



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Riparia riparia (Sand Martin)***

### **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).

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#### **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](mailto:science@birdlife.org).

*Riparia riparia* (Sand Martin)

**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Albania	2,000-5,000	<1	2002-2012	medium	+	10-20	2002-2012	medium	+	10-25	1980-2012	poor	
Armenia	150,000-200,000	3	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	6,000-9,000	<1	2001-2012	medium	-	10-30	2001-2012	poor	?				
Azerbaijan	10,000-50,000	<1	1996-2000	poor	?				?				
Belarus	200,000-300,000	5	2000-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Belgium	5,000-10,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	0	0	2000-2012	good	0	0	1973-2012	medium	
Bosnia & HG	5,000-10,000	<1	2010-2014	poor	?				?				
Bulgaria	20,000-40,000	1	2005-2012	medium	0	0-10	2000-2012	poor	0	0-10	1980-2012	poor	
Croatia	5,000-8,000	<1	2010	good	-	30-50	2008-2014	medium	-	65-80	1980-2010	medium	
Czech Rep.	15,000-30,000	<1	2012	medium	F	0	2000-2012	good	F	0	1982-2012	good	
Denmark	11,000	<1	2011	medium	-	33-50	1999-2011	good	-	50-100	1980-2011	good	
Estonia	5,000-10,000	<1	2008-2012	poor	-	20-50	2001-2012	poor	-	50-70	1980-2012	poor	
Finland	46,000-63,000	1	2009	good	-	31-91	2001-2012	good	-	18-81	1984-2012	good	
France	50,000-100,000	1	2009-2012	medium	?				-		1985-2013	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	105,000-165,000	2	2005-2009	good	-	11-30	1998-2009	medium	0	0	1985-2009	medium	
Greece	10,000-20,000	<1	2008-2012	poor	?				?				
Hungary	15,000-50,000	1	2012	medium	-	58-65	2000-2012	medium	-	30-70	1990-2012	medium	
Rep. Ireland	72,050-742,253	5	2006-2011	good	+	4-97	1998-2011	good	?				
Italy	6,000-8,000	<1	2007	poor	-		2001-2011	poor	-		1980-2011	poor	
Kosovo	200-500	<1	2009-2014	good	?				?				
Latvia	11,340-19,920	<1	2000-2004	good	?				-	34-87	1994-2004	medium	
Lithuania	30,000-70,000	1	2008-2012	medium	-	10-20	2001-2012	medium	-	30-50	1980-2012	medium	
Luxembourg	110-150	<1	2008-2012	medium	F	0-50	2000-2012	medium	-	50-80	1980-2012	medium	
FYRO Macedonia	1,000-5,000	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	4,000-7,000	<1	2000-2010	medium	F	0	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	200-600	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Netherlands	25,000-38,000	1	2009-2011	good	+	13-38	2002-2011	good	+	676-700	1983-2011	good	
Norway	10,000-15,000	<1	2010	good	-	50-75	2000-2012	good	-	55-60	1980-2010	medium	
Poland	150,000-300,000	4	1992-2004	poor	?				?				
Portugal	10,000-50,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	?				?				
Romania	45,000-90,000	1	2001-2013	poor	?				?				

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**Table 1.** Reported national breeding population size and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

Country (or territory) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (pairs) <sup>3</sup>	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	Direction <sup>5</sup>	Magnitude (%) <sup>6</sup>	Year(s)	Quality	
Russia	1,700,000-3,500,000	46	2000-2008	medium	?				?				
Serbia	38,000-46,000	1	2008-2012	medium	-	10-29	2000-2012	medium	-	10-29	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	5,000-10,000	<1	2000-2012	medium	-	30-50	2000-2012	medium	-	30-50	1980-2012	medium	
Slovenia	500-2,000	<1	2008-2012	medium	F	0-300	2001-2012	medium	?				
Spain	540,000-750,000	12	1998-2002	medium	0	0	1998-2012	good	-		1980-2012	medium	
Sweden	26,000-40,000	1	2008-2012	good	-	38-74	2001-2012	good	-	19-65	1980-2012	good	
Switzerland	4,000-4,750	<1	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	medium	-	42-68	1990-2012	medium	
Turkey	100,000-250,000	3	2013	poor	-	20-29	2000-2012	medium	+	0-19	1990-2013	poor	
Ukraine	150,000-800,000	7	2000	medium	F	10-20	1998-2010	medium	F	10-25	1980-2010	medium	
United Kingdom	54,000-174,000	2	2009	medium	+	56	1998-2010	good	+	29	1980-2010	good	
EU27	1,260,000-2,800,000	35			Stable								
Europe	3,640,000-8,000,000	100			Uncertain								

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Trend directions are reported as: increasing (+); decreasing (-); stable (0); fluctuating (F); or unknown (?).

