Morus bassanus (Northern Gannet)

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.

Morus bassanus (Northern Gannet)

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: Faroe Is	2300–2500	<1	2014	expert	?				0	0	1980-2014		
France	18800–19100	5	2017-2017	complete	0		2005-2017	complete	+	320	1978-2017	complete	
Germany	780	<1	2016-2016	complete	+	211 to 319	2004-2016	complete	+	1733 to 5267	1985-2016	complete	
Iceland	40800–40900	10	2019	complete	+		2006-2019	complete	+		1984-2019	complete	
Rep. Ireland	47900–48000	12	2013-2014	complete	+		2004-2014	complete	+		1985-2014	complete	
Norway	6900	2	2013-2018	complete	0		2013-2018	complete	+	5 to 30	1980-2018	complete	
NO: Svalbard	50–60	<1	2015-2018	complete	+		2013-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Russia	200–250	<1	2008-2018	complete	+	1	2006-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
United Kingdom	293000–294000	71	2013-2015	complete	+		2004-2015	complete	+		1986-2015	complete	
EU28	360000–361000	88											
Europe	**410000–412000**	**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]	
Albania	0–2	<1	2007-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Germany	3300	2	2011-2016	complete	+	149 to 269	2003-2016	complete	+	181 to 1000	1980-2016	expert	
Gibraltar	50–100	<1	2006-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
Iceland	10000–100000	14	2018	expert	?		2002-2014	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Portugal	180000–200000	84	2014-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	183000–204000	86											
Europe	**193000–304000**	**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.

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
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- Extinct since 1980
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- Decrease of unknown magnitude

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.

