

***Tringa erythropus* (Spotted Redshank)**

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).

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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.

Tringa erythropus (Spotted Redshank)

Table 1. Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe¹.

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	6200–17700	40	2013-2018	complete	?	-57 to 22	2007-2018	complete	-	-30	1990-2018	partial	
Norway	6000–8700	26	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	4000–7500	20	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	2700–6800	15	2013-2018	partial	-	-66 to -15	2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
EU28	8900–24500	55											
Europe	18900–40700	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) Deficient: 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.

Tringa erythropus (Spotted Redshank)

Table 2. Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe¹. 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	10–400	20	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 1110	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Rep. Ireland	13	1	2011-2016	deficient	?			deficient	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Spain	420–1300	72	2007-2018	partial	+		2000-2016	complete	+		1991-2016	complete	
United Kingdom	60–70	7	2012-2016	complete	-		2005-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	500–1400	80											
Europe	510–1800	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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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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ Large decrease ($\geq 50\%$) |
| ↑ 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: $\geq 10\%$ 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.

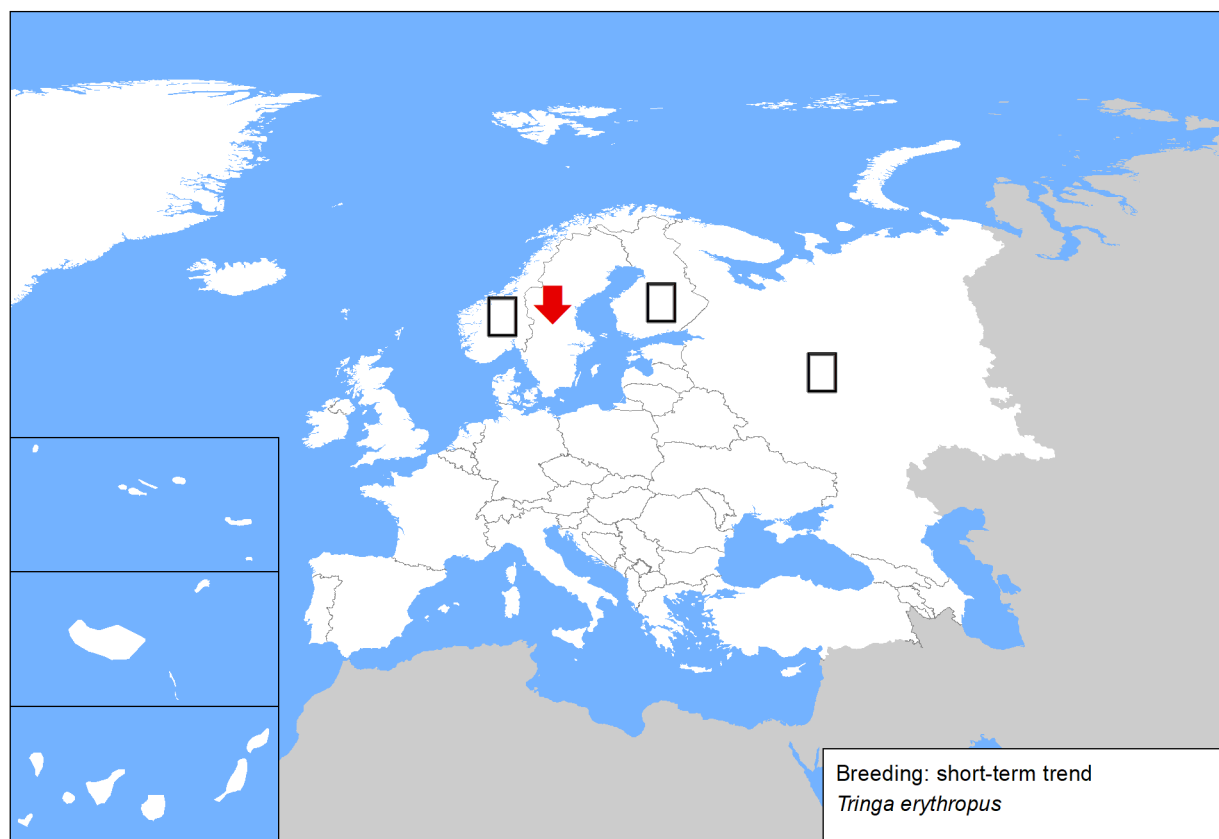


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

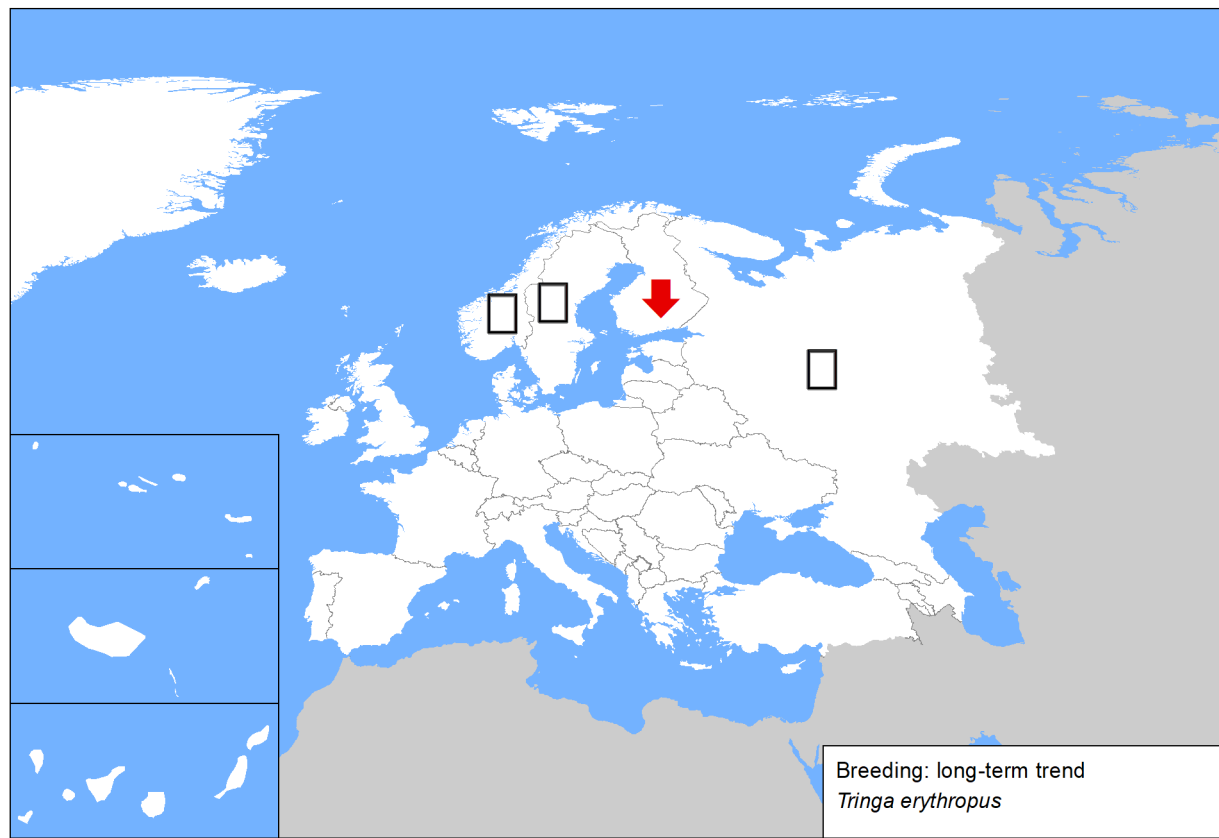


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

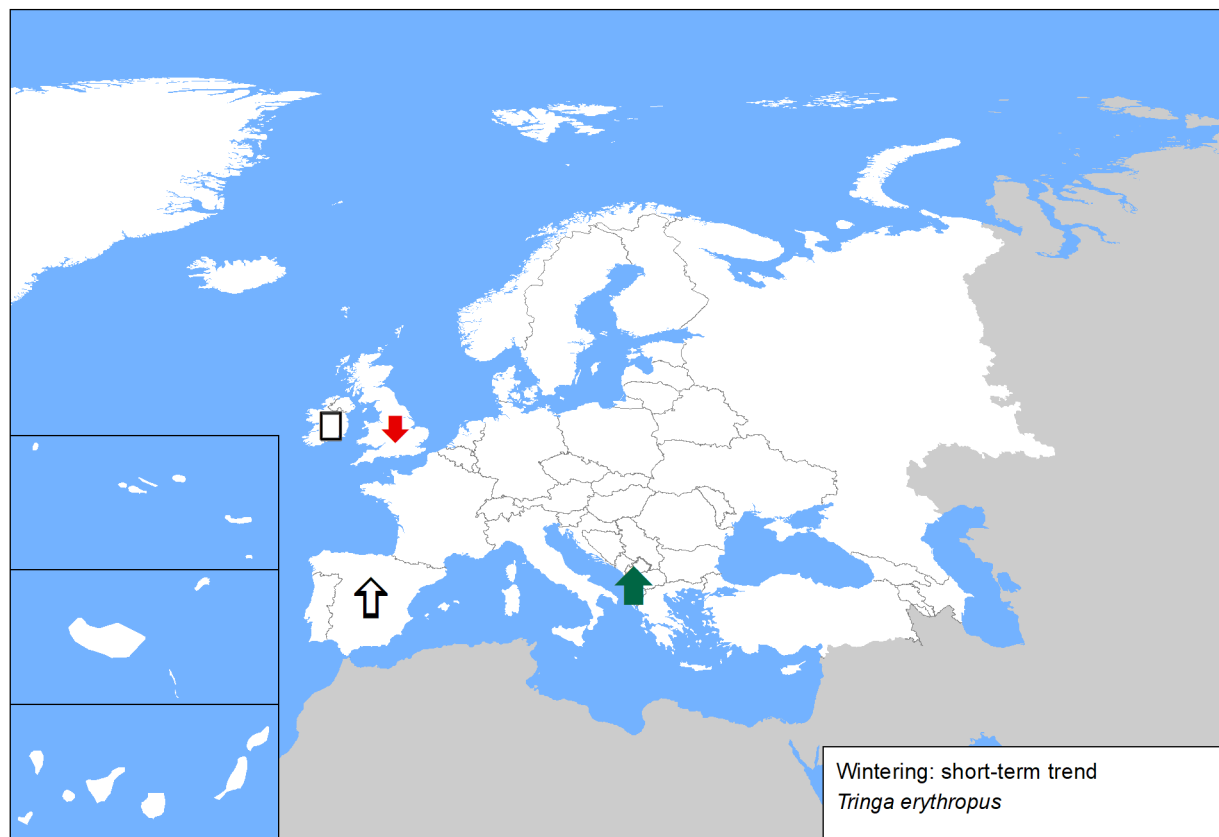
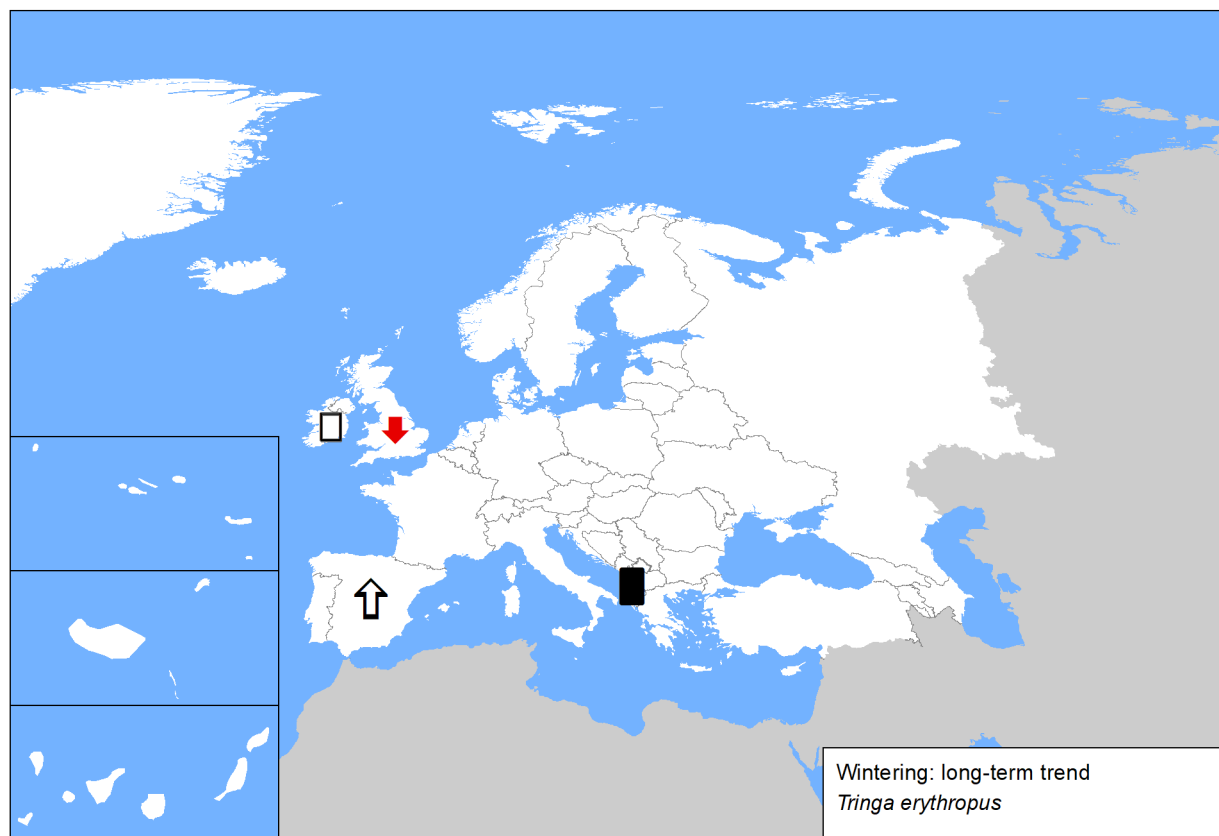


