THE IUCN RED LIST
OF THREATENED SPECIES™

Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)

European Red List of Birds

Supplementary Material

The European Union (EU27) 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 2013-14. 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 (2015).

Contents

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2015) European Red List of Birds. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Further information

http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/euroredlist
http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/european-red-list-birds-0
http://www.iucnredlist.org/initiatives/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 ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)

Table 1. 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[4]				Long-term population trend[4]				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals)[3]	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction[5]	Magnitude (%)[6]	Year(s)	Quality	Direction[5]	Magnitude (%)[6]	Year(s)	Quality	
Georgia	Present	<1	2012		?				?				
Portugal	397	30	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	0	0	1988-2012	medium	
Spain	631-1,384	70	2008-2010	good	+		1991-2010	good	F	11	1980-2009	good	
EU27	**1,000-1,800**	**100**			**Increasing**								
Europe	**1,000-1,800**	**100**			**Increasing**								

[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 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.
[5] Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).
[6] 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

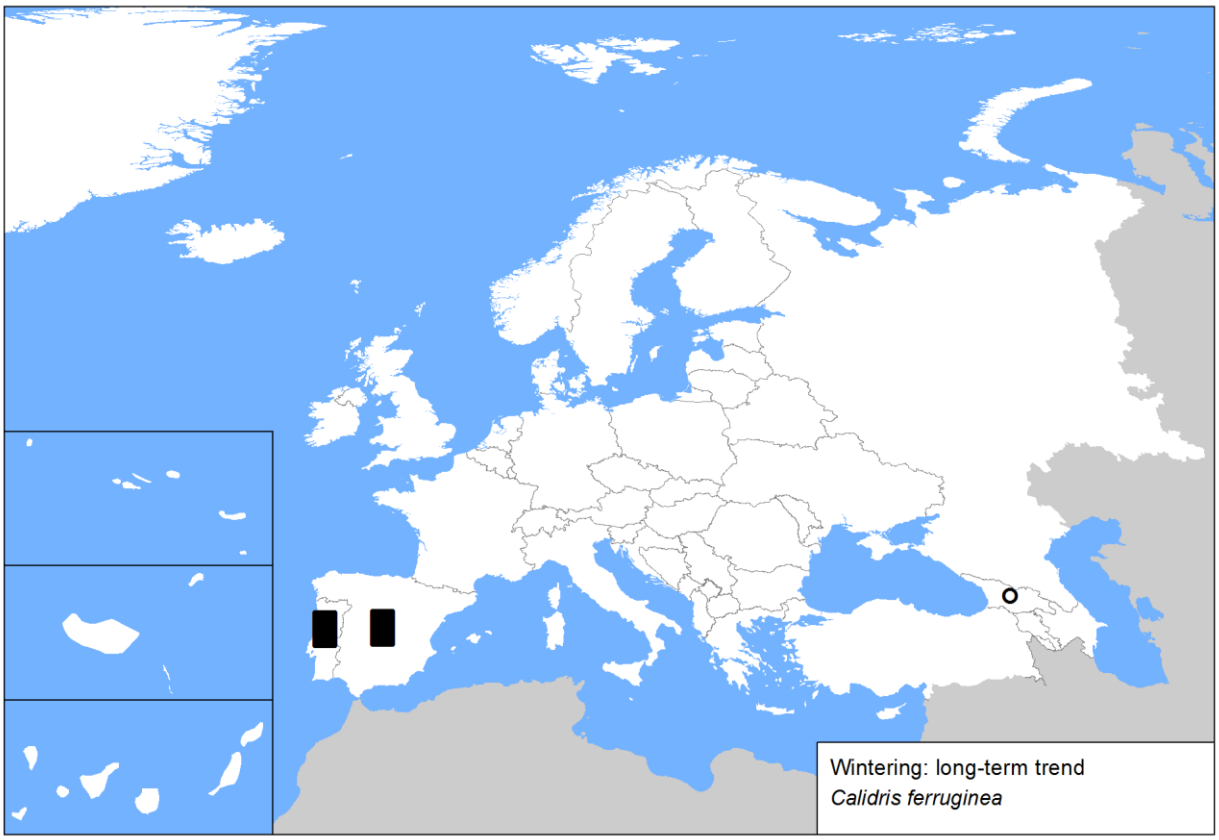
Each symbol, with the exception of Present and Extinct, may occur in up to three different size classes, corresponding to the proportion of the European population occurring in that country.

- 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. 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 2. 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

Georgia

Winter **population size:** BirdLife International 2004

Portugal

Winter **population size:** Programa Nacional de Monitorização de Aves Aquáticas Invernantes
Winter **short-term trend:** Programa Nacional de Monitorização de Aves Aquáticas Invernantes
Winter **long-term trend:** Programa Nacional de Monitorização de Aves Aquáticas Invernantes

Spain

Winter **population size:** SEO/BirdLife (2012). Atlas de las aves en invierno en España 2007-2010. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente-SEO/BirLife. Madrid. 816 pp. http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/atlas_aves_invierno_tcm7-291664.pdf
Winter **short-term trend:** SEO/BirdLife (2012). Atlas de las aves en invierno en España 2007-2010. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente-SEO/BirLife. Madrid. 816 pp. http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/publicaciones/atlas_aves_invierno_tcm7-291664.pdf
Winter **long-term trend:** González, R. & Pérez-Aranda, D. (2011). Las aves acuáticas en España, 1980-2009. SEO/BirdLife, Madrid, 338 pp.

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