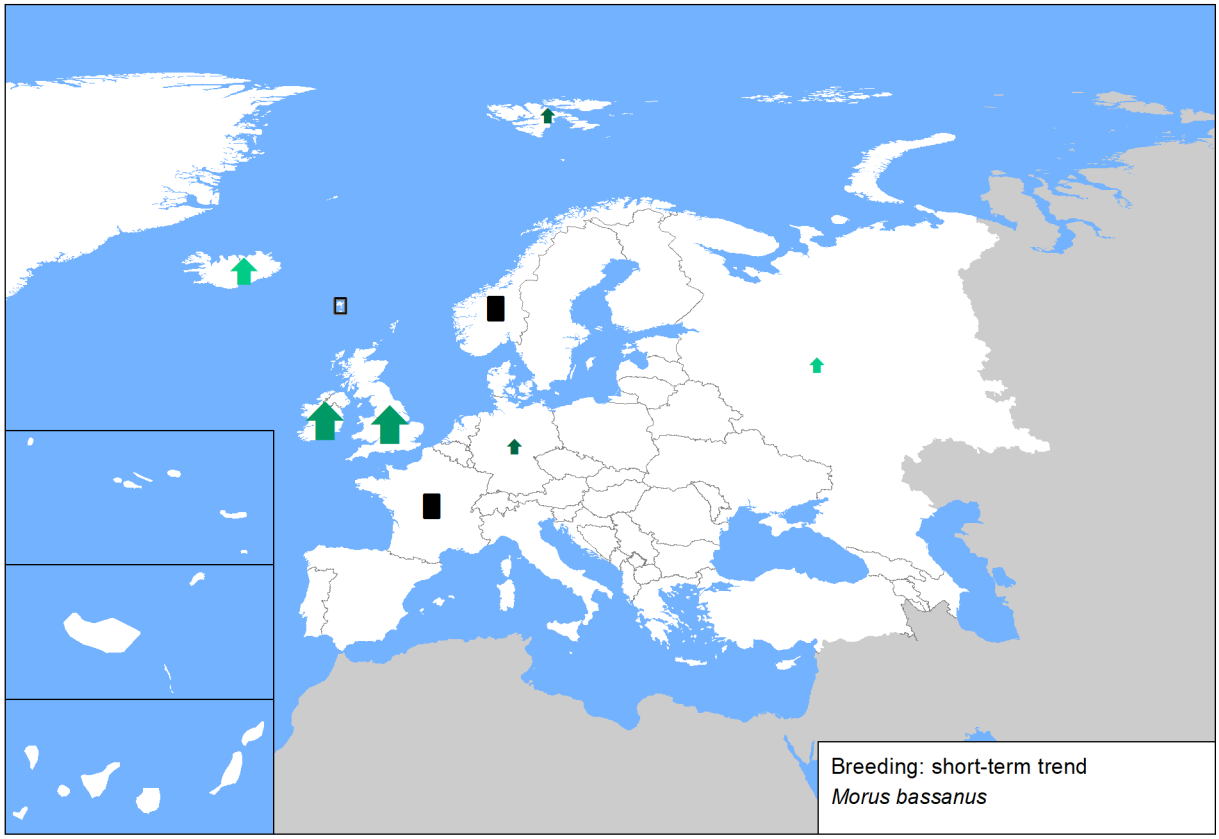


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

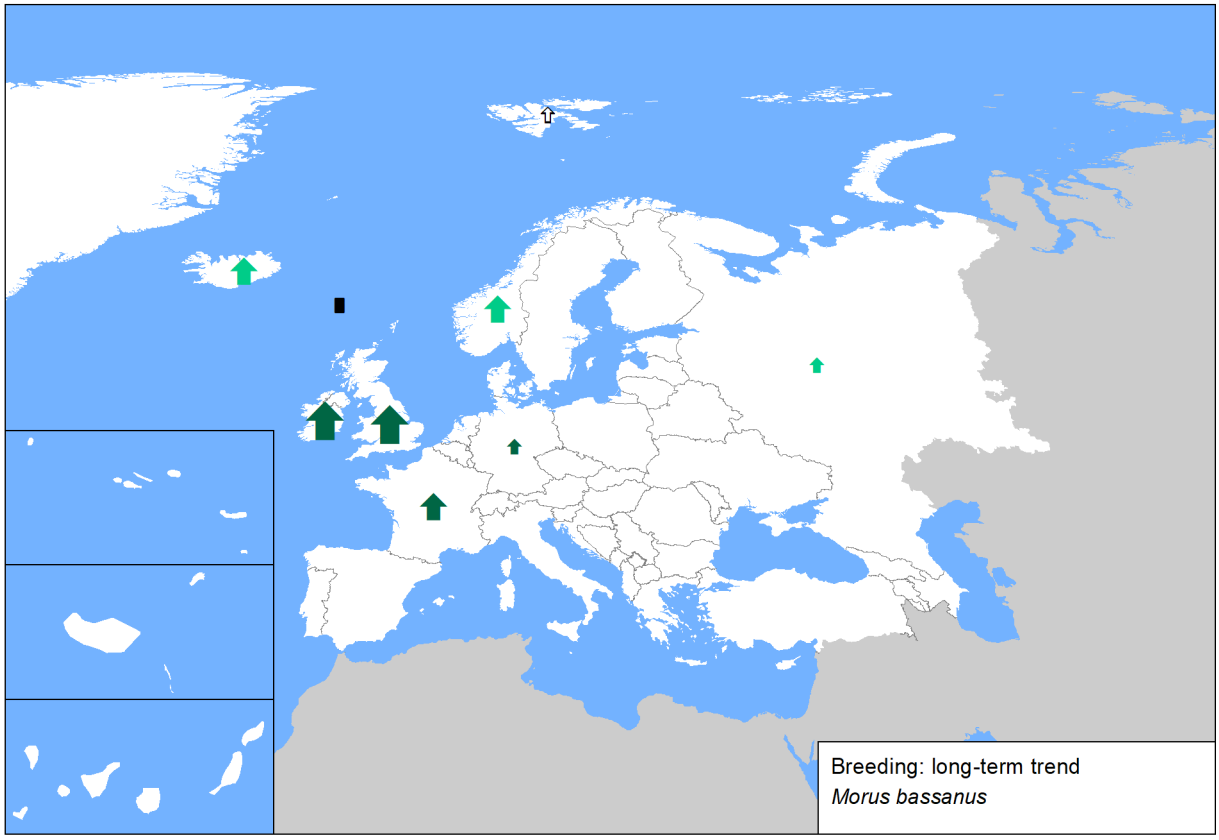


