

***Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper)**

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.

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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	
Albania	120–250	<1	2007-2018	partial	+	145 to 500	2007-2018	complete	+	145 to 500	1980-2018	expert	
Armenia	520–790	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018		?		2003-2018	deficient	
Austria	170–230	<1	2013-2018	complete	-	-30 to -20	2007-2018	partial	-	-70 to -30	1981-2018	expert	
Azerbaijan	500–2000	<1	2005-2019	expert	0		2013-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belarus	13500–18000	1	2010-2018	partial	0	-20 to 20	2012-2019	expert	0	0	1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	0	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2008-2018	partial	0		1973-2018	partial	
Bosnia & HG	150–300	<1	2015-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Bulgaria	120–220	<1	2005-2018	partial	0	0	2000-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Croatia	160–400	<1	2013-2016	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Czechia	100–200	<1	2014-2017	complete	-	-50	2001-2017	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Estonia	5000–8000	<1	2013-2017	partial	-	-72 to -29	2006-2017	partial	-	-351 to -91	1980-2017	partial	
Finland	147000–238000	15	2013-2018	complete	0	-28 to 30	2007-2018	complete	+	-14 to 95	1980-2018	complete	
France	700–1000	<1	2010-2011	partial	?		2007-2017	deficient	-	-25 to -5	1989-2017	expert	
Georgia	810–8200	<1	2013-2017	partial	?			deficient	?				
Germany	210–290	<1	2011-2016	expert	0		2004-2016	expert	0		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	50–100	<1	2015	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Hungary	80–120	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2007-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Rep. Ireland	1800–1900	<1	2008-2011	expert	-		1991-2011	expert	-		1972-2011	expert	
Italy	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	+	0 to 150	1993-2018	expert	
Kosovo	50–80	<1	2007-2019	partial	-		2007-2018	partial	-		1990-2018	partial	
Latvia	3100–6200	<1	2000-2004	partial	?		2000-2017	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Lithuania	2500–3500	<1	2013-2018	partial	0	0	2013-2018	partial	0	0	1980-2018	partial	
North Macedonia	0–50	<1	2014-2019	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2019		
Moldova	80–100	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1990-2018	expert	
Montenegro	20–100	<1	2002-2012	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	10–20	<1	2013-2015	complete	?	-37 to 101	2006-2017	complete	+	253 to 1695	1981-2017	complete	
Norway	100000–150000	10	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Poland	1600–2200	<1	2013-2018	expert	?	-71 to 37	2007-2018	complete	+	10 to 60	1980-2018	expert	
Portugal	500–1000	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Romania	2000–5000	<1	2013-2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Russia	650000–900000	62	2007-2018	partial	0		2008-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	partial	
Serbia	80–260	<1	2013-2018	partial	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	expert	?	-10 to 10	1980-2018	expert	

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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	
Slovakia	400–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	-	-40 to -20	2007-2018	partial	-	-20 to -10	1980-2018	partial	
Slovenia	100–150	<1	2013-2018	complete	-		2006-2018	complete	-	-70 to -50	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	450–3100	<1	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	partial	-		1980-2018	expert	
Sweden	80000–108000	8	2013-2018	partial	-	-27 to -2	2007-2018	partial	-	-60 to -35	1980-2018	partial	
Switzerland	70–90	<1	2013–2016	complete	+	26 to 149	2007-2018	complete	0	-19 to 23	1990-2018	complete	
Turkey	500–2500	<1	2002-2012	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2013	deficient	
Ukraine	5000–10000	<1	2014-2018	expert	F	5 to 15	2007-2018	expert	F	10 to 20	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	13200–13300	1	2016	complete	-		2004-2016	complete	-		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	260000–395000	25											
Europe	1030000–1490000	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.

