

WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL 2006

Waterbird Population Estimates 4th edition, Final Draft, September 2006

Species	English name	Subspecies and Population	Breeding range	Wintering, or core non-breeding range	Africa	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Neotrop	NAmer	Estimate	Source	Trend	Source	1% level	Notes
<b>GAVIIDAE</b>	<b>DIVERS, LOONS</b>															
<b>Gavia stellata</b>	<b>Red-throated Diver, Red-throated Loon</b>	NW Europe (non-bre)	Arctic and boreal West Eurasia, Greenland	NW Europe		X	X				150,000-450,000	B29	STA	B29	3,000	B29: European breeding population 32,000 - 92,000 pairs (96,000 - 276,000 individuals). Assuming that similar numbers breed in W Siberia as in European Russia (20,000 50,000 pairs), overall total 156,000-426,000 individuals. Large decline 1970-1990 apparently levelled off in 1990s.
		Caspian, Black Sea, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	Arctic Central Eurasia	Caspian, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		X	X				50-100	I8			1	
		E Asia (non-bre)	Arctic East Asia and Alaska	E Asia			X				B/C	Y1			1,000	
		North America	Arctic North America	Coastal North America						X	40,000	B13 B12	DEC	B13	400	Erroneously high estimate given in W6. G24: Alaskan breeding population 7,396-12,290 in early 1990s, a decline of nearly 50% since the 1970s.
<b>Gavia arctica</b>	<b>Black-throated Diver, Arctic Loon</b>	<b>arctica</b>	N Europe & W Siberia	Coastal NW Europe, Mediterranean, Black & Caspian Seas		X	X				250,000-500,000	B29	DEC	B29	3,750	B29: European breeding population 51,000 - 92,000 pairs (153,000 - 276,000 individuals). Assuming that similar numbers breed in W Siberia as in European Russia (35,000 70,000 pairs), overall total 258,000-486,000 individuals.
		<b>(suschkini)</b>	W Siberia - E Central Asia	Caspian			X									
		<b>viridigularis</b>	N E Asia E of Lena R, W Alaska	NW Pacific			X		X		C/D	P10				Fewer than 100 pairs (300 individuals) in Alaska (W4).
<b>Gavia pacifica</b>	<b>Pacific Diver, Pacific Loon</b>	E Asia	Coastal NE Siberia	Coastal E Asia			X				C	P10			1,000	Often considered conspecific with <i>G. arctica</i> .
		North America	Arctic North America	Pacific coast of North America					X		900,000-1,500,000	W4	STA	G24	12,000	W4 estimate Continental American population at 300,000-500,000 pairs (900,000-1,500,000 individuals).
<b>Gavia immer</b>	<b>Great Northern Diver, Common Loon</b>	N Europe (non-bre)	N America, Greenland, Iceland, Bear Island	Coastal NW Europe		X			X		5,000	L1			50	B29: European breeding population (Greenland + Iceland) 700 - 2,300 pairs (2,100 - 6,900 individuals).

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		North America	N USA, Canada and Alaska	Coastal regions, Great Lakes and Southern states						X	607,000-634,000	E20	STA/DEC	M15	6,200	E20: 607,000-634,000 estimated in early summer survey.
<b>Gavia adamsii</b>	<b>White-billed Diver, Yellow-billed Loon</b>	Arctic Siberia	Arctic Siberia	Coastal NE Atlantic, NW Pacific		X	X				A	S37			100	B29: Does not breed in Europe. European wintering population >500 individuals, mainly in Norway. E1 suggests a Russian breeding population of 5,000.
		North America	Arctic North America	N Pacific						X	16,000	E1			M33	E1 estimates 16,000. W4 estimated 4,000-5,000 pairs (12,000-15,000 individuals).
<b>PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	<b>GREBES</b>															
<b>Rollandia rolland</b>	<b>White-tufted Grebe</b>	<b>rolland</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		2,250-4,200	W22			30	W22 estimate 750-1,400 pairs (2,250-4,200 individuals).
		<b>chilensis</b>	S South America	Coastal S South America					X		100,000	O2	STA	S10	1,000	
		<b>morrisoni</b>	Peru, Bolivia						X		1,000	O2	DEC	O2	10	
<b>Rollandia microptera EN</b>	<b>Titicaca Flightless Grebe, Short-winged Grebe</b>	<b>microptera</b>	SE Peru, W Bolivia, mainly L Titicaca						X		197-750	O1 E11	DEC	O1 E11	5	
<b>Tachybaptus ruficollis</b>	<b>Little Grebe</b>	<b>ruficollis</b>	Europe E to Urals, NW Africa		X	X					300,000-510,000	B29	STA	B29	4,000	B29: European breeding population 99,000 - 170,000 pairs (297,000 - 510,000 individuals). About 70,000 included in winter counts and trends generally increasing (W7).
		<b>iraquensis</b>	Iraq, SW Iran				X				6,000	O2			60	
		<b>capensis</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						D	D17			10,000	These two populations transcribed in error in WPE3.
		<b>capensis</b> , SW, Central, S Asia	SW, Central & S Asia				X				D	B6			10,000	B6: >200,000 in India.
		<b>poggei</b>	E, SE Asia				X				D	C10	DEC	W8	10,000	W8: Decline in Japan of 50% in 20 years to 1990s. O2: Includes "kunikyonis" (Ryukyu Is).
		<b>philippensis</b>	N Philippines				X									
		<b>cotabato</b>	SE Philippines				X									
		<b>tricolor</b>	E Indonesia, New Guinea				X									
		<b>vulcanorum</b>	Java - Timor				X									Includes "javanicus" (Java).
		<b>collaris</b>	NE New Guinea, Solomon Is					X			A	D25			100	D25: <100 estimated for New Guinea Islands+ Solomons; total population likely to be very small but numbers in NE New Guinea unknown.

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<b>Tachybaptus rufolavatus CR</b>	<b>Alaotra (Little) Grebe, Rusty Grebe</b>	Madagascar	N Central Madagascar		X						0-10	D18 H20	DEC/EXT	H20 B30	1	Sometimes treated as a subspecies of <i>T.ruficollis</i> . Any remaining population assumed to be tiny, with no definite records since 1985 despite a recent survey in 1999.
<b>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</b>	<b>Australasian Grebe</b>	<b>novaehollandiae</b>	New Zealand, Australia, S New Guinea				X				C/D	J4 O2	STA	S37		
		<b>leucosternos</b>	Vanuatu, New Caledonia				X				100-500	B35 D25	INC	B35	3	D25: Vanuatu estimate: 100. B35:New Caledonia estimate <500.
		<b>rennellianus</b>	Rennell Island (Solomons)				X				100-500	D25			3	D25: Estimate 100-500 (pers. obs).
		<b>javanicus</b>	Java			X					A	S37			100	
		<b>timorensis</b>	Supul, Timor			X					A	S37			100	
		<b>fumosus</b>	Sangihie (Sanghir) Talaud Islands, Sulawesi			X					A	S37			100	
		<b>incola</b>	N New Guinea			X					A	S37			100	
<b>Tachybaptus pelzelinii VU</b>	<b>Madagascar (Little) Grebe</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar		X						5,000	B30	DEC	B30	50	
<b>Tachybaptus dominicus</b>	<b>Least Grebe</b>	<b>dominicus</b>	N Caribbean Islands					X			A	S37			100	
		<b>brachypterus</b>	S USA, Mexico, Central America					X	X		A	S37			100	
		<b>bangsi</b>	Baja California, Mexico						X		A	S37			100	
		<b>speciosus</b>	NE South America S to Argentina					X			B/C	S37	STA	C7	1,000	
		<b>(eisenmanni)</b>	W Ecuador					X			A	S37			100	
<b>Podilymbus podiceps</b>	<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b>	<b>podiceps</b>	S & Central Canada to Panama	USA, Central America, W Indies				X	X		100,000	J6	STA	S5	1,000	
		<b>antillarum</b>	West Indies					X								
		<b>antarcticus</b>	E Panama to S South America					X			B	S10	STA	C7	250	

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<b>Podilymbus gigas EX</b>	<b>Atitlan Grebe</b>	Guatemala	L Atitlan, Guatemala						X		0	H38	EXT	H38		Extinct since 1986 (B30).
<b>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</b>	<b>Hoary-headed Grebe</b>	Australia, New Zealand	Australia, some S Island New Zealand				X				C/D	J4 F7	FLU	J4		Thought to have colonised NZ following exceptionally wet years in Australia; now few birds occur in NZ and no longer breeds there (M7).
<b>Poliiocephalus rufopectus VU</b>	<b>New Zealand Grebe, New Zealand Dabchick</b>	New Zealand	N Island New Zealand				X				1,700-1,800	B30	DEC	B30	20	
<b>Podiceps major</b>	<b>Great Grebe</b>	<b>major</b> , Brazil-C Chile	S Brazil-Central Chile & Central Argentina						X		B	S10			250	
		<b>major</b> , Peru	Coastal Peru						X		<1,000	S37			10	
		<b>navasi</b>	S Chile & S Argentina	Coastal S Chile & S Argentina					X		C	S10	STA	S10	1,000	
<b>Podiceps grisegena</b>	<b>Red-necked Grebe</b>	<b>grisegena</b> , NW Europe (non-bre)	E Europe	Coastal NW Europe	X						42,000-60,000	B29	DEC	B29	510	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 14,058-19,917 pairs (42,174-59,751 individuals).
		<b>grisegena</b> , Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	E Europe, W Asia	Black Sea, Mediterranean	X						41,000-107,000	B29	DEC	B29	740	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 13,601-35,584 pairs (40,803-106,752 individuals).
		<b>grisegena</b> , Caspian (non-bre)	W Asia	Caspian	X	X					15,000	O2			150	
		<b>grisegena (balchashensis)</b>	Probably Central Asia	S Asia			X				A	O2			100	
		<b>holboellii</b> , E Asia	N E Asia	Coastal E Asia			X				50,000	M32			500	M32: Previous estimate of 'C' too high. Only small numbers along Korean east coast; very uncommon West Sea/Yellow Sea. Not common in Japan.
		<b>holboellii</b> , North America	N USA, Canada, Alaska	Pacific & Atlantic North America					X		45,000	J6			450	
<b>Podiceps cristatus</b>	<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	<b>cristatus</b> , N & W Europe (non-bre)	N & W Europe west of and including Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy		X						290,000-420,000	B29	DEC	B29	3,600	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 97,365-140,320 pairs (292,095-420,960 individuals). Winter counts decreasing in NW Europe since 1996, in Central Europe since before 1990s (W7).
		<b>cristatus</b> , Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	Central & E Europe	Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X					580,000-870,000	B29	DEC	B29	7,250	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 193,322-290,850 pairs (579,960-872,550 individuals).
		<b>cristatus</b> , Caspian Sea (non-bre)	W Asia	Caspian Sea	X	X					10,000	O2			100	

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		<b>cristatus</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	Central & S Asia			X				B	P10	INC	P10	250	
		<b>cristatus</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	NE Asia	E Asia			X				25,000-50,000	M32			375	M32: Concentrations of over 2,000 in SW Japan, and 3,000 at Cheonsu Bay, W Korea. Numerous migrant in Yellow Sea (autumn/spring); fairly numerous east coast. Very much more numerous than Slavonian Grebe <i>auritus</i> .
		<b>infuscatus</b> , E Africa	Eastern Africa: Ethiopia to N Zambia		X						<1,000	D15	DEC	O2	10	
		<b>infuscatus</b> , S Africa	Southern Africa		X						A	S37	INC	D15	100	
	"Southern Crested Grebe"	<b>australis</b> , Australia	Australia					X			A/B	J4			250	Sometimes assigned to <i>christiani</i> (Peters, 1931).
		<b>australis</b> , New Zealand	New Zealand					X			200-300	O5	DEC	O5	3	
<b>Podiceps auritus</b>	<b>Slavonian Grebe, Horned Grebe</b>	<b>auritus</b> , NW Europe (large billed)	NW Europe	Coastal NW Europe	X						4,600-6,800	B29	STA	B29	55	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 1,544-2,254 pairs (4,632-6,762 individuals). Increased estimate since 2003 due to improved estimate from Iceland.
		<b>auritus</b> , NE Europe (small billed)	NE Europe	Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea		X					14,200-26,000	B29	DEC	B29	200	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 4,721-8,660 pairs (14,163-25,980 individuals).
		<b>auritus</b> , Caspian, S Asia (non-bre)	E Europe, Central Asia	Caspian, S Asia		X	X				B	O2			250	
		<b>auritus</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	Coastal E Asia			X				B	M32			250	M32: Former estimate of 'C' probably much too high unless there are large numbers in coastal China or Russia. Max counts of only 5 or 10 at peak in Korea/Japan.
		<b>cornutus</b>	N USA, Canada, Alaska	Coastal North America					X		D	O2 J6			10,000	J6 estimates >100,000.
<b>Podiceps nigricollis</b>	<b>Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe</b>	<b>nigricollis</b> , Europe, N Africa	Europe	S & W Europe to N & W Africa	X	X					159,000-288,000	B29	DEC	B29	2,200	B29: European breeding population 53,000-96,000 pairs (159,000 - 288,000 individuals). Winter counts increasing but small proportion of population included (W7).
		<b>nigricollis</b> , E Africa	Eastern Africa		X						B	D17	STA	D17	250	

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		<b>nigricollis</b> , SW & S Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Asia	SW, S & Central Asia, Caspian, Persian Gulf		X	X				25,000	P10	INC	P10	250	
		<b>nigricollis</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	Coastal E Asia			X				B/C	P10			1,000	
		<b>gurneyi</b>	Southern Africa		X						10,000-20,000	H14	INC	S18	150	
		<b>californicus</b>	W & Central North America	S North America, Pacific USA coast					X		3,700,000	J6	STA	J6	20,000	K29 estimate the "fall population" at 3,500,000-4,100,000 individuals. For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Podiceps andinus EX</b>	<b>Colombian Grebe</b>	Colombia	Colombia						X		0	O2	EXT	O2		Last confirmed record in 1977 (B30)
<b>Podiceps occipitalis</b>	<b>Silvery Grebe</b>	<b>occipitalis</b> , S South America	Central & S Chile & Argentina						X		100,000	O2	STA	O2	1,000	
		<b>occipitalis</b> , Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		1,500-2,700	W22			20	W22 estimate 500-900 pairs (1,500-2,700 individuals).
		<b>juninensis</b>	Andes of Colombia, N Chile, NW Argentina						X				DEC	O2		
<b>Podiceps taczanowskii CR</b>	<b>Junin Grebe, Puna (Flightless) Grebe</b>	Peru	Lake Junin, Peru						X		50-250	B30	DEC	B30	2	
<b>Podiceps gallardoi NT</b>	<b>Hooded Grebe</b>	Argentina & Chile	SW Santa Cruz province, Argentina	Coastal Santa Cruz in Argentina and S Chile					X		3,000-5,000	O2 B30	STA	F6	40	
<b>Aechmophorus occidentalis</b>	<b>Western Grebe</b>	<b>occidentalis</b>	Central W North America	S & Pacific USA to Baja California					X		>120,000	J6	DEC	S41	1,200	K29 estimate breeding population of both subspecies combined at >110,000 adults (165,000 individuals).
		<b>ephemeralis</b>	Central Mexico	W coastal Mexico					X		<10,000	S37			100	
<b>Aechmophorus clarkii</b>	<b>Clark's Grebe</b>	<b>clarkii</b>	Central Mexico	W coastal Mexico					X		<1,000	S37			10	K29 estimate population of both subspecies combined at 10,000-20,000 individuals.
		<b>transitionalis</b>	W North America	S & Pacific USA to Baja California					X		10,000-20,000	J6			150	
<b>PELECANIDAE</b>	<b>PELICANS</b>															

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<b>Pelecanus onocrotalus</b>	<b>Great White Pelican</b>	W Africa	W Africa		X						60,000	D17	INC	S12	600	Recent increase to 20,000 in Senegal Delta alone (S12).
		Eastern Africa	Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N. Zambia)		X						140,000	C28 D28	STA	D17	1,400	
		Southern Africa	Southern Africa N to Angola, S Zambia, Malawi & Mozambique		X						30,000	T13 D18	INC	T13	300	B52: Decreasing in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa.
		Europe, W Asia (bre)	E Europe, W Asia	NE Africa, SW Asia	X	X					20,100-32,900	C29	DEC	S37	270	C29 estimate 6,703-10,964 breeding pairs (20,109-32,892 individuals).
		South Asia (non-bre)	W Central Asia	S Asia			X				15,000-30,000	K27			230	
<b>Pelecanus rufescens</b>	<b>Pink-backed Pelican</b>	<b>rufescens</b>	Tropical Africa & the Red Sea		X						50,000-100,000	D17	STA	S37	750	
<b>Pelecanus philippensis VU</b>	<b>Spot-billed Pelican</b>	South Asia	NE & SE India, Sri Lanka	E India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar			X				9,000-12,000	K6 A9 L16	STA		135	D6 estimates Indian population as 8,000-10,000; 203: 3,000 in Sri Lanka, and recovering after colony destroyed by armed conflict in 2001. K6: 2,850-3,700 in Southern India. C16: 3,000 in Assam.
		SE Asia	Cambodia	Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand; Extinct S China			X				4,000-5,000	A9 B31	DEC	B31	45	A9: 3,747 counted in Cambodia 2005; B31 estimated 3,000-5,000 in SE Asia.
		Sumatra	Sumatra				X				<25	H33	DEC	H33	1	
<b>Pelecanus crispus VU</b>	<b>Dalmatian Pelican</b>	Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	SE Europe	Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X					4,350-4,800	C29 S37	INC	S37	45	C29 estimates summed from appropriate countries give 769-1,071 breeding pairs (2,307-3,213 individuals). S37 2004: 1,450-1,600 pairs (4,350-4,800 individuals).
		SW, S Asia (non-bre)	SW, Central Asia	SW, S Asia			X				6,000-9,000	C29 S37	DEC	S37	75	C29 estimates summed from appropriate countries give 3,265-4,125 breeding pairs (9,795-12,375 individuals). S37 2004: 2,000-3,000 pairs (6,000-9,000 individuals).
		E Asia	W Mongolia	S & E China			X				50	C11	DEC	M27	1	M27 consider this population to be critically endangered.

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<b>Pelecanus conspicillatus</b>	<b>Australian Pelican</b>	Australia	Australia	Australia & New Guinea; irruptive dispersal to Indonesia & W Pacific islands				X			D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	
<b>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</b>	<b>American White Pelican</b>	North America	Inland W & Central N America	Coastal N & Central America					X	X	>180,000	K29	INC	A5	1,800	K29 estimate >120,000 breeding adults (180,000 individuals).
<b>Pelecanus occidentalis</b>	<b>Brown Pelican</b>	<b>occidentalis</b>	Caribbean						X		290,000	K29			2,900	K29 estimate (all North American breeding populations combined) 191,600-193,700 breeding adults (287,400-290,550).
		<b>carolinensis</b>	Atlantic Coast of tropical Americas						X	X			INC	A5		
		<b>californicus</b>	Pacific Coast California-Mexico						X	X			INC	A5		
		<b>murphyi</b>	Coastal Colombia, N Peru						X							
		<b>urinator</b>	Galapagos Islands						X		5,000	C31			50	
<b>Pelecanus thagus</b>	<b>Peruvian Pelican</b>	<b>thagus</b>	Coastal Peru, Chile						X		D	S10	INC	S10	10,000	Sometimes treated as conspecific with <i>occidentalis</i> . Population increasing and range expanding southwards (S10).
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	<b>CORMORANTS</b>															
<b>Phalacrocorax auritus</b>	<b>Double-crested Cormorant</b>	<b>auritus</b>	NE & Central North America	Gulf of Mexico, Florida					X		943,000-1,890,000	H16	INC	S5	14,000	
		<b>cincinatus</b>	NW North America						X		10,800-21,600	H16			M33	
		<b>albociliatus</b>	SW North America						X		90,000-179,000	H16	STA	S5	1,350	
		<b>floridanus</b>	SE North America						X		37,000-73,000	H16	INC	S5	550	
<b>Phalacrocorax brasilianus (olivaceus)</b>	<b>Neotropic Cormorant</b>	<b>brasilianus</b>	South America						X		>2,000,000	C7	INC	S10	20,000	Now widely know as <i>olivaceus</i> . For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
	<b>Mexican Cormorant</b>	<b>mexicanus</b>	S USA, Lowland E Mexico, Central America, Caribbean						X	X			INC	T3		K29 estimate USA breeding population at 16,000 adults, (24,000 individuals).
		<b>(hornensis)</b>	Tierra del Fuego						X		A	S10			100	
<b>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</b>	<b>Little Black Cormorant</b>	<b>sulcirostris</b>	E, S & SW Australia					X			D	J4			10,000	Considered monotypic by M7. Estimate includes Australian element of territori.



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		<b>territori</b>	SE Asia, N Australia				X	X								B14: 10-100 in New Caledonia, subspecies unknown.
		<b>purpuragula</b>	New Zealand				X					B C31			250	
<b>Phalacrocorax carbo</b>	<b>Great Cormorant</b>	<b>carbo</b> , North America	NE North America south to Maine	Atlantic North America						X	17,400	K29	STA	H15	170	K29 estimate 11,600 breeding adults (17,400 individuals).
		<b>carbo</b> , Greenland	West Greenland						X		15,000	B42	INC	B42	150	Estimate derived from B42 + B45. B29: 5,000 pairs in Greenland.
		<b>carbo</b> , NW Europe	Iceland, Norway, Britain, Ireland		X						120,000	B29	INC	B29	1,200	B29: 36,250-42,350 pairs (108,750-127,050 individuals). Mostly 1996-2002.
		<b>sinensis</b> , N, C Europe	N, Central Europe	N, Central Europe to Mediterranean	X						380,000-405,000	B29	INC	B29	3,900	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 126,000-135,000 pairs (378,000-405,000 individuals). Population wintering in Central Europe apparently decreasing since early 1990s (W7).
		<b>sinensis</b> , Black Sea, Mediterranean	Black Sea, Mediterranean		X	X					350,000-450,000	B29	INC	B29	4,000	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries (including 50% of pairs in European Russia) 119,000-149,000 pairs (357,000-447,000 individuals).
		<b>sinensis</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	SE Europe, West & Central Asia	SW & Central Asia, Caspian	X	X					100,000	P10			1,000	Includes birds breeding in Azerbaijan (2,000-4,000 pairs) and Volga drainage in European Russia.
		<b>sinensis</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central & S Asia	S Asia			X					C L14			1,000	Up to 31,000 birds at Qinghai Lake in July-August in the late 1990s (L14). B6: Indian population estimate 50,000.
		<b>sinensis</b> , E, SE Asia (non-bre)	E, SE Asia				X					C L24			1,000	23,222 counted in E Asia in 1996 (L24).
		<b>hanedae</b>	Japan				X				50,000-60,000	F15	INC	F15	550	
		<b>(carboides)</b>	Australia				X					C/D J4				<i>carboides</i> and <i>steadii</i> sometimes lumped under the name <i>novaehollandiae</i> (H34). Taxonomic status of small population in New Guinea remains unresolved (M7).
		<b>(steadii)</b>	New Zealand				X					B C31			250	
	<b>"White-breasted Cormorant"</b>	<b>lucidus</b> , C & E Africa	Central & Eastern Africa to Zambia & Malawi		X						200,000-500,000	D17	STA	D17	3,500	
		<b>lucidus</b> , Coastal W Africa	Coastal Mauritania to Guinea		X						35,000	D17	STA	D17	350	
		<b>lucidus</b> , S Africa	Southern Africa		X						13,000	H31	STA	T13	130	

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		<b>maroccanus</b>	NW Africa		X						1,500-2,000	T4	STA	D17	20	
<b>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</b>	<b>Indian Cormorant</b>	S & SE Asia	S & SE Asia				X				30,000	P10			300	A9: Maximum A9C total >21,000 in 2004.
<b>Phalacrocorax capensis NT</b>	<b>Cape Cormorant</b>	Southern Africa	Coastal Southern Africa, Angola to South Africa		X						300,000	B30 M33 D18	DEC	B30 T13	3,000	B30: 72,000 breeding pairs in 1996 (216,000 individuals). L5: About 50,000 pairs breeding in Baia dos Tigres, SW Angola in recent survey (150,000 individuals). Total estimate given as 300,000, because breeding birds in Angola may have moved from further south (D18).
<b>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis VU</b>	<b>Socotra Cormorant</b>	Arabian coast	Persian Gulf				X				270,000	J8	DEC	B30 J8	2,700	J8: Maximum world population of 110,000 pairs (330,000 individuals) of which 60,000 in Gulf of Aden (see below); in strong decline.
		Gulf of Aden	Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea		X	X					60,000	J7 B30	STA	D18	600	B30: estimate of 10,000 pairs (30,000 individuals) does not include Yemen. J7: an additional 10,000 pairs (30,000 individuals) breed on Bir Ali Is, Yemen
<b>Phalacrocorax neglectus EN</b>	<b>Bank Cormorant</b>	SW Africa	Coastal SW Africa		X						11,100	T13 H31	DEC	H31	110	T13 give 3,241 breeding pairs, including 1,172 at Mercury Island, where nos. have recently increased due T13 removal of Cape Fur seals. No. breeding at Mercury in 2004 was 1580-1690 pairs, av. 1635. Pop therefore = 3,241-1,172+1,635 = 3,704 x 3 = 11,112, rounded T13 11,100.
<b>Phalacrocorax capillatus</b>	<b>Japanese Cormorant, Temminck's Cormorant</b>	East Asia	N Japan, S Kuril Is, Korea	Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan			X					C C40			1,000	
<b>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</b>	<b>Brandt's Cormorant</b>	W North America	Coastal Pacific North America						X		227,000	K29	DEC	K29	2,300	K29 estimate 151,200 breeding adults (226,800 individuals).
<b>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</b>	<b>European Shag</b>	<b>aristotelis</b>	Coastal N Europe			X					199,000-205,000	B29	DEC	B29	2,000	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 66,290-68,240 pairs (198,870 - 204,720 individuals).
		<b>desmarestii</b>	C Mediterranean to Black Sea			X					30,000	A1	STA	B29	300	A1 presents a population of 10,000 breeding pairs (30,000 individuals). B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 8,160-12,740 pairs (24,480-38,220 individuals).
		<b>riggenbachi</b>	Coastal Morocco		X						5,000	B35	STA	D17	50	

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Phalacrocorax pelagicus	Pelagic Cormorant, Pelagic Shag	pelagicus	N Pacific				X			X			STA	C31		K29 estimate breeding population in North America (both populations) at <69,000 adults (103,500 individuals).
		resplendens	Coastal SW North America						X				DEC	K29		
Phalacrocorax urile	Red-faced Cormorant	N Pacific	Bering Sea, coastal Alaska & N Japan				X		X		200,000	H35			2,000	K29 estimate North American population at <50,000 breeding adults (<75,000 individuals).
Phalacrocorax magellanicus	Rock Shag	S South America	Coastal S South America						X							
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		96,000-177,000	W22			1,400	W22 estimate 32,000-59,000 pairs (96,000-177,000 individuals).
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii NT	Guanay Cormorant	Peru, Chile	Coastal Peru & N & Central Chile						X		3,000,000	C31	DEC	B30	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		Argentina	Coastal SE Argentina						X		18	Y7			1	
Phalacrocorax varius	Pied Cormorant	varius	New Zealand					X			B	C31			250	
		hypoleucos	Australia (vagrant Tasmania)					X			C/D	J4				
Phalacrocorax fuscescens	Black-faced Cormorant	S Australia	Coastal S Australia					X								
Phalacrocorax carunculatus VU	Rough-faced Shag, New Zealand King Shag	New Zealand	Cook Strait New Zealand					X			600	B30	STA	B30	6	
Phalacrocorax chalconotus VU	Stewart Shag, Bronze Shag	Stewart Is	Stewart Island					X			5,000-8,000	B30			65	
Phalacrocorax onslowi CR	Chatham Island Shag	Chatham Is	Chatham Island					X			810	B30	(DEC )	B30	8	In 2003 only 270 pairs (equivalent to 810 individuals) were counted. This may reflect a poor breeding season rather than population decline, but precautionarily a decline could be inferred (H30).
Phalacrocorax colensoi VU	Auckland Island Shag	Auckland Is	Auckland Islands					X			2,000	B30	STA	B30	20	
Phalacrocorax campbelli VU	Campbell Island Cormorant, Campbell Island Shag	Campbell Is	Campbell Island					X			8,000	B30	STA	B30	80	
Phalacrocorax ranfurlyi VU	Bounty Island Shag	Bounty Is	Bounty Island					X			1,140	B30	STA	B30	10	

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<b>Phalacrocorax atriceps</b>	<b>Imperial Shag, Blue-eyed Shag</b>	<b>atriceps</b>	S South America						X		D	Y7	DEC	Y7	10,000	Includes a few <i>albiventer</i> in S Argentina & Tierra del Fuego.
		<b>albiventer</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		135,000-252,000	W22			1,900	W22 estimate 45,000-84,000 pairs (135,000-252,000 individuals).
		<b>bransfieldensis</b>	Antarctic Peninsula & Islands						X		40,000	C31			400	Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
		<b>georgianus</b>	South Georgia, S Orkney Is						X		20,000	C31			200	Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
		<b>melanogenis</b>	Crozet, Prince Edward Is		X						3,425	D17	STA	D17	35	Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
		<b>verrucosus</b>	Kerguelen Islands						X		30,000-35,000	T5			330	Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
		<b>nivalis</b>	Heard Island						X		3,270-3,600	B32	STA	G2	35	B32: Reported discovery of a colony of 1,000 nests at Cape Pillar. Existing known pop was 90-200 pairs. 1,090 -1,200 pairs x 3, 3,270-3,600 individuals. Sometimes included in genus <i>Leucocarbo</i> . Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
		<b>purpurascens</b>	Macquarie Island				X				3,750	G2	FLU	G2	40	G2 estimate 2,500 breeding adults (3,750 individuals). Sometimes included in genus <i>Leucocarbo</i> . Treated as a separate species in WPE3.
<b>Phalacrocorax gaimardi NT</b>	<b>Red-legged Cormorant, Red-legged Shag</b>	Pacific South America	Pacific South America						X		D	S10	STA	S10	10,000	
		Argentina	Coastal SE Argentina						X		2,200	G1 Y7			22	Sometimes assigned to <i>cirriger</i> .
<b>Phalacrocorax punctatus</b>	<b>Spotted Shag</b>	<b>punctatus</b>	New Zealand				X				C	C31			1,000	
		<b>oliveri</b>	Stewart Island				X				10,000-50,000	C31			300	
<b>Phalacrocorax featherstoni EN</b>	<b>Pitt Island Shag</b>	Chatham is	Chatham Islands				X				1,600	B30	STA	B30	16	547 pairs (equivalent to 1,641 individuals) counted in the second complete census over the 2003-2004 breeding season (Bester and Charteris 2005).
<b>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</b>	<b>Little Pied Cormorant</b>	<b>melanoleucos</b>	S Australia, New Caledonia				X				C/D	J4				M7 considers this species to be monotypic. J4: Estimate for whole of Australia (both forms) C/D. B14: New Caledonia estimate 2,000-5,000 and increasing.
		<b>(melvillensis)</b>	Australia, Indonesia, Melanesia			X	X									D25: Melanesian population very small (hundreds).

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		<b>brevicauda</b>	Rennell Island					X			1,000	D25			10	D25: pers. obs.
		<b>brevirostris</b>	New Zealand					X			C	C31			1,000	
<b>Phalacrocorax africanus</b>	<b>Long-tailed Cormorant, Reed Cormorant</b>	<b>africanus</b> , W Africa	W & Central Africa		X						100,000-200,000	D18 T32	STA	D17	1,500	K5 estimate 60,000 in Inner Niger Delta, Mali.
		<b>africanus</b> , S, E Africa	Southern, Eastern Africa		X						D	D17	STA	D17	10,000	
		<b>pictilis</b>	Madagascar		X						500-2,500	Y9	DEC	H19	15	
<b>Phalacrocorax coronatus NT</b>	<b>Crowned Cormorant</b>	SW Africa	Coastal SW Africa Walvis Bay - Cape Agulhas		X						8,700	T13	STA	T13	85	2,665 pairs in 1977-81 (7,995 individuals) (B30).
<b>Phalacrocorax niger</b>	<b>Little Cormorant</b>	South Asia	S Asia				X				250,000	B6 A9			2,500	B6: Indian population 200,000. A9: Rest of South Asia should support at least 50,000 birds.
		SE Asia	SE Asia				X				C	C10			1,000	
<b>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</b>	<b>Pygmy Cormorant</b>	SE Europe, Turkey	SE Europe, Turkey		X						60,000-81,000	B30 B29	INC	B30	700	The estimated European population is now 28,000-39,000 pairs (i.e. 84,000-117,000 individuals) with an estimated 11,500-14,000 breeding pairs in Romania (B29). The estimated 8,000-12,000 breeding pairs in Azerbaijan have been subtracted from this population and are included in the SW Asia population.
		SW Asia (non-bre)	SW & Central Asia	SW Asia, Caspian	X	X					C	S18			1,000	Population in Azerbaijan 8,000-12,000 (24,000-36,000 individuals) (B29). Numbers in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are not known.
<b>Phalacrocorax harrisi EN</b>	<b>Galapagos (Flightless) Cormorant</b>	Galapagos Is	Galapagos Islands					X			900	B30	STA	B30	9	B30: Between 1977 and 1999, numbers fluctuated between 650 and 1,000, falling to 400 during 1983 El Nino.
<b>Phalacrocorax perspicillatus EX</b>	<b>Spectacled Cormorant, Pallas's Cormorant</b>	Commander Is	Commander Islands, Bering Sea			X					0	G23	EXT	G23		Extinct since c. 1852, last specimen 1850 (B30).
<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>	<b>DARTERS</b>															
<b>Anhinga anhinga</b>	<b>Anhinga</b>	<b>anhinga</b>	S America south to N Argentina					X								
		<b>leucogaster</b>	SE USA, Mexico, Cuba, Central America					X	X				DEC	F13		F13 presents a population of 10,000-17,000 breeding pairs (30,000-51,000 individuals) in the USA.

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<b>Anhinga rufa</b>	<b>African Darter</b>	<b>rufa</b> , W Africa	W & Central Africa		X						A/B	D17	STA	D17	250	Often included in <i>melanogaster</i> .
		<b>rufa</b> , S & E Africa	Southern, Eastern Africa		X						C	D17	STA	D17	1,000	
		<b>vulsini</b>	Madagascar		X						500-1,500	Y9	DEC	H19 Y9	10	Y9: Probably only surviving in western Madagascar and most likely disappeared from Lake Alaotra.
		<b>(chantrei)</b>	Iraq, Iran				X				<50	P10	DEC	P10	1	No recent data for this highly threatened form
<b>Anhinga melanogaster NT</b>	<b>Oriental Darter</b>	South Asia	South Asia				X				4,000	P10	DEC	B30	40	
		SE Asia	Myanmar, Indochina, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, E Malaysia				X				A	C11	DEC	B30	100	L16: at least 4,000 in Cambodia, 2,000-2,500 in Myanmar, up to 1,000 in East Malaysia, 'a few thousand' in Indonesia. Also up to 150 in Vietnam, <10 in Laos, up to 100 in Thailand
<b>Anhinga novaehollandiae</b>	<b>Australian Darter</b>	Australia, New Guinea	Australia (vagrant Tasmania), New Guinea				X				C	J4	FLU	J4	1,000	Often included in <i>melanogaster</i> . Estimate and trend for Australian part of population only.
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	<b>HERONS</b>															
<b>Ardea cinerea</b>	<b>Grey Heron</b>	<b>cinerea</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	Sub-Saharan Africa, Comoros		X						D	F4	STA	D17	10,000	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>cinerea</b> , W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	Europe W of and including Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Italy; NW Africa	Some migration to S of breeding range	X	X					263,000-286,000	M9	INC	S37	2,700	M9 estimate 87,640-95,400 pairs (263,000-286,000 individuals). S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 45-120 individuals.
		<b>cinerea</b> , C & E Europe (bre)	C & E Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	Some migration to S of breeding range	X	X					189,000-256,000	M9 H1	INC	S37	2,200	M9 & H1 estimate 62,960-85,270 pairs (189,000-256,000 individuals)
		<b>cinerea</b> , Central & SW Asia	Central & SW Asia	E Black Sea, W, Central & SW Asia, Caspian		X	X				C/D	S18				
		<b>cinerea</b> , South Asia	S Asia				X				100,000	B6			1,000	Sometimes assigned to <i>rectirostris</i> .
		<b>jouyi</b> , E, SE Asia	Japan to N Myanmar S to Java	Northern birds migrate south in winter			X				D P10 C10				10,000	

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		jouyi, Sumatra	Sumatra				X				1,000-2,000	L6			15	Sometimes assigned to <i>altirostris</i> .		
		monicae	Banc d'Arguin, coastal Mauritania		X						7,500-12,500	C6 H1	STA	H1	100	4,188 nests (12,564 individuals), in 1997 (H1). Sometimes considered a separate species.		
		firasa	Madagascar, Seychelles		X						5,000	D17	DEC	H19	50			
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	herodias, C & NE North America	Central & NE North America	Many migrate to S of breeding range					X	X			INC	S5		K29 estimate population of all subspecies in North America at 83,000 breeding adults (124,500 individuals).		
		herodias, W North America	W North America						X				STA	S5		Sometimes ascribed to <i>hyperonca</i> .		
		herodias, W North America, N Mexico	W North America, N Mexico	Some migrate to S of breeding range						X							Sometimes ascribed to <i>treganzai</i> .	
		herodias, Baja California, Mexico	Baja California, Mexico							X							Sometimes ascribed to <i>sanctilucae</i> .	
		fannini	NW North America	Most migrate to S of breeding range						X		6,500	H2			65		
		wardi	SE North America	Some migrate to S of breeding range						X					INC	S5		O7: 4,960 counted in Texas during intensive survey of coastal and inland colonies in spring 2002 and 2003.
		occidentalis, Florida	S Florida, Caribbean							X	X							B63 estimates 1,500 individuals in Florida, but recent data show a decrease in numbers breeding in the lower Florida Keys (K30).
		occidentalis, Caribbean	Caribbean						X									
		occidentalis, Central America	Central America						X									
		cognata	Galapagos Islands						X									
Ardea cocoi	Cocoi Heron	South America, Panama	South America to Panama, except Andes and extreme south						X		D	C7	INC	S10	10,000			
Ardea pacifica	White-necked Heron, Pacific Heron	Australia	Australia (not Tasmania)	Nomadic, Australia to S New Guinea			X				B/C	J4	FLU	J4	1,000			

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<b>Ardea alba</b> ( <b>Casmerodius albus</b> , <b>Egretta alba</b> )	<b>Great (White) Egret</b>	<b>alba</b> , W, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	W, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	Partial migration to S & W Europe & N Africa	X	X					38,800-54,300	S37	INC	S37	470	A pioneering breeding population of 180-210 individuals is becoming established in France, The Netherlands and Italy. Up to 5,000 present in France & Italy in winter (H1). Often assigned to genus Casmerodius, occasionally Egretta.
		<b>alba</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	Caspian, Central & SW Asia	SW & Central Asia, Caspian		X	X				C	S18			1,000	
		<b>melanorhynchos</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar		X						100,000-500,000	D17	STA	D17	3,000	
		<b>egretta</b> , North America	North America	Partial migrant south of range					X		270,000	K29	INC	S5	2,700	K29 estimate North American population at >180,000 breeding adults (270,000 individuals).
		<b>egretta</b> , Mexico	Mexico						X							M13 give incomplete estimates: Mexico E coast, 20,400 pairs; Mexico W coast, 6,700 pairs (81,300 individuals).
		<b>egretta</b> , Central America	Central America					X								
		<b>egretta</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean					X								
		<b>egretta</b> , South America	South America					X			D/E	M35				M35 estimate 82,000-305,000 pairs (246,000-915,000 individuals) in Venezuela, the Guianas and Argentina.
<b>Ardea modesta</b>	<b>Eastern Great Egret</b>	South Asia (non-bre)	Central & S Asia	S Asia			X				C	A9 I9	STA	P10	1,000	Usually included in Ardea (Casmerodius, Egretta) alba. A9: 11,000 counted in South Asia in 2003
		E Asia (non-bre)	E Asia	E Asia, SE Asia, Philippines			X				B/C	A9	DEC	P10	1,000	Usually included in Ardea (Casmerodius, Egretta) alba. Two forms are recognised by ornithologists in the region (one closely resembling alba) and research is needed on their taxonomy and distribution (M32, 103). A9: 16,800 counted in 2004.
		Indonesia	Indonesia				X									Usually included in Ardea (Casmerodius, Egretta) alba.
		Australia	Australia, S New Guinea				X				C	J4	FLU	J4	1,000	Usually included in Ardea (Casmerodius, Egretta) alba. H6: Large numbers [90,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if migrants from Australia.
		New Zealand	New Zealand				X				100	P22			1	Usually included in Ardea (Casmerodius, Egretta) alba. Sometimes ascribed to <i>maorianus</i> .
<b>Ardea (Mesophoyx) intermedia</b>	<b>Intermediate Egret</b>	<b>intermedia</b> , South Asia	S Asia				X				C	A9 I9			1,000	Often included in the genus Mesophoyx or Egretta. A9: 22,000 counted in South Asia in 2004.



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		<b>intermedia</b> , E, SE Asia	E & SE Asia C Japan S to Indonesia	Birds breeding in N of range migrate to S China & S Japan			X				C	A9			1,000	A9: >10,000 counted in 2002-2004.
		<b>brachyrhyncha</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						C	D17	STA	D17	1,000	
		<b>plumifera</b>	E Indonesia - New Guinea - Australia (not Tasmania)				X	X			D	J4	DEC	J4	10,000	C17 consider Australian birds to belong to intermedia. J4: Estimate and trend in Australia D and declining. H6: Large numbers [130,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if migrants from Australia.
<b>Ardea melanocephala</b>	<b>Black-headed Heron</b>	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						100,000-500,000	D17	INC	D17	3,000	
<b>Ardea humbloti</b> EN	<b>Madagascar Heron, Humblot's Heron</b>	Madagascar	W Madagascar		X						1,000-3,000	H19	DEC	B30	20	
<b>Ardea insignis</b> EN	<b>White-bellied Heron</b>	S & SE Asia	Bhutan, NE India, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Extinct Nepal				X				250-1,000	B30	DEC	S37	6	
<b>Ardea sumatrana</b>	<b>Sumatran Heron, Great-billed Heron</b>	SE Asia	Myanmar, Thailand, S Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea				X	X			B/C	L7	DEC	L7	1,000	
		Australia	N Australia					X			7,500	G2	STA	G2	75	G2 estimate 5,000 breeding adults (7,500 individuals). Sometimes ascribed to mathewsae.
<b>Ardea goliath</b>	<b>Goliath Heron</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden		X						B/C	H35	STA	D17	1,000	Estimate of 3,000 and trend increasing in Southern Africa (H14). P12: Widespread in low numbers in mangroves of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
		SW Asia	S Iraq, S Iran				X				50	P10			1	M48: Recent information lacking for this critically endangered population.
		S Asia	Pakistan to Bangladesh, S to Sri Lanka				X				20	P10			1	M48: Recent information lacking for this population which appears to be on the brink of extinction.
<b>Ardea purpurea</b>	<b>Purple Heron</b>	<b>purpurea</b> , Tropical Africa (bre)	Tropical Africa		X						75,000-100,000	D17	STA	D17	880	Declining in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>purpurea</b> , SW & NW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	Italy, Mallorca, Iberia, France, Netherlands, Germany + NW Africa	Sub-Saharan (mainly West) Africa	X	X					11,500-12,100	M9	DEC	S37	120	M9 estimates 3,760-3,930 pairs (11,300-11,900 individuals). S37 recognises separate populations in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 150-300 individuals and in The Netherlands and Germany of 690-1,020 individuals.

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		<b>purpurea</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	C & E Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	Sub-Saharan Africa; some winter within breeding range	X	X	X				135,000-300,000	S37	DEC	B29	2,200	M9 estimate 45,000-99,460 pairs (135,000-298,300 individuals). Russian population poorly known.
		<b>purpurea</b> , SW Asia (bre)	Russia 55°-80° E, Central & SW Asia	Persian Gulf, Nile Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				B	S37			250	
		<b>madagascariensis</b>	Madagascar		X						5,000-10,000	H19	STA	D17	75	
		<b>bournei</b>	Cape Verde Islands		X						<50	H22	DEC	H22	1	May merit full specific status (H35).
		<b>manilensis</b> , South Asia	S Asia				X				25,000	P10	STA	P10	250	
		<b>manilensis</b> , E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia, Ryukyu Is (Japan)	Birds breeding in N China migrate south in winter, when range includes Taiwan			X				B/C	P10			1,000	
<b>Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis</b>	<b>Cattle Egret</b>	<b>ibis</b> , S Africa	Southern Africa		X						D	S18	INC	H14	10,000	Often placed in genus <i>Bubulcus</i> .
		<b>ibis</b> , Tropical Africa	Tropical Africa		X						E	S18				
		<b>ibis</b> , NW Africa	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco		X						100,000-150,000	H1	INC	T4	1,300	T4: Expansion of breeding range in Morocco where 15,000-20,000 pairs in 1980s in ca. 60 colonies. ca. 3,500 pairs in Algeria (I6).
		<b>ibis</b> , SW Europe	SW Europe		X	X					250,000-310,000	S37	INC	S37	2,800	
		<b>ibis</b> , E Mediterranean, SW Asia (bre)	E Mediterranean & SW Asia	SW Asia to Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf & NE Africa	X	X	X				B/C	S37	INC	S37	1,000	
		<b>ibis</b> , North America	S Canada, USA,	S USA, Caribbean & Central America					X	X	E	K29 B66	STA	S5		B66 estimate 250,000-500,000 pairs (750,000-1,500,000 individuals) in the USA.
		<b>ibis</b> , Mexico	Mexico							X						

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		<b>ibis</b> , Central America	Caribbean, Central America	S USA, Caribbean & Central America					X	X						
		<b>ibis</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X							
		<b>ibis</b> , South America	S America S to Central Chile	Argentina, Chile					X		E	C7	INC	N1		M35 estimates 11,000-80,000 pairs in Venezuela, Suriname and Argentina (33,000-240,000 individuals). W23: Annual at Falkland/Malvinas Is since 1974, sometimes in thousands, but birds invariably die.
		<b>seychellarum</b>	Seychelles granitic islands		X						A	D17	STA	D17	100	
		<b>coromanda</b> , South Asia	S Asia				X				D/E	P10				
		<b>coromanda</b> , E, SE Asia	E & SE Asia				X				D	C10	STA	C10	10,000	
		<b>coromanda</b> , Oceania	New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea					X			D	J4	INC	J4	10,000	J4: estimate for Australia 100,000 and overall population in Oceania probably at lower end of range. Trend only known in Australia.
<b>Butorides virescens</b>	<b>Green Heron</b>	<b>virescens</b> , Central & E North America	Central & E North America	S USA, to Panama, Caribbean, Ecuador, Suriname					X	X			DEC	S5		Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>striatus</i> (e.g. H35).
		<b>virescens</b> , Mexico	Mexico							X						Sometimes ascribed to <i>maculatus</i> .
		<b>virescens</b> , Central America	Central America						X							
		<b>virescens</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X							
		<b>bahamensis</b>	Bahamas Islands						X							
		<b>anthonyi</b>	W North America to N Baja California	W Mexico						X			INC	S5		
		<b>frazari</b>	S Baja California, Mexico							X						
<b>Butorides striata</b>	<b>Striated Heron, Green-backed Heron</b>	<b>striata</b> , Central & South America	E Panama to N Chile & N Argentina						X							M35 estimates 250-500 pairs (750-1,500 individuals) in Venezuela.
		<b>striata</b> , South America	Central South America						X				STA	A6		Sometimes ascribed to <i>cyanurus</i> .

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		<b>sundevalli</b>	Galapagos Islands						X								Sometimes considered separate species <i>Butorides sundevalli</i> .
		<b>brevipes</b>	Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, N Somalia		X	X						A/B	D18			250	Widespread in the whole of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (P12); birds on Indian Ocean coast of N Somalia are probably this form (A8).
		<b>atricapilla</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X							D	D17	STA	D17	10,000	
		<b>rutenbergi</b>	Madagascar		X							A/B	D17	STA	D17	250	
		<b>rhizophorae</b>	Comoros Islands		X							A	D17	STA	L27	100	
		<b>degens</b>	Seychelles granitic islands		X							A	D17			100	
		<b>crawfordi</b>	Aldabra & Amirante Is		X							<5,000	D17	STA	D17	50	
		<b>albolimbata</b>	Chagos Is, Maldives, Diego Garcia				X					A	L6			100	
		<b>chloriceps</b>	India				X					25,000	H32	DEC	H32	250	
		<b>spodiogaster</b>	W Sumatra, Andaman, Nicobar Islands				X										
		<b>amurensis</b>	NE China, SE Russia S to Shandong & Korea, Japan, Ryukyu & Bonin Is, Taiwan & S China	S China to Sumatra & Philippines			X										
		<b>actophila</b>	S China to N Indochina & N Myanmar	S Nicobar Is, Sumatra, Borneo			X										Includes " <i>connectens</i> ".
		<b>javanica</b>	Mauritius, Rodrigues, Sri Lanka, W Indonesia, Malay Peninsula, Thailand		X	X						B/C	S37			1,000	Includes " <i>abbotti</i> ".
		<b>moluccara</b> , Moluccas	Moluccas				X										
		<b>moluccara</b> , NW New Guinea	NW New Guinea, Aru Is				X										Sometimes ascribed to <i>papuensis</i> .

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		<b>solomonensis</b>	New Ireland, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, W Fiji Is					X			A/B	D25			250	
		<b>idenburgi</b>	West Papua					X								
		<b>flyensis</b>	New Guinea (South Coast)					X								
		<b>stagnatilis</b> , N Australia	N Australia					X								
		<b>stagnatilis</b> , NW Australia	NW Western Australia					X								Sometimes ascribed to <i>rogersi</i> .
		<b>stagnatilis</b> , NE Western Australia	NE Western Australia					X								Sometimes ascribed to <i>cinereus</i> .
		<b>patruelis</b>	Tahiti, Society Is					X			100-200	T5	DEC	T5	2	
		<b>macrorhynchus</b> , E Australia	E Queensland, New Caledonia, Loyalty Is					X								B14: Extinct in New Caledonia since 1980s.
		<b>macrorhynchus</b> , SC New Guinea, NE Queensland	SC New Guinea, NE Queensland					X								Sometimes ascribed to <i>littleri</i> .
		<b>carcinophilus</b>	Taiwan, Philippines, Sulawesi				X									
		<b>steini</b>	Lesser Sundas Is, Indonesia				X									
<b>Ardeola ralloides</b>	<b>Squacco Heron</b>	<b>ralloides</b> , SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	SW Europe, W Mediterranean, NW Africa	Sub-Saharan (mainly W) Africa	X	X					2,700-5,600	S37	INC	S37	40	Increased during 1990s in France, Spain, Italy. S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 120-300 individuals.
		<b>ralloides</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean	Persian Gulf, Nile Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				42,000-76,000	S37	DEC	S37	600	
		<b>ralloides</b> , SW Asia (bre)	Central Asian Republics, Azerbaijan, Iran	Persian Gulf, Nile Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				C	P10			1,000	Breeding population in Azerbaijan estimated at 15,000-18,000 pairs (45,000-54,000 individuals) (S35).
		<b>paludivaga</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar		X						300,000-600,000	D18 T32	STA	D17	4,500	Sometimes ascribed to <i>ralloides</i> . T32: Counts of 20,000 in Lake Chad Basin and 12,000 in Inner Niger Delta in 2003 suggest a minimum of 200,000 or 300,000.
<b>Ardeola grayii</b>	<b>Indian Pond-Heron</b>	<b>grayii</b> , SW, S Asia	N Persian Gulf E through South Asia, Sri Lanka				X				D	P10			10,000	A9: 35,000 counted in 2002.
		<b>grayii</b> , Myanmar, Bay of Bengal	Myanmar, Andaman & Nicobar Is				X									
		<b>(phillipsi)</b>	Maldives				X									

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<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond-Heron	E, SE & S Asia	NE & E China & S Korea W to Assam; occasional Japan	S China, Taiwan, Indochina, Borneo, Sumatra, Ryukyu Is, Philippines			X				C/D	C10	STA	C10		
<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	Javan Pond-Heron	<i>speciosa</i>	W & Central Indonesia, S Philippines				X									
		<i>continentalis</i>	C Thailand, S Indochina				X				B/C	P10			1,000	
<i>Ardeola idae</i> EN	Madagascar Pond-Heron	Madagascar	Madagascar, Aldabra, Europa	Central & E Africa	X						2,000-6,000	D17	DEC	B30	40	5,000 according to Rabarisoa in litt. (S18).
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron	E & S Africa	Uganda & Kenya S to E South Africa, W to Angola, Zambia, N Namibia, N Botswana		X						B/C	S37			1,000	Possibly declining in Southern Africa (H14).
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	<i>rufescens</i> , S USA	Southern North America					X	X		B	K29			250	K29 estimate North American population (all 3 subspecies) at 6,000-10,000 breeding adults (9,000-15,000 individuals).
		<i>rufescens</i> , Mexico	Mexico						X		A	S16			100	B66 estimates 1,500 individuals. Sometimes ascribed to <i>colorata</i> .
		<i>rufescens</i> , Central America	Central America						X		A	S37			100	
		<i>rufescens</i> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X		A	S37			100	
		<i>rufescens</i> , N South America	Northern South America						X		A	M35			100	M35 estimates 250-500 pairs + 1,500 individuals in Colombia (Total 2,250-3,000).
		<i>dickeyi</i>	San Luis Island, W Mexico						X		A	S16			100	
<i>Egretta picata</i>	Pied Heron	Australia - Sulawesi	N Australia, New Guinea, S Sulawesi				X	X			C	J4	STA	J4	1,000	Sometimes placed in genus <i>Ardea</i> . J4: Population in Australia estimated to be C. D26: Non-Australian population much smaller than Australian population. H6: Large numbers [22,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if were migrants from Australia. Trend only relates to Australia.
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> VU	Slaty Egret	Southern Africa	N Botswana & Zimbabwe, Zambia, Caprivi strip (Namibia)		X						3,000-5,000	B30	DEC	B30	40	
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa except Congo Basin & Kalahari		X						C	H35 T32	STA	D18	1,000	T32:A count of 6,540 in the Lake Chad Basin in 1999 makes the former estimate of B/C seem too low. Increasing in Southern Africa (H14). Has declined sharply in Madagascar over >30 years due to disruption and predation by man (M37, L5).

