



## *Calidris minuta*

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

Little Stint, *Calidris minuta*, is a species of wader found in wetland, unvegetated or sparsely vegetated land and marine inlet and transitional water ecosystems. It breeds in the arctic north of Norway and Russia. This species is a full long-distance migrant that migrates overland on a broad front. During the breeding season this species inhabits low altitude tundra (although it exceptionally occurs above 1,000 m in the west of its range). It shows a preference for dry ground among dwarf willows near swampy areas or saltmarshes, or areas where mosses and sedges are interspersed with hummocks covered by *Empetrum*. It avoids areas where annual rainfall exceeds 250 mm. In its winter range the species mainly inhabits coastal areas such as estuarine mudflats and sandflats, enclosed lagoons, tidal creeks and salt pans, but it also occurs at inland freshwater wetlands such as open pools in marshes, paddyfields, jheels (and other small bodies of water covered with vegetation), small dams, floodwater margins and sandbanks along rivers (European Red List 2015).

In the EU27, *Calidris minuta* is only found in Finland and has a breeding population size of 0-5 pairs and a breeding range size of 0 square kilometres in the EU27. The breeding population trend in the EU27 is Unknown in the short term and Unknown in the long term.

The EU population status was based on the winter data for this species. *Calidris minuta* has a winter population size of 14000-28500 individuals in the EU27. The winter population trend in the EU27 is Decreasing in the short term and Stable in the long term.

The EU population status of *Calidris minuta* was assessed as Secure, because the species does not meet any of the IUCN Red List criteria for threatened or Near Threatened, or the criteria for Depleted or Declining (the EU27 population or range has not declined by 20% or more since 1980).

## 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	
0 - 5 p	x	x	0	x	x	14000 - 28500 i	-	0	Secure

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

*Distribution map not available.*

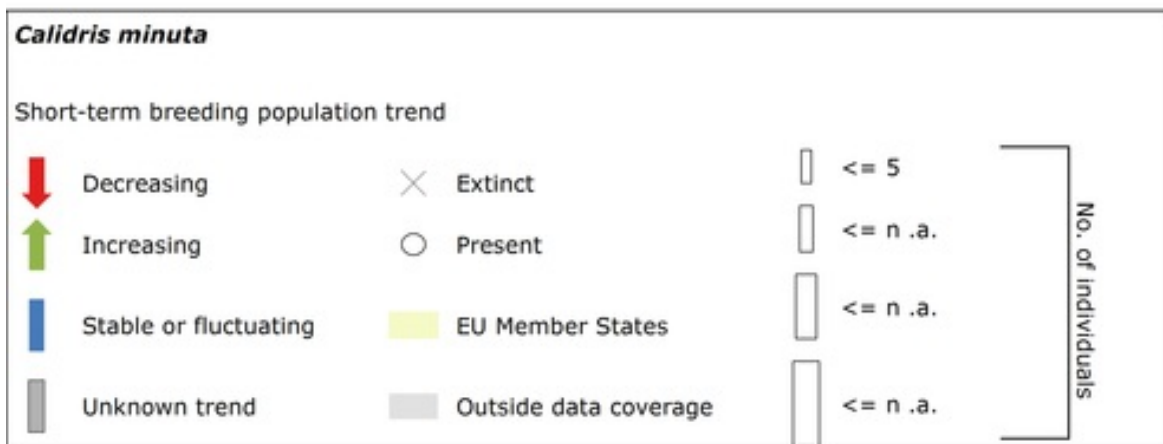
## Trends at the Member State level

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
BG								10 - 45 i	+	x
CY								140 - 320 i	0	+
ES								10231 - 17902 i	-	+
FI		0 - 5 p	x	x		x	x			
GR										
IT								1881 - 2147 i	0	-
PT								422 - 422 i	0	0

