Himantopus himantopus (Black-winged Stilt)

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.

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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]	
Albania	80–170	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-20 to -17	2007-2018	complete	-	-34 to 60	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	110–170	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		0		2003-2018	partial	
Austria	60–210	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1991-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	1000–5000	3	1996-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	5–20	<1	2010-2018	partial	+	20 to 50	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Belgium	12–27	<1	2013-2018	complete	+	380 to 980	2008-2018	complete	+	2300 to 5300	1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	20–40	<1	2015-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	300–450	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2001-2018	expert	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Croatia	100–150	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1995-2018	expert	
Cyprus	50–200	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2007-2018	partial	+	100 to 200	1980-2018	partial	
Czechia	10–18	<1	2014-2017	complete	+		2001-2017	complete	+		1980-2019	complete	
France	2600–3700	4	2010-2011	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Georgia	200–2100	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	3–7	<1	2011-2016	expert	?		2004-2016	deficient	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Greece	1300–2500	2	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Hungary	590–680	<1	2015-2017	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	+	2150 to 2260	1980-2017	partial	
Italy	3400–5500	6	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	135 to 235	1993-2018	expert	
Lithuania	0–3	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	0–10	<1	2014-2019	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2019		
Malta	3–6	<1	2017-2018	complete	+		2011-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Moldova	300–420	<1	2014-2017	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	45–130	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	5–60	<1	2013-2017	complete	+	533 to 3362	2006-2017	complete	+	537 to 3771	1980-2017	complete	
Poland	0–7	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2007-2018	complete	F		1980-2018	complete	
Portugal	2000–5000	4	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Romania	1400–14000	6	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	10 to 50	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	18000–26000	27	2008-2018	partial	+	20 to 29	2008-2018	partial	F		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	280–540	<1	2013-2018	partial	F	0	2007-2018	complete	+	30 to 49	1980-2018	complete	
Slovakia	0–15	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	expert	
Slovenia	60–100	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	complete	+	6000 to 10000	1980-2018	complete	
Spain	12700–56000	34	2007-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
ES: Canary Is	46	<1	2018	complete	F		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	

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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]	
Turkey	3000–6000	5	2002-2012	expert	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	3000–5000	5	2014-2018	partial	F	10 to 20	2007-2018	partial	F	10 to 30	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	2	<1	2016	complete	+		2001-2016	complete	+		1978-2016	complete	
EU28	24700–88600	57											
Europe	**50700–135000**	**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]	
Portugal	830–2000	11	2013-2018	complete	?	-23 to 18	2007-2018	complete	?		1988-2018	partial	
Spain	8900–13900	89	2013-2018	complete	+	1 to 3	2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
EU28	9700–15900	100											
Europe	**9700–15900**	**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.
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[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.
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[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

