

***Pluvialis apricaria* (Eurasian Golden Plover)**

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.

Pluvialis apricaria (Eurasian Golden Plover)

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	
Belarus	250–500	<1	2010-2018	partial	0	-20 to 20	2012-2019	expert	+	78 to 82	1980-2019	expert	
Denmark	0	<1	2017-2017	complete	-		2004-2017	complete	-		1980-2017	complete	
DK: Faroe Is	600	<1	2014	expert	?				?				
DK: Greenland	10–50	<1	2018	expert	?		2007-2018	deficient	?		1989-2018	deficient	
Estonia	2500–3400	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	1 to 8	2006-2017	complete	0	12 to 27	1980-2017	complete	
Finland	89000–144000	12	2013-2018	complete	0	-11 to 26	2007-2018	complete	0	-9 to 44	1980-2018	complete	
Germany	0–2	<1	2014-2014	expert	?		2004-2014	deficient	-		1980-2014	expert	
Iceland	400000	41	2016	partial	?		2006-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	80–100	<1	2019-2019	partial	-		2006-2019	partial	-	-84 to -82	1972-2019	partial	
Latvia	260–550	<1	2013-2017	partial	0	2 to 6	2012-2017	partial	0	7 to 12	1980-2017	partial	
Lithuania	35–45	<1	2013-2018	partial	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
Norway	150000–300000	22	2013-2018	expert	0		2013-2018	partial	0		1980-2018	partial	
NO: Svalbard	10–20	<1	2015-2018	partial	?		2013-2018	expert	?		1980-2018		
Russia	75000–115000	10	2008-2018	partial	?		2008-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Sweden	83000–140000	11	2013-2018	partial	0	0 to 28	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 40	1980-2018	expert	
United Kingdom	32600–50600	4	2016	partial	0		2004-2016	complete	+	11 to 71	1970-2016	partial	
EU28	207000–338000	28											
Europe	833000–1160000	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) Deficient: 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	30–3100	<1	2007-2018	complete	-	-88 to 24	2007-2018	complete	0	0	1980-2018	complete	
Azerbaijan	200–20000	<1	1996-2019	partial	?		2010-2019	partial	?		1980-2019	expert	
Belgium	4000–8500	<1	2013-2018	complete	?	-41 to 233	2007-2018	complete	?	-66 to 37	2000-2018	complete	
Bulgaria	0–30	<1	2013-2018	partial	?		1999-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	partial	
Croatia	0–200	<1	2007-2018	expert	F	-100 to 200	2007-2018	expert	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Cyprus	600–1200	<1	2013-2018	partial	+	60 to 200	2007-2018	partial	+	10 to 50	1980-2018	expert	
DK: Faroe Is	0–500	<1	1992		?				?				
France	141000–511000	31	2009-2013	partial	?	548 to 587	2009-2017	partial	-		1980-2013	expert	
Germany	20000–50000	3	2011-2016	partial	F	-43 to 39	2003-2016	partial	F		1980-2016	expert	
Greece	2900–5000	<1	2013-2018	partial	+		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Rep. Ireland	80700–80800	8	2011-2016	partial	-		2004-2016	partial	?		1987-2016	deficient	
Italy	4500–10500	<1	2013-2015	partial	0		2009-2015	partial	+	335 to 910	1991-2015	partial	
Malta	200–600	<1	2017-2018	expert	0		2008-2018	expert	0		1980-2018	expert	
Montenegro	500–900	<1	2013-2018	expert	+		2007-2018	expert	?				
Netherlands	62200–109000	9	2013-2017	complete	0	-9 to 31	2006-2017	complete	0	-25 to 142	1981-2017	partial	
Portugal	0	<1	2013-2018	deficient	+		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Serbia	3	<1	2013-2018	deficient	?		2013-2018	deficient	?		1980-2018	deficient	
Slovenia	0–1	<1	2013-2018	complete	?		2007-2018	deficient	0	0	1980-2018	expert	
Spain	18400–27600	2	2007-2018	complete	+		2007-2018	partial	+		1980-2018	partial	
Turkey	1000–5000	<1	2013-2019	partial	?		2008-2019	deficient	?		1980-2019	deficient	
Ukraine	10–50	<1	2014-2017	partial	0		2007-2018	partial	?		1980-2018	deficient	
United Kingdom	411000–412000	43	2006	complete	-	-35	2005-2016	complete	+	355	1980-2016	complete	
EU28	746000–1220000	99											
Europe	748000–1250000	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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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) Deficient: 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.

