



THE IUCN RED LIST  
OF THREATENED SPECIES™



## ***Himantopus himantopus (Black-winged Stilt)***

### **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).

*Himantopus himantopus* (Black-winged Stilt)

**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	100-200	<1	2002-2012	medium	0	0	2002-2012	medium	-	10-20	1980-2012	poor	
Armenia	70-200	<1	2002-2012	medium	?				?				
Austria	130-140	<1	2008-2012	good	+	300	2001-2012	good	+	12000-13000	1992-2012	good	
Azerbaijan	1,000-3,000	3	2014	poor	0.0	0	2000-2014	good	0.0	0	1980-2014	poor	
Belarus	0-10	<1	2012-2013	medium	+	0-10	2000-2012	medium	?				
Belgium	0-5	<1	2008-2012	good	0	0	2000-2012	medium	0	0	1973-2012	medium	
Bulgaria	300-450	1	2005-2012	medium	0	0	2001-2012	medium	0	0	1980-2012	medium	
Croatia	45-80	<1	2010	medium	+	20-30	2001-2012	medium	+	4000-4400	1995-2012	medium	
Cyprus	50-200	<1	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	good	+	100-200	1980-2012	medium	
Czech Rep.	0-2	<1	2001-2003	good	?				F	0	1985-2003	medium	
France	2,600-3,650	5	2010-2011	good	+	100	2000-2011	good	+	250-300	1980-2011	medium	
Georgia	Present	<1			?				?				
Germany	0-5	<1	2005-2009	good	?				?				
Greece	1,300-2,500	3	2008-2012	good	0	0	2001-2012	medium	F	0	1980-2012	medium	
Hungary	200-1,000	1	2008-2012	good	F	0	2000-2012	good	+	82-400	1990-2012	medium	
Italy	3,000-4,000	6	2004	medium	?				+	75-100	1980-2004	medium	
Lithuania	1-3	<1	2012	medium	+		2012-2012						
FYRO Macedonia	0-10	<1	2001-2012	poor	?				?				
Moldova	20-30	<1	2000-2010	medium	0	0	2000-2010	medium	F	0	1980-2010	medium	
Montenegro	80-100	<1	2002-2012	good	-		2002-2012	good	?				
Netherlands	1-24	<1	2008-2011	good	F	0	2002-2011	good	+	0-2300	1977-2011	medium	
Poland	0-2	<1	2008-2012	medium	F	0	2001-2012	medium	+		1994-2012	medium	
Portugal	1,000-5,000	4	2008-2012	medium	+	20-50	2001-2012	poor	?				
Romania	900-2,000	2	2008-2013	medium	+	0-19	2000-2013	poor	+	0-19	1980-2012	poor	
Russia	10,000-15,000	20	2008-2012	medium	+	5-30	2000-2012	good	F	0	1980-2012	medium	
Serbia	300-400	1	2008-2012	medium	F	0	2000-2012	medium	+	10-29	1980-2012	medium	
Slovakia	0-10	<1	2010-2012	medium	F	0	2000-2012	poor	F	0	1980-2012	poor	
Slovenia	70-100	<1	2010-2012	medium	+	10-20	2001-2012	good	+	10-20	1980-2012	good	
Spain	28,250	45	2007	good	-	10	1998-2011	good	+		1980-2011	medium	
ES: Canary Is	15-20	<1	1997-2003	poor	+		2001-2012	medium	+		1980-2012	medium	
Turkey	3,000-6,000	7	2013	medium	-	30-49	2000-2012	medium	-	20-29	1990-2013	medium	
Ukraine	1,500-3,300	4	2000	medium	F	10-20	1998-2010	medium	F	15-25	1980-2012	medium	

*Himantopus himantopus* (Black-winged Stilt)

**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	
United Kingdom	0-1	<1	2006-2010	good	+		1996-2008	good					
EU27	37,800-47,400	66			Stable								
Europe	53,900-75,700	100			Stable								

<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.

