



Actitis hypoleucos

Annex I	No
International action plan	No

Common Sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*, is a species of wader found in unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land and river and lake ecosystems. It breeds in large numbers across the whole of Europe, with somewhat patchy distribution in Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe. This species is a full migrant, migrating at night overland on a broad front across both deserts and mountains. During the breeding season this species shows a preference for pebbly, sandy or rocky margins of fast-flowing rivers, as well as small ponds, pools and dams, clear freshwater lake shores, sheltered sea coasts with rocky or sandy beaches, tidal creeks and estuaries, and often forages in patches of dry meadow. In its winter range it inhabits habitats, such as small pools, ditches, riverbanks, streams, dam shores, marshy areas, estuaries, freshwater seeps on coastal shores and saltmarshes, harbours, docks and filtration tanks of sewage works. It will also forage on grassland along roadsides and occasionally in gardens, but it generally avoids large coastal mudflats (European Red List 2015).

Actitis hypoleucos has a breeding population size of 223000-381000 pairs and a breeding range size of 2200000 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

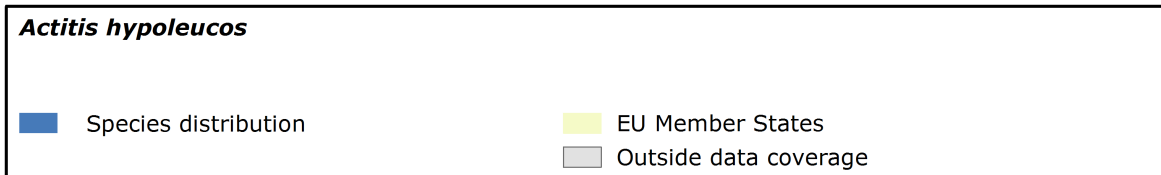
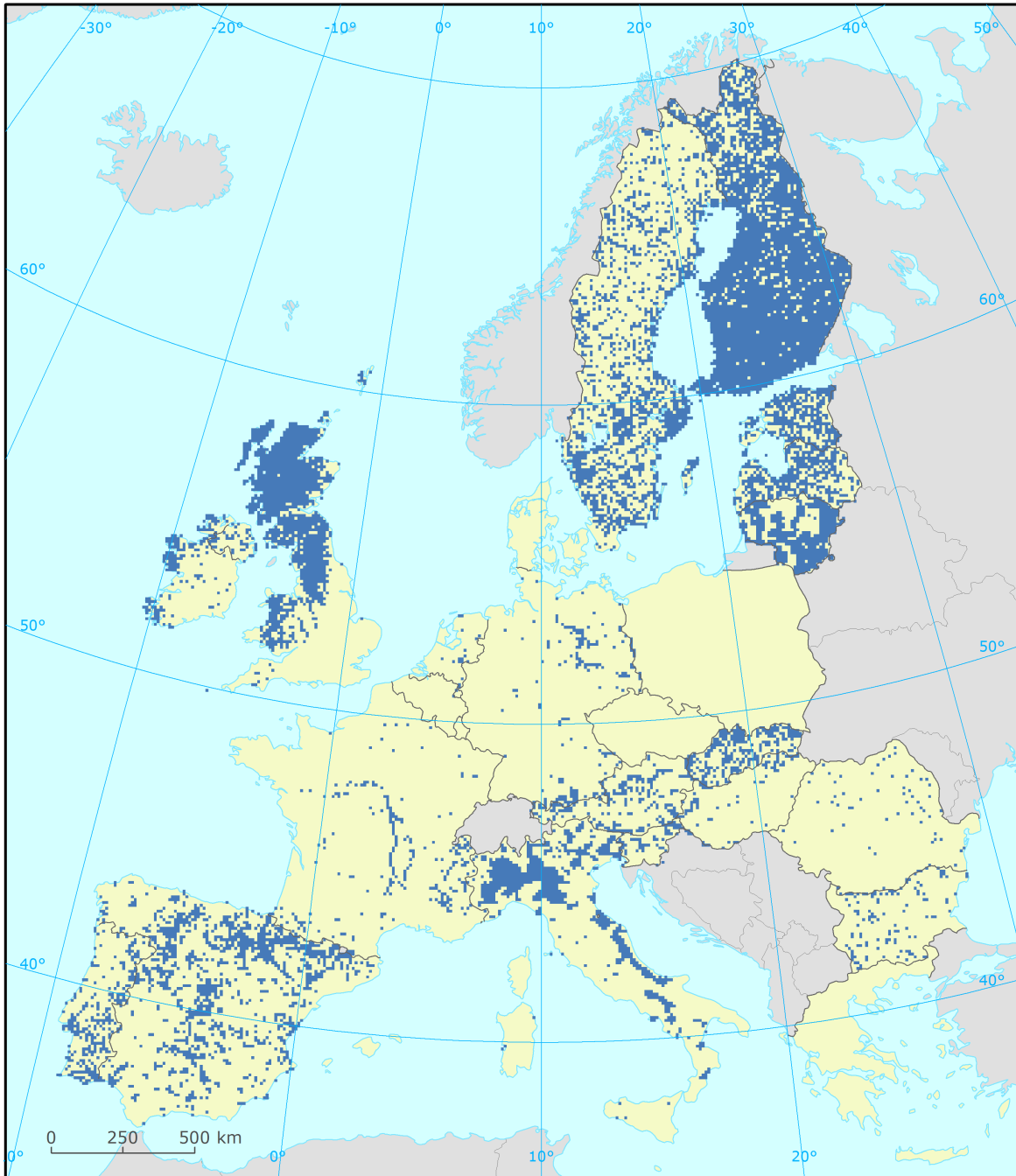
The EU population status of *Actitis hypoleucos* was assessed as Near Threatened, because the species comes close to meeting the IUCN Red List criteria at the EU27 scale.