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<b>Egretta tricolor</b>	<b>Tricolored Heron</b>	<b>tricolor</b>	Northern South America						X							M35 estimates 35,000 pairs (105,000 individuals) in Suriname, 7,500 individuals French Guiana.
		<b>ruficollis</b> , USA (bre)	E USA coast S from Maine	SE USA, Central & N S America					X	X	293,000	K29	STA	S5	2,900	K29 estimates 194,000 breeding adults (292,500 individuals).
		<b>ruficollis</b> , Mexico	Mexico							X						Sometimes ascribed to <i>rufimentum</i> .
		<b>ruficollis</b> , Central America	Central America						X							
		<b>ruficollis</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X							
<b>Egretta novaehollandiae</b>	<b>White-faced Heron</b>	<b>novaehollandiae</b>	New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, E Indonesia				X	X			C/D	J4				Considered to be monotypic by M7 & B47. J4: C/D appropriate for whole of Australia. D26: Non-Australian population much smaller than Australian population. B14: >5,000 in New Caledonia.
		<b>parryi</b>	NW Australia					X								
<b>Egretta caerulea</b>	<b>Little Blue Heron</b>	North America	North America	S USA, Central America					X	X	225,000-300,000	B66	DEC	S5	2,600	B66 estimates 75,000-100,000 pairs (225,000-300,000 individuals).
		Mexico	Mexico						X		75,000-150,000	B66 M35			1,100	B66 estimates 25,000-50,000 pairs (75,000-150,000 individuals).
		Central America	Central America						X							
		Caribbean	Caribbean						X							
		South America	South America						X							M35 estimates 50,000-95,000 pairs (150,000-285,000 individuals) in Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana & Argentina.
<b>Egretta thula</b>	<b>Snowy Egret</b>	<b>thula</b>	Central & E North America	Coastal E & S USA, Caribbean, Central & N S America					X		215,000	K29	STA	C7	2,100	K29 estimate >143,000 breeding adults (214,500 individuals).
		<b>brewsteri</b>	W USA, Baja California	Central America						X		D S37	INC	S5	10,000	
		<b>thula</b> , Mexico	Mexico						X		75,000-150,000	B66			1,100	B66 estimates 25,000-50,000 pairs (75,000-150,000 individuals).
		<b>thula</b> , Central America	Central America						X							
		<b>thula</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X							

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		<b>thula</b> , South America	South America						X							M35 estimates 180,000-390,000 pairs (390,000-1,170,000 individuals) in Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana & Argentina.	
<b>Egretta garzetta</b>	<b>Little Egret</b>	<b>garzetta</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	Scattered distribution in Sub-Saharan Africa		X						200,000-500,000	D17			3,500		
		<b>garzetta</b> , W Europe, NW Africa	Ireland, UK, SE to Italy, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco	Breeding range to W Africa	X	X					125,000-143,000	H1	INC	H1	1,300	Details in BWP Update 2002, Vol 4. (1), 1-19 S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 1,200-3,000 individuals.	
		<b>garzetta</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	C & E Europe, Mediterranean & Black Sea basins	Sub-Saharan Africa, Mediterranean, SW Asia	X	X					44,000-72,400	H1	STA ?	H1	580	Details in BWP Update 2002, Vol 4. (1), 1-19.	
		<b>garzetta</b> , West Indies	Barbados	Barbados & adjacent islands					X		30-60	S37	INC	P13	1	Colonised in early 1990s, (P13). 10-20 pairs (30-60 individuals). See B66.	
		<b>garzetta</b> , W Asia (bre)	W Asia	W & SW Asia	X		X					C	P10		1,000	H24: 6,200-11,200 pairs (18,600-33,600 individuals) in Azerbaijan.	
		<b>garzetta</b> , South Asia	South Asia				X				100,000-200,000	A9 B6			1,500	A9: 48,000 counted in 2002.	
		<b>garzetta</b> , E, SE Asia	E, SE Asia	Some northern breeding birds migrate south in winter			X					D	C10	STA	C10	10,000	A9: 30,000 counted in 2004.
		<b>nigripes</b>	Java, New Guinea, associated Islands SE Asia & SW Pacific				X	X				C/D	P10				
		<b>immaculata</b>	Australia (not Tasmania), New Zealand				X	X				C	J4		1,000	Included in nigripes by M7. Regular in New Zealand (H34) but estimate refers only to Australia.	
	<b>Western Reef Heron, Western Reef Egret</b>	<b>gularis</b>	Coastal W Africa Mauritania - Gabon		X							B/C	F4	STA	D17	1,000	1,897 nests in 1997 in Mauritania (5,691 individuals). This form and <i>schistacea</i> sometimes treated as separate species, Western Reef Heron.
		<b>schistacea</b> , NE Africa, Red Sea	Coastal NE Africa, Red Sea		X		X					B/C	F4		1,000		
		<b>schistacea</b> , SW, South Asia	Coastal SW, S Asia				X				17,000	P10			170	Sometimes assigned to <i>asha</i> .	



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	Madagascar Reef Heron, Dimorphic Egret	dimorpha, Madagascar	Madagascar		X						6,000-20,000	H19	DEC	H19	130	Sometimes treated as separate species, Madagascar Reef Heron.
		dimorpha, Aldabra & Amirante Is	Aldabra & Amirante Is		X						3,000-9,000	R15	STA	D17	60	
		dimorpha, E African coast	Coastal E Africa S Kenya - N Mozambique		X						10,000	D17	STA	D17	100	
<b>Egretta eulophotes VU</b>	<b>Chinese Egret, Swinhoe's Egret</b>	E, SE Asia	Korea, E China, Furugelm Island (Russian far East)	S China, Japan, Taiwan, SE Asia			X				2,600-3,400	B31	STA	B31 L16	30	
<b>Egretta sacra</b>	<b>Eastern Reef Heron, Pacific Reef-Egret</b>	sacra	Coastal SE Asia, Andaman & Nicobar Is, China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, SW & S Pacific islands, Australia, New Zealand				X	X				D S37	STA ?	S37	10,000	Regarded as 'rapidly declining and very rare' in China (C10).
		albolineata	New Caledonia, Loyalty Is				X				1,000-2,000	B14	STA	B14	15	
<b>Syrigma sibilatrix</b>	<b>Whistling Heron</b>	sibilatrix	Bolivia to SE Brazil & NE Argentina						X							M35 estimates 250-500 pairs (750-1,500 individuals) in Argentina.
		forstersmithi	E Colombia, Venezuela						X							M35 estimates 5,000-25,000 pairs (15,000-75,000 individuals) in Venezuela.
<b>Pilherodius pileatus</b>	<b>Capped Heron</b>	C & S America	Panama to Guianas & E Brazil, S to E Ecuador, S Bolivia, Paraguay						X							
<b>Nyctanassa violacea, Nycticorax violaceus</b>	<b>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron</b>	violacea, North America	E Central USA, E Mexico to Honduras	S USA, Caribbean, Central America					X	X	75,000-150,000	B66	STA	S5	1,100	B66 estimate 25,000-50,000 pairs (75,000-150,000 individuals) in USA. Often placed in genus Nycticorax.
		violacea, Mexico to Honduras	Mexico & Central America to Honduras						X	X						
		violacea, Socorro Island	Socorro Island, W Mexico							X						Sometimes ascribed to <i>gravirostris</i> .
		caliginis	Panama to Peru						X			A	N1	STA	N1	100
		cayennensis	Colombia to NE & E Brazil						X							M35 estimates 13,500-16,000 pairs (40,500-48,000 individuals) in Colombia and Suriname.

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		<b>bancrofti</b>	Baja California to El Salvador & West Indies							X							
		<b>pauper</b>	Galapagos Islands						X								
<b>Nycticorax nycticorax</b>	<b>Black-crowned Night-Heron</b>	<b>nycticorax</b> , W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	W, C & S Europe, NW Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa, Mediterranean	X	X					61,000-97,000	M9	DEC	S18	790	M9 estimates 19,800-30,700 pairs in W Europe (59,400-92,100 individuals). S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 1,600-4,650 individuals.	
		<b>nycticorax</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	E Mediterranean, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					92,100-138,000	S37	DEC	S37	1,200	M9 & H1 estimate 30,700-45,900 pairs (92,100-137,700 individuals).	
		<b>nycticorax</b> , W Asia (bre)	Caspian, Central Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X					C	S18		1,000		
		<b>nycticorax</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar (bre)	Sub-Saharan Africa , Madagascar		X							C/D	D17	STA	D17		Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>nycticorax</b> , South Asia	S Asia				X				100,000-150,000	B6	STA	P10	1,250	B6: Population estimate for India 100,000.	
		<b>nycticorax</b> , E, SE Asia	Japan, Korea E & S China, Taiwan, Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines	Japan, SE China, Indochina, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia			X					D	S37	STA	C10	10,000	
		<b>nycticorax</b> , North America (bre)	North America	S USA, Caribbean, C America, S America					X	X	75,000-150,000	B66	STA	S10	1,100	B66 estimate 25,000-50,000 pairs (75,000-150,000 individuals). Sometimes ascribed to hoactli.	
		<b>nycticorax</b> , Mexico	Mexico							X							
		<b>nycticorax</b> , Central America	Central America						X								
		<b>nycticorax</b> , Caribbean	Caribbean						X								
		<b>nycticorax</b> , northern South America (bre)	South America to N Chile & N Argentina						X							M35 estimates 50,000-250,000 pairs (150,000-750,000 individuals) in Venezuela and 2,500-5,000 pairs (7,500-15,000) individuals in Suriname.	
		<b>obscurus</b>	N Chile & NC Argentina to Tierra del Fuego						X			C/D	S10				

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		<b>falklandicus</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		5,700-10,800	W22			80	W22 estimate 1,900-3,600 pairs (5,700-10,800 individuals).
<b>Nycticorax duboisi EX</b>	<b>Reunion Night-Heron</b>	Reunion	Reunion Island		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Described and last recorded in 1674 (B30).
<b>Nycticorax mauritianus EX</b>	<b>Mauritius Night-Heron</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Described and last recorded in 1693 (B30).
<b>Nycticorax megacephalusus EX</b>	<b>Rodrigues Night-Heron</b>	Rodrigues	Rodrigues		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Described and last recorded in 1726 (B30).
<b>Nycticorax caledonicus</b>	<b>Rufous Night-Heron, Nankeen Night Heron</b>	<b>caledonicus</b>	New Caledonia				X				2,000-4,000	B14	STA	B14	30	
		<b>manillensis</b>	Philippines, NE Borneo, Sulawesi				X									
		<b>pelewensis</b>	Palau & Caroline Islands				X				A	D25			100	
		<b>mandibularis</b>	Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago				X				B/C	D25			1,000	Bismarck birds sometimes separated as <i>cancrivorus</i> .
		<b>hilli</b>	Java, New Guinea, Australia (vagrant Tasmania)				X				D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	J4: Estimate in Australia D, trend FLU, but available information suggests that population towards lower end of range, and that D also appropriate for entire population. "Locally common New Guinea"; scarce Java (H34). H6: Large numbers [9000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if were migrants from Australia.
<b>Nycticorax (Gorsachius) leuconotus</b>	<b>White-backed Night-Heron</b>	Africa	Tropical Africa to NE South Africa		X						C	D18	STA	D17	1,000	Declining in Southern Africa (H14). Sometimes included in genus <i>Gorsachius</i> .
<b>Gorsachius magnificus EN</b>	<b>White-eared Night-Heron</b>	SE Asia	S & E China, Hainan, Vietnam			X					250-1,000	B31 B30	DEC	B30	6	M. Crosby in litt. (2005) estimates 250-999 individuals based on analysis of information presented in B31. Habitat detrimentally transformed at principal site, Shennongjia in Hubei province, China, in 1990s.
<b>Gorsachius goisagi EN</b>	<b>Japanese Night-Heron</b>	E & SE Asia	Japan	Ryukyu Is, SE China, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia			X				250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Gorsachius melanolophus</b>	<b>Malayan Night-Heron</b>	South Asia	SW India	Sri Lanka			X									

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		SE Asia	Indochina, SW China	NE India, Malaysia, W Indonesia			X										
		Philippines	Philippines				X									Sometimes ascribed to <i>kutteri</i> . Probably this subspecies on Ryukyu Is and Taiwan.	
		Palawan, Philippines	Palawan, Philippines				X				A	L6			100	Sometimes ascribed to <i>rufolineatus</i> .	
		Nicobar Is	Nicobar Islands				X				A	L6			100	Sometimes ascribed to <i>minor</i> .	
<b>Botaurus pinnatus</b>	<b>South American Bittern, Pinnated Bittern</b>	<b>pinnatus</b>	Nicaragua-Ecuador & Guianas S through Brazil & Paraguay to NE Argentina						X								
		<b>caribaeus</b>	E Mexico, Belize							X							
<b>Botaurus lentiginosus</b>	<b>North American Bittern, American Bittern</b>	North America	S & C Canada, USA,	S USA, Central America & Caribbean					X	X	2,980,000	W4	STA	S5	20,000	Estimate from BBS 992,000 pairs (2,976,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.	
<b>Botaurus stellaris</b>	<b>Eurasian Bittern, Great Bittern</b>	<b>stellaris</b> , W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	W Europe, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	W Europe, Mediterranean, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					5,850-6,700	M9	DEC	S37	65	M9 estimates 1,950-2,235 pairs (5,850-6,705 individuals). S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 30 individuals.	
		<b>stellaris</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	Breeding range to Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					53,800-124,200	M9	DEC	S37	900	M9 estimates 17,956-41,400 pairs (53,800-124,200 individuals).	
		<b>stellaris</b> , W & Central Asia (bre)	Russia E of 55° E to 80° E, Azerbaijan, Iran, Central Asian Republics	S Central Asia, Caspian, Persian Gulf, Turkey to Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X						C	S37		1,000		
		<b>stellaris</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	South Asia			X										
		<b>stellaris</b> , S & E Asia (non-bre)	S & SE Russia, Mongolia, N China, Japan	N India - Myanmar, S & E China, Taiwan, Korea, S Japan			X					C	C10	DEC	C10	1,000	Sometimes ascribed to <i>orientalis</i> . M32: Estimate may be too high; only 50-100 winter in S Korea.

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		<b>capensis</b>	Southern Africa (including Zambia)		X						5,000	F4	DEC	H14	50	
<b>Botaurus poiciloptilus EN</b>	<b>Australasian Bittern</b>	SW Australia	SW Australia					X			500	C19 B30 J4	DEC	B30	5	B30 estimates 2,500 for both populations, mostly in SE Australia. Proportion of populations in SW and SE Australia assume a similar ratio to that presented in C19.
		SE Australia	SE Australia					X			2,000	C19 B30 J4	DEC	B30	20	
		New Zealand	New Zealand					X			<725	B30	DEC	B30	7	B30 estimates 580-725 in 1980, possibly many more.
		New Caledonia	New Caledonia & Loyalty Island					X			0-50	B14	DEC	B14	1	Only two recent records (B30). Possibly extinct (D25).
<b>Ixobrychus involucris</b>	<b>Stripe-backed Bittern, Streaked Bittern</b>	N South America	N Colombia, N Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname					X			D	C7	STA	C7	10,000	
		S South America	S Bolivia & S Brazil to C Argentina, C					X								
<b>Ixobrychus exilis</b>	<b>Least Bittern</b>	<b>exilis</b>	SE Canada & E USA, W USA to Central America, Caribbean	S USA to N South America				X	X		128,000	W4			1,300	Information developed by W4: Estimate from BBS 42,700 pairs (128,100 individuals).
		<b>pullus</b>	Sonora (NW Mexico)						X							
		<b>bogotensis</b>	Central Colombia						X		150-750	M35			5	M35 estimates 50-250 pairs (150-750 individuals).
		<b>erythromelas</b>	E Panama to Guianas SE to Brazil & Paraguay					X								
		<b>peruvianus</b>	Central W Peru						X							
<b>Ixobrychus minutus</b>	<b>Little Bittern</b>	<b>minutus</b> , W Europe, NW Africa	W Europe, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					11,900 - 17,900	M9	DEC	S37	150	M9 estimates 3,850-5,880 pairs (11,550-17,640 individuals). S37 recognises a separate population in Tunisia, Algeria & Morocco of 300 individuals.
		<b>minutus</b> , C & E Europe, Black Sea and E Mediterranean (bre)	C & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean, Nile Valley	Some winter in Nile Delta, most in Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					110,00 - 325,000	S37	DEC	S37	2,200	S37 recognises a separate population in Nile Delta, Nile Valley and IS37ael of < 10,000 individuals.

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		<b>minutus</b> , W & SW Asia (bre)	W, Central & SW Asia, Caspian	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X					C P10			1,000	
		<b>minutus</b> , South Asia	Central & S Asia	S Asia			X					B P10			250	
		<b>payesii</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X							C F4			1,000	
		<b>podiceps</b>	Madagascar		X							3,000-15,000 H19			90	
		<b>dubius</b>	SW & E Australia (not Tasmania), S New Guinea (possible migrant from Australia)				X					A/B J4			250	G2 estimated 5,000 breeding birds (7,500 individuals). J4 amended: "given extent of remaining habitat, pop. size could be at least double and so within range B".
<b>Ixobrychus novaezelandiae</b> EX	<b>New Zealand Little Bittern</b>	New Zealand	New Zealand				X					0 P22	EXT	P22		Treated as subspecies of I minutus in WPE3. Became extinct before 1900 (B30).
<b>Ixobrychus sinensis</b>	<b>Yellow Bittern</b>	Seychelles	Seychelles		X							<300 R15	DEC	S34	3	
		South Asia	South Asia				X									
		E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia to New Guinea, Micronesia			X	X				D S37	INC	S37	10,000	B14: Recently colonised New Caledonia.
<b>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</b>	<b>Schrenck's Bittern</b>	E & SE Asia	SE Siberia, Japan, Korea, NE & E China	S China, S Japan, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Greater Sundas, Sulawesi & Philippines			X					A/B L6	DEC	L6	250	
<b>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</b>	<b>Cinnamon Bittern</b>	South Asia	South Asia				X					C/D P10				Trend declining in Sri Lanka (H32).
		E, SE Asia	SE Asia to NE China, Taiwan, S Japan	SE Asia to Ryukyu Is			X					D S37	STA	S37	10,000	
<b>Ixobrychus sturmii</b>	<b>Dwarf Bittern</b>	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa except arid areas		X							C F4			1,000	
<b>Ixobrychus flavicollis</b>	<b>Black Bittern</b>	<b>flavicollis</b> , South Asia	Pakistan, India, Bangladesh				X					C P10			1,000	Sometimes ascribed to genus <i>Dupetor</i> .

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		<b>flavicollis</b> , E, SE Asia	Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, S China, Philippines	Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, S China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines			X				B/C	S37			1,000	
		<b>australis</b> , Australia, New Guinea	W, N & E Australia, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, E Indonesia (Wallacea)					X			C	G2 J4	DEC	G2	1,000	G2 estimates Australian population at 20,000 breeding adults (30,000 individuals). Declining trend on basis of decline in Australia. Sometimes ascribed to <i>gouldi</i> .
		<b>australis</b> , Timor	Timor				X									
		<b>australis</b> , Rennell Island	Rennell Island				X				<500	D25			5	Sometimes included in <i>woodfordi</i> , or as separate subspecies, <i>pallidor</i> .
		<b>australis</b> , New Britain, New Ireland	New Britain, New Ireland				X				A	D25			100	Sometimes ascribed to <i>nesophilus</i> .
		<b>woodfordi</b>	Solomon Islands				X				A	D25			100	
<b>Zebrius undulatus</b>	<b>Zigzag Heron</b>	South America	E Colombia to Guianas, NC Brazil, E Peru, NE Bolivia					X								
<b>Tigrisoma mexicanum</b>	<b>Bare-throated Tiger-Heron</b>	Colombia to Mexico	Colombia, Central America, Coastal Mexico					X	X		10,000	K29			100	K29 estimate 10,000.
		S Mexico	Sonora & Sinaloa uplands (S Mexico)						X							Sometimes ascribed to <i>fremitus</i> .
<b>Tigrisoma fasciatum</b>	<b>Fasciated Tiger-Heron</b>	<b>fasciatum</b>	SE Brazil, NE Argentina					X			A	A6			100	
		<b>salmoni</b>	E Costa Rica, E Panama, Venezuela, E					X								
		<b>pallidum</b>	NW Argentina					X								
<b>Tigrisoma lineatum</b>	<b>Rufescent Tiger-Heron</b>	<b>lineatum</b>	SE Mexico to W Ecuador + Guianas & upper Amazonia					X								M35 estimates 5,000-50,000 pairs (15,000-150,000 individuals) in Venezuela.
		<b>marmoratum</b>	Central Bolivia to E Brazil & S to NE Argentina & Paraguay					X								
<b>Zonerodius heliosylus NT</b>	<b>New Guinea Tiger-Heron, New Guinea Forest Bittern</b>	New Guinea	New Guinea				X				A	S37	DEC	S37	100	

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<b>Tigriornis leucolopha</b>	<b>White-crested Tiger-Heron, White-crested Bittern</b>	W & C Africa	African forest & mangrove: The Gambia to the Congo Basin		X						C	S37			1,000	
<b>Agamia agami</b>	<b>Agami Heron</b>	C & S America	E Mexico to N & C Brazil, E Bolivia						X	X						An increasing number of records suggest "population estimate is in the thousands" (K30).
<b>Cochlearius cochlearia</b>	<b>Boat-billed Heron</b>	<b>cochlearia</b>	E Panama SE to Guianas, Amazonia, NE Argentina						X							M35 estimates 3,250 pairs (9,750 individuals) in Suriname.
		<b>zeledoni</b>	W Central Mexico						X							
		<b>phillipsi</b>	E Mexico, Belize						X							
		<b>ridgwayi</b>	S Mexico to W Honduras & El Salvador						X							
		<b>panamensis</b>	Costa Rica & Panama						X							
<b>SCOPIIDAE</b>	<b>HAMERKOP</b>															
<b>Scopus umbretta</b>	<b>Hamerkop</b>	<b>umbretta</b>	Tropical & sub-tropical Africa to SW Arabia		X	X					D	F4			10,000	Assigned to <i>bannermanni</i> by Peters (1931).
		<b>minor</b>	Coast Sierra Leone to E Nigeria		X						B	D17			250	Assigned to nominate by Peters (1931).
		<b>(bannermanni)</b>	Madagascar		X						60,000-90,000	H19	STA/INC	H19	750	
<b>CICONIIDAE</b>	<b>STORKS</b>															
<b>Mycteria americana</b>	<b>Wood Stork</b>	South America	Tropical & E South America	N & E South America					X							B68 estimates 50,000-100,000 for all 3 populations combined.
		Mexico, Caribbean, Central America	Mexico, Caribbean, C America						X	X	B/C	S37			1,000	K29 estimate 32,000-46,000 breeding adults in Americas N of the equator (48,000-69,000 individuals).
		North America	SE USA						X		28,000	S37 C23	DEC	S37	280	C23 estimates 7,853 breeding pairs (23,559 individuals). S37 update 2005: 9,291-9,416 pairs (27,873-28,248 individuals) in 2003.
<b>Mycteria cinerea VU</b>	<b>Milky Stork</b>	Indonesia	W Indonesia			X					<5,000	L16	DEC	B30	50	B30 details 5,000 in Sumatra and 400 in W Java. SH suggests there maybe as few as 100-150 in Java.
		Malaysia	Malaysia			X					10	L15	DEC	B30	1	
		Cambodia	S Cambodia			X					20-30	A10	DEC	B30	1	
<b>Mycteria ibis</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Stork</b>	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						75,000-100,000	D18	STA	B57	880	



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		Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar	X						<1,000	Y9	DEC	Y9	10	
<b>Mycteria leucocephala NT</b>	<b>Painted Stork</b>	South Asia	Pakistan, India, Nepal	Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh			X				25,000	B6 L16	DEC	B30	250	B6: Indian population c. 25,000. Over 8,000 recorded in AWC in 2003.
		SE Asia	Cambodia, Thailand	Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam			X				<10,000	P10	DEC	P10	100	3,264 recorded in AWC 2005 in Cambodia. Free-flying population re-established in Thailand and Malaysia.
<b>Anastomus oscitans</b>	<b>Asian Openbill</b>	S, SE Asia	S & SE Asia				X				300,000	W12			3,000	W12: Wildlife Research Group 2004 estimate the Thai population at 226,000 individuals. L16: 60,000 recorded in S Asia in AWC 2002. B6: Indian population 100,000.
<b>Anastomus lamelligerus</b>	<b>African Openbill</b>	<b>lamelligerus</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						300,000-500,000	D17	STA	B57	4,000	F4 details a total of 350,000, extrapolated from sample aerial surveys, in the Sudd (Sudan) and at least 40,000 in other IBAs.
		<b>madagascariensis</b>	W Madagascar	Madagascar	X						<1,000	H19 Y9	DEC	R1 Y9	10	
<b>Ciconia nigra</b>	<b>Black Stork</b>	S Africa	Southern Africa N to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia		X						1,560-4,050	D17	STA ?	S37	30	D17 estimates 520-1,350 pairs (1,560-4,050 individuals).
		SW Europe (bre)	Iberia, Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg	Spain, W Africa	X	X					1,300-1,370	S37	INC	S37	15	S37 estimates 434-457 breeding pairs (1,302-1,371 individuals).
		C, E Europe (bre)	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria E to Russia, S to Caucasus	SW Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa N of equator	X	X	X				19,500-28,000	S37	DEC	S37	250	S37 estimates 6,500-9,308 breeding pairs (19,500-27,924 individuals). Population includes 50-100 birds resident in Eastern Aegean region (I8).
		South Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Asia, S Russia, Xinjiang, Mongolia	Pakistan & N India to Myanmar			X				A	P10			100	S37 estimates 1,679-2,494 breeding pairs (5,037-7,482 individuals) for both populations combined.
		E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, E Mongolia & China	S China, Korea, N Indochina, Thailand			X				<500	C11 B17			5	B17: 108 counted in Lower Yangze Valley in 2004.

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<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa N of equator, SW Arabia	Sub-Saharan Africa S of equator	X		X				300,000-600,000	D17	DEC	D17	4,500	B2 suggests a maximum non-breeding population in Tanzania of 250,000-300,000. B56 suggest a pre-breeding season total of 15,000-30,000 birds in Niger.
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>episcopus</i>	India to Indochina & Philippines				X				A/B	P10	DEC	H32	250	
		<i>microscelis</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						B/C	D17			1,000	F4 details about 4,500 in African IBAs. Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<i>neglecta</i>	Java & E Indonesia				X				A	P10			100	
<i>Ciconia stormi</i> EN	Storm's Stork	SE Asia	S Malay Peninsula, Borneo & Sumatra				X				250-500	S28 Y3 Y13	DEC	B30	4	Y3 gives an estimate of 150 for whole Malaysia. SH estimates maximum of 250 in Indonesia and Y13 a maximum of 500 altogether.
<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	Maguari Stork	S America	N, Central South America E of Andes						X		50,000-100,000	B68	STA	C7	750	
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	European White Stork	<i>ciconia</i> , South Africa (bre)	South Africa	Southern to NE Africa	X						20	U10	STA	U10	1	Population established since at least the 1930s. 7 out of 8 breeding pairs at Tygerberg Zoo, Cape Town. (S37).
		<i>ciconia</i> , SW & W Europe (bre)	NW Africa, Iberia, Italy, France, Belgium, Netherlands, W Germany, Switzerland	Iberia, West Africa	X	X					93,000	S15 K1 S37	INC	S15	930	Summed national breeding totals updated from S9 by S37, dividing Germany as recommended by K1, 30,974 breeding pairs (92,922 individuals).
		<i>ciconia</i> , C & E Europe + Syria, Israel (bre)	Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Baltic States, Russia, W to Denmark, E Germany, Austria, S to Balkans, W Turkey, Syria, Israel	SW Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				390,000-400,000	S15 D9 S37	STA	S15	4,000	Summed national breeding totals updated from S15 by S37 and D9, dividing Germany as recommended by K1, 131,073-133,573 breeding pairs (393,219-400,719 individuals).
		<i>ciconia</i> , W Asia (bre)	Iran, Armenia, Georgia, Eastern Turkey	?SW Asia, Eastern Turkey		X	X				B	S18	DEC	S15	250	Summed national breeding totals updated from S9 by S37, 2,937 breeding pairs (8,811 individuals, incomplete total).

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		<b>asiatica</b>	Central Asian Republics	S Asia, Central Asia			X				4,350	S27	INC	S27	45	S27 presents details of 1,400 pairs in Uzbekistan, 35-40 pairs in Kazakhstan, 5-6 pairs in Tajikistan and 1-2 pairs in Kyrgyzstan. Total: 1,440-1,450 pairs (4,320-4,350 individuals).
<b>Ciconia boyciana EN</b>	<b>Oriental (White) Stork</b>	E Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	S & SE China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea			X				3,000	X1 Z3	DEC	B30	30	L18: 3,169 recorded in AWC 1999. However only 1,697 recorded during 2003-2005 surveys.
<b>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus NT</b>	<b>Black-necked Stork</b>	<b>asiaticus</b>		S, SE Asia			X				1,000	S45	DEC	R4	10	S45 reports 200-250 in 2 districts of Uttar Pradesh and suggests a total population of 1,000.
		<b>australis</b>		Australia, S New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, E Indonesia (Wallacea)				X			30,000	G2	STA	G2	300	G2 estimates 20,000 breeding adults in Australia (30,000 individuals) Most of the population occurs in Australia (G2).
<b>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</b>	<b>Saddle-billed Stork, Saddlebill</b>	Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	X						A/B	D17	DEC	B2 B4	250	FE details 7,000 in African IBAs. Trade is a threat in Eastern Africa (D18).
<b>Jabiru mycteria</b>	<b>Jabiru</b>	Central America, N South America		Central America, N South America					X		B	B68			250	B68 estimates 10,000-25,000 for both populations. K29 estimate 450 breeding adults for Central America (675 individuals).
				C South America					X							
<b>Leptoptilos javanicus VU</b>	<b>Lesser Adjutant</b>	S & SE Asia		S & SE Asia			X				5,000	B30	DEC	B30	50	Estimate may require upward revision in the light of recent estimate of 2,000 in Assam (C16).
<b>Leptoptilos dubius EN</b>	<b>Greater Adjutant</b>	Assam, India (bre)	Assam, India	India, Nepal, Bangladesh			X				650-800	C16 B31	DEC	B30	7	B31 estimates 650-700 individuals, C16 estimates over 800.
		Cambodia (bre)	Cambodia	Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, S Laos, S Vietnam			X				150-200	B31	DEC	B30	2	B31: Estimate assumes majority at Tonle Sap Lake.
<b>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</b>	<b>Marabou (Stork)</b>	Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	X						200,000-500,000	D18	INC	B57	3,500	There is an estimate of 360,000 from The Sudd, Sudan, based on extapolations of sample aerial surveys (F4).
<b>BALAENICIPITIDAE</b>	<b>SHOEBILL</b>															
<b>Balaeniceps rex VU</b>	<b>Shoebill</b>	C Africa		Central Tropical Africa	X						5,000-8,000	D17	DEC	D17	65	
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>	<b>IBISES AND SPOONBILLS</b>															

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<b>Threskiornis aethiopicus</b>	<b>Sacred Ibis</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						200,000-450,000	D17	STA	S37	3,300	
		Iraq, Iran	SE Iraq	Iraq, Iran			X				200	P10	DEC	P10	2	
<b>Threskiornis bernieri EN</b>	<b>Madagascar Sacred Ibis</b>	<b>bernieri</b>	Madagascar		X						1,200-2,500	H19 H21	DEC	S37	20	Treated as a subspecies of <i>T. aethiopicus</i> in WPE3.
		<b>abbotti</b>	Aldabra		X						300-750	R15	STA	D17	4	Treated as a subspecies of <i>T. aethiopicus</i> in WPE3.
<b>Threskiornis melanocephalus NT</b>	<b>Black-headed Ibis</b>	South Asia	S Asia				X				25,000	B6 L16	STA	H32	250	B6: Indian population estimated at 20,000. L16: 6,750 recorded by AWC in 2002.
		SE Asia	SE Asia				X				A	B68			100	
		E Asia	NE China	China			X				<100	W1	DEC	P10	1	
<b>Threskiornis molucca</b>	<b>Australian White Ibis</b>	<b>molucca</b>	Moluccas, Lesser Sundas and possibly New Guinea				X	X			A	S37	STA	S37	100	S37 estimates 80,000 for 3 populations combined, a majority probably belonging to strictipennis.
		<b>(strictipennis)</b>	Australia (not Tasmania), S New Guinea					X			D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	Recognised by Peters (1931). Often included in nominate (molucca). H6: Large numbers [30,000 - 50,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if were migrants from Australia
		<b>pygmeus</b>	Rennell, Bellona, (Solomon) Is					X			A	D25			100	
<b>Threskiornis spinicollis</b>	<b>Straw-necked Ibis</b>	Australia	Australia (not Tasmania)	Australia, S New Guinea,				X			E	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	J4: breeds in colonies, the largest of any waterbird in Australia, commonly tens of thousands of pairs but erratically, when inland floodplains inundated, with largest 200,000 pairs. Population probably around 1 million, and 1% threshold of 10,000 is considered justifiable.
<b>Threskiornis solitarius EX</b>	<b>Réunion Flightless Ibis</b>	Réunion	Reunion		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Last account in 1705 (B30).
<b>Pseudibis papillosa</b>	<b>Indian Black Ibis, Red-naped Ibis</b>	S Asia	India, S Pakistan, S Nepal				X				10,000	P10			100	
<b>Pseudibis davisoni CR</b>	<b>White-shouldered Ibis</b>	Indochina	S Vietnam, S Laos, Cambodia,				X				50-250	B30 B31	DEC	B30	2	Population estimate based on analysis in B31 who estimated the total population to be "very probably below 500".

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		Borneo	Borneo	Borneo			X				<50	Y13 S28	DEC	B30	1	Y13 reports only one individual in Indonesia in recent years.
<b>Thaumatibis gigantea</b> <b>CR</b>	<b>Giant Ibis</b>	Indochina	Cambodia, marginally in S Laos, Thailand, & S Vietnam				X				50-250	B30 D3	DEC	B30	2	Population of 50-249 estimated from analysis of recent records in B31 and D3. Often placed in genus <i>Pseudibis</i> .
<b>Geronticus eremita</b> <b>CR</b>	<b>Northern Bald Ibis, Waldrapp</b>	Morocco	Western Morocco	Western Morocco	X						227	B30	DEC	S35 B30	2	There were ca. 3,000 individuals in the 1930s, 1,500 in 1940 and 250-380 in the early 1980s (T4). Based on a survey in 1999, B33 estimates 220 and INC, whilst B30 gives 227 and DEC. In 1999, there were 85 breeding pairs (B51). S35 gives trend as DEC.
		SW Asia	SW Asia	SW Asia, NE Africa			X				7	S21	DEC	P10	1	In the 1990s, this population was reduced to the artificially maintained colony at Birecik, Turkey, where nearly 100 birds remain. In 2002, 3 pairs with eggs and a seventh adult were discovered at a breeding colony in central Syria.
<b>Geronticus calvus</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Southern Bald Ibis</b>	Southern Africa	S African highlands	S African highlands	X						8,000- 10,000	B10	DEC	B30	90	B10 provides an estimate of 2,000 breeding pairs and 8,000 - 10,000 individuals altogether.
<b>Nipponia nippon</b> <b>EN</b>	<b>Crested Ibis</b>	China	Central China	Central China			X				350	S37	INC	B30	3	S37, 2005: 350 in the wild in Shaanxi province. There are an additional 350 <i>Nipponia nippon</i> in captivity (S37).
<b>Bostrychia olivacea</b>	<b>Olive Ibis</b>	<b>olivacea</b>	West African Tropical forest, Sierra Leone to Ghana	West African Tropical forest, Sierra Leone to Ghana	X						A/B	D18	DEC	G3	250	Not uncommon resident in the large forest blocks of Liberia, but much reduced by hunting (G3).
		<b>cupreipennis</b>	Central African tropical forest, Cameroon to DR Congo	Central African tropical forest, Cameroon to DR Congo	X						A	B68			100	Very rare in SE Cameroon and Congo (L12).
		<b>akleyorum</b>	Mountains of Kenya & Tanzania	Mountains of Kenya & Tanzania	X						A	B68	DEC	D17	100	Occurs only in dense montane forests (L13).
		<b>rothschildi</b>	Príncipe	Príncipe	X						0-10	S4	EXT/ DEC	G23	1	2 birds seen in 1991 were the first sightings since the early 20th Century (S4).
<b>Bostrychia bocagei</b> <b>CR</b>	<b>Dwarf Olive Ibis, São Tomé Ibis</b>	São Tomé	São Tomé	São Tomé	X						<50	B30			1	M20 considers that the population numbers more than 50, but indicates that surveys are needed to clarify this.
<b>Bostrychia rara</b>	<b>Spot-breasted Ibis</b>	C Africa	Tropical forest of Central Africa	Tropical forest of Central Africa	X						200,000- 500,000	D18	STA	D18	3,500	L12 estimates 50,000 pairs in Congo.
		W Africa	Tropical forest of West Africa	Tropical forest of West Africa	X						A	D18			100	Much rarer than <i>olivacea</i> in Liberia (G3).

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<b>Bostrychia hagedash</b>	<b>Hadada Ibis</b>	<b>hagedash</b>	Southern Africa S of Zambezi R		X							C D18			1,000	B68 estimate 100,000-250,000 for all four subspecies combined.
		<b>brevirostris</b>	West Africa from Gambia to DR Congo		X						B/C	D18			1,000	
		<b>nilotica</b>	NE Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia)		X						B/C	D18			1,000	
		<b>(erlangeri)</b>	E Africa Somalia-Malawi		X						C	D18			1,000	
<b>Bostrychia carunculata</b>	<b>Wattled Ibis</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopia highlands		X						A/B	E16			250	
<b>Theristicus caerulescens</b>	<b>Plumbeous Ibis</b>	South America	C. Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina, Uruguay						X		50,000-100,000	B68	STA	C7	750	
<b>Theristicus caudatus</b>	<b>Buff-necked Ibis</b>	<b>caudatus</b>	N South America East of Andes						X		C	B68	STA	C7	1,000	
		<b>hyperorius</b>	E Bolivia to SE Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay & N Argentina						X							
<b>Theristicus melanopsis</b>	<b>Black-faced Ibis</b>	South America	S Chile & S Argentina, coastal Peru	N Argentina, coastal Peru					X		C	B68	STA	S10	1,000	
<b>Theristicus branickii</b>	<b>Andean Ibis</b>	W South America	Andes of Ecuador, Peru, NW Bolivia, N Chile						X							Often considered conspecific with <i>melanopsis</i> .
<b>Cercibis oxycerca</b>	<b>Sharp-tailed Ibis</b>	South America	E Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, N Amazonia						X		B	B68			250	
<b>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</b>	<b>Green Ibis</b>	South America	N & Central South America E of Andes, Central America						X		50,000-100,000	B68			750	
<b>Phimosus infuscatus</b>	<b>Bare-faced Ibis, Whispering Ibis</b>	<b>infuscatus</b>	E Bolivia to Paraguay, NE Argentina & Uruguay						X		D	A6	STA	C7	10,000	
		<b>berlepschi</b>	E Colombia to Guianas, Suriname & NW Brazil						X							
		<b>nudifrons</b>	Brazil S of Amazon						X							
<b>Eudocimus albus</b>	<b>American White Ibis</b>	Central & South America	C America, NW South America						X							
		North America	SE North America						X		150,000	S37	STA	S5	1,500	K29 estimate >100,000 breeding adults in the USA (150,000 individuals).
<b>Eudocimus ruber</b>	<b>Scarlet Ibis</b>	NE South America	NE Neotropics						X		100,000-150,000	B68	DEC	F14	1,300	

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<b>Plegadis falcinellus</b>	<b>Glossy Ibis</b>	<b>falcinellus</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						1,000,000-2,000,000	D17			15,000	F4 details 1,500,000 in the Sudd, Sudan, alone. Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).	
		<b>falcinellus</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar		X						<5,000	H19	DEC	H19	50	Sometimes included in <i>peregrinus</i> .	
		<b>falcinellus</b> , E & S Europe (bre)	E & S Europe	Spain, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					48,000-66,000	B29	DEC	B29	570	B29: European breeding population 16,000 - 22,000 pairs (48,000 - 66,000 individuals).	
		<b>falcinellus</b> , SW Asia (bre)	SW Asia & Caspian	SW Asia & NE Africa	X	X	X					C	S18		1,000	Minimum breeding population 17,000-30,000 pairs, including 4,500-9,500 pairs in European Russia (Volga Delta).	
		<b>falcinellus</b> , S, SE Asia (non-bre)	Central, S, SE Asia	S, SE Asia			X					B	P10	DEC	P10	250	
		<b>falcinellus</b> , North & Central America, Caribbean	Coastal E USA, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean						X	X	19,500-22,500	K29	DEC	D4	210	K29 estimate 13,000-15,000 breeding adults (19,500-22,500).	
		<b>(peregrinus)</b>	Australia (not Tasmania), New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia				X	X				D	J4		10,000	M7 considers this species to be monotypic. J4: Estimate for Australia D and trend FLU. H6: Large numbers [60,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if were migrants from Australia. L18: not apparently numerous in Philippines or Indonesia.	
<b>Plegadis chihi</b>	<b>White-faced Ibis</b>	S USA, Mexico, Central America	W USA, Coastal Mexico S to Nicaragua	Coastal Mexico, Central America					X	X	>150,000	K29	STA	K29	1,500	K29 estimate >100,000 breeding adults (>150,000 individuals).	
		Central South America	S Central South America						X			E	S37	INC	S37		
<b>Plegadis ridgwayi</b>	<b>Puna Ibis</b>	South America	Central South American Andes	Central South American Andes to Peruvian coast					X		10,000-15,000	B68	DEC	S10	130		
<b>Lophotibis cristata NT</b>	<b>Madagascar Crested Ibis</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar		X						10,000	B68	STA	S37	100		
<b>Platalea leucorodia</b>	<b>Eurasian Spoonbill</b>	<b>leucorodia</b> , E Atlantic	Coastal W Europe	W Mediterranean & W African coast	X	X					11,300	O9 95	INC	O9	110	More than 50% of the population concentrate at only two sites in West Africa (T23).	
		<b>leucorodia</b> , C, SE Europe (bre)	Central, SE Europe	Mediterranean, N tropical Africa	X	X					11,700	O9	DEC	O9	120		
		<b>balsaci</b>	Coastal Mauritania		X						6,000-7,000	O9	STA	O9	65		

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		<b>archeri</b>	Red Sea & Somalia		X		X				1,500-2,250	P12 D18	DEC	P12	20	N5: 500 pairs / 1,250 individuals. P12: 200-500 pairs in Sudan, 130 in Saudi Arabia, 30-50 in Egypt, 33 in Yemen, 4 in Djibouti. Common breeding resident in NE Somalia (A8). D18 estimates 200 pairs from Eritrea to Somalia.
		<b>(major)</b> , SW, S Asia (non-bre)	Central & SW & S Asia	SW & S Asia			X				C	B6	STA	H32	1,000	Often included in nominate. B6: >25,000 estimated in India
		<b>(major)</b> , E Asia	NE Asia	China, Korea, Japan			X				10,000	B16	DEC	P10	100	B16: 6853 counted in the Yangtze floodplain in February 2005. A reported total of 16,000 in China in 2001 remains unconfirmed (L18).
<b>Platalea minor EN</b>	<b>Black-faced Spoonbill</b>	<b>minor</b>	N & S Korea, NE China	Japan, South Korea, South China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Philippines, Thailand			X				1,500	Y11	INC	D1 S37	15	Y11: 1,475 counted in co-ordinated January 2005 census.
<b>Platalea alba</b>	<b>African Spoonbill</b>	<b>alba</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						B/C	D17	STA	D17	1,000	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						1,000-5,000	Y9			30	
<b>Platalea regia</b>	<b>Royal Spoonbill</b>	Australia, New Zealand	Australia (not Tasmania), New Zealand	Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, E Indonesia			X	X			C	J4	FLU	J4	1,000	H35: Colonised New Zealand in c 1940 and numbers in the low hundreds.
<b>Platalea flavipes</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Spoonbill</b>	Australia	Australia (not Tasmania)				X				C B68 J4	FLU	J4	1,000		
<b>Ajaia ajaja, Platalea ajaja</b>	<b>Roseate Spoonbill</b>	N Neotropics to S USA	N Neotropics, Mexico, S USA					X	X		100,000-250,000	B68	STA	C7	1,800	K29 estimate 20,500 breeding adults in North America (30,750 individuals).
		Florida & West Indies	Florida & West Indies					X	X		3,400	D24 H35			35	D24: 1,100 pairs (3,300 individuals) in Florida in 1992 and 1998; 50 Bahamas (H35) + some small colonies in Cuba.
<b>PHOENICOPTERID AE</b>	<b>FLAMINGOS</b>															
<b>Phoenicopterus roseus</b>	<b>Greater Flamingo</b>	E Africa	Eastern Africa	Partial dispersion to other regions	X						35,000	K2	STA	D17	350	Recognised as a separate species from <i>ruber</i> following K22.



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		S Africa	Southern Africa, Madagascar	Partial dispersion to other regions	X						65,000-87,000	S37	STA	S37 H14	760	H14 estimate 26,000 pairs (72,000 individuals)
		W Africa	Mauritania	Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Niger	X						45,000-95,000	B20 D14	INC	B20	700	B20: Up to 15,000 pairs (45,000 individuals) bred in Mauritania in 2005. Total January counts of up to 97,000 in West Africa (D14) include birds from other populations.
		W Mediterranean	Spain, Italy, France, Tunisia, Algeria	Spain, Italy, France, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia	X	X					100,000-165,000	B20	INC	B19	1,325	B19: 55,000 pairs (165,000 individuals) bred in west Mediterranean colonies in 2005. Around 100,000 typically winter in the region (B20).
		East Mediterranean	Turkey	Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Libya	X	X	X				60,000	B20	STA	B20	600	B7: 8,000-13,000 pairs (24,000-39,000 individuals) known to breed in Turkey. B20: Around 60,000 typically winter in the region.
		South & Southwest Asia	Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, India	Iran, Gulf and Red Sea Coasts, India, Pakistan	X		X				240,000	G9 J2			2,400	G9: 196,000 counted in SW Asia (principally, Iran) in January 1998. January 2003 counts of non-breeding birds in some sites of Gujarat state, India were 42,723 (J2, L18). S37: Recent counts in the Rann of Kachchh, if confirmed, may justify increasing the estimate.
		Aldabra	Aldabra		X						25-50	D17	STA	D17	1	
		Mascarenes	Réunion, Mauritius		X						0	M47	EXT	M47		M47: 3,000-4,000 on Réunion in 1704, but gone by 1730; disappeared from Mauritius around 1758.
<b>Phoenicopterus ruber</b>	<b>Caribbean Flamingo</b>	Galapagos Is	Galapagos Islands						X		490	K21	STA	S37	5	Recognised as separate species from roseus following K22. K21: 490 birds counted during complete census in 2005.
		S Caribbean	Coastal Venezuela, E Colombia, Dutch Antilles	Partial dispersion					X		50,000	S37	INC	S37	500	E14: Counts from coastal Venezuela, eastern coastal Colombia and nearby islands, including Bonaire, combined to reflect movement among sites in these countries.
		Mexico	Mexico						X		40,000	S37	INC	S37	400	R Migoya, in litt. to S37., 2005.
		Bahamas, Cuba	Bahamas, Cuba						X		167,000-242,000	M34 S37	INC	M34	2,000	M34 estimates 117,000-192,000 for Cuba; S37 give estimate of approx 50,000 for Bahamas.

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<b>Phoenicopterus chilensis NT</b>	<b>Chilean Flamingo</b>	S South America	S South America						X		200,000	B30 V1			2,000	G25: (Unchanged) Estimate based on co-ordinated census in January 2005.	
<b>Phoenicopterus minor NT</b>	<b>Lesser Flamingo</b>	W Africa	W Africa		X						15,000- 25,000	T28 T31 D19	STA	T28 T31 D19	200	Irregular movements from the core population of East Africa's Rift Valley at times augment this and other populations. Often placed in genus <i>Phoeniconaias</i> .	
		E Africa	Eastern Africa		X						1,500,000- 2,500,000	C15	DEC	C15	20,000	Estimate presented in C15, based on African Waterbird Census counts, 2002-2005.	
		S Africa	Southern Africa, Madagascar		X						55,000- 65,000	D17	STA	D17	600		
		S Asia	NW India, SE Pakistan				X				390,000	J2			3,900	G25: 388,000 counted in some sites of Gujarat state, India in January 2003.	
<b>Phoenicoparrus andinus VU</b>	<b>Andean Flamingo</b>	South American Andes	Central high Andes of Peru, Chile, Bolivia & Argentina,						X		34,000	V1 S37	DEC	S37	340	G25: (Unchanged) Estimate based on co-ordinated census in January 2005.	
<b>Phoenicoparrus jamesi NT</b>	<b>James's Flamingo, Puna Flamingo</b>	South American Andes	Central high Andes of Peru, Chile, Bolivia & Argentina,						X		100,000	S37	STA	S37	1,000	G25: Estimate based on co-ordinated census in January 2005.	
<b>ANHIMIDAE</b>	<b>SCREAMERS</b>																
<b>Anhima cornuta</b>	<b>Horned Screamer</b>	N South America	Colombia through Brazil to N Argentina						X			C	E10	DEC	E10	1,000	
<b>Chauna torquata</b>	<b>Southern Screamer</b>	C South America	Bolivia & S Brazil to N Argentina, Uruguay						X			D	C7	STA	C7	10,000	
<b>Chauna chavaria NT</b>	<b>Northern Screamer</b>	N Colombia, NW Venezuela	N Colombia, NW Venezuela						X		2,000	S23	DEC	E10	20		
<b>ANATIDAE</b>	<b>DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS</b>																
<b>Anseranas semipalmata</b>	<b>Magpie Goose</b>	N Australia, S New Guinea	N Australia, S New Guinea					X				E G2 J4	FLU	G2 J4	20,000	G2: Numbers fluctuate in response to rainfall patterns and sometimes exceed 4,000,000 breeding adults (6,000,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.	
<b>Dendrocygna guttata</b>	<b>Spotted Whistling Duck</b>	SE Asia	E Indonesia, S Philippines, New Guinea			X	X					B	P10		250	J4: Recent records from one or two sites in far N of Queensland, Australia, including a breeding record.	

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<b>Dendrocygna eytoni</b>	<b>Plumed Whistling Duck</b>	Australia	N & E Australia					X			D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	
<b>Dendrocygna bicolor</b>	<b>Fulvous Whistling Duck</b>	W Africa	W Africa, Senegal to Chad		X						50,000-100,000	PC T32			750	T32: <25,000 counted in aerial surveys of Sahel zone from Atlantic to Chad Basin in Jan 2000.
		E & S Africa	Eastern, Southern Africa		X						150,000-350,000	D17			2,500	
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						10,000-20,000	D17	DEC	S17	150	
		S Asia	S Asia, Myanmar				X				50,000	L16	DEC	P10	500	L16: 40,000 in AWC 2003 in South Asia, including: 31,000 at Tangua Haor, Bangladesh. B6: Indian population estimate 25,000.
		Neotropics, S USA	C and S America, Caribbean, S USA					X	X		E	C7	DEC	A6		
<b>Dendrocygna arcuata</b>	<b>Wandering Whistling Duck</b>	<b>arcuata</b>	E Indonesia, S Philippines				X				D	M28			10,000	
		<b>pygmaea</b>	New Britain				X				0	E10	EXT	E10		Recorded in 1970s; possibly survives on Fiji (D25).
		<b>australis</b>	New Guinea, N Australia				X				D	J4			10,000	J4 gives estimate of D for Australia and suggests numbers near the top end of range. H6: Large numbers [23,000] estimated southern New Guinea but not known if were migrants from Australia.
<b>Dendrocygna javanica</b>	<b>Lesser Whistling Duck</b>	South Asia	South Asia				X				D	P10 A9 I9	DEC	P10	10,000	A9: 180,000 counted in India in 2003.
		E & SE Asia	E & SE Asia, Andaman & Nicobar Islands to W Indonesia				X				D	P10 A9 I9	DEC	P10	10,000	A9: 110,000 birds recorded in A9C 2004, with up to 100,000 from Thailand.
<b>Dendrocygna viduata</b>	<b>White-faced Whistling Duck</b>	W Africa	W Africa: Senegal to Chad & CAR		X						600,000-700,000	T24 D18	INC	S17	6,500	T24, D14: 526,000 counted in Jan 2000, of which 415,000 in co-ordinated aerial surveys of Sahel zone from Atlantic to Chad Basin; T24 estimate 595,000. Additional estimate for uncounted region from S Senegal - Nigeria, Cameroon & CAR 75,000-175,000 (See D18 for details).
		E & S Africa	Eastern, Southern Africa		X						D	D17	INC	S17	10,000	
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						20,000-50,000	S17	DEC	S17	350	

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		Central & South America	Central America (Costa Rica); South America S to N Argentina & Uruguay						X		E	C7	INC	A6		
<b>Dendrocygna arborea VU</b>	<b>West Indian Whistling Duck</b>	Caribbean	Caribbean Islands						X		>10,000	B30	DEC	B30	100	
<b>Dendrocygna autumnalis</b>	<b>Black-bellied Whistling Duck</b>	<b>autumnalis</b>	Arizona, SE Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Mexico, to Central Panama					X	X		D	E10	INC	J5	10,000	
		<b>fulgens</b>	E Panama S to Ecuador, N Argentina					X			E	C7	INC	A6		Sometimes ascribed to <i>discolor</i> .
<b>Thalassornis leuconotus</b>	<b>White-backed Duck</b>	<b>leuconotus</b> , W Africa	W Africa		X						<500	D18	DEC	P9	5	Almost no records since 1980s. Probably extinct in most of West African range (D18).
		<b>leuconotus</b> , E & S Africa	Eastern, Southern Africa		X						10,000-25,000	C5	STA	C5	180	
		<b>insularis</b>	Madagascar		X						1,000-2,000	Y9	DEC	S17 Y9	15	
<b>Cygnus olor</b>	<b>Mute Swan</b>	NW, C Europe	NW Mainland & Central Europe		X						250,000	W7	INC	W7	2,500	W7: Over 180,000 counted in early 2000s. Population in Baltic region apparently decreasing since 1992. The North American population is introduced and has not been included.
		Britain	Britain			X					31,700	W2	INC/ STA	K20	320	Population increased in 1990s (K20) but appears to have levelled off in 2000s (W2).
		Ireland	Ireland			X					10,000	S26			100	
		Black Sea	Black Sea region	Black Sea, SE Europe		X					45,000	S17	INC	S17	450	
		W & Central Asia, Caspian	W Central Asia, Caspian			X	X				250,000	S17	INC	S17	2,500	
		Central Asia	Central Asia	S Central Asia			X				B	Y1			250	
		East Asia	L Baykal (Russia), Mongolia, NW & NE China	W & NE China, Korean Peninsula			X				1,000-3,000	M28			20	Introduced population of 100 individuals in Japan.
<b>Cygnus atratus</b>	<b>Black Swan</b>	Australia	Australia				X				D	J4			10,000	The New Zealand population is introduced and has not been included. Separate Tasmanian population not justified (J4). Ringing recoveries demonstrate movement between populations.