<sup>6</sup> 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  |

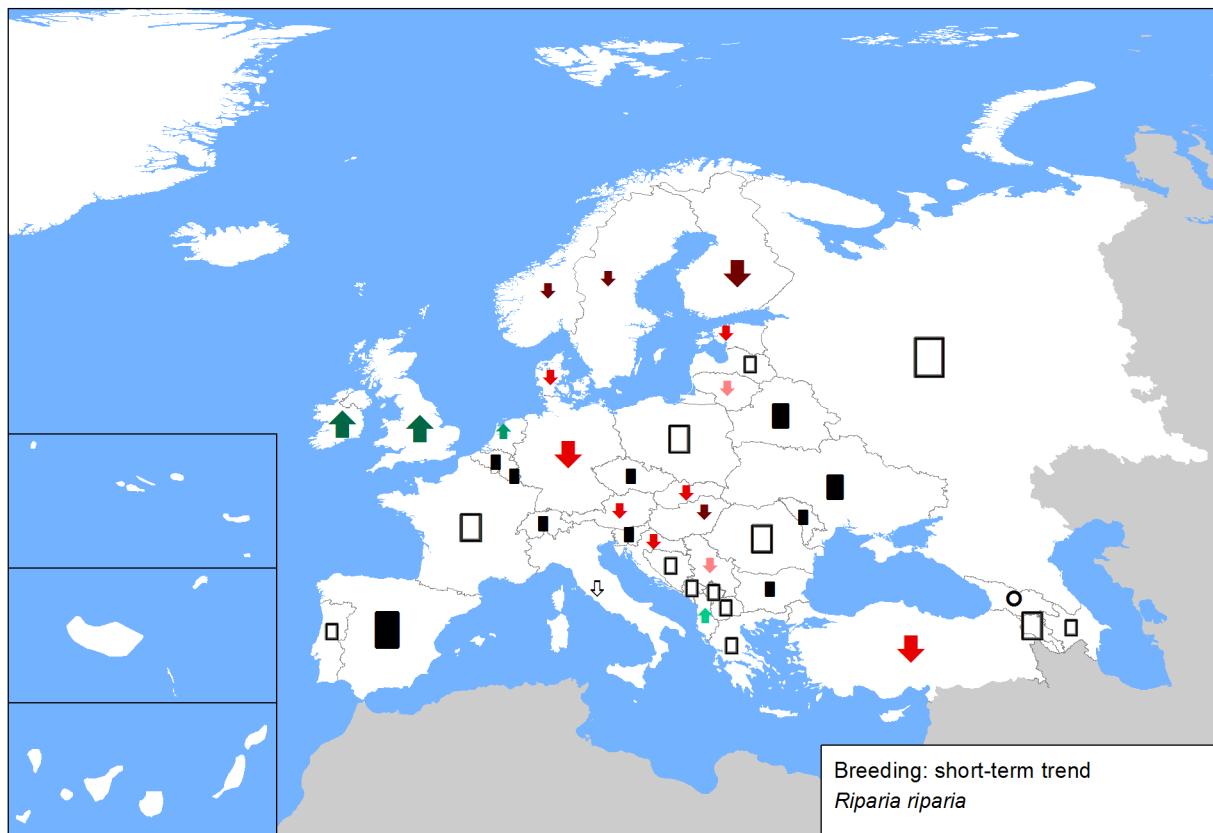
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- ✗ Extinct since 1980

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.

