THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Limosa lapponica (Bar-tailed Godwit)

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

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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.

Limosa lapponica (Bar-tailed Godwit)

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]	
Finland	1000–4000	23	2013-2018	expert	0		2000-2018	partial	+		1990-2018	partial	
Norway	1700–2500	32	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	1500–4000	38	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	300–500	6	2013-2018	expert	+	50 to 150	2007-2018	expert	+	50 to 150	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	1300–4500	30											
Europe	**4500–11000**	**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	0–4	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-33 to 0	2007-2018	complete	-	-56 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	0–50	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	6–24	<1	2013-2018	complete	?	-87 to 52	2007-2018	complete	?	-82 to 2	1992-2018	complete	
Denmark	1900–2000	1	2016-2016	complete	F		2008-2016	complete	F		1987-2017	complete	
France	6600–11000	5	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2017	complete	+		1980-2017	complete	
Germany	9000	6	2011-2016	complete	-	-39 to -11	2003-2016	complete	-	-65 to -30	1980-2016	partial	
Greece	5–30	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Iceland	5–10	<1	2018	expert	0		2002-2014	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	13300–13400	8	2011-2016	complete	0		2004-2016	complete	-		1987-2016	partial	
Italy	70–80	<1	2013-2015	partial	+	5 to 380	2009-2015	partial	+	2300 to 2470	1991-2015	partial	
Netherlands	60600–77300	43	2013-2017	complete	0	-5 to 65	2006-2017	partial	+	95 to 233	1981-2017	partial	
Portugal	550–7700	2	2013-2018	complete	?	-65 to -32	2007-2018	complete	?		1988-2018	partial	
Spain	2200–3500	2	2013-2017	complete	+	5 to 114	2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
United Kingdom	53500–53600	33	2012-2016	complete	0		2005-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	148000–178000	100											
Europe	**148000–178000**	**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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[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
- Large decrease (≥50%)
- Moderate decrease (20–49%)
- Small decrease (<20%)
- 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