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

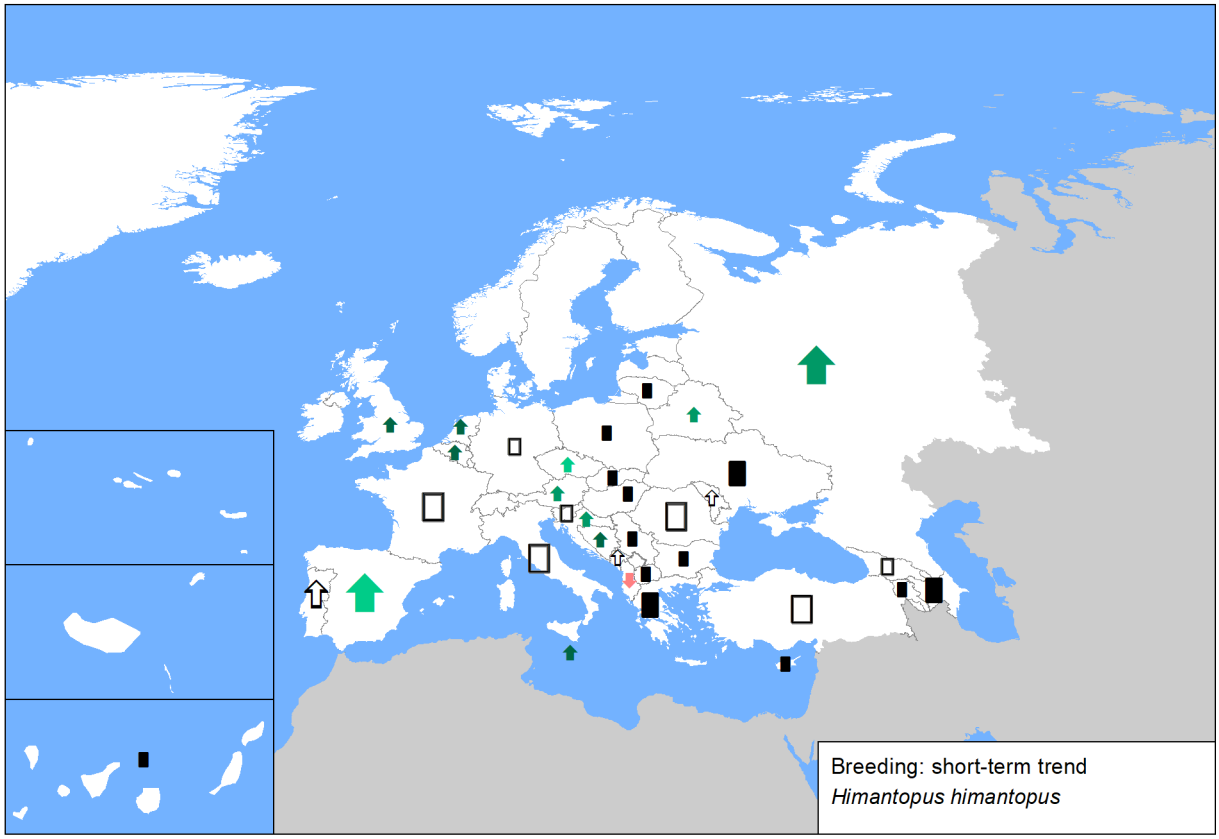


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