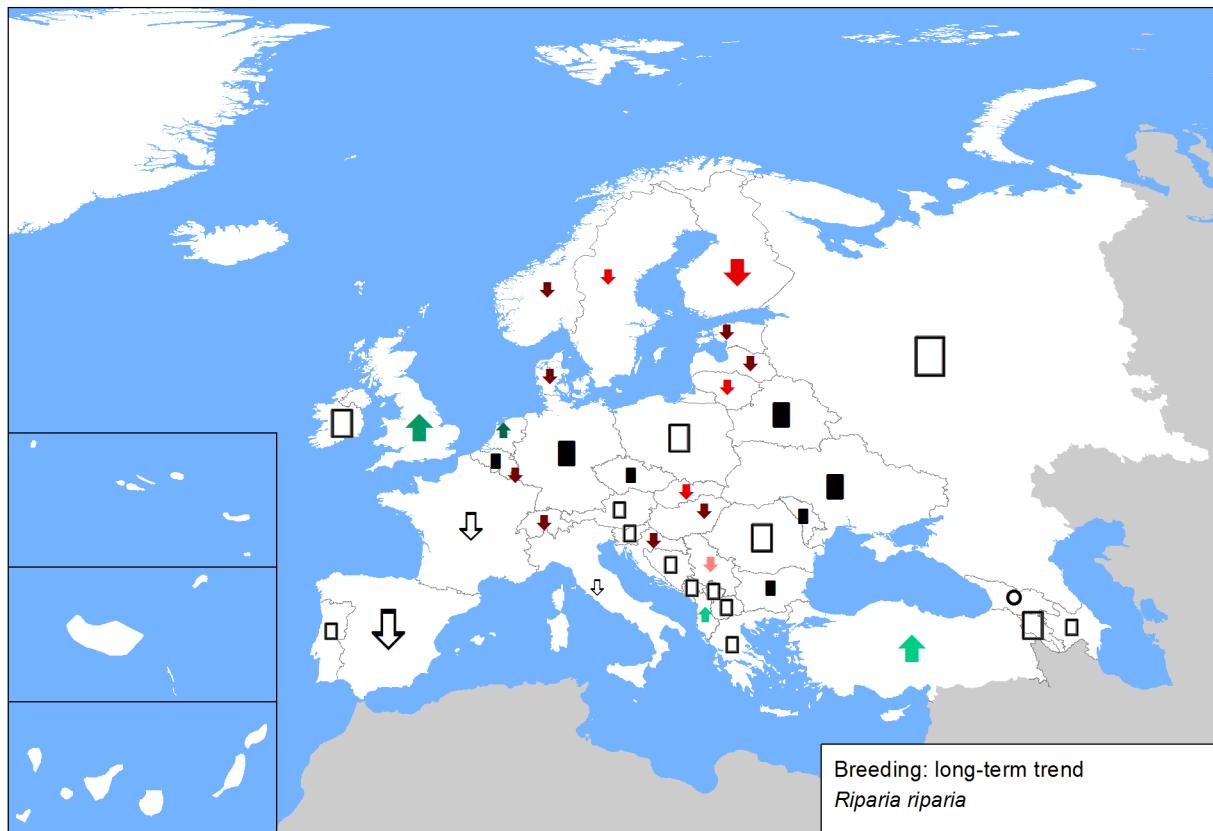
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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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.



## *Riparia riparia* (Sand Martin)

# Sources

### Albania

Breeding population size: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding short-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

### Armenia

Breeding population size: ASPB data

### Austria

Breeding population size: BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published population data

Breeding short-term trend: BirdLife Austria, estimate on the basis of available unpublished and published trend data

### Azerbaijan

Breeding population size: BirdLife International 2004

### Belarus

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Breeding short-term trend: Grlica, I. (2014): Monitoring bregunice (*Riparia riparia*), vodomara (*Alcedo atthis*), male čigre (*Sterna albifrons*) i crvenokljune čigre (*Sterna hirundo*) na rijekama Muri, Dravi i Dunavu tijekom 2014. godine. Završno izvješće za DZZP

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## *Riparia riparia* (Sand Martin)

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**Breeding short-term trend:** Bird monitoring schemes of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.

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### Georgia

**Breeding population size:** BirdLife International 2004

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## *Riparia riparia* (Sand Martin)

### Lithuania

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**Breeding long-term trend:** Sovon

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**Breeding short-term trend:** BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

**Breeding long-term trend:** BPSSS (2014) Unpublished data

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