*Himantopus himantopus* (Black-winged Stilt)

**Table 2.** Reported national wintering population sizes and trends in Europe<sup>1</sup>. 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) <sup>2</sup>	Population estimate				Short-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Long-term population trend <sup>4</sup>				Subspecific population (where relevant)
	Size (individuals) <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	
Portugal	900-1,200	9	2008-2012	good	+	20-30	2001-2012	medium	+	400-500	1980-2012	good	
Spain	9,398-11,924	91	2008-2010	good	-	39	2000-2010	good	+	17	1980-2009	good	
EU27	<b>10,300-13,100</b>	<b>100</b>			Decreasing								
Europe	<b>10,300-13,100</b>	<b>100</b>			Decreasing								

<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  |

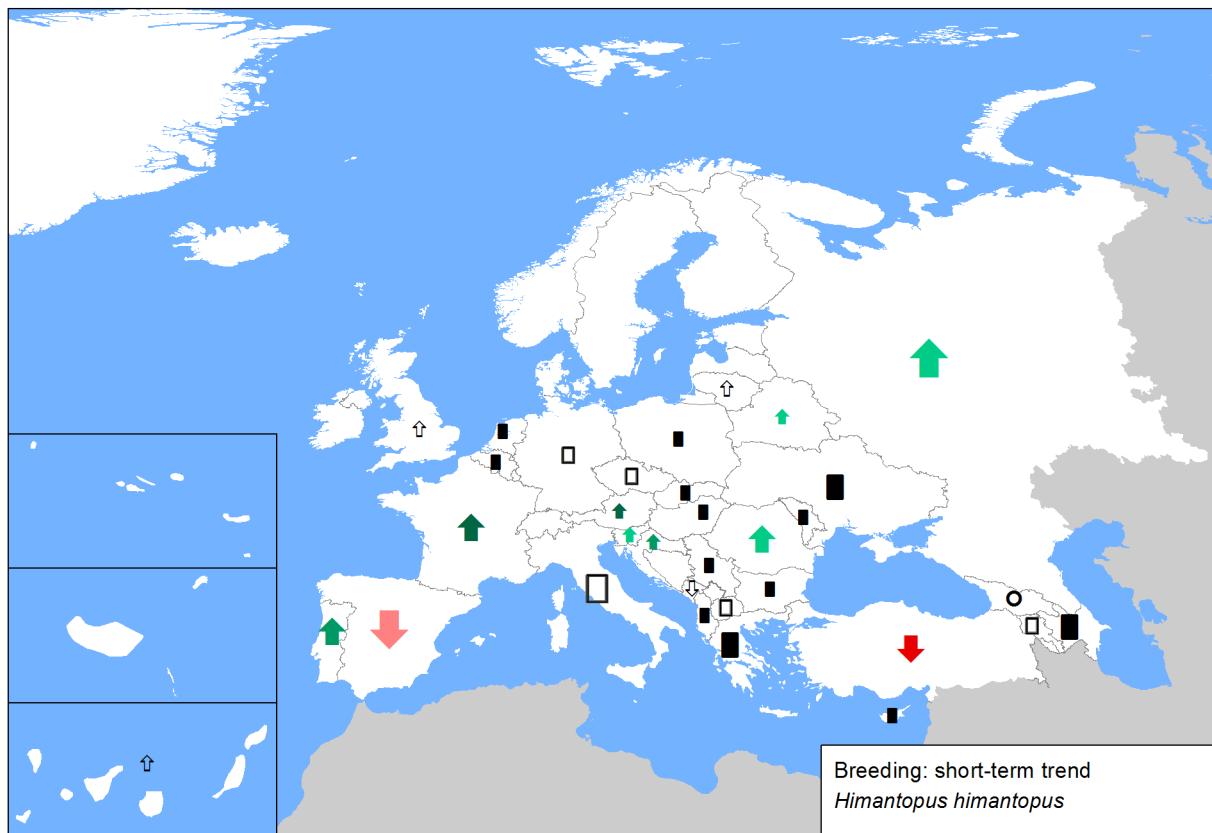
- Stable or fluctuating
- Unknown
- Present (no population or trend data)
- ✗ Extinct since 1980

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.

