

## ***Gallinago media* (Great Snipe)**

### **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**

Reported national population sizes and trends  
Trend maps of reported national population data  
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Species factsheet bibliography

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

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**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>5</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (calling males) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	
Belarus	4600–6000	8	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Estonia	400–600	<1	2013-2017	complete	-	-53 to -11	2006-2017	complete	-		1980-2017	complete	
Finland	20–60	<1	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Latvia	200–300	<1	2012-2012	expert	-	-41 to 24	1999-2012	partial	?		1991-2017	deficient	
Lithuania	50–80	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-76 to -71	2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Norway	5000–15000	13	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	partial	-	0 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Poland	250–450	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-78 to -50	2010-2018	complete	-	-70 to -40	1980-2018	expert	
Russia	40000–65000	75	2008-2012	partial	-	-20 to -15	2008-2018	expert	-	-29 to -20	1980-2018	partial	
Sweden	1300–2300	3	2013-2018	expert	0	-30 to 30	2007-2018	expert	?	-50 to 100	1980-2018	expert	
Ukraine	200–300	<1	2012-2019	partial	-	-10 to -5	2012-2019	partial	-	-40 to -20	1980-2019	expert	
EU28	2200–3800	4											
<b>Europe</b>	<b>52000–90100</b>	<b>100</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 '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) Deficient: insufficient or no data available.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>7</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>5</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>5</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	Direction <sup>6</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>7</sup>	Year(s)	Method <sup>4</sup>	
Azerbaijan	500–5000	100	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>500–5000</b>	<b>100</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>.

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<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 '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.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>7</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

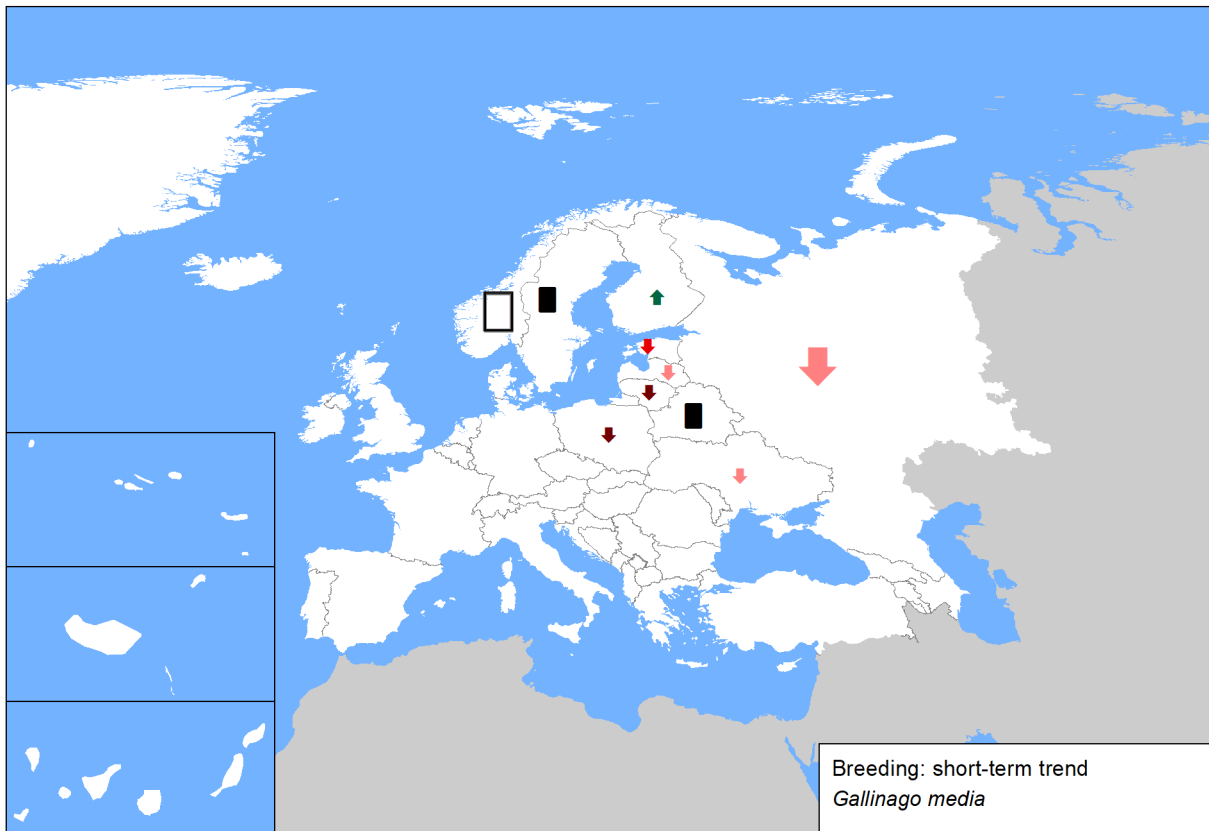
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ↑ Large increase (≥50%)                 | ↓ Large decrease (≥50%)         |
| ↑ Moderate increase (20–49%)            | ↓ Moderate decrease (20–49%)    |
| ↑ Small increase (<20%)                 | ↓ Small decrease (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