Assessment of status at the European level

Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend		Population status
	Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term	
223000 - 381000 p	-	-	2200000						Near Threatened

See the endnotes for more informationⁱ

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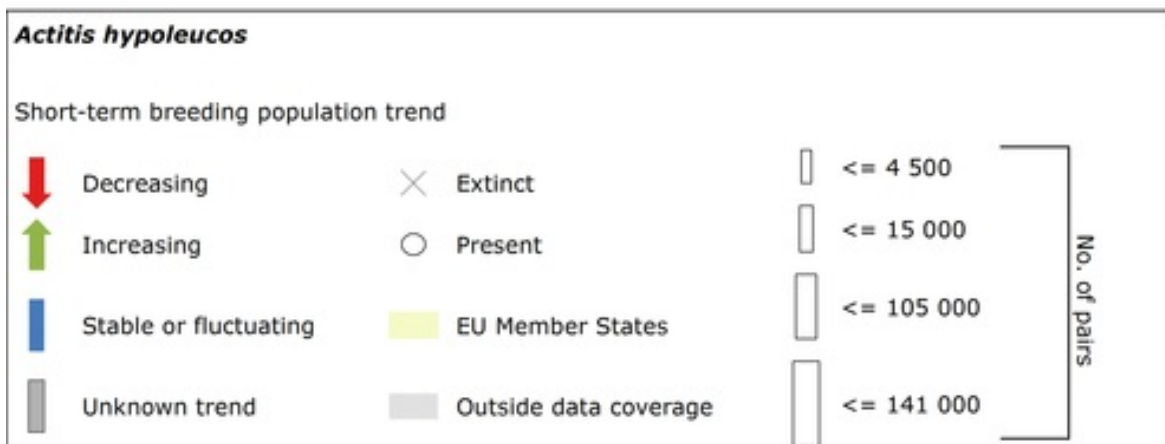
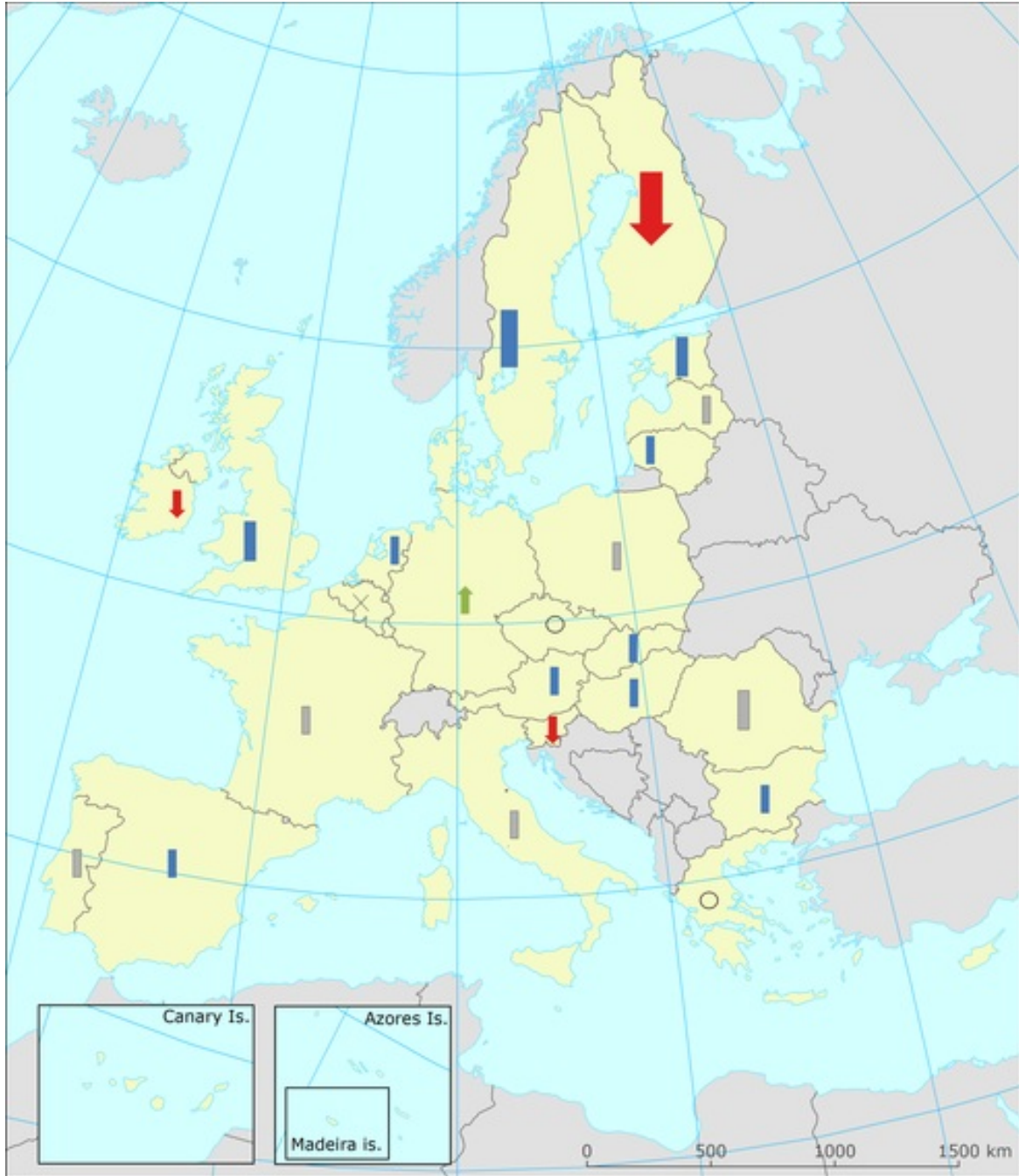
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Trends at the Member State level