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

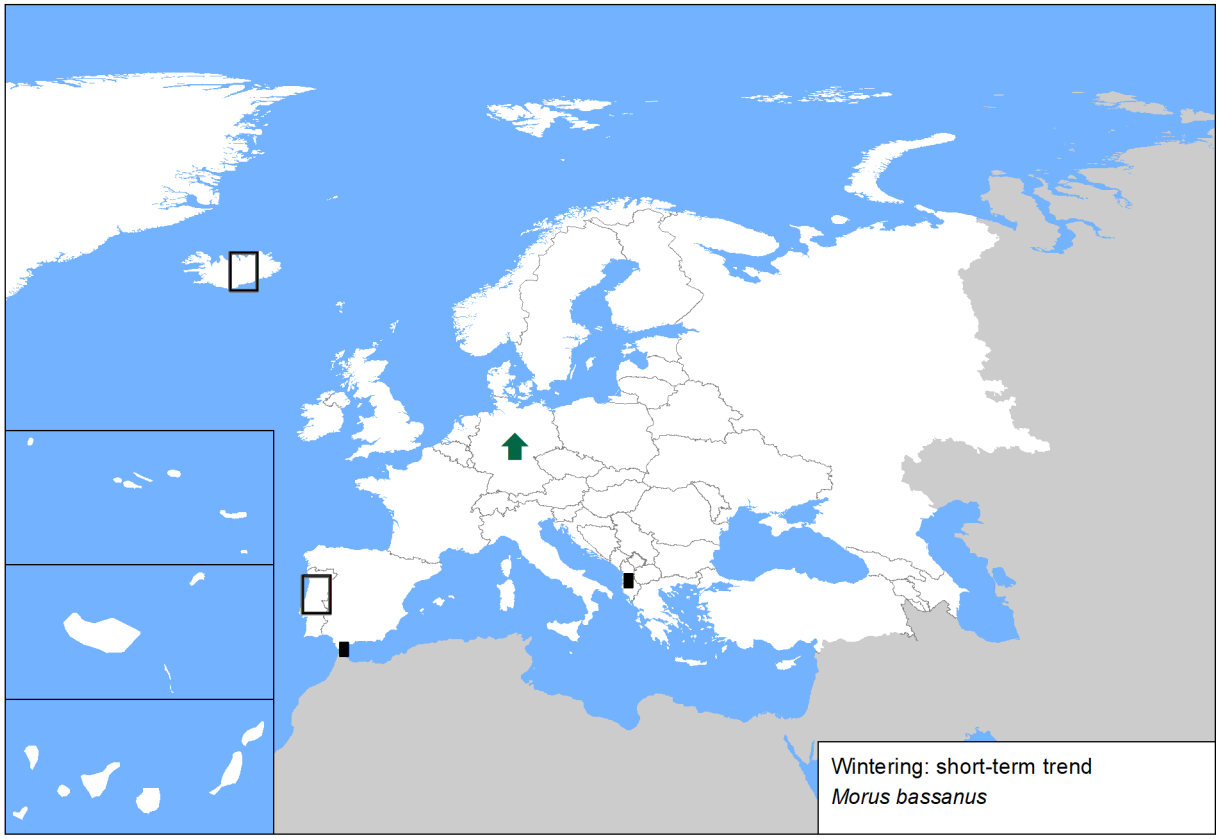
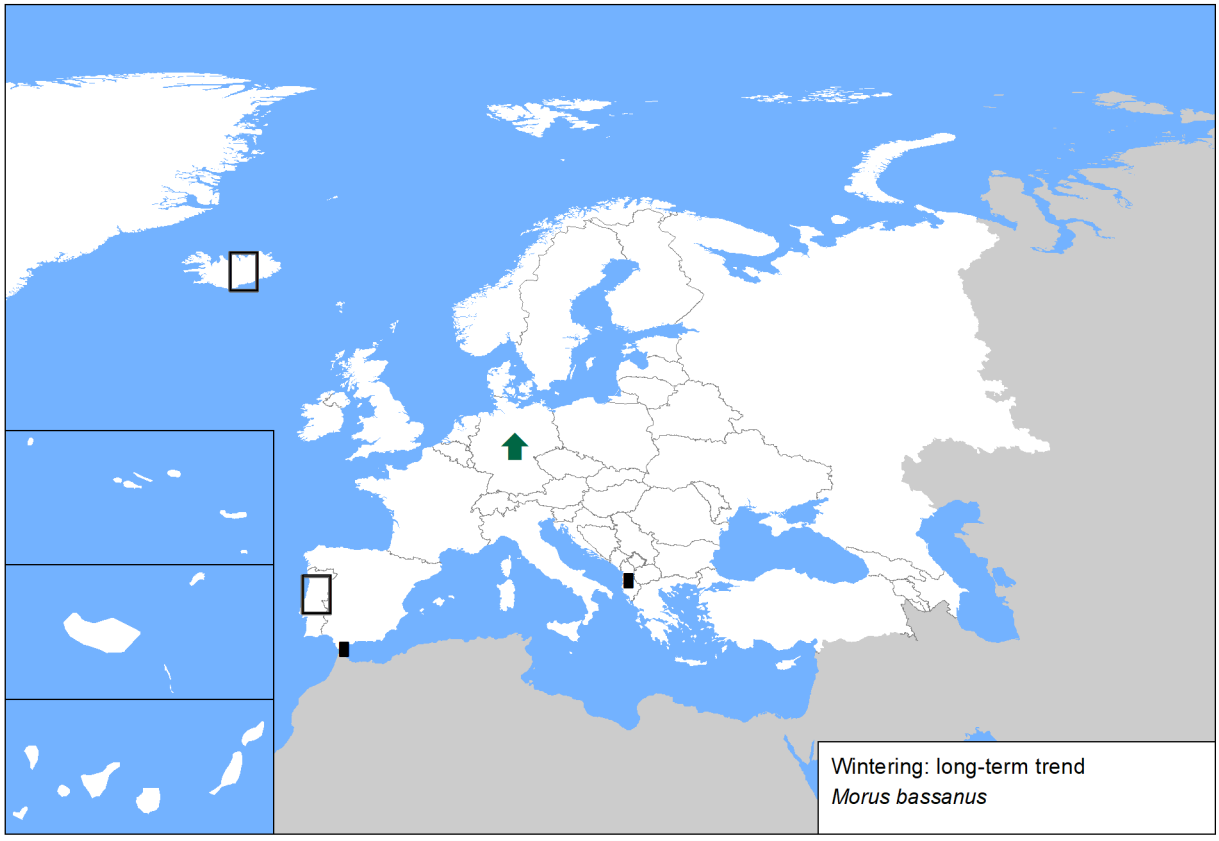