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.

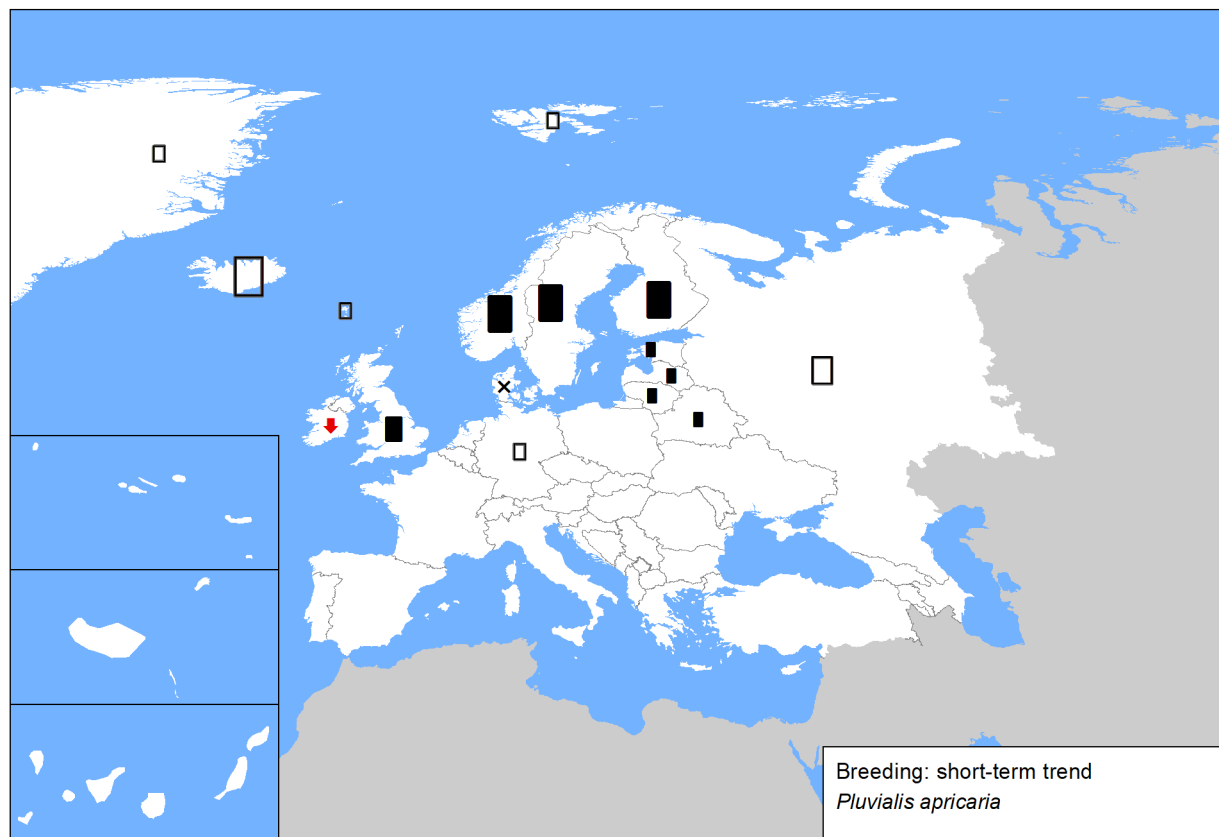


Figure 2. Breeding population sizes and long-term trends across Europe.

