

July 2011



**THE DATA AND MAPS PRESENTED IN THESE PAGES WAS INITIALLY PUBLISHED IN  
SEABIRD POPULATIONS OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND: RESULTS OF THE SEABIRD  
2000 CENSUS (1998-2002).**

The full citation for the above publication is:-

P. Ian Mitchell, Stephen F. Newton, Norman Ratcliffe and Timothy E. Dunn (Eds.). 2004. Seabird Populations of Britain and Ireland: results of the Seabird 2000 census (1998-2002). Published by T and A.D. Poyser, London.

More information on the seabirds of Britain and Ireland can be accessed via  
<http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1530>.

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Table 1 Numbers of breeding Little Terns (AON) in Britain and Ireland 1969–2002.

Administrative area or country	Operation Seafarer (1969–70)	SCR Census (1985–88)/ All Ireland Tern Survey (1984) <sup>1</sup>	Seabird 2000 (1998–2002)/ All Ireland Tern Survey (1995)	Percentage change since Seafarer	Percentage change since SCR/AITs (1984)	Annual percentage change since SCR/AITs (1984)
Orkney			4			
North coast Caithness			1			
East coast Caithness		10	14		40%	2.4%
<i>Caithness total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>400%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>
East coast Sutherland		14	8		-43%	-4.2%
<i>Sutherland total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>-43%</i>	<i>-4.2%</i>
Inverness		2			-100%	
Moray	11		2	-82%		
Banff & Buchan	3		0	-100%		
Gordon	21	27	58	176%	115%	6.1%
Kincardine & Deeside	32	22	0	-100%	-100%	
Angus	55	64	0	-100%	-100%	
Northeast Fife	8	2	5	-38%	150%	8.3%
Dunfermline		5			-100%	
East Lothian	22	35	2	-91%	-94%	-20.5%
Nithsdale	2			-100%		
Wigtown	1	3		-100%	-100%	
Kyle & Carrick	6	4		-100%	-100%	
Argyll & Bute	75	119	126	68%	6%	0.4%
Skye & Lochalsh	6			-100%		
Western Isles–Comhairle nan eilean	57	66	111	95%	68%	3.6%
<i>Scotland total</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>-11%</i>	<i>-0.9%</i>
Northumberland	20	71	50	265%	3%	0.2%
Durham	2			-100%		
Cleveland		44	19		-57%	-6.3%
Humberside	4	4	49	1125%	1125%	22.2%
Lincolnshire	63	156	46	-27%	-71%	-8.6%
Norfolk	416	508	600	44%	18%	1.3%
Suffolk	80	378	148	85%	-61%	-6.7%
Essex	163	370	262	61%	-29%	-2.5%
Kent	55	135	38	-31%	-72%	-8.8%
East Sussex	70	60	11	-84%	-82%	-12.3%
West Sussex	62	25	1	-98%	-96%	-20.6%
Hampshire	82	245	151	84%	-38%	-3.6%
Isle of Wight	5	1		-100%	-100%	
Dorset	120	30	81	-33%	170%	7.9%
Cumbria	105	60	65	-60%	-30%	-2.7%
Isle of Man	19	60	20	5%	-67%	-7.1%
<i>England total</i>	<i>1,266</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>1,541</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>-28%</i>	<i>-2.4%</i>
Gwynedd	24	8		-100%	-100%	
Clwyd	4	47	75	1775%	60%	3.7%
<i>Wales total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>168%</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>
<b>Great Britain, Isle of Man and Channel Islands total</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
Co. Londonderry	6	2	0	-100%	-100%	
Co. Louth	0	36	0		-100%	
Co. Dublin	8	14	0	-100%	-100%	
Co. Wicklow	49	30	40	-18%	33%	1.7
Co. Wexford	99	45	40	-60%	-11%	-0.7
Co. Cork	2	2	0	-100%	-100%	
Co. Kerry	11	10	38	245%	280%	12.9
Co. Galway	65	45	45	-31%	0%	0.0
Co. Mayo	26	80	28	8%	-65%	-6.4
Co. Donegal	49	18	15	-69%	-17%	-1.6
<b>All–Ireland total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-35%</b>	<b>-27%</b>	
<b>Britain and Ireland total</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-25%</b>	

Note

<sup>1</sup> All SCR counts in Ireland were conducted during the All Ireland Tern Survey in 1984 (Whilde, 1985)

Table 2 International context.

