THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Tringa nebularia (Common Greenshank)

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.

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]	
Belarus	300–400	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-10 to 10	2012-2019	expert	+	50 to 60	1980-2019	expert	
Estonia	300–400	<1	2013-2017	complete	0	-8 to 5	2006-2017	complete	+	2600 to 2900	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	48400–63600	16	2013-2018	complete	0	-17 to 13	2007-2018	complete	0	-3 to 75	1981-2018	complete	
Latvia	3–10	<1	2013-2018	partial	-	-58 to -38	2000-2018	partial	+	113 to 345	1991-2017	partial	
Lithuania	0–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Norway	7300–16000	3	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	150000–350000	71	2007-2018	expert	+	0	2008-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
Sweden	19000–39000	9	2013-2018	partial	0	-10 to 20	2007-2018	partial	0	-74 to 152	1980-2018	partial	
Ukraine	1–5	<1	2012-2019	complete	F	10 to 15	2009-2019	complete	F	10 to 20	1970-2019	expert	
United Kingdom	700–1500	<1	1995	complete	+		1998-2010	partial	+		1985-1995	partial	
EU28	68400–105000	26											
Europe	**226000–471000**	**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	2–21	<1	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 250	2007-2018	complete	0	-5 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	200–2000	14	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	5	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
France	480–560	11	2013-2018	complete	+	56 to 148	2007-2017	complete	+	2202 to 5319	1980-2017	complete	
Greece	110–290	4	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	1200–1300	26	2011-2016	complete	+		2004-2016	complete	+		1987-2016	partial	
Serbia	15	<1	2013-2018	complete	F		2013-2018	complete	+	80 to 100	1980-2018	partial	
Spain	1100–1200	25	2013-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Ukraine	1–5	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	910–920	20	2012-2016	complete	0		2005-2016	complete	+		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	3800–4200	87											
Europe	**4000–6200**	**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 (≥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.