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<b>Cygnus melanocoryphus</b>	<b>Black-necked Swan</b>	South America	S & Central Chile, Argentina, Uruguay,	Some northward movement to Paraguay, SE Brazil					X		C A6	STA	S10	1,000		
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		900-1,800	W22			15	W22 estimate 300-600 pairs (900-1,800 individuals).
<b>Cygnus buccinator</b>	<b>Trumpeter Swan</b>	Pacific	Alaska, W Canada	Coastal S Alaska, British Colombia & NW USA					X		23,700	M45 a	INC	M45 a	240	M45a: 23,692 counted in February 2005.
		Rocky Mountains	Rocky Mountains of N USA						X		5,200	D22 M45 a	INC	C4 M45 a	50	Count in February 2005 of 5,361 D22) adjusted to 5,200 by M45a.
		Interior	Mid western USA						X		4,600	M45 a	INC	C4 M45 a	45	M45a: 4,647 counted in February 2005.
<b>Cygnus cygnus</b>	<b>Whooper Swan</b>	Iceland (bre)	Iceland	Iceland, UK, Ireland	X						20,900	C26	INC	C26	210	Sometimes ascribed to " <i>islandicus</i> ".
		N mainland Europe (bre)	Scandinavia, N European Russia	NW & Central Mainland Europe	X						59,000	L9	INC	W7	590	W7: Long-term increase levelled off in late 1990s.
		Black Sea, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	N Europe, W Siberia	Black Sea, E Mediterranean	X	X					17,000	R22	DEC	S17	170	Comprehensive recent data lacking.
		Caspian, Central Asia (non-bre)	W & Cent Siberia	Caspian, Central Asia	X	X					20,000	S17	DEC	S17	200	
		E Asia	Central & E Siberia to NE China	E Asia			X				60,000	M28			600	G6: 10,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
<b>Cygnus columbianus</b>	<b>Tundra Swan "Whistling Swan"</b>	<b>columbianus</b> , E North America	E Arctic North America	Coastal E USA					X		100,000	S20	STA	U1	1,000	
	<b>"Whistling Swan"</b>	<b>columbianus</b> , W North America	W Arctic North America	W USA					X		90,000	U1	INC	T33	900	
	<b>"Bewick's Swan"</b>	<b>bewickii</b> , NW Europe (non-bre)	Arctic N Russia	NW Europe	X	X					20,000	S37 P21 R18	DEC	S37 P21 R18	200	Population increased in 1990s (D8), decreased sharply from late 1990s onward (S36).

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		<b>bewickii</b> , Caspian (non-bre)	N Siberia	Caspian & Turkey		X	X				1,000	ST30			10	
		<b>jankowskii</b>	Central & E Siberia	East Asia			X				92,000	B16 M28			920	B16: 65,114 counted during surveys of lower Yangtze Valley in 2005. M28 report an average of 26,000 in Japan.
<b>Coscoroba coscoroba</b>	<b>Coscoroba Swan</b>	S South America	S South America & Falkland/Malvinas Is						X			B S37	STA	C7	250	W11: In Falkland/Malvinas Is, a pair bred successfully in 2000/01 on Pebble Island, the first breeding record in the islands since 1860. (Record from James McGhie) (W23).
<b>Anser cygnoides EN</b>	<b>Swan Goose</b>	C & E Asia	S Central Siberia, Mongolia, to NE China	E China, Korea			X				60,000- 100,000	B16 B17 C11	DEC	B30	800	B17, B16: 60,886 counted in Lower Yangtze Valley in 2004 and 61,178 in 2005.
<b>Anser fabalis</b>	<b>Bean Goose "Taiga Bean Goose"</b>	<b>fabalis</b> NW Europe (non-bre)	Scandinavia E to West Siberia	NW Europe		X					70,000- 90,000	N6	DEC	N6	800	N6: Simultaneous decreases have been recorded in staging sites in Sweden and wintering sites in Germany.
		<b>fabalis</b> Central Asia (non-bre)	West Siberia	SE-Kazakhstan, E Kyrgyzstan, NW China (Xinjiang), Uzbekistan?			X				5,000	H26	DEC ?	H26	50	H26 describes a small, geographically isolated wintering population and casts doubt on the validity of johanseni which was previously considered to be the form wintering in this area.
	<b>"Tundra Bean Goose"</b>	<b>rossicus</b>	Tundra from Kola Peninsula E to Taymyr	Central & SW Europe		X	X				600,000	M2	STA	M2	6,000	
		<b>middendorffi</b>	Taiga of E Siberia and far eastern Russia	E Central & E Asia			X				80,000	M28 B16 L16	DEC	E2	800	B16: 104,519 mixed middendorffi + serrirostris counted in Lower Yangtze Valley in 2005. L16: 34,856 counted in Korea in 2004. Total E Asian population of the two forms probably >150,000 but mixing makes separation impossible. New estimate derived by increasing midpoint of previous estimate by 30%.

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		<b>serrirostris</b>	Taymyr to E Chukotka	East Asia			X				70,000	M28 B16 L16	DEC	G5	700	See note under <i>middendorffi</i> , above. New estimate derived by increasing midpoint of previous estimate by 30%. G6: 42,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
<b>Anser brachyrhynchus</b>	<b>Pink-footed Goose</b>	Greenland, Iceland (bre)	E Greenland, Iceland	Scotland, England		X					270,000	W9	INC	M2	2,700	
		Svalbard (bre)	Svalbard	Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium		X					42,000	M3	INC	M3	420	M3: Mean of co-ordinated winter censuses 1999-2003 is 42,000; ten year trend is increasing.
<b>Anser albifrons</b>	<b>Greater White-fronted Goose</b>	<b>albifrons</b> , Baltic - North Sea	European Arctic Russia & NW Siberia	NW Europe		X	X				1,000,000	G9	STA	S37 K23	10,000	K23: Increases in 1990s levelled off in 2000s, as indicated by lower breeding success of birds wintering in W Europe.
		<b>albifrons</b> , Pannonic	European Arctic Russia & NW Siberia	Central Europe		X	X				10,000-40,000	M2	DEC	M2	250	
		<b>albifrons</b> , Pontic/Anatolian	European Arctic Russia & NW Siberia	SE Europe, Turkey		X	X				350,000-700,000	M2	STA	M2	5,300	
		<b>albifrons</b> , Caspian, Iran, Iraq (non-bre)	European Arctic Russia & NW Siberia	Caspian, Iran, Iraq		X	X				15,000	S17	DEC	P10	150	
	<b>"Greenland White-fronted Goose"</b>	<b>flavirostris</b>	W Greenland	Ireland, Scotland, Wales		X				X	27,000	F11	DEC	F11	270	Numbers peaked at 35,500 in late 1990s, declined to <27,000 by 2002 (F10). F11: Production of young in 2003 remained below that necessary to maintain a stable population. Population estimated at 24,000 in spring 2005 (B41).
		<b>frontalis</b> , E Asia	E Siberia	East Asia			X				150,000-200,000	L18	DEC	K24	1,800	L18: 144,917 recorded by AWC in 1999. G6: 40,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring
		<b>frontalis</b> , Pacific	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska	Central Valley, California						X	443,900	U6	INC	U6	4,400	
		<b>frontalis</b> , Mid-Continent	C & NW Alaska across Arctic Canada to Foxe Basin	Louisiana, Texas & Mexico						X	644,300	U6	STA	U1	6,400	

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	"Tule White-fronted Goose"	<b>gambelli</b>	Alaskan Taiga	California, USA						X	5,100	O8	INC	C5	50	
		<b>elgasi</b>	SW Alaska	San Clemente Valley, California						X						Recently described; recognised by AOU (1998) and Clements (2000).
<b>Anser erythropus VU</b>	<b>Lesser White-fronted Goose</b>	N Europe, W Siberia (bre)	N Scandinavia, W Siberia	SE Europe, Caspian		X	X				8,000-13,000	B30	DEC	B30	110	
		C & E Siberia	C & E Siberia	E China			X				20,000	L18 B17 C11	DEC	P10	200	L18: 20,001 recorded by AWC in 1997. B17: 16,937 counted in Lower Yangtze Valley in 2004. G6: 3,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
<b>Anser anser</b>	<b>Greylag Goose</b>	<b>anser</b> , Iceland (bre)	Iceland	UK, Ireland		X					87,200	W9	STA	W9	870	
		<b>anser</b> , NW Scotland	NW Scotland			X					9,600	K20	INC	M2	100	
		<b>anser</b> , NW Europe (bre)	NW Europe	SW Europe		X					500,000	S37	INC	M2	5,000	Information for winter 2003-2004 provided by Kees Koffijberg, Leif Nilsson, Thomas Heinicke and Stefan Pihl, August 2005.
		<b>anser</b> , C Europe (bre)	Central Europe	N Africa		X	X				25,000	M2	INC	M2	250	
		<b>rubrirostris</b> , Black Sea, Turkey	Black Sea, Turkey			X					85,000	M2		M2	850	
		<b>rubrirostris</b> , Caspian, Iraq (non-bre)	W Siberia, Caspian	S Caspian, Iraq		X	X				250,000	S18	INC	S18	2,500	
		<b>rubrirostris</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	Central & S Asia			X				25,000	B6	INC	P10	250	B6: 15,000 estimated in india.
		<b>rubrirostris</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	N China, Mongolia, SC & SE Russia	China, Taiwan, S to Myanmar, N Vietnam			X				50,000-100,000	M28			750	



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<b>Anser indicus</b>	<b>Bar-headed Goose</b>	C, S & SE Asia	Kyrgyzstan, C China, Tibet, Mongolia	S Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar			X				52,000-60,000	L14 M28			560	L14 reports a peak count from 1999-2000 of 52,000 breeding at Qinghai Lake.
<b>Chen (Anser) caerulescens</b>	<b>"Lesser" Snow Goose</b>	<b>caerulescens</b> , E Asia	N Far East Asia	E China, Korea, Japan			X				20-30	Y14				1 Y14: Extinct in E Asia from 19th century until 1993, when Snow Goose Restoration Project began, resulting in re-establishment of small population in Japan & Korea.
		<b>caerulescens</b> , Hudson Bay (bre)	W Hudson Bay, Southampton Is, Baffin Is	Gulf of Mexico coast					X		4,760,000	K18	INC	K18	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>caerulescens</b> , C Canadian Arctic (bre)	Central Canadian Arctic	S USA, N Mexico					X		1,230,000	K18	INC	K18	12,300	
		<b>caerulescens</b> , W North American Arctic	W North American Arctic	California, Mexico					X		632,000	K19	INC	K19	6,300	
		<b>caerulescens</b> , Wrangel Is (bre)	Wrangel Is, Russia	California, Mexico			X		X		105,000	K19	STA	K19	1,100	
	<b>"Greater" Snow Goose</b>	<b>atlanticus</b>	E high Arctic Canada, NW Greenland	E USA					X		837,000	U1	INC	U1	8,400	
<b>Chen (Anser) rossii</b>	<b>Ross's Goose</b>	North America	Central & E Arctic Canada	SW USA, USA & Mexican Gulf Coast					X		1,050,000	M45	INC	M45	10,500	
<b>Chen (Anser) canagica NT</b>	<b>Emperor Goose</b>	N Pacific	Alaska, NE Siberia	Aleutian Is, Gulf of Alaska & Kamchatka			X		X		84,500	U1	STA	U1	850	
<b>Branta sandvicensis VU</b>	<b>Hawaiian Goose, Nene</b>	Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands				X				1,050	U3	FLU	U3	10	
<b>Branta canadensis</b>	<b>Canada Goose</b>	<b>canadensis/interior</b> , NE Canada (bre) "Atlantic"	Quebec, Canada	Coastal E USA, New England - South Carolina					X		1,140,800	U6	STA	U1	11,000	
		<b>canadensis/interior</b> , "North Atlantic"	Newfoundland, Labrador, W Greenland	Coastal E USA					X		130,000	U1	STA	U1	1,300	

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		<b>Atlantic flyway resident</b> (various subspecies)	S Quebec & S Maritime Provinces S through Atlantic states							X	1,010,000	U1	STA	U6	10,000	
		<b>interior</b> , S James Bay (bre)	S James Bay, Ontario/Nunavut	S & SE USA						X	103,000	U1	STA	U1	1,000	
		<b>interior</b> , Mississippi Valley	N Ontario W of James Bay & S of Hudson Bay	Wisconsin & Illinois						X	345,000	U6	STA	U1	3,500	
		<b>maxima</b> , Giant (Mississippi flyway)	Mississippi Flyway resident							X	1,583,000	U6	INC	U1	16,000	
		<b>interior</b> , Eastern Prairie	Hudson Bay lowlands of Manitoba	Manitoba & Minnesota to Missouri						X	254,700	U6	STA	U1	2,500	
		<b>moffitti/maxima</b> Western Prairie/Great Plains	Saskatchewan & Manitoba to Oklahoma & Texas	Kansas to Texas						X	415,100	U6	INC	U1	4,200	
		<b>hutchinsii/parvipes</b> Eastern Tall Grass Prairie	Arctic Canada-Baffin Is to Queen Maud Gulf S to Hudson Bay	Oklahoma, Texas & New Mexico						X	254,700	U6	STA	U1	2,500	A7: The American Ornithologists' Union (and British Ornithologists' Union) have accepted the separation of <i>canadensis</i> and <i>hutchinsii</i> as different species, 'Canada Goose' and 'Cackling Goose'.
		<b>hutchinsii/parvipes</b> Western Tall Grass Prairie	Victoria Island & Queen Maud Gulf S to N Alberta	SE Colorado, NE New Mexico & adjacent Oklahoma & Texas						X	164,000	U1	DEC	U1	1,600	Included in newly recognised <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> by AOU.
		<b>moffitti</b> , Hi-line	SE Alberta & SW Saskatchewan S to Wyoming & Colorado	Colorado to C New Mexico						X	207,400	U6	INC	U1	2,100	
		<b>moffitti</b> , Rocky Mountains	Rocky Mountains	Montana & Idaho S to S California & Arizona						X	172,000	U6	INC	U1	1,700	
		<b>fulva</b> , Pacific	British Columbia S to California							X	86,300	U6	INC	U1	860	

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		<b>occidentalis</b> Dusky	Copper River Delta, Alaska	Willamette & Colombia river valleys, Oregon & Washington						X	21,800	U6	STA	U1	220	
		<b>minima</b> Cackling	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska	W Oregon, W Washington						X	156,900	U6	INC	U1	1,600	Included in newly recognised <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> by AOU.
		<b>taverneri/parvipes</b> Taverner	Interior Alaska	Washington to California						X	272,000	U1	STA	U1	2,700	<i>taverneri</i> included in newly recognised <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> by AOU.
		<b>leucopareia</b> , Aleutian (Buldir-California)	Aleutian & Semidi Islands, Alaska	W coast Canada S to California			X			X	70,000	P1	INC	U1	700	Some birds of this subspecies still occasionally winter in Japan, Korea and probably China, though the Kuril breeding population is now extinct. Included in newly recognised <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> by AOU.
<b>Branta leucopsis</b>	<b>Barnacle Goose</b>	E Greenland (bre)	East Greenland	NW Scotland, Ireland		X				X	56,400	W24	INC	M2	560	
		Svalbard (bre)	Svalbard	SW Scotland		X					27,000	W9	INC	M2	270	
		N Russia, E Baltic (bre)	N Russia, E Baltic, S North Sea	N Germany, Netherlands		X					420,000	S37	INC	M2	4,200	Information compiled by Kees Koffijberg, September 2005, from counts in NL (totalling 393,000 in January 2003), and estimated age ratios and mortality.
<b>Branta bernicla</b>	<b>"Dark-bellied Brent Goose"</b>	<b>bernicla</b>	W Siberia	Coastal W Europe		X	X				200,000	E3	DEC	E3	2,000	Decrease from 314,000 in early 1990s to 200,000 in 2002 caused by reduced breeding success (E3).
	<b>"Light-bellied Brent Goose"</b>	<b>hrota</b> , Svalbard, N Greenland (bre)	Svalbard, N Greenland	Coastal Denmark, NE UK		X					7,000	D10 C18	INC	M3 D10	70	The population increased to 6,000-6,500 in 1996-2000 (D10). The increase continued, to about 7,000 in 2004-2005 (C18).
	<b>"Light-bellied Brent Goose"</b>	<b>hrota</b> , Ireland (non-bre)	E Canadian High Arctic	Coastal Ireland		X				X	26,400	I5	INC	I5	260	Geometric mean of co-ordinated censuses in October 2002, 2003 and 2004 is 26,395 (I5).
	<b>"Atlantic Brant"</b>	<b>hrota</b> , USA East Coast (non-bre)	Arctic NE Canada	E USA coast						X	181,600	U1	INC	U1	1,800	
	<b>"Grey-bellied Brant"</b>	<b>hrota/nigricans</b> , western Canadian high Arctic (bre)	Parry Islands, Canadian NW Territories	Puget Sound, W Washington & SW British Columbia						X	7,500	U5			75	Population recognised in 2002 by USFWS, monitored from 2002 onward.
	<b>"Black Brant"</b>	<b>nigricans</b> , E Pacific (non-bre)	Low Arctic North America	E Pacific coast, mainly in Mexico						X	136,200	U5	INC	U1	1,400	
		<b>nigricans</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, Anadyr Basin eastward	Coastal Kamchatka, Korea, Japan			X				5,000	M28			50	

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<b>Branta ruficollis</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Red-breasted Goose</b>	N C Russia to E Europe	Taymyr, Gydan & Yamal Peninsulas N Siberia	W to N Black Sea, Caspian Sea, SE Europe		X	X				38,500	D11	DEC	D11	385	D11: Coordinated censuses in January 2003, 2004 and 2005 resulted in totals of 33,600, 52,800 and 32,100 respectively. Geometric mean of these totals 38,500.
<b>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</b>	<b>Cape Barren Goose</b>	<b>novaehollandiae</b>	Islands off S to SE Australia, Tasmania	Partial dispersal to mainland				X			15,000-17,000	H35 J4	STA ?	H35	160	
		<b>grisea</b>	Recherche Island Archipelago and adjacent mainland, SW Australia					X			650	G2	STA	G2	7	Comprehensive survey in 1993 found 631 birds (G2).
<b>Stictonetta naevosa</b>	<b>Freckled Duck</b>	E Australia	E Australia (not Tasmania)					X			B	J4	FLU	G2 J4	250	Abundance correlated with Southern Oscillation Index (G2). Population size near upper end of Estimate range. Disperses widely within N and E Australia.
		SW Australia	SW Australia					X			1,000	G2	FLU	G2	10	Some evidence (J4) that population may not be isolated from E Australia population.
<b>Cyanochen cyanoptera</b> NT	<b>Blue-winged Goose</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopian highlands		X						5,000-15,000	B30	STA	B30	100	
<b>Chloephaga melanoptera</b>	<b>Andean Goose</b>	Andean South America	Central Andes, Central Peru to Central Argentina					X			C	R19	STA	S10	1,000	
<b>Chloephaga picta</b>	<b>Upland Goose, Magellan Goose</b>	<b>picta</b>	S South America N to Central Chile & Argentina	Population shifts N a little				X			D	C7	DEC	C7	10,000	
		<b>leucoptera</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			138,000-255,000	W22	STA	S28	2,000	W22 estimate 46,000-85,000 pairs (138,000-255,000 individuals).
<b>Chloephaga hybrida</b>	<b>Kelp Goose</b>	<b>hybrida</b>	Mainland S South America					X			C	S10	STA	C7	1,000	
		<b>malvinarum</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			30,000-54,000	W22			420	W22 estimate 10,000-18,000 pairs (30,000-54,000).
<b>Chloephaga poliocephala</b>	<b>Ashy-headed Goose</b>	South America	S Chile & S Argentina	Partial migrant N to Buenos Aires province, regular Falkland/Malvinas Is				X			C/D	S10	DEC	C7		W22 estimate 50-90 pairs in Falkland/Malvinas Is (150-270 individuals), but this based on strict interpretation of survey data. Regular breeding seems unlikely, and breeding not proven since 1993 (W23).
<b>Chloephaga rubidiceps</b>	<b>Ruddy-headed Goose</b>	Tierra del Fuego (bre)	Tierra del Fuego & S mainland Chile	Buenos Aires province, Argentina				X			900	M4	DEC	C7	9	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			42,000-81,000	W22	STA	H27	620	W22 estimate 14,000-27,000 pairs (42,000-81,000 individuals).

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<b>Neochen jubata NT</b>	<b>Orinoco Goose</b>	N South America	N South America E of Andes S to N Argentina						X			C C7	DEC	T10	1,000	K26: Review and summary of status, although very incompletely known, suggests a population towards the lower end of the range.
<b>Alopochen aegyptiaca</b>	<b>Egyptian Goose</b>	W Africa	W Africa		X						5,000-10,000	T32 D18	DEC	D17 T32	75	T32 observes a strong decline probably caused by drought and felling of mature trees.
		E & S Africa	Eastern, Southern Africa		X						200,000-500,000	S17	STA	D17	3,500	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
<b>Alopochen mauritianus EX</b>	<b>Mauritian Shelduck</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Extinct between 1693 and 1698 (B30).
<b>Alopochen (Mascarenachen) kervazoi EX</b>	<b>Réunion Island Sheldgoose, Kervaso's Egyptian Goose</b>	Réunion Island	Réunion Island		X						0	B28	EXT	B28		B28: Known only from sub-fossil bones, but probably survived until mid-1660s. M47 consider that Mascarenachen should be considered a sub-genus of Alopochen because of the great similarities with Egyptian Goose.
<b>Tadorna ferruginea</b>	<b>Ruddy Shelduck</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopia		X						30-80	E17	DEC	D17	1	
		NW Africa	NW Africa		X						3,000	G21	DEC	G21	30	
		E Med, Black Sea, NE Africa	E Mediterranean, Black Sea, NE Africa		X	X					20,000	M29	DEC	S17	200	Comprehensive recent data lacking.
		W Asia, Caspian, Iran, Iraq	W Asia, Caspian, Iran, Iraq			X	X				50,000	G9	INC	P10	500	G9 report count totals in SW Asia of 40,045 in 1997 and 83,762 in 1998, but the latter total was biased by a single abnormally high count of 65,000 at L Uromieh.
		S & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh			X				50,000	L16 B6			500	L16: AWC 2002 recorded 35,000 in South Asia. B6: population in India estimated as 40,000.
		E Asia (non-bre)	E Central Asia, Mongolia, NE China, Siberia	S China, Korea, Myanmar N Thailand, Laos			X				50,000-100,000	M28			750	L16: AWC 2004 recorded 18,000 in East Asia. Over 7,000 in Myanmar in 2004.
<b>Tadorna cana</b>	<b>Cape Shelduck, South African Shelduck</b>	S Africa	Southern Africa		X						50,000	H11	INC	H14	500	
<b>Tadorna variegata</b>	<b>Paradise Shelduck</b>	New Zealand	New Zealand				X				150,000-180,000	W18	STA	W18	1,700	

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<b>Tadorna tadornoides</b>	<b>Australian Shelduck</b>	SW Australia	SW Australia					X			240,000	J4 H7			2,400	Estimate based on comprehensive aerial and ground survey (H7).	
		SE Australia	SE Australia, including Tasmania					X				D	J4		10,000	J4: separation of SW and SE populations not confirmed; SE population not comprehensively surveyed but of approximately similar size to SW population.	
<b>Tadorna cristata CR</b>	<b>Crested Shelduck</b>	NE Asia	NE Asia				X				<50	B30	EXT ?		1	Last recorded near Vladivostok in 1964 (B30).	
<b>Tadorna tadorna</b>	<b>Common Shelduck</b>	NW Europe (bre)	NW Europe	W Europe		X					300,000	S17	STA	D8 W7	3,000	W7: Increasing trend 1974-2002; but stable trend 1993-2002.	
		Black Sea, Mediterranean	Black Sea, Mediterranean		X	X					75,000	S17	STA	W7	750	W7: Increasing trend 1974-2002; but stable trend 1993-2002.	
		Caspian, SW Asia (non-bre)	W & SW Asia	Caspian, SW Asia	X	X					80,000	P10	INC	P10	800		
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, N & C India			X					C	A9		1,000	10,000 winter in NW India & Pakistan (P10), and 10,000 in Myanmar. L18: 20,000 in Bangladesh in 2001.	
		E Asia (non-bre)	E Central Asia, Mongolia, NE China, Siberia	E China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan			X				100,000- 150,000	M28			1,300		
<b>Tadorna radjah</b>	<b>Radjah Shelduck</b>	<b>radjah</b>	New Guinea, Moluccas				X	X				B/C	C5	DEC	C5	1,000	
		<b>rufitergum</b>	N Australia					X				C/D	G2 J4	STA	G2 J4		G2 estimated 100,000 breeding adults (150,000 individuals). J4 suggests that population may be smaller.
<b>Tachyeres patachonicus</b>	<b>Flying Steamerduck</b>	S Chile & Argentina	S Chile, S Argentina, Tierra del Fuego					X			A/B	S10	DEC	S10	250		
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			600-1,200	W22				9	W22 estimate 200-400 pairs (600-1,200). W23: Almost certainly more numerous than this, but there have been no overall counts/estimates since 1993.
<b>Tachyeres pteneres</b>	<b>Magellanic steamerduck, Flightless Steamerduck</b>	S South America	S Chile, Tierra del Fuego					X				B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
<b>Tachyeres brachypterus</b>	<b>Falkland Steamerduck</b>	Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			27,000- 48,000	W22			380	W22 estimate 9,000-16,000 pairs (27,000-48,000 individuals).	

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<b>Tachyeres leucocephalus</b> NT	<b>White-headed Steamerduck, Chubut Steamerduck</b>	Argentina	S Chubut coast	Argentina					X		2,500-5,000	C5	STA	C5	40	"Perhaps fewer than 5,000 remain" (I3).
<b>Plectropterus gambensis</b>	<b>Spur-winged Goose</b>	<b>gambensis</b> , W Africa	W Africa	W Africa	X						50,000-100,000	D18 T32	STA	D17	750	T32: Counts of <20,000 in aerial surveys of Sahelian wetlands from Atlantic to Chad Basin suggest a population lower than the 100,000 presented in W6. There are, however, high concentrations in the Sahel at other times, e.g. 13,500 in Mali's Inner Niger Delta in June 2000, whilst the species is also widespread south of the main Sahelian belt (D18).
		<b>gambensis</b> , E Africa	E Africa, Sudan to Zambia	E Africa, Sudan to Zambia	X						200,000-300,000	S17	STA	S17	2,500	
		<b>niger</b>	Southern Africa	Southern Africa	X						50,000-100,000	S17	INC	U11	750	
<b>Cairina moschata</b>	<b>Muscovy Duck</b>	C & S America	Mexico S to E Peru & N Uruguay	Mexico S to E Peru & N Uruguay					X		D	C7	DEC	C7	10,000	
<b>Cairina scutulata</b> EN	<b>White-winged Duck</b>	India-Myanmar	India-Bangladesh-Myanmar	India-Bangladesh-Myanmar			X				450	S37	DEC	B31	5	
		SE Asia	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam			X				200	S37	DEC	B31	2	
		W Indonesia	Sumatra	Sumatra			X				150	B31	DEC	B31	2	
<b>Sarkidiornis melanotos</b>	<b>Comb Duck</b>	<b>melanotos</b> , W Africa	W Africa	W Africa	X						50,000-80,000	D18	DEC	T32	650	36,000 counted in AfWC, Jan 20T32 (D14). T32 observes a decline probably caused by drought and felling of mature trees.
		<b>melanotos</b> , S & E Africa	Southern & Eastern Africa	Southern & Eastern Africa	X						100,000-500,000	D17	STA	S17	3,000	
		<b>melanotos</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar	X						B	S17	DEC	S17	250	
		<b>melanotos</b> , S & SE Asia	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, rarely Thailand, Laos, Vietnam	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, rarely Thailand, Laos, Vietnam			X				B	B6	DEC	P10	250	B6 estimates the Indian population at 10,000.
		<b>sylvicola</b>	South America Colombia - N Argentina	South America Colombia - N Argentina					X		C	A6	DEC	A6	1,000	
<b>Pteronetta hartlaubii</b>	<b>Hartlaub's Duck</b>	W Africa	W Africa (Guinea-Ghana)	W Africa (Guinea-Ghana)	X						A	F5	DEC	S17	100	

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		W Central Africa	Central Africa		X							C D18	DEC	C5	1,000	S12: Quite common in N. Congo / SE Cameroon in small clearings & salt-pans; perhaps >1,000 pairs at Lac Ossa in W. Cameroon.
<b>Nettapus pulchellus</b>	<b>Green Pygmy-Goose</b>	New Guinea	New Guinea				X					C H6 J4			1,000	J4 suggests C on basis of H6 + unpublished records of 10,000 at another site. Evidence of migration between Australia and New Guinea.
		N Australia	Tropical N Australia				X					C J4			1,000	J4: population size close to top end of range.
<b>Nettapus coromandelianus</b>	<b>Cotton Pygmy-Goose</b>	<b>coromandelianus</b> , South Asia	S Asia			X					100,000	L16 B6			1,000	L16: 56,000 counted by AWC in 2002. B6: Indian population estimated at 100,000.
		<b>coromandelianus</b> , E & SE Asia	E, SE Asia	SE Asia, W Indonesia			X				C/D	P10				
		<b>coromandelianus</b> , NE New Guinea	NE New Guinea				X				<1,000	T10	STA	T10	10	
		<b>albipennis</b>	NE Australia				X				A	J4	FLU	J4	100	G2 estimated 5,000 breeding adults (7,500 individuals). J4: largest aggregation only 800 birds.
<b>Nettapus auritus</b>	<b>African Pygmy-Goose</b>	W Africa	W Africa		X							A D17	DEC	D17	100	
		S & E Africa	Southern & Eastern Africa		X						100,000-250,000	S17			1,750	
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						5,000-10,000	S17	DEC	S17	75	
<b>Callonetta leucophrys</b>	<b>Ringed Teal</b>	C South America	Bolivia & S Brazil to N Argentina, Uruguay					X			B/C	C7	STA	C7	1,000	
<b>Aix sponsa</b>	<b>(American) Wood Duck</b>	E North America (bre)	E North America, W Cuba	Partial migrant S to Mexico					X		2,800,000	B24	INC	S5	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		Interior North America (bre)	Interior North America	Partial migrant S to Mexico					X		665,100	B23			6,700	
		W North America	W North America	Partial migrant S to Mexico					X		66,000	B24	STA	B24	660	
<b>Aix galericulata</b>	<b>Mandarin Duck</b>	China (non-bre)	Far eastern Russia, China, N Korea	China			X				20,000	M28	DEC	C5	200	
		Korea (non-bre)	E Asia	Korea			X				5,000	C5	DEC	C5	50	
		Japan (non-bre)	Japan, S Kuril Is	Japan			X				40,000	M28	STA	C5	400	



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		Taiwan (resident)	Taiwan				X				350-500	Y12	STA	Y12	4	
<b>Chenonetta jubata</b>	<b>Maned Duck</b>	SW Australia	SW Australia					X			D	J4 H7	FLU	J4	10,000	Estimated 130,000 based on comprehensive aerial and ground survey (H7) but species undercounted in non-wetland habitat (J4).
		E Australia	E Australia, Tasmania					X			D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	Separation of SW and E populations not confirmed.
<b>Amazonetta brasiliensis</b>	<b>Brazilian Teal</b>	<b>brasiliensis</b>	E Colombia, N & E Venezuela, Guyana, N & C Brazil						X		D	E10	STA	E10	10,000	
		<b>ipecutiri</b>	E Bolivia & S Brazil	Some migration to N Argentina & Uruguay					X		B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
<b>Merganetta armata</b>	<b>Torrent Duck</b>	<b>columbiana</b>	Andes from Venezuela to N Ecuador						X		7,000-12,000	C4	DEC	C5	95	
		<b>leucogenis</b>	Andes from C Ecuador to N Chile, Argentina						X		9,000-13,000	C4	DEC	S10	110	
		<b>armata</b>	Andes of Chile and Argentina						X		4,000-10,000	C4	DEC	C5	70	
<b>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos EN</b>	<b>Blue Duck</b>	North Island, New Zealand	North Island, New Zealand					X			1,920	B30	DEC	B30	20	B30 estimates 640 breeding pairs (1,920 individuals).
		South Island, New Zealand	South Island, New Zealand					X			1,740	B30	DEC	B30	15	B30 estimates 580 breeding pairs (1,740 individuals).
<b>Salvadorina waigiensis VU</b>	<b>Salvadori's Teal</b>	New Guinea	New Guinea highlands					X			A/B	C5 B30	DEC	B30	250	C5 estimated 2,500-20,000 and no update available.
<b>Anas sparsa</b>	<b>African Black Duck</b>	<b>sparsa</b>	Southern Africa		X						B	D17	STA	C5 H14	250	
		<b>leucostigma</b> , E Africa	Eastern Africa		X						15,000-25,000	D17	DEC	S17	200	
		<b>leucostigma</b> , Ethiopian Highlands	Ethiopian highlands		X						2,000-10,000	S17			60	
		<b>leucostigma</b> , Cameroon, Nigeria	Cameroon highlands, E Nigeria		X						1,000-5,000	S17			30	F9: Common in Mount Oku forest, Cameroon.
		<b>leucostigma?</b> Guinea	E highlands of Guinea		X						100	S17			1	
		<b>maclatchyi</b>	Equatorial Guinea to Gabon		X						1,000-5,000	S17			30	

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<b>Anas penelope</b>	<b>Eurasian Wigeon</b>	NW Europe (non-bre)	W Siberia & NW, NE Eur	NW Europe		X	X				1,500,000	D8	STA	W7	15,000	W7: Peak of 1,400,000 counted in 1995, since when trend has levelled off. Trend 1993-2002 stable.	
		Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	W Siberia NE Europe	Black Sea, Mediterranean		X	X	X			300,000	D8	DEC/STA	W7	3,000	W7 :Long-term trend of decrease apparently levelled off after 1990s.	
		SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	Central & W Siberia	SW & Central Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X				250,000	P10	DEC	P10	2,500		
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Siberia	S Asia			X				250,000	P10	INC	P10	2,500	B6: Indian population estimated at 200,000.	
		E Asia (non-bre)	East Siberia, Mongolia, NE China	E Asia			X				500,000-1,000,000	M28	DEC	P10	7,500	G6: 180,000 migrate through Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.	
<b>Anas americana</b>	<b>American Wigeon</b>	N & C America	NW to Central E N America	N American Atlantic & Pacific coasts, C America, Caribbean, N South America					X	X	2,225,000	U6	DEC	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.	
<b>Anas sibilatrix</b>	<b>Chiloe Wigeon</b>	S South America	S South America S of Central Chile, Argentina	S South America N to Paraguay, S Brazil					X			D	C7	STA	C7	10,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		1,500-2,700	W22			20	W22 estimate 500-900 pairs (1,500-2,700 individuals).	
<b>Anas marecula EX</b>	<b>Amsterdam Island Duck</b>	Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean	Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean				X				0	O4	EXT	O4		Last record probably 1793, on St Paul Island (B30).	
<b>Anas falcata NT</b>	<b>Falcated Duck</b>	C & E Asia	Mongolia, NE China, SE Siberia to Hokkaido and southern Kuril Is	China, Korea and Japan			X				35,000	B17 C10	DEC	C10	350	C10: Japanese population 9,000; Korean population 2,000. B17: 18,364 counted in middle and lower Yangtze river, China in 2004. G6: 10,000 migrate through Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.	
<b>Anas strepera</b>	<b>Gadwall</b>	<b>strepera</b> , NW Europe (bre)	NW Europe	W Europe		X					60,000	G9	INC	W7	600	The increase continues, but 122 erroneously included Central European birds in estimate for NW Europe. Corrected estimate is therefore unchanged.	
		<b>strepera</b> , C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	NE Central and S Europe	Central & E Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X	X				75,000-150,000	S17	STA	W7	1,100	W7: Long-term population trend increasing in Central Europe and apparently approximately stable in Mediterranean, where data quality hampers interpretation.	

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		<b>strepera</b> , SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia, SW Asia	SW & Central Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X				130,000	P10			1,300	
		<b>strepera</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				300,000	L16 R5	INC	R5 P10	3,000	L16: Highest AWC count of over 230,000 birds in South Asia in 2002.
		<b>strepera</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	N E Asia	E Asia			X				500,000-1,000,000	M28	DEC	P10	7,500	
		<b>strepera</b> , North America	S Canada & Alaska, N USA	S & W N America, Mexico					X		2,180,000	U6	STA	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>couesi</b>	Kiribati					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		
<b>Anas formosa VU</b>	<b>Baikal Teal</b>	E Asia	E Siberia to Kamchatka	Korea, E China, Japan, Taiwan			X				500,000	L16 M32	INC	B30	5,000	L16: The AWC 2004 count in Korea was 455,000 birds. Numbers in other countries tiny by comparison. 04 reported a count of 658,000 in Korea in 2004. This may be over-estimated (199).
<b>Anas crecca</b>	<b>Common Teal</b>	<b>crecca</b> , NW Europe (non-bre)	North & NW Europe	NW Europe		X					500,000	W7	INC	W7	5,000	W7: Both long-term (1974-2002) and medium-term (1993-2002) trends increasing.
		<b>crecca</b> , Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	W Siberia, NE Europe	Black Sea, Mediterranean to W Africa	X	X	X				750,000-1,375,000	S17			10,600	W7: Apparently decreasing in W Mediterranean, increasing in E Mediterranean.
		<b>crecca</b> , SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia	SW & Central Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X				1,500,000	P10	DEC	P10	15,000	
		<b>crecca</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Siberia	S Asia			X				400,000	P10	DEC	P10	4,000	
		<b>crecca</b> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia			X				600,000-1,000,000	M28	DEC	P10	8,000	G6: 160,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
	<b>"Green-winged Teal"</b>	<b>carolinensis</b>	Alaska, Canada, NW USA	USA, Mexico, Caribbean					X		2,160,000	U6	STA	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>nimia</b>	Aleutian Islands				X		X		10,000	B69	STA	W16	100	Largely resident but some movement to Asia (B69).
<b>Anas flavirostris</b>	<b>Speckled Teal</b>	<b>flavirostris</b> , S South America	N Argentina S to Tierra del Fuego	C Argentina & Chile N to Paraguay & S Brazil					X			E	C7	STA	A6	
		<b>flavirostris</b> , Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			18,000-33,000	W22			260	W22 estimate 6,000-11,000 pairs (18,000-33,000 individuals).

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		<b>oxyptera</b>	Andes Central Peru to NW Argentina						X		C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
		<b>andium</b>	N Andes Colombia-Ecuador						X		<20,000	C5	DEC	C5	200	
		<b>altipetens</b>	E Andes Colombia-Venezuela						X		<20,000	C5	DEC	C5	200	
<b>Anas capensis</b>	<b>Cape Teal</b>	E Africa	E African Rift Valley		X						5,750-7,000	B3	STA	B3	64	B3: Maxima suggested are 500 for Ethiopia, 4,500 for Kenya and 2,000 for Tanzania.
		Lake Chad	Lake Chad		X						<500	B3	DEC	D17	5	D21: 500 may be too high, whilst the absence of any movements from other areas remains unproven.
		S Africa	Southern Africa N to Angola & Zambia		X						100,000-250,000	S17	INC	S17	1,750	
<b>Anas bernieri EN</b>	<b>Madagascar Teal, Bernier's Teal</b>	W Madagascar	W Madagascar		X						1,500-2,500	Y10	DEC	Y10	20	
<b>Anas gibberifrons</b>	<b>Sunda Teal</b>	Indonesia	Java & Sulawesi to Timor & Wetar				X				B/C	M28	STA	C5	1,000	Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>gracilis</i>
<b>Anas gracilis</b>	<b>Grey Teal</b>	<b>gracilis</b> , Australia, New Guinea	Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, New Caledonia				X				E	J4 N2	FLU	J4	20,000	J4: "Australia's most abundant (true) duck". Aerial survey data (N2) suggest population size in Australia can exceed 2 million. Population of New Britain + New Caledonia 1,500-3,000 (B14). Often considered conspecific with A gibberifrons.
		<b>gracilis</b> , New Zealand	New Zealand				X				C	W18	STA	W18	1,000	
		<b>remissa</b>	Rennell Island				X				0	M1	EXT	M1		
	<b>"Andaman Teal"</b>	<b>albogularis</b>	Andaman Islands, Great Coco Island			X					500-1,000	M28	DEC	G17	8	
<b>Anas castanea</b>	<b>Chestnut Teal</b>	SW Australia	SW Australia				X				5,000	J4 H7	STA	J4	50	
		SE Australia	SE Australia, Tasmania				X				100,000	J4			1,000	
<b>Anas aucklandica VU</b>	<b>Auckland Islands Teal</b>	Auckland Is	Islets off Auckland Island				X				600-2,000	B30	STA	B30	15	Treated as a full species after W17.
<b>Anas chlorotis EN</b>	<b>Brown Teal</b>	New Zealand	North Island, SW South Island New Zealand				X				1,425-1,625	B30 P4	DEC	B30	15	Treated as a full species after W17. P4 estimate a reduction in Northland population from 300 to 126 since publication of B30. H36 presents an estimate of 700-1200 on Great Barrier Island and < 400 in Northland in 2004.
<b>Anas nesiotis CR</b>	<b>Campbell Islands Teal</b>	Campbell Is	Campbell, Dent Islands				X				60-100	B30	STA	B30	1	Treated as a full species after W17.

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<b>Anas platyrhynchos</b>	<b>Mallard</b>	<b>platyrhynchos</b> , NW Europe (non-bre)	N Europe	NW Europe E to the Baltic		X					4,500,000	D8	DEC/STA	W7	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies. W7: Population in NW Europe has recovered from low point in 1997, but overall trends still of moderate decrease, both in the long term (1974-2002) and medium term (1993-2002). Increases around the Baltic may have compensated to a small extent for these declines (D8).
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , W Mediterranean (non-bre)	N Europe	C Europe, W Mediterranean	X	X					1,000,000	S17	DEC?	W7	10,000	W7: C European population well-monitored and in long-term decline; trends in W Mediterranean apparently increasing modestly .
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , Black Sea, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	E Europe	Black Sea, E Mediterranean	X	X	X				2,000,000	D8	STA?	W7	20,000	W7: Trend 1991-2000 apparently almost stable.
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	W Siberia, SW Asia	SW & Central Asia		X	X				800,000	P10			8,000	
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				75,000	P10			750	B6: 30,000 estimated in India.
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	NE & E Asia	E Asia			X				1,500,000	M28			15,000	G6: 30,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring
		<b>platyrhynchos</b> , North America	Alaska, Canada, USA	SW & S Canada, USA						X	9,330,000	U6	STA	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>conboschas</b>	W & SE Greenland		X						B/C	B45	FLU	B45	1,000	
	<b>"Mariana Duck"</b>	<b>oustaleti</b>	Mariana Islands				X				0	E10	EXT	E10		Possibly unstable hybrid between <i>platyrhynchos</i> and <i>supercilliosa</i> .
	<b>"Mexican Duck"</b>	<b>diazi</b>	Mexico, Arizona, S Texas						X		55,500	S10	INC	P11	560	P11 detail a long-term (1960-2000) increase of 2.5% per annum, with large fluctuations throughout the study period.
<b>Anas fulvigula</b>	<b>Mottled Duck</b>	<b>fulvigula</b>	Florida Peninsula						X		35,000	H18			350	Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>platyrhynchos</i> .
		<b>maculosa</b>	W Gulf Coast, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico						X		135,000	H18			1,400	
<b>Anas wyvilliana EN</b>	<b>Hawaiian Duck</b>	Hawaii	Main Hawaiian Islands				X				2,525	U2	STA	U2	25	Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>platyrhynchos</i> .

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<b>Anas laysanensis CR</b>	<b>Laysan Teal, Laysan Duck</b>	Laysan Island	Laysan Island, Hawaii					X			391-537	U4	FLU	U4	5	B30 presents estimate of 375 and trend of increase since 1993.	
<b>Anas rubripes</b>	<b>American Black Duck</b>	E USA (non-bre)	E Canada, NE USA	E USA						X	204,000	U6	DEC	U6	2,000	U6: Total derived from midwinter censuses.	
		Mississippi flyway	Central Canada, N USA	Mississippi flyway						X							
<b>Anas melleri EN</b>	<b>Meller's Duck</b>	Madagascar	E & Central Madagascar		X						2,000-5,000	S17 Y10	DEC	Y10	35		
<b>Anas undulata</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Duck</b>	<b>undulata</b> , E Africa	East Africa		X						20,000-60,000	D17	STA	S17	400		
		<b>undulata</b> , S Africa	Southern Africa		X							D	H14	STA	S17	10,000	100,000 in Orange Free State & S Transvaal alone (H14).
		<b>rueppelli</b> NE Africa	N East Africa to S Sudan		X						20,000-50,000	S17	STA	S17	350		
		<b>rueppelli?</b> Cameroon & Nigeria	Highlands of Cameroon & E Nigeria		X						<5,000	D17			50		
<b>Anas poecilorhyncha</b>	<b>Spot-billed Duck</b>	<b>poecilorhyncha</b>	S Asia				X				100,000	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 100,000. L16: scarce in other countries.	
	<b>"Chinese Spotbill"</b>	<b>zonorhyncha</b>	SE Siberia, Japan, Korea, NE & E China, Taiwan	S & E China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan			X				800,000-1,600,000	M28	DEC	P10	12,000		
		<b>hartingtoni</b>	E Assam, Myanmar, E to S China & Laos	SE Asia			X				B/C	P10			1,000		
<b>Anas superciliosa</b>	<b>Pacific Black Duck, Grey Duck</b>	<b>superciliosa</b>	New Zealand & Islands				X				80,000-150,000	W18	DEC	W18	1,200		
		<b>pelewensis</b>	N New Guinea, SW Pacific Is				X				A/B	E10	STA	E10	250	B14: 2,500 to 5,000 in New Caledonia.	
		<b>rogersi</b>	Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia			X	X					D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	J4 gives estimate of D for Australia, and suggests that real total is 400,000-800,000. "Local in New Guinea" (H35), indicating that overall population probably below 1,000,000.
<b>Anas luzonica VU</b>	<b>Philippine Duck</b>	N Philippines	N Philippines			X					5,000-10,000	L16	DEC	T10	80	L16: 4,632 in AWC 2004, 4,428 in AWC 2005.	

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<b>Anas specularis NT</b>	<b>Spectacled Duck, Bronze-winged Duck</b>	S South America	S Andes to Tierra del Fuego	South America N & E to Buenos Aires					X		A	S10	STA	B30	100	
<b>Anas specularioides</b>	<b>Crested Duck</b>	<b>specularioides</b> , S South America	S Andes to Tierra del Fuego,	Partial migrant from mountains to coast					X		B (E10)		STA	E10	250	E10 formerly estimated A/B for this population and Falkland/Malvinas population combined.
		<b>specularioides</b> , Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		21,000-36,000	W22			290	W22 estimate 7,000-12,000 pairs (21,000-36,000).
		<b>alticola</b>	Andes Central Peru - N Argentina & Chile						X		B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
<b>Anas acuta</b>	<b>Northern Pintail</b>	NW Europe (non-bre)	N Europe, W Siberia	NW Europe	X						60,000	S17	STA	W7	600	Trend 1974-2002 decreasing moderately; 1993-2002 increasing moderately (W7).
		Black Sea, Mediterranean, W Africa (non-bre)	NE Europe, W Siberia	Black Sea, Mediterranean, West Africa	X	X	X				750,000	T32 D8 G9	DEC	T32 W7	7,500	T32 estimate "probably < 500,000" in West Africa. Trend 1972-2000 in Senegal delta: fluctuating in 1972-1990 but increasing in 1990-2000 (S14). IWC results suggest a maximum of 150,000 in Black Sea/Mediterranean (D8, G9, W7) . Decline "Extremely probable" in Africa (T32); populations in both E & W Mediterranean declined between 1974 and 2002 (W7) but poor data quality hampers interpretation.
		SW Asia, E & NE Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia, E & NE Africa	X	X	X				700,000	S17			7,000	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Siberia, Central Asia	S Asia			X				E	L16	DEC	P10		L16: 650,000 counted in South Asia in 2003-2004.
		E & SE Asia	E Siberia	E & SE Asia S to Thailand			X				200,000-300,000	L16	DEC	P10	2,500	M32, L16: Low thousands winter in Korea, 100 000 in Japan. B17: Fewer than 10,000 counted in the Yangtze valley during 2003-2005. G6: 180,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
		North America (bre)	Alaska, Canada, N USA	SW Canada, USA, Mexico, Caribbean, C America,					X		2,560,000	U6	DEC	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Anas eatoni VU</b>	<b>Eaton's Pintail</b>	<b>eatoni</b>	Kerguelen Islands		X						45,000-60,000	B30	DEC	B30	530	Sometimes treated as conspecific with A acuta. 15,000-20,000 pairs in 1982-85 (B30).
		<b>drygalski</b>	Crozet Islands		X						1,800-2,100	G17	DEC	G17	20	600-700 pairs in 1980-82 (B30) (1,800-2,100 individuals).

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<b>Anas georgica</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Pintail, "South Georgia Pintail"</b>	<b>georgica</b>	South Georgia						X		A G17	DEC	G17		100	
		<b>niceforoi</b>	Central Colombia						X		0 E10	EXT	E10			Extinct by 1956 (H35).
		<b>spinicauda</b> , mainland South America	S Colombia-Tierra del Fuego,	S of range deserted, migration N & E into Brazil					X		D C7	STA	C7		10,000	
		<b>spinicauda</b> , Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						x		1,800-3,000 W22				25	W22 estimate 600-1,000 pairs (1,800-3,000 individuals).
<b>Anas bahamensis</b>	<b>White-cheeked Pintail</b>	<b>bahamensis</b>	Caribbean, N & NE South America						X		75,000 E10	STA	E10		750	
		<b>galapagensis</b>	Galapagos Islands						X		2,000-5,000 T10				35	
		<b>rubrirostris</b>	E Bolivia & S Brazil to N Argentina, Uruguay & Chile	Some dispersal to N of breeding range					X		D C7	DEC	A6		10,000	
<b>Anas erythrorhyncha</b>	<b>Red-billed Duck</b>	S Africa	Southern Africa		X						500,000-1,000,000 S17	STA	S17		7,500	
		E Africa	Eastern Africa		X						100,000-300,000 S17	STA	S17		2,000	
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						15,000-25,000 S17	DEC	S17		200	
<b>Anas versicolor</b>	<b>Silver Teal</b>	<b>versicolor</b>	Bolivia, S Brazil, N Argentina & Chile						X		C S10	STA	E10		1,000	
		<b>fretensis</b> , S South America	C Chile, C Argentina S to Patagonia,	S of range deserted, migration N & E into Brazil					X		C S10	STA	E10		1,000	
		<b>fretensis</b> , Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		2,400-4,500 W22				35	W22 estimate 800-1,500 pairs (2,400-4,500 individuals).
<b>Anas puna</b>	<b>Puna Teal</b>	Andean S America	Central Andes: N Chile-Peru						X		D C7	STA	C7		10,000	Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>versicolor</i> .
<b>Anas hottentota</b>	<b>Hottentot Teal</b>	Chad Basin	Lake Chad Basin		X						1,000-5,000 D17	DEC	S17		30	



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		E Africa	Eastern Africa to N Zambia		X							C D17	STA	S17	1,000	
		S Africa	Southern Africa to S Zambia		X							C D17	STA	S17	1,000	
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						5,000-10,000	S17	DEC	S17	75	
<b>Anas querquedula</b>	<b>Garganey</b>	W Africa (non-bre)	Europe, W Siberia	West Africa	X	X	X				2,000,000	T32 B29	DEC	H4	20,000	B29 estimate European breeding population at 390,000-590,000 pairs (1,170,000-1,770,000 individuals). T32 suggests a West African wintering population of 1,500,000-2,000,000. 98 estimated 640,000-1,100,000 pairs (1,920,000-3,300,000 individuals) for entire population.
		SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia, NE & E Africa	X	X	X				100,000-200,000	S17			1,500	
		South Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Siberia	S Asia			X				350,000	B6			3,500	B6: estimate for India 300,000. Y14: 50,000 in Sri Lanka in 1997.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia			X				100,000-200,000	L16	DEC	L16	1,500	L16: recent AWC counts in SE Asia lower than in early 1990s. Total highest count about 22,000 birds compared to some 90,000 birds in early 1990s.
<b>Anas discors</b>	<b>Blue-winged Teal</b>	N, C & N South America	N North America	S USA, Central America, N South America					X	X	4,590,000	U6	STA	U6	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Anas cyanoptera</b>	<b>Cinnamon Teal</b>	<b>cyanoptera</b>	South America S of S Peru, S Brazil						X							W22 estimate 12-22 pairs (36-66 individuals) in Falkland/Malvinas Is. However, no breeding records since 1983-1993 Atlas and only rarely recorded (W23).
		<b>orinomus</b>	Central Andes: N Chile-Peru						X		B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
		<b>septentrionalium</b>	W Central N America to NW Mexico	SW USA, Mexico, Central America					X	X	260,000	T33	STA	T33	2,600	
		<b>tropica</b>	NW Colombia						X		A	N1	DEC	N1	100	
		<b>borreroi</b>	E Andes of Colombia						X		<250	G17	DEC	G17	3	No records in recent years (H35).
<b>Anas platalea</b>	<b>Red Shoveler</b>	S South America	South America S of Central Chile, N Argentina						X		C/D	S10	STA	C7		W22 estimate 8-16 pairs (24-48 individuals) in Falkland/Malvinas Is. However, no breeding records since 1983-1993, although recorded annually since 1995 (W23).

