THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Arenaria interpres (Ruddy Turnstone)

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.

Arenaria interpres (Ruddy Turnstone)

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]	
Denmark	20	<1	2017	complete	-	-84 to -61	2006-2017	complete	+	-7 to 210	1980-2017	complete	
DK: Greenland	20000–40000	58	2001	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	0		1989-2018	partial	
Estonia	20–40	<1	2013-2017	complete	-		2006-2017	complete	-	-89 to -75	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	610–2300	3	2013-2018	partial	-	-43 to -8	2007-2018	partial	-	-87 to -80	1980-2018	partial	
Germany	0	<1	2011-2016	complete	-		2004-2016	complete	-		1985-2016	expert	
Norway	10000–20000	29	2013-2018	expert	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	250–500	<1	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018		
Russia	3000–5000	8	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	750–1100	2	2013-2018	partial	-	-60 to -40	2007-2018	partial	-	-80 to -60	1980-2018	expert	
EU28	1400–3400	5											
Europe	**34600–68900**	**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	0–1	<1	2007-2018	complete	0	0	2007-2018	complete	-	-100 to 0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	0–50	<1	1996-2019	expert	?		2010-2019	expert	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	800–1400	1	2013-2018	complete	?	-49 to 24	2007-2018	complete	-	-59 to -28	1992-2018	complete	
Bulgaria	0–2	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2000-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	expert	
DK: Faroe Is	500–2000	1	1992		?				?				
France	23600–30000	29	2013-2018	complete	+	9 to 59	2007-2017	complete	+	1393 to 2812	1980-2017	complete	
Germany	2100	2	2011-2016	complete	-	-28 to -4	2003-2016	complete	?		1980-2016	deficient	
Gibraltar	6–10	<1	2014-2018	partial	0	6 to 10	2001-2018	partial	0	6 to 10	1980-2018	partial	
Iceland	500–1000	<1	2018	partial	-		2002-2014	partial	-		1980-2018	partial	
Rep. Ireland	6200–6300	7	2011-2016	complete	-		2004-2016	complete	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Italy	110–250	<1	2013-2015	partial	0		2009-2015	partial	+	325 to 800	1991-2015	partial	
Netherlands	4900–8600	6	2013-2017	complete	0	-17 to 47	2006-2017	partial	0	-27 to 31	1981-2017	partial	
Portugal	1000–2400	2	2013-2018	complete	?	-49 to -21	2007-2018	complete	?		1988-2018	partial	
PT: Azores	150–160	<1	2016-2018	partial	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Spain	2900–3800	4	2013-2018	complete	0		2007-2018	complete	+		1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	20–50	<1	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	1–3	<1	2014-2017	partial	?		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
United Kingdom	42900–43000	47	2012-2016	complete	-		2005-2016	complete	0		1980-2016	complete	
EU28	84800–97800	98											
Europe	**85900–101000**	**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.