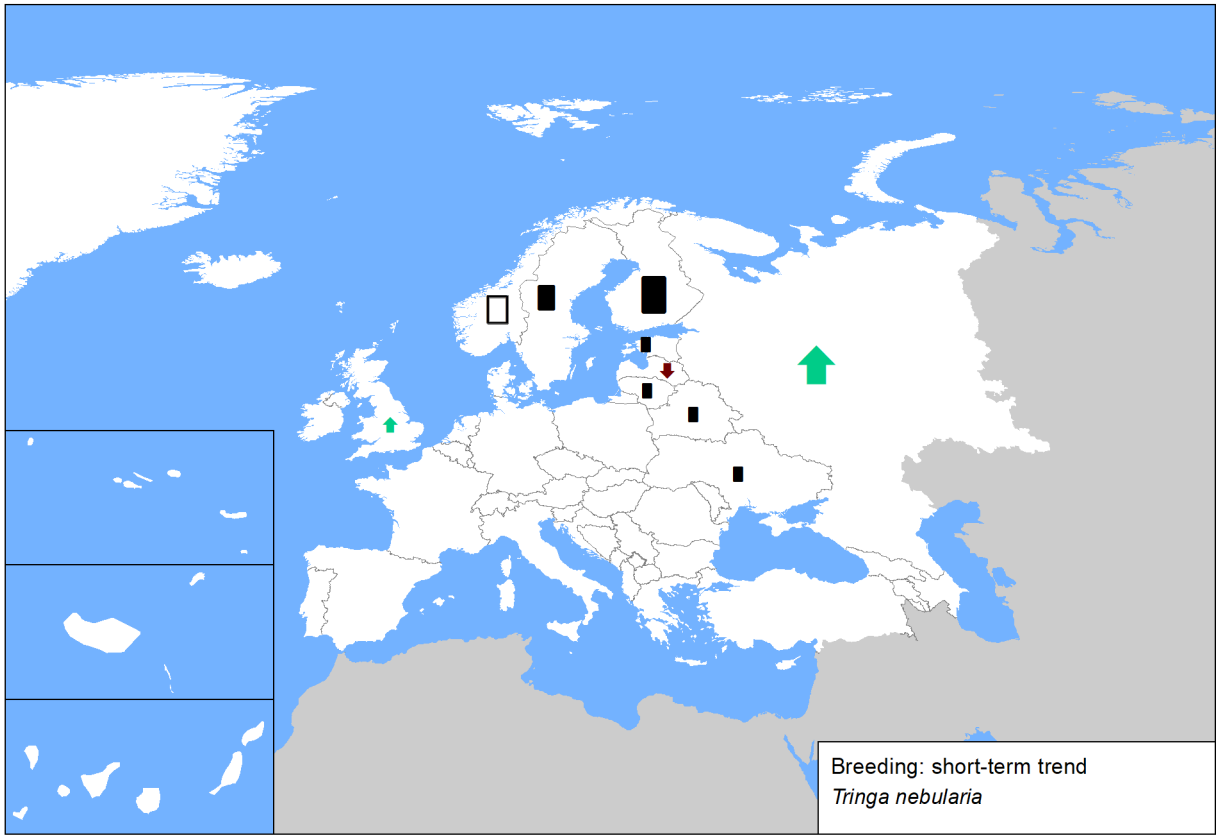


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

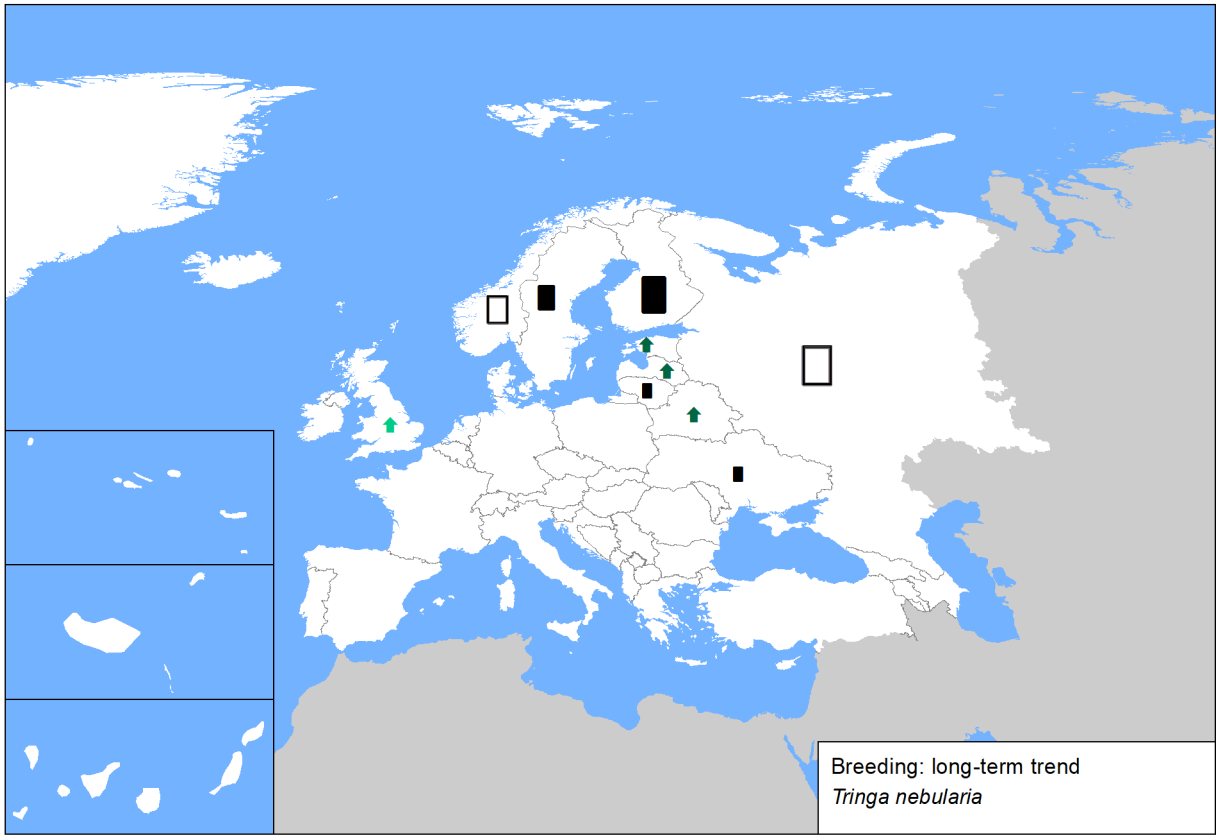


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

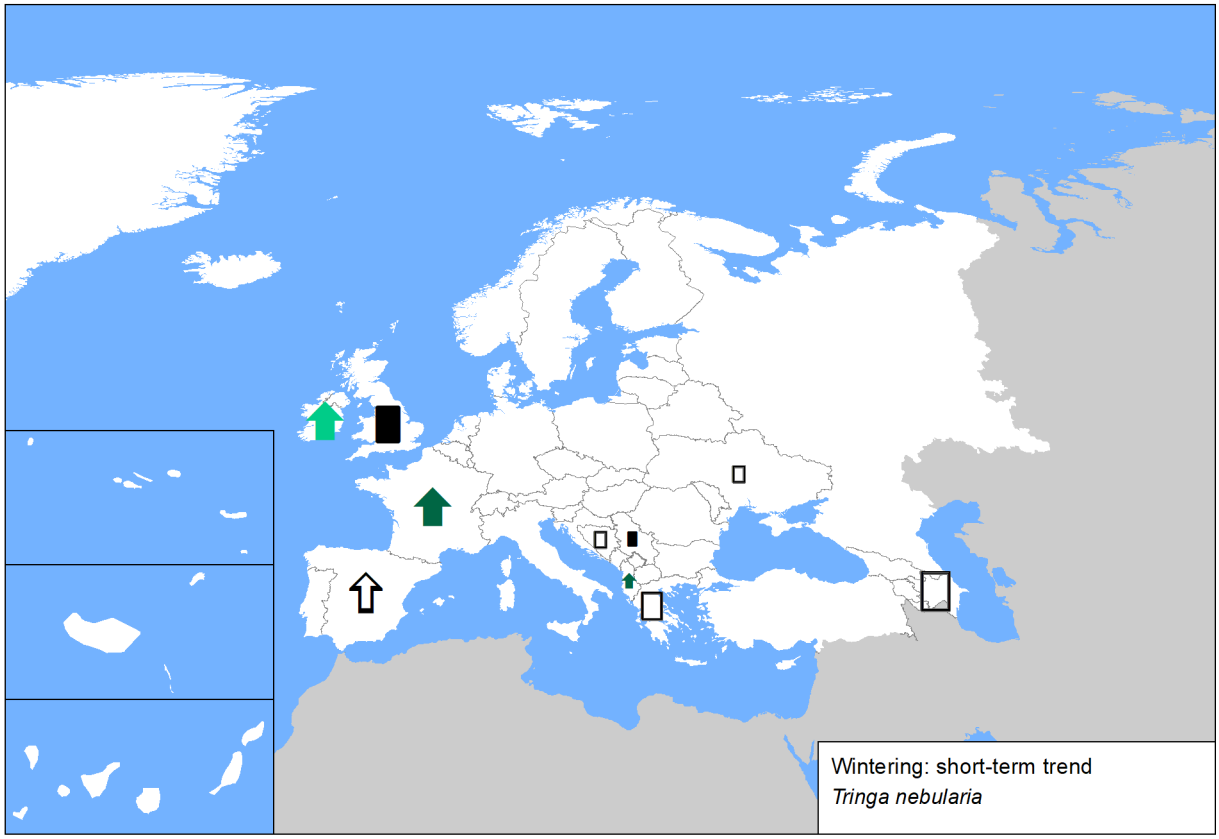
