



## *Calidris alpina alpina*

### NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa

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<b>Annex I</b>	No
<b>International action plan</b>	No

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*, is a species of wader found in grassland, wetland and unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land ecosystems. It breeds mainly in northern Europe. This species is a fully migratory circumpolar breeder with several sub-populations that employ a number of migration strategies, from short coastal flights to long, non-stop flights overland on a broad front. In the breeding season this species frequents moist boggy ground interspersed with surface water, such as tussock tundra and peat-hummock tundra in the arctic, as well as wet coastal grasslands, salt marshes and wet upland moorland. In the non-breeding season this species mainly prefer estuarine mudflats, but also frequent a wide variety of freshwater and brackish wetlands, both coastal and inland, including lagoons, muddy freshwater shores, tidal rivers, flooded fields, sewage farms, salt-works, sandy coasts, lakes and dams (European Red List 2015).

*Calidris alpina alpina*, the subspecies that breeds in northern Europe, has a breeding population size of 15000-30000 pairs and a breeding range size of 56900 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Uncertain in the short term and Decreasing in the long term. *Calidris alpina schinzii*, the southern subspecies that breeds in Great Britain, Ireland and the Baltic, has a breeding population size of 9200-11400 pairs and a breeding range size of 75500 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Increasing in the short term and Decreasing in the long term. At the species level, *Calidris alpina* has a winter population size of 1120000-1410000 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend of *Calidris alpina* in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Stable in the long term.

The EU population status assessment was carried out at the species level, *Calidris alpina*. *Calidris alpina* has a breeding population size of 24200-41400 pairs in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Stable in the short term and Decreasing in the long term.

The EU population status of *Calidris alpina* was assessed as Depleted, because the EU27 population or range declined by at least 20% since 1980, but has no longer been declining since 2001.

**This factsheet was produced for *Calidris alpina alpina* [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa] population. Also other subspecies/populations of the same species occur within the EU27. The assessment of status at the European level and the introductory text were done at the species level in line with the criteria for assessment of the EU population status.**

# *Calidris alpina alpina* [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive

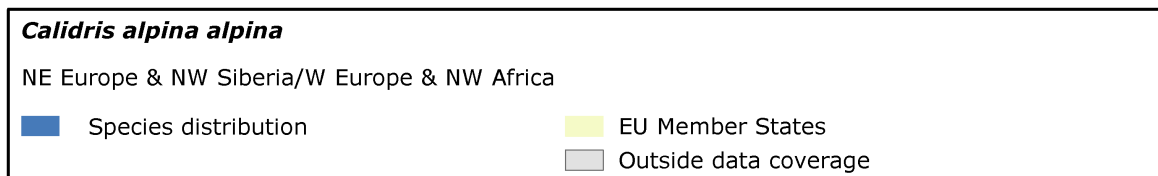
## Assessment of status at the European level

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	
15000 - 30000 p	u	-	56900						Depleted

See the endnotes for more information<sup>i</sup>

The population status assessment at the EU level was carried out at the species level. The EU status assessment covers following subspecies/populations: *Calidris alpina* [all non-breeding populations], *Calidris alpina alpina* [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa], *Calidris alpina schinzii* [Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa], *Calidris alpina schinzii* [Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa] (each of them presented in a separate factsheet).

***Calidris alpina alpina*** [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]  
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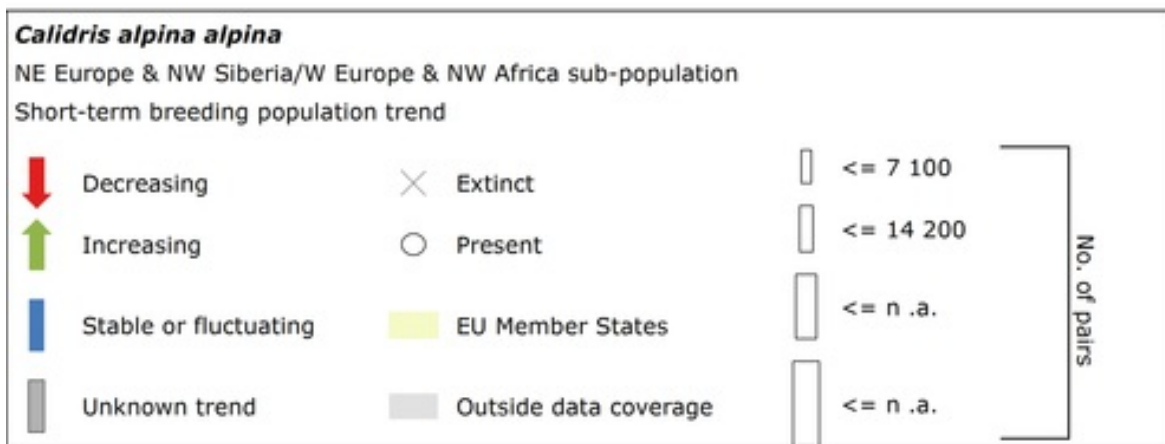
***Calidris alpina alpina*** [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]  
*Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive*

## 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
FI	24.3	5000 - 10000 p	x	-	9200	x	-			
SE	75.7	10000 - 20000 p	0	+	47700	0	x			

See the endnotes for more information<sup>ii</sup>

***Calidris alpina alpina*** [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]  
 Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



*Short-term winter population trend was not reported for this species.*

## 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](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

*No 'highly important' pressures or threats were reported.*

## 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

<b>MS/territory</b>	<b>season</b>	<b>SPA trigger</b>	<b>% coverage</b>
FI	breeding	YES	85.73
SE	breeding	YES	23.49

See the endnotes for more information<sup>iii</sup>

## 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

*No 'highly important' measures were reported.*

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European

***Calidris alpina alpina*** [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]

*Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive*

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=A672> .

## ***Calidris alpina alpina*** [NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa]

*Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive*

<sup>i</sup> **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.

<sup>ii</sup> **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.

<sup>iii</sup> **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.