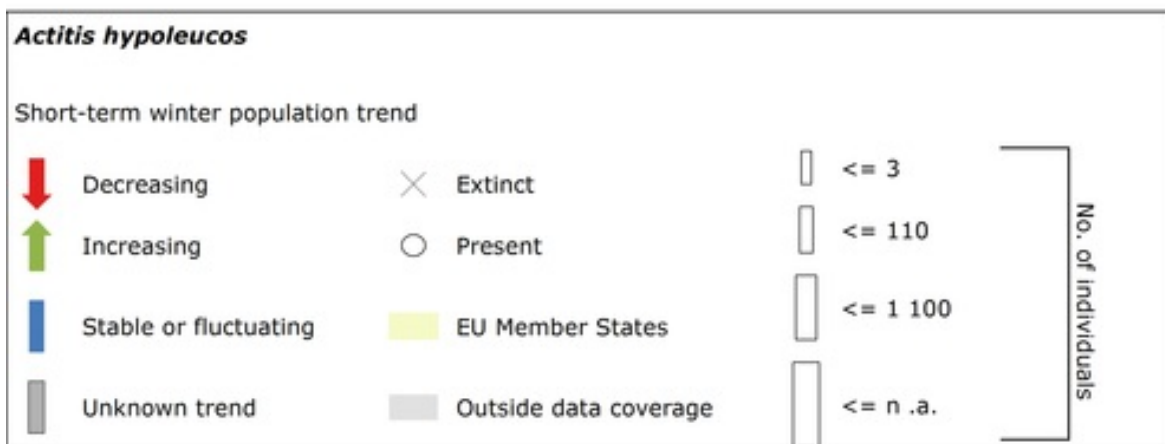
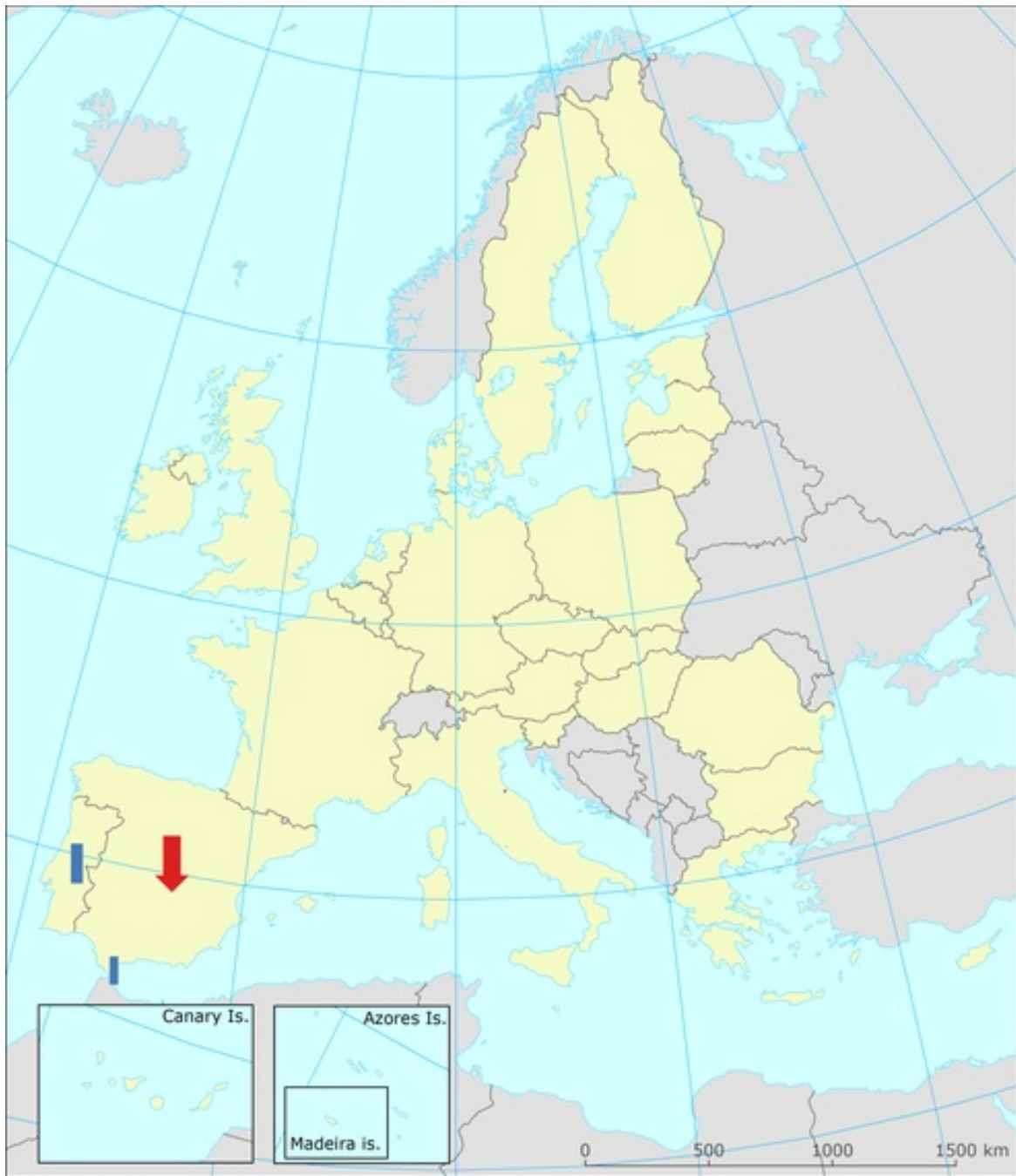
MS/Ter.	% in EU27	Breeding population size	Breeding population trend		Range area	Breeding range trend		Winter population size	Winter population trend	
			Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term		Short term	Long term
AT	1.9	250 - 350 p	0	x	68759	0	0			
BE		0 - 0 p	x	-		F	F			
BG	1.2	120 - 220 p	0	x	51900	0	x			
CZ										
DE	1.7	300 - 420 p	+	0	23506	0	-			
EE	3.0	5000 - 10000 p	0	0	39700	0	-			
ES	11.2	450 - 3100 p	0	-	331564	0	-	894 - 1177 i	-	+
FI	29.8	110000 - 180000 p	-	-	380900	x	+			
FR	2.2	700 - 1000 p	x	-	71700	x	-			
GIB								1 - 5 i	0	0
GR										
HU	0.7	100 - p	F	x	6664	x	x			
IE	1.6	1848 - 1848 p	-	-	26100	-	-			
IT	6.7	500 - 1000 p	x	x	139700	-	-			
LT	4.2	2000 - 3000 p	0	0	65900	0	0			
LV	3.3	3197 - 6143 p	x	0	61780	x	0			
NL	0.2	15 - 30 p	F	+	5275	-	-			
PL		1600 - 2200 p	x	+		x	x			
PT	2.5	500 - 1000 p	x	x	84800	0	0	108 - 108 i	F	0
RO	0.5	5232 - 9657 p	x	x	218600	x	x			
SE	14.4	76000 - 143000 p	0	-	446600	0	x			
SI	0.5	185 - 300 p	-	-	5452	-	-			
SK	2.3	700 - 1300 p	0	-	47396	0	0			
UK	12.1	15000 - 15000 p	0	-	125300	-	-			