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<b>Anas smithii</b>	<b>Cape Shoveler</b>	S Africa	South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe		X						20,000-50,000	S17	INC	H14	350	
<b>Anas rhynchotis</b>	<b>Australasian Shoveler</b>	<b>rhynchotis</b> , SW Australia	SW Australia				X				12,000	J4 H7			120	Separation of SE and SW populations is not confirmed.
		<b>rhynchotis</b> , SE Australia	SE Australia, Tasmania				X				C	J4			1,000	
		<b>variegata</b>	New Zealand				X				B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
<b>Anas clypeata</b>	<b>Northern Shoveler</b>	NW & C Europe (non-bre)	N, NW & Central Europe	NW & Central Europe	X						40,000	M29	STA	M29	400	1980s population estimate and trend still apply. W7 indicates a stable long-term trend, but a modest increase after 1997 low-point.
		Black Sea, Mediterranean, W Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia, NE & E Europe	Black Sea, Mediterranean, West Africa	X	X	X				450,000	S17	STA	W7	4,500	1990s population estimate still applies. W7: Trend apparently increasing modestly in E Mediterranean, virtually stable in W Mediterranean, but poor data quality hampers interpretation.
		SW Asia, NE & E Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia, Central Asia	SW Asia, NE & E Africa	X	X	X				400,000	S17	DEC	S17	4,000	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Siberia, Central Asia	S Asia			X				500,000-1,000,000	L16 L18	DEC	P10	7,500	L16: 245,000 counted by AWC in 2001, 270,000 in 2002 and 180,000 in 2003. B6 estimates 400,000 in India.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, NE China	E & SE Asia			X				500,000	M28 M32			5,000	M32: earlier estimates probably too high. G6: 10,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
		North America	Alaska, Canada, N USA	SW Canada, USA, Mexico, Central America					X		3,590,000	U6	STA	U1	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Anas theodori</b> EX	<b>Mauritian Duck, Sauzier's Teal</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius, Réunion		x						0	B30	EXT	B30		Last recorded 1696 on Mauritius, and extinct on Réunion by 1710 at latest (M47).
<b>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</b>	<b>Pink-eared Duck</b>	Australia	Australia (rare Tasmania)				X				E	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	J4: Highly mobile and irruptive behaviour make former division into two populations inappropriate. Population size probably near 1 million mark.
<b>Marmaronetta angustirostris</b> VU	<b>Marbled Teal</b>	W Mediterranean, W Africa	W Mediterranean	W Mediterranean, W Africa	X	X					3,000-5,000	D17 B50	FLU	G20	40	B50 estimated 4,250 based on counts in Tunisia in 1999.
		E Mediterranean	E Mediterranean		X	X					1,000	G18	DEC	G18 I7	10	

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		SW Asia (non-bre)	SW Asia, C Asia, Extreme W China	SW Asia			X				5,000-15,000	S17	DEC	S17	100	
		South Asia (non-bre)	SW Asia, C Asia, Extreme W China	Pakistan, NW India			X				5,000	P10			50	
<b>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea CR</b>	<b>Pink-headed Duck</b>	NE India, Myanmar	NE India, Myanmar				X				<50	B30	EXT ?	B30	1	Last recorded in 1949 (B30). Rumours of survival persist and there was a possible, but inadequate, sighting of a distant bird in flight by a BirdLife team in northern Myanmar in late 2004. (H37).
<b>Netta rufina</b>	<b>Red-crested Pochard</b>	C Europe & W Mediterranean	Central west Europe & W Mediterranean		X	X					50,000	G9	INC	K13	500	37,000 counted in 1999 (G9). Increased spectacularly on lakes north of the Alps 1990-1999, since when numbers have fluctuated (K11).
		Black Sea, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	SE Europe, S Russia to N Caspian	Black Sea, E Mediterranean	X	X	X				20,000-43,500	S35	DEC	S18 W7	320	
		C & SW Asia (non-bree)	W & Central Asia	Central & SW Asia		X	X				250,000	S18	STA	S17	2,500	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				100,000	L16 B6 L18			1,000	L18, L16: 68,182 in AWC 2001, over 60,000 in 2002 and 2003. B6: Indian population estimated at 70,000. M32: Now annual in small numbers in Korea.
<b>Netta erythrophthalma</b>	<b>Southern Pochard</b>	<b>erythrophthalma</b> , Venezuela	Venezuela						X		<2,500	T10	DEC	F8	25	
		<b>erythrophthalma</b> , E South America	E Brazil to NE Argentina						X		A/B	T10			250	
		<b>brunnea</b>	Southern, Eastern Africa		X						30,000-70,000	S17	STA	S17	500	
<b>Netta peposaca</b>	<b>Rosy-billed Pochard</b>	S South America	Central Chile, SE S America	S of range deserted, migration N to S Brazil					X		E	C7	INC	A6		
<b>Aythya valisineria</b>	<b>Canvasback</b>	N America	Alaska, W Canada, NW USA	Lowland USA, N Mexico					X		521,000	U6	STA	U6	5,200	
<b>Aythya ferina</b>	<b>Common Pochard</b>	NE & NW Europe (non-bre)	Russia, NE, NW Europe	NE, NW Europe	X						350,000	M29	DEC	W7	3,500	W7: Population trend decreasing moderately in both long term (1974-2002) and medium term (1993-2002). Former estimate remains valid (D8). The European breeding population (two populations combined) was estimated in 2002 at 266,400-362,500 pairs (799,200-1,087,500 individuals) (S11).

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		C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	Central & NE Europe	Central Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X	X				1,000,000	W7	DEC	W7	10,000	W7: Population in Central Europe stable 1974-2002, decreasing moderately 1993-2002. Data quality less good in Mediterranean, but decreasing trend estimated in both East and West Mediterranean regions between 1993 and 2002.
		SW Asia (non-bre)	W Siberia	SW & Central Asia		X	X				350,000	P10	DEC	P10	3,500	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				200,000-500,000	L16 B6	STA	P10	3,500	L16: 160,000 recorded in AWC 2002. B6: Indian population estimated as 100,000.
		E Asia (non-bre)	Siberia, Sakhalin, NE China, Hokkaido	Mainly Korea & Japan			X				300,000	M32 L16			3,000	B16: Only 3,809 recorded in East China in 2005. L18: 60,000 counted in South Korea in winter 2000, and 30,000-60,000 in Japan in winters of 1997-2001.
<b>Aythya americana</b>	<b>Redhead</b>	N America	Alaska, W & S Canada, W USA	W, S & SE USA, Mexico						X	592,000	U6	STA	U6	5,900	
<b>Aythya collaris</b>	<b>Ring-necked Duck</b>	N America	C Alaska, C & E Canada, C & W USA	W, S & SE USA, Mexico						X	1,470,000	U6	STA	U1	14,700	
<b>Aythya australis</b>	<b>Hardhead</b>	<b>australis</b>	SW, C, E & N Australia	Australia including Tasmania				X				D M7 J4	FLU	J4	10,000	
		<b>extima</b>	Vanuatu (New Hebrides)					X			<1,000	T10			10	Doubtfully valid population; may be result of brief colonisation from Australia (H35).
<b>Aythya baeri VU</b>	<b>Baer's Pochard</b>	C, E, SE & S Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	S China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, SE Asia S to Myanmar, Thailand, NE India, Bangladesh			X				10,000-20,000	M28	DEC	B30	150	M32: Declining significantly in the east of the range.
<b>Aythya nyroca NT</b>	<b>Ferruginous Duck</b>	N & W Africa (non-bre)	W Mediterranean & N W Sahara	N & W Africa	X	X					2,400-2,600	D18	DEC	G19	25	I6: 550-600 in NE Algeria: 500 individuals (200 pairs) recently counted in central Algeria; I7: 80 pairs in Tunisia; T4: 5-10 pairs in Morocco.
		E Europe, E Mediterranean, Black Sea (bre)	E Europe	E Europe, E Mediterranean, Black Sea, Sahelian Africa	X	X	X				36,000-54,000	B29	DEC	S17	450	B29: E European breeding population 12,000-18,000 pairs (36,000-54,000 individuals). Nearly 17,000 counted in W & C Africa in 1999-2000 (T25) but by 2005, total West African wintering population estimated at only 15,000-20,000 (T32).

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		SW Asia & NE Africa (non-bre)	W & SW Asia	SW Asia & NE Africa	X	X	X					C D8 G9	DEC	P10	1,000	Counts in 1990s in Azerbaijan (9,000), Turkmenistan (20,833) & Uzbekistan (7,000) (B30) suggest an estimate of C (D8, G9).
		S, E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia to W China & W Mongolia	S, E & SE Asia			X				100,000	B30 U9	DEC	P10 B54	1,000	Tens of thousands breed in Inner Mongolia and common on Tibetan Plateau (B30). >90,000 on Hoars of NE Bangladesh, Jan 2002 (U9). B54 considers declines in Asia to be very serious.
<b>Aythya innotata</b> CR	<b>Madagascar Pochard</b>	Madagascar	N Central Madagascar		X						0-10	S17	EXT ?	S17	1	Post publication note: Nine adults and four young were found in a remote region of northern Madagascar in November 2006; the first observations for 15 years.
<b>Aythya fuligula</b>	<b>Tufted Duck</b>	NW Europe (non-bre)	N & NW Europe	NW Europe		X					1,200,000	D8	STA	W7	12,000	W7: Population decreased moderately following 1993 peak.
		C Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	E & Central Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	Central Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X	X				700,000	D8	STA	W7	7,000	W7: Population decreased moderately 1993-2002 in Central Europe and West Mediterranean, but apparently increased somewhat in East Mediterranean.
		SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	W Siberia, SW Asia, NE Africa	SW Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X				200,000	P10			2,000	
		C & South Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Siberia	Central & S Asia			X				300,000-500,000	L16 B6			4,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 300,000.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, NE China, Hokkaido	E, SE Asia S to Thailand			X				200,000-300,000	M32 L16 B17			2,500	M32: Counts in Korea and Japan suggest Far East Asian population of 150,000- 200,000. B17: Yangtze Survey only recorded 2,700 birds in 2004. L16: SE Asia total up to 17,000 birds in 2002.
<b>Aythya novaeseelandiae</b>	<b>New Zealand Scaup</b>	New Zealand	New Zealand					X			5,000-10,000	G17	INC	G17	75	
<b>Aythya marila</b>	<b>Greater Scaup</b>	<b>marila</b> , W Europe (non-bre)	W Siberia, N Europe	W Europe		X					310,000	L10	STA	S37	3,100	Recent data lacking, but decreases apparent in parts of NW Europe.
		<b>marila</b> , Black & Caspian Seas (non-bre)	W Siberia	Black & Caspian Seas		X	X				100,000-200,000	S17			1,500	
		<b>mariloides</b> , E Asia	E Siberia	E Asia			X				200,000-300,000	M28 M32			2,500	M32: 10 000 – 30 000 winter along the south coast of S Korea. Now listed by BOU as <i>Aythya marila nearctica</i> .

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		<b>mariloides</b> , North America	Alaska, Arctic Canada	Coasts of N America, Great Lakes						X	561,000	U6	DEC	A3 A12	5,600	Now listed by BOU as <i>Aythya marila nearctica</i> .
<b>Aythya affinis</b>	<b>Lesser Scaup</b>	N & C America	North America, Central America						X	X	2,950,000	U6	DEC	A3	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Somateria mollissima</b>	<b>Common Eider</b>	<b>mollissima</b> , Britain, Ireland	Britain, Ireland		X						73,000	K20			750	The UK SPA Scientific Working Group does not recognise this as a separate population. Separation in 1996 was on recommendation of Seaduck Specialist Group, who recommend this treatment pending further research.
		<b>mollissima</b> , Baltic, Wadden Sea	Baltic, Wadden Sea		X						760,000	D12	DEC	D12	7,600	D12: Numbers in Danish waters decreased from 800,000 to 370,000 between 1990 and 2000.
		<b>mollissima</b> , Norway, NW Russia	Norway, Russia E to Novaya Zemlya	Norway, NW Russia	X						300,000-550,000	S17	STA	S17	4,250	
		<b>mollissima</b> , White Sea	White Sea		X						20,000-30,000	S17			250	
		<b>mollissima</b> , Black Sea	Black Sea		X						5,400	Y2	INC	Y2	55	Y2 presents estimate of 1,800 breeding pairs (5,400 individuals).
		<b>faeroeensis</b> , Faeroe Is	Faeroe Islands		X						6,000-12,000	S17	STA	S17	90	
		<b>faeroeensis</b> , Shetland, Orkney Is	Shetland, Orkney Islands		X						12,000-13,500	S17	STA	S17	130	
		<b>borealis</b> , Svalbard, Franz Joseph	Svalbard, Franz Joseph	Unknown	X						40,000-80,000	S17	STA	S17	600	
		<b>borealis</b> , Iceland	Iceland		X						600,000-900,000	S17	INC	S17	7,500	
		<b>borealis</b> , West Greenland	West Greenland	Coastal SW Greenland					X		36,000-45,000	M22	DEC	M22	400	M22 estimates 12,000-15,000 breeding pairs (36,000-45,000 individuals).
		<b>borealis</b> , NE Greenland	NE Greenland	Iceland	X						A/B	B45	STA	B45	250	
		<b>borealis</b> , Arctic NE Canada	Arctic NE Canada	Atlantic coast Canada & SW Greenland	X				X		600,000	J11	DEC	G16	6,000	J11: 200,000 pairs breed (600,000 individuals).
		<b>dresseri</b>	Atlantic NE Canada	Atlantic Coast, Canada, N USA					X		322,000	J11	STA	S19	3,200	J11: 107,200 pairs breed (321,600 individuals)

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		<b>sedentaria</b>	Hudson Bay, Canada	Atlantic coast, Canada						X	225,000	J11	DEC	G16 G7	2,250	J11: 75,000 pairs breed (225,000 individuals)
		<b>v-nigra</b>	NE Siberia, Alaska, W Canadian Arctic	Bering Sea, Aleutians to Kamchatka			X		X		130,000-170,000	N9 W13	DEC	K9	1,500	G6: 50,000 migrate through Kamchatka Peninsula in spring. P14: satellite telemetry suggests separation of Alaskan population into three: Aleutian Is, Yukon-Kuskokwim, and W Beaufort Sea Coast.
<b>Somateria spectabilis</b>	<b>King Eider</b>	N Europe, W Siberia (bre)	E Greenland, NE Europe, W Siberia	Coasts of Iceland, Norway, NW Russia	X	X					300,000	S17	STA	S35	3,000	
		E Asia (bre)	Arctic E Asia	Extreme N Pacific coast			X									G6: 50,000 migrate through Kamchatka Peninsula in spring
		Alaska, NW Canada (bre)	N Alaska, Arctic NW Canada	Extreme N Pacific coast			X		X		340,000-380,000	S19	DEC	S19	3,600	
		E Canada, N Greenland (bre)	E Canadian Arctic, N Greenland	Canadian Atlantic coast & SW Greenland					X		150,000-250,000	S19 B34	DEC	S19	2,000	300,000 winter in SW Greenland (M23, M43, M44).
<b>Somateria fischeri</b>	<b>Spectacled Eider</b>	E Siberia, N & W Alaska	Siberian coast E of Lena, N & W Alaska	Bering Sea pack ice			X		X		330,000-390,000	L8	DEC	U7	3,600	Trend 1970-2003: DEC according to USFWS breeding population surveys.
<b>Polysticta stelleri VU</b>	<b>Steller's Eider</b>	N Norway, SE Baltic (non-bre)	N Siberian coast	N Norway, SE Baltic	X	X					10,000-15,000	Z5 K25	DEC	Z5 P18	125	4,297 off Kola Peninsula in April 2003 (K25). 2,250 in S Baltic in 2003 (Z5). 2,000-4,000 winter off Norway (S37). This population declined at a rate of 15% per year between 1996 and 2003 (Z5).
		N Pacific (non-bre)	N Siberian coast, N & W Alaska	SW Alaska, Aleutians, Kamchatka, Kuril Is			X		X		100,000-110,000	G6 L2	DEC	G6 L2	1,050	L2: Counted numbers declined from 137,904 in 1992 to 77,329 in 2003, forming basis of 2003 N American population estimate of 90,000-95,000. G6: 20,000 migrate through Kamchatka Peninsula in spring
<b>Camptorhynchus labradorius EX</b>	<b>Labrador Duck</b>	NE North America	NE North America						X		0	G23	EXT	G23		Last specimens in 1875 (or 1878) (B30).
<b>Histrionicus histrionicus</b>	<b>Harlequin Duck</b>	NW North America (bre)	Alaska, NW Canada, NW USA	Coasts of S & W Alaska, W Canada, NW USA					X		150,000-250,000	S19	STA	S19	2,000	
		E North America (non-bre)	S Labrador, Newfoundland, S Quebec	Coastal NE Canada & USA					X		1,800	R13	INC	R13	18	T6 estimated 10,000-30,000 for E North America and Greenland populations combined.

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		E & SW Greenland (non-bre)	N Quebec, Nunavut, N Labrador	E & SW Greenland						X	8,250 - 16,500	T6 B39			125	There is no evidence of significant exchanges between the USA/Canadian wintering population and that of Greenland and these two populations have been separated on the basis of their wintering areas. B39 estimated about 5,000-10,000 moulting Harlequin Ducks in Greenland. It is unknown which proportion breeds in Canada. Assuming a proportion of 25% of the males that are unpaired as well as the presence of moulting females in the count (guessed at 10%). This yields an estimated population of: 8,250 - 16,500 birds.
		Iceland	Iceland			X					9,000-15,000	I4 B29			120	I4 estimates 3,000-4,000 pairs (9,000-12,000 individuals). B29 estimates 3,000-5,000 pairs (9,000-15,000 individuals).
		( <i>pacificus</i> )	E Siberia, N Japan	Coastal NW Pacific (rare China & Korea)			X				C	Y1			1,000	G6: 35,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
<b>Clangula hyemalis</b>	<b>Long-tailed Duck, Oldsquaw</b>	Iceland, Greenland (bre)	Iceland, Greenland	N Atlantic		X					100,000-150,000	S37	STA	P19	1,300	Estimate for the wintering population in coastal W Greenland: 100,000 (B43).
		W Siberia, N Europe (bre)	W Siberia, N Europe	N Atlantic, Baltic, N Seas, C European Lakes		X	X				4,600,000	S17	STA	S17	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia	Seas of E Asia			X				500,000-1,000,000	M28			7,500	G6: 500,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
		N America	Alaska, N Canada	North Pacific, North Atlantic, Great Lakes, SW Greenland			x			X	1,000,000	S19	DEC ?	S19	10,000	E & W coast birds may merit separate treatment.
<b>Melanitta nigra</b>	<b>Common Scoter, Black Scoter</b>	<b>nigra</b>	W Siberia, Scandinavia, Iceland, Scotland, Ireland	Baltic, E Atlantic S to Mauritania	X	X	X				1,600,000	P19	STA	P20	16,000	The British Ornithologists' Union has accepted the separation of <i>nigra</i> and <i>americana</i> as different species.
		<b>americana</b> , E Asia	Siberia E of Lena	Coastal E Asia S to Korea			X				300,000 - 500,000	G6			4,000	



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		<b>americana</b> , NE North America	E Canada	Atlantic S Canada - N USA						X	130,000-200,000	B48 B49	DEC	B48	1,650	Uncertain estimate of 25,800 pairs in B48 (77,400 individuals), increased to 100,000 by B49 to reflect improved state of knowledge. >200,000 stage on St Lawrence River during migrations (J-P Savard in litt). B48 estimates of brood abundance 43,500 pairs (130,000 birds). Estimated number of moulting males in James Bay (90,000). Assuming an extra 10,000 birds moulting elsewhere, 100,000 males yielding 200,000 birds.
		<b>americana</b> , NW North America	Alaska	Pacific Coast N America						X	100,000-130,000	B53	DEC	S19	1,150	B53: " intensive, recent Black-Scoter specific surveys by USFWS" resulted in this estimate.
<b>Melanitta perspicillata</b>	<b>Surf Scoter</b>	NE America	NE Canada	Atlantic coast N America						X	150,000 - 250,000	S7			2,000	Pair estimates from the BNA account have been used (36,000 pairs; S7). This is a very minimal estimates as it is derived from early season surveys and does not cover the whole breeding range. Thus a total of 50,000 pairs which yield an estimate of 150,000 birds. Fall surveys in the St. Lawrence yielded 131 000 Surf Scoters (JPS unpublished data) and did not cover the maritimes. So about 200 000 to 250 000 Surf Scoters in eastern North America can be assumed.
		NW America	Alaska, N Canada	Pacific coast N America						X		D S19 S7	DEC	S19 S7	10,000	See S7. Estimate quite uncertain.
<b>Melanitta fusca</b>	<b>Velvet Scoter, White-winged Scoter</b>	<b>fusca</b> , Baltic, W Europe (non-bre)	W Siberia, N Europe	Baltic, W Europe	X	X					1,000,000	P19	STA	P19	10,000	The British Ornithologists' Union has accepted the separation of <i>fusca</i> and <i>deglandii</i> as different species, with <i>stejnegeri</i> comprising a subspecies of <i>deglandii</i> ..
		<b>fusca</b> , Black Sea (non-bre)	Black Sea, Caucasus	Black Sea	X	X					1,500	S17			15	
		<b>stejnegeri</b>	Central & E Siberia E of Yenisey	Coastal Far East & E Asia			X				600,000-1,000,000	M28			8,000	G6: 500,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring

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		<b>deglandi</b>	Alaska, Canada E to Hudson Bay	Atlantic & Pacific coasts N America						X		D E10 W13	DEC	E10	10,000	The previous estimate of 1,000,000 is incorrect as in North America, <i>Melanitta fusca</i> is much less numerous than either <i>M. nigra</i> or <i>M. perspicillata</i> . In the BNA account they speculate a population of about 555 000 birds. This may still be high. Population size of <i>M. fusca</i> is likely much smaller than that of the other two scoter species.
<b>Bucephala albeola</b>	<b>Bufflehead</b>	N America	Alaska, W & S Canada	N Mexico, USA, Atlantic & Pacific N America				X	X		1,180,800	U6	STA	U6	11,800	
<b>Bucephala islandica</b>	<b>Barrow's Goldeneye</b>	Iceland	N Iceland	Iceland	X						1,500-1,800	I4	STA	S17	15	I4 estimates 500-600 pairs (1,500-1,800 individuals). A census during 1999-2000 winter counted 1,663.
		W North America	S Alaska, W Canada, NW USA	Pacific coast S Alaska, W Canada, NW USA					X		200,000 - 250,000	B55	STA	S19	2,250	
		E North America	NE Canada	Atlantic coast NE USA, E Canada					X		4,000 - 4,500	R12 R11 R10			40	Not observed in Greenland for c.50 years and probably extinct there (B39). This number likely represents less than 1,200 pairs.
<b>Bucephala clangula</b>	<b>Common Goldeneye</b>	<b>clangula</b> , NW, Central Europe (non-bre)	N, NW Europe	NW, Central Europe	X						1,000,000-1,300,000	B29	STA	W7	11,500	Earlier estimates, based on winter counts, were considerable under-estimates. B29: Breeding population in Europe estimated at 490,000-590,000 pairs (1,470,000-1,770,000 individuals), of which 200,000-210,000 pairs (600,000-630,000) individuals in Russia. One quarter of Russian breeders (150,000 individuals) assumed to belong to this population. W7: Increasing trend estimate for numbers wintering in the Baltic region, but numbers wintering in NW and Central Europe showed marginal decreases.
		<b>clangula</b> , SE Europe, Adriatic (non-bre)	NE Europe	Middle Danube, Adriatic	X						200,000	B29			2,000	Earlier estimates, based on winter counts, were considerable under-estimates. Estimate has been increased in line with NW Europe population, and within range of Russian breeding population in B29. W7: Data insufficient to provide update on trend.

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		<b>clangula</b> , Black Sea (non-bre)	NE Europe	Black Sea		X	X				60,000	M29 B29			600	Earlier estimates, based on winter counts, were considerable under-estimates. Estimate increased in line with NW Europe population, and within range of Russian breeding population in B29. W7: Data insufficient to provide update on trend.
		<b>clangula</b> , W Siberia (bre)	W Siberia	Caspian, Central Asia		X	X					D S8 B29	STA	S8	10,000	Goldeneyes of Krasnoyarsk Region have been added to Caspian population breeding in West Siberia and wintering at Caspian Sea, in a Caspian-CentralAsian non-breeding population which breeds in West Siberia. The estimated number of Goldeneyes in Krasnoyarsk Region in late 1990s was 68,400 breeding pairs (S8).
		<b>clangula</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	E Siberia, N Monglia NE China	E Asia, S Siberia			X					D M28 M19			10,000	G6: 20,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring. Significant numbers winter on rivers near hydroelectric stations in Lake Baikal region. For example, 14-23,000 winter in Angara source and upper stream (M19, F1, F2); there has been no discernable trend in the last 10 years. Most such ice-free wintering areas are not yet counted.
		<b>americana</b>	Alaska, Canada	USA, Atlantic and Pacific coast of Canada & Alaska						X	1,000,000	U1	STA	U1	10,000	E & W Coast populations may merit separate treatment.
<b>Lophodytes cucullatus</b>	<b>Hooded Merganser</b>	N America	W USA & Canada, S Alaska, SE Canada, E USA	Pacific & Atlantic coasts of North America						X	270,000-385,000	D23	INC	S6	3,300	E & W Coast populations may merit separate treatment.
<b>Mergellus albellus</b>	<b>Smew</b>	NW & C Europe (non-bre)	N Scandinavia, N Russia	NW & Central Europe		X					40,000	D8			400	W7. Unrepresentative coverage prevents adequate trend estimation.
		Black Sea, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	N Scandinavia, N Russia	Black Sea, E Mediterranean		X	X				35,000	S18			350	
		C & SW Asia (non-bre)	W Siberia	Central & SW Asia, Caspian		X	X				30,000	P10			300	
		E Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, Hokkaido	E Asia			X				25,000	M32			250	M32: Scarce throughout E Asia, which is probably too cold in winter to be ideal for this species. G6: 2,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.

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<b>Mergus octosetaceus</b> CR	<b>Brazilian Merganser</b>	C South America	S & C Brazil, NE Argentina & E Paraguay						X		50-250	B30	DEC	B30	2	T9: Found at several new localities in central Brazil in 2002.	
<b>Mergus serrator</b>	<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>	NW & C Europe (non-bre)	N & NW Europe, Iceland, E Greenland	N NW & Central Europe, Iceland		X					170,000	P19 D8			1,700	W7: Unrepresentative coverage prevents adequate trend estimation. Numbers in Baltic and NW Europe peaked in 1992.	
		Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	NE Europe	Black Sea, E Mediterranean	X	X					50,000	M29			500		
		SW & C Asia (non-bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia, Central Asia			X				<10,000	S17			100		
		E Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, NE China	E Asia			X				C	G4			1,000	G6: 45,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.	
		E North America	E Canada, locally Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine	USA Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico					X		40,000 - 50,000	T12			450		
		W North America	Alaska, W Canada	Pacific coast of USA					X		> 200,000	T12			2,000	B53: Christmast Bird counts reported a maximum of 134,785 birds in Canada and the U.S. As they cover only a portion of the range, the overall population is likely 2-4 times larger. Trend uncertain.	
		W & SE Greenland	W & SE Greenland	SW Coastal Greenland		X						B	B45	STA	B45	250	Sometimes ascribed to <i>schioleri</i> , but this form doubtfully valid. B46: SE Greenland breeders may winter in Iceland. Winter pop in SW Greenland < 20,000 (B43). There is a possibility that the birds breeding in northern Quebec and Labrador may winter in Greenland? (J-P Savard in litt).
<b>Mergus squamatus</b> EN	<b>Scaly-sided Merganser</b>	E & SE Asia	Extreme SE Russia, NE China, N Korea	S & E to C & S China, Korea			X				1,000-2,500	B31	DEC	B30	18	L18: Highest recent AWC count was only 100 individuals in 2000 in Jiangxi province, China.	
<b>Mergus merganser</b>	<b>Goosander, Common Merganser</b>	<b>merganser</b> , NW & C Europe (non-bre)	Scandinavia Baltic, W Russia, Britain	NW, Central Europe		X					266,000	D8			2,700	W7: Probably Decreasing, but complex trends in different regions and unrepresentative coverage hamper adequate trend estimation. 16,100 British birds now included within this population.	
		<b>merganser</b> , Iceland	Iceland			X					900	S17			9		

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		<b>merganser</b> , Central west Europe (bre)	Switzerland, SW Germany, E France, Austria, + few Austria, Slovenia, Italy			X					3,000-4,200	K12 L26 R14	INC	S17	36	K12: 620-870 pairs in Switzerland+French part of Lac Léman. L26: 250-290 breeding pairs in Bavaria. 140-200 breeding pairs in Austria (A. Ranner in litt to V Keller). R14: 15-30 Pairs France excluding Léman. Total 1,000-1,400 pairs (3,000-4,200 individuals).
		<b>merganser</b> , Balkans (bre)	Balkans			X					50-100	S17			1	
		<b>merganser</b> , Black Sea (non-bre)	NE Europe	Black Sea		X					10,000	M29			100	
		<b>merganser</b> , Caspian Sea (non-bre)	Central & W Siberia	Caspian Sea, Central & SW Asia		X	X				20,000	S17			200	
		<b>orientalis</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Mountains of Central Asia.	S Asia			X				2,500-10,000	C5	STA	C5	60	Sometimes ascribed to <i>comatus</i> .
		<b>orientalis</b> , E Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, NE China, Korea, Hokkaido	E Asia			X				50,000-100,000	M28			750	Sometimes ascribed to <i>comatus</i> . G6: 12,000 migrate through the Kamchatka Peninsula in spring.
		<b>americanus</b> , E & C North America	N E North America	S Canada and E and Central U.S.						X	1,000,000-1,500,000	W14			12,500	According to Bordage et al., the % of Hooded Mergansers in the boreal forest is about 15% of all mergansers seen, while Red-breasted Mergansers are nearly absent from the breeding areas at the time of the survey. This ratio was applied to the USFWS counts. USFWS count for 2003 was 1,235,678 mergansers and 1,405,405 for 2002. However, as those are breeding area estimates, they likely do not capture unpaired birds. If a 25% ratio of subadults and unpaired males is assumed, estimates of 1,312,907 Common Mergansers for 2003 and 1,493,242 for 2002 are obtained.

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		<b>americanus</b> , W North America	S Alaska & Canada, N USA	W Canada, USA, N Mexico						X	300,000 - 500,000	H39 W14			4,000	Christmas Bird Counts reported a maximum of 255,000 birds in Canada and the U.S. As they cover only a portion of the range, the overall population is likely much larger. USFWS counts for 2003 yielded 362,383 mergansers. Assuming 0% Red-breasted, 15% Hooded and 85% Common, we obtain an estimate of 308,025 Common Merganser. The estimate for 2002 was 398,066. Assuming 25% of unpaired males and subadults, we obtain estimates of 385,031 for 2003 and 497,582 for 2002.	
<b>Mergus australis EX</b>	<b>Auckland Merganser</b>	Auckland Is	Auckland Islands					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Last recorded specimen in 1902 (B30).	
<b>Heteronetta atricapilla</b>	<b>Black-headed Duck</b>	S C South America	C Chile to Paraguay & N Argentina						X								
<b>Nomonyx dominica</b>	<b>Masked Duck</b>	Caribbean, C & N South America	Caribbean & Mexico S to NW Peru, NE Argentina						X	X						Often included in genus <i>Oxyura</i> .	
<b>Oxyura jamaicensis</b>	<b>Ruddy Duck</b>	<b>jamaicensis</b>	West Indies						X								
		<b>(rubida)</b>	Central & W North America, Caribbean	Coastal USA S to West Indies and Honduras					X	X	485,000	W14	STA	J10	4,900	Usually included in nominate.	
		<b>andina</b>	Central & N Colombia						X		<10,000	T10	DEC	J10	100		
<b>Oxyura ferruginea</b>	<b>Andean Duck</b>	S American Andes	Andes from S Colombia S to Argentina, Chile						X			C	E10	DEC	J10	1,000	Often included in <i>O jamaicensis</i> .
<b>Oxyura leucocephala EN</b>	<b>White-headed Duck</b>	Spain, Morocco	Spain, Morocco		X	X					2,500	T17	INC	T18	25		
		Algeria, Tunisia	Algeria, Tunisia		X						400-600	A11	STA	S17	5	A11: Count of 572 in Tunisia in 2000.	
		E Mediterranean, SW Asia	E Mediterranean, W & SW Asia	E Mediterranean, W Black Sea Turkey, Iran		X	X				5,000-10,000	L20	DEC	L20 W7	75		
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	Pakistan			X				<50	L21	DEC	L20	1	Population wintering in Pakistan declined from >1,000 in late 1960s to 733 in 1987, to 150 in early 1990s, 50 in late 1990s and 5 in 2001 (C14). L21: Numbers recovered slightly and 33 and 24 were recorded in Pakistan in January 2003 and 2004 respectively.	
<b>Oxyura maccoa</b>	<b>Maccoa Duck</b>	Ethiopian Highlands	Ethiopian highlands		X						500-2,000	B26	DEC	D17 B26	20		

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		E Africa	Eastern Africa		X						1,500	D17 B26	DEC	D17 B26	15	
		S Africa	Southern Africa		X						7,000- 8,250	B26		B26	80	
<b>Oxyura vittata</b>	<b>Lake Duck</b>	S South America	Lowland Chile & Argentina N to SE Brazil	Southern populations migrate northward					X		B/C	E10	STA	E10	1,000	
<b>Oxyura australis NT</b>	<b>Blue-billed Duck</b>	SE Australia	SE Australia (not Tasmania)	E & SE Australia			X				10,000	J4	DEC	J4	100	
		SW Australia	SW Australia	W & SW Australia			X				5,000	J4 H7	DEC	J4	50	
<b>Biziura lobata</b>	<b>Musk Duck</b>	SE Australia	SE Australia				X				B	J4			250	
		SW Australia	SW Australia				X				B	J4			250	
		Tasmania	Tasmania				X									
<b>GRUIDAE</b>	<b>CRANES</b>															
<b>Balearica regulorum</b>	<b>Grey Crowned Crane</b>	<b>regulorum</b>	S Angola, N Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe to SE S Africa		X						7,000- 9,000	B21	STA	B21	80	Estimate based on recent, rigorous assessment, revealing a lower population than previously thought.
		<b>gibbericeps</b>	Uganda, Kenya, D R Congo S to N Zimbabwe, SE South Africa		X						43,000- 55,000	B21	DEC	B21	490	B21: Declining in every country surveyed.
<b>Balearica pavonina NT</b>	<b>Black Crowned Crane</b>	<b>pavonina</b>	Sub-Saharan W Africa, Senegambia E to Chad		X						15,000	B21	DEC	B21	150	
		<b>ceciliae</b>	W Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya		X						28,000- 55,000	B21	DEC	B21	420	
<b>Grus virgo</b>	<b>Demoiselle Crane</b>	NW Africa (bre)	Atlas Mts, NW Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa L Chad - Ethiopia	X						0?	B21	EXT ?	B21	1	Often placed in the genus <i>Anthropoides</i> .
		Black Sea (bre)	Black Sea, SW Russia	Sub-Saharan Africa L Chad - Ethiopia	X	X					600-750	B29			7	B29 estimate 200-250 pairs (600-750 individuals) in Ukraine.
		Turkey (bre)	Turkey	Turkey?		X	X				30-60	B29	DEC	B29	1	B29 estimate 10-20 pairs (30-60 individuals) and this population seems to be close to extinction.
		Kalmykia (bre)	Kalmykia	Sudan via Saudi Arabia	X	X	X				60,000- 75,000	B29	INC	B29	680	B29 estimate 20,000-25,000 pairs (60,000-75,000 individuals) in European Russia.

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		W Central Asia (bre)	W, Central Asia	Indian Subcontinent			X				100,000	M17	INC	M17	1,000	A9: 122,000 counted in India in 2003 (two populations combined).
		E Asia (bre)	E Asia	Indian Subcontinent			X				70,000-100,000	M17	STA	M17	850	A9: 122,000 counted in India in 2003 (two populations combined).
<b>Grus paradisea VU</b>	<b>Blue Crane</b>	South Africa	E & S South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland		X						25,500	M11	STA	M12	260	Often placed in the genus <i>Anthropoides</i> . M11: Includes about 12,000 in Western Cape Province and 10,00 in the Central Karoo.
		N Namibia	Namibia: Etosha Pan		X						60	B30	DEC	B30	1	H31: This isolated population has been present at Etosha since at least the early 1800s. This estimate dates from 1996.
<b>Grus carunculatus VU</b>	<b>Wattled Crane</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Highlands		X						<200	B21		B21	2	Sometimes placed in genus <i>Bugeranus</i> .
		South Africa	E South Africa		X						240	B21	DEC	B21	2	230 (B30) declining rapidly. B21: The most recent census found 242.
		C-S Africa	D R Congo, Zambia, Tanzania to Botswana, Mozambique		X						<7,550	B21	DEC	B21	75	
<b>Grus leucogeranus CR</b>	<b>Siberian Crane</b>	Western	Tyumen district, NW Russia	Iran			X				4	I2	DEC	S37	1	Only 4 individuals returned to Iran in 2003-04.
		Central	Kunovat River Basin, NW Russia	Bharatpur, India			X				0	S37	EXT ?	S37	1	Last pair seen on breeding grounds in summer 2002.
		Eastern	NE Siberia Kolyma Yana River	Poyang, China			X				3,200	S37	DEC	B30	30	S37: 3,200 counted at Poyang Lake, 2 March 2005.
<b>Grus canadensis</b>	<b>Sandhill Crane</b>	<b>canadensis</b>	Arctic & subarctic N America & E Siberia	SW USA, N Central Mexico			X		X		450,000	M17	STA	M17	4,500	Recent genetic studies (Rhymer et al. 2001, Glenn et al. 2002, Peterson et al. 2003) have concluded that <i>rowani</i> is indistinguishable from <i>tabida</i> and thus, that there are only 2 subspecies in the Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes: <i>canadensis</i> and <i>tabida</i> (H10).
		<b>tabida</b>	Mid-Continental NW N America	N Central Mexico & S USA					X		65,000-75,000	M17	INC	M17	700	
		<b>pratensis</b>	S Georgia, Florida (resident)						X		4,000-6,000	M17	STA	M17	50	
		<b>pulla</b>	SE Mississippi						X		130	S37	STA	S37	1	Maintained by annual captive releases (Scott Hereford, March 2005).



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		<b>nesiotes</b>	Cuba & Isle of Pines						X		650	S37	INC	S37	7	Information provided by George Archibald, October 2004.
<b>Grus antigone VU</b>	<b>Sarus Crane</b>	<b>antigone</b>	Pakistan, N India, Nepal	Pakistan, N India, Nepal			X				8,000-10,000	M17	DEC	S46 G13	90	Declines in Gujarat and Rajasthan possibly being balanced by increases in Uttar Pradesh (Gopi Sundar in litt.).
		<b>sharpii</b> , Indochina	N Cambodia, Possibly S Laos, S Vietnam,	Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, possibly NE Thailand			X				800 - 1,000	S37	DEC	B18	9	J12: Division into subspecies may not be justified.
		<b>sharpii</b> , Myanmar	Myanmar. Possibly disperses short distances into surrounding countries				X				500 - 800	S37	DEC	B18	7	
		<b>gilliae</b>	N Australia				X				15,000	G2	STA	G2	150	G2 estimated 10,000 breeding adults in 2000 (15,000 individuals).
<b>Grus rubicunda</b>	<b>Brolga</b>	N Australia	N Australia				X				C	M17 J4			1,000	Formerly assigned to <i>argentea</i> (Peters 1934), J4 regards separation into 2 populations in Australia as tenuous.
		S Australia	S Australia				X				1,000	M17	DEC	M17	10	Formerly assigned to <i>argentea</i> (Peters 1934).
		New Guinea	S New Guinea				X									
<b>Grus vipio VU</b>	<b>White-naped Crane</b>	China (non-bre)	Mongolia, NE China, extreme SE Russia	China (Yangtze Basin)			X				3,000	S37	STA	C11	30	S37 (Jim Harris) reported 3,000 in 2005. L18: 4,354 in AWC 2001 in China
		Korea, Japan (non-bre)	Mongolia, NE China, extreme SE Russia	Korean Peninsula, Japan			X				3,500	L18	STA	C11	35	L18: 3,094 in Japan and 387 in Korea in AWC 2000.
<b>Grus grus</b>	<b>Common Crane, Eurasian Crane</b>	<b>grus</b> , NW Europe (bre)	Scandinavia, N Continental Europe	France, Iberia, Morocco	X	X					150,000	M24	INC	B29	1,500	B29 estimate (both European populations) 74,000-110,000 pairs (222,000 - 330,000 individuals).
		<b>grus</b> , NE, C Europe (bre)	NE Europe	Algeria, Tunisia, Libya	X	X					90,000	M24	INC	B29	900	
		<b>grus</b> , SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	NE Europe, W Russia S & W of Urals	Turkey, SW Asia to SW Iran, Iraq, NE Africa	X	X					35,000	M17	DEC	M17	350	
		<b>(lilfordi)</b> , Black Sea	Black Sea, Turkey	Black Sea, Turkey, ?NE Africa	X	X					200-500	M17	DEC	M17	4	" <i>lilfordi</i> " not widely recognised.

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		( <b>lilfordi</b> ), India (non-bre)	W Siberia & Kazakhstan	W & C India, E Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia		X	X				70,000	S37			700	Information provided by George Archibald, October 2001. A9: 53,000 counted in India in 2003.
		( <b>lilfordi</b> ), C China (non-bre)	Cent Siberia, NE China	China			X				10,000-12,000	W1	DEC	M17	110	
		( <b>lilfordi</b> ), S China (non-bre)	Tibetan plateau	SW China & N Myanmar			X				5,000-10,000	C10	STA	M17	75	Wintering area of Tibetan birds assumed with no strong basis.
<b>Grus monacha VU</b>	<b>Hooded Crane</b>	C China (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	China			X				1,460	S37	STA	C11	15	30 breeding NE China -- information from Wyang Xiaojun and Yan Fang 2003. B16: 1,088 counted in the Yangtze Valley in 2005.
		Korea, Japan (non-bre)		Korea, Japan			X				8,700	L18	STA	C11	85	L18: 8,532 recorded in Japan and 114 recorded in Korea in AWC 2000.
<b>Grus americana EN</b>	<b>Whooping Crane</b>	W C Canada (bre)	W Central Canada: Wood Buffalo National Park	Texas coast: Aransas National Wildlife Refuge					X		216	S37	INC	S37	2	Information provided by Tom Stehn USFWS 2004.
		Florida (re-established)	Florida (re-established)						X		74	S37	INC	S37	1	Information provided by Tom Stehn USFWS 2004.
		Wisconsin - Florida (re-established)	Wisconsin	Florida					X		42	S37	INC	S37	1	Information provided by Tom Stehn USFWS 2004.
<b>Grus nigricollis VU</b>	<b>Black-necked Crane</b>	C & S Asia	Extreme NW India E to W & Central China	Bhutan, NE India, S Tibet E to SW China			X				8,000	L17	STA	C10	80	L17: Counts of 4,277 in Xizhang in Dec 1999 and 3,562 in Yunnan and Guizhou in winter of 2003 suggest a population of around 8,000..
<b>Grus japonensis EN</b>	<b>Red-crowned Crane</b>	E China (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	E China			X				1,000	C11	DEC	B30	10	C11: Since 2000 the counts in E China have been between 689 and 939.
		Korea (non-bre)	NE China, SE Russia	Central Korea			X				750	M32	INC	B30	8	
		Japan	Hokkaido, Japan				X				900	M10 C11	INC	B30	9	
<b>ARAMIDAE</b>	<b>LIMPKIN</b>															
<b>Aramus guarauna</b>	<b>Limpkin</b>	<b>guarauna</b>	South America N & E of Andes						X		E	C7	STA	C7		
		<b>dolosus</b>	Panama - SE Mexico						X	X						
		<b>elucus</b>	Puerto Rico, Hispaniola						X							
		<b>pictus</b>	Florida, Cuba, Jamaica						X	X						

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<b>RALLIDAE</b>	<b>RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS</b>															
<b>Sarothrura pulchra</b>	<b>White-spotted Flufftail</b>	<b>pulchra</b>	W Gambia & S Senegal SE to S Togo; Nigeria, N & C Cameroon		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>zenkeri</b>	SE Nigeria, coastal Cameroon & Gabon		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>batesi</b>	Interior S Cameroon		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>centralis</b>	Congo basin E to Sudan, W Kenya & NW Tanzania, S to NW Zambia		X								DEC	T2		
<b>Sarothrura elegans</b>	<b>Buff-spotted Flufftail</b>	<b>elegans</b>	S Ethiopia, S Sudan, W Kenya S to Zambia, E & S South Africa		X								STA ?	T2		
		<b>reichenovi</b>	Sierra Leone E to D R Congo, Uganda, S to N Angola		X								STA ?	T2		
<b>Sarothrura rufa</b>	<b>Red-chested Flufftail</b>	<b>rufa</b>	C Kenya, Tanzania, S DR Congo, Angola - Mozambique, S to E & S South Africa		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>bonapartii</b>	Sierra Leone E to Nigeria, S Cameroon, N Gabon, Congo		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>elizabethae</b>	Ethiopia; Central African Republic, N & E DR Congo E to Uganda, W Kenya		X								DEC	T2		
<b>Sarothrura lugens</b>	<b>Long-toed Flufftail, Chestnut-headed Flufftail</b>	<b>lugens</b>	Cameroon & NE Gabon to DR Congo, Rwanda, W Tanzania		X											
		<b>lynesi</b>	C Angola & Zambia		X						A	S40			100	
<b>Sarothrura boehmi</b>	<b>Streaky-breasted Flufftail</b>	Africa	Scattered, Nigeria & Cameroon E to Kenya, S to E Angola, N South Africa	Some movement from tropical to equatorial zone	X						A	F4	DEC	T2	100	
<b>Sarothrura affinis</b>	<b>Striped Flufftail</b>	<b>affinis</b>	S & E South Africa, Lesotho & Swaziland		X								DEC	T2		

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		<b>antonii</b>	Highlands of E Zimbabwe, SW Mozambique, Malawi, NE Zambia, S Tanzania, SW Kenya		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>Unknown subspecies, E Rift Valley</b>	Kenya highlands E of Rift Valley		X											Two new subspecies yet to be described (T2).
		<b>Unknown subspecies, W Rift Valley</b>	Kenya highlands W of Rift Valley, SE Sudan		X											
<b>Sarothrura insularis</b>	<b>Madagascar Flufftail</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar (E and High Plateau)		X						B/C	H19			1,000	
<b>Sarothrura ayresi EN</b>	<b>White-winged Flufftail</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopia		X						450-650	B30	DEC	B30	6	Migration between 2 widely separated distribution ranges in S & E Africa considered very unlikely (T2).
		Southern Africa	Zimbabwe, South Africa		X						235	B30	DEC	B30	2	
<b>Sarothrura watersi EN</b>	<b>Slender-billed Flufftail</b>	Madagascar	E Madagascar (5 localities)		X						250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Himantornis haematopus</b>	<b>Nkulengu Rail</b>	Africa	Sierra Leone E through Congo Basin to W Uganda; in W, S to Congo River		X								DEC	T2		3 subspecies have been described but are not widely recognised (T2).
<b>Canirallus oculeus</b>	<b>Grey-throated Rail</b>	W Africa	S Sierra Leone to SW Ghana		X								DEC	T2		
		West Central Africa	S Nigeria to N Gabon, S along coast to S Congo		X								DEC	T2		Birds from Cameroon eastward have been treated as a separate subspecies, <i>batesi</i> .
		Congo Basin	N DR Congo into W Uganda		X								DEC	T2		
<b>Canirallus kioloides</b>	<b>Madagascar Wood Rail</b>	<b>kioloides</b>	E Madagascar		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>berliozii</b>	NW Madagascar		X								DEC	T2		
		<b>?bemaraha</b>	Tsingy de Bemaraha, W Madagascar		X						1,000-2,000	H19	DEC	D17	15	
<b>Coturnicops exquisitus VU</b>	<b>Swinhoe's Rail</b>	C & E Asia	SE Siberia, Mongolia, E China, Japan	S China to Korea, Japan			X				A	B30	DEC	B30	100	M32: No record in South Korea since 1930.
<b>Coturnicops noveboracensis</b>	<b>Yellow Rail</b>	<b>noveboracensis</b>	SC & SE Canada to NE USA, NW USA	SE & S USA					X		B	W4	STA	W4	250	
		<b>goldmani</b>	Marshes of R Lerma, Central Mexico						X							Last record 1964.

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<b>Coturnicops notatus</b>	<b>Speckled Rail</b>	S America	S Brazil to N Argentina.	S Brazil to N Argentina. Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana					X							Probably also breeds in N South America; possibly therefore two or more populations.
<b>Micropygia schomburgkii</b>	<b>Ocellated Crake</b>	<b>schomburgkii</b>	Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas. SE Peru, Bolivia						X							
		<b>chapmani</b>	C to SE Brazil						X							
<b>Rallina rubra</b>	<b>Chestnut Forest-Rail</b>	<b>rubra</b>	Arfak Mts, W New Guinea					X								
		<b>klossi</b>	Weyland Mts to Oranje Mts, WC New Guinea					X								
		<b>telefolminensis</b>	Victor Emmanuel & Hindenburg Mts, C New Guinea	Victor Emmanuel & Hindenburg Mts & Tari Gap, C New Guinea				X								
<b>Rallina leucospila NT</b>	<b>White-striped Forest-Rail</b>	New Guinea	Tamrau, Arfak & Wandammen Mts, NW New Guinea					X								
<b>Rallina forbesi</b>	<b>Forbes's Forest-Rail</b>	<b>forbesi</b>	Herzog Mts to Owen Stanley Mts, SE New Guinea					X								
		<b>steini</b>	Snow Mts to C Highlands, New Guinea					X								
		<b>parva</b>	Adelbert Range, NE New Guinea					X								
		<b>dryas</b>	Huon Peninsula, NE New Guinea					X								
<b>Rallina mayri DD</b>	<b>Mayr's Forest-Rail</b>	<b>mayri</b>	Cyclops Mts, NE Irian Jaya					X								
		<b>carmichaeli</b>	Toricelli & Bewanni Mts, NW Papua New Guinea					X								
<b>Rallina tricolor</b>	<b>Red-necked Crake</b>	New Guinea, NE Australia	New Guinea & offshore Is, NE Queensland (Australia), S Moluccas	New Guinea & offshore Is, NE Queensland (Australia)				X								Up to 6 subspecies have been described, but geographical variation not well understood (T2). Declining in Australian part of range (T2).
<b>Rallina canningi DD</b>	<b>Andaman Crake</b>	Andaman Islands	Andaman Islands				X				A/B	B31			250	
<b>Rallina fasciata</b>	<b>Red-legged Crake</b>	S & SE Asia	Lowlands NE India, SW Indochina E to Philippines, S to E Indonesia				X									

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<b>Rallina eurizonoides</b>	<b>Slaty-legged Crane</b>	<b>eurizonoides</b>	Philippines & Palau Is	S & SE Asia, Philippines, Sulawesi, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is, Sri Lanka, Indonesia			X									
		<b>amauroptera</b>	Pakistan & India E to Assam	Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, possibly Sumatra			X									
		<b>telmatophila</b>	Myanmar & Thailand E to C Vietnam & SE China	S Thailand & Sumatra to W Java			X									
		<b>sepiaria</b>	Ryukyu Is				X						DEC	H34		
		<b>formosana</b>	Taiwan & Lanyu Is				X									
		<b>alvarezi</b>	Batan Is (N Philippines)				X									
		<b>minahasa</b>	Sulawesi & Sula Is				X									
<b>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</b>	<b>Chestnut-headed Crane</b>	<b>castaneiceps</b>	E Ecuador & N Peru						X							
		<b>coccineipes</b>	S Colombia & NE Ecuador						X							
<b>Laterallus viridis</b>	<b>Russet-crowned Crane</b>	<b>viridis</b>	Tropical South America East of Andes						X							Formerly included in genus <i>Anurolimnas</i> .
		<b>brunnescens</b>	Lower Cauca & Magdalena Valleys (E Colombia)						X							
<b>Laterallus fasciatus</b>	<b>Black-banded Crane</b>	NW South America	West Amazon Basin - Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, W Brazil						X							Formerly included in genus <i>Anurolimnas</i> .
<b>Laterallus melanophaeus</b>	<b>Rufous-sided Crane</b>	<b>melanophaeus</b>	Venezuela E to Surinam, C & E Brazil, E Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, N Argentina						X							
		<b>oenops</b>	SE Colombia, E Ecuador, E Peru, W Brazil						X							
<b>Laterallus levraudi EN</b>	<b>Rusty-flanked Crane</b>	N Venezuela	N Venezuela						X	250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6		
<b>Laterallus ruber</b>	<b>Ruddy Crane</b>	C America	S & E Mexico S to Honduras, N Nicaragua, NW Costa Rica						X							

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<b>Laterallus albigularis</b>	<b>White-throated Crane</b>	<b>albigularis</b>	SW Costa Rica - Panama, N & W Colombia, W Ecuador						X									
		<b>cinereiceps</b>	SE Honduras, E Nicaragua, Costa Rica, NW Panama						X									
		<b>cerdaleus</b>	E Colombia						X									
<b>Laterallus exilis</b>	<b>Grey-breasted Crane</b>	C America, N South America	Guatemala S to Venezuela, Guianas, Colombia, N Ecuador, E Peru, N Bolivia to SE Brazil						X									
<b>Laterallus jamaicensis NT</b>	<b>Black Rail</b>	<b>jamaicensis</b>	E & C USA & E Central America	S USA to Costa Rica & Greater Antilles					X	X	C	W4	DEC	B30	1,000			
		<b>coturniculus</b>	Arizona, California & Baja California, C Sierra Nevada; most now along N San Francisco Bay						X		A	E5	DEC	E5	100	E5 gives an estimate for N San Francisco Bay of 3,204-8,905. E19 estimates 100-200 calling males along the lower Colorado River.		
		<b>murivagans</b>	Coastal Central Peru						X									
		<b>salinasi</b>	C Chile, extreme W Argentina & extreme S coastal Peru						X									
<b>Laterallus tuerosi EN</b>	<b>Junin Rail</b>	Lake Junin, Peru	Lake Junin, Peru						X		1,000-2,500	B30	DEC	B30	20	Full specific status recommended by T2 and adopted by B30.		
<b>Laterallus spilonotus VU</b>	<b>Galápagos Rail</b>	Galápagos Islands	Galápagos Islands						X		5,000-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	75			
<b>Laterallus leucopyrrhus</b>	<b>Red-and-white Crane</b>	C South America	SE Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, NE Argentina						X									
<b>Laterallus xenopterus VU</b>	<b>Rufous-faced Crane</b>	C South America	Central Paraguay, South Central Brazil						X		2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60			
<b>Nesoclopeus woodfordi NT</b>	<b>Woodford's Rail</b>	<b>woodfordi</b>	Guadalcanal Is, Solomon Islands				X				A	B30	DEC	B30	100	B30: Total, 3 populations combined 2,500-10,000. Possibly also occurs on Choiseul.		
		<b>tertius</b>	Bougainville Is, Papua New Guinea				X				A	B30			100			
		<b>immaculatus</b>	Santa Isabel Is, Solomon Islands					X				A	B30				100	
<b>Nesoclopeus poecilopterus EX</b>	<b>Bar-winged Rail</b>	Fiji	Fiji					X			0	C19	EXT	C19	1	Last reported in 1973 (B30).		
<b>Gallirallus australis VU</b>	<b>Weka</b>	<b>australis</b>	N & W South Island, New Zealand				X				50,000-100,000	B30	DEC	B30	750	Population of 50,000-100,000 deduced from B30.		