Country or region	Subspecies	Min	Max	Year	Source
Great Britain, Isle of Man and Channel Isles	<i>albifrons</i>	1,900	1,900	2000	Seabird 2000
All Ireland	<i>albifrons</i>	210	210	1995–2001	Seabird 2000
Albania	<i>albifrons</i>	500	1,000	1991	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Belarus	<i>albifrons</i>	900	1,100	1990	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Belgium	<i>albifrons</i>	224	224	2000	E. M. W. Stien (in litt.)
Bulgaria	<i>albifrons</i>	200	500		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Croatia	<i>albifrons</i>	100	150		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Denmark	<i>albifrons</i>	464	464	2001	Grell (2002)
Estonia	<i>albifrons</i>	200	400	1991	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Finland	<i>albifrons</i>	50	60	late 1980s	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
France	<i>albifrons</i>	1,717	1,831	1997	Catry <i>et al.</i> (in prep)
Germany	<i>albifrons</i>	870	870	1999	Halterlein <i>et al.</i> (2000)
Greece	<i>albifrons</i>	1,500	2,000	1988–1990	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Hungary	<i>albifrons</i>	10	10	late 1970s–early 1980s	Thomas (1982)
Italy	<i>albifrons</i>	2,000	2,000	late 1990s	Fasola <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Lithuania	<i>albifrons</i>	100	400	1985–89	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Moldova	<i>albifrons</i>	50	70	1988	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Netherlands	<i>albifrons</i>	500	500	1998–2000	Meininger (2002)
Poland	<i>albifrons</i>	1,000	1,300		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Portugal	<i>albifrons</i>	332	332	2000–2002	Catry <i>et al.</i> (in prep)
Romania	<i>albifrons</i>	300	400	1986–1992	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Russia	<i>albifrons</i>	5,000	9,000	1984–88	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Slovenia	<i>albifrons</i>	2	3		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Spain	<i>albifrons</i>	2,500	3,000		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Sweden	<i>albifrons</i>	400	600	late 1980s	BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Turkey	<i>albifrons</i>	5,000	15,000		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Ukraine	<i>albifrons</i>	1,200	2,500		BirdLife International / EBCC (2000)
Kazakhstan <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	?	?		Wetlands International (2002)
Israel <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	250	250	1991	Wetlands International (2002)
Egypt <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	2,900	3,800	1990	Wetlands International (2002)
Libya <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	?			Wetlands International (2002)
Tunisia <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	800	1,000	?	Wetlands International (2002)
Algeria	<i>albifrons</i>	8	8	1978	Jacob & Jacob (1980)
Morocco <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	?			Wetlands International (2002)
Mauritania <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	2	2	1995	Wetlands International (2002)
Africa (west & central) <sup>1</sup>	<i>guineae</i>	650	1,000		Wetlands International (2002)
Asia (southwest) <sup>1</sup>	<i>albifrons</i>	3,300	8,300		Wetlands International (2002)
Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Sumatra, Java) <sup>1</sup>	<i>sinensis</i>	3,300	33,300		Wetlands International (2002)
Asia (east & southeast) <sup>1</sup>	<i>sinensis</i>	3,300	33,300		Wetlands International (2002)
Australia <sup>2</sup>	<i>sinensis</i>	2,000	2,000	2000	Garnett & Crowley (2000)
Biogeographic Region	Subspecies	Min	Max	Min % GB	Max % GB
				Min % Ireland	Max % Ireland
Europe*	<i>albifrons</i>	17,000	22,000	8.6%	11.2%
World	all	44,000	130,000	1.5%	4.3%

<sup>\*</sup> Stroud *et al.* (2001)