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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	3–31	<1	2007-2018	complete	+	0 to 39	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	500–5000	60	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bosnia & HG	10–50	<1	2015-2018	complete	?	-10 to 10	2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Gibraltar	1–5	<1	2006-2018	partial	0	1 to 5	2000-2018	partial	0	1 to 5	1980-2018	partial	
Spain	890–1200	39	2013-2018	complete	0		2000-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
EU28	890–1200	38											
Europe	1400–6300	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 ($\geq 50\%$) | ↓ 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.

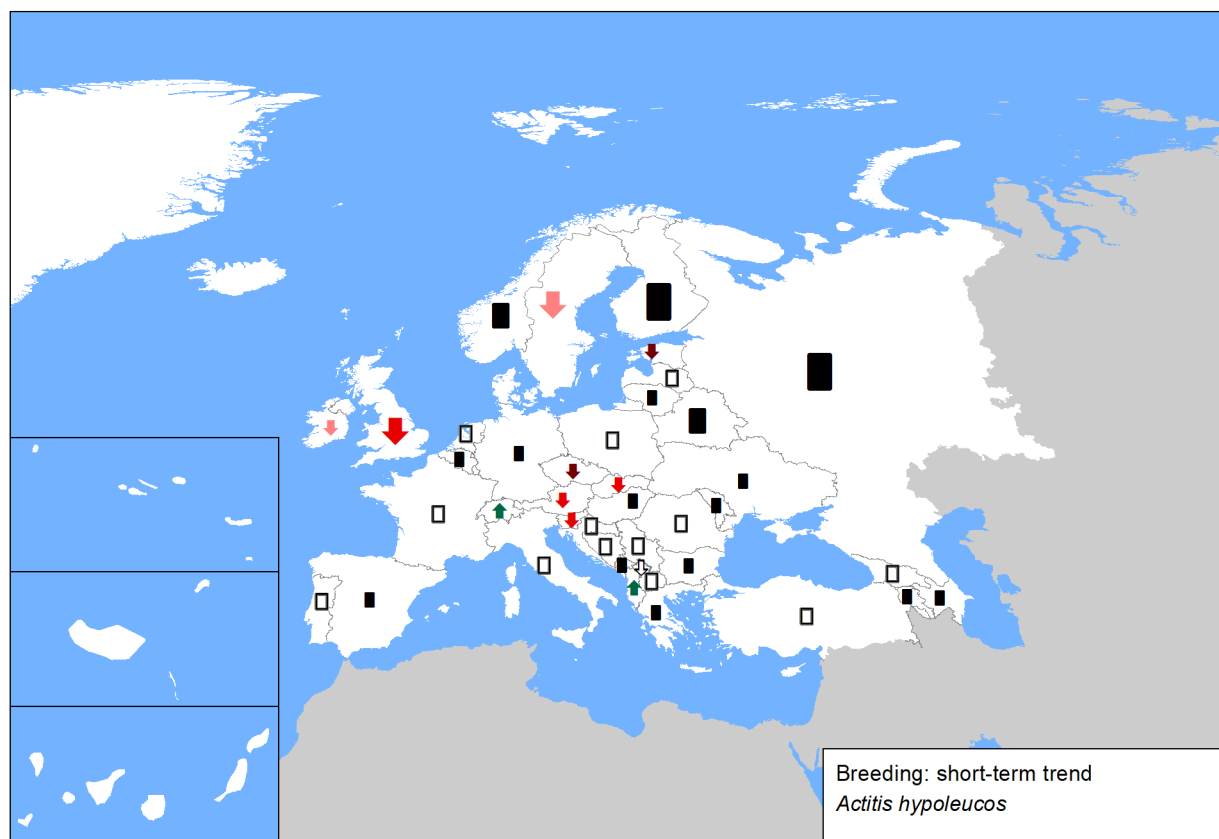


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

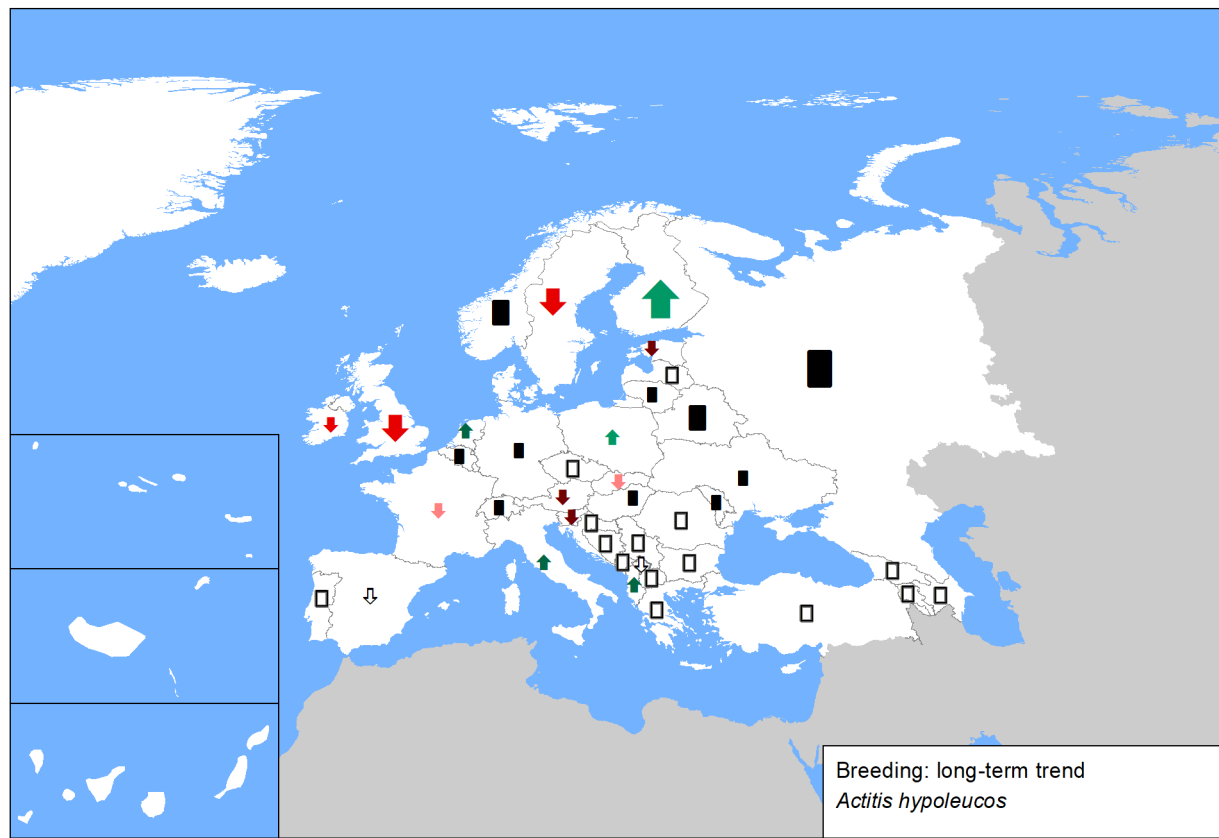


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

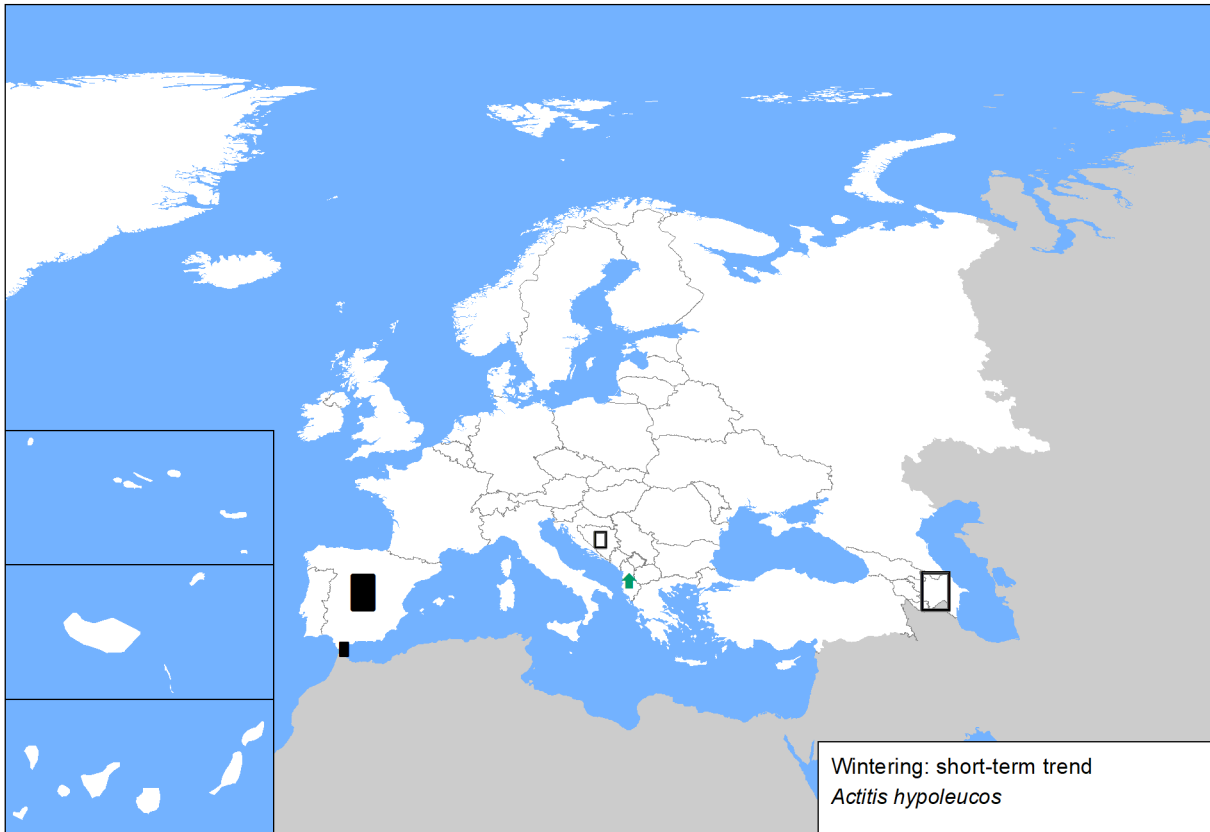
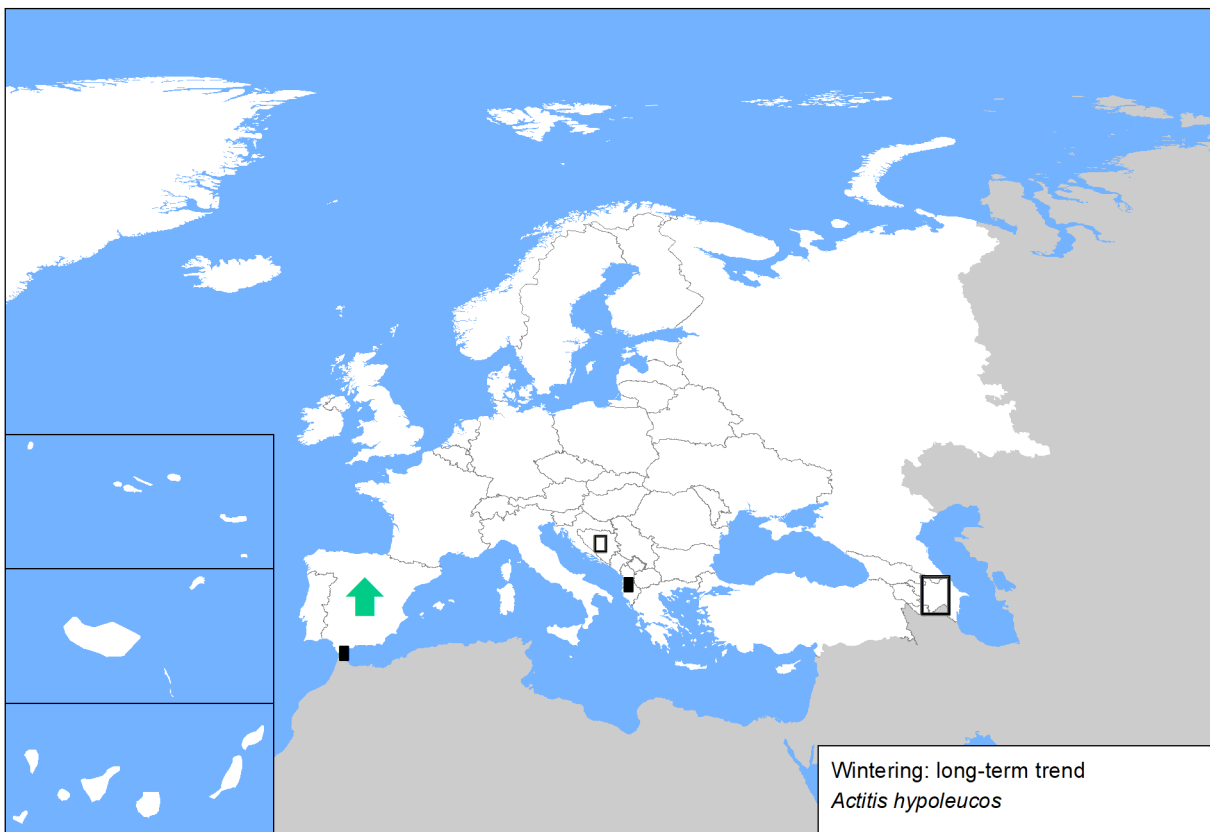