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱ

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Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the 20 most important pressures and threats using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/reference_portal). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. The table below only contains information from Member States, where a species triggers SPA classification. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance', the table below only shows pressures and threats classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten pressures and threats reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures and threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	43
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	29
C01	Mining and quarrying	14
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	14

Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report the size of a species population occurring within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size.

Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
AT	breeding	YES	33.47
BE	breeding	NO	
BG	breeding	YES	20.64
DE	breeding	YES	47.68
EE	breeding	NO	
ES	breeding	YES	3.13
ES	winter	YES	87.15
FI	breeding	NO	
FR	breeding	NO	
GIB	winter	YES	100
HU	breeding	YES	129.61
IE	breeding	NO	
IT	breeding	NO	
LT	breeding	NO	
LV	breeding	NO	

MS/territory	season	SPA trigger	% coverage
NL	breeding	NO	
PL	breeding	YES	38.26
PT	breeding	NO	
PT	winter	NO	
RO	breeding	NO	
SE	breeding	NO	
SI	breeding	NO	
SK	breeding	NO	
UK	breeding	NO	

See the endnotes for more informationⁱⁱⁱ

Most frequently reported conservation measures

For the bird species triggering SPA classification Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 12 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	44
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	31
4.2	Restoring/improving the hydrological regime	13
4.0	Other wetland-related measures	6
7.4	Specific single species or species group management measures	6

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 12 of the Birds Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2008-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: <http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/summary?period=1&subject=A168> .

ⁱ **Assessment of status at the European level:** The EU assessments of birds population status was made by the European Red List of Birds Consortium (under contract with the European Commission)

The EU27 population trends were assessed using these categories: '+' Increasing, '0' Stable, 'F' Fluctuating, '-' Decreasing, 'xu' Uncertain and 'x' Unknown. The breeding population size is estimated in majority of the cases as 'p' number of pairs. Alternative population units used are: 'males' number of males, 'i' number of individuals, 'cmales' number of calling males and 'bfem' number of breeding females. The winter population size is estimated as number of individuals.

ⁱⁱ **Species trends at the Member State level:** The percentage of the EU27 species population occurring in the Member States (% in EU27) is calculated based on the population size reported by the Member States.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites:** In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece and for non-Annex I species in the Czech Republic.