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		<b>greyi</b>	North Island, New Zealand					X			4,000	B30	DEC	B30	40	
		<b>hectori</b>	Chatham & Pitt Islands, New Zealand (introduced)					X			38,000-58,000	B30			480	Extinct in natural range.
		<b>scotti</b>	Islands off Stewart Is, New Zealand					X			<25,000	B30			250	Extinct on main island.
<b>Gallirallus lafresnayanus CR</b>	<b>New Caledonian Rail</b>	New Caledonia	New Caledonia					X			0	B14	EXT ?	B14	1	
<b>Gallirallus sylvestris EN</b>	<b>Lord Howe Rail, Lord Howe Woodhen</b>	Lord Howe Island	Lord Howe Island					X			200	G2	STA	G2	2	G2 estimate 130 breeding adults (195 individuals) and 200 individuals. T2 estimate 40-50 pairs, 170-200 birds.
<b>Gallirallus okinawae EN</b>	<b>Okinawa Rail</b>	Okinawa	N Okinawa, Ryuku Is, Japan				X				1,200-1,700	H8 O11	DEC	O11	15	H8 estimated the population to be c.900 pairs or 1,500-2,100 birds. O11 reported a reduction in extent of occurrence by 20%, giving a revised estimate of 1,200-1,680 birds.
<b>Gallirallus calayensis VU</b>	<b>Calayan Rail</b>	Philippines	Calayan Island, Babuyan Islands Philippines				X				600	A2 B30			6	B32, 17 August 2004: Discovered in 2004 on Calayan Island in the Babuyan Islands of the northern Philippines. Preliminary estimate 200 pairs (600 individuals).
<b>Gallirallus torquatus</b>	<b>Barred Rail</b>	<b>torquatus</b>	Philippines				X									
		<b>celebensis</b>	Sulawesi & adjacent islands				X									
		<b>sulcirostris</b>	Peleng & Sula Is, off EC Sulawesi				X									
		<b>kuehni</b>	Tukangbesi Is, SE of Sulawesi				X									
		<b>limarius</b>	Salawati Is & Irian Jaya					X								
<b>Gallirallus insignis NT</b>	<b>New Britain Rail NT</b>	New Britain & Bismarck Is	New Britain & Bismarck Is					X			A	D25			100	
<b>Gallirallus philippensis</b>	<b>Buff-banded Rail</b>	<b>philippensis</b>	Philippines; Sulawesi E to Buru, Samba, Alor, Sawu, Roti & Timor				X	X								
		<b>andrewsi</b>	North Keeling, Cocos-Keeling Is					X			750	G2	STA	G2	8	G2 estimate 500 breeding adults (750 individuals).
		<b>pelewensis</b>	Palau Is					X								
		<b>xerophilus</b>	Gunungapi (Lesser Sundas)				X									
		<b>wilkinsoni</b>	Flores, (Indonesia)				X									
		<b>lacustris</b>	N New Guinea					X								



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		<b>reductus</b>	C Highlands & NE coastal New Guinea, Long Is					X								
		<b>anachoretæ</b>	Kaniet Is, NW of Ninigo Is	Kaniet Is, NW of Ninigo Is, Bismarck Archipelago				X			A	D25			100	
		<b>admiralitis</b>	Admiralty Is					X			A	D25			100	Probably <1,000 but data inadequate (D25).
		<b>praedo</b>	Skoki (Admiralty Is)					X			A	D25			100	Very small size of island precludes a larger population (D25).
		<b>lesouefi</b>	New Hanover, Tabar & Tanga Is, (Bismarck Archipelago)					X			A	D25			100	
		<b>meyeri</b>	New Britain & Witu Is (Bismarck Archipelago)					X			A	D25			100	
		<b>christophori</b>	Solomon Islands					X			A/B	D25			250	
		<b>mellori</b>	S & SW New Guinea, Australia & Norfolk Is					X								J4: "...based on range and habitats, real population size likely to be at least many thousands".
		<b>assimilis</b>	New Zealand					X								
		<b>macquariensis</b>	Macquarie Is					X			0	G2	EXT	G2		Extinction occurred between 1879 and 1894 (G2).
		<b>dieffenbachii</b>	Chatham Island					X			0	G2	EXT	G2		
		<b>touneliere</b>	SE New Guinea Archipelagos, - Great Barrier Reef E to New Caledonia					X								Small size of islands makes A likely (D25). About 100 in New Caledonia on 2 islets in the north.
		<b>swindellsi</b>	New Caledonia & Loyalty Is					X			5,000	B14			50	
		<b>sethsmithi</b>	Vanuatu & Fiji					X			B/C	D25			1000	
		<b>ecaudatus</b>	Tonga					X			A	D25			100	
		<b>goodsoni</b>	Samoa & Niue Is					X			A	D25			100	
<b>Gallirallus roviae</b> <b>NT</b>	<b>Roviana Rail</b>	Kolombangra	Kolombangra, Central Solomon Islands					X			A	D25			100	Flightlessness allows treatment as separate populations on possibly as many as 5 islands. Only apparently widespread on Kolombangra (B30).

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		New Georgia	New Georgia, Central Solomon Islands					X								
<b>Gallirallus owstoni</b> EW	<b>Guam Rail</b>	Guam	Guam (introduced, Rota Is)					X				B30	EXT	B30		Extinct in wild by 1987, c. 180 in captivity.
<b>Gallirallus wakensis</b> EX	<b>Wake Rail</b>	Wake Is	Wake Island					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Extinct between 1942 & 1945.
<b>Gallirallus pacificus</b> EX	<b>Tahiti Rail</b>	Tahiti	Tahiti					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Last reported in Tahiti in 1842, in Mehetia in 1930s (B30).
<b>Gallirallus dieffenbachii</b> EX	<b>Dieffenbach's Rail</b>	Chatham Is	Chatham Island					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Extinct by 1872 (B30).
<b>Gallirallus (Cabalus) modestus</b> EX	<b>Chatham Rail</b>	Chatham Is	Chatham Island					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Extinct by 1900 (B30) Ascribed to genus <i>Cabalus</i> in B30.
<b>Gallirallus sharpei</b> DD	<b>Sharpe's Rail</b>	Sundas	Possibly Sundas				X				0	S37	EXT ?	S37		Known only from type specimen described in 1893 (B30).
<b>Gallirallus striatus</b>	<b>Slaty-breasted Rail</b>	<b>striatus</b>	Philippines, Sulu Is, N Borneo, Sulawesi				X									
		<b>albiventer</b>	India & Sri Lanka to SC China & Thailand	India & Sri Lanka to SC China, Thailand, Malaysia?			X									
		<b>obscurior</b>	Andaman & Nicobar Is				X									
		<b>jouyi</b>	Coastal SE China & Hainan				X									
		<b>taiwanus</b>	Taiwan				X						INC	S22		
		<b>gularis</b>	Vietnam & Cambodia, Malaysia, W Indonesia, S China				X									
		<b>paratermus</b>	Samar Is, E C Philippines				X									
<b>Rallus longirostris</b>	<b>Clapper Rail</b>	<b>longirostris</b>	Coasts of Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana						X	X						
		<b>obsoletus</b>	C California, mainly San Francisco Bay						X		400	H34	DEC	H34	4	
		<b>levipes</b>	Coastal S California to N Baja California						X		970-1,170	E4	DEC	H34	10	E4 estimates 970-1,170; H34 gives 1990 USA population of 190 pairs, Mexico population of 240 pairs, (1,290 individuals)
		<b>yumanensis</b>	SE California, SW Arizona & NW Mexico						X	X	2,100	E4	DEC	H34	20	E4 estimates 700+ calling males (2,100 individuals).
		<b>beldingi</b>	S Baja California						X							

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		<b>crepitans</b>	Coastal Connecticut S to NE North Carolina							X			STA	E4		
		<b>waynei</b>	Coastal SE North Carolina to E Florida							X			STA	E4		
		<b>saturatus</b>	Gulf Coast SW Alabama to extreme NE Mexico						X	X						
		<b>pallidus</b>	Coastal Yucatan (SE Mexico)						X							
		<b>grossi</b>	Quintana Roo (SE Mexico)						X							
		<b>belizensis</b>	Ycacos Lagoon, Belize						X							
		<b>scotti</b>	Coastal Florida							X						
		<b>insularum</b>	Florida Keys, USA							X						
		<b>coryi</b>	Bahamas							X						
		<b>leucophaeus</b>	Is of Pines (Cuba)						X							
		<b>caribaeus</b>	Cuba to Puerto Rico & Lesser Antilles E to Antigua; Guadeloupe						X							
		<b>cypereti</b>	Coasts SW Colombia - Ecuador - NW Peru						X							
		<b>phelpsi</b>	NE Colombia - NW Venezuela						X							
		<b>margaritae</b>	Margarita Is (Venezuela)						X							
		<b>pelodramus</b>	Trinidad						X							
		<b>crassirostris</b>	Coastal Brazil Amazon Delta - Santa Catarina						X							
<b>Rallus elegans</b>	<b>King Rail</b>	<b>elegans</b>	Eastern half of USA	SE USA, E Mexico					X	X			DEC	R7		
		<b>tenuirostris</b>	Central Mexico						X							
		<b>ramsdeni</b>	Cuba & Is of Pines						X							
<b>Rallus wetmorei EN</b>	<b>Plain-flanked Rail</b>	Venezuela	NW Venezuela coast						X		250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Rallus limicola</b>	<b>Virginia Rail</b>	<b>limicola</b>	S Canada & W, C, NE USA	SW Canada & E Great Lakes S to Guatemala					X	X			INC	U8		
		<b>meyerdeschaunesei</b>	Coastal Peru, La Libertad to Arequipa						X							Described in 1990 (T2).
		<b>friedmanni</b>	CS Mexico to Guatemala						X							
		<b>aequatorialis</b>	SW Colombia and Andes of Ecuador						X							

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<b>Rallus semiplumbeus</b> EN	<b>Bogota Rail</b>	Colombia	E Andes: Colombia						X		1,000-2,500	B30	DEC	B30	20	Subspecies <i>peruvianus</i> known only from type specimen; locality unknown, possibly Peru (T2).
<b>Rallus antarcticus</b> VU	<b>Austral Rail</b>	S South America	S Argentina (Santa Cruz), S Chile (Magallanes)						X		2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Rallus aquaticus</b>	<b>Water Rail</b>	<b>aquaticus</b>	Europe, N Africa, W Asia E to upper Ob basin	W Europe, N Africa, SW Asia to Turkmenistan	X	X	X					D B29	DEC	B29	10,000	B29: European breeding population 140,000-360,000 pairs (420,000 - 1,080,000 individuals).
		<b>hibernans</b>	Iceland	Faeroes, Scotland, Ireland			X									
		<b>korejewi</b>	Aral Sea - L Balkhash S to Iran, Kashmir, WC China	E Arabia, NW India, N Indochina, to coastal E China			X									
		<b>indicus</b>	N Mongolia & E China to Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin & N Japan, Taiwan?	NE India, N Indochina, E to SE China, Hainan, Taiwan, S Japan, Korea			X									
<b>Rallus caerulescens</b>	<b>African Rail</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia to E DR Congo & Kenya, S to N Namibia, E to Zimbabwe, S to South Africa; patchy in W Africa		X											
<b>Rallus madagascariensis</b> VU	<b>Madagascar Rail</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar (E & High Plateau)		X						2,500-10,000	H19	DEC	H34	60	
<b>Lewinia mirifica</b> DD	<b>Brown-banded Rail, Luzon Rail</b>	N Philippines	Luzon (N Philippines)				X									
<b>Lewinia pectoralis</b>	<b>Lewin's Rail</b>	<b>pectoralis</b>	E & SE Australia				X				30,000	G2	DEC	G2	300	G2 estimates 20,000 breeding adults (30,000 individuals). Genus <i>Rallus</i> used in Australia (C17). J4: "Based on range and habitats, real population size likely to be at least hundreds, perhaps thousands, and much less than for Buff-banded Rail".
		<b>brachipus</b>	Tasmania				X									This subspecies much more numerous than pectoralis (G2).
		<b>clelandi</b>	SW Australia				X					H34	EXT ?	H34		Last recorded in 1932.

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		<b>exsul</b>	Flores (Lesser Sundas, Indonesia)				X					H34	EXT ?	H34		Last recorded in 1959.
		<b>mayri</b>	Arfak & Weyland Mts (W New Guinea)					X								
		<b>captus</b>	Central New Guinea					X								
		<b>insulus</b>	Herzog Mts (E New Guinea)					X								
		<b>alberti</b>	Mts of SE New Guinea					X								
<b>Lewinia muelleri VU</b>	<b>Auckland Island Rail</b>	Auckland Is	Adams & Disappointment Is (Auckland Islands)					X			2,000	B30	STA	B30	20	
<b>Dryolimnas cuvieri</b>	<b>White-throated Rail</b>	<b>cuvieri</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar		X											
		<b>?cuvieri</b> , Mauritius	Mauritius		X						0	C25	EXT	C25		
		<b>aldabranus</b> , Aldabra	Aldabra Is, Indian Ocean		X						5,000-7,000	S33	STA	H34	60	
		<b>aldabranus</b> , Ile aux Cerdes, Aldabra	Ile aux Cerdes, Aldabra		X						100-500	S34	STA	H34	3	
		<b>abbotti</b>	Assumption Is; possibly this form also on Cosmoledo & Astove		X						0	S33	EXT	S33		Recently extinct (T2).
<b>Dryolimnas augusti EX</b>	<b>Réunion Rail</b>	Réunion	Réunion		X						0	M47	EXT	M47		
<b>Crecopsis egregia</b>	<b>African Crane</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa: Senegal E to Kenya, S to S Africa	Complex movements within Sub-Saharan Africa	X											Sometimes placed in genus <i>Crex</i> .
<b>Crex crex NT</b>	<b>Corncrake</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa (non-bre)	W & NW Europe E to NW China & Central Siberia	Sub-Saharan Africa (especially SE Africa)	X	X	X				E	B29 S9	DEC	H4 B29 B30		1.3-2 million breeding "pairs" in Europe (including 1-1.5 million pairs in European Russia) (B29). 515,000-1,240,000 pairs are estimated for Asiatic Russia (S9), yielding a global total of 1.8 to 3.2 million pairs (5.5-9.7 million individuals). The high level of uncertainty in some of the breeding estimates and the apparent scarcity of the species in its non-breeding areas in Sub-Saharan Africa, suggest that the total population may fall at the lower end of this range, or even in the low millions.

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<b>Rougetius rougetii</b> NT	<b>Rouget's Rail</b>	Ethiopian highlands	West & SE highlands of Ethiopia, Eritrean highlands		X							A D18	DEC	B30	100	
<b>Aramidopsis plateni</b> VU	<b>Snoring Rail, Platen's Rail</b>	Sulawesi	N, N Central & SE Sulawesi				X				2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Atlantisia rogersi</b> VU	<b>Inaccessible (Island) Rail</b>	Inaccessible Is	Inaccessible Is: Tristan da Cunha group		X						8,400	F12	STA	F12	85	
<b>Atlantisia elpenor</b> EX	<b>Ascension Rail, Ascension Flightless Crake</b>	Ascension Is	Ascension Island		X						0	H34	EXT	H34		Probably extinct by 1656 (H34). May have survived until introduction of cats in 1815 (B33).
<b>Atlantisia podarces</b> EX	<b>St Helena Crake</b>	St Helena Is	St Helena Island		X						0	B33	EXT	B33		Probably extinct soon after discovery of St Helena in 1502 (B33).
<b>Aramides mangle</b>	<b>Little Wood Rail</b>	Brazil	E Brazil					X								
<b>Aramides axillaris</b>	<b>Rufous-necked Wood Rail</b>	C America, N South America	Coasts of Central America & N South America					X								
<b>Aramides cajanea</b>	<b>Grey-necked Wood Rail</b>	<b>cajanea</b>	Costa Rica to Colombia E & S to Brazil, N Argentina, Uruguay					X			D	C7	STA	C7	10,000	
		<b>mexicanus</b>	Caribbean slope of SE Mexico					X								
		<b>albiventris</b>	Yucatan to Belize & N Guatemala					X								
		<b>vanrossemi</b>	Pacific coasts of S Mexico to S Guatemala & El Salvador					X								
		<b>pacificus</b>	E Honduras, Nicaragua					X								
		<b>plumbeicollis</b>	Caribbean lowlands of NE Costa Rica					X								
		<b>latens</b>	San Miguel & Viveros (Pearl Is, Panama)					X								Known from only 4 specimens (H34).
		<b>morrisoni</b>	San Jose & Pedro Gonzalez (Pearl Is, Panama)					X								
<b>Aramides wolffi</b> VU	<b>Brown Wood Rail</b>	NW South America	W Colombia S to SW Ecuador, NW Peru?					X					DEC	B30		
<b>Aramides ypecaha</b>	<b>Giant Wood Rail</b>	C South America	E & SE Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, N Argentina					X			D	C7	DEC	H34	10,000	

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<i>Aramides saracura</i>	Slaty-breasted Wood Rail	C South America	SE Brazil, NE Argentina, Paraguay						X							
<i>Aramides calopterus</i>	Red-winged Wood Rail	NW South America	E Ecuador, SE Peru, NW Brazil						X							Data deficient (H34).
<i>Aramides gutturalis</i> EX	Red-throated Wood Rail	Peru	Lima, Peru						X		0	B30	EXT	B30		Known only from type specimen, collected before 1843 and described in 1894. Taxon requires re-evaluation (B30).
<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>	Uniform Crake	<i>concolor</i>	Jamaica						X				EXT	H34		Last recorded in 1881.
		<i>guatemalensis</i>	S Mexico S to Ecuador						X							
		<i>castaneus</i>	Venezuela, the Guianas, Brazil, E Peru, E Bolivia						X							
<i>Gymnocrex rosenbergii</i> VU	Bald-faced Rail, Bare-faced Rail, Blue-faced Rail	Sulawesi & Peleng	N & N Central Sulawesi & Peleng			X					2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	Birds from Pelang may merit treatment as a separate subspecies.
<i>Gymnocrex plumbeiventris</i>	Bare-eyed Rail	<i>plumbeiventris</i>	N Moluccas, Misool, Aru Is, New Guinea, Karkar, New Ireland			X	X									
		<i>hoeveni</i>	Aru Is & S New Guinea					X								
<i>Gymnocrex talaudensis</i> EN	Talaud Rail	Talaud Is	Karakelong I (Talaud Is) (N Moluccas)			X					1,000-2,500	B30	DEC	B30	20	Described in 1998 (T2).
<i>Amauornis akool</i>	Brown Crake	<i>akool</i>	India, Bangladesh, W Myanmar			X										
		<i>coccineipes</i>	SE China to NE Vietnam			X										
<i>Amauornis isabellina</i>	Isabelline Bush-Hen	Sulawesi	Sulawesi			X										
<i>Amauornis olivacea</i>	Plain Bush-Hen	Philippines	Philippines except Palawan			X										
<i>Amauornis moluccanus</i>	Rufous-tailed Bush-Hen	<i>moluccanus</i>	Sangihe Is, Moluccas, Misool Is & W & N New Guinea			X	X									
		<i>nigrifrons</i>	Bismarck Archipelago & Solomon Is					X			A/B	D25			250	
		<i>ultimus</i>	E Solomon Is					X			A/B	D25			250	

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		<b>ruficrissus</b>	S & E New Guinea, NE & E Australia				X									J4: specific name olivaceus used for this pop. in Australia (C17).
<b>Amauornis magnirostra</b>	<b>Talud Bush-Hen</b>	Talud Is	Karakelong Is, (Talud Is) (N Moluccas)				X									First described in 1998 (T2).
<b>Amauornis phoenicurus</b>	<b>White-breasted Waterhen</b>	<b>phoenicurus</b>	South Asia, Indochina to E China, Taiwan, Ryukyu, Malaysia, Philippines, Greater Sundas	South Asia, Indochina to E China, Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Greater Sundas, E Arabia			X				D/E	C10				Sometimes ascribed to <i>chinensis</i> .
		<b>insularis</b>	Andaman & Nicobar Is				X									
		<b>midnicobaricus</b>	Central Nicobar Is				X									
		<b>leucomelanus</b>	Sulawesi, W Moluccas & Lesser Sundas				X									
<b>Amauornis flavirostra</b>	<b>Black Crake</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa except in desert & semi-arid areas of NE & SW		X						E	R19				
<b>Amauornis olivieri EN</b>	<b>Sakalava Rail, Olivier's Crake</b>	Madagascar	W Central Madagascar		X						250-1,000	H21 R3	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Amauornis bicolor</b>	<b>Black-tailed Crake, Elwes's Crake</b>	S & SE Asia	NE India & Myanmar E to S C China, NW Vietnam	NE India & Myanmar E to S C China			X									
<b>Porzana parva</b>	<b>Little Crake</b>	<b>parva</b>	S, C & E Europe	Poorly known: Mediterranean basin, W & E Africa, Arabia	X	X	X				D	B29	DEC	B29	10,000	B29: European breeding population 61,000-140,000 pairs (183,000 - 420,000 individuals).
		<b>(illustris)</b>	Central Asia to W Xingjiang	W Pakistan, NW India			X									
<b>Porzana pusilla</b>	<b>Baillon's Crake</b>	<b>intermedia,</b>	S & C Europe, N Africa	Poorly known: Mediterranean basin, Africa	X	X					2,000-10,000-	B29			60	B29: European breeding population 760-3,200 pairs (2,280-9,600 individuals).
		<b>obscura</b>	Ethiopia, NW, S & E Africa, Madagascar	Movements within Africa imperfectly known	X						B	D17			250	Sometimes included in <i>intermedia</i> .



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		<b>pusilla</b>	E Europe, C & E Asia to N China, Japan, S to Iran, N India	SW Asia, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, S China, Taiwan to Indonesia, Philippines		X	X									
		<b>mira</b>	SE Borneo	Unknown			X									
		<b>mayri</b>	New Guinea	Unknown			X									Known only from type specimen (T2).
		<b>palustris</b>	E New Guinea, Australia, rare Tasmania				X									J4: "...based on range and habitats, real population size likely to be at least many thousands".
		<b>affinis</b>	New Zealand & Chatham Island	Unknown			X				A	O5			100	
<b>Porzana palmeri</b> EX	<b>Laysan Crake</b>	Laysan Is, Hawaii	Laysan Island, Hawaii				X				0	G23	EXT	G23		Extinct in wild between 1923 and 1936. Introduced populations extinct by 1944 (T2).
<b>Porzana porzana</b>	<b>Spotted Crake</b>	NC Asia (bre)	N, Central Asia E to NW China, S to Iran	N India to W Myanmar			X									
		Europe & W Asia (bre)	Europe & W Asia	S Europe, Africa, mainly in E & S	X	X					D	B29	STA	B29	10,000	B29: European breeding population 120,000-260,000 pairs (360,000 - 780,000 individuals).
<b>Porzana fluminea</b>	<b>Australian Crake</b>	Australia	Australia (not Tasmania)				X									J4 "...based on range and habitats, real population size likely to be at least many thousands".
<b>Porzana carolina</b>	<b>Sora</b>	N America (bre)	SE Alaska, Canada, USA	S USA, C America, Caribbean, Peru to the Guianas				X	X				INC	S5		
<b>Porzana spiloptera</b> VU	<b>Dot-winged Crake</b>	C E South America	Uruguay, N Argentina, S Brazil					X			2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Porzana albicollis</b>	<b>Ash-throated Crake</b>	<b>albicollis</b>	E & S Brazil, N & E Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina, SE Peru?					X								
		<b>olivacea</b>	Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, N Brazil					X								
<b>Porzana sandwichensis</b> EX	<b>Hawaiian Rail, Hawaiian Crake</b>	Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands				X				0	G23	EXT	G23		Last reported in 1884 (possibly 1893) (T2).
<b>Porzana fusca</b>	<b>Ruddy-breasted Crake</b>	<b>fusca</b>	Pakistan, N India to Yunnan (SC China), Vietnam Malay Peninsula, Philippines, W Indonesia			X										
		<b>zeylonica</b>	W India & Sri Lanka			X							DEC	H32		Population in Sri Lanka 10,000-20,000 (H32).

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		<b>erythrothorax</b>	S Kuril Is, Japan, Korea, E & S China, E & S Indochina	S Japan, S China, E & S Indochina			X									
		<b>phaeopyga</b>	Ryukyu Is (Japan)				X									
<b>Porzana paykullii NT</b>	<b>Band-bellied Crake</b>	E, SE Asia	Far E Russia, NE China,	Indochina, Sumatra, Java, Borneo			X									
<b>Porzana tabuensis</b>	<b>Spotless Crake</b>	<b>tabuensis</b>	Philippines, Micronesia, Polynesia, SW Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Australia				X	X								J4: "...based on range and habitats, real population size likely to be at least many thousands".
		<b>edwardi</b>	W & C New Guinea					X								
		<b>richardsoni</b>	Oranje Mts, W New Guinea					X								
<b>Porzana monasa EX</b>	<b>Kosrae Crake</b>	E Caroline Islands	Kosrae Island: E Caroline Islands					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Known only from two specimens collected in 1827-28.
<b>Porzana atra VU</b>	<b>Henderson (Island) Crake</b>	Henderson: Pitcairn Islands	Henderson: Pitcairn Islands					X			6,200	B30	STA	B30	60	
<b>Porzana flaviventer</b>	<b>Yellow-breasted Crake</b>	<b>flaviventer</b>	Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, The Guianas, N, EC & S Brazil, E Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina						X							
		<b>gossii</b>	Cuba & Jamaica						X							
		<b>hendersoni</b>	Hispaniola & Puerto Rico						X							
		<b>woodi</b>	S Mexico to NW Puerto Rico						X							
		<b>bangsi</b>	N & E Colombia						X							
<b>Porzana cinerea</b>	<b>White-browed Crake</b>	SE Asia, Australia, Micronesia	Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, New Guinea, N Australia,				X	X								As many as 9 subspecies are recognised but differences are slight (T2).
<b>Porzana nigra EX</b>	<b>Miller's Rail</b>	Tahiti	Tahiti					X			0	B30	EXT	B30		Known from 2 illustrations and subsequent descriptions by Latham and Gmelin. Presumably extinct in 18th Century (B30).
<b>Porzana astrictocarpus EX</b>	<b>St Helena Rail</b>	St Helena Is	St Helena Island		X						0	O3	EXT	O3		Extinction occurred after 1502 (O3).
<b>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</b>	<b>Striped Crake</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Patchy distribution in Sub-Saharan Africa	Movements within Africa imperfectly known	X						A/B	D17	DEC	T2	250	

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<b>Cyanolimnas</b> <b>cerverai EN</b>	<b>Zapata Rail</b>	W Central Cuba	Zapata Swamp:	W Central Cuba					X		250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Neocrex</b> <b>columbianus DD</b>	<b>Colombian</b> <b>Crake</b>	<b>columbianus</b>	N & W Colombia, W Ecuador						X							
		<b>ripleyi</b>	C & E Panama						X							Known only from 2 specimens in C Panama & NW Colombia, and one site in E Panama.
<b>Neocrex erythroptus</b>	<b>Paint-billed</b> <b>Crake</b>	<b>erythroptus</b>	Coastal Peru & Galapagos Is						X							Sometimes placed in genus Porzana.
		<b>olivascens</b>	Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, E & C Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina						X							
<b>Pardirallus maculatus</b>	<b>Spotted Rail</b>	<b>maculatus</b>	N Caribbean, N Colombia E to Guianas, S to Peru; E Brazil S to N Argentina						X		A	N1			100	
		<b>insolitus</b>	Mexico to Costa Rica						X							
<b>Pardirallus nigricans</b>	<b>Blackish Rail</b>	<b>nigricans</b>	E Ecuador, E Peru, N Bolivia, W, SC & E Brazil, Paraguay, NE Argentina						X		B/C	N1			1,000	
		<b>caucae</b>	SW Colombia						X							
<b>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</b>	<b>Plumbeous Rail</b>	<b>sanguinolentus</b>	Paraguay, SE Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina S to Rio Negro						X		E	C7	STA	C7		
		<b>simonsi</b>	W Peru S to N Chile						X							
		<b>tschudii</b>	Temperate Peru to C & SE Bolivia						X							
		<b>zelebori</b>	SE Brazil						X							
		<b>landbecki</b>	C Chile & SW Argentina						X		C/D	S10				
		<b>luridus</b>	S Chile & S Argentina to Tierra del Fuego						X		A	S10			100	
<b>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</b>	<b>Chestnut Rail</b>	<b>castaneiventris</b>	Coasts N Western Australia - N Queensland					X								
		<b>sharpei</b>	Aru Island, Indonesia					X								
<b>Habroptila wallacii</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Invisible Rail</b>	Halmahera Is: N Moluccas	Halmahera Is: N Moluccas				X				2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Megacrex inepta</b> NT	<b>New Guinea</b> <b>Flightless Rail</b>	<b>inepta</b>	SC New Guinea					X					STA ?	B30		
		<b>pallida</b>	NC New Guinea					X					STA ?	B30		

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<b>Gallicrex cinerea</b>	<b>Watercock</b>	S, SE & E Asia	South Asia E to C & E China, Taiwan, S to Philippines, Indochina, Malaysia, W Indonesia				X						DEC	P10		
<b>Diaphorapteryx hawkinsi EX</b>	<b>Hawkins' Rail</b>	Chatham Is	Chatham Is					X			0	B30				Fossil described in 1892.
<b>Aphanapteryx bonasia EX</b>	<b>Mauritian Red Rail</b>	Mauritius	Mauritius		X						0	H34	EXT	H34		Extinct 1675 - 1700 (H34).
<b>Aphanapteryx leguati EX</b>	<b>Leguat's Rail, Rodrigues Rail</b>	Rodrigues	Rodrigues		X						0	H34	EXT	H34		Extinct c. 1730 (H34).
<b>Porphyrio porphyrio</b>	<b>Purple Swamphen</b>	<b>porphyrio</b>	Portugal, E & S Spain, S France, Sardinia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia		X	X					B	C24	INC	C24	250	C24: Totals for Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Tunisia & Morocco combined: 4,165 - 5,404 breeding pairs (12,495-16,212 individuals). Algeria unknown.
		<b>madagascariensis, Egypt</b>	Nile Valley, Egypt		X						A/B	D18	INC	T2	250	Possibly merits treatment as full species (T2).
		<b>madagascariensis, W Africa</b>	West Africa		X						B	D18	STA ?	D18	250	
		<b>madagascariensis, E, C, S Africa</b>	East, Central & Southern Africa		X						C/D	D18	STA ?	D18		T2: South African population estimated at 50,000-60,000 individuals.
		<b>madagascariensis, Madagascar</b>	Madagascar		X						A	D18	DEC	T2	100	
		<b>caspius</b>	Caspian Sea, NW Iran, Turkey, Syria & ?Azerbaijan			X	X									Probably this subspecies in Azerbaijan (T2).
		<b>seistanicus</b>	Iraq, S Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, NW India				X									L16: 44,000 recorded in AWC 2002 in South Asia.
		<b>poliocephalus</b>	From S & E Pakistan through India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, N Myanmar to SW China & N Thailand				X				D/E	H32				L16: 44,000 recorded in AWC 2002 in South Asia.
		<b>viridis</b>	S Myanmar, S Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Indochina, S China				X									L16: over 5,000 recorded in AWC 2003 and 2004.
		<b>indicus</b>	Greater Sundas to Bali & Sulawesi				X									
		<b>pulverulentus</b>	Philippines				X									Possibly merits treatment as full species (T2).
		<b>pelewensis</b>	Palau Is					X								
		<b>melanopterus</b>	Moluccas & Lesser Sundas to New Guinea				X	X								
		<b>bellus</b>	SW Australia					X			A/B	J4			250	

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		<b>melanotus</b> Australia	N & E Australia, Tasmania, S & WC New Guinea					X			C	J4			1,000	Possibly merits treatment as full species (T2).
	"Pukeko"	<b>melanotus</b> New Zealand	New Zealand					X			600,000	M8			6,000	Possibly more abundant than population in Australia
		<b>samoensis</b>	Admiralty Is S to New Caledonia, E to Samoa					X			B/C	D24			1,000	B14: 2,000-3,000 in New Caledonia.
<b>Porphyrio albus</b> EX	White Gallinule, Lord Howe Swamphen	Lord Howe Island	Lord Howe Island					X			0	G23	EXT	G23		Probably extinct by 1834.
<b>Porphyrio coerulescens</b> EX	Réunion Gallinule	Réunion	Réunion		X						0	B30	EXT	B30		Probably extinct around 1730. Considered conspecific with <i>P. porphyrio</i> by some, but very different habitat (montane forest) make this unlikely (B30).
<b>Porphyrio kukwiedei</b> EX	New Caledonia Gallinule	New Caledonia	New Caledonia					X			0	B8	EXT	B8		Known only from sub-fossil bones but possibly survived into 17th century ( <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">http://www.iucnredlist.org</a> ).
<b>Porphyrio mantelli</b> EX	North Island Takahe	New Zealand	North Island, New Zealand					X			0	T22	EXT	T22	2	Known only from sub-fossil bones but one possible record in 19th century ( <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">http://www.iucnredlist.org</a> ).
<b>Porphyrio hochstetteri</b> EN	Takahe	New Zealand	S South Island; translocated to 4 offshore islands, New Zealand					X			150-220	B30	INC	B30	2	
<b>Porphyrio alleni</b>	Allen's Gallinule	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa (not arid NE & SW), Madagascar		X						C/D	D17				
<b>Porphyrio martinica</b>	(American) Purple Gallinule	N, C & N South America	E USA, Caribbean, Central America, South America S to N Argentina						X	X	D	W4 C7	STA	C7	10,000	
<b>Porphyrio flavirostris</b>	Azure Gallinule	N South America	N South America East of Andes, S to Paraguay						X							
<b>Gallinula pacifica</b> CR	Samoan Moorhen	Western Samoa	Western Samoa					X			<50	B30	EXT ?	B30	1	Possibly extinct by 1907. 2 possible sightings in 1984.
<b>Gallinula silvestris</b> CR	San Cristobal Moorhen, Makira Moorhen	Solomon Is	Makira (San Cristobal) Solomon Is					X			<50	B30	EXT ?	B30	1	
<b>Gallinula nesiotis</b> EX	Tristan Moorhen	Tristan da Cunha	Tristan da Cunha island, South Atlantic Ocean		X						0	H34	EXT	H34		Extinct by end of 19th Century.

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<b>Gallinula comeri VU</b>	<b>Gough Moorhen</b>	Gough Is	Gough Is, introduced in Tristan da Cunha		X						13,500	C32 R23	INC	B30	135	Often included in <i>G. nesiotis</i> . 4,250 pairs on Gough based on 1983 data (Cuthbert and Sommer 2004); 250 pairs on Tristan in 1984 (P. G. Ryan in litt. 2000); total = 9000 mature individuals, (13,500 total individuals in "non-breeding population")
<b>Gallinula chloropus</b>	<b>Common Moorhen, Common Gallinule</b>	<b>chloropus</b> , Europe, N Africa (bre)	Europe, N Africa	Europe, N & Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					>2,700,000 5,100,000	B29	STA	B29	20,000	B29: European breeding population 900,000-1,700,000 pairs (2,700,000 - 5,100,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>chloropus</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	West & W Central Asia	SW Asia, Central Asia, Caspian		X	X					D P10			10,000	
		<b>chloropus</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central & S Asia	S Asia			X						STA	P10		L16: 39,000 counted in AWC 2002 in South Asia.
		<b>chloropus</b> , SE Asia (non-bre)	E Asia, Indochina, C Malaysia	Southern E Asia, Indochina, W Malaysia, W Indonesia			X									Sometimes ascribed to <i>indica</i> .
		<b>meridionalis</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa, St Helena		X							D D17			10,000	
		<b>pyrrhorhoa</b>	Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius, Comoros		X											
		<b>orientalis</b>	Seychelles, Andamans, S Malaysia, Greater & Lesser Sundas to Philippines & Pulau		X		X									
		<b>guami</b>	Guam, N Marianas					X			300-375	S39	DEC	S39	4	S39 estimate 100-125 pairs (300-400 individuals).
		<b>sandvicensis</b>	Hawaiian islands					X								
		<b>cachinnans</b>	SE Canada & USA S to Panama, Bermuda, Galapagos	USA S to Panama, Bermuda, Galapagos					X	X		E W4	INC	U8		Estimate from BBS for USA & Canada 436,174 pairs (1,308,522 individuals).
		<b>cerceris</b>	Greater & Lesser Antilles						X							
		<b>barbadensis</b>	Barbados						X							
		<b>pauxilla</b>	C & E Panama, N & W Colombia, W Ecuador, NW Peru						X							

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		<b>garmani</b>	Andes of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, NW Argentina						X							
		<b>galeata</b>	Trinidad & the Guianas S through Brazil to Uruguay, N Argentina						X							
<b>Gallinula tenebrosa</b>	<b>Dusky Moorhen</b>	<b>tenebrosa</b> , E & C Australia	E & C Australia				X									B14: Recently established in New Caledonia where there are 100-200. M8: Apparently expanding range steadily; colonised Tasmania in 1970s.
		<b>tenebrosa</b> , SW Australia	SW Australia				X									M8: Geographically separate population occurs in SW Australia, mostly within 100 km of coast. Estimate possibly A/B (J4) but insufficient data to confirm.
		<b>frontata</b>	SE Borneo, Sulawesi, S Moluccas, Lesser Sundas, W & SE New Guinea			X	X									
		<b>neumanni</b>	N New Guinea					X								
<b>Gallinula angulata</b>	<b>Lesser Moorhen</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa except arid SW and NE		X						C/D	F4				
<b>Gallinula melanops</b>	<b>Spot-flanked Gallinule</b>	<b>melanops</b>	E Bolivia & Paraguay, E & S Brazil, NE Argentina, Uruguay					X			D	C7	STA	C7	10,000	
		<b>bogotensis</b>	E Andes of Colombia					X								
		<b>crassirostris</b>	Chile & S Argentina (except extreme south)					X			B/C	S10			1,000	
<b>Gallinula ventralis</b>	<b>Black-tailed Native-hen</b>	Australia	Australia excluding Tasmania				X				D	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	Highly irruptive, dispersing from inland where breeding habitat available erratically (M8) .
<b>Gallinula mortierii</b>	<b>Tasmanian Native-hen</b>	Tasmania	Tasmania				X									
<b>Fulica cristata</b>	<b>Red-knobbed Coot, Crested Coot</b>	Morocco, Spain	N Morocco, S Spain		X	X					5,000	G22	DEC	G22	50	G22: Surveys reported in G21 suggest a population of 5,000 and declining in Morocco. A4 estimates 90 pairs (270 individuals) in Spain.
		E & S Africa	Eritrea, Ethiopia, W Kenya to Zambia, S Angola to Mozambique, Southern Africa (except Kalahari)		X						D	F4			10,000	Increasing in Southern Africa.
		Madagascar	Madagascar		X						2,000-6,000	Y9	DEC	Y9	40	Y9: Population estimate of low to mid thousands.
<b>Fulica atra</b>	<b>Common Coot, Eurasian Coot</b>	<b>atra</b> , NW Europe (non-bre)	E, N & W Europe	NW Europe		X					1,750,000	D8	STA	W7	17,500	W7: Populations wintering in Baltic and NW Europe estimated to be decreasing marginally in both long and medium term. Central European population stable.

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		<b>atra</b> , Black Sea, Mediterranean (non-bre)	E Europe, W Asia, N Africa	Black Sea, Mediterranean, West Africa	X	X	X				2,500,000	M29			20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies. W7: Apparent long-term trends of increase in E Mediterranean and decrease in W Mediterranean hamper trend estimation.
		<b>atra</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	W & Central Asia	SW & Central Asia		X	X				2,000,000	P10			20,000	
		<b>atra</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central & S Asia	S Asia			X				1,500,000	P10	STA	P10	15,000	
		<b>atra</b> , E, SE Asia (non-bre)	East Asia	E, SE Asia			X				D/E	P10	DEC	C10		
		<b>lugubris</b>	NW New Guinea, (E Java)				X	X								Formerly bred in E Java.
		<b>novaeaguineae</b>	Central New Guinea					X								
		<b>australis</b>	Australia, New Zealand					X			E	J4	FLU	J4	10,000	Population size probably close to 1 million (J4).
<b>Fulica alai VU</b>	<b>Hawaiian Coot</b>	Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands				X				2,000-4,000	B30	STA	U2	30	
<b>Fulica americana</b>	<b>American Coot</b>	<b>americana</b>	SE Alaska E to Nova Scotia, S to Caribbean, Costa Rica	W & S North America, Central America, Hawaii				X	X		>6,000,000	W4	STA	S5	20,000	Estimate from BBS 2,051,103 pairs (6,153,309 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>columbiana</b>	Colombia (& N Ecuador)					X								Apparently extinct in Ecuador (T2).
<b>Fulica caribaea NT</b>	<b>Caribbean Coot</b>	Caribbean	Mostly N Caribbean, to Venezuela					X					DEC	B30		
<b>Fulica leucoptera</b>	<b>White-winged Coot</b>	S South America	South America S of Paraguay					X			E	C7	STA	C7		W23: Occasional in Falkland/Malvinas Is and first breeding record, of at least 2 pairs, in 2004-2005.
<b>Fulica ardesiaca</b>	<b>Andean Coot, Slate-colored Coot</b>	<b>ardesiaca</b>	Interior Peru, C & W Bolivia, N Chile, NW Argentina					X								S10 gives total estimate for both subspecies of C/D.
		<b>atrura</b>	S Colombia, Ecuador, Coastal Peru S to Lima					X								
<b>Fulica armillata</b>	<b>Red-gartered Coot</b>	S South America	C & S Chile, Argentina, SE Brazil, Uruguay					X			E	C7				
<b>Fulica rufifrons</b>	<b>Red-fronted Coot</b>	W-C South America	Coastal S Peru & C Chile; SE Brazil, S Paraguay, NE Argentina & Uruguay, C & S Argentina					X			C	S10	STA	C7	1,000	
<b>Fulica gigantea</b>	<b>Giant Coot</b>	C Andean South America	Andes of S Peru, W Bolivia, N Chile, NW Argentina					X			B/C	C7	STA	C7	1,000	



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<b>Fulica cornuta NT</b>	<b>Horned Coot</b>	C Andean South America	High Andes of SW Bolivia, N Chile, NW Argentina						X		10,000-20,000	C9 C1 G11	DEC	H34	150	8,988 were counted in Vilama, Jujuy, Argentina in 1995 (C9), 2,800 in Bolivia in 1989 (C1) and 620 were estimated in Chile in 1988 (G11). This suggests a total in the range of 10,000-20,000, which probably fluctuates considerably.
<b>Fulica newtoni EX</b>	<b>Mascarene Coot, Newton's Coot</b>	Réunion, Mauritius	Réunion, Mauritius		X						0	H34	EXT	H34		Last report on Reunion in 1672 and Mauritius in 1693 (B30).
<b>HELIORNITHIDAE</b>	<b>FINFOOTS</b>															
<b>Podica senegalensis</b>	<b>African Finfoot</b>	<b>senegalensis</b>	Senegal - Uganda, NW Tanzania, Ethiopia		X						C/D	D17				
		<b>somerini</b>	Coastal East Africa to the East Rift		X						A/B	D17			250	
		<b>camerunensis</b>	S Cameroon, Gabon, S Congo, Bioko Is, NW DR Congo		X						B/C	D17			1,000	
		<b>albipectus</b>	W Angola		X						A	D17	DEC	D17	100	
		<b>petersii</b>	E Angola, Caprivi, N Botswana to Zimbabwe, SE DR Congo, Zambia, Mozambique to E S Africa		X						B/C	D17			1,000	Declining in Southern Africa (H14).
<b>Heliopais personatus VU</b>	<b>Masked Finfoot</b>	S, SE Asia	NE India SE to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra			X					2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Heliornis fulica</b>	<b>Sungrebe</b>	C America, N South America	SE Mexico S to Colombia & NE Argentina						X							
<b>EURYPYGIDAE</b>	<b>SUNBITTERN</b>															
<b>Eurypyga helias</b>	<b>Sunbittern</b>	<b>helias</b>	Colombia-Guyana S to E Bolivia, C Brazil						X							
		<b>major</b>	Guatemala-W Ecuador						X							
		<b>meridionalis</b>	SC Peru (Junin & Cuzco)						X							
<b>JACANIDAE</b>	<b>JACANAS</b>															
<b>Microparra capensis</b>	<b>Lesser Jacana</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Scattered distribution: Mali E to Ethiopia, S to Zambia & Botswana, W to C Angola & Caprivi, E to Mozambique & E South Africa		X						C	F4			1,000	Declining in Southern Africa (H14).

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<b>Actophilornis africanus</b>	<b>African Jacana</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		X						E	F4	STA	D17		
<b>Actophilornis albinucha</b>	<b>Madagascar Jacana</b>	Madagascar	N & W Madagascar		X						A	R2	DEC	R2	100	
<b>Irediparra gallinacea</b>	<b>Comb-crested Jacana</b>	<b>gallinacea</b>	S Philippines, E Indonesia				X									
		<b>novaeguinea</b>	N-Central New Guinea, Misool & Aru Islands					X								
		<b>novaehollandiae</b>	S New Guinea, N & NE Australia					X			C/D	J4				J4 estimates C/D for Australian population. Proportion of population in New Guinea assumed to be relatively small.
<b>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</b>	<b>Pheasant-tailed Jacana</b>	S & SE Asia	S Asia, SE Asia, S China, Taiwan, Philippines	S Asia, S Japan, Taiwan, SE Asia, Sumatra, Java, (Oman, Yemen)			X				100,000-150,000	A9	DEC	C10	1,250	Declining in E Asia, but may be stable in S & SE Asia (C10). A9: 30,000 counted in India in 2002. B6: Estimate of Indian population 100,000.
<b>Metopidius indicus</b>	<b>Bronze-winged Jacana</b>	S & SE Asia	S Asia, Indochina, Sumatra				X				50,000-100,000	A9			750	Birds in Sumatra may be a separate population (S28). A9: 26,000 counted in India in 2002. B6: Estimate of Indian population exceeds 50,000.
<b>Jacana spinosa</b>	<b>Northern Jacana</b>	<b>spinosa</b>	Belize & Guatemala S to W Panama						X							
		<b>gymnostoma</b>	SW & E Mexico, S Texas	Mexico, S Texas						X						
		<b>violacea</b>	Cuba, I of Pines, Jamaica, Hispaniola					X								
<b>Jacana jacana</b>	<b>Wattled Jacana</b>	<b>jacana</b>	S Caribbean, W Cent America, South America N & E of Andes to N Argentina						X							
		<b>hypomelaena</b>	W Central Panama to N Colombia					X								
		<b>melanopygia</b>	W Colombia-W Venezuela					X					STA	N1		
		<b>intermedia</b>	N & Central Venezuela					X								
		<b>scapularis</b>	Lowland W Ecuador & NE Peru					X								
		<b>peruviana</b>	NE Peru & adjacent NW Brazil					X								
<b>ROSTRATULIDAE</b>	<b>PAINTED-SNIPES</b>															
<b>Rostratula benghalensis</b>	<b>Greater Painted-Snipe</b>	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa & Nile Delta		X						C/D	D17				

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		Asia	S & SE & E Asia, Indonesia				X				B	B6			250	B6: Estimate of Indian population >10,000.
<b>Rostratula australis</b>	<b>Australian Painted-Snipe</b>	Australia	E, C & N Australia				X				A	B9	DEC	R17	100	G2 estimate 5,000 breeding adults (7,500 individuals). L4 present strong evidence that this is a separate and endangered species. J4: Named as a full species <i>Rostratula australis</i> , and listed as Vulnerable under Australian national legislation (EPBC Act 1999).
<b>Rostratula semicollaris</b>	<b>South American Painted-Snipe</b>	South America	Paraguay, SE Brazil, Uruguay, N Argentina, C Chile					X								Sometimes placed in the genus <i>Nycticryphes</i> .
<b>DROMADIDAE</b>	<b>CRAB PLOVER</b>															
<b>Dromas ardeola</b>	<b>Crab Plover</b>	NW Indian Ocean	NW Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, NW Sri Lanka	NW Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Coastal E Africa S to Madagascar, Coastal Pakistan, W India	X	X					60,000-80,000	D17 S18	STA ?	D17	700	40,000-50,000 in Africa (D17); 20,000-30,000 in Asia (S43). S31: Breeds in NW Sri Lanka.
<b>HAEMATOPODIDAE</b>	<b>OYSTERCATCHERS</b>															
<b>Haematopus leucopodus</b>	<b>Magellanic Oystercatcher</b>	S South America	S American coasts SC Chile - SC Argentina,					X			C	S10			1,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					x			21,000-39,000	W22			300	W22 estimate 7,000-13,000 pairs (21,000 -39,000 individuals).
<b>Haematopus ater</b>	<b>Blackish Oystercatcher</b>	S South America	S American coasts S Peru - SC Argentina					X			B/C	S10			1,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is					x			12,000-24,000	W22			180	W22 estimate 4,000-8,000 pairs (12,000 -24,000 individuals).
<b>Haematopus bachmani</b>	<b>American Black Oystercatcher</b>	Pacific N America	Pacific coast Aleutian Is to central west coast of Baja California	Mostly S British Colombia to Baja California					X		8,900-11,000	B58 M42	STA	M42	100	
<b>Haematopus palliatus</b>	<b>American Oystercatcher</b>	<b>palliatus</b>	Coasts E & S USA, Caribbean					X	X		11,000	B59 M42	STA	M42	110	B59 estimates 10,971 +/- 298. "Very few" in Caribbean.
		<b>(frazari)</b>	Gulf of California & W Mexico						X		350	M41			4	May refer to hybrid form between <i>palliatus</i> and <i>bachmani</i> .

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		( <i>pitanay</i> )	W South America, Ecuador to SC Chile						X			C S10				Estimate for <i>pitanay</i> and <i>durnfordi</i> combined.
		( <i>durnfordi</i> )	E South America, S Brazil to SC Argentina						X							
		<i>galapagensis</i>	Galapagos Islands						X		300	H34			3	H34 estimates 100 pairs (300 individuals).
<b>Haematopus meadewaldoi EX</b>	<b>Canarian Black Oystercatcher</b>	Canary Islands	Eastern Canary Islands		X						0	C19	EXT	C19		Last Collected 1913. Probably became extinct in 1940s (B30).
<b>Haematopus moquini NT</b>	<b>African Black Oystercatcher</b>	SE Africa	Coast N Namibia - SE South Africa	Coast N Namibia - SE South Africa, S Angola	X						5,000-6,000	D17	INC	D17	55	
<b>Haematopus ostralegus</b>	<b>Eurasian Oystercatcher</b>	<i>ostralegus</i>	N, C & W Europe	Coastal W Europe, N & W Africa	X	X					1,020,000	S43	DEC	S43 W7	10,200	Decrease of Dutch Wadden Sea population from 266,000 in 1980s to 177,000 in late 1990s mainly a consequence of food shortage (R6). W7: Decrease in modelled population between 1989 and 2002 in NW Europe from 962,000 to 733,000.
		<i>longipes</i>	Black Sea, Asia Minor to W Siberia, NW Iran, Central Asia	Coastal NE Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Persian Gulf E to NW India	X	X	X				100,000-200,000	S43	DEC ?	B29	1,500	B6: 2,000 winter in India.
		<i>osculans</i>	Kamchatka, Korea, NE & E China	Japan, Korea, E China S to Taiwan			X				10,000	B9 L16			100	B9 increased previous estimate of A on basis of additional data from Yellow Sea. L16: 5,504 recorded in AWC 2003 in South Korea.
<b>Haematopus finschi</b>	<b>South Island Oystercatcher</b>	New Zealand	Coastal South Island, New Zealand	Coastal New Zealand			X				112,000	S1	INC	S1	1,100	Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>ostralegus</i> . The increase from 1960s to 1990s appears to have levelled off (V4)
<b>Haematopus longirostris</b>	<b>Australian Pied Oystercatcher</b>	Australia, S New Guinea, Aru Is	Coasts of Australia, Aru Is	Coasts of Australia, S New Guinea, Aru Is			X				11,000	W5			110	
<b>Haematopus unicolor EN</b>	<b>Chatham Oystercatcher</b>	Chatham Island	Chatham Island				X				310-325	M30	INC	M30	1	This population is given full specific status in B30. M30: A minimum count in 2004 of 266 birds on most of the coast of four islands in the Chathams group represented a population of 310-325 birds.
<b>Haematopus unicolor</b>	<b>Variable Oystercatcher</b>	New Zealand	Coastal New Zealand				X				4,000	S1	INC	S1	40	

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<b>Haematopus fuliginosus</b>	<b>Sooty Oystercatcher</b>	<b>fuliginosus</b>	S Australia: SW, S & SE coasts of Australia					X			4,000	W5			40	
		<b>ophthalmicus</b>	N Australia: Coasts & islands CW Western Australia to SE Queensland					X			7,500	G2	STA	G2	75	G2 estimate 5,000 breeding adults (7,500 individuals).
<b>IBIDORHYNCHIDAE</b>	<b>IBISBILL</b>															
<b>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</b>	<b>Ibisbill</b>	Central Asia	High altitude rivers of Central Asian mountain systems N & NE of Himalayas. Partial short-distance altitudinal migrant.				X									
<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>	<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>															
<b>Himantopus himantopus</b>	<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	<b>himantopus</b> , Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	N of Southern Africa	X						100,000-200,000	D18			1,500	
		<b>himantopus</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar		X						5,000-10,000	D17			75	Madagascar birds appear to be morphologically distinct from those in mainland Africa (D17).
		<b>(meridionalis)</b>	Southern Africa		X						15,000-30,000	U11	INC	H14	230	
		<b>himantopus</b> , W & SW Europe, W Africa	SW Europe & NW Africa	Most W Africa, + SW Iberia	X	X					71,000-82,000	S43	STA	S43	770	
		<b>himantopus</b> , Central & E Europe, E Mediterranean (bre)	C Europe, E Mediterranean, Black Sea, Turkey	S to African Sahel	X	X	X				40,000-60,000	T8	STA ?	T8	500	
		<b>himantopus</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	W, Central and SW Asia, Caspian	Tajikistan to Iran, Iraq, Arabian Peninsula, NE Africa (to Sudan)	X	X	X				30,000-70,000	T8 B29			500	
		<b>himantopus</b> , S Asia	S Asia				X				150,000-200,000	L16 B6			1,750	B6: Indian population estimated at 150,000.
		<b>himantopus</b> , E & SE Asia	SE & E Asia including recent expansion of range into China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan				X				C	B9			1,000	Expanding range suggests increasing trend.