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Sources

Albania

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

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: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at
Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished data from www.ornitho.at ; BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data
Breeding long-term trend: BirdLife Austria, unpublished archive data; Dvorak, Ranner & Berg 1993 (Atlas of Austrian Breeding Birds)

Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

Breeding population size: 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"
Breeding long-term trend: Nikiforov M.E., Kozulin A.V., eds. Belarussian birds at the beginning of XXI century: status, numbers, distribution. - 1997. - Minsk. - 187 p.

Belgium

Breeding population size: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding short-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.
Breeding long-term trend: Vermeersch G. et al. (2018, in press). Broedvogels in Vlaanderen in de periode 2013-2018. Rapporten van het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek (INBO), Brussel. / Paquet, J-Y., Anselin, A., Vermeersch, G., Derouaux, A., Devos, K. (2019, in prep.). Contribution of Belgium to EBCC European Breeding Bird Atlas 2. Internal Report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Breeding population size: Based on data for EBBA2
Breeding short-term trend: some individual data
Winter population size: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter short-term trend: based on IWC reports-all reports published in magazine Bilten mreže posmatrača ptica (www.ptice.ba)
Winter long-term trend: There are no qualitative data before 2005 to make estimates

Bulgaria

Breeding population size: Iankov P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 272-273; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; SPAs mapping in 2012 Common Bird Monitoring Scheme http://bspb.org/monitoring/
Breeding short-term trend: Iankov P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 272-273; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018;
Breeding long-term trend: Iankov P. (ed.) 2007. Atlas of Breeding Birds in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Society for the protection of Birds, Conservation Series, Book 10, Sofia, BSPB, 272-273;

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Croatia

Breeding population size: Dumbović Mazal V., Pintar V., Zadavec M. (2019): Prvo izvješće o brojnosti i rasprostranjenosti ptica u Hrvatskoj sukladno odredbama Direktive o pticama. Tutiš, V., Kralj, J., Radović, D., Čiković, D., Barišić, S. (ur.) (2013): Crvena knjiga ptica Hrvatske. Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prirode, Državni zavod za zaštitu prirode, Zagreb, 258 str.
Breeding short-term trend: no data available
Breeding long-term trend: no data available

