Calidris minuta (Little Stint)

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 Europe[1].

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]	
Finland	0–10	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Norway	200–1000	<1	2013-2018	expert	F		2013-2018	expert	F		1980-2018	partial	
Russia	80000–120000	100	2008-2012	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	0		1980-2018	expert	
EU28	0–10	<1											
Europe	**80200–122000**	**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	200–2900	6	2007-2018	complete	-	-69 to 2	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	1000–10000	11	1996-2019	partial	?		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Bulgaria	1–5	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2000-2018	complete	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	110–320	<1	2013-2018	partial	F		2007-2018	partial	+	50 to 100	1980-2018	expert	
France	600–2100	5	2013-2018	complete	0	-34 to 30	2007-2017	complete	+	346 to 948	1980-2017	complete	
Georgia		<1	2012	deficient	?				?				
Greece	2000–6000	12	2015	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Italy	1000–2200	5	2013-2015	partial	-	-50 to 0	2009-2015	partial	-	-65 to -15	1991-2015	partial	
Montenegro	100–250	<1	2013-2018	expert	0		2007-2018	expert	?				
Portugal	180–450	1	2013-2018	complete	-	-68 to -50	2007-2018	complete	?		1988-2018	partial	
Spain	8800–10300	34	2013-2018	complete	F	-9 to 23	2007-2018	complete	0		1980-2018	complete	
Turkey	5000–10000	25	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
EU28	12800–21300	58											
Europe	**19100–44400**	**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

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.