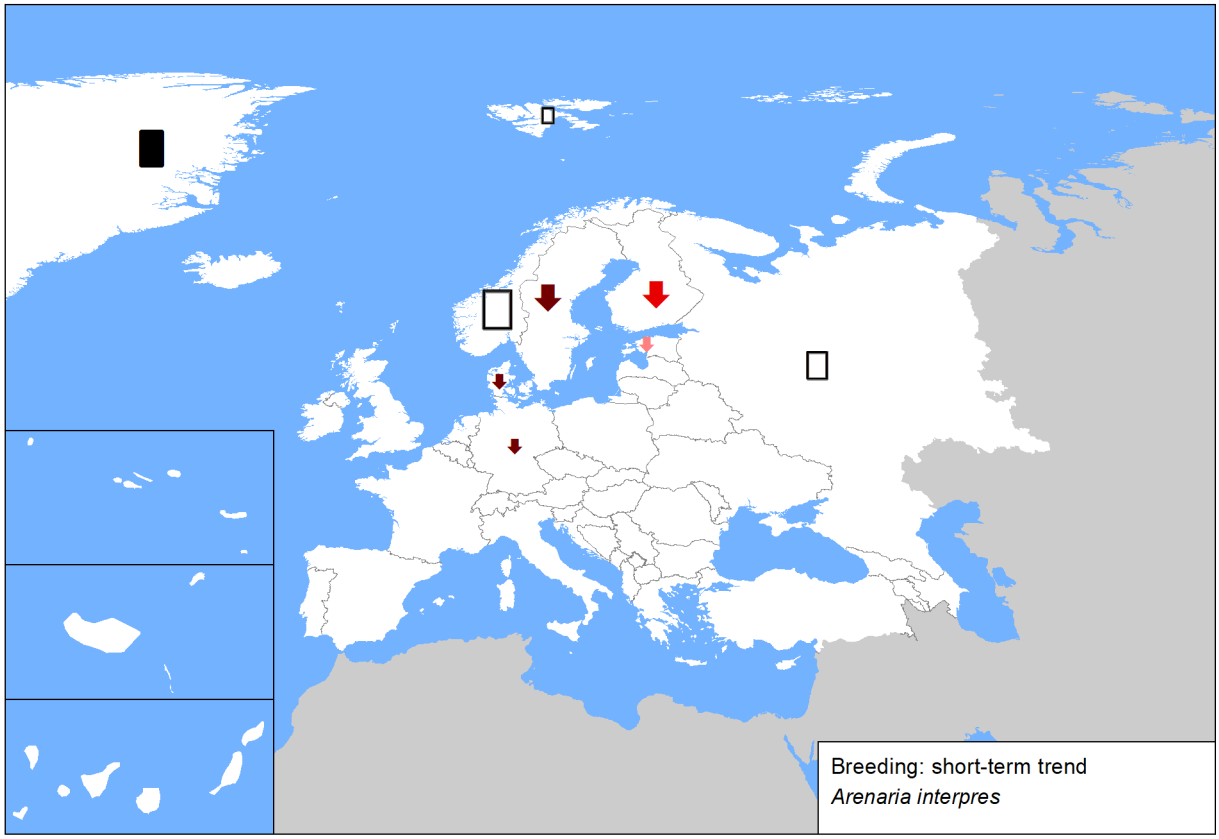


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

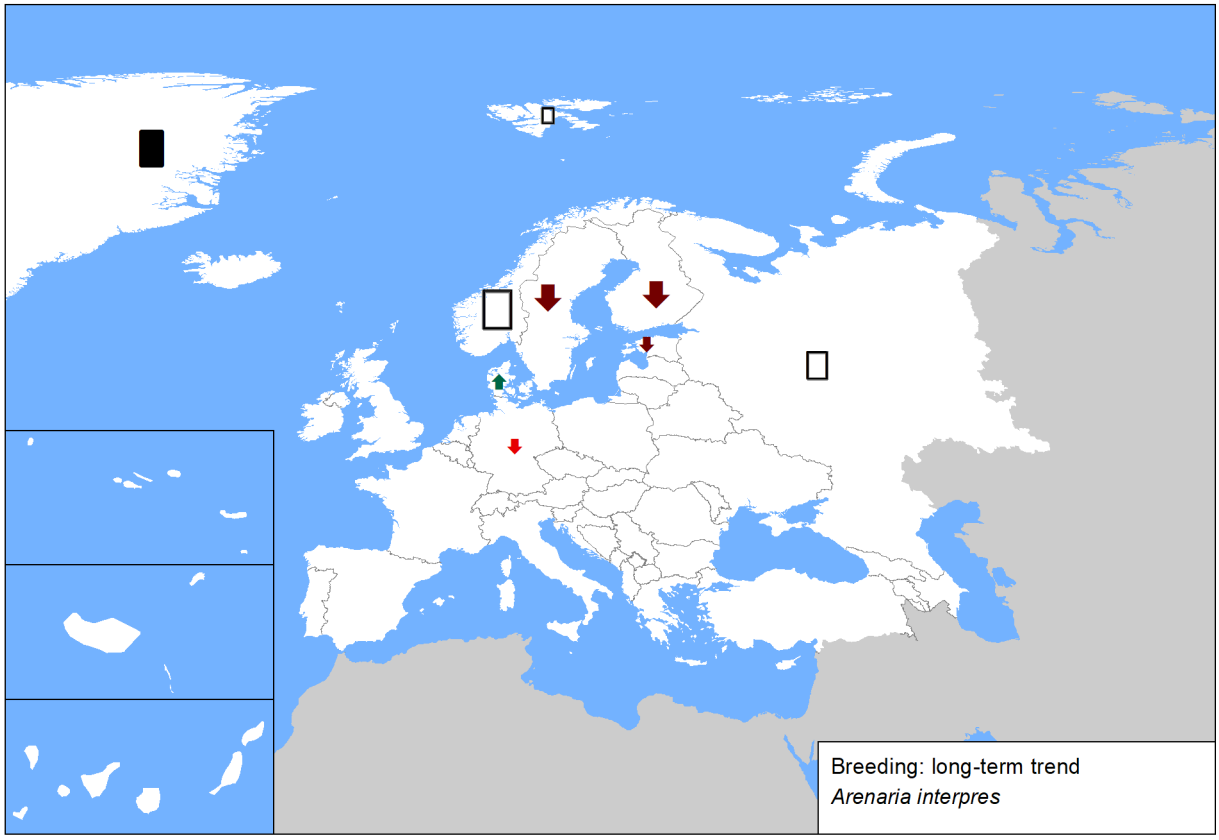