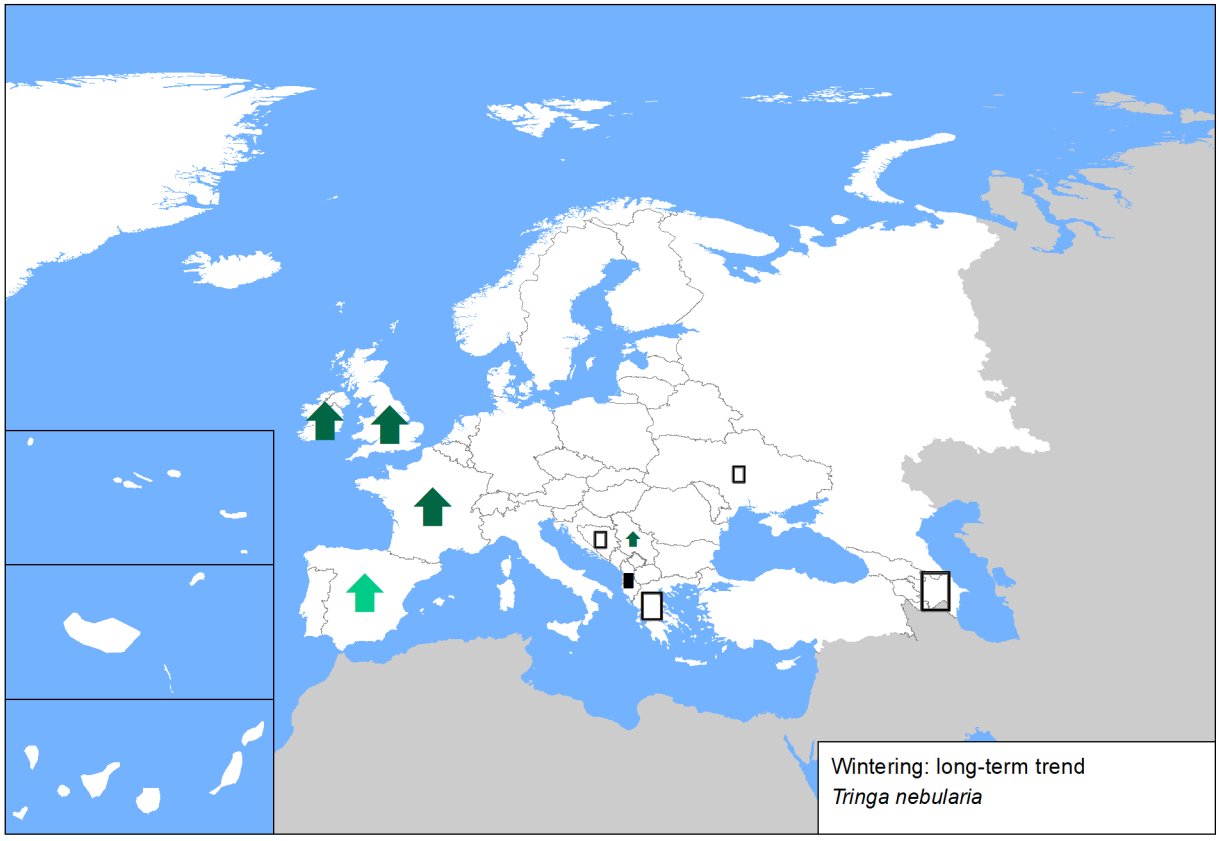


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Estonia

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Latvia

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Serbia

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