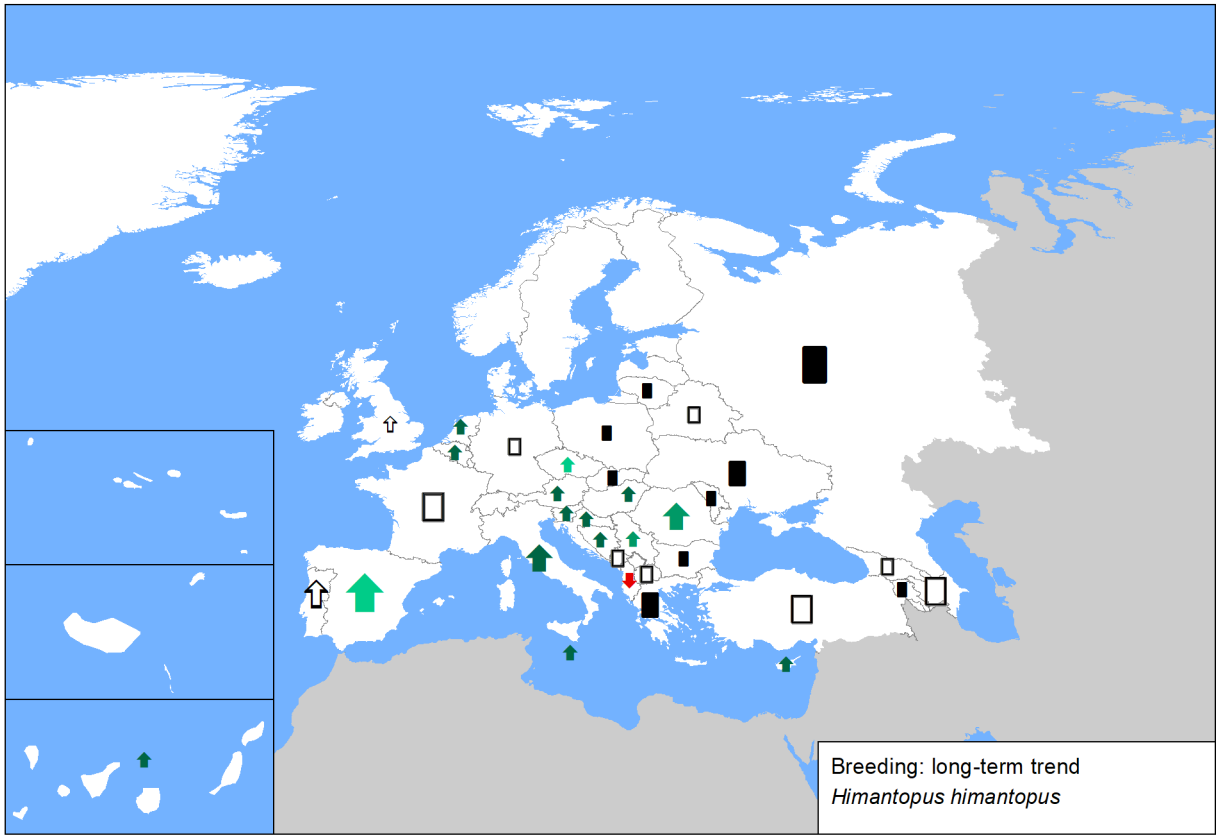


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

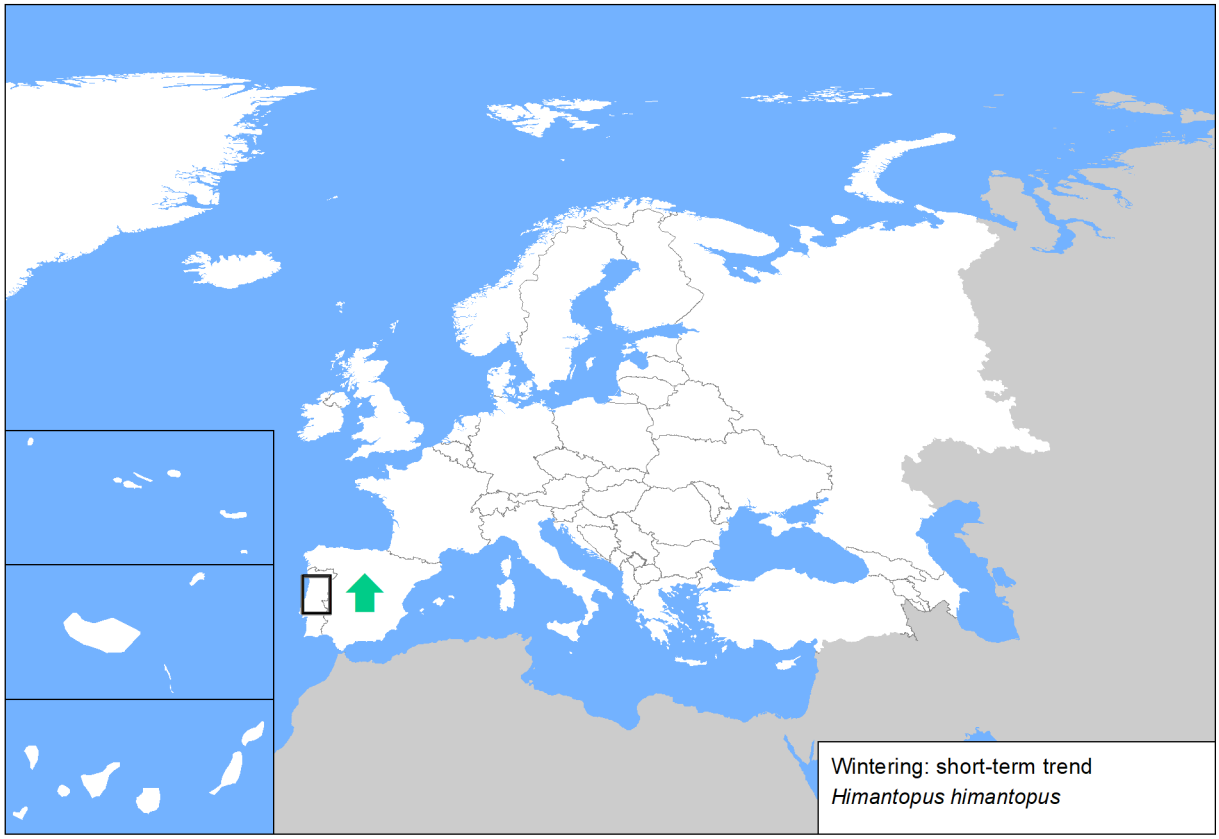
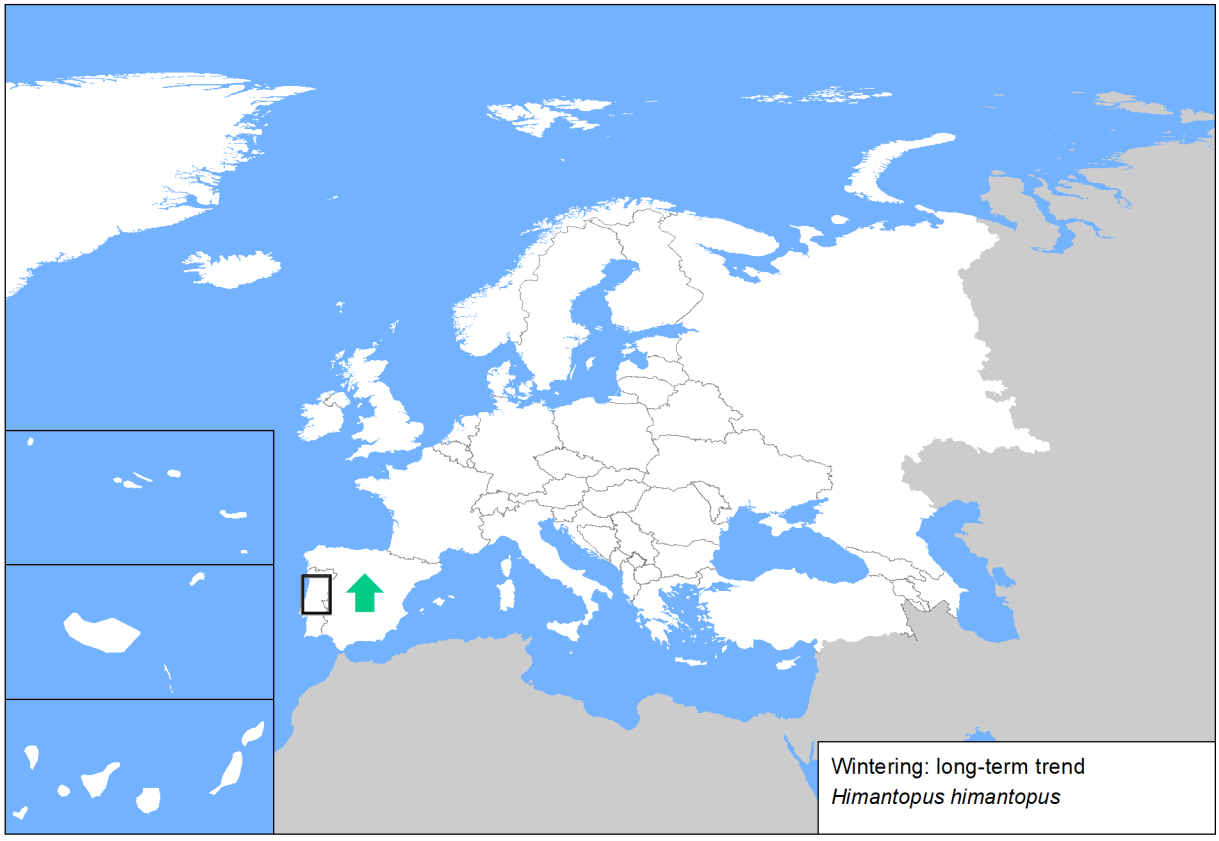