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

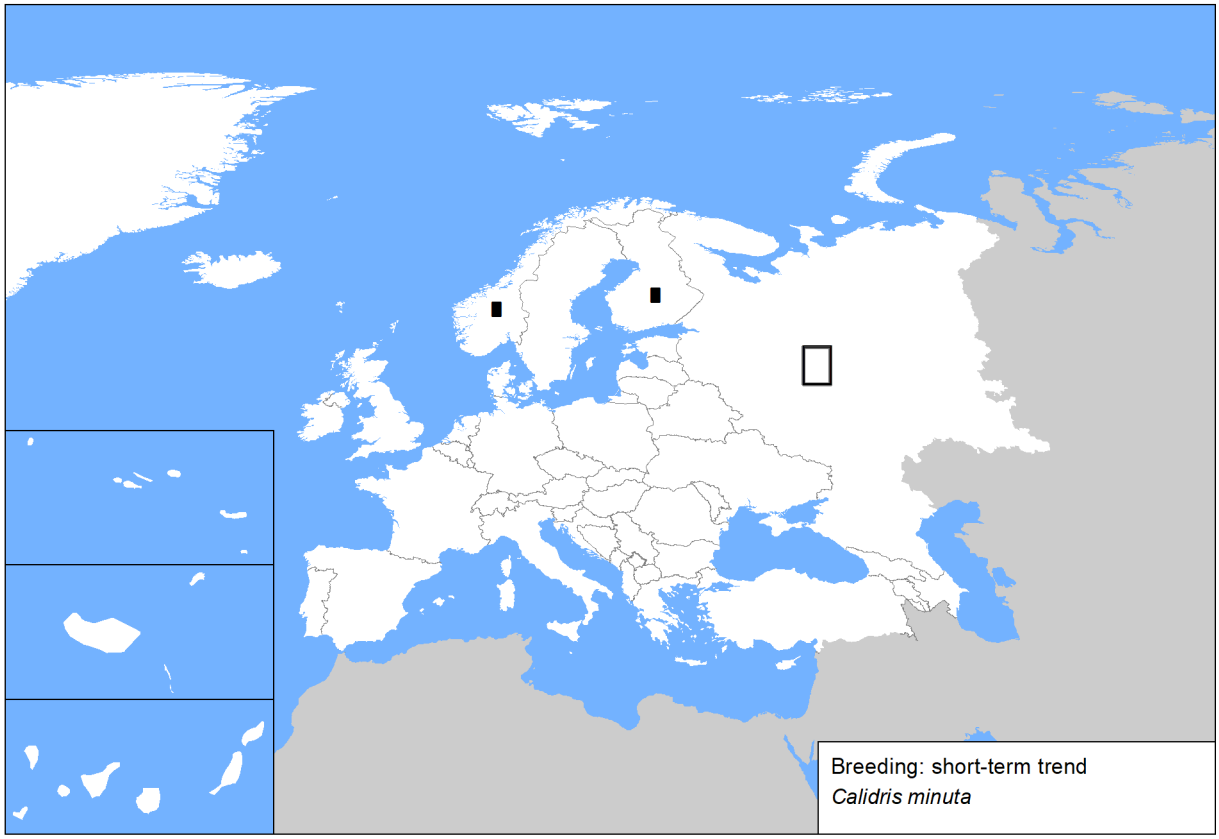


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

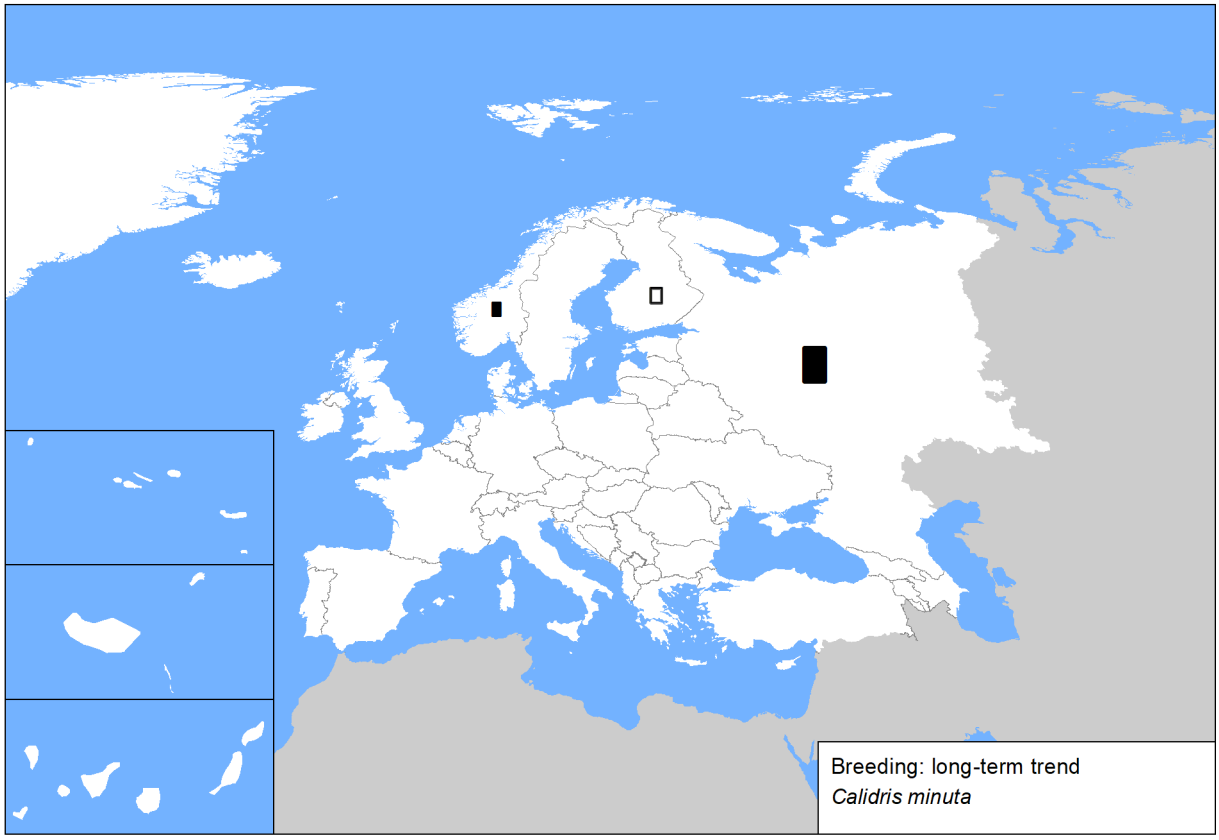


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

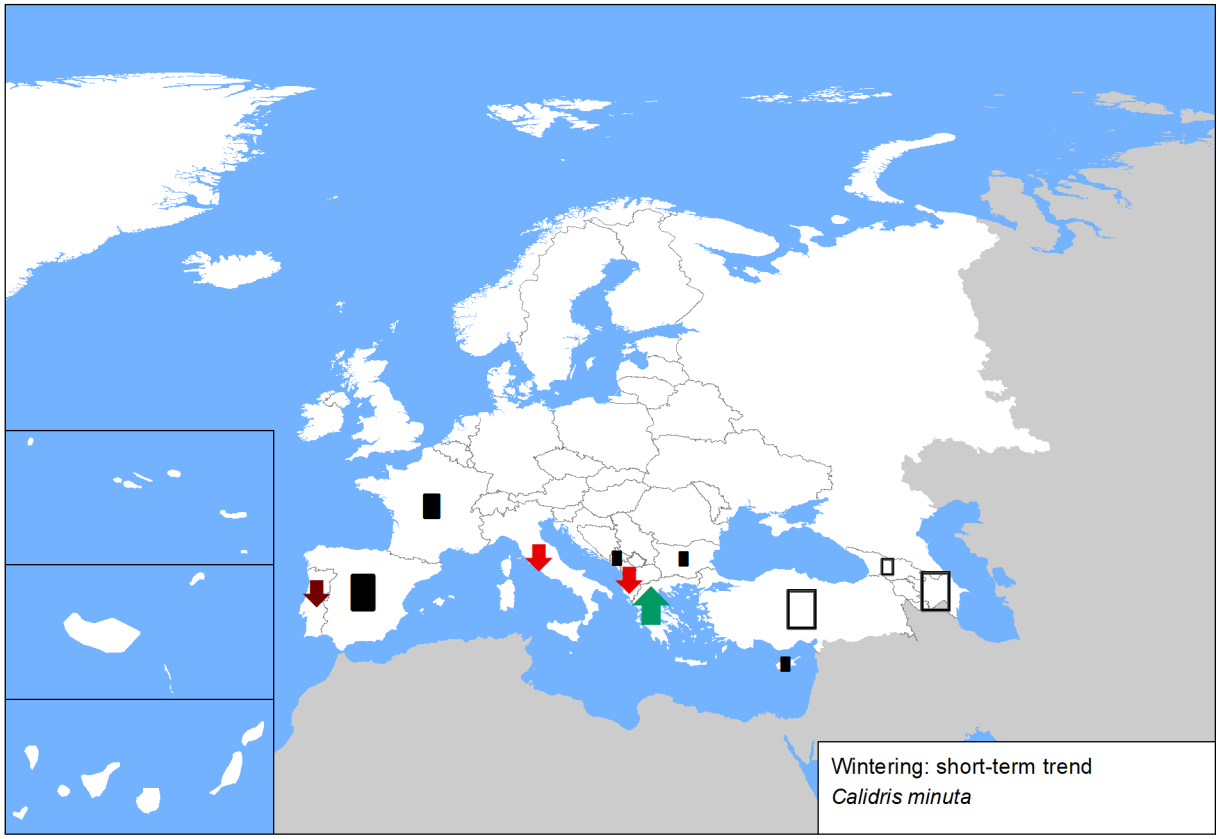
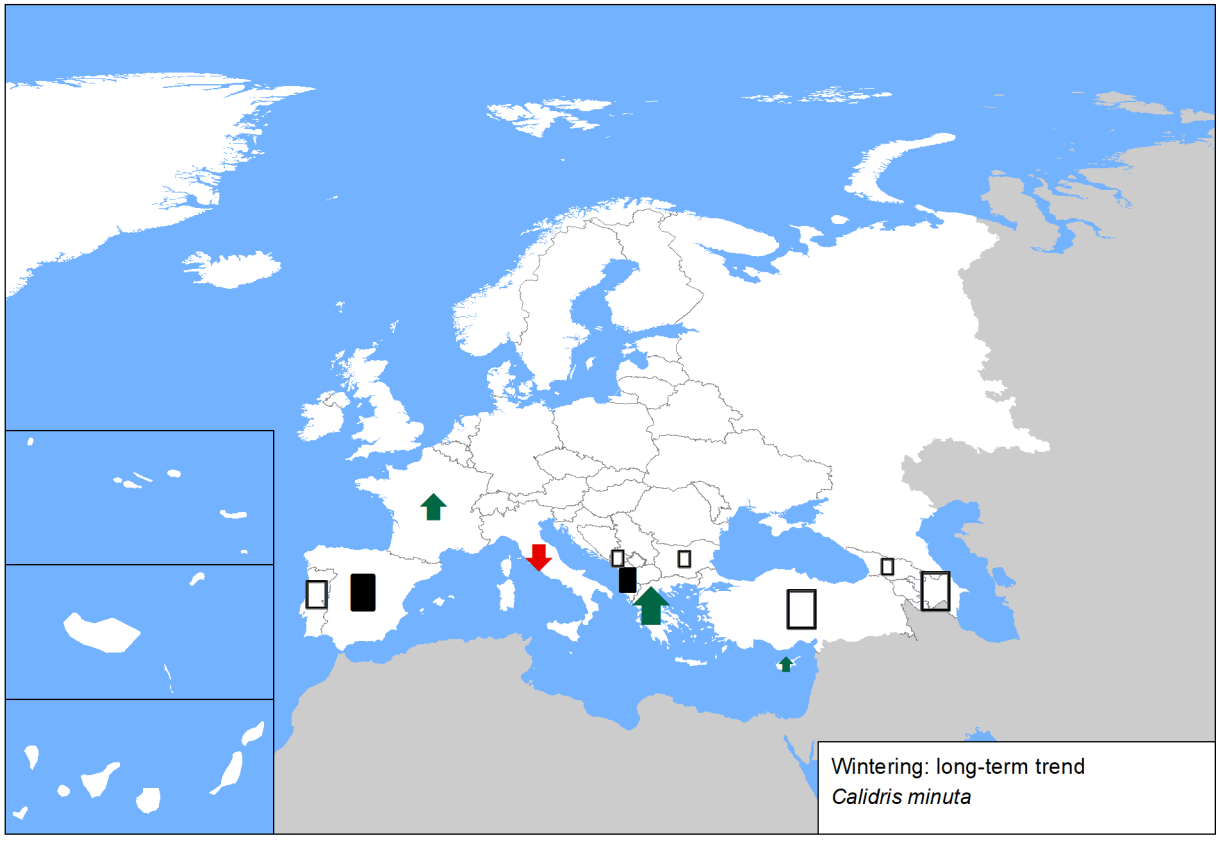


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



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Winter long-term trend: Bino et al. 2018

Azerbaijan

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Winter long-term trend: AOS Data Base

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Winter short-term trend: Monthly waterbird counts by BirdLife Cyprus and Game & Fauna Service, as published in BirdLife Cyprus monthly checklists and also by the Game & Fauna Service; Analysis of recent BirdLife Cyprus bird sightings records reported in the society's annual reports
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