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

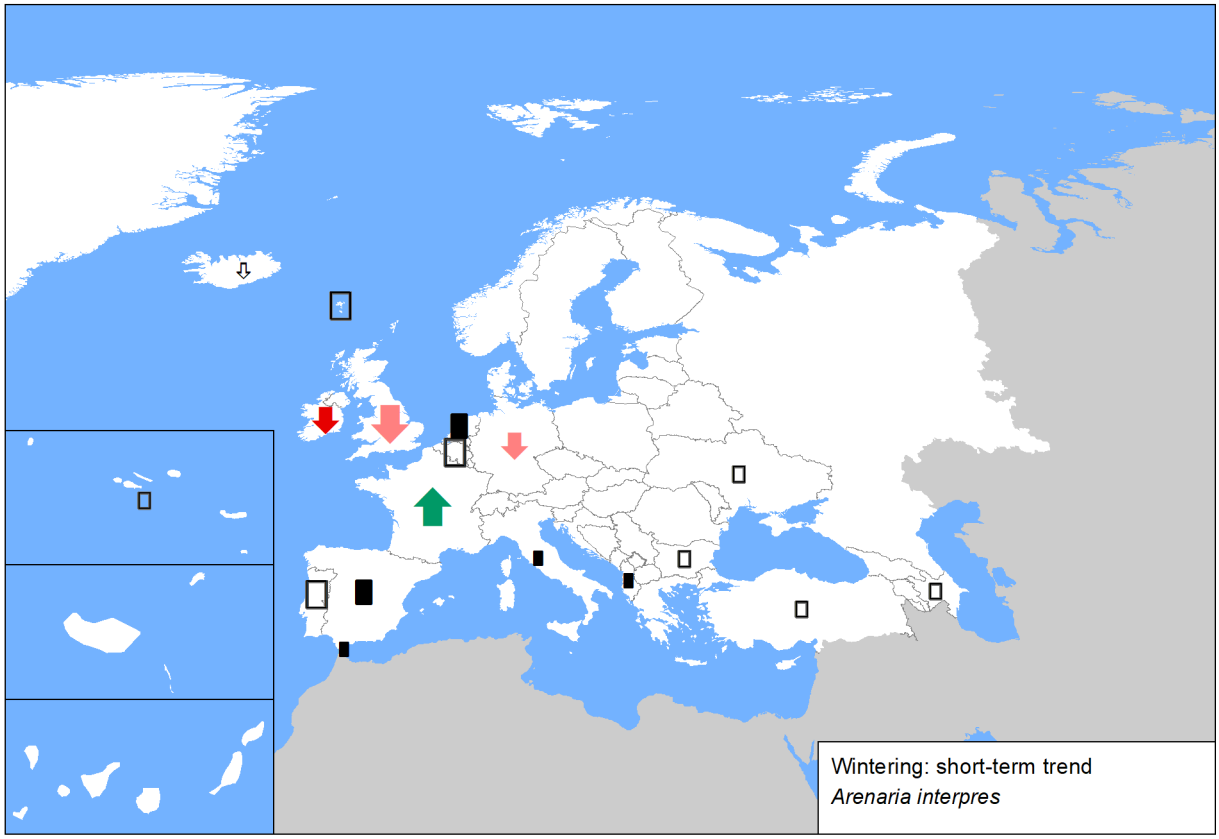
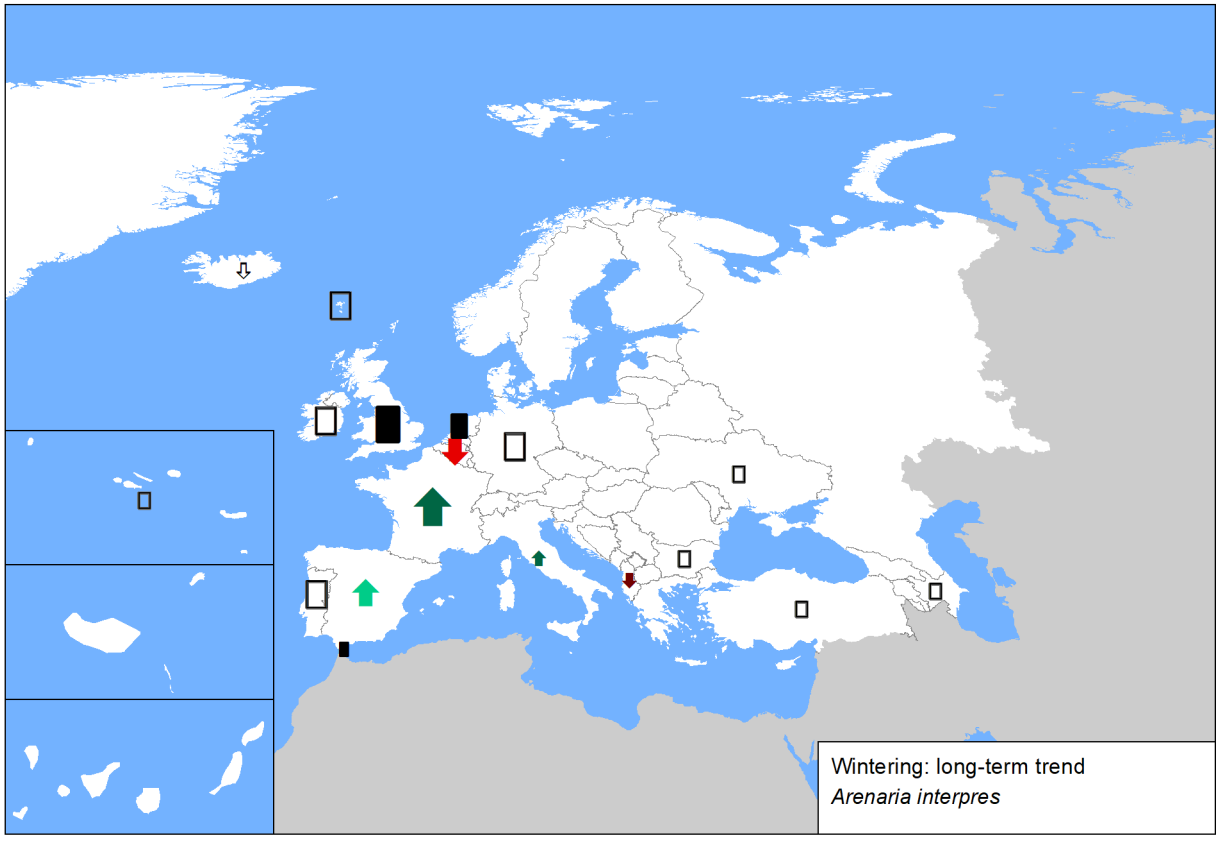