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

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Breeding short-term trend: Bino & Xeka pers. obs.
Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Armenia

Breeding population size: TSE NGO
Breeding short-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.
Breeding long-term trend: TSE (2020) The Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Armenia. In preparation.

Austria

Breeding population size: Laber & Pellinger 2016; Johannes Laber, unpublished data from the bird monitoring program of the national park Neusiedler See-Seewinkel; BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at
Breeding short-term trend: Laber & Pellinger 2014; Johannes Laber, unpublished data from the bird monitoring program of the national park Neusiedler See-Seewinkel
Breeding long-term trend: Laber & Pellinger 2016)

Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: AOS data base
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Breeding long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belarus

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Belgium

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Breeding long-term trend: Analysis of BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports; Flint & Stewart BOU Checklist no.6 (1992) The Birds of Cyprus

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017

Breeding short-term trend: The precise number is unknow. Trends in waterbird breeding population size were estimated using changes in population data from nation-wide numbers project of “Atlas of Breeding Bird Distribution” carried out in whole Czech Republic in 2001 -2003 and 2014 – 2017. Range of relative change in breeding population size was used as the measurement of population trend. The values of relative rate of change were compared with data from annual monitoring (census in May – see Musil & Fuchs 1994, Musil et al. 2001, Čehovská et al. 2019 for the methods) on limited amount of sites (fishpond regions in south and central Bohemia - see Musil & Fuchs 1994). Čehovská M., Musil P., Musilová Z., Poláková, K. & Zouhar J. 2019: Diving duck census efficiency based on monitoring of individually marked females: the influence of breeding stage of individual females and timing of census. Bird Study in press. Musil P. Cepák J. Hudec K. & Zárybnický J. 2001. The long-term trends in the breeding waterfowl populations in the Czech Republic. OMPO, Institute of Applied Ecology, Kostelec nad Černými lesy. Musil P. & Fuchs R. 1994: Changes in abundance of water birds species in southern Bohemia (Czech Republic) in the last 10 years. Development in Hydrobiology. In: Kerekes J. J. [ed.]: Aquatic Birds in Trophic Web of Lakes. Hydrobiologia 279/280: 511–519.

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Italy

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Breeding short-term trend: unpublished data from the European Breeding Bird Atlas 2

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Breeding short-term trend: Malta Breeding Bird Atlas (2018) in preparation, (included a complete breeding bird population census in Malta together with a wintering bird census in 2017-2018) Birdlife Malta (Unpoublished data)

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Moldova

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Himantopus himantopus (Black-winged Stilt)

Romania

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Breeding short-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database
Breeding long-term trend: Ornitodata (Romanian Ornithological Society) Database, OpenBirdMaps (Milvus Group) Database, Rombird (Romanian Rarity Commission) Database

Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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