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Tringa erythropus (Spotted Redshank)

Sources

Albania

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

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehtikainen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, T., Mikkola-Roos, M., Pessa, J., Rajasärkkä, A., Rusanen, P., Sirkkiä, P., Tiainen, J. & Valkama, J. 2019: Suomen lintujen pesimäkantojen koot. – Linnut-vuosikirja 2018: 38-45.
Breeding short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki
Breeding long-term trend: Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus, National Parks Finland.

Republic of Ireland

Winter population size: The population estimate was derived by averaging peak annual winter counts for this species over a five year period. This species is a relatively scarce winter visitor to Ireland and is likely to be underrecorded. Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.
Winter short-term trend: Given the scarcity of this species in winter, meaningful short term population trends cannot be derived.
Winter long-term trend: No long term trend can be calculated. See: Lewis, L. J., Burke, B., Fitzgerald, N., Tierney, T. D. & Kelly, S. (2019) Irish Wetland Bird Survey: Waterbird Status and Distribution 2009/10-2015/16. Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 106. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland.

Norway

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

Russia

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

Winter population size: Información proporcionada por las Comunidades Autónomas. SEO/BirdLife (2012). Atlas de las aves en invierno en España 2007-2010. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente-SEO/ BirdLife. Madrid. 817 pp. (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/atlas_aves_invierno_tcm30-198034.pdf) SEO/BirdLife (2018). Censos de aves acuáticas. (http://www.acuaticas.org/WebForms/ConsultaContenidos/Paginas/RealMapasDistAbunEspecie.aspx)
Winter short-term trend: SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (https://doi.org/10.31170/0073)
Winter long-term trend: SEO/BirdLife (2019). Programas de seguimiento y grupos de trabajo de SEO/BirdLife 2018. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. (https://doi.org/10.31170/0073)

Sweden

Breeding population size: 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.
Breeding short-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey
Breeding long-term trend: Svensk fågeltaxering - Swedish Bird Survey

United Kingdom

Winter population size: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Hearn, R.D., McAvoy, S.G., Robinson, A., Stroud, D.A., Woodward, I.D. & Wotton, S.R. 2019. Population estimates of wintering waterbirds in Great Britain. British Birds 112: 130-145. Northern Ireland total taken from BirdTrack.
Winter short-term trend: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp.
Winter long-term trend: Frost, T.M., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Balmer, D.E. (2018). Waterbirds in the UK 2016/17: The Wetland Bird Survey. BTO, RSPB and JNCC, in association with WWT. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. 40 pp.

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