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		(ceylonensis)	Sri Lanka				X				B	S31			250	S31: Counts in 1990s up to 18,600. The highest recent count was 5,466 in 2002. Lower counts in recent years may be due to reduced site coverage and poor weather conditions.
<b>Himantopus mexicanus</b>	<b>Black-necked Stilt</b>	<b>mexicanus</b>	W & S USA, C America, Caribbean, to SW Peru, E Ecuador, NE Brazil						X	X	D	M42	STA ?	M42	10,000	M42 estimates 175,000 for North American portion of this population. Often considered conspecific with <i>H. himantopus</i> .
	"Hawaiian Stilt"	<b>knudseni</b>	Hawaii				X				1,400	U2 M42	STA	U2	14	U2, M42: Range 1,200-1,600. Sometimes treated as separate species, <i>H. knudseni</i> .
<b>Himantopus melanurus</b>	<b>White-backed Stilt</b>	C South America	N Chile & EC Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, SE Brazil, S to SC Argentina						X		D	M41	STA	A6	10,000	Often considered conspecific with <i>H. himantopus</i> .
<b>Himantopus leucocephalus</b>	<b>Australian Black-winged Stilt</b>	SE Asia - Australia	Java E to New Guinea S to Australia	As breeding range + Philippines, Gtr Sundas, Sulawesi				X			300,000	W5	FLU	J4	3,000	Often considered conspecific with <i>H. himantopus</i> . J4: Numbers in Australia must fluctuate greatly due to erratic large-scale breeding in inland wetlands; range D may be more appropriate.
		New Zealand	New Zealand.				X				30,000	M8			300	M8 gives estimate (1984) for NZ of 30,000 birds.
<b>Himantopus novaezelandiae CR</b>	<b>Black Stilt</b>	South Island New Zealand	Upper Waitaki Valley, C S Island, New Zealand	Central S Island, W N Island, New Zealand				X			40	B30	DEC	B30	1	An additional c.40 are in captivity.
<b>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</b>	<b>Banded Stilt</b>	Australia	Inland SW, Central & S Australia,	Coastal SW & S Australia, rare Tasmania				X			206,000	W5	FLU	J4	2,100	
<b>Recurvirostra avosetta</b>	<b>Pied Avocet</b>	Southern Africa	Namibia, Botswana, South Africa		X						19,300	S43	INC?	S43	190	
		E Africa	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania		X						C	S43			1,000	
		W Europe (bre)	NW Europe, W Mediterranean, NW Africa	Atlantic coast S to Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia	X	X					73,000	S43	STA	S43 W7	730	W7: Increases in numbers wintering in NW Europe between 1989 and 2002 compensated for decreases in the W Mediterranean region. T29 made new compilation of data from West Africa and propose increase in S43 estimate from 73,000 to 83,000 in the light of new counts in Guinea.
		Mediterranean & SE Europe (bre)	SE Europe, Black Sea, Turkey	E Mediterranean, E Sahel (Chad)	X	X	X				47,000	S43	STA/ DEC ?	S43	470	

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		W, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	Caspian, Kazakhstan, Iran	Iran, Iraq, Arabian Peninsula, NE Africa (to Sudan)	X	X	X				B	P10 S43	STA ?	S43	250	
		Central & S Asia	Central Asia	South Asia			X				B/C	P10 B6	DEC	B6	1,000	L16: 14,200 recorded in AWC 2003. B6: numbers decreased dramatically on E coast of India between 1985 and 2005.
		E Asia	SE Siberia, NE China	SE China to Taiwan			X				C	B9			1,000	
<b>Recurvirostra americana</b>	<b>American Avocet</b>	N & C America	SW Canada, W USA, Coastal NE USA, W Mexico	SW & SE USA, Mexico-Guatemala, Bahamas, Cuba					X	X	D	M42	STA	S5	10,000	M42: 450,000 in North American portion of population. Central American population unknown. Great Salt Lake (Utah) Waterbird Survey recorded 204,878 in 1997 (P6).
<b>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</b>	<b>Red-necked Avocet, Australian Avocet</b>	Australia	SW, SE, Central & N Australia				X				107,000	W5	FLU	J4	1,100	
<b>Recurvirostra andina</b>	<b>Andean Avocet</b>	Andean South America	Andes C Peru S to N Chile, NW Argentina						X							
<b>BURHINIDAE</b>	<b>THICK-KNEES</b>															
<b>Burhinus oedicnemus</b>	<b>Stone-Curlew, Eurasian Thick-Knee</b>	<b>oedicnemus</b> , W Europe (bre)	Europe W of Adriatic N to Denmark	Iberia, N Africa, Sahel	X	X					110,000-170,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	1,400	
		<b>oedicnemus</b> , E Europe (bre)	E Europe E of Adriatic N to Denmark, Russia	Mediterranean Basin & N Africa	X	X					12,000-36,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	240	
		<b>distinctus</b>	Western Canary Islands		X						900-1,200	B11	DEC	B11	11	B11 report 300-400 pairs (900-1,200 individuals) in 2004.
		<b>insularum</b>	Eastern Canary Islands		X						700-4,700	L25	DEC ?	L25	30	L25 report 224-1,582 pairs (672-4,746 individuals) in 2004.
		<b>saharae</b>	E Mediterranean, SW Asia, N Africa		X	X	X				B/C	D17			1,000	
		<b>harterti</b>	Central Asia, Iran, Pakistan, NW India	Mainly sedentary; some movement south in winter			X									
		<b>indicus</b>	India & Sri Lanka E to Indochina				X									S31: 500-1,000 in Sri Lanka.
<b>Burhinus senegalensis</b>	<b>Senegal Thick-Knee</b>	<b>senegalensis</b>	W Africa S of Sahara E to Sudan		X						B	D17			250	

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		(inornatus)	Nile Valley Egypt to N Uganda, Ethiopia Kenya, Somalia		X						B	D17			250	
<b>Burhinus vermiculatus</b>	<b>Water Dikkop, Water Thick-Knee</b>	<b>vermiculatus</b>	D R Congo E to Somalia, S to E & S South Africa		X						C	D17			1,000	
		<b>buttkoferi</b>	W Africa Liberia - Nigeria - Gabon		X						A/B	D17			250	
<b>Burhinus capensis</b>	<b>Spotted Dikkop</b>	<b>capensis</b>	Kenya - Southern Africa		X						C	D17			1,000	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14). >50,000 in Southern Africa (U11).
		<b>maculosus</b>	Senegal E to NE Africa		X						B	D17			250	
		<b>damarensis</b>	Namibia, W Botswana, SW South.Africa		X						A	D17			100	
		<b>D17dsoni</b>	Coastal Somalia, S Arabia		X	X					B	D17			250	
<b>Burhinus bistriatus</b>	<b>Double-striped Thick-Knee</b>	<b>bistriatus</b>	S Mexico S to NW Costa Rica						X							
		<b>pediacus</b>	N Colombia						X							
		<b>vocifer</b>	Venezuela, Guyana, extreme N Brazil						X							
		<b>dominicensis</b>	Hispaniola						X							
<b>Burhinus superciliaris</b>	<b>Peruvian Thick-Knee</b>	Peru	Coast of extreme S Ecuador, Peru & N Chile						X							
<b>Burhinus grallarius NT</b>	<b>Bush Thick-Knee</b>	<b>grallarius</b>	S & E Australia,				X						DEC	G2		Total, 3 populations combined 150,000 (G2). Subspecies poorly defined (H32).
		<b>rufescens</b>	NW & N C Australia	NW Australia			X									
		<b>ramsayi</b>	N Queensland, S New Guinea				X									
<b>Burhinus (Esacus) recurvirostris</b>	<b>Great Thick-Knee, Great Stone Plover</b>	SW, S & SE Asia	SE Iran, S Asia to Indochina & S China			X					A/B	B6 S31			250	B6: estimate for Indian population 2,000; 203: estimate for Sri Lanka, 250-500.
<b>Burhinus gigantea (Esacus magnirostris) NT</b>	<b>Beach Thick-Knee</b>	SE Asia - Australia, melanesia	Andaman Is, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, N Australia, SW Pacific Islands			X	X				A/B	G2 (B30)			250	G2 estimate 5,000 for Australia. Estimate for Melanesian islands, 1,000? (D24), and for New Caledonia 10-20 birds (B14).



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GLAREOLIDAE	COURSERS AND PRATINCOLES															
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover, Egyptian Courser	<i>aegyptius</i> , West Africa	Sub-Saharan West Africa		X						20,000-50,000	D17	STA	D17	350	
		<i>aegyptius</i> , East Africa	Eastern Africa Ethiopia S to Uganda		X						A/B	D17	DEC	D17	250	
		<i>(angolae)</i>	Lower Congo Basin DR Congo & N Angola		X						A	D17			100	
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>cursor</i>	N Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Socotra	Africa S to Sahel & N Kenya, Saudi Arabia	X	X	X									B29: Two pairs in Spain.
		<i>bogulubovi</i>	SE Turkey, N Iran, E Caspian Basin	S Pakistan, NW India			X									
		<i>exsul</i>	Cape Verde Islands		X						150-350	D18	STA ?	D18	3	
		<i>bannermani</i>	Canary Islands		X						300-1,800	B29			10	B29: Breeding population 99-594 pairs (297-1,782 individuals). Population decreased before 1990s, but more recent trends unknown (B29). Often assigned to nominate race.
<i>Cursorius somalensis</i>	Somali Courser	<i>somalensis</i>	Eritrea, E Ethiopia, Somalia		X						C	D17			1,000	Included within <i>Cursorius cursor</i> in WPE3. P7 researched its taxonomic position and treat <i>somalensis</i> as a separate species, endemic to East Africa.
		<i>littoralis</i>	Extreme SE Sudan, N Kenya, S Somalia		X						C	D17			1,000	
<i>Cursorius rufus</i>	Burchell's Courser	<i>rufus</i>	S Botswana & C South Africa E of 21 degrees		X								DEC	H14 H34		
		<i>(theresae)</i>	SW Angola, Namibia & South Africa W of 21 degrees		X								STA	D18		
<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	Temminck's Courser	<i>temminckii</i> , W Africa	S Mauritania & Senegal to Nigeria, Chad & Central African Republic.		X						B/C	D17			1,000	
		<i>temminckii</i> , E Africa	S Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia		X						C/D	D18				

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		<b>ruvanensis</b>	S DR Congo E to Uganda & Tanzania, S to South Africa & S Mozambique; local movements.		X						C/D	D18						
		<b>aridus</b>	Namibia, S Botswana to SW Zimbabwe, NW South Africa		X						A/B	D17			250	Sometimes ascribed to <i>damarensis</i> .		
<b>Cursorius coromandelicus</b>	<b>Indian Courser</b>	South Asia	Pakistan, India, Nepal, N Sri Lanka				X									S31: 10-20 in Sri Lanka.		
<b>Rhinoptilus africanus</b>	<b>Double-banded Courser</b>	<b>africanus</b>	N Cape Province of South Africa, S & E Namibia E to SW & C Kalahari in Botswana		X								STA	H14				
		<b>raffertyi</b>	E Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti		X													
		<b>hartingi</b>	SE Ethiopia & Somalia		X													
		<b>gracilis</b>	Kenya & Tanzania		X													
		<b>traylori</b>	Etosha (Namibia) - Makgadikgadi (Botswana)		X									STA	H14			
		<b>bisignatus</b>	SW Angola		X													
		<b>sharpei</b>	NW Namibia		X										STA	H14		
		<b>granti</b>	Southwestern W Cape Province through Karoo to E Cape Province, South Africa		X								STA	H14				
<b>Rhinoptilus cinctus</b>	<b>Three-banded Courser</b>	<b>cinctus</b>	SE Sudan, E Ethiopia, Somalia & N Kenya		X						C/D	D17						
		<b>emini</b>	S Kenya, Tanzania		X						B	D17			250			
		<b>seebohmi</b>	Zimbabwe, Zambia & E Botswana; also in NC Namibia, SE Angola, N Botswana		X						A/B	D17			250			
<b>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</b>	<b>Bronze-winged Courser</b>	<b>chalcopterus</b>	Senegal-S Sudan & W Ethiopia S to Kenya		X						C/D	D17						
		<b>(albofasciatus)</b>	Tanzania S to South Africa		X						C	D17			1,000			
<b>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus CR</b>	<b>Jerdon's Courser</b>	SE India	Pennar Valley, S Andra Pradesh, SE India				X				50-250	B30	DEC	B30	2			

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<b>Stiltia isabella</b>	<b>Australian Pratincole</b>	Australia	N & E & SE Australia,	N & E Australia, New Guinea, E Indonesia			X	X			C/D	J4	FLU	J4		J4: undercounted or missed due to lack of surveys of vast dryland areas where birds feed, so estimate revised to range C/D rather than former 60,000 (W5).
<b>Glareola pratincola</b>	<b>Collared Pratincole</b>	<b>pratincola</b> , W Mediterranean (bre)	SW Europe, NW Africa	S edge of Sahara: Senegal, Gambia to Nigeria	X	X					18,000-19,500	S43	STA	S43	190	
		<b>pratincola, Black Sea</b> , E Mediterranean (bre)	SE Europe, Black Sea, Asia Minor	Mainly E Sahel zone	X	X	X				16,000-32,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	240	
		<b>pratincola</b> , SW Asia (bre)	Caspian region, Iran, Iraq	NE Africa, Nile valley, Sudan, Ethiopia	X	X	X				B/C	S43			1,000	
		<b>fuelleborni</b>	Kenya to D R Congo, Angola & Namibia, S to E South Africa		X						100,000-300,000	D17			2,000	
		<b>(erlangeri)</b>	Coastal S Somalia & N Kenya		X						A/B	D17			250	H34 subsume <i>boweni</i> , <i>erlangeri</i> and <i>riparia</i> within <i>fuelleborni</i> , and do not recognise <i>limbata</i> .
		<b>(boweni)</b>	Senegal to Lake Chad & Gabon		X						B	D17			250	
		<b>(limbata)</b>	Eritrea, S Arabia, Sudan, Ethiopia & Somalia		X		X				B/C	D17			1,000	
<b>Glareola maldivarum</b>	<b>Oriental Pratincole</b>	South Asia	India, Sri Lanka				X				B/C	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at >10,000.
		E-SE Asia, Australia	S Siberia, NE Mongolia, E China, Taiwan, Japan, Indochina, Philippines	SE Asia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, Philippines?			X	X			2,880,000	S32			20,000	S32: on 7 February 2004, 2.88 million were counted by aerial survey on 80 Mile Beach, NW Australia, representing a 38 fold increase in the estimate for this population. This assumed to comprise the bulk of the world population. For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Glareola nordmanni NT</b>	<b>Black-winged Pratincole</b>	E Europe - Central Asia	Romania, Ukraine, SW Russia, N Kazakhstan	Southern Africa, from W Zambia & SE Angola to Namibia, Botswana & N South Africa; West Africa	X	X	X				29,000-45,000	B22 S34	DEC	B22	370	B22: World breeding population estimated at 9,700-14,900 pairs (29,100-44,700 individuals) and declining steeply. D17: Now rarely recorded In West Africa, possibly indicating a dwindling 'sub-population' of breeding birds from southeast Europe that once wintered in larger numbers in West Africa.
<b>Glareola ocularis VU</b>	<b>Madagascar Pratincole</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar	E Africa coast N Mozambique N to S Somalia	X						5,000-10,000	D17	DEC	D17	75	

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<b>Glareola nuchalis</b>	<b>Rock Pratincole</b>	<b>nuchalis</b>	Chad E to Ethiopia, S to Mozambique & N Namibia	Resident in E Africa; birds in south of range move N.	X							C D17			1,000	Decreasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>liberiae</b>	W Africa Sierra Leone - W Cameroon	W Africa Sahel zone Guinea-Bissau to Mali & Cameroon	X							D G3			10,000	G3 suggested that the (bre) population in Liberia may be well in excess of 100,000 birds, based on counts along 10 kilometre stretches of several rivers.
<b>Glareola cinerea</b>	<b>Grey Pratincole</b>	<b>cinerea</b>	Niger to Ghana, Cameroon, W DR Congo, NW Angola	Post-breeding dispersal within W and C Africa	X							B D17			250	
		<b>(colorata)</b>	Upper R Niger, Mali		X							A D17			100	
<b>Glareola lactea</b>	<b>Small Pratincole</b>	S & SE Asia	S Asia, N, W & C Indochina				X				50,000-100,000	B6			750	B6: Indian population estimated at 50,000 - 100,000.
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	<b>PLOVERS</b>															
<b>Vanellus vanellus</b>	<b>Northern Lapwing</b>	Europe (bre)	Europe	Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa	X	X	X				5,100,000 - 8,400,000	T8 B29	DEC	H4	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies. B29: European breeding population 1,700,000 - 2,800,000 pairs (5,100,000-8,400,000 individuals). T32: it "is very likely that the true number is above 6 million" on basis of extensive winter sample survey in France (T27).
		W Asia (bre)	W Asia	SW & Central Asia, Caspian	X	X	X					C/D P10				Population includes only birds breeding east of Urals, where little information on numbers. Evidence of substantial local decreases in Kazakhstan (K7).
		S Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X					B P10			250	
		E, SE Asia (non-bre)	S & E Siberia, Mongolia, N China	E, SE Asia			X					D B9			10,000	B9: Numbers in China were formerly under-estimated.
<b>Vanellus crassirostris</b>	<b>Long-toed Lapwing</b>	<b>crassirostris</b> , E & C Africa	E & C Africa: S Sudan to N Malawi		X							C D17			1,000	
		<b>crassirostris</b> , Lake Chad Basin	Lake Chad Basin		X							<5,000 D17			50	
		<b>crassirostris</b> , W Angola	Coastal plains of Angola		X							A D18			100	
		<b>leucopterus</b>	S Tanzania S to Botswana & NE South Africa, W to E Angola		X						25,000-50,000	D17			380	U12: Intergrades with nominate in Tanzania, SE DR Congo and N Malawi.

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<b>Vanellus armatus</b>	<b>Blacksmith Lapwing</b>	S & E Africa	Southern, Eastern Africa		X						D	D17	INC	D18	10,000	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
<b>Vanellus spinosus</b>	<b>Spur-winged Lapwing</b>	Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa Senegal - Ethiopia, S to Kenya & Uganda; Nile Valley		X						100,000-700,000	D17	INC	D18	4,000	D18: Range expansion into southern East Africa.
		SE Europe, Asia Minor	Greece, Turkey	Africa	X	X	X				C	S18	INC	S18	1,000	
<b>Vanellus duvaucelli</b>	<b>River Lapwing</b>	S & SE Asia	NC India, Nepal, E to SC China, Indochina				X				A/B	P10			250	
<b>Vanellus tectus</b>	<b>Black-headed Lapwing</b>	<b>tectus</b>	S Mauritania, Senegal E to the Rift Valley & NE Somalia		X						C/D	D17				
		<b>latifrons</b>	E Kenya to S Somalia		X						A/B	D17			250	
<b>Vanellus malabaricus</b>	<b>Yellow-wattled Lapwing</b>	South Asia	S Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka				X				5,000-10,000	B6 S31			75	B6: Indian population estimated at 3,000. 203: 500-1,000 in Sri Lanka.
<b>Vanellus albiceps</b>	<b>White-headed Lapwing</b>	W & C Africa	W & C Africa: Senegambia to SW Sudan, Congo Basin & N Angola		X						30,000-70,000	D17	STA ?	D18	500	
		Tanzania	C & SE Tanzania		X						6,000-8,000	B2			70	
		SE Africa	SE Africa, from SE Angola & Zambia to NE South Africa & Mozambique		X						20,000-50,000	D17	STA	D17	350	
<b>Vanellus lugubris</b>	<b>Lesser Black-winged Lapwing, Senegal Plover</b>	Equatorial, E & SE Africa	Equatorial Africa, E & SE Africa from Gabon to Kenya, south to Swaziland		X						20,000-50,000	P2			350	
		West Africa	West Africa, coastal savanna between Sierra Leone and Nigeria		X						5,000-20,000	P2			130	
<b>Vanellus melanopterus</b>	<b>Greater Black-winged Lapwing</b>	<b>melanopterus</b> , Ethiopia	Ethiopian highlands, marginally in Eritrea & NW Somalia		X						10,000-50,000	D17			300	
		<b>minor</b> , Kenya, Tanzania	Highland plateau of Kenya and N Tanzania		X						A	D17			100	A partial altitudinal migrant, moving to lower areas after breeding.
		<b>minor</b> , Southern Africa	Eastern highlands of South Africa & Swaziland, E South African coast		X						2,000-3,000	U11	DEC	H14	25	A partial altitudinal migrant, moving to lower areas after breeding, especially at the coast.

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					X												
<b>Vanellus coronatus</b>	<b>Crowned Lapwing</b>	<b>coronatus</b> , Eastern & Southern Africa	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and most of South Africa		X						400,000-900,000	D17			6,500		
		<b>coronatus</b> , Central Africa	Albertine Rift (SW Uganda, E DR Congo, Rwanda, Burundi)		X							A/B	D17			250	
		<b>xerophilus</b>	SW Angola, Namibia, Botswana, W Zimbabwe, N Cape of South Africa		X							B/C	D17	INC	H14	1,000	Often included in <i>coronatus</i> .
		<b>demissus</b>	Somalia		X							B/C	P2			1,000	
<b>Vanellus senegallus</b>	<b>African Wattled Lapwing</b>	<b>senegallus</b>	SW Mauritania, Senegal, E to Sudan, N Uganda		X						25,000-60,000	D17			450		
		<b>(solitaneus)</b>	Gabon, through S DR Congo to Angola		X							B/C	D17			1,000	Usually included within <i>lateralis</i> .
		<b>lateralis</b>	S Uganda, S to NE South Africa		X							C	D17	STA	H14	1,000	10,000-20,000 in Southern Africa (U11).
		<b>major</b>	W & C Ethiopia, Eritrea		X							5,000-15,000	P2			100	
<b>Vanellus melanocephalus</b>	<b>Spot-breasted Lapwing</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopian highlands		X						A	F4			100		
<b>Vanellus superciliosus</b>	<b>Brown-chested Lapwing</b>	W, C & E Africa	W & C Africa, approximately from Togo - NE DR Congo	Mainly from S DR Congo to S Uganda, SW Kenya & NW Tanzania	X						A/B	D17			250		
<b>Vanellus cinereus</b>	<b>Grey-headed Lapwing</b>	E, SE & S Asia	NE China, neighbouring Russia, Japan	NE India, Nepal, Bangladesh, SE & E Asia			X				C	C10	DEC	P10	1,000		
<b>Vanellus indicus</b>	<b>Red-wattled Lapwing</b>	<b>indicus</b>	S Asia				X				50,000	B6			500	B6: Indian population estimated at 30,000.	
		<b>aigneri</b>	SE Turkey, Iraq, Iran, SE Turkmenistan, E Arabia, Pakistan				X										
		<b>lankae</b>	Sri Lanka				X					A	S31			100	S31: Population in Sri Lanka estimated as <10,000.
		<b>atronuchalis</b>	NE India & Myanmar to N Malaysia & Vietnam				X										

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<b>Vanellus macropterus CR</b>	<b>Javanese Wattled Lapwing, Sunda Lapwing</b>	Java	Java	Java			X				<50	B30	EXT ?	B30	1	Last recorded in 1940 (B30).
<b>Vanellus tricolor</b>	<b>Banded Lapwing</b>	Australia	S Australia	S Australia				X			C/D	J4	FLU	J4		J4: undercounted or missed due to lack of surveys of vast dryland areas where birds feed, so estimate revised to range C/D rather than former 27,000 (W5).
<b>Vanellus miles</b>	<b>Masked Lapwing</b>	miles	NE & S New Guinea, Aru Is, SE Wallacea, N Australia	NE & S New Guinea, Aru Is, SE Wallacea, N Australia			X	X			D	J4			10,000	M8, J4: the subspecies interbreed extensively and it is not realistic to provide detailed separate estimates in Australia.
		<b>novaeollandiae</b>	E, SE Australia & New Zealand	E, S Australia & New Zealand				X			D	J4	INC	O5	10,000	This population reached New Zealand in 20th Century and is still increasing (H34). Also New Caledonia, where 50-100 birds (B14).
<b>Vanellus gregarius CR</b>	<b>Sociable Lapwing</b>	SW Asia & NE Africa (non-bre)	S C Russia & N Kazakhstan	Israel, Arabian Peninsula, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia	X	X	X				400-1,200	S43	DEC	S43	8	Often assigned to genus <i>Chettusia</i> . T14: world Population estimate, April 2002, 200-600 breeding pairs (600 -1,800 individuals). S25 details at least 245 pairs in relatively small study areas in 2005 and suggests that "the population is at the upper end of the estimate in the SAP and possibly nearer a thousand pairs". <a href="#">Post publication note: A flock of 1,250 was observed in Syria in February 2007, suggesting that current estimates are too low</a>
		S Asia (non-bre)	S C Russia & Kazakhstan	NW India, Pakistan to Sri Lanka			X				200-600	S43	DEC	S43	4	
<b>Vanellus leucurus</b>	<b>White-tailed Lapwing</b>	SW Asia, NE Africa (non-bre)	C & SE Turkey, E Syria, Caspian	SW Asia & NE Africa (Sudan)	X	X					B	S43	DEC ?	S43	250	Often assigned to genus <i>Chettusia</i> .
		S Asia (non-bre)	Central Asian Republics	C & E Pakistan, NC & NW India			X				B/C	S43	INC?	S43	1,000	
<b>Vanellus cayanus</b>	<b>Pied Lapwing</b>	South America	S America E of Andes: Colombia-Amazon S to Misiones (Argentina)	S America E of Andes: Colombia-Amazon S to Misiones (Argentina)				X								Sometimes placed in genus <i>Hoploxypterus</i> .
<b>Vanellus chilensis</b>	<b>Southern Lapwing</b>	<b>chilensis</b>	Argentina & Chile S to Chiloe Is & Comodora Rivadavia	Argentina & Chile S to Chiloe Is & Comodora Rivadavia				X			E	S10	INC	S10		
		<b>fretensis</b>	S Chile & S Argentina	S Chile & S Argentina				X			E	S10	INC	S10		
		<b>cayennensis</b>	South America E of Andes, N of R Amazon	South America E of Andes, N of R Amazon				X					STA	A6		
		<b>lampronotus</b>	S of R Amazon - Brazil, N Chile, N Argentina	S of R Amazon - Brazil, N Chile, N Argentina				X					STA	A6		

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<b>Vanellus resplendens</b>	<b>Andean Lapwing</b>	Andean South America	Andes, SW Colombia - N Chile, NW Argentina						X		A S10	STA	S10	100		
<b>Erythrogonys cinctus</b>	<b>Red-kneed Dotterel</b>	Australia	Australia (rare Tasmania), extreme S New Guinea				X				C/D	J4	FLU	J4		Sometimes included in Vanellinae. J4: undercounted or missed in vast inland wetlands, so estimate revised to range C/D rather than former 26,000 (W5).
<b>Pluvialis apricaria</b>	<b>Eurasian Golden Plover</b>	<b>apricaria</b>	Britain, Ireland, S Scandinavia, Germany, Baltic States	NW Europe	X	X					140,000-210,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	1,750	T27: Extensive census in France in January 2005 resulted in estimate for birds wintering in Europe and N Africa (of 3 populations combined) of at least 2.2 million. W7: Increasing trend in winter counts may be related to changes in habitat use.
		<b>altifrons</b> , Iceland & Faeroes (bre)	Iceland, Faeroes & Greenland	Ireland, W Britain, France, Iberia, NW Africa	X	X					930,000	S43	STA ?	S43	9,300	B46: <100 pairs nest in E. Greenland
		<b>altifrons</b> , N Europe, extreme W Siberia (bre)	N Norway, Russia E to 70 E	W & S Continental Europe, E Britain, NW Africa (Morocco to Tunisia)	X	X					500,000-1,000,000	T8 B29	STA	S43	7,500	
		<b>altifrons</b> , N-Central Siberia (bre)	N-Central Siberia E to 100 E	Caspian Region, Asia Minor, E Mediterranean?		X	X									
<b>Pluvialis fulva</b>	<b>Pacific Golden Plover</b>	SW & S Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	North C & E Siberia	SW, S Asia & E Africa	X	X					50,000-100,000	S43 B6			750	B6: Indian wintering population estimated at 50,000.
		E, SE Asia Australia & Oceania (non-bre)	North C & E Siberia	E, SE Asia, Australia & Pacific islands			X	X			100,000	B9			1,000	
		Pacific Islands (non-bre)	W Alaska	Pacific Islands to New Zealand & E Australia				X	X		35,000-50,000	M42	DEC	M42	400	Alaska breeding population 35,000 - 50,000 (M42). 3,500 winter in New Caledonia (B14).
<b>Pluvialis dominica</b>	<b>American Golden Plover</b>	Americas	W Alaska E through N Canada to Baffin Is	C & S South America					X	X	200,000	M42	DEC	B58 M42	2,000	



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<b>Pluvialis squatarola</b>	<b>Grey Plover, Black-bellied Plover</b>	<b>squatarola</b> , E Atlantic (non-bre)	Arctic Russia E to Taymyr Peninsula + NE Canada	Wadden Sea, Britain, Ireland, S to W Africa (Gulf of Guinea)	X	X	X			X	247,000	S43	DEC	W7 S37	2,500	W7: Decrease in NW Europe 1995-2002. S37: Also decreasing in West Africa since 1990s.
		<b>squatarola</b> , SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia	Persian Gulf, Arabian Peninsula S to S Africa & Madagascar	X		X				90,000	S43			900	
		<b>squatarola</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Arctic Russia	S Asia			X				30,000	P10 B6			300	B6: Indian wintering population estimated at 15,000.
		<b>squatarola</b> , E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)		E, SE Asia & Australia			X	X			125,000	B9			1,300	
		<b>squatarola</b> , Alaska (bre)	Alaska	Pacific Coasts of N, C & S America,					X	X	50,000	M41	DEC	B58	500	Buchanan, J.B. In press. [article in the regional journal <i>Washington Birds</i> ]. Christmas Bird Count data at primary sites in Washington indicate no change over the last 20 years.
		<b>(cynosurae)</b>	N Canada	Atlantic & Gulf coasts of N, C & S America					X	X	150,000	M41	DEC	B58 D20	1,500	Estimate includes some (numbers unknown) which belong to East Atlantic Flyway population.
<b>Charadrius obscurus</b> EN	<b>Red-breasted Plover, New Zealand Dotterel</b>	<b>aquilonius</b>	North Island, New Zealand	Coastal New Zealand				X			1,000-2,500	B30 H30 P5	DEC	P5	20	1,452 birds in northern North Island in 1996, but is likely to have declined since then as population increases at managed sites are likely to have been offset by declines elsewhere (P5). Total likely to be in the range 1,000-2,499 individuals (B30).
		<b>obscurus</b>	Stewart Island New Zealand	Coastal New Zealand				X			150	B30	INC	B30	2	200 birds on Stewart Island in 2000 (H30)
<b>Charadrius hiaticula</b>	<b>Great Ringed Plover</b>	<b>hiaticula</b>	Iceland, Baltic, S Scandinavia to Britain, Ireland, France	W Europe, Mediterranean, N Africa	X	X					73,000	S43	DEC	W7	730	W7: Decrease in modelled population between 1989 and 2002 in NW Europe from 33,000 to 26,000 and in W Mediterranean, 1992-2001, from 11,000 to 8,000.
		<b>(psammodroma)</b>	NE Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes	Mainly W & S Africa	X	X				X	190,000	S43	DEC	D2	1,900	10,000 breed in Canada, where population probably stable (M42). T29 made new compilation of data from West Africa and propose increase in S43 estimate from 190,000 to 240,000. D17 also proposed increase to at least 250,000 in 2002. D2 considers population to be decreasing and suggests retaining S43 estimate.

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		<b>tundrae</b>	NE Europe & Russia (high Arctic)	SW Asia (E to Pakistan), Africa (mainly E & S )	X	X	X				D	S37			10,000	Previous estimate of 145,000-280,000 did not include Asian breeding range, which extends to Bering Sea. B6: 500 winter in India.
<b>Charadrius semipalmatus</b>	<b>Semipalmated Plover</b>	Americas	Alaska, North Canada S to British Columbia, Nova Scotia	Coastal USA, Mexico, Caribbean, C & S America, Galapagos					X	X	150,000	M42	STA	M42	1,500	
<b>Charadrius placidus</b>	<b>Long-billed Plover</b>	E, SE & S Asia	Russian Far East, EC to NC China, Korea, Japan	E Nepal, NE India, Bhutan, N Indochina, S China, Taiwan, S Korea, Japan			X				A/B	M32	DEC	H34	250	B9 estimates probably below 10,000.
<b>Charadrius dubius</b>	<b>Little Ringed Plover</b>	<b>dubius</b>	Philippines				X				C	B9			1,000	Sometimes ascribed to <i>papuanus</i> .
		<b>(papuanus)</b>	New Guinea, Bismarck Is					X								Often included within nominate race.
		<b>curonicus</b> , W, Central Europe, NW Africa (bre)	West & Central Europe & NW Africa	Sub-Saharan W Africa, Mauritania to Chad & N DR Congo	X	X					200,000-300,000	T8 B29	STA ?	S43	2,500	
		<b>curonicus</b> , E Europe, W Asia (bre)	E Europe & W Asia	SW Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa N of equator	X	X	X									
		<b>curonicus</b> C & E Asia	Siberia, N, E & S China, Korea & Japan, Taiwan	S Asia, SE Asia, S China to Papua Is			X				25,000	B9			250	
		<b>jerdoni</b>	Indian Subcontinent, Sri Lanka & SE Asia				X				C	P10 B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 20,000.
<b>Charadrius wilsonia</b>	<b>Wilson's Plover</b>	<b>wilsonia</b>	E USA coast, Gulf of Mexico	Florida coast, E Mexico, N S America S to E Brazil					X	X	6,000	M41	STA	U8	60	
		<b>rufincha</b>	Bahamas, Greater Antilles						X							
		<b>cinnamoninus</b>	N Colombia coast to French Guiana, S Caribbean Is						X				STA	A6		
		<b>beldingi</b>	Pacific coast NW Mexico S to C Peru						X	X						

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<b>Charadrius vociferus</b>	<b>Killdeer</b>	<b>vociferus</b>	Canada, USA & Mexico	Pacific coast USA, S USA, Mexico, C America, Caribbean, NW N America					X	X	E M42	I1 M42	DEC	M42		M42 gives an estimate of 1 million, but I1 estimated 248,000 breeding pairs (744,000 individuals) in North Dakota in 1992 and 312,000 (936,000 individuals) in 1993, suggesting that a considerably higher estimate for the whole of North America would be appropriate.
		<b>ternominatus</b>	Greater Antilles						X							
		<b>peruvianus</b>	Peru & NW Chile						X							
<b>Charadrius melodus NT</b>	<b>Piping Plover</b>	<b>melodus</b>	Atlantic coast Newfoundland to N Carolina	Atlantic coast of S USA, N Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico						X	3,350	U7	INC	H5	30	Preliminary estimate of 3,350 birds in 2003; 52% of the total population (U7). A range-wide survey is planned for 2006 and will result in updated estimates. The ten-year trend is still increasing, but gains are very unevenly distributed across the range, with most of the increase concentrated in New England. From 2003-2005 the trend was flat. (Anne Hecht, US Fish and Wildlife Service).
		<b>(circumcinctus), Great Lakes (bre)</b>	Great Lakes	Atlantic coast of S USA, N Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico						X	110	M42	INC	M42	1	M42: 110 birds found during 2004 survey.
		<b>(circumcinctus), Prairies</b>	USA northern Great Plains & Prairie Canada	Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic coast of S USA, N Caribbean						X	2,953	H5	DEC	H5	30	
<b>Charadrius thoracicus VU</b>	<b>Black-banded Plover, Madagascar Plover</b>	Madagascar	S & W coastal Madagascar		X						750-3,100	Z2 H19	DEC	Z2	31	Z2 used a habitat suitability model and mean density data to estimate a population of 2,679 + or - 350 (2,329-3,029 individuals). Lower limit of H19 retained until systematic survey data become available.
<b>Charadrius pecuarius</b>	<b>Kittlitz's Plover</b>	<b>pecuarius</b> , E, C & S Africa	E, C & S Africa		X						100,000-400,000	D17			2,500	Includes proposed <i>tephricolor</i> . Estimated population in Southern Africa (S of Cunene-Zambezi) >55,000 (H14).
		<b>pecuarius</b> , West Africa	West Africa		X						20,000-50,000	D17			350	
		<b>pecuarius</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar		X						10,000-20,000	P2			150	
		<b>(allenbyi)</b>	Nile Valley		X						1,000-5,000	P2			30	

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<b>Charadrius sanctaehelenae VU</b>	<b>St. Helena Plover</b>	Saint Helena	Saint Helena	Saint Helena	X						350-370	M14	STA	D17	4	450 in 1988-1989, 315 in 1993 and 435 in 2001 (D17). 350-370 estimated in 2003 (M14).
<b>Charadrius tricollaris</b>	<b>Three-banded Plover</b>	<b>tricollaris</b> , E & S Africa	Ethiopia to Tanzania and Gabon, S to South Africa	Ethiopia to Tanzania and Gabon, S to South Africa	X						70,000-130,000	D17			1,000	Increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>tricollaris</b> , Lake Chad	Lake Chad basin	Lake Chad basin	X						A	D17			100	
		<b>bifrontatus</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar	X						10,000-30,000	P2			200	
<b>Charadrius forbesi</b>	<b>Forbes's Plover</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Ghana E to S Sudan, S to C & S Angola, W Zambia	Senegal E to S Sudan, S to C & S Angola, W Zambia	X						B/C	D17			1,000	
<b>Charadrius marginatus</b>	<b>White-fronted Plover</b>	<b>marginatus</b>	C Namibia to W Cape, South Africa	C Namibia to W Cape, South Africa	X						18,000	S44			180	
		<b>tenellus</b>	Madagascar	Madagascar	X						5,000-15,000	H19	DEC	H14	100	
		<b>mechowi</b> , Inland E & C Africa	Inland E & C Africa S to Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, S Mozambique &	Inland E & C Africa S to Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, S Mozambique &	X						10,000-15,000	P2			130	Sometimes treated as <i>hesperiu</i> .
		<b>mechowi</b> , Coastal E Africa	Coastal E Africa Somalia to Tanzania	Coastal E Africa Somalia to Tanzania	X						15,000-25,000	D17			200	Includes " <i>pons</i> " in S Somalia.
		<b>mechowi</b> , W to Central Africa	W Africa to Central African Rep	W Africa to Central African Rep	X						10,000-15,000	P2			130	includes " <i>nigirius</i> ".
		<b>arenaceus</b>	S Mozambique to W Cape and from C Namibia N to (?) Gabon	S Mozambique to W Cape and from C Namibia N to (?) Gabon	X						8,000-12,000	P2			100	
<b>Charadrius alexandrinus</b>	<b>Kentish Plover, Snowy Plover</b>	<b>alexandrinus</b> , E Atlantic, W Mediterranean	Coastal W Mediterranean & W Europe N to Sweden	Coastal SW Europe NW & W Africa	X	X					62,000-70,000	S43	DEC	S43	660	
		<b>alexandrinus</b> , Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	Black Sea & E Mediterranean	E Mediterranean, Red Sea & E Sahel zone	X	X	X				32,000-49,000	S43	DEC	B29	410	
		<b>alexandrinus</b> , SW Asia (bre)	SW Asia	S Caspian to Arabian Peninsula, NE Africa	X	X	X				C	S43			1,000	
		<b>alexandrinus</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				50,000-100,000	B6			750	B6: Indian population estimated at 40,000.

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		<b>dealbatus</b>	Korea, Japan, Ryukyu Island to E & SE China, Taiwan	Korea, E & SE China, Taiwan, S to Philippines & N Borneo			X				100,000	B3			1,000	The birds breeding in Japan are sometimes ascribed to <i>C. a. japonensis</i> .
		<b>seebohmi</b>	Sri Lanka, SE India				X				8,000-10,000	B6			90	B6: Indian population estimated at 7,000.
		<b>nivosus</b> , Interior Atlantic	Interior USA	Pacific and Gulf coasts USA and Mexico (including Baja), Atlantic Florida, Bahamas, Caribbean					X	X	13,200	B58 D20	DEC	B58 D20	130	E9: genetic relationships of North American populations currently under review. Populations east and west of Rockies may merit separate treatment. P. Paton graduate study suggesting 10,000 breeding adults at Great Salt Lake, Utah, questioned by some biologists.
		<b>nivosus</b> , Pacific	Pacific coast of Washington to California, Baja California, W Mexico	Coastal Washington, Oregon, California & Mexico					X	X	2,500	M42	DEC	B58 D20 M42	25	Some birds have been found wintering at breeding areas in coastal Washington (R8).
		<b>(tenuirostris)</b>	Gulf coast of USA and Mexico, Bahamas, Caribbean						X	X	2,500	M42	DEC	B58	25	M42: Range 2,200-2,800. G15 estimate 200 pairs Florida-Alabama, possibly 500-700 pairs in Texas, 27 pairs in Puerto Rico, 17+ pairs in Cuba (all these pairs x 3 yield 2,232 - 2,832 individuals).
		<b>occidentalis</b>	Coastal Peru to SC Chile						X			A S10	DEC	S10	100	Sometimes considered a separate species: Peruvian Plover.
<b>Charadrius javanicus NT</b>	<b>Javan Plover</b>	SE Asia	Java & Kangean Is				X									
<b>Charadrius ruficapillus</b>	<b>Red-capped Plover</b>	Australia	Australia					X			95,000	W5			950	
<b>Charadrius peronii NT</b>	<b>Malaysian Plover</b>	SE Asia	SE Asia, Indonesia, Philippines				X					B B30			250	
<b>Charadrius pallidus</b>	<b>Chestnut-banded Plover</b>	<b>pallidus</b>	Southern Africa: SW Angola & C Mozambique to South Africa		X						11,200	S29	STA	H14	110	S29 reports a simultaneous count in Namibia of 11,192 birds.
		<b>venustus</b>	East African Rift Valley, Kenya-Tanzania		X						4,000-5,000	P2			45	S29 reports a maximum co-ordinated count by AFWC from Kenya and Tanzania of <1,600 birds. B2 estimates 3,500 for Tanzania.
<b>Charadrius collaris</b>	<b>Collared Plover</b>	<b>collaris</b>	C & S Brazil S to N Argentina; C Chile						X			A S10	DEC	S10	100	

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		<b>gracilis</b>	Mexico S to N Brazil, W Ecuador						X	X						
<b>Charadrius alticola</b>	<b>Puna Plover</b>	Andean South America	Andes of C Peru to N Chile, W Bolivia, N Argentina	Central Andes, S Peruvian coast					X		C/D	S10				
<b>Charadrius falklandicus</b>	<b>Two-banded Plover</b>	S South America	C & S Chile & Argentina, S Brazil	N Chile & S Brazil S to S Chile, Argentina					X		C	B36	STA	A6	1,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		21,000-39,000	W22			300	W22 estimate 7,000-13,000 pairs (21,000-39,000 individuals). This population is possibly subspecifically distinct (H34).
<b>Charadrius bicinctus</b>	<b>Double-banded Plover</b>	<b>bicinctus</b>	New Zealand & Chatham Is	N Zealand, S & E Australia, Tasmania, S Melanesia				X			50,000	S1			500	30,000 migrate to Australia.
		<b>exilis</b>	Auckland Islands	Auckland Islands, Enderby Is				X			700	O5			7	
<b>Charadrius mongolus</b>	<b>Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Plover</b>	<b>mongolus</b>	Inland E Siberia, Russian Far East	Taiwan to Australia			X				40,000	B9			400	
		<b>pamirensis</b>	Central Asia	Coastal W India, SW Asia, E & SE Africa	X		X				100,000-150,000	B6 D17			1,250	B6: Indian population estimated at 100,000; fewer in S34 Asia and Africa.
		<b>atrifrons</b>	Himalaya, S Tibet	India to Sumatra			X				120,000-150,000	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 120,000.
		<b>schaeferi</b>	E Tibet to S Mongolia	Coast Thailand to Greater Sunda Is			X				30,000	B9			300	
		<b>stegmanni</b>	Kolymskiy, Kamchatka, N Kuril Is N to Chukotskiy	Kyushu, Izu Bonin & Ryukyu Is (Japan) & Taiwan to Australia			X	X			20,000	B9			200	
<b>Charadrius leschenaultii</b>	<b>Greater Sandplover</b>	<b>leschenaultii</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	Coastal S Asia			X				C	P10			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 12,000.

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		<b>leschenaultii</b> , E Africa (non-bre)	E Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Xingjiang	S Somalia to S Africa, Madagascar	X		X				25,000-50,000	D17			380	
		<b>leschenaultii</b> , SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	W China, S Mongolia, S Siberia & Altai Mts	Coastal Indochina, S Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia			X	X			100,000	B9			1,000	
		<b>columbinus</b>	Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Iran	Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, SE Mediterranean	X	X	X					A R19			100	
		<b>crassirostris</b>	Transcaspia E to SE Kazakhstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan	Shores of Red Sea, Gulf of Aden & Persian Gulf	X	X	X					C S43			1,000	Birds in Azerbaijan & Armenia identified as belonging to this subspecies by H29.
<b>Charadrius asiaticus</b>	<b>Caspian Plover</b>	Central Asia (bre)	W, N & E Caspian E to E Kazakhstan, NW China	NE, E & Southern Africa	X	X	X				40,000-55,000	D17	DEC ?	S43	480	
<b>Charadrius veredus</b>	<b>Oriental Plover</b>	Central Asia (bre)	S Siberia, W N & E Mongolia, NE China	Greater Sundas, Philippines, to NW & NC Australia			X	X			70,000	B9			700	
<b>Charadrius montanus VU</b>	<b>Mountain Plover</b>	N America	C N America: S Canada to New Mexico & W Texas	C & S California, E to S Texas, N Mexico					X		11,000	M42	DEC	M42	110	
<b>Charadrius modestus</b>	<b>Rufous-chested Dotterel</b>	S South America	SC & S Chile, WC & S Argentina,	Chile, S & E Argentina N to S Brazil					X			D S10			10,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is	Chile, S & E Argentina N to S Brazil					X		33,000-63,000	W22			480	W22 estimate 11,000-21,000 pairs (33,000-63,000 individuals).
<b>Charadrius australis</b>	<b>Inland Dotterel</b>	Australia	SW, SC & EC Australia				X				14,000	W5			140	Often placed in the genus Peltohyas. J4: Estimate probably should be revised upwards.

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<b>Eudromias morinellus</b>	<b>Eurasian Dotterel</b>	Europe (bre)	Europe (mostly Scandinavia, Scotland)	N Africa	X	X					40,000-120,000	T8 B29	STA/DEC ?	S43	800	Sometimes placed in the genus <i>Charadrius</i> .
		Asia (bre)	N Siberia, Upland E C Asia	SW Asia E to W Iran; possibly also N Africa			X				B/C	P10			1,000	
<b>Eudromias ruficollis</b>	<b>Tawny-throated Dotterel</b>	<b>ruficollis</b>	W S America: W C Peru S to Tierra del Fuego	Ecuador S to Chile, S & E Argentina, SE Brazil					X		A	S10			100	Often placed in the genus <i>Oreopholus</i> .
		<b>pallidus</b>	Coastal N Peru						X							
<b>Thinornis rubricollis NT</b>	<b>Hooded Plover</b>	<b>rubricollis</b>	SE Australia					X			4,500	G2	DEC	B30	45	G2 estimates 3,000 breeding adults (4,500 individuals). Sometimes ascribed to the genus <i>Charadrius</i> .
		<b>(tregellasi)</b>	Western Australia					X			6,000	G2	STA	G2	60	G2 estimates 4,000 breeding adults (6,000 individuals). Considered monotypic by M8. Sometimes ascribed to the genus <i>Charadrius</i> .
<b>Thinornis novaeseelandiae EN</b>	<b>Shore Plover</b>	Chatham Islands	Rangatira Is SE Chatham Islands + 2 introduced pops on offshore islands					X			159	B30	STA	B30	2	B30 reports 123 at Rangatira, 21 on reef in Chatham group, 2 introduced populations of 5 and 10. K16 estimated 125. B30: The reintroduction programme continues and numbers are slowly increasing.
<b>Eiseyornis melanops</b>	<b>Black-fronted Dotterel</b>	Australia	Australia					X			15,500	W5			160	W5 estimates 17,000 for both populations combined.
		New Zealand	New Zealand					X			1,600	H34			15	Colonised New Zealand in late 1950s; now c 1,600 individuals (H34).
<b>Anarhynchus frontalis VU</b>	<b>Wrybill</b>	New Zealand	Central South Island New Zealand	N North Island New Zealand				X			4,500-5,000	R9	DEC	B30	40	R9 estimate 4,500-5,000.
<b>Phegornis mitchellii NT</b>	<b>Diademed Plover, Diademed Sandpiper-plover</b>	Andean South America	Andes, NC Peru S to SC Chile & Argentina						X		A	S10	DEC	S10	100	
<b>Pluvianellus socialis NT</b>	<b>Magellanic Plover</b>	S South America	Extreme S South America	Extreme S South America N to Peninsula Valdez					X		A	S10	DEC	S10	100	Now often placed in its own family <i>Pluvianellidae</i> .



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SCOLOPACIDAE	SNIPES, SANDPIPERS AND PHALAROPES															
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	<b>Eurasian Woodcock</b>	Europe (Bre)	N, E, C and parts of W Europe to Turkey & Caucasus	W & S Europe, N Africa	X	X					10,000,000 25,000,000	T8 B29	STA	F3 S43	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		Azores	Azores		X							S37				
		Madeira	Madeira		X							S37				Considered Vulnerable in Portuguese Red Data Book (S37).
		Canary Islands	Canary Islands		X							S37				
		W Asia (bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia (Caspian region)		X	X									
		C & E Asia (bre)	Central Asia to Sakhalin & Japan	N India, Indochina - SE China			X				C/D	B3				
<i>Scolopax mira</i> VU	<b>Ryukyu Woodcock, Amami Woodcock</b>	Ryuku Is	Central Ryukyu Islands				X				2,500- 10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	C11: Estimate deduced from restricted habitat and range of distribution.
<i>Scolopax saturata</i> NT	<b>Javan Woodcock</b>	Sumatra & Java	Mountains of N & SC Sumatra & W Java				X									Listed under the English names Dusky Woodcock and Rufous Woodcock in WPE3.
<i>Scolopax rosenbergi</i>	<b>New Guinea Woodcock</b>	New Guinea	Mountains of New Guinea				X									Treated as a subspecies of <i>S. saturata</i> in WPE3.
<i>Scolopax celebensis</i> NT	<b>Sulawesi Woodcock</b>	<b>celebensis</b>	NE & C Sulawesi				X									
		<b>(heinrichi)</b>	N Sulawesi				X									Known from 3 specimens.
<i>Scolopax bukidnonensis</i>	<b>Bukidnon Woodcock</b>	Philippines	Philippines (Central & N Luzon + parts of Mindanao)				X									Discovered in 1993 (K17).
<i>Scolopax rochussenii</i> EN	<b>Moluccan Woodcock</b>	N Moluccas	N Moluccas (Obi & Bacan Is)				X				2,500- 10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	<b>American Woodcock</b>	Atlantic North America (bre)	SE Canada, NE & Atlantic USA	S Atlantic States SE USA					X				DEC	K15		Total, both populations, 4,000,000 (M42).
		Inland E North America (bre)	Inland E Canada & USA S of 51N	S Texas to S Florida					X				DEC	K15		

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<b>Coenocorypha pusilla VU</b>	<b>Chatham (Island) Snipe</b>	Chatham Islands	Chatham Islands					X			2,000	B30	STA	B30	20	
<b>Coenocorypha aucklandica NT</b>	<b>Subantarctic Snipe, New Zealand Snipe</b>	<b>aucklandica</b>	Auckland Islands					X			20,000	B30			200	B30 gives an estimate of 30,000 for all subspecies, with two thirds on the Auckland Is. Clements (2000) lists an undescribed subspecies on the Campbell Islands.
		<b>meinertzhagenae</b>	Antipodes Islands					X			8,000	M26			80	
		<b>heugeli</b>	Snares Islands					X			1,100	M26			11	
		<b>barrierensis</b>	Little Barrier Island					X			0	N4	EXT	N4		
		<b>iredalei</b>	Stewart Islands					X			0	N4	EXT ?	N4	1	Still listed as extant by H34 and Clements (2000).
<b>Lymnocyptes minimus</b>	<b>Jack Snipe</b>	Europe (bre)	N European Russia, S Sweden, N Poland, N Belarus, Baltic States	W & S Europe, N & W Africa	X	X					E	S18 K4	STA	K4		K4 estimates 500,000 breeding pairs (1,500,000 individuals). Around 154,000 are shot annually in Europe and N Africa, and ringing recovery data suggest an autumn population passing through Europe of about 3,000,000 (K4).
		W Siberia (bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X									
		S Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia	S Asia to Myanmar			X				A/B	B6			250	B6: Indian population estimated at 3,000.
		E, SE Asia (non-bre)		S China, Vietnam			X				A	C8			100	
<b>Gallinago solitaria</b>	<b>Solitary Snipe</b>	<b>solitaria</b>	Mountains of Central Asia - SC Siberia	E Pakistan, N India, Myanmar			X				B/C	B9			1,000	
		<b>japonica</b>	SE Siberia, NE China, Sakhalin to Kamchatka,	Amurland to Kamchatka, Korea, Japan, E China			X				A	B9			100	
<b>Gallinago hardwickii</b>	<b>Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe</b>	E Asia (bre)	Japan, Kuril Is, S Sakhalin, E Pimorskiy	E Australia			X	X			C	G2	DEC	G2	1,000	G2 reports 37,000 adults breeding in Hokkaido, Japan (55,500 individuals) of which 15,000 reach SE Australia. Russian breeding population unknown.