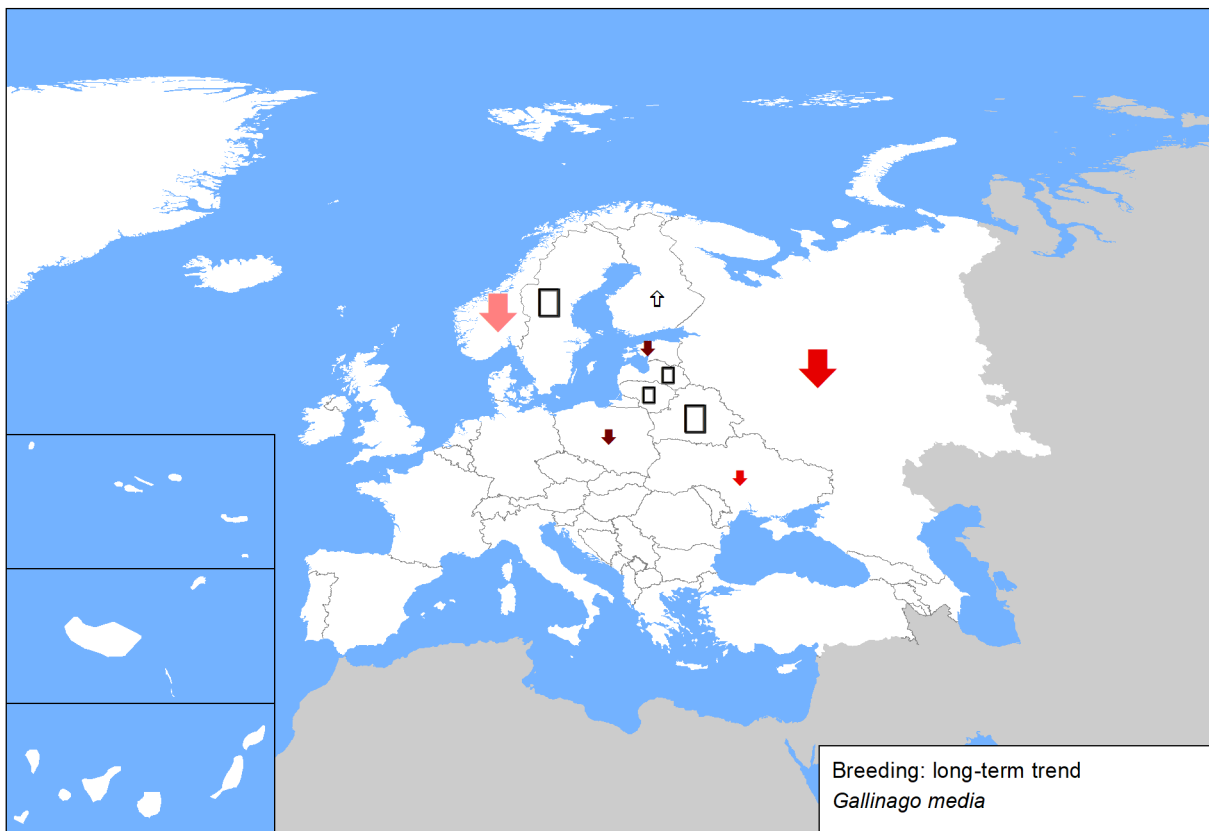
- ↑ Large: ≥10% of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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.