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

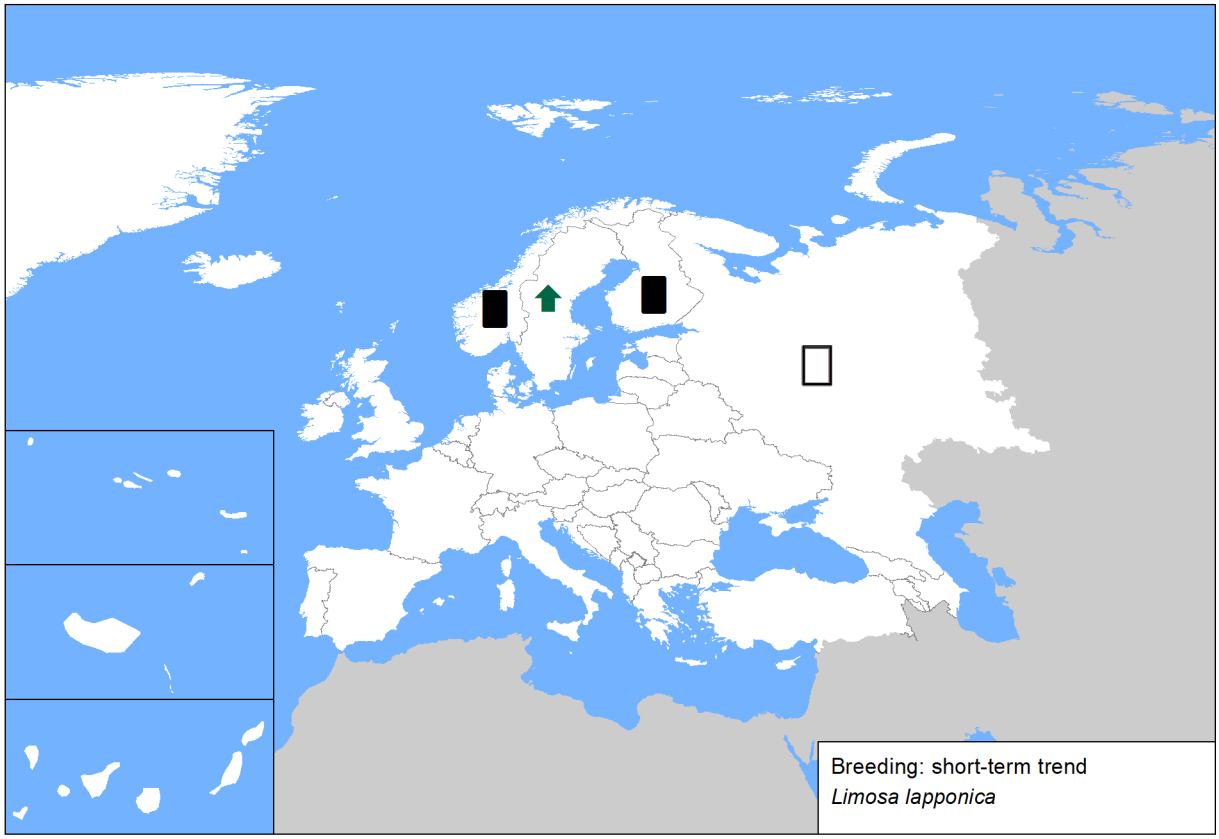


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

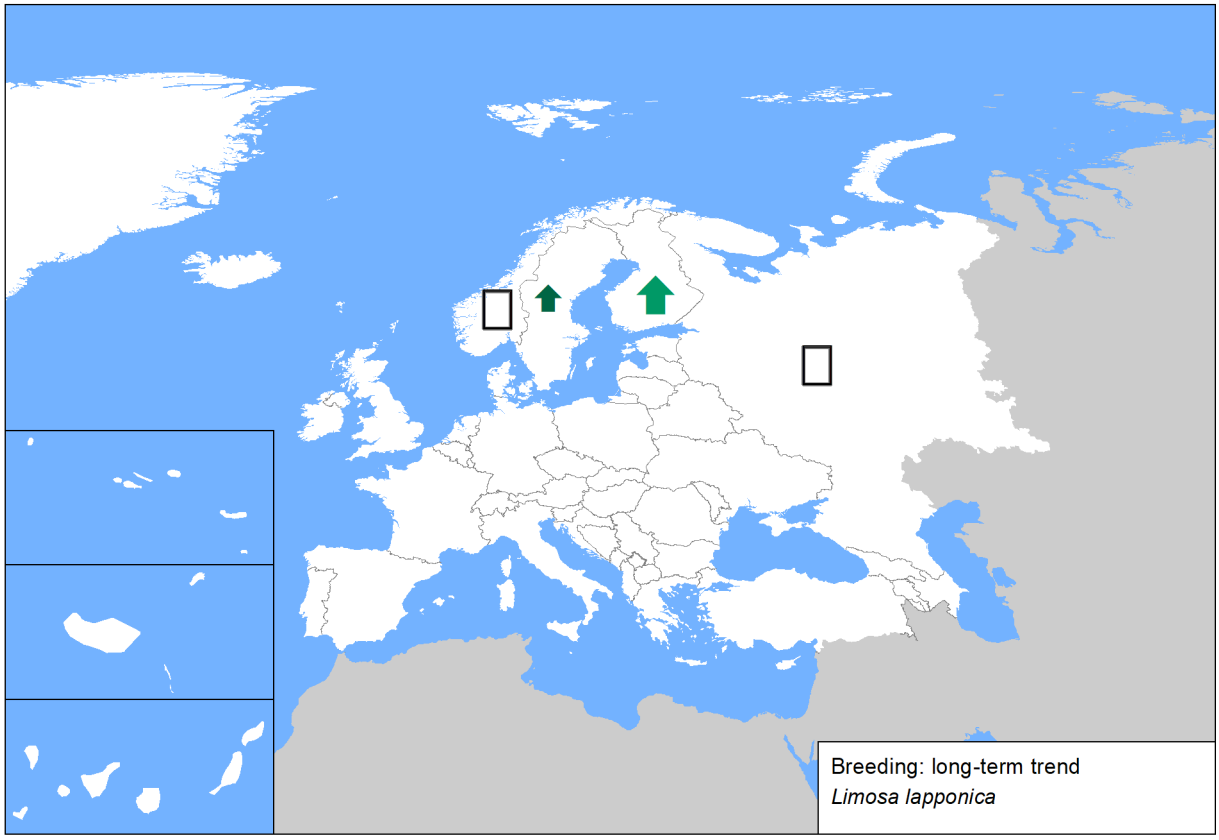


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

