

Scientific name	Common name	2023 Red List category
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	Least Concern (LC)

<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Near Threatened (NT)
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	Least Concern (LC)
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	Least Concern (LC)

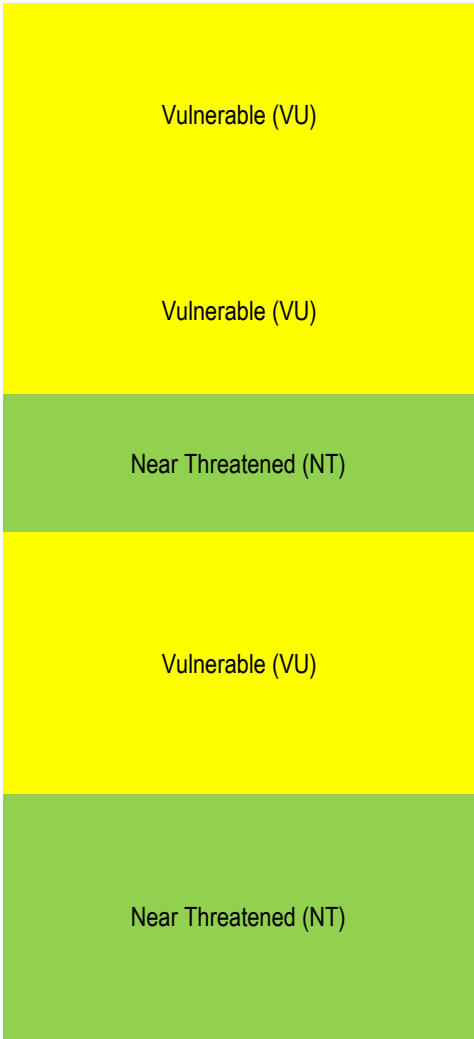
2024 Red List category (embargoed until 28 Oct)

Genuine or non-genuine change

Rate of global population decline over three generations

Pacific Americas	Central Americas	Atlantic Americas	East Atlantic	Black Sea-Mediterranean	East Asia-East Africa	Central Asia	East Asia-Australasia
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Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Near Threatened (NT)	Genuine	20-29%	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0
Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0
Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	0	Y	Y	0	0	0	0
Near Threatened (NT)	Non-genuine	20-29%	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y
Near Threatened (NT)	Non-genuine	20-29%	0	Y	Y	0	0	0	0
Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y
Near Threatened (NT)	Genuine	20-29%	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Near Threatened (NT)	Genuine	20-29%	Y	Y	Y	0	0	0	0
Vulnerable (VU)	Genuine	30-49%	0	Y	Y	0	0	0	0



Genuine 30-49% 0 Y Y 0 0 0 0 0

Genuine 30-49% Y Y Y 0 0 0 0 0

Genuine 20-29% Y Y 0 0 0 0 0 0

Genuine 30-49% Y Y Y 0 0 0 0 0

Genuine 20-29% Y Y Y 0 0 0 0 0

**2024 Red List rationale
(embargoed until 28 Oct)**

While it remains a widespread and abundant species, it is listed as Vulnerable in response to increasing evidence for rapid population declines over the past three generations (23 years), estimated to be more than 30%. The exact causes of these declines are unknown, but a myriad of plausible threats have been identified including habitat loss and degradation, disturbance and hunting.

Based on data sources that cover most of the species' range, a reduction exceeding 20% in three generations is estimated. This species is therefore assessed as Near Threatened. It remains abundant and widely distributed, but the drivers of the decline are uncertain and require investigation.

This large shorebird has declined rapidly according to monitoring of non-breeding sites that hold the majority of the population and from a transect survey of a significant part of the breeding range. There is considerable uncertainty in the rate of the reduction, but it is estimated to fall between 30-49% over the past three generations and for the period projected to the near future. At present, the population size and range remain large. Due to the rate of population reduction, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

Various efforts to monitor the populations of this large long-distance migrant shorebird indicate that a significant decline is taking place, most severely noted in numbers recorded at migratory sites in North America but evident in count data assembled for key wintering areas. Rates of reduction could well exceed 30% over three generations and accordingly the species is assessed as Vulnerable. At present the drivers of such declines are uncertain, although the loss of and disturbance to key non-breeding and stopover sites is suspected to impact populations and climate change driven habitat shifts may be causing prey mismatches that affect reproductive

A widespread species with a global population of 750,000-1,750,000 mature individuals. However the species is exposed to a panoply of threats across its vast range, including habitat loss and degradation, illegal killing, disturbance and possibly reduced breeding productivity caused by factors associated with climate change. While the relative importance of these threats is unknown, monitoring data in several parts of its world—particularly in North America—indicate locally rapid declines over the past three generations.

