

Puffinus puffinus -- (Brünnich, 1764)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- PROCELLARIIFORMES -- PROCELLARIIDAE

Common names: Manx Shearwater; Puffin des Anglais

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

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Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales the range size has not been quantified, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population size is very large, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend is not known, but the population is not believed to be decreasing sufficiently rapidly to approach the thresholds under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Denmark; Faroe Islands (to DK); France; Iceland; Ireland, Rep. of; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Canary Is. (to ES); United Kingdom

Vagrant:

Austria; Belgium; Greenland (to DK); Germany; Sweden; Switzerland

Population

The European population is estimated at 342,000-393,000 pairs, which equates to 684,000-785,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 314,000-359,000 pairs, which equates to 629,000-718,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size trend is unknown. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

Breeding starts in March, and the species forms colonies on coastal or offshore islands, nesting in burrows (Carboneras et al. 2014). At sea this species is mainly found on waters over the continental shelf, feeding predominantly on small shoaling fish (*Clupea harengus*, *Sprattus sprattus*, *Ammodytes marinus*) but also on some squid, crustaceans and offal. It feeds mainly by pursuit-plunging and pursuit-diving; also by surface-seizing and pattering either alone or in small flocks (Carboneras et al. 2014).

Habitats & Altitude	Importance	Occurrence
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		
Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands	suitable	breeding
Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	suitable	non-breeding

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Pelagic		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Pelagic		major	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)		suitable	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel		suitable	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs		suitable	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy		suitable	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy		major	breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud		suitable	non-breeding
Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud		major	breeding
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)		major	breeding
Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (m)		major	non-breeding
Altitude	max. 1000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Considerable human exploitation continues in the Azores and in Islands of Madeira (Carboneras et al. 2014) and legal harvesting (1,000–5,000 chicks per annum) also continues on the Faeroe Islands (Thorup et al. 2014). The species suffers predation by rats and feral cats at many of its breeding colonies (control programmes are in effect at some, while additional work is planned) (Zonfrillo 2007). Light pollution causing mortality has been recorded at some sites (e.g., Canary Islands) (Carboneras et al. 2014) and the species may also be displaced from foraging areas by shipping lanes. Habitat destruction and fire induced damage to breeding colonies within the Canary Islands is believed to impact on the species. The species is vulnerable to oil spills (Votier et al. 2005) and to other types of marine water pollution (Camphuysen et al. 2010). The species is vulnerable to being caught as fisheries bycatch, including in longlines and gillnets (Žydelis et al. 2013). While the increasing number of wind farms may cause collisions or displacement, it is currently considered a very low risk for this species (Bradbury et al. 2014).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
		Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
Biological resource use	Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources (unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest])	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (intentional use - species is the target)	Unknown	Minority (<50%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Energy production & mining	Renewable energy	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Mammalian predators	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Causing/Could cause fluctuations	Medium Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Natural system modifications	Fire & fire suppression (trend unknown/unrecorded)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Natural system modifications	Other ecosystem modifications	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Indirect ecosystem effects			
Pollution	Garbage & solid waste	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Whole (>90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Pollution	Light pollution	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Pollution	Oil spills	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Past, Likely to Return	Majority (50-90%)	Rapid Declines	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Transportation & service corridors	Shipping lanes	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
		Species disturbance			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

The species is listed on Appendix II of the Bern Convention. It is covered by the EU Birds Directive as a migratory species. It occurs in 20 marine Important Bird Areas including in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Ireland, the U.K. and Spain. Within the EU it is listed in 53 Special Protection Areas in France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Current work in the United Kingdom and Ireland is tracking their seasonal movements and identifying foraging hotspots for protection.