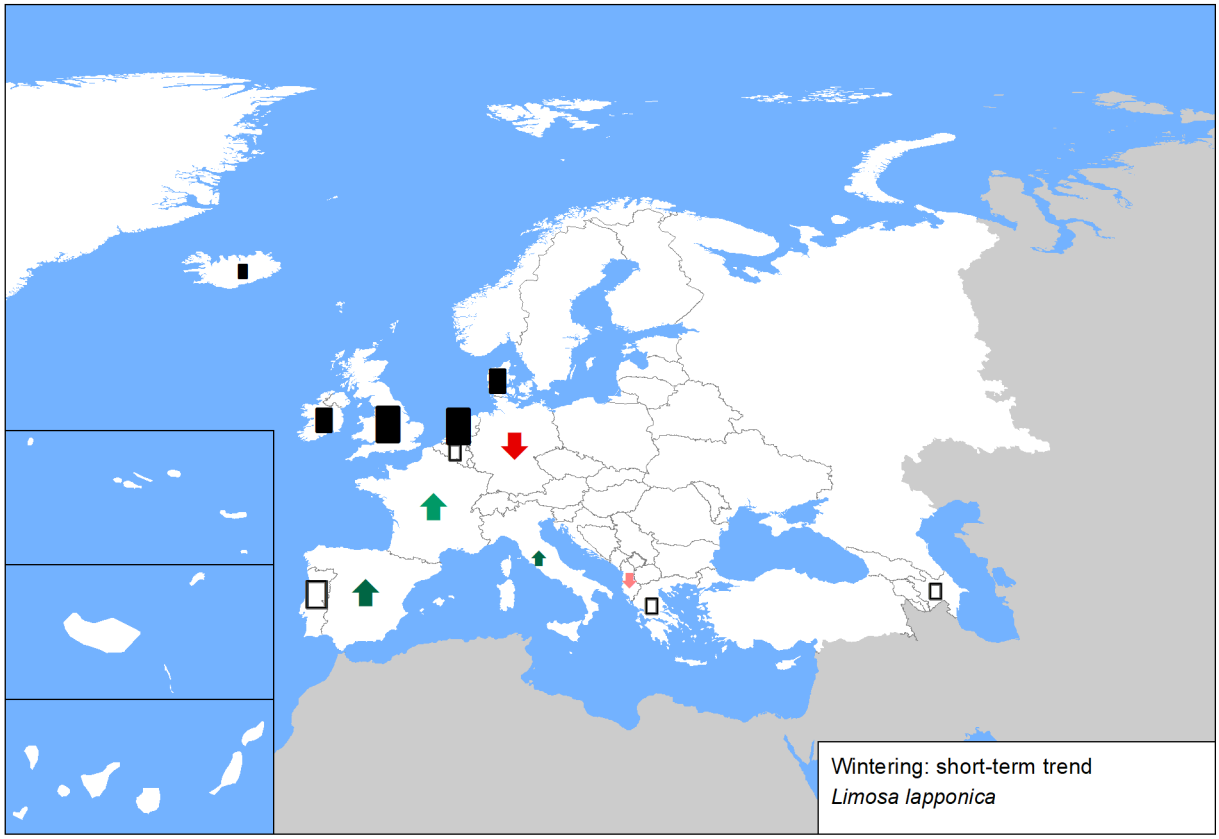
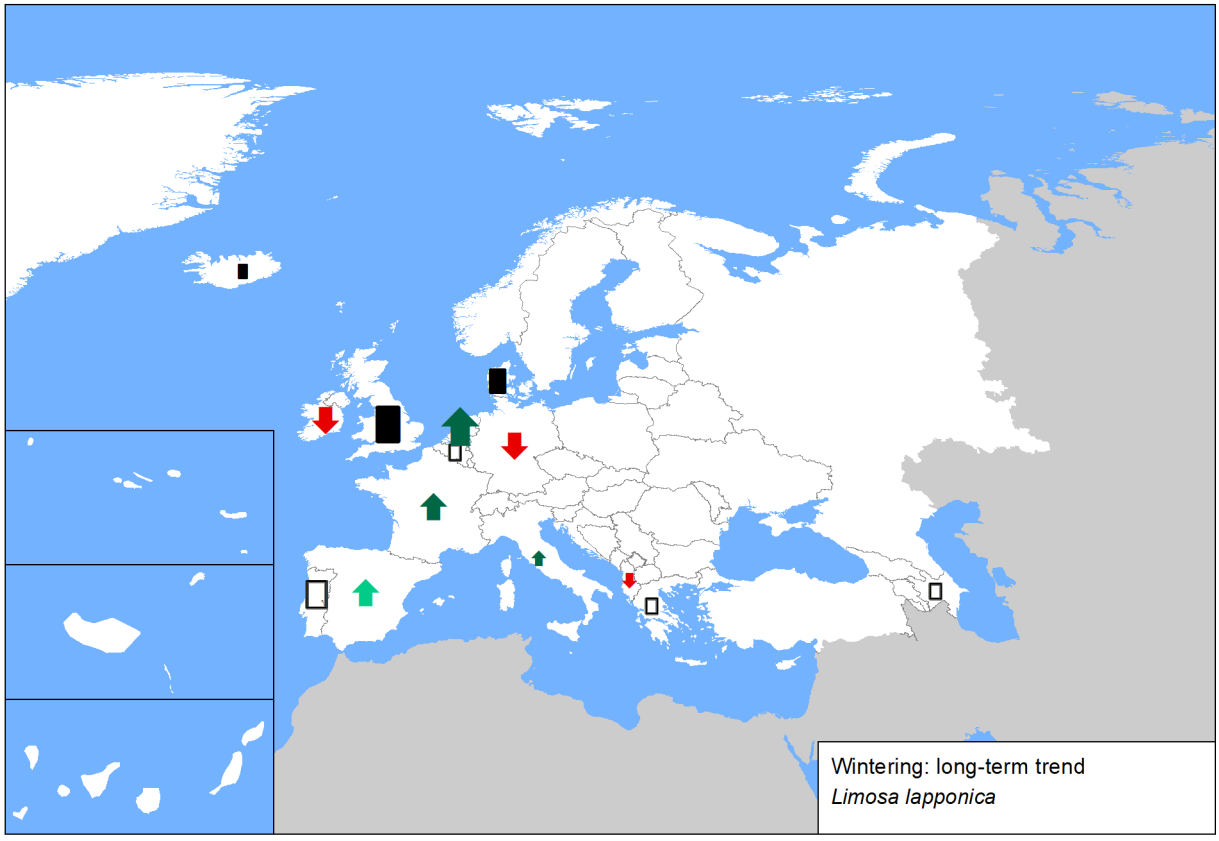


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

Belgium

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