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

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Winter short-term trend: Bino et al. 2018
Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Azerbaijan

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

Belgium

Winter population size: Waterbird database INBO
Winter short-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves
Winter long-term trend: Waterbird database INBO & Aves

Bulgaria

Winter population size: Wetlands International (2019): Submitted IWC data for Bulgaria for period 2013-2018.; National Art. 12 reporting database 2013-2018; National workshop of experts, Sofia 27-29.8.2019
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Winter long-term trend: expert opinion

Denmark

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Breeding short-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017
Breeding long-term trend: www.dofbasen.dk & Nyegaard,T. et al.,Truede og sjældne ynglefugle i Danmark 1998-2012, Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 108, nr 1, 2014 & Atlas III 2014-2017 (www.dofbasen.dk/atlas) & DOF BirdLifeDK Fugleåret 2006-2017

DK: Faroe Is

Winter population size: BirdLife International 2004

DK: Greenland

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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

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France

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France

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Germany

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Winter population size: Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten e.V. (http://www.dda-web.de)

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Winter long-term trend: keine Angabe

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Winter long-term trend: No long term trend can be calculated

Italy

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Netherlands

Winter population size: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

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Netherlands

Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

Winter long-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provincies)

Norway

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NO: Svalbard

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Portugal

Winter population size: Programa Nacional de Monitorização de Aves Aquáticas Invernantes + Projeto Arenaria

Winter short-term trend: Programa Nacional de Monitorização de Aves Aquáticas Invernantes + Projeto Arenaria

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Winter long-term trend: No sources available.

Russia

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Spain

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