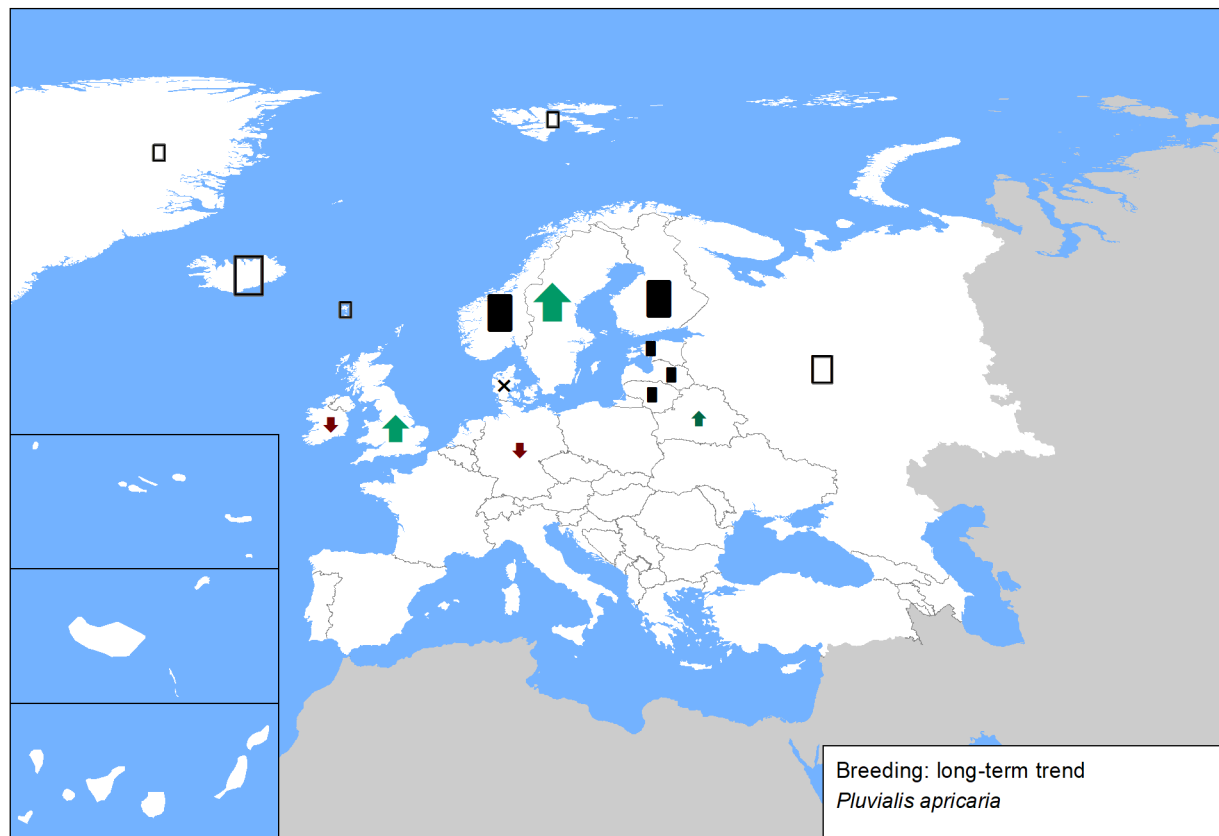


Figure 3. Reported wintering population sizes and short-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.