Conservation Actions Proposed

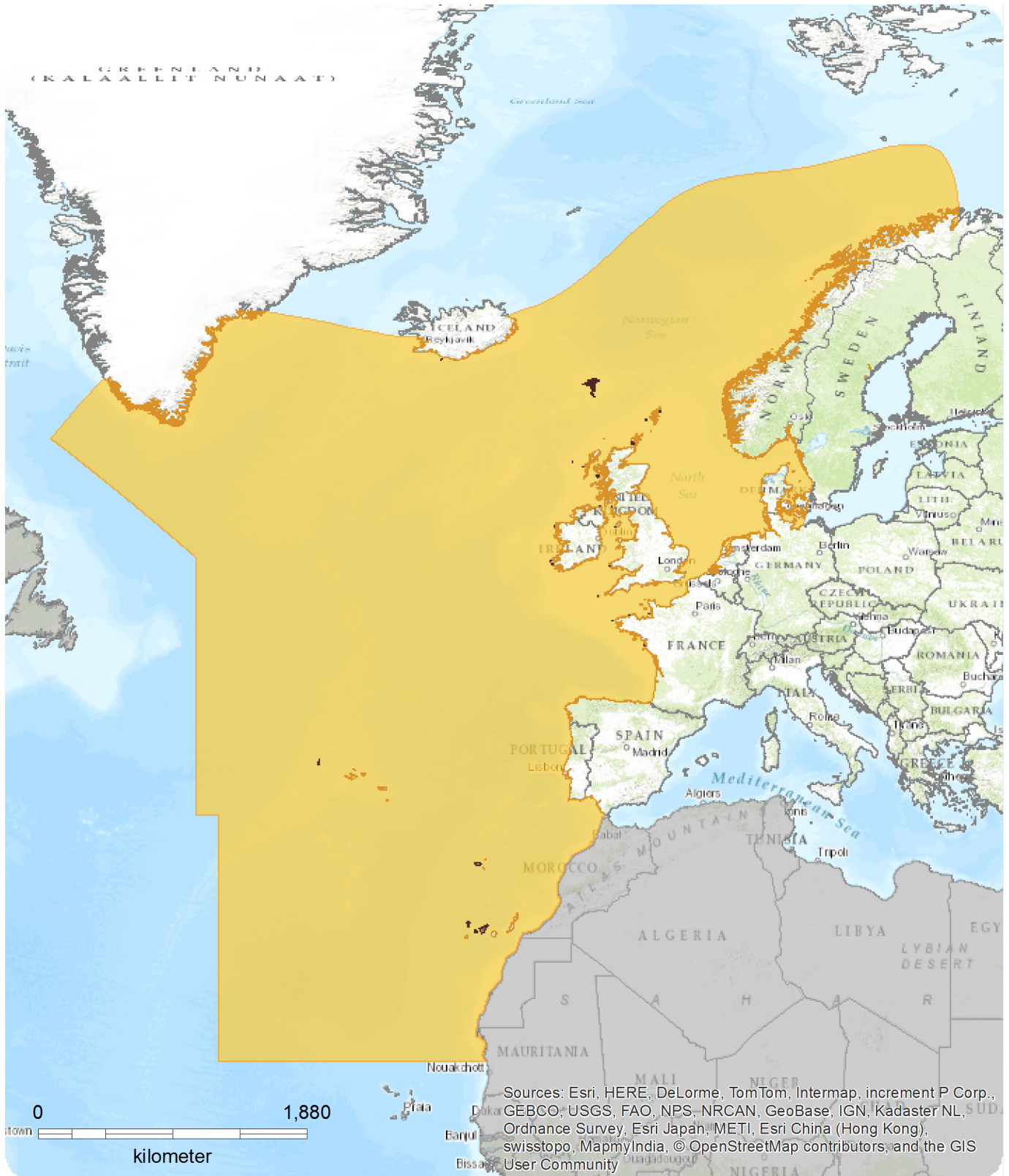
Identification and designation of important sites at sea. Management of invasive alien species within breeding colonies and monitoring and enforcement (where appropriate) of human exploitation. Increased observer effort on board fishing vessels to monitor bycatch rates, and implementation where appropriate of bycatch mitigation measures.

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European Regional Assessment



Puffinus puffinus

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

NE DD **LC** > NT VU EN CR EW EX
LEAST CONCERN

Map created 05/13/2015



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