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

Albania

Winter population size: Bino pers. obs.
Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

DK: Faroe Is

Breeding population size: B. Olsen unpublished data (per Berglund & Hentati-Sundberg 2014); Hammer et al. (2014) Færøsk trækfugleatlas [Faroese bird migration atlas]. Fróðskapur / Faroe University Press, Tórshavn.
Breeding long-term trend: Tucker & Heath (1994); BirdLife International (2004); Hammer et al. (2014).

France

Breeding population size: Provost, P., Bentz, G., Deniau, A. 2017. Réserve naturelle nationale des Sept-Iles - Rapport d'activités 2017. ; Provost; P., Bentz, G., Deniau, A. 2017. Réserve naturelle nationale des Sept-Iles - Rapport d'activités 2017.
Breeding short-term trend: Siorat, F., Bentz, G. 2005. Réserve naturelle des Sept-Iles - Rapport d'activités 2005. ; Provost, P., Bentz, G., Deniau, A. 2017. Réserve naturelle nationale des Sept-Iles - Rapport d'activités 2017.
Breeding long-term trend: Provost, P., Bentz, G., Deniau, A. 2017. Réserve naturelle nationale des Sept-Iles - Rapport d'activités 2017. ; Pénicaud, P. 1979. La marée noire de l'Amoco Cadiz et les oiseaux de mer. Le courrier de la Nature,

Germany

Breeding population size: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding short-term trend: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Breeding long-term trend: Monitoring seltener Brutvögel (http://www.dda-web.de/index.php?cat=monitoring&subcat=ga&subsubcat=kontakt)
Winter population size: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter short-term trend: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel
Winter long-term trend: Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste, Universität Kiel

Gibraltar

Winter population size: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J .E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E, (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).
Winter short-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J .E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E, (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).
Winter long-term trend: Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C.E. (2003). A Conservation Action Plan for MOD sites in Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J .E. (1978). Conservation – A Future? Semi - natural Nature Reserve, Gibraltar: A Management Plan. Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. GONHS. Cortes, J.E, (1996). Windmill Hill Flats: a good view of migration across the Straits of Gibraltar. Almoraima 15:163-184. Cortes, J.E., Finlayson J.C., Garcia, E.F.J., Mosquera, M.A.J., (1980). The Birds of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Books. Gibraltar. Environmental Action & Management Plan (2012). Government of Gibraltar. Gibraltar Bird Reports (2006 - 2012). Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society Gibraltar Nature News (2006 – 2012). Bi-annual Publication. Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society. Nature Protection Act 1991 (2013). Perez, C.E. (2013). Report on the Conservation of Terrestrial Flora & Fauna in Gibraltar (2012). Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd Perez, C.E. & Bensusan, K. J. (2005). Upper Rock Nature Reserve A Management and Action. Plan. Gibraltar: The Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Perez, C.E. (2006). Biodiversity Action Plan, Gibraltar: Planning for Nature. Gibraltar: Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society (GONHS). Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme EU Natura 2000 Site (2012).