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<b>Gallinago nemoricola VU</b>	<b>Wood Snipe</b>	S & SE Asia	Himalayas NW India, S & E Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan	India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, N Laos, N Vietnam, N Thailand, S India			X				2,500-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	
<b>Gallinago stenura</b>	<b>Pintail Snipe</b>	S, SW Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	Urals to C Siberia	Eastern Africa, Saudi Arabia, S Asia, Maldives	X	X	X				C/D	P10				Presumed to breed predominantly in western half of Siberia.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	C Siberia - Sea of Okhotsk	Indochina - SE China, Taiwan, S to Philippines, W Indonesia			X				C/D	B9				Presumed to breed predominantly in eastern half of Siberia.
<b>Gallinago megala</b>	<b>Swinhoe's Snipe</b>	Central Asia (bre)	CS Siberia, N Mongolia, SE Russia & NE China	S & E India E to S China, Taiwan, SE Asia to N Australia			X	X			C	B9			1,000	
<b>Gallinago nigripennis</b>	<b>African Snipe</b>	<b>nigripennis</b>	S Mozambique & South Africa		X						B	D17			250	DEC in S34 Cape, South Africa (H14).
		<b>aequatoralis</b>	Ethiopia S to E D R Congo & N Mozambique		X						B/C	D17			1,000	
		<b>angolensis</b>	Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, W Zimbabwe		X						B/C	D17			1,000	
<b>Gallinago macrodactyla NT</b>	<b>Madagascar Snipe</b>	Madagascar	E Madagascar		X						A	D17	DEC ?	M37	100	H19 estimates 1,800-7,500.
<b>Gallinago media NT</b>	<b>Great Snipe</b>	Scandinavia (bre)	Scandinavia	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					18,000-51,000	S43	STA	S35	350	
		W Siberia, NE Europe (bre)	W Siberia, NE Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				D	S43	DEC ?	S43	10,000	K3 estimates 250,000 for European part of range.
<b>Gallinago gallinago</b>	<b>Common Snipe</b>	<b>gallinago</b> , Europe (bre)	N Europe	South & West Europe & West Africa	X	X					>2,500,000	S43	DEC/STA	S43 S37	20,000	Hunting bags suggest a population over 10,000,000 individuals but T8 estimates 2.5-4.7 million. For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies. S37 estimates trend as STA.
		<b>gallinago</b> , W Siberia (bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				E	S43				S18 Estimates at least 1,500,000

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		<b>gallinago</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	North Central Asia to Kamchatka, W Aleutians	S Asia			X					D B6 L16			10,000	B6: Indian wintering population estimated at 40,000.
		<b>gallinago</b> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)	North Central Asia to Kamchatka, W Aleutians	Indochina, E China, Taiwan, S Korea, S Japan, Philippines, W Indonesia			X					D B9			10,000	
		<b>faeroensis</b>	Iceland, Faeroes, N Scotland	Mainly Ireland, Britain	X						570,000	S43	STA ?	S43	5,700	
	"Wilson's Snipe"	<b>delicata</b>	E Aleutians, Alaska to Newfoundland, S to C California, New Jersey	NW & C USA, Central America, NW Caribbean, N Colombia & Venezuela					X	X	2,000,000	M42	DEC	S5	20,000	Sometimes considered to be a separate species, Wilson's Snipe <i>G. delicata</i> .
<b>Gallinago paraguaiae</b>	<b>South American Snipe</b>	<b>paraguaiae</b>	South America E of Andes, S to N Argentina, Uruguay						X				STA	A6		
	"Magellan Snipe"	<b>magellanica</b> , S South America	C Chile, C Argentina S to Tierra del Fuego						X		C/D	S10	STA	A6		
		<b>magellanica</b> , Falkland/Malvinas	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		15,000-27,000	W22			210	W22 estimate 5,000-9,000 pairs (15,000-27,000 individuals). May merit treatment as a full species.
<b>Gallinago andina</b>	<b>Puna Snipe</b>		Central Andes	S Peru, W Bolivia, N Chile, NW Argentina					X							Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>paraguaiae</i> .
<b>Gallinago nobilis</b>	<b>Noble Snipe</b>		N South America	N Andes Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador					X							
<b>Gallinago undulata</b>	<b>Giant Snipe</b>			W & E Colombia, Venezuela, N Brazil, Guianas					X							
		<b>gigantea</b>		E Bolivia, Paraguay, SE Brazil					X				DEC	A6		
<b>Gallinago stricklandii NT</b>	<b> Fuegian Snipe</b>		S South America	SC Chile, SC Argentina - Tierra del Fuego					X		A	S10	DEC	S10	100	Often considered conspecific with <i>jamesoni</i> . Recorded on Falkland/Malvinas Is in 1998, and probably bred in 1924 (W23).
<b>Gallinago jamesoni</b>	<b>Andean Snipe</b>		N Andes	Andes W Venezuela - WC Bolivia					X							
<b>Gallinago imperialis NT</b>	<b>Imperial Snipe</b>		NW South America	Peru & Colombia (isolated sites)					X							

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<b>Limnodromus griseus</b>	<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>	<b>griseus</b>	C Quebec & W Labrador (E Canada)	Atlantic coast S USA to Brazil					X	X	110,000	M41	DEC	M39	1,100	
		<b>hendersoni</b>	E British Columbia - SW Hudson Bay - Manitoba	SE USA to Panama					X	X	60,000	M41	DEC	M41	600	
		<b>caurinus</b>	S Alaska & S Yukon	Pacific Coast C USA to S Peru					X	X	75,000	M42			750	
<b>Limnodromus scolopaceus</b>	<b>Long-billed Dowitcher</b>	N & C America (non-bre)	NE Siberia (E of R Yana), W Alaska, N Inuvik	W & S USA, Central America S to Guatemala			X		X	X	400,000	M42			4,000	T1 describes apparent increases in Florida and Siberia, and an apparently stable population in Canada, which may represent changes in population or shifts in range.
<b>Limnodromus semipalmatus NT</b>	<b>Asian Dowitcher</b>	C & E Asia (bre)	W, C & E Siberia, Mongolia, N Manchuria	E India, SE Asia, Sumatra, Java, N Australia			X	X			23,000	B9			230	B6: Indian wintering population estimated at 800.
<b>Limosa limosa NT</b>	<b>Black-tailed Godwit</b>	<b>limosa</b> , W Europe (bre)	W Europe E to 20 E	NW & W Africa: Morocco, Senegal E to Mali, Niger	X	X					162,000-183,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	1,700	
		<b>limosa</b> , E Europe (bre)	Eastern Europe, E of 20 E	E C Africa N of Equator, Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X					90,000-165,000	T8 B29	DEC	H4	1,300	
		<b>limosa</b> , W Asia (bre)	West Central Asia E to upper R Yenisey	SW Asia & NE Africa S to Kenya. S to S Africa in drought years	X	X	X					C P10 S43			1,000	
		<b>limosa</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Siberia	S Asia			X				150,000	A9	INC	P10	1,500	A9: >110,000 and 126,000 counted in India in 2002 and 2003 respectively.
		<b>melanuroides</b>	Disjunct areas in C & E Siberia: E Mongolia, NE China, Russian Far East	India, Indochina, Japan, E & S China, Taiwan, Philippines, S to Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia			X	X			160,000	B9			1,600	

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		<b>islandica</b>	Iceland, Faeroes, Shetland, Lofoten Is	Britain, Ireland, W France, Portugal, Spain, Morocco	X	X					47,000	G26	INC	S43	470	W7: Modelled January counts in NW Europe increased from 18,000 to 42,000 between 1989 and 2002.
<b>Limosa haemastica</b>	<b>Hudsonian Godwit</b>	Hudson Bay (bre)	Hudson Bay	Coastal S Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, S Chile					X	X	56,000	M42	DEC	E13	560	E13: A majority winter on Chiloé Island, S Chile, where numbers decreased in early 2000s. W23: Up to 56 Annual in Falkland/Malvinas Is since c.1990.
		Alaska (bre)	NW & S Alaska	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X	X	14,000	B58	STA	M40	140	
<b>Limosa lapponica</b>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	<b>lapponica</b>	High Arctic Scandinavia, N Russia, White Sea & Kanin	Coastal W Europe & NW Africa	X	X	X				120,000	S43	STA	S43 W7	1,200	
		<b>taymyrensis</b> , W, SW Africa (non-bre)	W & C Siberia, Yamal to Anabar River	Coastal West & SW Africa, passage W Europe	X	X	X				600,000	S43	DEC ?	S43	6,000	T29 made new compilation of data from West Africa and propose increase in S34 estimate of 520,000 to 700,000. Increase to 600,000 adopted until more precise data available from W Africa. D2: population apparently remains below level of 1980s despite recent recovery at key West African sites.
		<b>taymyrensis</b> , E Africa, SW, S Asia (non-bre)	C Siberia: Lena to Chaunsk Bay	Coastal Arabian Peninsula, S Iran E to NW India & E African Coast	X		X				100,000-150,000	S43			1,300	
		<b>menzbieri &amp; (anadyrensis)</b>	NE Siberia E of R Kolyma	Coastal S China, Taiwan, SE Asia To Australia			X	X			170,000	B9			1,700	M25: Birds wintering in NW Australia are <i>menzbieri</i> breeding in N Yakutia. The form <i>anadyrensis</i> (E12) has an isolated and restricted breeding range on the Anadyr Lowland in Chukotka and is not widely recognised.
		<b>baueri</b>	N & W Alaska	Pacific Islands, New Zealand, E Australia				X	X		155,000	M42 B9	STA	W19	1,600	M42 estimated 150,000. B9 adjusted to 155,000. G10 counted 94,000 staging in W Alaska in Sep 1997.
<b>Limosa fedoa</b>	<b>Marbled Godwit</b>	<b>fedoa</b> , SC Canada & NC USA (bre)	SC Canada & NC USA,	Coastal California & the Carolinas S to Panama					X	X	168,000	M42	DEC	B58	1,700	
		<b>fedoa</b> , James Bay (bre)	SW James Bay						X	X	1,500	M42	DEC	B58	15	

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		<b>beringiae</b>	Alaska Peninsula	USA Pacific coast S Washington to C California						X	1,000-3,000	M42			20	B58 give an estimate of 2,000. The subpopulation in Washington state in winter has increased substantially in the last 25 years (B61). It is not clear whether this is a population increase or a northward shift to this site on Willapa Bay.
<b>Numenius minutus</b>	<b>Little Curlew</b>	N Siberia (bre)	North Central & NE Siberia	New Guinea, Australia			X	X			180,000	B9			1,800	
<b>Numenius borealis CR</b>	<b>Eskimo Curlew</b>	N Canada (bre)	Central extreme N mainland Canada	E Central Argentina, Uruguay					X	X	<50	B30	EXT ?	B30	1	B30: Last record in South America in 1939. Several unconfirmed reports 1987-1996.
<b>Numenius phaeopus</b>	<b>Whimbrel</b>	<b>phaeopus</b> , NE Europe (bre)	Fennoscandia, Baltic States, NW Russia, Greenland	West Africa to Angola (+ few W Europe)	X	X				X	190,000-340,000	T8 B29	STA ?	B29	2,700	
		<b>phaeopus</b> , W Siberia (bre)	W Siberia	E & S Africa, Madagascar (via Caspian, SW Asia)	X		X					D S43			10,000	
		<b>islandicus</b>	Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland	West Africa	X	X					600,000-750,000	T8 B29	STA	S43	6,800	Recently revived subspecies (E12).
		<b>variegatus</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Central, E Siberia	S Asia			X					C P10			1,000	
		<b>variegatus</b> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central, E Siberia	Coasts Indochina-Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia			X	X			55,000	B9			550	
		<b>alboaxillaris</b>	Lower Volga Steppe SE of Urals	Islands & coasts of W Indian Ocean	X		X					A S43	DEC	M36	100	
		<b>rufiventris</b>	W, N Alaska to Yukon, Mackenzie	Pacific coasts S USA to S South America					X	X	39,000	M41	STA	U8	390	
		<b>hudsonicus</b>	W Hudson Bay	Atlantic & Gulf coasts USA to NE South America					X	X	18,000	M41	DEC ?	M42	180	W23: In Falkland/Malvinas Is almost annual in small numbers (up to 12) since 1980s.

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<b>Numenius tahitiensis</b> VU	<b>Bristle-thighed Curlew</b>	W Alaska (bre)	W Alaska	Central & S Pacific Islands				X	X		10,000	M41	STA ?	M42	100	M41 estimate 7,000 breeders + 3,000 immatures remaining on the winter range.
<b>Numenius tenuirostris</b> CR	<b>Slender-billed Curlew</b>	Mediterranean basin (non-bre)	SW Siberia?	NE, C & SW Mediterranean Basin, Morocco, Persian Gulf?	X	X	X				<50	B30	DEC	B30	1	
<b>Numenius arquata</b>	<b>Eurasian Curlew</b>	<b>arquata</b>	W, Central & N Europe E to Urals	W Europe, Mediterranean, NW Africa (few SW Africa), E to Persian Gulf	X	X					700,000-1,000,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43 W7	8,500	B29: Breeding population decreasing in W Europe. W7: wintering population has decreased since a peak in 1995.
		<b>orientalis</b> , SW Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	SE Europe & Urals E to 120 E	SW Asia, E & S Africa (few SW Africa)	X	X	X					C P10 S43	DEC ?	S43	1,000	Only 500 reach South Africa.
		<b>orientalis</b> , S Asia (non-bre)	Siberia	S & SW Asia			X				B/C	P10 B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 9,000.
		<b>orientalis</b> , E & SE Asia (non-bre)		E & SE Asia			X				35,000	B9 C8			350	
		<b>suschkini</b>	S Urals & Kazakhstan	Eastern & Southern Africa?	X	X	X						DEC	S34		
<b>Numenius madagascariensis</b>	<b>Far Eastern Curlew, Australian Curlew</b>	C & E Asia (bre)	NE Mongolia, NE China, E Siberia to Kamchatka	Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Indonesia			X	X			38,000	B9	DEC	W5	380	Estimate increased due to improved survey coverage.
<b>Numenius americanus</b> NT	<b>Long-billed Curlew</b>	<b>americanus</b>	West Central USA	California & Texas S to Mexico & Guatemala					X		27,000	M42	DEC	S5 M42	270	M42 estimate 40,000 for both populations combined. Subspecies estimates based on earlier, lower, separate estimates.
		<b>parvus</b>	W & N USA, SW & S Central Canada	California & Louisiana S to Mexico					X		13,000	M42	DEC	M40 M42	130	
<b>Bartramia longicauda</b>	<b>Upland Sandpiper</b>	Americas	C S Alaska, S Canada, N USA	Surinam, + Paraguay & S Brazil S to C Argentina					X	X	350,000	M41	DEC	M41	3,500	M41: the population increased 1966-79, declined 1980-1998.



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<b>Tringa erythropus</b>	<b>Spotted Redshank</b>	Europe (bre)	N Scandinavia & NW Russia	W & NW Africa, S & W Europe	X	X					60,000-120,000	T8 B29	STA ?	S43	900	
		W Siberia (bre)	W Siberia	SW Asia, Eastern Africa	X	X	X				B/C	P10 S43			1,000	
		S Asia (non-bre)	N Siberia	NW India, Pakistan, NE India, Bangladesh			X				B	B6			250	B6: Indian population estimated at 8,000.
		E, SE Asia (non-bre)		Taiwan, SE China, Indochina, Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia			X				C	B9			1,000	
<b>Tringa totanus</b>	<b>Common Redshank</b>	<b>totanus</b> , E Atlantic (non-bre)	Fennoscandia, Baltic, W Central Europe	E Atlantic: Britain S to W Africa, W Mediterranean	X	X					250,000	S43 D17	STA/ DEC	S43 W7	2,500	W7: Modelled counts in NW Europe (including <i>britannica</i> & <i>robusta</i> below) decreased modestly, by 0.5% per year, between 1989 and 2002. H3: Trends in West Africa variable, with one very anomalous high count at the Banc d'Arguin in 2000.
		<b>totanus</b> , E Europe (bre)	E Europe	East Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X					223,000-464,000	S43	DEC	S43	3,400	Nominate Common Redshank populations in Europe will probably be re-divided in future into N Europe (bre) and Central & E Europe (bre) populations.
		<b>ussuriensis</b> , SW Asia & E Africa (non-bre)	Russia E of Urals	SW & Central Asia, Eastern Africa, ?NW India	X	X	X					D	S37		10,000	Previous estimate made no allowance for large number of birds breeding in Western Asia.
		<b>ussuriensis</b> , S & SE Asia (non-bre)	Mongolia E to Manchuria, Russian Far East	South & SE Asia			X					C	B9		1,000	
		<b>robusta</b>	Iceland, Faeroes Islands	Britain, Ireland, North Sea, NW France		X					150,000-400,000	T8 B29	STA/ INC?	S43	2,800	
		<b>britannica</b>	Britain, Ireland	Britain, Ireland, NW France		X					95,000-135,000	T8 B29	DEC	S43	1,200	Included in <i>robusta</i> in WPE2.
		<b>terrignotae</b>	E China (S Manchuria)	SE & E Asia			X				B/C	B9			1,000	B15: East Asian-Australasian Flyway population ( <i>terrignotae</i> and <i>craggi</i> combined) estimated at 65,000.

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		<b>craggi</b>	NW Xinjiang	E China?			X				B/C	B3			1,000	
		<b>eurhinus</b>	Pamirs, N India, C & S Tibet	India, Sri Lanka			X				100,000	B6 S31			10,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 100,000. S31: only a few thousand in Sri Lanka.
<b>Tringa stagnatilis</b>	<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b>	C & NE Europe (bre)	C & NE Europe	North, West & Central Africa	X	X					14,000-40,000	S43	DEC ?	B29	270	
		SE Europe & W Asia (bre)	SE Europe & W Asia	SW Asia, E & S Africa	X	X	X				50,000-100,000	D17	DEC ?	B29	750	
		S Asia (non-bre)	Siberia	S Asia			X				100,000	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 60,000.
		E, SE Asia, Oceania (non-bre)	Siberia to NE China	China, Taiwan, Indochina, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia			X	X			D	B9			10,000	
<b>Tringa nebularia</b>	<b>Common Greenshank</b>	NW Europe (bre)	Scotland, Scandinavia	W & SW Europe NW Africa, W Africa E to Chad & S to South Africa	X	X					190,000-270,000	T8 B29	STA	B29	2,300	
		NE Europe, W Asia (bre)	NE Europe, W Siberia	SW Asia, E & S Africa	X	X	X				D	S43			10,000	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Central & E Siberia	S Asia			X				50,000-100,000	B6			750	B6: Indian population estimated at 40,000.
		E, SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Central & E Siberia to Kamchatka	E, SE Asia Indonesia & Australia			X	X			100,000	M32			1,000	
<b>Tringa guttifer EN</b>	<b>Nordmann's Greenshank, Spotted Greenshank</b>	NE Asia (bre)	Sakhalin Is & W Okhotsk Sea	NE India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra			X				500-1,000	L19 R20 L16	DEC	B30	8	Former lower limit of population (250) probably too low. L19 reports 100 in Malaysia, and R20 100-200 in Thailand. L16: c. 100 in Myanmar plus unknown but low numbers in NE India, Bangladesh and Sumatra.

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<b>Tringa melanoleuca</b>	<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b>	Americas	S Alaska & British Colombia E to Labrador, Newfoundland	British Colombia and New England S through Central America, Caribbean, South America					X	X	100,000	M41	STA ?	M42	1,000	
<b>Tringa flavipes</b>	<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b>	Americas	Alaska to SC Canada E to James Bay	S USA through Central America, Caribbean, South America					X	X	400,000	M42	DEC	D20 T11 M42	4,000	
<b>Tringa ochropus</b>	<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	Europe (bre)	N Europe	W Europe, North & West Africa	X	X					1,000,000-2,400,000	T8 B29	STA	S43	17,000	
		W Asia (bre)	W Siberia	Caspian, SW Asia, Eastern Africa to N Southern Africa	X	X	X				D/E	S43				
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia to E Siberia	S Asia, Tien Shan range, Tibet			X				C	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 25,000.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central & E Siberia, NE China	Indochina, Malaysia, Philippines, SE China, Taiwan, S Japan, Korea			X				C	B9			1,000	
<b>Tringa solitaria</b>	<b>Solitary Sandpiper</b>	<b>solitaria</b>	W Canada, Alaska	N S America S to C Argentina					X	X	100,000	M42	STA ?	M42	1,000	
		<b>cinnamomea</b>	Central and E Canada	Central America, Caribbean, S America S to Argentina					X	X	50,000	M42			500	
<b>Tringa glareola</b>	<b>Wood Sandpiper</b>	NW Europe (bre)	Scandinavia, Baltic	West Africa	X	X					900,000-1,200,000	T8 B29	STA	B29	10,500	
		NE Europe, W Siberia (bre)	European Russia & W Siberia	E & S Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, E Mediterranean	X	X	X				>2,000,000	S43	STA ?	B29	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.

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		South Asia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia to Kamchatka, Commander Is,	S Asia			X				100,000-200,000	B6			1,500	B6: Indian population estimated at 100,000-200,000.
		E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	C & E Siberia to Kamchatka, Commander Is, NE China	Indochina, S China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Australia			X	X			100,000	B9			1,000	
<b>Xenus cinereus</b>	<b>Terek Sandpiper</b>	SW Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	S Finland, NW Russia, Ukraine	Persian Gulf, Arabian Peninsula, coasts of E & S Africa, Madagascar	X	X	X					D S43	STA ?	S43	10,000	Often placed in genus <i>Tringa</i> , and often given the specific name <i>terek</i> .
		India (non-bre)	Boreal Siberia	S India, Sri Lanka			X				B/C	B6 S31			1,000	B6: >10,000 in India. S31: Not >50 in Sri Lanka
		E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Boreal Central & E Siberia	Taiwan, Indochina, Indonesia, New Guinea, NE, N & W Australia			X	X			50,000	B9			500	
<b>Actitis hypoleucos</b>	<b>Common Sandpiper</b>	N, W & C Europe (bre)	North, West & Central Europe	W Africa, few W & SW Europe, Mediterranean	X	X					1,500,000-2,000,000	T8 B29	DEC ?	B29	17,500	Often placed in genus <i>Tringa</i> .
		E Europe, W Asia (bre)	E Europe, W Siberia, E Turkey, NW Iran	E & S Africa, SW Asia, E Mediterranean	X	X	X				E	S43	STA ?	S43		
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Siberia	S Asia			X				50,000-100,000	B6			750	B6: Indian population estimated at 50,000.
		E & SE Asia to Oceania (non-bre)	Central Asia, Central & E Siberia, NE China to Kamchatka, Sakhalin & Japan, Korea, Taiwan	Indochina, SE China, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia			X	X			50,000	M32			500	

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<b>Actitis macularius</b>	<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b>	E North America (bre)	E North America	S USA, Central America, Caribbean, S America S to Uruguay					X	X	150,000	M42	STA ?	M42		Often placed in genus <i>Tringa</i> .
		W North America (bre)	W North America	S USA, Central America, Caribbean, S America S to Uruguay					X	X						Sometimes ascribed to <i>rava</i> .
<b>Heteroscelus brevipes</b>	<b>Grey-tailed Tattler</b>	C & E Siberia (bre)	NC & NE Siberia, Kamchatka, N Kuril Is	Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia,			X	X			40,000	B9			400	Often placed in genus <i>Tringa</i> .
<b>Heteroscelus incana</b>	<b>Wandering Tattler</b>	N North America (bre)	Extreme E Siberia, S Alaska E to Yukon, S British Columbia	SW USA, W Mexico, Ecuador, Galapagos, C & S Pacific Is, NE Australia			X	X	X	X		B M42	STA	M40 M42	250	M41 estimate 10,000 for N American portion of the population. Numbers breeding in E Siberia are unknown but probably small. Often placed in genus <i>Tringa</i> .
<b>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</b>	<b>Willet</b>	<b>semipalmatus</b>	Atlantic & Gulf Coasts Canada & USA, Caribbean	Atlantic & Gulf Coasts USA, Caribbean, Central America, S to S Brazil					X	X	90,000	M41	STA	M42	900	
		<b>inornatus</b>	Central S Canada, Central N USA	Coastal S USA to N S America, S to N Chile					X	X	160,000	M41			1,600	
<b>Prosobonia cancellata EN</b>	<b>Tuamotu Sandpiper</b>	Tuamotu Archipelago	Tuamotu Archipelago (French Polynesia)				X				250-1,000	B30	DEC	B30	6	
<b>Prosobonia leucoptera EX</b>	<b>Tahitian Sandpiper</b>	Tahiiti	Tahiti				X				0	G23	EXT	G23		Known only from type specimen collected in 1773 (B30).
<b>Prosobonia ellisi EX</b>	<b>White-winged Sandpiper</b>	Society Islands	Moorea Is, Society Islands				X				0	G23	EXT	G23		Two specimens collected in 1777 now lost, but illustrations remain (B30).
<b>Arenaria interpres</b>	<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>	<b>interpres</b> , NE Canada, Greenland (bre)	NE Canada, N & NE Greenland	Coastal W Europe, NW Africa, few W Africa	X	X				X	100,000-200,000	T8 B29	DEC	W7 D2	1,500	W7: Modelled counts in NW Europe decreased from 39,000 to 32,000 between 1989 and 2002. The small W Mediterranean wintering population also decreased.

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		<b>interpres</b> , Fennoscandia, NW Russia (bre)	Fennoscandia & NW Russia	Morocco to Gulf of Guinea, few W Mediterranean	X	X					45,000-120,000	T8 B29	DEC	D2	830	D2: There is strong evidence of long-term declines through the 1990s in most major West African wintering areas, following increases in the 1980s.
		<b>interpres</b> , SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-bre)	High Arctic W & C Siberia	E Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, W Indian Ocean coasts and islands to South Africa	X	X	X				100,000	S43			1,000	
		<b>interpres</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	High Arctic Siberia	S Asia			X				B/C	B6			1,000	B6: Indian wintering population 15,000.
		<b>interpres</b> , Pacific & SE Asia (non-bre)	High Arctic Siberia, NW Alaska	E & SE Asia, W & S Pacific Islands, Australasia, California, Mexico			X	X	X		C	P10			1,000	Sometimes ascribed to <i>oahuensis</i> . B9 estimate 31,000 for population wintering in Asia-Oceania. M42: 20,000 breed in Alaskan portion of range.
		<b>morinella</b>	Low Arctic Canada & NE Alaska	California & S Carolina S to SC Chile, N Argentina					X	X	180,000	M42	DEC	M42	1,800	
<b>Arenaria melanocephala</b>	<b>Black Turnstone</b>	Alaska (bre)	W & S Alaska	Coast SE Alaska to NE Mexico					X		95,000	M42	STA	M42	950	
<b>Aphriza virgata</b>	<b>Surfbird</b>	Alaska, Yukon (bre)	C & S Alaska, C Yukon	E Pacific coasts, SE Alaska - Straits of Magellan					X	X	70,000	M41	DEC	B58	700	
<b>Calidris tenuirostris</b>	<b>Great Knot</b>	SW & W S Asia (non-bre)	NE Siberia E of Verhoyansk Mts	Oman, UAE, E Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, NW India, Sri Lanka			X				2,000-5,000	S43			35	
		SE Asia, Australia (non-bre)	NE Siberia E of Verhoyansk Mts	NE India, Bangladesh, SE Asia, New Guinea, Australia			X	X			380,000	B9			3,800	

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<b>Calidris canutus</b>	<b>Red Knot</b>	<b>canutus</b>	Taymyr Peninsula (Central Siberia)	W Africa, Morocco to Gulf of Guinea, SW & S Africa	X	X	X				400,000	H3 T29 D16			3,400	D17, T29 & D2: suggest increases in counts in West Africa in early 2000s; nearly 400,000 counted in 2001, the first time that Bijagos Archipelago and Banc d'Argiu counted in the same season (H3, D16). Increases may reflect better information, not true increases in numbers. They have not been observed in European staging areas, where the population trend is still apparently decreasing (P17). S37 therefore recommend retaining earlier 1% level. I8: 500-1,000 wintering in Italy, Greece and Turkey probably from this population.
		<b>rogersi</b>	Chukotskiy Peninsula, far NE Russia	New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand.			X	X			220,000	B9			2,200	Estimate includes piersmai. B6, B5: The 2,000 wintering in India and few birds wintering in Sri Lanka apparently belong to this form.
		<b>piersmai</b>	New Siberian archipelago	Australia, ?New Zealand			X	X								
		<b>roselaari</b>	Wrangel Is, NW Alaska	?Florida, S Panama, N Venezuela?			X	X	X		35,000-50,000	M42	STA ?	M42	400	Birds wintering from Florida through Caribbean to N South America thought to belong to this subspecies, but not proven (M41).
		<b>islandica</b>	Islands of High Arctic Canada, Greenland	W Europe, mainly Wadden Sea, Britain, Ireland,		X			X		450,000	S43	DEC	S43 W7	4,500	Increase from late 1970s until 1990s; Decrease since peak in 1992 (W7). M42: Canadian breeding population of islandica estimated at 80,000.
		<b>rufa</b>	Canadian Low Arctic	NE & S South America					X	X	20,000-25,000	B37 M42	DEC	H13 B1 B58 M42	225	The precipitous decline continues.
<b>Calidris alba</b>	<b>Sanderling</b>	E Atlantic (non-bre)	NE Canada, N & NE Greenland, Svalbard, W Taymyr	Atlantic coast Europe, W Africa S to S Africa	X	X	X				123,000	S43 M21	STA/ INC?	S43 W7	1,200	W7: Modelled wintering population in NW Europe increased from 14,000 to 34,000 between 1989 and 2002. Possibly reflects shifts in wintering area, but trends in Africa remain unclear (S37).
		SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-bre)	Severnaya Zemlya, Taymyr, Lena Delta, New Siberian Is	Red Sea, Persian Gulf, E African coast to Madagascar, South Africa	X		X				150,000	D17 S43	STA ?	S43	1,500	

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		S Asia (non-bre)	Severnaya Zemlya, Taymyr, Lena Delta, New Siberian Is	Coasts of S Asia			X					C P10			1,000	
		E & SE Asia, Australia, New Zealand (non-bre)	Severnaya Zemlya, Taymyr, Lena Delta, New Siberian Is, N Alaska	Coastal Australia, SW Pacific Is, Indonesia, Philippines, Indochina, S China, Taiwan, Korea			X	X			22,000	B9			220	Birds breeding in Lena Delta and New Siberian Islands sometimes ascribed to <i>rubida</i> , along with those in Alaska and Canada.
		N & S America (non-bre)	High Arctic Canada	Coastal SW Canada & NE USA to Tierra del Fuego					X	X	300,000	M41	DEC	M42	3,000	The estimate includes some birds wintering in E Atlantic flyway. W23: A few 10s or less winter in Falkland/ Malvinas Is. B62: Numbers wintering on the Washington coast either stable or steadily increasing 1985-2005.
<b>Calidris pusilla</b>	<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b>	Alaska (bre)	W & N Alaska	Pacific Coast Mexico to S Peru					X	X	2,000,000-2,500,000	M42	DEC	M42		M42 presents an estimate for the 3 populations combined of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 and recommends use of a midpoint of 2,250,000.
		E North Canada (bre)	E North Canada	Atlantic Coast Yucatan & W Indies to C Argentina					X	X						
		W North Canada (bre)	W North Canada						X	X						
<b>Calidris mauri</b>	<b>Western Sandpiper</b>	Alaska, Chukotskiy (bre)	W & N Alaska, E Chukotskiy Peninsula	Coasts N Washington-S Peru, E USA, Caribbean to Suriname			X		X	X	3,500,000	M41	DEC	M42	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Calidris ruficollis</b>	<b>Red-necked Stint</b>	NE Siberia (bre)	N Siberia E of C & E Taymyr S to N Kamchatka; sporadic W & N Alaska	E India, Sri Lanka, through SE & E Asia to Australasia			X	X			315,000	B9			3,200	Increasing in Australia (S42) but decreasing in Japan and Korea (M32), suggesting possibility of a shift in wintering range.
<b>Calidris minuta</b>	<b>Little Stint</b>	Europe & West Africa (non-bre)	N Scandinavia, N European Russia	W Europe, Black Sea, Mediterranean, N & W Africa	X	X					200,000	D18 S43	DEC	S43	2,000	



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		SW Asia, E & S Africa (non-bre)	N West Siberia	Caspian region, SW Asia, East & Southern Africa	X	X	X				1,000,000	P10			10,000	D18 considers this estimate to be too low.
		South Asia (non-bre)	NW & NC Siberia to New Siberian Is & R Yana	Indian Subcontinent, Sri Lanka, Myanmar			X				200,000-300,000	B6			2,500	B6: Indian population estimated at 200,000.
<b>Calidris temminckii</b>	<b>Temminck's Stint</b>	Europe, W Africa (non-bre)	Scandinavia, NW Russia	Sub-Saharan W Africa via Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X					39,000-80,000	S43			600	H25: No evidence of a population trend among migrants in Sweden, but possibility of decline in Finland.
		SW Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	NE Europe, W Siberia	NE & E Africa S to Kenya, Burundi, via SW Asia	X	X	X				D/E	S18				
		South Asia (non-bre)	N Siberia	S Asia			X				C	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at <50,000.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	N Siberia	Indochina, S China, Taiwan, Malay Peninsula, Borneo			X				B/C	B9			1,000	
<b>Calidris subminuta</b>	<b>Long-toed Stint</b>	Siberia (bre)	Disjunct populations SW, C & E Siberia, Commander & Kuril Is	E India, Sri Lanka, Indochina through SE & E Asia to W & SE Australia			X	X			25,000	B9			250	B6: Indian population estimated at 6,000.
<b>Calidris minutilla</b>	<b>Least Sandpiper</b>	N North America (bre)	Alaska through NW, NC & SE Canada	S USA, Central America & Caribbean to N Chile, CE Brazil					X	X	700,000	M42	DEC	M42	7,000	
<b>Calidris fuscicollis</b>	<b>White-rumped Sandpiper</b>	N North America (bre)	NE Alaska & N Canada E to S Baffin Is	SE South America CE Brazil to Tierra del Fuego					X	X	1,120,000	M42	STA ?	M42	11,200	W23: Up to 15,000 winter at Whale Point, Fitzroy farm, Falkland/Malvinas Is.

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<b>Calidris bairdii</b>	<b>Baird's Sandpiper</b>	E Siberia, N North America (bre)	Wrangel Is & Chukotskiy Peninsula, N Alaska, N Canada to N Baffin Is, NW Greenland	Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador					X	X	300,000	M41	STA ?	M42	3,000	
<b>Calidris melanotos</b>	<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>	C & E Siberia, N North America (bre)	C & E Siberia, W & N Alaska, NC Canada, W Hudson Bay	S Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile			X		X	X		C M41 S10	STA	M40	1,000	M42: N American breeding population c.400,000 individuals. Regular in small numbers in Australasia and frequent vagrant to Europe.
<b>Calidris acuminata</b>	<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</b>	C & E Siberia (bre)	NC & NE Siberia Lena Delta - Kolyma River	Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, China			X	X		X	160,000	B9			1,600	M42: 3,000 estimated to occur on passage on Pacific coast of North America, of which 1,000 in Canada.
<b>Calidris ferruginea</b>	<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>	W Africa (non-bre)	Arctic Siberia Yamal Penin - N Chukotskiy Penin	Mainly W Africa, via Black Sea, Mediterranean	X	X					1,000,000	T29 H3	INC	S43	10,000	T29 made new compilation of data from West Africa after survey of previously unknown sites in Guinea, and propose increase in S34 estimate from 740,000 to 1,300,000. S37 accept modification of this treatment.
		E & S Africa (non-bre)	Arctic Siberia Yamal Penin - N Chukotskiy Penin	Mainly E & S Africa, via Caspian, SW Asia	X	X	X				400,000	D17	STA	S43	4,000	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Arctic Siberia Yamal Penin - N Chukotskiy Penin	South Asia, Myanmar			X				200,000-300,000	B6			2,500	B6: Indian population estimated at 200,000.
		E, SE Asia & Australia (non-bre)	Arctic Siberia Yamal Penin - N Chukotskiy Penin	Australia, SE Asia, China			X	X			180,000	B9	DEC	B9	1,800	
<b>Calidris himantopus</b>	<b>Stilt Sandpiper</b>	N North America (bre)	N Alaska E to S Victoria Is, W Hudson Bay	N Chile, Bolivia, SC Brazil, N Argentina, Uruguay					X	X	820,000	M42	STA ?	M42	8,200	BOU Records Committee, 2004, recommended new scientific name and new position in species sequence.
<b>Calidris maritima</b>	<b>Purple Sandpiper</b>	<b>maritima</b> , E Atlantic (non-bre)	NE Canada, Greenland, Svalbard, N Scandinavia, N Russia, NW Siberia	Greenland, Iceland, Kola Peninsula, N Norway S to NW France: occasional Iberia	X	X			X		50,000-100,000	S43	STA	S43	750	S43: There is considerable variation in this form and there is potential to identify up to four populations. Modelled counts sampling European wintering population decreased from 3,000 to 2,200 between 1989 and 2002 (W7).

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		<b>maritima</b> , West Greenland	West Greenland							X	30,000-60,000	T8 B29			450	Resident population not fully covered by S43, and omitted in error in WPE3.
		<b>maritima</b> , E North America (non-bre)	NE Canada, (Greenland)	E North America S to Maryland, USA						X	15,000	M42	STA ?	M42	150	Estimate of 15,000 includes all <i>belcheri</i> and unknown (but probably small) proportion of <i>maritima</i> from NE Canada.
		<b>belcheri</b>	Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay, Canada	New Brunswick, E Canada						X						
		<b>littoralis</b>	Iceland			X					90,000	S43	STA	S43	900	
<b>Calidris ptilocnemis</b>	<b>Rock Sandpiper</b>	<b>ptilocnemis</b>	Pribilof Island , St Matthew & Hall Is	Alaska Peninsula						X	25,000	M41	DEC	M41	250	
		<b>tschuktschorum</b>	E Chukotskiy Peninsula - W Alaska	Coastal NW North America, E Japan			X		X		60,000-70,000	M42	STA ?	M42	650	M42: 50,000 in Alaska, 10,000-20,000 in Chukotka. Southern part of winter range appears to have contracted northward (B60).
		<b>couesi</b>	Aleutian Islands & Alaska Peninsula							X	75,000	M41	STA ?	M42	750	
		<b>quarta</b>	Kuril Islands, S Kamchatka & Commander Is				X									
<b>Calidris alpina</b>	<b>Dunlin</b>	<b>alpina</b>	N Scandinavia, N Russia, NW Siberia	W Europe, Mediterranean N & W Africa	X	X	X				1,330,000	S43	STA	S43	13,300	W7: Trend of NW European winterers 1989-2002 virtually stable.
		<b>centralis</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	North Central Siberia	Pakistan, NW India, NE India, Bangladesh			X				100,000	B6			1,000	B6: Indian population estimated at 60,000.
		<b>centralis</b> , SW Asia, NE Africa, E Mediterranean (non-bre)	North Central Siberia	Caspian, SW Asia, E Mediterranean, Africa	X		X				500,000	S37			5,000	Counts of up to 254,000 on passage in Sivash Gulf, Ukraine, and 226,000 in winter in Middle East (S43).
		<b>schinzii</b> , Iceland (bre)	Iceland	SW Europe & NW Africa	X	X					940,000-960,000	S43	STA	S43	9,500	Occasional breeder in SE Greenland (B45).
		<b>schinzii</b> , Baltic (bre)	Baltic, S Scandinavia	SW Europe & NW Africa	X	X					3,300-4,100	T8 B29	DEC	S43	40	
		<b>schinzii</b> , Britain & Ireland (bre)	Britain & Ireland	SW Europe & (mostly) NW Africa	X	X					23,000-26,000	S43	DEC	S43	250	

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		<b>arctica</b>	NE Greenland	West Africa	X	X					21,000-45,000	S43 M21	STA ?	S43	330	
		<b>sakhalina</b>	Kolyma River to Chukotskiy Peninsula	E China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, W North America?			X			X	D	B9			10,000	
		<b>actites</b>	N Sakhalin	unknown			X				900	N3				9 N3 estimate 600 breeding adults (900 individuals).
		<b>kistchinskii</b>	N Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Kuril Is	unknown			X				D	B9			10,000	
		<b>arctica</b>	N Alaska N of Seward Peninsula, NW Canada	East Asia			X			X	750,000	M41	DEC	W3	7,500	
		<b>pacifica</b>	SW Alaska S of Seward Peninsula	British Colombia (Canada), W USA, W Mexico						X	550,000	M42	DEC	W3	5,500	
		<b>hudsonia</b>	Central Canada	SE USA, E Mexico?						X	225,000	M42			2,300	
<b>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus EN</b>	<b>Spoon-billed Sandpiper</b>	E Siberia (bre)	Chukotskiy Peninsula S to N Kamchatka	SE India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar? Vietnam, Thailand			X				<3,000	T15	DEC	T15	30	T15 present an estimate of <1,000 pairs (<3,000 individuals).
<b>Limicola falcinellus</b>	<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper</b>	<b>falcinellus</b>	Scandinavia, NW Russia (& possibly W Siberia)	Coasts of Arabian Peninsula, E & S Africa, W & S India, Sri Lanka	X	X	X				61,000-64,000	S43	DEC	B29	630	
		<b>sibirica</b>	Taymyr Peninsula to NE Siberia	NE India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Australia			X	X			B/C	P10			1,000	

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<b>Tryngites subruficollis NT</b>	<b>Buff-breasted Sandpiper</b>	E Siberia, N North America (bre)	Wrangel Is, Chukotskiy Peninsula, N Alaska, N Canada	S Brazil, Uruguay, C Argentina			X		X	X	15,000-25,000	M42	DEC	L3	200	
<b>Philomachus pugnax</b>	<b>Ruff</b>	W Africa (non-bre)	N & Central Europe, NW Russia, W & C Siberia	W Africa	X	X	X				1,000,000-1,500,000	T30 T32	DEC	S43	12,500	Global total (all populations combined) estimated at 2,280,000 breeding females (Z4).
		E & S Africa (non-bre)	W, C & E Siberia	E & S Africa , SW Asia	X	X	X					E S43				M32: "At least hundreds" occur as non-breeders in E Asia. S43 suggest the population may be decreasing but evidence tenuous.
		S Asia (non-bre)	W, C & E Siberia	S Asia			X					C P10			1,000	The validity of this as a separate population is under investigation.
<b>Steganopus (Phalaropus) tricolor</b>	<b>Wilson's Phalarope</b>	North America (bre)	EC California N to N Alberta E to Great Lakes	N Peru to Uruguay S to Tierra del Fuego					X	X	1,500,000	M41	DEC	B58	15,000	Often placed in genus <i>Phalaropus</i> .
<b>Phalaropus lobatus</b>	<b>Red-necked Phalarope, Northern Phalarope</b>	NW Eurasia (bre)	Arctic W Eurasia E to Taymyr, SW to Scotland	Pelagic, NW Arabian Sea		X	X					E S43				
		North America (bre)	Arctic Greenland, Canada, Alaska,	Pelagic, Pacific Ocean off Peru & Ecuador					X	X	2,500,000	M41	DEC	M42	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		NE Asia (bre)	C & E Siberia	Pelagic, C Indonesia to Philippines, W Melanesia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia			X					D B9	DEC	M32	10,000	M32: Until the 1980s and early 1990s, this species was very numerous in Japan and Korea, especially on spring migration; now it is very much scarcer (>90% decline?).
<b>Phalaropus fulicarius</b>	<b>Grey Phalarope, Red Phalarope</b>	Canada, Greenland, Iceland (bre)	High Arctic Canada, Greenland, Iceland	Pelagic off coasts of W & SW Africa	X	X			X		1,000,000	M42	DEC	M42	10,000	M42: Estimate of 1,000,000-1,500,000 in Morrison et al. (2005) includes Alaskan breeders. M41 estimated 920,000 in Canada. Only 40-50 pairs in Iceland, 150-500 pairs in Greenland (B29).
		Alaska, North Siberia (bre)	High Arctic Alaska, North Siberia	Pelagic off coast of Chile			X		X	X		D M41			10,000	M41 estimate 100,000 in Alaska.
<b>PEDIONOMIDAE</b>	<b>PLAINS-WANDERER</b>															

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<b>Pedionomus torquatus EN</b>	<b>Plains-Wanderer</b>	E Australia	E Australia	E Australia				X			2,500-8,000	G2	DEC	G2 B30	55	Population fluctuates from 8,000 in good years to 2,500 after years with lower than average rainfall (G2).
<b>THINOCORIDAE</b>	<b>SEEDSNIPES</b>															
<b>Attagis gayi</b>	<b>Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe</b>	<b>gayi</b>	Andean Chile & Argentina S of Antofagasta & Salta						X							
		<b>latreilli</b>	Andes of N Ecuador						X							
		<b>simonsi</b>	Central Peru to N Chile, W Bolivia, NW Argentina						X							
<b>Attagis malouinis</b>	<b>White-bellied Seedsnipe</b>	S South America	Far S South America						X							
<b>Thinocorus orbignyianus</b>	<b>Grey-breasted Seedsnipe</b>	<b>orbignyianus</b>	Andean Chile, Argentina S of Antofagasta, La Rioja						X		B	S10			250	
		<b>ingae</b>	Andean N Peru, W Bolivia, N Chile, NW Argentina						X							
<b>Thinocorus rumicivorus</b>	<b>Least Seedsnipe</b>	<b>rumicivorus</b>	Patagonian Steppe S to N Tierra del Fuego						X		D	S10			10,000	
		<b>bolivianus</b>	Altiplano S Peru, N Chile, W Bolivia, NW Argentina						X							
		<b>cuneicauda</b>	Peruvian Desert						X		A/B	S10			250	
		<b>pallidus</b>	Lowlands of SW Ecuador, extreme NW Peru						X							
<b>LARIDAE</b>	<b>GULLS</b>															
<b>Larus scoresbii</b>	<b>Dolphin Gull</b>	S South America	S South America, S of Chiloe Is, Chubut	S South America, extending slightly further N outside breeding season					X		A	Y8			100	Y8: Around 700 pairs breed in Argentina.
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		9,000-18,000	W22			140	W22 estimate 3,000-6,000 pairs (9,000-18,000 individuals).
<b>Larus pacificus</b>	<b>Pacific Gull</b>	<b>pacificus</b>	Tasmania & Victoria	Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales				X			4,950	G2	STA	G2	50	G2 estimates 3,300 breeding adults (4,950 individuals).
		<b>georgii</b>	Western Australia, South Australia				X				6,000	G2	STA	G2	60	G2 estimates 4,000 breeding adults (6,000 individuals).

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<b>Larus belcheri</b>	<b>Band-tailed Gull, Belcher's Gull</b>	W South America	Pacific Coast N Peru to N Chile	Pacific Coast N Ecuador to C Chile					X		A	S10	INC	S10	100	
<b>Larus atlanticus VU</b>	<b>Olog's Gull</b>	SE South America	Atlantic coast C & N Argentina	Atlantic coast S Brazil, Uruguay S to C Argentina					X		10,500	P15 Y8	STA	Y8	105	2,806 nests (8,418 individuals) in the Isla del Puerto colony in 2003 (P15). Y8 estimates 3,500 pairs in total (10,500 individuals).
<b>Larus crassirostris</b>	<b>Black-tailed Gull, Japanese Gull</b>	E Asia	Coasts SE Russia, Japan, Korea, E China	E Asia Pacific coast N Japan to NE China Sea			X				1,050,000	M5			10,500	M5: Breeding population < 350,000 pairs (1,050,000 individuals).
<b>Larus modestus</b>	<b>Grey Gull</b>	W South America	Atacama Desert N Chile, S Peru	Pacific coast Ecuador S to SC Chile					X		25,000	C31	DEC	C31	250	
<b>Larus heermanni NT</b>	<b>Heermann's Gull</b>	Pacific N & C America	Coast of California & Pacific NW Mexico	Pacific Coast SW Canada to Guatemala						X	525,000	K29	FLU	B30	5,300	K29 estimate 350,000 breeding adults (525,000 individuals).
<b>Larus leucophthalmus NT</b>	<b>White-eyed Gull</b>	Red Sea	Red Sea & nearby coasts		X	X					37,000-44,000	P12 D18	STA	R19	405	P12: 12,000-13,000 breeding pairs (36,000-39,000 individuals) estimated, excluding Eritrea.
<b>Larus hemprichii</b>	<b>Sooty Gull</b>	NW Indian Ocean, Red Sea	Red Sea, Gulfs of Persia, Oman, Aden, E to Pakistan, S to Kenya		X	X					150,000-300,000	H34	INC?	P12	2,300	H34 estimates 50,000-100,000 pairs (150,000-300,000 individuals). P12: It may be increasing in northern Egyptian Red Sea islands.
<b>Larus canus</b>	<b>Common Gull, Mew Gull</b>	<b>canus</b>	Iceland, Ireland, Britain, E to White Sea	Europe to N Africa	X	X					1,200,000-2,250,000	B29	DEC ?	B29	20,000	B29: European breeding population 590,000-1,500,000 pairs (1,770,000 - 4,500,000 individuals), minus Russian breeders 250,000-1,000,000 pairs (750,000-3,000,000) = 1,020,000-1,500,000. Approximately 25% of Russian breeders estimated to be canus (187,500-750,000): 1,020,000-1,500,000 + 187,500-750,000 = 1,207,500-2,250,000. Earlier estimates did not include Russian portion of the population.
		<b>heinei</b>	NW Russia, W & C Siberia E to R Lena	SE Europe, Black & Caspian Seas		X	X				E	B29	INC?	S18		75% of Larus canus breeding in Russia (B29) estimated to be heinei: 562,500 - 2,250,000. West Siberian population unknown but likely to be at least as large as that in European Russia.
		<b>brachyrhynchus</b>	N Alaska S to British Colombia, N Saskatchewan	W Canada & USA					X		240,000-360,000	K29	INC	C31	3,000	K29 estimate 160,000-240,000 breeding adults (240,000-360,000 individuals).

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		<b>kamtschatschensis</b>	NE Siberia	Coasts E, SE Asia			X					C M32			1,000	M32: Two subspecies winter in E Asia.
<b>Larus audouinii</b> NT	<b>Audouin's Gull</b>	Mediterranean (bre)	Mediterranean coasts and islands	Mediterranean S to Mauritania & Senegambia	X	X					57,600	B30	INC	B30	580	B30 give estimate of 19,200 breeding pairs (57,600 individuals).
<b>Larus delawarensis</b>	<b>Ring-billed Gull</b>	North America (bre)	SW & S Canada, NW & NC USA, Great Lakes to Newfoundland	Coasts of S USA, Central America, N Caribbean				X	X		2,550,000	K29	INC	S5	20,000	K29 estimate 1,700,000 breeding adults (2,550,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Larus californicus</b>	<b>California Gull</b>	W North America (bre)	WC Canada, NW USA	SW Canada to SW Mexico					X		621,000	K29	STA	S5	6,200	K29 estimate 414,000 breeding adults (621,000 individuals).
<b>Larus marinus</b>	<b>Great Black-backed Gull</b>	NW Atlantic	Great Lakes, E Canada & USA N Carolina - S Greenland	W Atlantic coast S to West Indies					X		180,000	K29 G14	INC	L22	1,800	K29 estimate 121,430 breeding adults (182,145 individuals). G14 estimate 60,000 breeding pairs (180,000 individuals).
		Greenland	W & SE Greenland	SW Greenland					X		25,000	B44 B45	INC	B45	250	B46 estimates 5,000-7,000 pairs (15,000-21,000 individuals) in Greenland and increasing trend.
		NE Atlantic	Coasts NW France, Ireland, Britain, Iceland E to Scandinavia, White Sea	E Atlantic coast S to Iberia	X						330,000-540,000	B29	INC	B29	4,400	B29: European breeding population 110,000-180,000 pairs (330,000-540,000 individuals).
<b>Larus dominicanus</b>	<b>Kelp Gull</b>	<b>dominicanus</b> , South America	South American coasts N Peru, S Brazil, S to Tierra del Fuego					X				D Y8	INC	S10	10,000	80,000 pairs in Argentina (Y8).
		<b>dominicanus</b> , Falkland/Malvinas	Falkland/Malvinas Is					X			72,000-132,000	W22			1,000	W22 estimate 24,000-44,000 pairs (72,000-132,000 individuals).
		<b>dominicanus</b> , Antarctica	Antarctic Peninsula & Atlantic Sub-Antarctic Islands					X			30,000-60,000	C27			450	C27 estimates 10,000-20,000 pairs (30,000-60,000 individuals).
		<b>dominicanus</b> , Australia, New Zealand	Coastal Tasmania, SE Australia, New Zealand	Coastal Tasmania, SE, SW, S Australia, New Zealand			X				>3,000,000	H34			20,000	H34 estimates >1 million pairs in New Zealand (>3,000,000 individuals), a few hundred pairs (and increasing) in Australia. For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>vetula</b>	Coastal Southern Africa		X						70,000	C27	INC	C27	700	Overall population in 2000, >22,500 pairs (67,500 individuals) (D17).



