Tringa ochropus -- Linnaeus, 1758

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- CHARADRIIFORMES -- SCOLOPACIDAE

Common names: Green Sandpiper; Chevalier cul-blanc

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status
LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Van den Bossche, W., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)
EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

In Europe this species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be stable, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in Europe.

Within the EU27 this species has an extremely large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be increasing, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern in the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Albania; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland, Rep. of; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom

Vagrant:

Faroe Islands (to DK); Iceland; Svalbard and Jan Mayen (to NO); Gibraltar (to UK)

Population

The European population is estimated at 616,000-1,050,000 pairs, which equates to 1,230,000-2,100,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 249,000-421,000 pairs, which equates to 497,000-843,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

Trend

In Europe the population size is estimated to be stable. In the EU27 the population size is estimated to be increasing. For details of national estimates, see Supplementary PDF.

Habitats and Ecology

This species is fully migratory and moves overland on a broad front (Urban et al. 1986) with European populations making well-documented stop-overs in Saharan oases (Van Gils and Wiersma 1996). During the breeding season this species inhabits damp areas in swampy, old pine, spruce or alder woodland and montane forest with many fallen and rotten tree stumps, marshy forest floors and heavy carpets of lichens and mosses,

generally in the vicinity of rivers, streams, swamps, ponds, lakes (Johnsgard 1981) and bogs (Snow and Perrins 1998). Outside of the breeding season this species shows a preference for a wider variety of inland freshwater habitats such as marshes, lake edges, sewage farms, small dams and ponds, ditches, riverbanks and forest streams, often near villages and cultivation (Urban et al. 1986, Van Gils and Wiersma 1996) (although less often in the vicinity of woodland) (Van Gils and Wiersma 1996). It is also very rarely found in intertidal areas such as creeks and the channels of saltmarshes (Johnsgard 1981, Van Gils and Wiersma 1996). The species is omnivorous, although its diet is predominantly made up of aquatic and terrestrial insects (Snow and Perrins 1998) (e.g. dragonfly larvae, ants, waterbugs, moth larvae, and the adults and larvae of beetles, Diptera and Trichoptera), annelids, small crustaceans, spiders and fish, as well as plant fragments (Van Gils and Wiersma 1996).

This species frequently nests high in trees in the abandoned nests of passerine species such as Common Woodpigeon (Columba palumbus), thrushes (*Turdus* spp.) (Hayman et al. 1986, Van Gils and Wiersma 1996), crows, jays and shrikes (Johnsgard 1981), but may also nest in squirrel dreys (Johnsgard 1981, Snow and Perrins 1998), on natural platforms up to 20 m high (Van Gils and Wiersma 1996), and occasionally on tree stumps or mounds of accumulated pine needles, among branches and tree roots, or amongst fallen trees on the ground (Johnsgard 1981, Snow and Perrins 1998).

Habitats & Altitude

Habitat (level 1 - level 2)	Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Ponds (below ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Aquatic - Wastewater Treatment Areas	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	suitable	non-breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	suitable	breeding
Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	suitable	non-breeding
Forest - Boreal	major	breeding
Forest - Temperate	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	suitable	non-breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	breeding
Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under ha)	suitable	non-breeding
Altitude	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

This species is susceptible to avian influenza (strain H5N1) so may be threatened by future outbreaks of the virus (Melville and Shortridge 2006).

Threats & Impacts

Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Avian Influenza Virus (H subtype)	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Past, Likely to Return	Minority (<50%)	Rapid Declines	Past Impact
		Stresses			
		Species mortality			
Natural system modifications	Abstraction of surface water (commercial use)	**Timing**	**Scope**	**Severity**	**Impact**
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Slow, Significant Declines	Medium Impact
		Stresses			
		Ecosystem conversion; Ecosystem degradation			

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

The species is not listed on priority lists of the Conventions.

Conservation Actions Proposed

Unfertilised grasslands with low cattle densities (0.5 cows per hectare) were found to attract a higher abundance of this species in Hungary (Baldi et al. 2005).