Czechia

Breeding population size: Šťastný et Bejček in prep. - Atlas hnízdního rozšíření ptáků ČR 2014-2017
Breeding short-term trend: 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.
Breeding long-term trend: Waterbird numbers were recorded in mid-January by regular citizen-science monitoring programme - the International Waterbird Census (IWC) – see Gilissen et al. 2002, Wetlands International 2006, Wetlands International 2019. Hundreds of volunteer birdwatchers conduct the mid-January counts on predetermined dates and sites each year, aiming to maximize synchrony (Gilissen et al. 2002, Musil et al. 2011, Musilová et al. 2014). The individual species trends in numbers was calculated by Trends and Indices for Monitoring data (TRIM) software (Statistics Netherlands version 3.52, Pannekoek and Van Strien, 2005). The additive slope (i.e. the change in indices from one year to the next) was used to estimate the Czech trend, see also Fouque et al. (2009), Musil et al. (2011), Musilová et al. (2015), Musilová et al. (2018 a, b). Fouque C, Guillemain M, Schricke V (2009) Trends in the numbers of Coot Fulica atra and wildfowl Anatidae wintering in France and their relationship with hunting activity at wetland sites. Wildfowl. Special Issue 2: 42–59. Gilissen N, Haanstra L, Delany S, Boere G, Hagemeijer W (2002) Numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia in 1987, 1988 and 1999. Results from the International Waterbird Census. Wetlands International Global Series No. 11, Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Musil P, Musilová Z, Fuchs R, Poláková S (2011) Long-term changes in numbers and distribution of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic, 1966–2008. Bird Study 58: 450–460. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M (2018a) Changes in habitat suitability influence non-breeding distribution of waterbirds in central Europe. Ibis: 160: 582–596. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Adam M, Bejček V (2018b) Importance of Natura 2000 sites for wintering waterbirds: Low preference, species' distribution changes and carrying capacity of Natura 2000 could fail to protect the species. Biological Conservation 228: 79–88. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Bejček V, Šťastný K, Hudec K (2014) Numbers of wintering waterbirds in the Czech Republic: long-term and spatial-scale approaches to assess population size. Bird Study 61: 321–331. Musilová Z, Musil P, Zouhar J, Romportl D (2015) Long-term trends, total numbers and species richness of increasing waterbird populations at sites on the edge of their winter range: cold-weather refuge sites are more important than protected sites. J Ornithol: 1–10. Pannekoek J, Van Strien AJ (2005) TRIM 3 Manual (Trends and Indices for Monitoring Data). Statistics Netherlands, Voorburg, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2006) Waterbird population estimates. Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands. Wetlands International (2019) Waterbird Population Estimates. Available at: wpe.wetlands.org (accessed 10 March 2019).

Estonia

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

Finland

Breeding population size: Lehikoinen, A., Below, A., Jukarainen, A., Laaksonen, T., Lehtiniemi, 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.
Breeding short-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki
Breeding long-term trend: Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

France

Breeding population size: Issa N. & Muller Y. 2015. Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de France métropolitaine. , LPO/SEOF/MNHN/Delachaux et Niestlé, Paris

Georgia

Breeding population size: EBBA Georgia, prepared by Sabuko-Society for nature conservation, Ilia state university, NGO "psovi".
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Germany

Breeding population size: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
Breeding short-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.
Breeding long-term trend: Gerlach et al. (in Vorb.): Vögel in Deutschland – 2019. Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, Bundesamt für Naturschutz und Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft der Vogelschutzwarten, Münster.

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Gibraltar

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Breeding short-term trend: SPPN expert opinion (sppn.moldova@gmail.com)
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Montenegro

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Norway

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Romania

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

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
Breeding short-term trend: Sarychev unpublished. vssar@yandex.ru
Breeding long-term trend: Preobrazhenskaya 2009; Yakovleva unpublished. kivach-bird@rambler.ru; Belik et al. 2003

Serbia

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