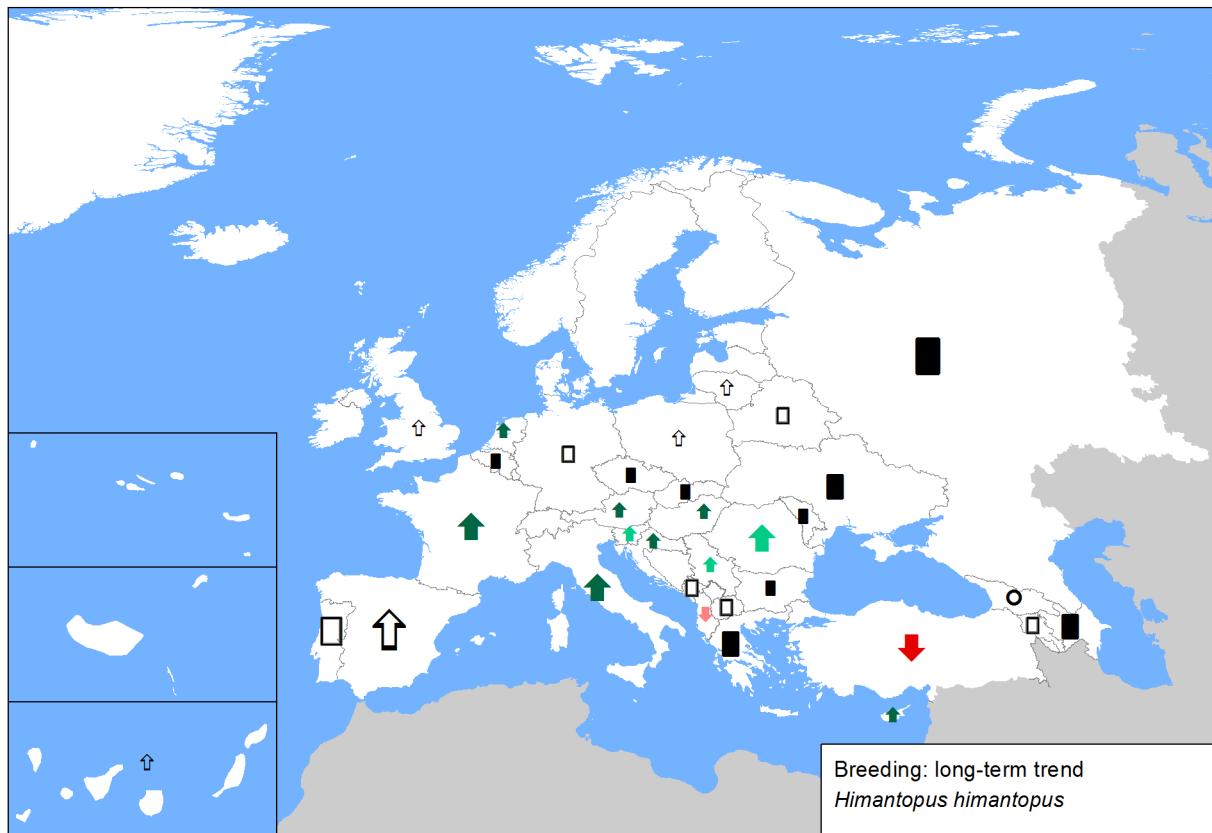
- ↑ Large:  $\geq 10\%$  of the European population
- ↑ Medium: 1–9% of the European population
- ↑ Small: <1% of the European population

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.



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Breeding short-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

Breeding long-term trend: Bino pers. obs.

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Breeding long-term trend: J. Laber, unpublished data; BirdLife Austria, unpublished data

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Breeding long-term trend: AOS data base

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Breeding population size: Database Rare and less common Breeding Birds, INBO (coord. A. Anselin), selected data Waarnemingen.be, compilation of data and enquiries in ornithological community

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*Himantopus himantopus* (Black-winged Stilt)

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