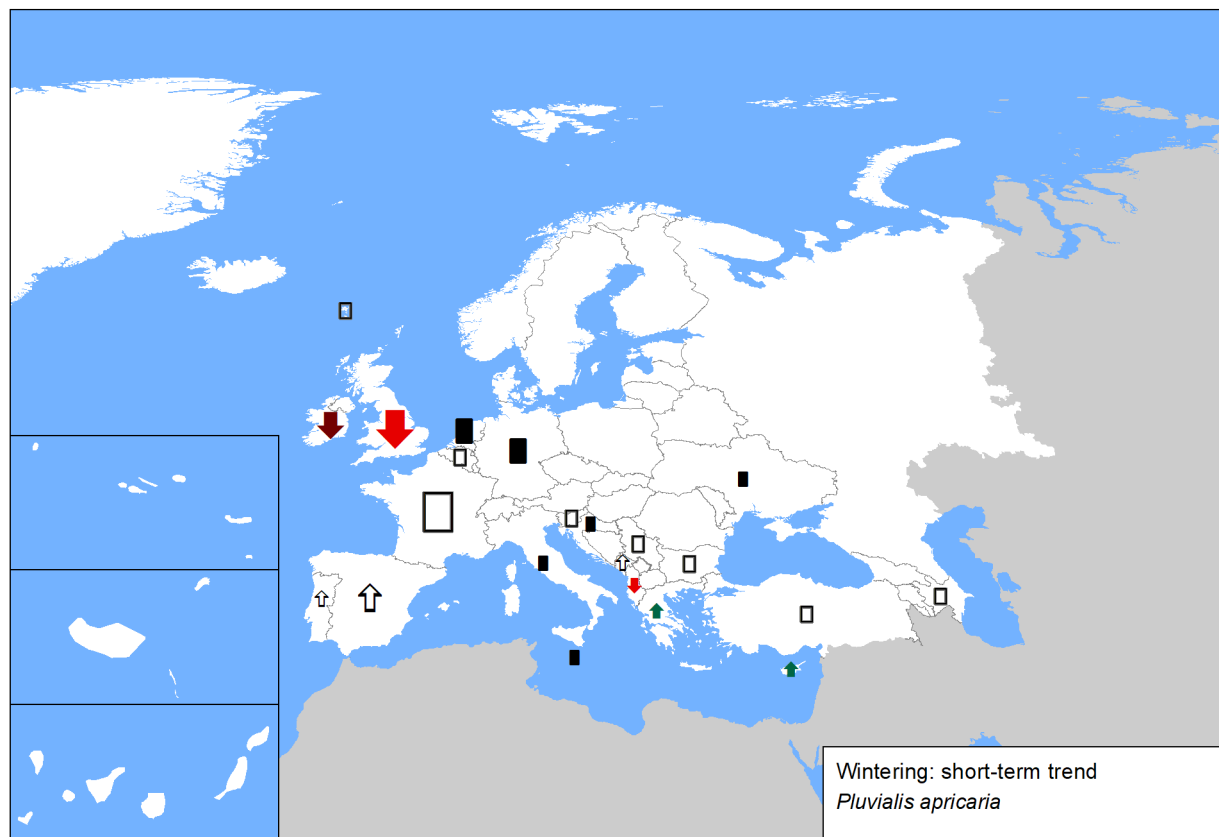
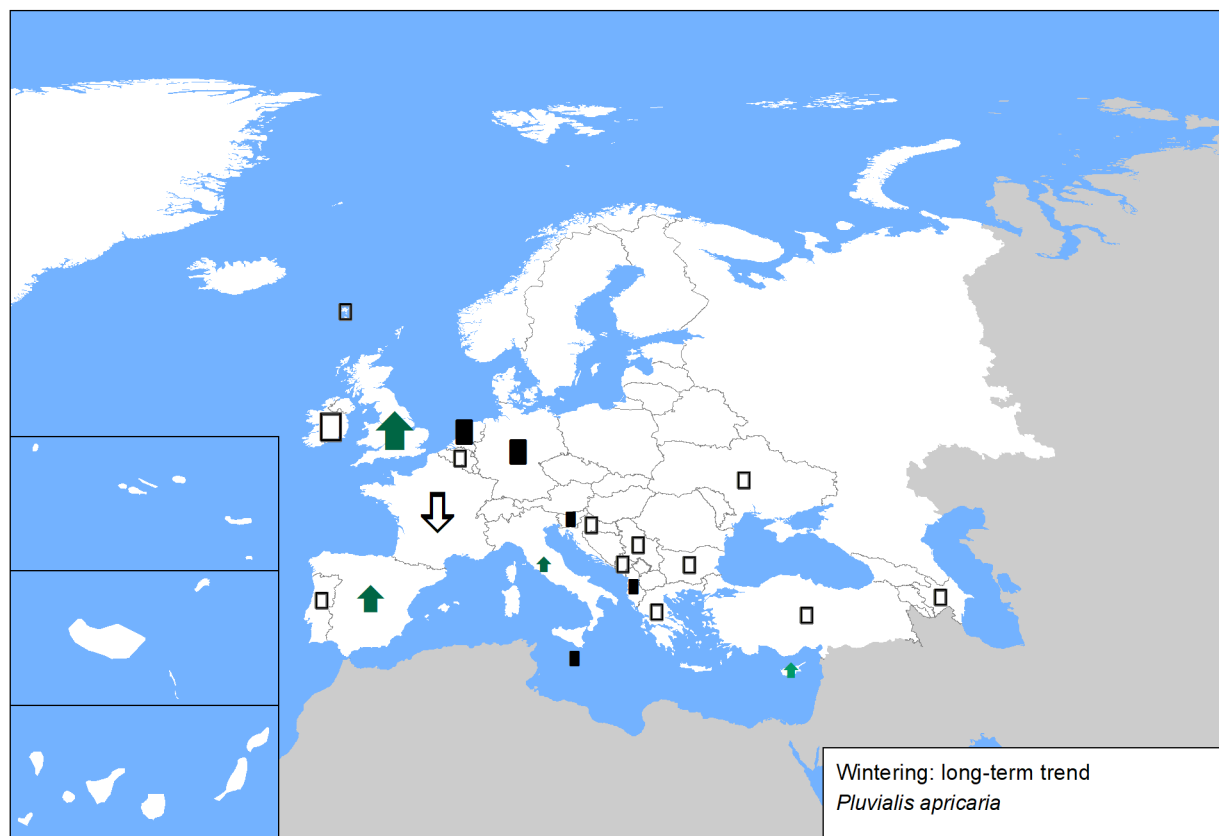