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### Sources

#### Azerbaijan

<b>Winter population size:</b> AOS data base
<b>Winter short-term trend:</b> AOS Data Base
<b>Winter long-term trend:</b> AOS Data Base

#### Belarus

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Research work of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus "Dynamics and predictive assessment of changes in the state of populations of the main resource and biocenotically most important bird species in Belarus"
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Karlionova N.V. - personal communication Pinchuk P.V. - personal communication

#### Estonia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Estonian Working Group on Bird Status and Numbers

#### Finland

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Lehtinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtinen, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> BirdLife Finland 2019: Regional observation summary database of Finnish Birdwatching societies on scarce bird species.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> BirdLife Finland 2019: Regional observation summary database of Finnish Birdwatching societies on scarce bird species.

#### Latvia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Expert: Ainars Aunins, ainars.aunins@lu.lv
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Aunins A. (unpublished) Database of Great Snipe lek monitoring.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> No data available.

#### Lithuania

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Logminas, V. (ed.). 1991. Lietuvos fauna: paukščiai. Vilnius: „Mokslas“. Kurlavičius, P. (ed.) 2006. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlasas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) BirdLife International/European Bird Census Council. 2000. European bird populations: estimates and trends. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 10). Raudonikis L. 2004. Important Bird Areas of the European Union Importance in Lithuania. Lithuanian Ornithological Society & Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University. Lutute, Vilnius. Jusys, V., Karalius, S., Raudonikis, L. 2012. Lietuvos paukščių pažinimo vadovas. Kaunas: „Lututė“. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2012. Status and trends of bird populations (Article 12, Birds Directive 2009/147/EC) National Summary 2008-2012 Lithuania. Expert working group of the Lithuanian Ornithological Society (lod@birdlife.lt) 2015-2018. Lietuvos perinčių paukščių atlaso duomenų bazė (Lithuanian Breeding Birds Atlas Database). Vilnius. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. 2016-2018. Leidinio "Lietuvos raudonoji knyga" parengimo paslaugos (Red data book of Lithuania). (Agreement No VPS-2016-104-ES)

#### Norway

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Shimmings, P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater for norske hekkefugler. NOF Rapport 2-2015. 268 pp.

#### Poland

<b>Breeding population size:</b> State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MDU – Great Snipe Census)
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> State Environmental Monitoring / Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection (survey: MDU)
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> BirdLife International 2004. Birds in Europe: population estimates, trends and conservation status. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK; Tomiałojć L., Stawarczyk T. 2003. Awifauna Polski: rozmieszczenie, liczebność i zmiany. PTPP "pro Natura", Sikora A.

#### Russia

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
<b>Breeding short-term trend:</b> Mischenko & Sukhanova 2016; Kalyakin et al. 2019; Sviridova 2019; Sarychev expert opinion. vssar@yandex.ru
<b>Breeding long-term trend:</b> Morozov 1994; Tomkovich & Lebedeva 1998; 1999;

#### Sweden

<b>Breeding population size:</b> Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmberg, J., Green, M., Gustafsson, R., Haas, F., Holmqvist, N., Lindström, Å., Nilsson, L., Svensson, M., Svensson, S. & Tjernberg, M. 2012. Fåglarna i Sverige – antal och förekomst. SOF, Halmstad. Swedish Bird Survey. BirdLife Sverige, Annual Bird reports.
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**Sweden**

Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
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Breeding long-term trend: Expert judgement based on regional inventories
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**Ukraine**

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- del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. and Sargatal, J. (eds). 1996. *Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol. 3: Hoatzin to Auks.* Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.