Bibliography

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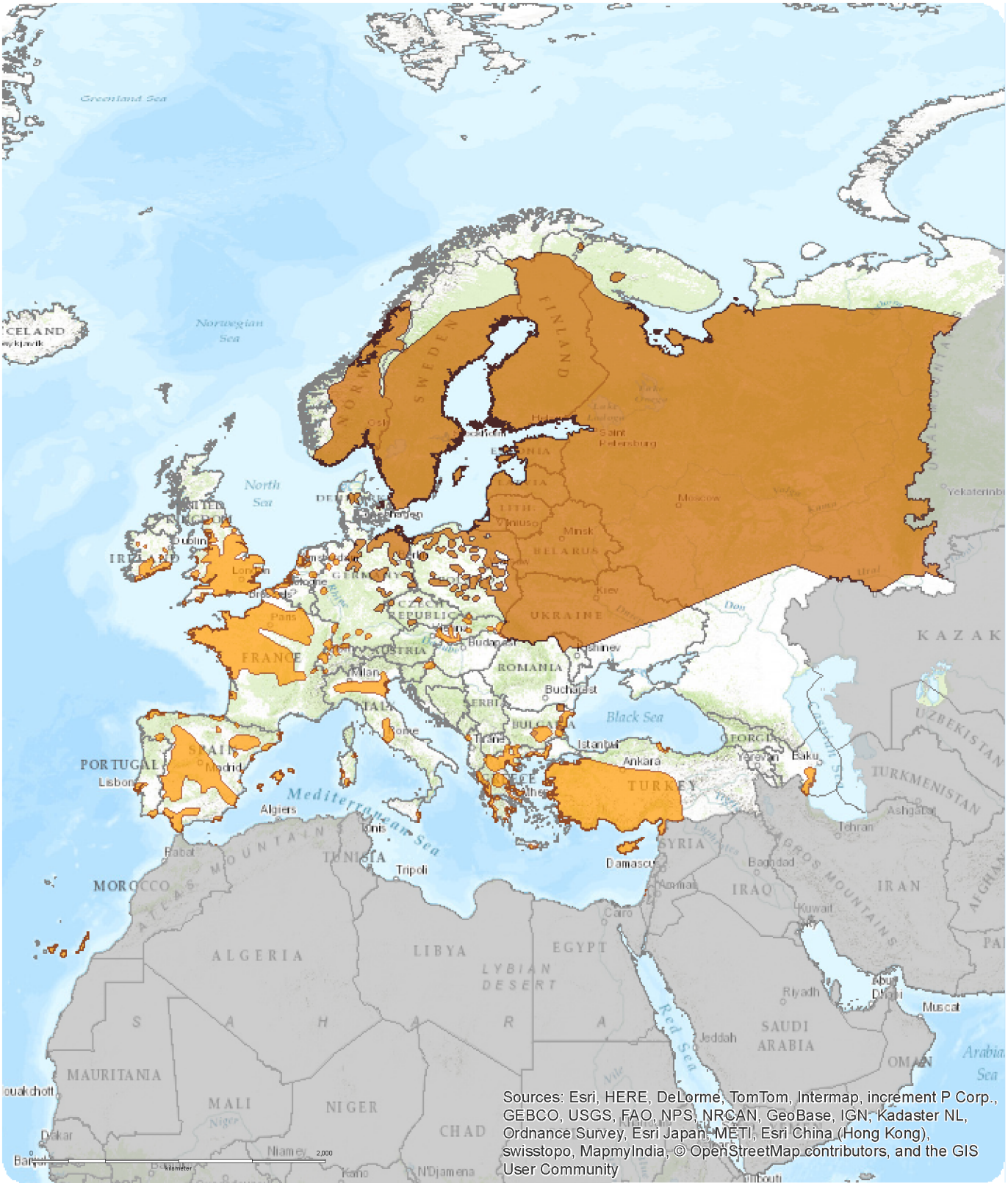
Map (see overleaf)



Tringa ochropus

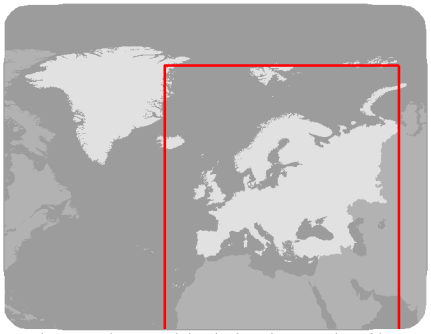
NE | DD | LC LEAST CONCERN | NT | VU | EN | CR | EW | EX

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (non breeding)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

Map created 05/12/2015



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