding long-term trend:** The Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Republic of Moldova. 2010. 100p. Аверин Ю. В., Ганя И.М., Успенский Г. Птицы Молдавии, том 2, Кишинев, 1971, 240p Burfield I., Bommel van F., Birds in Europe. Population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International. Oxford, 2004. 374p.

### Montenegro

**Winter population size:** IWC reports (2003-2012): Dubak, Vešović, N., Jovičević, M., Vizi O., Vizi,A.

### Poland

**Breeding population size:** Neubauer G., Zagalska-Neubauer M., Gwiazda R., Faber M., Bukaciński D., Betleja J., Chylarecki P. 2006. Large white-headed gulls in Poland: distribution, numbers, trends and hybridization. Vogelwelt 127: 11–22; Neubauer G., Faber M., Zagalska-Neubauer M. 2010. Yellow-legged Gull in Poland: status and separation from yellow-legged Herring Gull and hybrids. Dutch Birding 32: 163–170; Wilk T., Jujka M., Krogulec J., Chylarecki P. (red.) 2010. Ostoje ptaków o znaczeniu międzynarodowym w Polsce. OTOP; Marki; Sikora A., Zielińska M., Wieloch M., Zieliński P., Rohde Z. 2012. Monitoring Gatunków Rzadkich 2. In: Podsumowanie sezonu legowego Monitoringu Ptaków Polski w 2012 r. OTOP, MiZ, KOO, SOS: 123-142 (source: [http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/raporty?file=files/pliki/raporty\\_faza4/RaportMPP4\\_etap1\\_zad2%264\\_wiosna2012.pdf](http://monitoringptakow.gios.gov.pl/raporty?file=files/pliki/raporty_faza4/RaportMPP4_etap1_zad2%264_wiosna2012.pdf)); G. NEUBAUER - unpublished data and national monitoring

**Breeding short-term trend:** Neubauer G., Sikora A., Chodkiewicz T., Cenian Z., Chylarecki P., Archita B., Betleja J., Rohde Z., Wieloch M., Woźniak B., Zieliński P., Zielińska M. 2011. Monitoring populacji ptaków Polski w latach 2008 – 2009. Biuletyn Monitoringu Przyrody 8/1: 1-40; Grzegorz Neubauer - unpublished data

**Breeding long-term trend:** Grzegorz Neubauer - unpolished data; Neubauer G., Faber M., Zagalska-Neubauer M. 2010. Yellow-legged Gull in Poland: status and separation from yellow-legged Herring Gull and hybrids. Dutch Birding 32: 163–170

### Romania

**Breeding population size:** SOR database

**Breeding short-term trend:** BirdLife International (2004) Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. Cambridge, UK Papp T., Fântână C. – editori 2008, Ariele de Importanță Avifaunistică din România, Publicație Comună a Societății Ornitologice Române și a Asociației „Grupul Milvus”

**Breeding long-term trend:** Munteanu D. (ed) 2002: Atlasul păsărilor clocoitoare din România, ediția a II-a, Publicațiile Societății Ornitologice Române, nr. 16, Cluj-Napoca. Weber P. et al. 1994: Atlasul provizoriu al păsărilor clocoitoare din România, Publicațiile Societății Ornitologice Române, nr.2, Mediaș Papp T., Fântână C. – editori 2008, Ariele de Importanță Avifaunistică din România, Publicație Comună a Societății Ornitologice Române și a Asociației „Grupul Milvus” Victor Ciochia. Dinamica și migrația păsărilor. Ed. Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1985

**Winter population size:** International Waterbird Census, Romania SOR Database Milvus Database

**Winter short-term trend:** International Waterbird Census, Romania SOR Database Milvus Database

**Winter long-term trend:** International Waterbird Census, Romania SOR Database Milvus Database

### Russia

**Breeding population size:** Belik V.P., unpublished. vpbelik@mail.ru Belik V.P. 2005. Cadastre of breeding avifauna of South Russia. - Strepet 3, no. 1-2: 5-37 (in Russian). Borodin O.V., Smirnova S.L., unpublished. spinus73@mail.ru Sarychev V.S. (ed.) 2009. Vertebrates of Lipetsk Region. Voronezh: 494 p. (in Russian). Klimov S.M., Sarychev V.S., Melnikov M.V., Zemlyanukhin A.I. 2004. Fauna of the Upper Don Basin. Nonpasserines. Lipetsk, LGPU: 224 p. (in Russian).