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

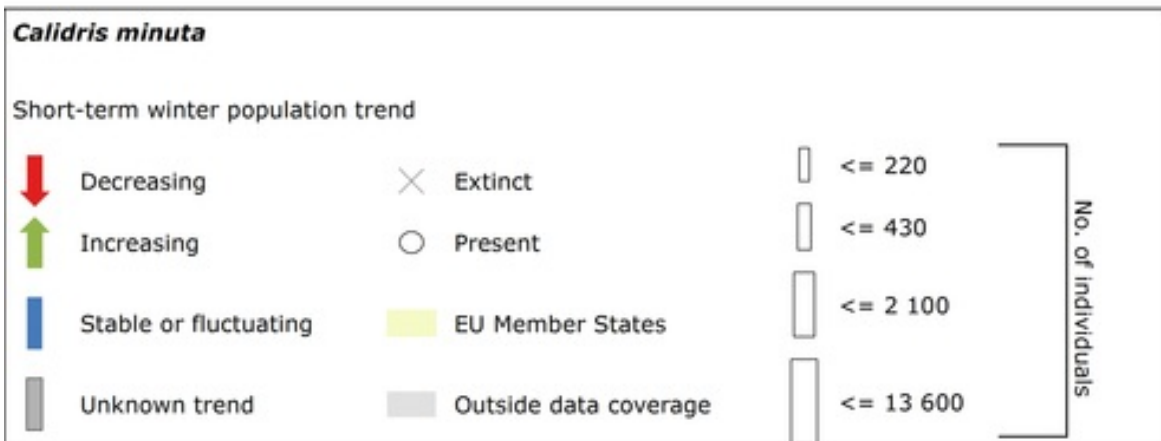
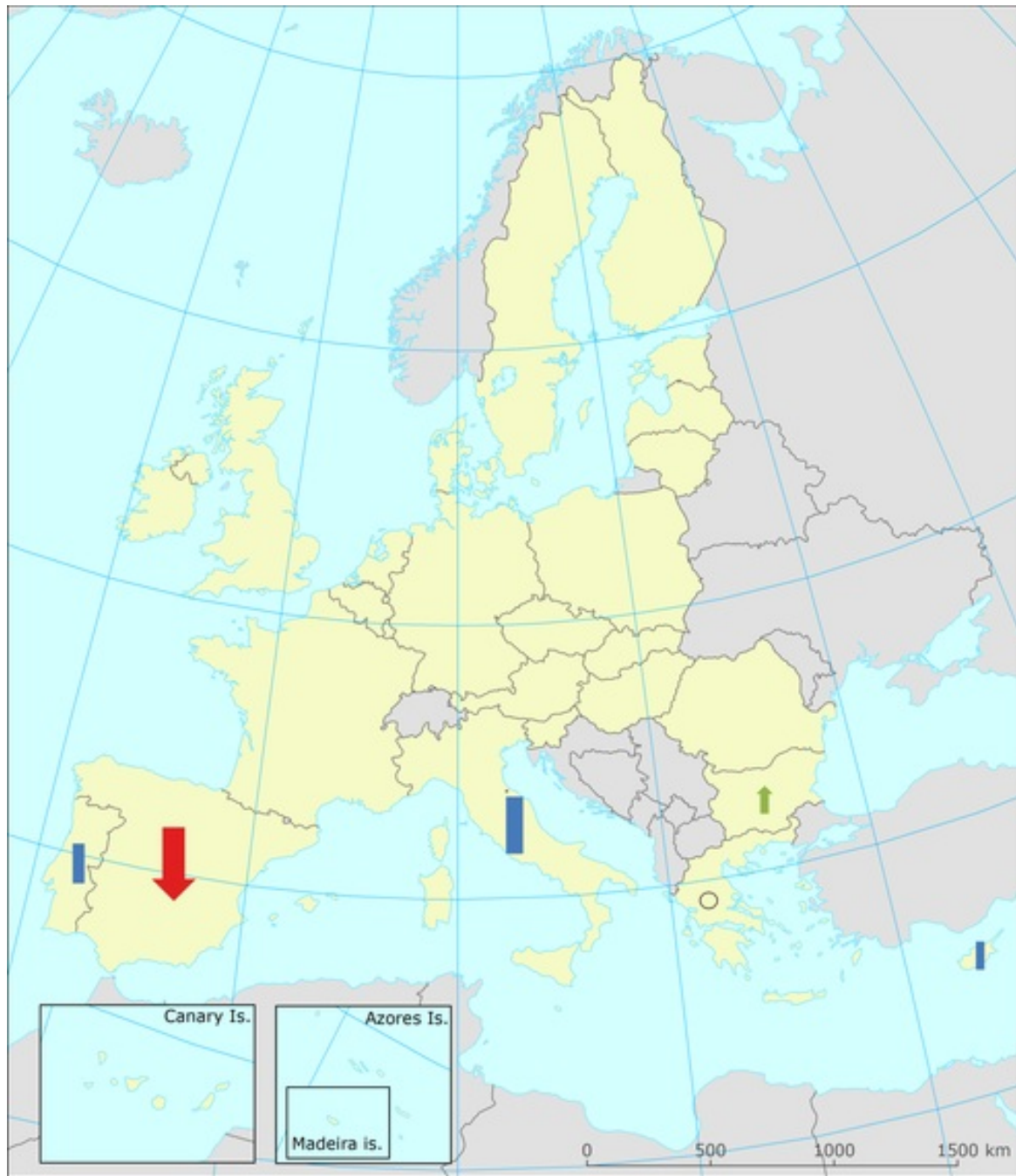
# *Calidris minuta*

Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive



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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](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
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	20
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	20
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	20
G01	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	20
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	20

## 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
BG	winter	YES	100
CY	winter	NO	
ES	winter	YES	75.6
FI	breeding	NO	
IT	winter	NO	
PT	winter	NO	

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**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	56
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	44

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=A145> .

<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.