# *Calidris temminckii* (Temminck's 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.

*Calidris temminckii* (Temminck's Stint)

**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] | |
| Finland | 1400–2200 | 2 | 2010-2018 | partial | - | | 2000-2018 | partial | - | | 1990-2018 | partial | |
| Norway | 1700–5000 | 3 | 2013-2018 | expert | ? | | 2013-2018 | expert | ? | | 1980-2018 | partial | |
| Russia | 75000–110000 | 89 | 2008-2012 | partial | ? | | 2008-2018 | deficient | 0 | | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| Sweden | 5200–6800 | 6 | 2013-2018 | partial | - | -30 to -10 | 2007-2018 | partial | - | -40 to -20 | 1980-2018 | expert | |
| United Kingdom | 0 | <1 | 2012-2016 | expert | - | | 2001-2016 | complete | - | | 1978-2016 | complete | |
| EU28 | 6600–9000 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Europe** | **83300–124000** | **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 | 0–2 | 100 | 2007-2018 | complete | 0 | 0 | 2007-2018 | complete | 0 | 0 | 1980-2018 | complete | |
| **Europe** | **0–2** | **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.
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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.

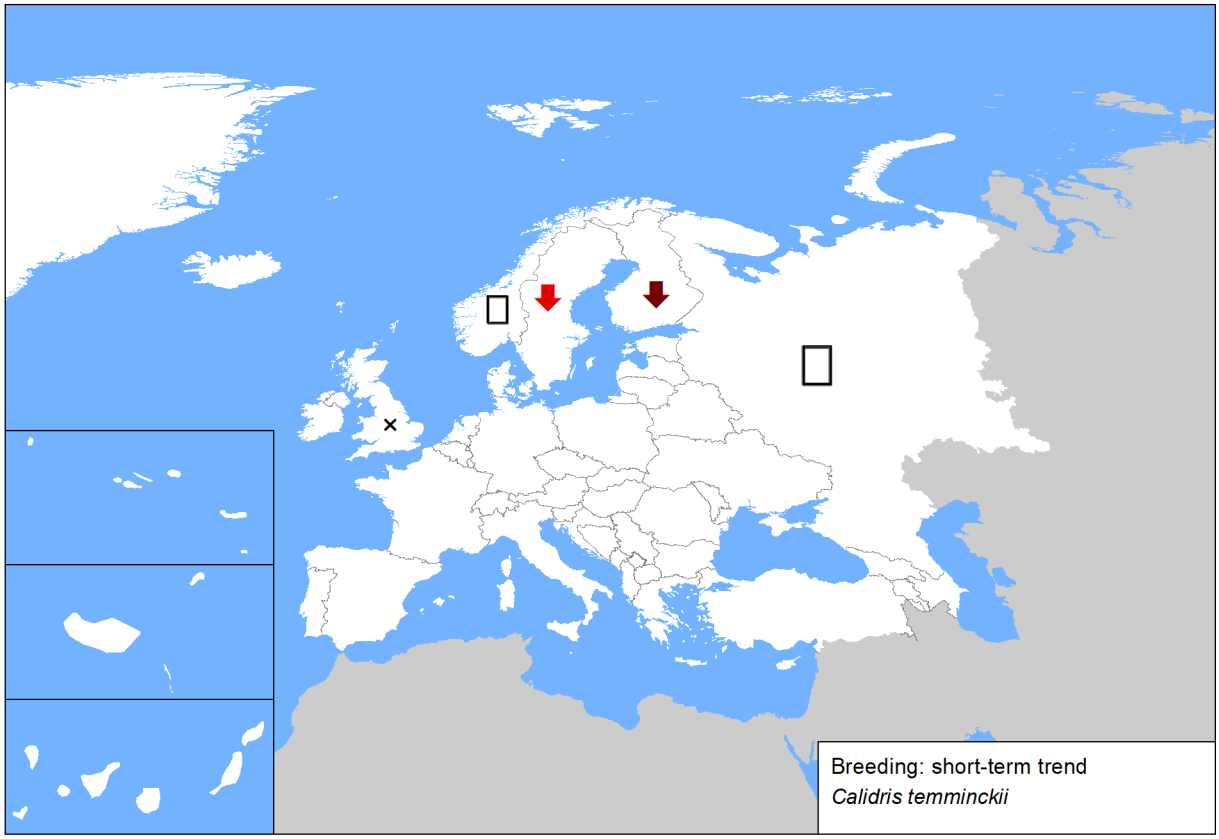


**Figure 2.** Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

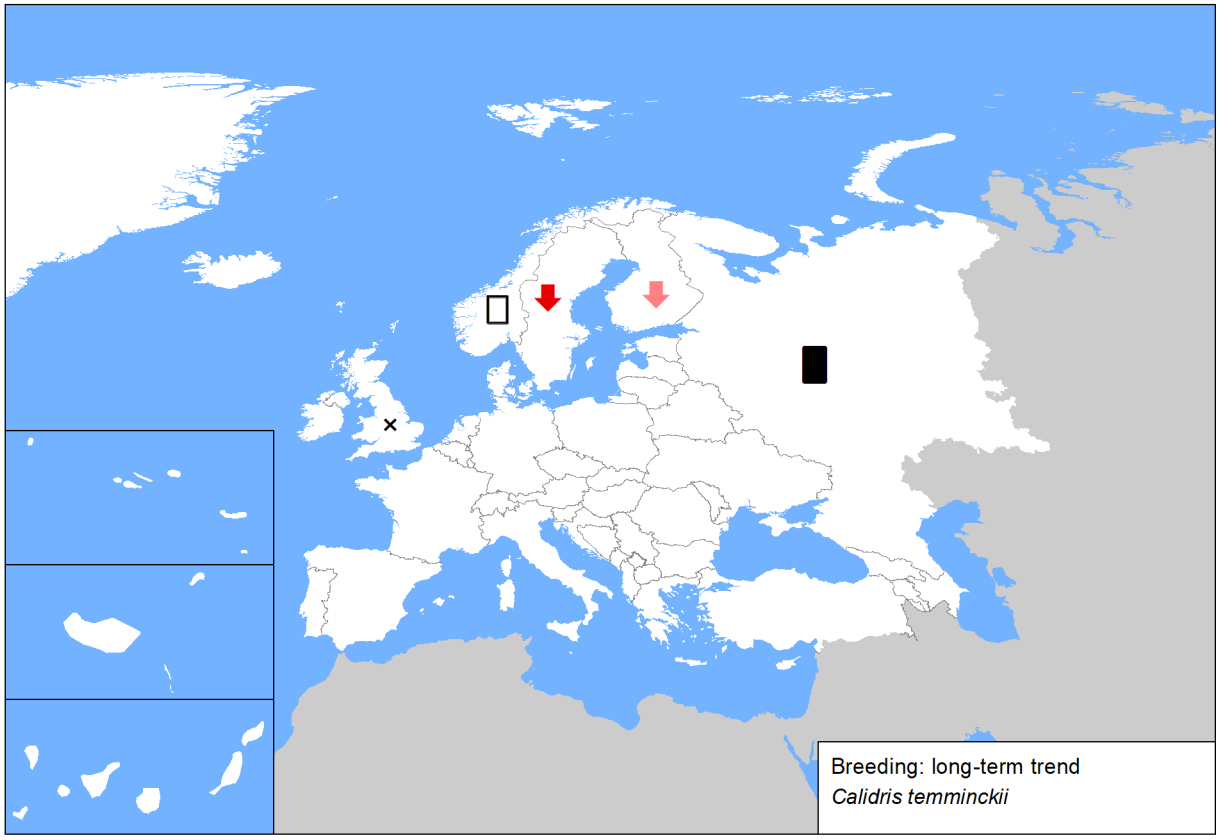

**Figure 3.** Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

**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.

# Sources

## Albania

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

## Finland

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| **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:** Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus, National Parks Finland |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Unpublished line transect data of nature reserves by Metsähallitus, National Parks Finland |

## Norway

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

## Russia

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| **Breeding population size:** Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** Lappo et al. 2012 |

## Sweden

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| **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:** Regional inventories, Swedish Lapland |

## United Kingdom

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|---|
| **Breeding population size:** RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694. |
| **Breeding short-term trend:** RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694. |
| **Breeding long-term trend:** RBBP; Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2018. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2016. British Birds 111: 644-694. |

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del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. and Sargatal, J. (eds). 1996. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol. 3: Hoatzin to Auks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.