Combining often disparate trend data from across its range and weighting it according to likely regional population sizes, the global population is thought to have declined moderately rapidly, at a rate 20-29% over the past three generations (18 years). It is therefore Listed as Vulnerable because of estimated declines likely exceeding 30% in the past three generations (13 years). The causes of these declines are not well known, but the drainage of peatlands for forestry in its European breeding grounds has been suggested as a very likely contributor to declines. Across its passage and wintering grounds it is also exposed to numerous other threats, including habitat loss due to land reclamation, hunting and disturbance from fishing activities.

The large population of Stilt Sandpiper is declining at a rate between 20-29% over three generations and the species is assessed as Near Threatened. This reduction is estimated from migration count data, believed to represent a significant proportion of the global population and reflect a genuine ongoing decline in the number of mature individuals. The main drivers of the decline are uncertain, though the impact of habitat alteration caused by climate change on tundra breeding species are likely to impact this species along with loss of non-breeding habitat in South America. Changes to conditions at stopover sites may also be important. Actions to protect and restore wet habitat in the non-breeding range and retain and expand undisturbed areas at key stopover locations would likely mitigate

Recent monitoring data have shown that this widely distributed species has probably declined by 30-49% over the past three generations (15 years). The exact causes of declines are unknown, but are likely to include habitat loss and degradation (particularly on stopover and wintering grounds) and climate change impacts (particularly affecting breeding productivity), as well as disturbance and

This small shorebird has declined moderately rapidly according to recent monitoring. There is considerable uncertainty in the rate of the reduction, but it is suspected to fall between 20-29% over the past three generations and for the period projected to the near future. At present, the population size and range remain large. Due to the rate of population reduction, the species is assessed as Near

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Buff-breasted Sandpiper is suspected to have undergone a moderately rapid to rapid decline which is thought to be driven by habitat loss in non-breeding and/or migratory stopover sites, but changes in breeding habitat due to climate change may also be affecting populations. Rapid to very rapid reductions have been detected from a large network of migration sites in North America, which may reflect a significant reduction in reproductive success. But a decline has also been recorded across large-scale sampling surveys of the breeding range in Alaska. The precision of rate estimates may be poor due to the species' low site fidelity and annual variation in stopover sites, but there appears reasonable evidence to support that a concerning decline is underway. Greater survey effort has resulted in the population size being revised upwards considerably, hence the species is not believed to be at risk due a small population. A moderately rapid to rapid reduction in the population of Short-billed Dowitcher is estimated to be taking place based on analysis of migration count and Breeding Bird Survey data. The magnitude of the trend is uncertain, and a proportion of the population is not sampled by these surveys, but the migration count survey is considered the most representative dataset for the species. Moderately rapid reductions are also evident from eBird data. Drivers of the recorded decline are uncertain, although likely a combination of threats identified for other declining shorebird species also apply here. The population size and range both remain large. On the basis of the data, although uncertain, data from both the non-breeding range and from migration sites indicate that the population has been declining at a moderately rapid to rapid rate of at least 20% over the past three generations. The population size and range remain large. The drivers of these declines are uncertain and require investigation, though actions to secure the availability of favoured temporary shallow wetlands at key points in the annual cycle are expected to benefit the species. As rates of population reduction approach threatened levels, a moderately rapid to rapid reduction in the population of Lesser Yellowlegs is estimated to be taking place with three-generation reduction rates from migration count data exceeding 50% and Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data for well-covered core regions estimating declines of 23%. There is evidence of potentially unsustainable harvest levels at migration and non-breeding sites which is the greatest current threat, though conversion of migratory stopover and non-breeding habitat may also be contributing to declines. Confidence in the precision of the estimated decline rate is uncertain, and a potentially significant and variable proportion of the population is not available for sampling by the migratory surveys. Moderately rapid reductions are also evident from eBird data and for the small proportion of the non-breeding season population covered by the Christmas Bird Count. Given the lower rates of reduction evident from other sources, the best estimate for the three-generation rate of reduction is considered to fall between 23% and 49%. A moderately rapid reduction in the population of Greater Yellowlegs is estimated to be taking place based on analysis of migration count data, but with considerable uncertainty due to contradictory trends between Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data and the migratory count data. Potentially significant levels of mortality in parts of the non-breeding range and along migratory routes have the potential to be driving declines that the poor coverage of the BBS survey for the species has so far not detected. Loss of key habitat may also contribute, though the species is able to use a wide range of wet habitat and it is unclear that the amount of habitat available has declined. The magnitude of the population decline is uncertain, and the migration count data itself may not adequately sample this species, but it is considered the most representative dataset for the species. The range and population size