Notes

<sup>1</sup> Wetlands International (2002) provided population estimates as the number of birds. These were divided by three to estimate the number of pairs, according to WI guidelines.<sup>2</sup> Garnett & Crowley (2000) estimated the Australian population as the number of birds. This was divided by 1.5 to estimate the number of pairs, according to Bullock & Gomersall (1982)

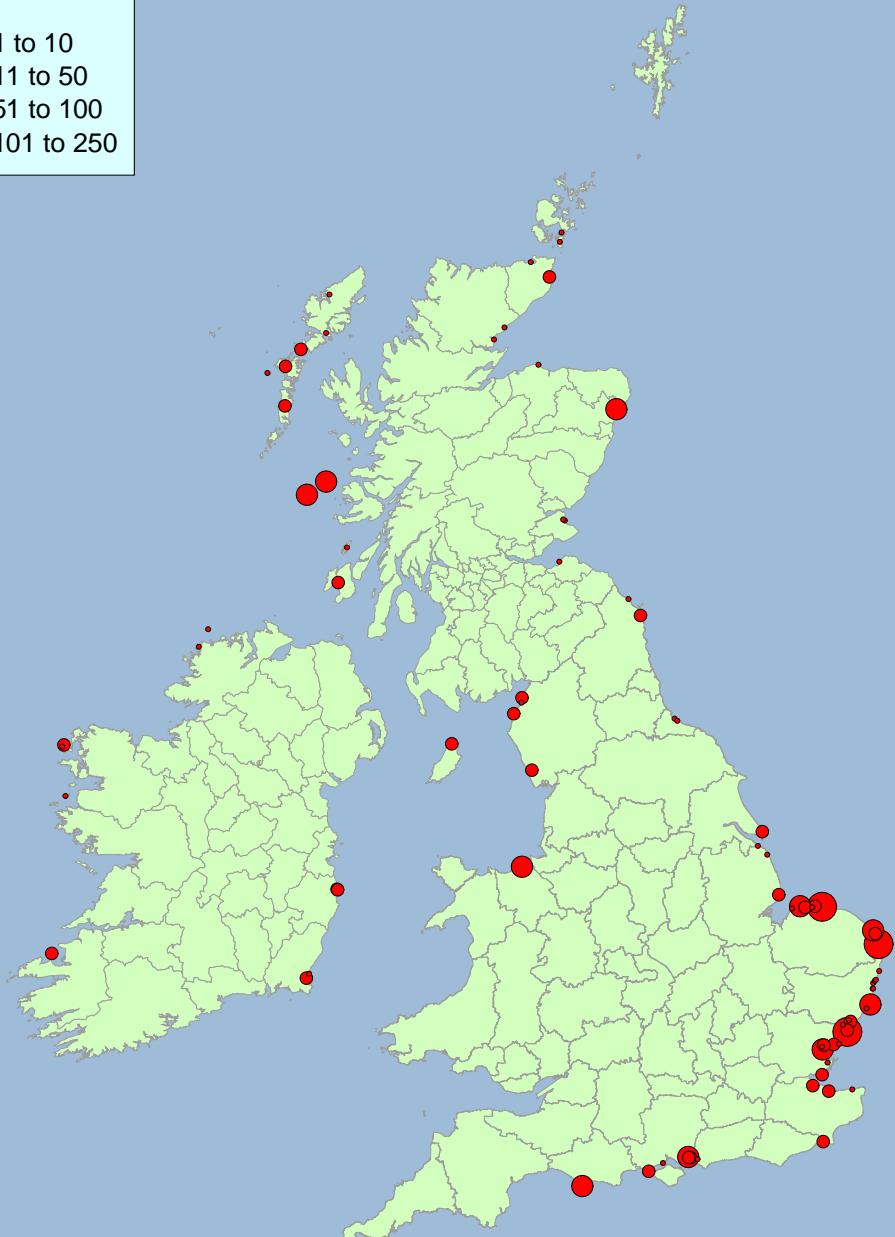
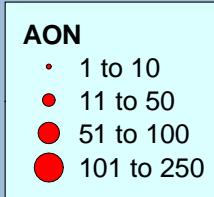


Figure 1 Abundance and distribution of breeding Little Terns in Britain and Ireland 1998–2002.