Iceland

Breeding population size: Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson, unpubl. data.
Breeding short-term trend: Arnþór Garðarsson 2019. Íslenskar súlubyggðir 2013–2014. Bliki 33: 69-71; Guðmundur A. Guðmundsson, unpubl. data.
Breeding long-term trend: Arnþór Garðarsson 2019. Íslenskar súlubyggðir 2013–2014. Bliki 33: 69-71.
Winter population size: Icelandic Institute of Natural History, unpubl.data; Arnþór Garðarsson 1999. The density of seabirds west of Iceland. Rit Fiskideildar 16: 155–169.

Republic of Ireland

Breeding population size: Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland

Morus bassanus (Northern Gannet)

Republic of Ireland

Breeding short-term trend: Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland
Breeding long-term trend: Cummins, S., Lauder, C, Lauder, A & Tierney, T. D. (2019) The status of Ireland's Breeding Seabirds: Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting 2013 – 2018. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. XXX. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland

Norway

Breeding population size: Barrett, R.T., Strøm, H. & Melnikov, M. 2017. On the polar edge: the status of the northern gannet (Morus bassanus) in the Barents Seain 2015-16. Polar Research 36: 1390384, DOI:10.1080/1751869.2017.1390384
Breeding short-term trend: Havsule Morus bassanus, unpublished factsheet BirdLife Norway
Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp. (b) Norwegian Seabird Monitoring programme (SEAPOP) www.seapop.no

NO: Svalbard

Breeding population size: Anker-Nilssen, T., Strøm. H., Barrett, R.T. & Siverstsen, K. 2018. Sjøfugl i Norge 2017. Resultater fra SEAPOP-programmet. Årsrapport. 27 pp.
Breeding short-term trend: Anker-Nilssen, T., Strøm. H., Barrett, R.T. & Siverstsen, K. 2018. Sjøfugl i Norge 2017. Resultater fra SEAPOP-programmet. Årsrapport. 27 pp.
Breeding long-term trend: Anker-Nilssen, T., Strøm. H., Barrett, R.T. & Siverstsen, K. 2018. Sjøfugl i Norge 2017. Resultater fra SEAPOP-programmet. Årsrapport. 27 pp.

Portugal

Winter population size: Guedes, P. & A. I. Fagundes. 2019. Censos RAM em Portugal Continental durante o ano 2017. Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Lisboa

Russia

Breeding population size: Ezhov & Melnikov in press.
Breeding short-term trend: Melnikov 2006; Barrett et al. 2017; Krasnov in press.
Breeding long-term trend: Krasnov et al. 2000; Melnikov 2006; Barrett et al. 2017; Krasnov in press.

United Kingdom

Breeding population size: The UK population figure derived from data in Murray, S., Harris, M.P. & Wanless, S. 2015. The status of the gannet in Scotland in 2013-14. Scottish Birds 35: 3-18. However, figures were updated according to the latest Bempton Cliffs (Humberside) and Grassholm (Dyfed) counts in 2015, taking into account an increase of 1,151 Apparently Occupied Sites.
Breeding short-term trend: JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
Breeding long-term trend: JNCC 2016. Seabird Monitoring Programme data (http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3201). Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Bibliography

Bird, J. P., Martin, R., Akçakaya, H. R., Gilroy, J., Burfield, I. J., Garnett, S. G., Symes, A., Taylor, J., Sekercioglu, Ç. H. and Butchart, S. H. M. 2020. Generation lengths of the world's birds and their implications for extinction risk. Conservation Biology 34(5): 1252-1261. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.13486.

BirdLife International. 2004. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, U.K.

Bradbury, G., Trinder, M., Furness, B., Banks, A.N., Caldow, R.W.G. and Hume, D. 2014. Mapping seabird sensitivity to offshore wind farms. PLoS ONE 9(9): e106366.

Carboneras, C., Christie, D.A., Jutglar, F. and Garcia, E.F.J. 2013. Northern Gannet (Morus bassanus). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds), Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

Oliveira, N. Henriques, A., Miodonski, J., Pereira, J., Marujo, D., Almeida, A., Barros, N., Andrade, J., Marçalo, J., Santos, I., Oliveira, B., Ferreira, M., Araújo, H., Monteiro, S., Vingada, J. and Ramírez, I. 2015. Seabird Bycatch in Portuguese Mainland Coastal Fisheries: An Assessment through on-Board Observations and Fishermen Interviews. Global Ecology and Conservation 3: 51-61.

del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A. & Sargatal, J. (ed.). 1992. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol. 1: Ostrich to Ducks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A. & Sargatal, J. (ed.). 1992. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol. 1: Ostrich to Ducks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.