Figure 4. Reported wintering population sizes and long-term trends across Europe. Note that some countries within the species' wintering range did not report any data.



Sources

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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

Azerbaijan

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

Belarus

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Belgium

Winter population size: Waterbird database INBO
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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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Cyprus

Winter population size: 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. Very poor data
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.
Winter long-term trend: More recent records (2000 onwards) as above, pre-2000 records based on birdwatching records as reported in BirdLife Cyprus annual reports

Denmark

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Estonia

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Winter long-term trend: no data available

Iceland

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Republic of Ireland

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Winter population size: Burke, B., Lewis, L. J., Fitzgerald, N., Frost, T., Austin, G. & Tierney, T. D. (2018) Estimates of waterbird numbers wintering in Ireland, 2011/12 – 2015/16. Irish Birds 11, 1-12.

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

Pluvialis apricaria (Eurasian Golden Plover)

Italy

Winter population size: ISPRA-IWC Database
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Malta

Winter population size: BirdLife Malta (Unpublished data)
Winter short-term trend: BirdLife International (2017)European birds of conservation concern:populations, trends and national responsibilitiesCambridge, UK: BirdLife International Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS) (2018) Trends of common birds in Europe, https://pecbms.info/trends_2018/
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Winter population size: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces) Although bandwidth of long term trendmagnitude indicates increase this is not statistically significant. The output of the trend calculation using TRIM fits in the criteria for a stable trend.
Winter short-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)
Winter long-term trend: NEM waterbird monitoring scheme (Sovon, RWS, CBS, provinces)

Norway

Breeding population size: Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2.
Breeding short-term trend: Terrestrial monitoring programme - extensive (TOV-e)
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Breeding population size: BirdLife Norway unpublished data submitted to EBBA2 project
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Breeding long-term trend: (a) Shimmings P. & Øien, I.J. 2015. Bestandsestimater og trender for norske hekkefugler. NOF-rapport 2015-2. (b) Norwegian Polar Institutt pers. comm.

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Russia

Breeding population size: Voltzit & Kalyakin 2013-2019; Database of the project on Atlas of breeding birds of European Russia
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Serbia

Winter population size: IWC database
Winter short-term trend: IWC database
Winter long-term trend: IWC database; Bioras database http://www.bioras.petnica.rs/home.php

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Winter population size: Božič L. (2013): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2013 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 34 (156/157): 93–103. Božič L. (2014): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2014 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 35 (160/161): 73–83. Božič L. (2015): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2015 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 36 (164/165): 57–67. Božič L. (2016): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2016 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 37 (170/171): 209–219. Božič L. (2017): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2017 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 38 (174/175): 203–215. Božič L. (2018): Rezultati januarskega štetja vodnih ptic leta 2018 v Sloveniji. – Acrocephalus 39 (178/179): xx–xx.
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Breeding population size: Ottosson, U., Ottvall, R., Elmqvist, 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: Expert judgement based on regional inventories

Turkey

Winter population size: Ebird Database and Midwinter Fowl Counts (2013-2018), Birdlife Estimate
Winter short-term trend: Midwinter bird counts 2012-2019
Winter long-term trend: Midwinter bird counts 1980-2019 and Historical Records come from OSME and other midwinter counts

Ukraine

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Breeding short-term trend: BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey data: Harris, S.J., Massimino, D., Gillings, S., Eaton, M.A., Noble, D.G., Balmer, D.E., Procter, D., Pearce-Higgins, J.W. & Woodcock, P. 2018. The Breeding Bird Survey 2017. BTO Research Report 706 British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford. https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/bbs-report-2017.pdf
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United Kingdom

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