**Breeding short-term trend:** Borodin O.V., Smirnova S.L., unpublished. spinus73@mail.ru Sarychev V.S. (ed.) 2009. Vertebrates of Lipetsk Region. Voronezh: 494 p. (in Russian). Klimov S.M., Sarychev V.S., Melnikov M.V., Zemlyanukhin A.I. 2004. Fauna of the Upper Don Basin. Nonpasserines. Lipetsk, LGPU: 224 p. (in Russian).

**Breeding long-term trend:** Belik V.P. et al. 2003. Recent population trends of breeding birds in the Southern Russia. - Strepet 1: 10-30 (in Russian).

**Winter population size:** Bukreev S.A., Dzhamrozov G.S. 2010. Results of mid-winter counts of birds in Republic Dagestan in January 2010. – Proc. of State Nature Reserve “Dagestansky”, 3. Makhachkala: 74-103 (in Russian).

**Winter short-term trend:** Vilkov E.V. 2013. Trends of colonial birds in their migratory routes – result of transformation of the natural ecosystems in different parts of their range. – Agrarian Russia, 12: 14-21 (in Russian). Malovichko L.V., unpublished. l-malovichko@yandex.ru



## *Larus cachinnans* (Caspian Gull)

### Russia

**Winter long-term trend:** Short term trend is only for wintering in the Caspian Sea. No data on wintering in the Black Sea.

### Serbia

**Winter population size:** Šćiban M, Đapčić D, Sekereš O, Đorđević I, Ružić M, Stanković D, Radišić D, Gergelj J, Janković M, Radaković M, Rudić B, Agošton A, Dajović M. & Simić D. (2011): Rezultati Međunarodnog cenzusa ptica vodenih staništa u Srbiji 2012. godine. Ciconia 20: 120–1

**Winter short-term trend:** Šćiban M, Đapčić D, Sekereš O, Đorđević I, Ružić M, Stanković D, Radišić D, Gergelj J, Janković M, Radaković M, Rudić B, Agošton A, Dajović M. & Simić D. (2011): Rezultati Međunarodnog cenzusa ptica vodenih staništa u Srbiji 2012. godine. Ciconia 20: 120–1

**Winter long-term trend:** BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

### Slovakia

**Breeding population size:** Ridzoň, J., Karaska, D., Darolová, A.

**Breeding short-term trend:** Ridzoň, J., Karaska, D., Darolová, A.

**Breeding long-term trend:** Danko Štefan, Darolová Alžbeta, Krištin Anton: Rozšírenie vtákov na Slovensku. VEDA, vyd. SAV Bratislava, 2002.

### Sweden

**Winter population size:** Fågelåret 2007-2011. Vår Fågelvärd, suppl. Nr 45, 47, 48, 49, 50. Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening.

**Winter short-term trend:** Fågelåret 2000-2011. Vår Fågelvärd, suppl. Nr 35, 37, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50. Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening.

**Winter long-term trend:** Vår Fågelvärd år 1981-2011

### Switzerland

**Winter population size:** Swiss Ornithological Institute. Winter waterbird census (January). <http://www.vogelwarte.ch/monitoring-wintering-waterbirds.html> Min Max of total count

**Winter short-term trend:** Swiss Ornithological Institute. Winter waterbird census (January). <http://www.vogelwarte.ch/monitoring-wintering-waterbirds.html>

**Winter long-term trend:** Swiss Ornithological Institute. Winter waterbird census (January). <http://www.vogelwarte.ch/monitoring-wintering-waterbirds.html>

### Turkey

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