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		<b>melisandae</b>	Madagascar		X						<1,000	H19			10	Recently described subspecies (J9).
		<b>judithae</b>	Kerguelen, Crozet, Prince Edward & Marion Islands		X						15,000-30,000	J9			230	
<b>Larus glaucescens</b>	<b>Glaucous-winged Gull</b>	N Pacific	Coasts Commander Is, Aleutians, Pribilofs, to Alaska S to Oregon	Bering Sea S to Korea & Japan, Baja California			X		X		570,000	K29	INC	C31	5,700	K29 estimate 380,000 breeding adults (570,000 individuals).
<b>Larus occidentalis</b>	<b>Western Gull</b>	<b>occidentalis</b>	Coast NW Washington to C California	Coast British Colombia to Baja California					X		31,500-34,500	P16			330	P16 estimate 10,500-11,500 breeding pairs (31,500-34,500 individuals).
		<b>wymani</b>	Coast C California to C Baja California	Coast British Colombia to Baja California					X		84,000	P16	INC	C31	840	P16 estimate 28,000 breeding pairs (84,000 individuals).
<b>Larus livens</b>	<b>Yellow-footed Gull</b>	California	Gulf of California Islands	Gulf of California Islands & adjacent coasts					X		60,000	K29			600	K29 estimate 40,000 breeding adults (60,000 individuals).
<b>Larus hyperboreus</b>	<b>Glaucous Gull</b>	<b>hyperboreus</b>	Jan Mayen & Svalbard E to Taymyr Peninsula	to NW Europe	X	X					135,000-360,000	S18	STA	C31	2,500	
		<b>pallidissimus</b>	Taymyr Peninsula E to Bering Sea, Pribilof Is	to NE Asia			X									G8 estimate 3,250 individuals breeding on Bering Sea islands, Alaska.
		<b>barrovianus</b>	Alaska to W Canada	Aleutians to California					X			D			10,000	G8 estimate 100,000 individuals breeding in Alaska (including 3,250 pallidissimus). Winters in small numbers in NE Asia (M5).
		<b>leucetres</b>	N Canada to Greenland & Iceland	to CE USA, SW Greenland, N Europe	X				X			D			10,000	G8 estimate breeding population in Canada at 69,200 individuals. BI estimate W Greenland breeding population at 30,000-100,000 pairs (90,000-300,000 individuals). 30,000-50,000 pairs (90,000-150,000 individuals) in Iceland (B29).
<b>Larus glaucoides</b>	<b>Iceland Gull</b>	<b>glaucoides</b>	S & W Greenland	N & W Europe	X				X		90,000-300,000	B29	STA	B29	2,000	B29: Greenland breeding population 30,000 - 100,000 pairs (90,000 - 300,000 individuals).
	<b>"Kumlien's Gull"</b>	<b>kumlieni</b>	NE Canada- Baffin Is & NW Ungava	Labrador S to E Great Lakes, Virginia					X		>100,000	K29			1,000	

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<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull	N Canada (bre)	Canadian Archipelago	Pacific Coast British Colombia - Baja California						X	<10,000	K29			100	K29 estimate <10,000 individuals in Canada. Bred in Greenland until 1930s (B45). Sometimes considered conspecific with <i>L. glaucooides</i> .
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	<b>argentatus</b>	Denmark & Fenno-Scandia to E Kola Peninsula	N & W Europe		X					1,700,000-3,600,000	B29	INC	B29	20,000	Includes the yellow-legged form referred to as <i>L. a. omissus</i> by some authors. B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 573,000-1,193,000 pairs (1,719,000-3,579,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>argenteus</b>	Iceland, Ireland, Britain, NW France to Germany	NW Europe S to N Iberia		X					560,000-620,000	B29	DEC	B29	5,900	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 187,000-207,000 pairs (561,000-621,000 individuals).
		<b>vegae</b>	Taymyr to Chukotka & Anadyr, NE China	W Pacific S to Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and S China			X									Possibly merits full specific status. Includes weakly defined <i>birulai</i> from W Taymyr to New Siberian Islands.
		<b>mongolicus</b>	SE Altai & L Baikal to Mongolia & W coast of Korea	China, S Korea			X				57,000-66,000	Y4			620	Close to <i>Larus (argentatus) vegae</i> ; similar also to <i>L. schistisagus</i> Y4 estimated the population at 19,000-22,000 pairs (57,000-66,000 individuals).
		<b>smithsonianus</b>	Alaska, Canada, Great Lakes, Atlantic coast S to Carolinas	Coastal Alaska & S Canada; USA & Central America						X	370,000	K29	DEC	S5	3,700	K29 estimate >246,000 adults (369,000 individuals). Probably best treated as a separate species. M38: Genetic evidence suggests Great Lakes population may merit separate treatment. This population increased in 1980s but decreased in 1990s.
<i>Larus heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull	<b>heuglini</b>	S Kola Peninsula E to Taymyr Peninsula	SW Asia S to E Africa & NW India, Sri Lanka	X	X	X				C/D	B6				Sometimes treated as subspecies of <i>fuscus</i> or <i>argentatus</i> . Includes "taimyrensis" in W Taymyr. Breeding and wintering ranges included in map for <i>fuscus</i> . B6: Indian population estimated at 40,000.
		<b>barabensis</b>	SW Siberia, N of L Balkhash	SW Asia, mainly shores of Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea			X									Breeding range included in map for <i>cachinnans</i> .
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull	SE Europe, SW Asia	Caucasus through Armenia to E Turkey, NW Iran	SE Black Sea, E Mediterranean, N Red Sea		X	X				69,000-75,000	R21			720	R21 estimate 23,000 to 25,000 pairs (69,000-75,000 individuals).

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<b>Larus schistisagus</b>	<b>Slaty-backed Gull</b>	NE Asia	Coast NE Siberia Cape Navarin - Kamchatka - N Japan - Vladivostok	NE Asia Pacific S to Taiwan			X				C/D	Y1				
<b>Larus cachinnans</b>	<b>Caspian Gull</b>	<b>cachinnans</b>	Black Sea to Caspian & E Kazakhstan	Black & Caspian Seas, SW & Central Asia, NE Africa, Sri Lanka	X	X	X				D/E	B29	INC	B29		B29: European breeding population of Caspian Gull and Yellow-legged Gull 310,000-580,000 pairs (930,000 - 1,740,000 individuals).
	<b>Yellow-legged Gull</b>	<b>michahellis</b>	W & S Europe, NW Africa Mediterranean		X	X					630,000-768,000	V5	INC	B29	7,000	V5 estimated the population at 210,000-256,000 pairs (630,000-768,000 individuals). Now treated by BOU as a separate species <i>Larus michahellis</i> .
		<b>atlantis</b>	Azores to Madeira & Canary Is		X						27,500-81,000	B29 B34			540	B29: Canary Is 2,500-10,000 pairs, and Madeira 5,000-10,000 pairs. Total 7,500-20,000 pairs (22,500-60,000 individuals). B34: Azores 5,000-7,000 pairs (15,000-21,000 individuals). Overall total: 27,500-81,000. Best treated as subspecies of <i>michahellis</i> , if <i>michahellis</i> split from <i>cachinnans</i> (Y5).
<b>Larus fuscus</b>	<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	<b>fuscus</b>	N Norway, E Sweden, E Denmark, Finland, Estonia, W Russia E to White Sea	E Africa S to Tanzania, (+few SW Asia)	X	X	X				55,500	H12	DEC	H12	550	Earlier estimates included <i>intermedius</i> in Denmark, S Norway & Sweden in this population. H12: National surveys, including total survey of Finland in 2004, resulted in estimate of 18,000-19,000 pairs (54,000-57,000 individuals) for nominate <i>fuscus</i> and confirmed predominance of <i>intermedius</i> in Norway & Sweden.
		<b>graellsii</b>	SW Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Ireland, Britain, Belgium, France	W Europe to W Africa	X	X					530,000-570,000	B29	INC	B29	5,500	Earlier estimates included <i>intermedius</i> in The Netherlands and Spain in this population. B29: Summed data from relevant countries: 176,705-187,740 pairs (530,115 - 563,220 individuals).
		<b>intermedius</b>	S Norway, W Sweden, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain	W Europe to W Africa	X	X					325,000-440,000	H12 B29	INC	B29	3,800	Previously included within <i>fuscus</i> and <i>graellsii</i> . 22,500-38,700 pairs (67,500-116,100 individuals) in S Norway & Sweden belong to this form (H12). These + summed data from other relevant countries (B29) result in estimate of 108,560-146,323 pairs (325,680-438,969 individuals).

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<b>Larus ichthyaetus</b>	<b>Great Black-headed Gull, Pallas's Gull</b>	E Europe, W Asia (bre)	Black & Caspian Seas	S Caspian, E Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, E Africa	X	X	X				C/D	B29	DEC	B29		B29: European breeding population 16,000 - 27,000 pairs (48,000 - 81,000 individuals); decreased 1990-2000. Asian portion of population unknown.
		Central Asia (bre)	Central Asia E to L Balkash, S to Tibet	Coastal Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar			X				C	P10 L14			1,000	L14 recorded a peak of 45,300 at one of the principal sites for this population, Qinghai Lake, in July-August 1997-2000. SmaL14 numbers winter in E Asia (M32).
<b>Larus brunicephalus</b>	<b>Brown-headed Gull</b>	Central Asia (bre)	Mountains of S Central Asia	Coasts of S Asia, Indochina, S China & W to Arabian Peninsula			X				100,000-200,000	B6			1,500	B6: Indian population estimated at 80,000.
<b>Larus cirrocephalus</b>	<b>Grey-headed Gull</b>	<b>cirrocephalus</b> , E South America	S America S & E of Amazonia to S Argentina						X							
		<b>cirrocephalus</b> , W South America	Coasts of Peru & Ecuador						X							
		<b>poiocephalus</b> , West Africa	W coast and rivers of West Africa		X						30,000	K10			300	K10 estimate 10,000 pairs (30,000 individuals).
		<b>poiocephalus</b> , C & E Africa	Coasts & rivers of C & E Africa		X						D	D17			10,000	
		<b>poiocephalus</b> , Madagascar	Madagascar		X						A	H19			100	
<b>Larus hartlaubii</b>	<b>Hartlaub's Gull</b>	Southern Africa	Coastal SW Africa C Namibia - SW Cape Province		X						30,000	T13	INC	T13	300	
<b>Larus novaehollandiae</b>	<b>Silver Gull</b>	<b>novaehollandiae</b>	S Australia including Tasmania				X				D/E	J4	INC	J4		This form considered to occur throughout Australia by H28.
		<b>forsteri</b>	N Australia New Caledonia & Loyalty Is				X									This form considered to occur only outside Australia by H28. B14: 2,500-3,500 in New Caledonia.
<b>Larus scopulinus</b>	<b>Red-billed Gull</b>	New Zealand	New Zealand				X				D	C31			10,000	
<b>Larus bulleri EN</b>	<b>Black-billed Gull</b>	New Zealand	New Zealand				X				96,000	B30	DEC	B30	960	Recent surveys suggest a rapid decline throughout the breeding range, equivalent to an overall decline of more than 50% in 32 years (three generations). It has therefore been uplisted to Endangered (B30).

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<b>Larus maculipennis</b>	<b>Brown-hooded Gull</b>	S South America	SC Chile & Uruguay S to Tierra del Fuego	N Chile & CE Brazil S to Tierra del Fuego					X		D	S10	INC	C31	10,000	
		Falkland/Malvinas Is	Falkland/Malvinas Is						X		4,200-7,800	W22			60	W22 estimate 1,400-2,600 pairs (4,200-7,800 individuals).
<b>Larus ridibundus</b>	<b>Common Black-headed Gull</b>	West & Central Europe (bre)	N & W Europe, S Greenland	S & W Europe,		X					3,700,000-4,800,000	B29	DEC	B29	20,000	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 1,244,000-1,600,000 pairs (3,730,000-4,800,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		East Europe (bre)	Bulgaria, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Riussia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine	Mediterranean, N Africa	X	X					770,000-1,800,000	B29		B29	13,000	B29: Breeding population in relevant countries 256,105-600,080 pairs (768,315-1,800,240 individuals).
		SW Asia, E Africa (non-bre)	W Russia, Central Asia	SW & Central Asia, Eastern Africa	X	X	X				250,000	P10			2,500	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Russia, Central Asia	S Asia			X				C/D	P10				L16: 33,000 recorded in AWC 2003.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia to Kamchatka, NE China	Japan, Korea, E & S China, Taiwan, Indochina, Philippines			X				D/E	C10				
		NE North America	SE Canada, NE USA	NE North America					X		440	K29			4	K29 estimate 40 breeders, 400 non-breeders. Colonised in 1950s.
<b>Larus genei</b>	<b>Slender-billed Gull</b>	West Africa	Coasts of Senegal, Mauritania		X						22,500	K10	STA	D17	230	K10 estimate 7,500 pairs (22,500 individuals).
		Black Sea, Mediterranean	Black Sea and Mediterranean		X	X	X				140,000-205,000	B29 D18	STA	B29	1,700	B29: European breeding population 37,000-56,000 pairs (111,000-168,000 individuals). D18: About 11,000 pairs in North Africa (mainly Egypt & Tunisia).

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		W, SW & S Asia (bre)	SW Asia to Caspian, E Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, NW India	Coasts of Caspian & SW Asia	X		X				150,000	P10	INC	P10	1,500	
<b>Larus philadelphia</b>	<b>Bonaparte's Gull</b>	North America	W Alaska & S British Colombia E to Quebec	Pacific SW Canada - C Mexico, Atlantic coast to Gulf of Mexico, N Caribbean					X	X	255,000-525,000	H34	STA	C31	3,900	H34 estimate 85,000-175,000 pairs (255,000-525,000 individuals).
<b>Larus saundersi</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Saunders's Gull</b>	NE Asia (bre)	South Korea, Coastal NE & E China?	S Japan, South Korea, E & S China, Taiwan, Vietnam			X				7,100-9,600	B31	DEC	B30	85	
<b>Larus serranus</b>	<b>Andean Gull</b>	Central Andes	Andes N Ecuador- N Chile, W Bolivia, N Argentina	Andean range + coast Ecuador - SC Chile					X		150,000	H34			1,500	H34 estimates possibly fewer than 50,000 pairs (150,000 individuals).
<b>Larus melanocephalus</b>	<b>Mediterranean Gull</b>	Europe, SW Asia	Most on Ukrainian Black Sea + scattered through C, S & W Europe & E to Azerbaijan	Black Sea, Mediterranean, NW Europe, NW Africa	X	X	X				360,000-960,000	B29	STA	B29	6,600	B29: European breeding population 120,000 - 320,000 pairs (360,000-960,000 individuals). Estimate probably too high. Uncertain data from from the principal breeding country, Ukraine, due to movement of colonies from year to year. Numbers wintering in Mediterranean much lower despite extensive surveys (F8a).
<b>Larus relictus</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Relict Gull</b>	C Asia (bre)	Isolated colonies on lakes C Asia- NC China	E China (Tianjin coast), South Korea			X				12,000	B30	DEC	B30	120	B30 gives estimate of 12,000 individuals (<10,000 mature adults).
<b>Larus fuliginosus</b> <b>VU</b>	<b>Lava Gull</b>	Galapagos Is	Galapagos Islands						X		900-1,200	B30	STA ?	B30	10	B30 estimates 300-400 pairs (900-1,200 individuals).
<b>Larus atricilla</b>	<b>Laughing Gull</b>	<b>(megalopterus)</b>	SE California to W Mexico, Nova Scotia to Florida, & Texas, locally E Central America	Carolinas & S California S to Central America & Pacific coast S to Peru					X	X	792,000-807,000	K29	INC	S5	8,000	K29 estimate North American breeding population at 528,000-538,000 adults (792,000-807,000 individuals) B36 estimated the USA breeding population at 258,851 pairs (776,553 individuals).

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		<b>atricilla</b>	Caribbean Islands	Caribbean S to N Brazil					X	X	15,000-30,000	C13			230	C13 estimates 5,000-10,000 pairs (15,000-30,000 individuals).
<b>Larus pipixcan</b>	<b>Franklin's Gull</b>	Americas	SC Canada, NC USA	Pacific coasts Central & S America					X	X	470,000-1,490,000	K29			9,800	K29 estimate 315,608-990,864 breeding adults (473,412 - 1,486,296 individuals). P13 estimate 365,800 breeding pairs (1,097,400 individuals).
<b>Larus minutus</b>	<b>Little Gull</b>	N, C & E Europe (bre)	N Scandinavia, Baltic States, W Russia, Belarus, Ukraine	W Europe, NW Africa	X	X					72,000-174,000	B29	INC	B29	1,230	B29: European breeding population 24,000 - 58,000 pairs (72,000-174,000 individuals).
		Black, Caspian & E Mediterranean Seas (non-bre)	W Siberia	Black & Caspian Seas, E Mediterranean		X	X					C S18			1,000	Counts of 50,000 in the Nile Delta reported in H4. Winter range of E Siberia breeders is poorly known.
		North America	Hudson Bay to the Great Lakes	SE Canada, NE USA					X		150-300	K29			2	K29 estimate 100-200 breeding adults (150- 300 individuals). Largest single concentration recorded in North America: 297 (E21).
<b>Pagophila eburnea NT</b>	<b>Ivory Gull</b>	High Arctic	Very high Arctic, NE Canada, N & E Greenland, Svalbard to New Siberian Is		X	X			X		B/C	K29 B29 O6 H34			1,000	K29 estimated North American breeding population at >2,400 adults (>3,600 individuals). Greenland & European breeding population 3,100 - 11,000 pairs (9,300 - 33,000 individuals) (B29). O6 records aerial estimates of up to 35,000+ between Canada and Greenland in 1978-79. H34 estimate possibly 25,000 pairs (75,000 individuals). These high early estimates are indicative of decline.
<b>Rhodostethia rosea</b>	<b>Ross's Gull</b>	High Arctic	N Siberia Taymyr - Kolyma River, NE Canada	Arctic Ocean			X		X			C H34 D7			1,000	H34 estimates 10,000-25,000 (possibly up to 50,000) pairs, and up to 38,000 off point Barrow in autumn. D7 estimated c. 50,000. B46: 0-5 pairs breed in Greenland.
<b>Xema sabini</b>	<b>Sabine's Gull</b>	<b>sabini</b>	Arctic Canada to N & NE Greenland	SE Atlantic off SW Africa, E Pacific off NW South America	X	X			X	X	300,000-600,000	K29			4,500	K29 estimate North American breeding population at 200,000-400,000 individuals (300,000-600,000 individuals, including immatures). B46: Greenland breeding population 100-500 pairs (300-1,500 individuals).
		<b>(woznesenskii)</b>	NE Siberia (Anadyr Gulf) to Alaska			X			X	X		C D5 H34	STA	C31	1,000	D5 Estimate entire Pacific Ocean wintering population (which includes <i>woznesenskii</i> and <i>tschuktschorum</i> ) at =<100,000. Alaska population several tens of thousands of pairs (H34).
		<b>(palaeartica)</b>	Svalbard, Taymyr to Lena Delta			X										0-4 pairs in Svalbard (Norway) (B29, B34).

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		(tschuktschorum)	Chukchi Peninsula, E Siberia				X		X	X						
<b>Creagrus furcatus</b>	<b>Swallow-tailed Gull</b>	Galapagos Is	Galapagos Is	Galapagos Is, coasts Ecuador to C Chile					X		35,000	C31			350	10,000-15,000 pairs (30,000-45,000 individuals) (H34).
<b>Rissa tridactyla</b>	<b>Black-legged Kittiwake</b>	<b>tridactyla</b> , East Atlantic (bre)	Coastal N & W Europe E to Taymyr Peninsula	E North Atlantic & North Seas	X	X					8,400,000	L22			20,000	European breeding population (minus Greenland) 1,950,000 - 2,700,000 pairs (5,850,000-8,100,000 individuals) (B29). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>tridactyla</b> , Greenland (bre)	E & W Greenland Coasts	North Atlantic	X				X		D/E (B44)					W. Greenland breeding population 100,000-200,000 pairs (300,000 - 600,000 individuals) (B44).
		<b>tridactyla</b> , W Atlantic (bre)	Arctic Canada S to Gulf of Lawrence	W North Atlantic					X		900,000	H34			9,000	H34 estimates 300,000 pairs (900,000 individuals). K29 estimate North American breeding population (all populations combined) at 3,126,000 adults (4,689,000 individuals).
		<b>pollicaris</b> , E Pacific (bre)	Bering Sea, W & S Alaska	North Pacific					X		2,500,000	C31	STA	C31	20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies. 650,000 pairs in Alaska (H34).
		<b>pollicaris</b> , W Pacific (bre)	NE Siberia, Kamchatka, Sea of Okhotsk, Kuril Is	North Pacific			X				>4,800,000	H34			20,000	1,600,000 pairs (4,800,000 individuals) in Kamchatka alone (H34). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Rissa brevirostris VU</b>	<b>Red-legged Kittiwake</b>	North Pacific	Bering Sea, Commander, Pribilof & Aleutian Is	North Pacific			X		X		290,000-320,000	K29 H34 B30	DEC	B30	3,100	K29 estimate 160,000-180,000 breeding adults in Alaska (240,000-270,000 individuals). H34 estimates 17,000 pairs in Commander Is, Russia (51,000 individuals). Total, 291,000-321,000. H34 estimates 100,000 pairs (300,000 individuals).
<b>STERNIDAE</b>	<b>TERNS</b>															
<b>Sterna nilotica</b>	<b>Gull-billed Tern</b>	<b>nilotica</b> , W Europe & W Africa (bre)	W & SW Europe, NW & W Africa S to Mauritania	Mauritania E to Nigeria & Chad	X	X					14,000-21,000	B29 D17	STA	B29	180	Summed breeding populations of relevant European countries 3,752 - 4,369 pairs (11,256 - 13,107 individuals) (B29). D17 calculates African total of 3,135-7,485 individuals. Overall total 14,391 - 20,592. Often placed in monotypic genus <i>Gelochelidon</i> .



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		<b>nilotica</b> , Black Sea, E Mediterranean (bre)	Black Sea, E Mediterranean	Sudan S to Botswana	X	X					24,000-52,000	B29	DEC	B29	380	B29: Summed breeding populations of relevant countries 8,085 - 17,255 pairs (24,255 - 51,765 individuals).
		<b>nilotica</b> , SW Asia (non-bre)	Caspian region, Central Asia	SW Asia particularly Persian Gulf	X	X	X				B	P10			250	
		<b>nilotica</b> , South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia	S Asia			X				60,000-100,000	B6			800	B6: Indian population estimated at >50,000.
		<b>addenda</b>	E Central Asia, N & E China	Indochina, S China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines			X				B/C	P10			1,000	
		<b>macrotarsa</b>	E & S Australia	Australia, New Zealand?				X			C	J4	FLU	J4	1,000	
		<b>affinis</b>	SE Asia	N Australia			X	X								H28 and others (R16) consider the identity of migrants of this species in N Australia as most likely to be <i>affinis</i> .
		<b>groenvoldi</b>	Coast & rivers French Guiana - NE Argentina						X							
		<b>vanrossemi</b>	Coastal California to Mexico	Unknown, Mexico & C America?					X	X			STA	P3		P3: Taxonomy of W Mexico population uncertain. Definite colonies of this subspecies in S California and N Mexico total 260-350 pairs (780-1050 individuals).
		<b>groenvoldi or vanrossemi</b>	Coastal Ecuador & Peru						X							Subspecific status of this population uncertain.
		<b>aranea</b>	E USA coast S to Caribbean Islands, Yucatan	Coasts of southern USA, Central America S to Peru & Brazil					X	X	B	K29	STA ?	P3	250	K29 estimate 6,000-8,000 breeding adults (9,000-12,000 individuals including <i>vanrossemi</i> ). Declining in NE parts of USA range, but despite trends being locally erratic, probably stable overall in most parts of USA (P3).
<b>Sterna caspia</b>	<b>Caspian Tern</b>	Southern Africa (bre)	Southern Africa		X						2,000	D18 T21	STA	T13	20	Often assigned to monotypic genus <i>Hydroprogne</i> . 500 breeding pairs in South Africa.
		Madagascar (bre)	Madagascar, Europa & Aldabra Group (Seychelles)		X						1,000-2,000	D17			15	Estimate for Madagascar 960-1900 (H19).
		W Africa (bre)	W Africa		X						45,000-60,000	D17 V2	STA	D17	530	

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		Europe (bre)	Baltic & Black Seas, Turkey	Mediterranean, W, N & E, Africa	X	X					8,000-11,000	B29	INC	B29	95	B29: European breeding population (excluding Volga) 2,650-3,550 pairs (7,950-10,650 individuals).
		Caspian (bre)	Caspian & Iran	SW Asia, NE Africa	X	X	X				9,000-16,500	S18			130	
		South Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Sri Lanka	Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka			X				50,000-100,000	B6	STA	P10	750	B6: Indian population estimated at >50,000.
		E & SE Asia (non-bre)	Central Asia, Central Siberia, E China	E China, Taiwan, Indochina			X					B P10	INC	P10	250	
		North America: Pacific Coast (bre)	Alaska through W USA, along coast to Baja California	Pacific coast California - Central America					X	X	44,500-45,000	W21	INC	W21	450	W21 estimates 14,846 - 14,982 pairs (44,538-44,946 individuals). K29 combined estimate for all 5 North American populations: 66,000-70,000 breeding adults, (99,000-105,000 individuals).
		North America: Central Canada (bre)	Central Canada from Manitoba to Alberta	Caribbean Basin & Pacific Coast?					X	X	26,000-30,000	W21	INC	W21	280	W21 estimates 8,780 - 9,980 pairs (26,340-29,940 individuals).
		North America: Gulf Coast (bre)	Gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida	SE USA & across Caribbean Basin					X	X	6,900	W21	INC	W21	70	W21 estimates 2,303 pairs (6,909 individuals).
		North America: Atlantic Coast (bre)	Atlantic coast Newfoundland to North Carolina	SE USA & across Caribbean Basin					X	X	420	W21	DEC	W21	4	W21 estimates 140 - 142 pairs (420-426 individuals).
		North America: Great Lakes (bre)	Great Lakes region of Canada & USA	SE USA & across Caribbean Basin					X	X	19,200	W21	INC	W21	190	W21 estimates 6,416 pairs (19,248 individuals).
		( <i>strenua</i> ), Australia		Australia				X			B/C	J4			1,000	
		( <i>strenua</i> ), New Zealand		New Zealand				X			<5,000	H34			50	No movements recorded between Australia and New Zealand (H28).
<b>Sterna (Thalasseus) elegans NT</b>	<b>Elegant Tern</b>	Pacific N America	Pacific coast S California & Gulf of California, Mexico	Pacific coast California to Chile					X	X	51,000-90,000	K29	FLU	B64	700	K29 estimates 34,000-60,000 breeding adults (51,000-90,000 individuals).
<b>Sterna (Thalasseus) bengalensis</b>	<b>Lesser Crested Tern</b>	<i>emigrata</i>	Libyan coast	S Mediteranean, NW & W African coasts	X	X					4,000	M18	STA	S35	40	Sometimes assigned to <i>emigrata</i> or <i>torresii</i> .

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		<b>par</b>	Red Sea & Gulf of Aden	W Indian Ocean S to South Africa & Madagascar	X		X				40,000-47,000	P12 D17	STA	D17	440	Sometimes assigned to <i>bengalensis</i> or <i>arabica</i> . P12: Estimate 13,000-15,000 pairs (39,000-45,000 individuals) in the Red Sea.
		<b>bengalensis</b>	Persian Gulf, Pakistan coast, Maldives & ?Laccadive Is	Indian Ocean S to Sri Lanka and possibly South Africa	X		X				150,000-180,000	S18			1,700	
		<b>torresii</b>	Sulawesi to New Guinea & N, NE Australia	SW Pacific Ocean			X	X								
<b>Sterna (Thalasseus)</b>	<b>Sandwich Tern</b>	<b>sandvicensis</b> , W Europe (bre)	Coasts of W & N Europe	Mostly W & NW African coasts S to South Africa	X	X					166,000-171,000	B29	STA	B29	1,700	B29: summed estimates for relevant countries 55,260 - 57,295 pairs (165,780 - 171,105 individuals).
		<b>sandvicensis</b> , Black Sea (bre)	Black Sea coast	Mediterranean & Black Sea coasts	X	X	X				61,000-197,000	B29	FLU	B29	1,300	B29: summed estimates for relevant countries 20,270 - 65,670 pairs (60,810 - 197,010 individuals).
		<b>sandvicensis</b> , Caspian (bre)	Caspian Sea	Coasts Persian Gulf & S Red Sea to Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka			X				110,000	L22			1,100	B29: 6,500-10,000 pairs (19,500-30,000 individuals) in Azerbaijan.
		<b>acufflavivus</b>	N & C American coast Virginia to Belize, Caribbean	Caribbean to S Peru & Uruguay					X	X	100,000	C31			1,000	K29 estimates 75,000-100,000 individuals in Americas North of the equator ( <i>acufflavivus</i> + part of <i>eurygnatha</i> ). 45,000 pairs in E USA (H34).
		<b>eurygnatha</b> , S Caribbean (bre)	Netherlands Antilles-Venezuela	S Caribbean, Atlantic coast S America to Argentina					X		35,000-37,000	N11			360	N11 estimates 11,600-12,200 pairs (34,800-36,600 individuals) in the Netherlands AN11illes and off the coast of N South America. Additionally, only 10-100 pairs (30-300 individuals) are thought to nest elsewhere in the Caribbean.
		<b>eurygnatha</b> , E Brazil Argentina (bre)	E Brazil - Argentina	S Caribbean, Atlantic coast S America to Argentina					X		18,400-21,400	Y6 E6			200	Y6: >2,800 pairs (8,400 individuals) in Argentinian Patagonia. E6: 10,000-13,000 individuals in Brazil.
<b>Sterna (Thalasseus)</b>	<b>Chinese Crested bernsteini CR Tern</b>	E China (bre)	Poorly known; E China coast	Taiwan & S China to Indonesia & Philippines			X				<50	B30			1	

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<b>Sterna (Thalasseus) maxima</b>	<b>Royal Tern</b>	<b>maxima</b> , W Atlantic (bre)	Coast of Maryland to Texas, West Indies, Guianas, S Brazil, Uruguay, N Patagonia	Coast of S Carolina S to Brazil					X	X	139,000	K29			1,400	Sum of North and Central American and Caribbean totals from relevant Bird Conservation Regions in K29, 10,870. Assumption that 2,700 birds in "Central America" split 50/50 between Atlantic and Pacific.
		<b>maxima</b> , E Pacific (bre)	Coast of S California to Sinaloa	Coast of California S to Peru					X	X	10,900	K29			110	Sum of North and Central American totals from relevant Bird Conservation Regions in K29, 10,870. Assumption that 2,700 birds in "Central America" split 50/50 between Atlantic and Pacific.
		<b>albididorsalis</b>	Coast of W Africa Mauritania to Guinea	Coast of W Africa Morocco to Namibia	X						225,000	V3	STA/INC	D17	2,250	75,000 pairs (150,000 individuals) in 2004 (V3).
<b>Sterna (Thalasseus) bergii</b>	<b>(Greater) Crested Tern, Swift Tern</b>	<b>bergii</b>	Namibia to South Africa	Angola to S. Mozambique	X						20,000	H14	STA	T13	200	
		<b>(enigma)</b>	Madagascar, ?Juan de Nova, Mozambique	Zambezi Delta, Mozambique, to Durban, South Africa	X						7,500-10,000	D17			90	Often assigned to <i>bergii</i> .
		<b>thalassina</b>	Tanzania, Seychelles, Chagos		X	X					1,300-1,700	D17			15	
		<b>velox</b> , Red Sea & NE Africa (bre)	Red Sea & NW Somalia	Red Sea & NW Somalia S to Kenya	X	X					20,000	D18			200	5,300 pairs (15,900 individuals) in Red Sea & NE Africa excluding Eritrea (S18). 3,500 pairs in S18udi Arabia in the 1990s (P12).
		<b>velox</b> , Persian Gulf & Indian Ocean (bre)	Persian Gulf E to Maldives, Sri Lanka, Myanmar	Indian Ocean Kenya to Myanmar	X	X					D	D18			10,000	33,000 pairs (99,000 individuals) in the Middle East (H34). Many additional breeding sites in Indian Ocean.
		<b>gwendolena</b>	W & NW Australia					X								
		<b>cristata</b>	Japan, Taiwan, E. China, Indonesia -				X	X								
<b>Sterna aurantia</b>	<b>River Tern</b>	S & SE Asia	E Pakistan to S India, Nepal, SW China, Myanmar, C Indochina to				X				50,000-100,000	B6	DEC	P10	750	B6: Indian population estimated at >50,000.
<b>Sterna dougallii</b>	<b>Roseate Tern</b>	<b>dougalli</b> , South Africa (bre)	S Cape Province South Africa		X						750-780	T20 L27	INC	U11 T20	8	T20: 250-260 pairs in 2000.
		<b>dougalli</b> , E Africa (bre)	S Somalia - Tanzania	E African seaboard (dispersive)	X						25,500	C22			260	Perhaps better assigned to bangsi (H34). 8,500 pairs (25,500 individuals) (C22).

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		<b>dougalli</b> , W Europe (bre)	Azores, NW Europe	Coasts of tropical W Africa	X	X					5,400-5,700	B29	INC	B29	55	B29: European breeding population 1,800-1,900 pairs (5,400-5,700 individuals).
		<b>dougalli</b> , W Atlantic (bre): Nova Scotia - New York	Nova Scotia, New York,	N South America, Mid Atlantic Ocean?					X	X	11,700	K29	DEC	L22	120	K29 estimate 7,800 breeding adults (11,700 individuals) in these bird conservation regions. G12 estimates population at 3,000-4,000 pairs (9,000-12,000 individuals). M46: 3,457 pairs (10,371 individuals) in 2004.
		<b>dougalli</b> , W Atlantic (bre): Florida Keys & Caribbean Basin	Florida Keys and Caribbean Basin	N South America, Mid Atlantic Ocean?					X	X	13,050	K29			130	K29 estimate 8,700 breeding adults (13,050 individuals) in these bird conservation regions. S2 estimated Caribbean population at 4,000-6,000 pairs (12,000-18,000 individuals) and Florida Keys at 350 pairs (1,050 individuals). Z1: Florida population has since decreased to 200 pairs (600 individuals)
		<b>arideensis</b>	Seychelles S to Madagascar, E to Cargados Carajos (Mauritius)	W Indian Ocean	X						12,000-15,000	D17	DEC	D17	140	May not be distinct from <i>bangsi</i> (H34).
		<b>korustes</b>	Sri Lanka Andaman Is, SW Myanmar	Indian & Pacific Oceans			X				A	L22			100	
		<b>gracilis</b>	Australia & Moluccas Is	Indian & Pacific Oceans				X								
		<b>bangsi</b> , Arabian Sea	Arabian Sea (islands off Oman)	Indian Ocean			X				<600	S18			6	The taxonomy of this subspecies needs revision. Two populations of " <i>bangsi</i> " are separated by <i>korustes</i> .
		<b>bangsi</b> , SE Asia	Coasts Ryukyu Is, China, Taiwan, S to Indonesia, E to Solomon Is, New Caledonia	Pacific Ocean S to Australia			X	X								B25 estimate 5,000 pairs (15,000 individuals) in New Caledonia.
<b>Sterna striata</b>	<b>White-fronted Tern</b>	<b>striata</b>	New Zealand	SE Australia S Queensland-Tasmania-S Australia				X			1,500,000	H34			15,000	About 500,000 pairs (1,500,000 individuals) breed in new Zealand (H34).

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		<b>incerta</b>	Flinders & Cape Barren Is, NE Tasmania	SE Australia S Tasmania-S Australia				X			135	G2	STA	G2	1	G2 estimates 90 breeding adults (135 individuals). Breeding sites discovered 1979 (H34).
		<b>aucklandorn</b>	Chatham, Auckland and possibly Snares Is					X								
<b>Sterna sumatrana</b>	<b>Black-naped Tern</b>	<b>sumatrana</b>	NE Indian Ocean, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, S China, Taiwan, S Japan S to N & E Australia, SW Pacific Is				X	X								
		<b>mathewsi</b>	Aldabra, Amirante, Chagos & Maldive Is		X		X									Estimate for Seychelles 250-350 (D17).
<b>Sterna hirundinacea</b>	<b>South American Tern</b>	S South America	Coasts of S Peru & CE Brazil to Tierra del Fuego, Falkland/ Malvinas Is	Coasts Tierra del Fuego, Falkland/Malvinas Is to Ecuador & Bahia Brazil					X		C/D	C31	DEC	S10		W22 estimate 6,000-12,000 pairs (18,000-36,000 individuals) in Falkland/Malvinas Is.
<b>Sterna hirundo</b>	<b>Common Tern</b>	<b>hirundo</b> , W Africa (bre)	Mauritania, Senegal, Nigeria, Gabon	Atlantic African coast	X						1,200	D17			10	
		<b>hirundo</b> , S, W Europe (bre)	S, W Europe	West African seaboard	X	X					170,000-210,000	B29	STA	S35 B29	1,900	B29 estimate from relevant countries 57,000-70,548 pairs (171,000-211,644 individuals).
		<b>hirundo</b> , N, E Europe (bre)	NE Europe, mainly countries around Baltic	Mainly Southern Africa	X	X					630,000-1,500,000	B29	STA	S35 B29	11,000	B29 estimate from relevant countries 211,051-497,671 pairs (633,153-1,493,013 individuals).
		<b>hirundo</b> , W Asia (bre)	W Asia	Indian Ocean	X		X				C/D	P10				
		<b>hirundo</b> , North America: Atlantic coast (bre)	Atlantic & Gulf of Mexico coasts, mostly S to the Carolinas	West Indies and South America S to S Peru, S Argentina					X	X	270,000	N7	STA	S5	2,700	N7 estimate 90,000 pairs (270,000 individuals). Long-term (30 year) trend increasing; possibly decreasing or stable over last 10 years. N8, N7: The Gulf of Mexico population is geographically disjunct and critically endangered, numbering just 12 pairs.
		<b>hirundo</b> , North America: Great Lakes (bre)	Great Lakes of USA & Canada						X	X	27,000-30,000	N7	DEC/STA	N7	300	N7 estimate 9,000-10,000 pairs (27,000-30,000 individuals). Long-term (30 year) trend decreasing; stable over last 10 years.

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		<b>hirundo</b> , North America: Interior (bre)	Interior of C Canada and N USA						X	X	450,000	N7			4,500	N7 estimate 150,000 pairs (450,000 individuals) (incorrectly cited in W6) .
		<b>hirundo</b> , Bermuda to Caribbean (bre)	Scattered colonies Bermuda, Netherlands Antilles and Islets off Venezuela						X		720	N7			7	N7 estimates 240 pairs in five island groups, based in part on 1956-1972 data. N8: Colony on Bermuda destroyed by a hurricane in 2003; formerly 20 pairs, now only 12 birds, probably all females.
		<b>tibetana</b>	Mountains W Mongolia S to Kashmir, Tibet, Sichuan	Mostly E Indian Ocean			X				B/C	P10			1,000	B6: 25,000 winter in India (all forms). S31: Breeds in NW Sri Lanka, ssp unknown.
		<b>minussensis</b>	Central Asia to N Mongolia, S Tibet	Mostly N Indian Ocean			X									
		<b>longipennis</b>	NE Siberia S to NE China	SE Asia to Australia			X	X			C/D	P10				
<b>Sterna paradisaea</b>	<b>Arctic Tern</b>	N Eurasia (bre)	Europe N of France, Scandinavia, Russia N of Arctic Circle	Antarctic Ocean	X	X	X	X	X		E	B29 H34				B29: European breeding population 500,000-900,000 pairs (1,500,000-2,700,000 individuals). Numbers breeding in Arctic Siberia unknown. Birds wintering off South Africa almost exclusively of European origin (to White Sea (U11).
		N North America (bre)	Alaska, Canada, NE & NW USA, Greenland	Antarctic Ocean	X		X	X	X	X	E	H17 L22	DEC	H17		Data compiled by H17 suggest a population in excess of 1 million. L22 suggested a world population (both populations) of 1-2 million breeding pairs in 1991.
<b>Sterna vittata</b>	<b>Antarctic Tern</b>	<b>vittata</b>	Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet, Kerguelen, Heard Is	Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet, Kerguelen, Heard Is, Coast of South Africa	X						6,700-8,000	T13 T19			75	Breeding estimate >2215 pairs (6645 individuals) : <15 pairs Prince Edward, 100 pairs Crozet, 2,000 pairs Kerguelen, 100 pairs Heard (T13, T19). Numbers on Marion unknown. T13 total of vittata and sanctipauli wintering in South Africa estimated at 9,240 of which 1,200 sanctipauli and 8,040 vittata (T19).
		<b>sanctipauli</b>	Amsterdam & St Paul	Coast of South Africa	X						1,200	T19	DEC	T19	12	400 pairs, down from former 1,200 pairs (T19). This form is often included in tristanensis.
		<b>tristanensis</b>	Tristan da Cunha, Gough Is	Coast of South Africa	X						2,400-4,500	T19			35	Estimate of 800-1,500 pairs (P.G. Ryan in T19). Total of tristanensis, vittata and sanctipauli wintering in South Africa in 2001 estimated at 12,800 (T19).

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		<b>georgiae</b>	South Georgia Is, S Orkney, S Sandwich & Bouvetoya?	Coasts of Argentina, Falkland/Malvinas Is	X				X		9,450-17,700	C31 T19			140	Estimate of 3,150-5,900 pairs: 500 pairs (T19) or 3,250 pairs (C31) South Orkney; 2,500 pairs South Georgia (C31); 100 pairs South Sandwich (T19); 50 pairs Bouvetoya (T19).
		<b>bethunei</b>	New Zealand Islands					X			3,000	T19			30	Estimate of 1,000 pairs on New Zealand's sub-Antarctic islands (T19).
		<b>gaini</b>	S Shetland Is, Antarctic Peninsula?	Coasts of Argentina, Falkland/Malvinas Is					X		110,000	C31 T19			1,100	35,000 pairs in South Shetland Is and 1,500 pairs in Antarctic Peninsula (C31, T19).
		<b>macquariensis</b>	Macquarie Is					X			120	H34			1	40 pairs (H34) (120 individuals). Sometimes included in <i>bethunei</i> .
<b>Sterna virgata NT</b>	<b>Kerguelen Tern</b>	S Indian Ocean	Kerguelen, Crozet, Prince Edward, Marion Is		X						3,500-6,500	T5			50	
<b>Sterna forsteri</b>	<b>Forster's Tern</b>	Atlantic North America (bre)	Atlantic and Gulf coasts New England to Tamaulipas, Mexico	Virginia S along Atlantic coast and E across Caribbean Basin					X	X	86,600	M16			870	M16 estimate 28,862 pairs (86,586 individuals) not including any birds in Mexico, so estimate slightly low.
		Pacific North America (bre)	Pacific Coast, California-Baja California, Mexico	California S to Guatemala					X	X	24,400	M16			240	M16 estimate 8,095 pairs + 30-35 pairs in Baja California, Mexico (24,390 individuals).
		Interior: Great Lakes (bre)	Great Lakes - S Canada - C & W USA	Atlantic & Gulf coasts E to Caribbean?					X	X	9,100	M16			90	M16 estimate 3,025 pairs (9,075 individuals).
		Interior: Great Plains & W lowlands (bre)	Great Plains lowlands of W USA & Canada	Pacific & Gulf coasts S to C America?					X	X						K29 estimate 47,000-51,500 breeding adults in all 4 populations breeding in North & Central America (70,500-77,250 individuals).
<b>Sterna trudeaui</b>	<b>Trudeau's Tern, Snowy-crowned Tern</b>	SW South America	Central Chile	N Chile-S Peru					X			A S10	STA	S10	100	
		SE South America	SE Brazil & Uruguay to Patagonia	E coast S South America N to Rio de Janeiro					X							
<b>Sterna albifrons</b>	<b>Little Tern</b>	<b>albifrons</b> , W Europe (bre)	W Europe-NW Africa	W & SW Africa	X	X					42,500-55,500	B29	DEC	B29	490	B29 estimate from relevant countries 14,173-18,515 pairs (42,519-55,545 individuals).



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		<b>albifrons</b> , E Europe (bre)	E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	Red Sea, Arabia, E Africa	X	X					63,500-112,500	B29	DEC	B29	880	B29 estimate from relevant countries 21,211-37,486 pairs (63,633-112,458 individuals).
		<b>albifrons</b> , SW Asia (bre)	SW Asia	Persian Gulf & Indian Ocean	X	X	X				B	P10			250	Subspecies innominata listed in error by H34 and Clements for islands in the Persian Gulf.
		<b>guineae</b>	Mauritania-Senegal, Ghana to Gabon, Niger River	W & SW Africa	X						2,000-3,000	D17			25	
		<b>pusilla</b>	NE India, Myanmar, Sumatra, Java	Indian Ocean & SE Asia			X				50,000-100,000	B6			750	B6: Indian population estimated at > 50,000.
		<b>sinensis</b>	E & SE Asia to Australia, Sri Lanka	SE Asia-Australia			X	X			B/C	P10	DEC	P10	1,000	G2 estimate Australian population at 3,000 breeding adults (4,500 individuals). Australian population increasing in response to effective conservation management.
		<b>placens</b>	E Australia & E Tasmania	Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea				X			15,000	C31	DEC	C31	150	
<b>Sterna saundersi</b>	<b>Saunders's Tern</b>	N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea	Red Sea S to S Somalia, Saudi, Omani coasts, Persian Gulf to NW India, Sri Lanka, Maldives	Red Sea S To Tanzania, Madagascar, E to India; Malaysian Peninsula?	X	X					40,000-100,000	E18 B6			700	B6: Indian population estimated at 40,000. Status in Malaysia and Thailand uncertain.
<b>Sterna antillarum</b>	<b>Least Tern</b>	<b>antillarum</b>	W Atlantic Coast S of Maine, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean	Coasts Colombia - N Brazil				X	X		50,000-55,000	T7 J1	DEC	S5	530	K29 estimate 60,000-100,000 breeding adults (90,000-150,000 individuals) of all subspecies in North America & Caribbean. J1 estimate 1,500-3,000 pairs (4,500-9,000 individuals) in West Indies.
		<b>athalassos</b>	Inland rivers EC North America	Coasts Colombia - N Brazil				X	X		6,800	T7	INC	T7	70	Taxonomic status of this form uncertain.
		<b>browni</b>	C California to Baja California & W Mexico	Most in Central America				X	X		8,250	T7			85	T7 estimate 2,750 pairs (8,250 individuals).
<b>Sterna superciliaris</b>	<b>Yellow-billed Tern</b>	N South America	E Colombia to Guianas, NE Peru, C Argentina	Some movement to adjacent coasts					X		C	A6	STA	A6	1,000	

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<b>Sterna lorata EN</b>	<b>Peruvian Tern</b>	W South America (bre)	Coast C Ecuador, Peru, N Chile	Unknown					X		1,000-2,500	B30	DEC	S10	18	The population, which breeds at fewer than 10 locations, continues to decline (B30).
<b>Sterna nereis</b>	<b>Fairy Tern</b>	<b>nereis</b>	S Australia, Victoria, Tasmania	S Australia, Victoria				X			2,580	B30	STA	B30	25	B30 estimate 860 pairs (2,580 individuals). G2 estimates 6,000 breeding adults (9,000 individuals) for nereis & horni combined.
		<b>horni</b>	SW Western Australia	SW to NW Western Australia				X			6,060	B30	STA	B30	60	B30 estimate 2,021 pairs (6,063 individuals).
		<b>exsul</b>	New Caledonia					X			300	B30	DEC	B30	3	B30 & B14 estimate 100 pairs (300 individuals).
		<b>davisae</b>	N North Island New Zealand					X			25-30	B30	INC	B30	1	
<b>Sterna balaenarum NT</b>	<b>Damara Tern</b>	SW Africa (bre)	Namibia to Cape Province South Africa	SW South Africa to Nigeria, W to Liberia	X						14,000	S30 T13	STA	D17	140	13,500 in Namibia (S30); 120 pairs (360 individuals) in South Africa (T13); Total 13,860.
<b>Sterna repressa</b>	<b>White-cheeked Tern</b>	N & W Indian Ocean, Red Sea	Red Sea S to S Somalia, Kenya, Persian Gulf to W India	Somalia & Kenya, Gulf of Oman, Pakistan & W Indian coasts	X	X					600,000	E18	DEC	E18	6,000	
<b>Sterna acuticauda NT</b>	<b>Black-bellied Tern</b>	S & SE Asia	Pakistan, India, Nepal, E to SW China, S to S Vietnam				X				B	B30	DEC	P10	250	B6: Indian population estimated at <2,000.
<b>Sterna aleutica</b>	<b>Aleutian Tern</b>	N Pacific (bre)	Sakhalin, Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Aleutians, SW Alaska	Poorly known; S China Sea, Philippines to Malay Peninsula			X		X		30,000-35,000	K29 N10	STA	C31	330	K29 estimate 14,594 breeding adults in Alaska (21,891 individuals). N10 estimates 12,949 in Alaska + 7,200-13,000 in Siberia.
<b>Sterna lunata</b>	<b>Grey-backed Tern</b>	Pacific Islands	Islands of tropical SW Pacific to Hawaii				X				D	C31			10,000	K29 estimate Hawaiian population at 72,000-104,000 breeding adults (108,000-156,000 individuals).
<b>Sterna anaethetus</b>	<b>Bridled Tern</b>	<b>anaethetus</b>	S Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean			X	X								
		<b>melanoptera</b>	Gulf of Guinea Islands, Coastal Mauritania - Senegal	Tropical E Atlantic	X						1,500	D17	DEC	D17	15	

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		<b>recognita</b>	Caribbean, Venezuela, Florida Keys	Caribbean, Tropical W Atlantic					X	X	12,000-18,000	C13			150	C13 estimate 4,000-6,000 pairs (12,000-18,000 individuals). K29 estimate recognita + nelsoni at 8,700-14,700 breeding adults (13,050-22,050 individuals). Z1: 1 - 9 pairs in the Florida Keys since 1987.
		<b>antarctica</b>	Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles, Madagascar, Kenya & S. Somali coast	Tropical Indian Ocean	X		X				500,000	C31			5,000	
		<b>fuligula</b>	Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, W India	Arabian Sea, Tropical Indian Ocean	X		X					D P12 D18	INC?	P12	10,000	P12: 130,000 breeding pairs (390,000 individuals) in eastern Red Sea, 8,500 pairs (25,500 individuals) in Sudanese Red Sea, 500 pairs (1,500 individuals) in Egyptian Red Sea, where increasing, & 1,100 pairs (3,300 individuals) Socotra. Large colonies on N. Somali coast. A8 ascribe Somali birds to <i>antarctica</i> .
		<b>(rogersi)</b>	N Western Australia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean				X								
		<b>(novaehollandiae)</b>	Queensland to S Australia, New Caledonia	SW Pacific to NE Indian Ocean				X								B14: 500-1,000 pairs (1,500-3,000) in New Caledonia.
		<b>nelsoni</b>	W coast Mexico & Central America	Tropical E Pacific					X							
<b>Sterna fuscata</b>	<b>Sooty Tern</b>	<b>fuscata</b> , Caribbean (bre)	Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela	Caribbean and Tropical Atlantic					X	X	690,000-1,200,000	S3			9,500	S3 estimates 230,000-400,000 pairs (690,000-1,200,000 individuals). K29 estimate 3,360,000-4,380,000 breeding adults (5,040,000-6,570,000 individuals) in all American subspecies N of equator ( <i>fuscata</i> , <i>oahuensis</i> , <i>crissalis</i> ).
		<b>fuscata</b> , Gulf of Guinea & S Atlantic (bre)	Tropical S Atlantic Is, Gulf of Guinea Is	Tropical Atlantic Ocean	X				X		900,000	D17			9,000	

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		<b>nubilosa</b>	Gulf of Aden, Coastal E Africa, Indian Ocean - Madagascar - Andaman Is; Philippines - S Japan	Indian Ocean to W Pacific Ocean	X		X	X			>13,500,000	D17			20,000	D17 presents details of an estimate totalling 13,500,000 in the W Indian Ocean islands and E African coast alone. For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>infuscata</b>	C Indonesia (range uncertain)	Indian to Pacific Ocean			X									
		<b>serrata</b>	New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia	Tropical Pacific Ocean				X								5,500-12,500 pairs (16,500-37,500) in New Caledonia (B5).
		<b>kermadeci</b>	Kermadec Is	Tropical Pacific Ocean				X			>2,000,000	C31			20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>oahuensis</b>	Bonin Is to Hawaii Is & S through pacific	Tropical Pacific Ocean				X			>2,000,000	C31			20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		<b>luctuosa</b>	Juan Fernandez Is, Easter & Desventuradas Is, Chile	Tropical Pacific Ocean					X		A	S10			100	
		<b>crissalais</b>	Islands W Mexico & C America, Galapagos Islands	Tropical Pacific Ocean					X		>2,000,000	C31			20,000	For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
<b>Chlidonias albobstriatus, Sterna albobstriata EN</b>	<b>Black-fronted Tern</b>	New Zealand	Interior South Island New Zealand	Coastal South Island, S North Island New Zealand				X			2,000-10,000	B30	DEC	B30	60	Often assigned to the genus <i>Sterna</i> .
<b>Chlidonias hybrida</b>	<b>Whiskered Tern</b>	<b>hybrida</b> , W Europe, W Mediterranean (bre)	W Europe, W Mediterranean	West Africa	X	X					16,300-39,800	B29 I6	STA	B29	280	B29: Summed breeding populations of relevant countries 5,225 - 13,064 pairs (15,675 - 39,192 individuals). Very few in N Africa (S18). Regularly breeds at Lake Tonga, Algeria, where 200 pairs in 1990 (I6).

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		<b>hybrida</b> , E Europe, E Mediterranean (bre)	E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean	E Mediterranean, NE Africa	X	X					98,000-107,500	B29	STA	B29	1,000	Summed breeding populations of relevant countries 33,775-37,808 pairs (101,325-113,424 individuals) (B29) less 1,000 2,000 pairs (3,000-6,000 individuals) in Volga Delta. Overall total: 98,325-107,424.
		<b>hybrida</b> , Central Asia (bre)	Caspian, W Central Asia	SW Asia & NE Africa		X	X				C	P10			1,000	
		<b>sclateri</b> , East Africa	Kenya, Tanzania		X						10,000-15,000	D17			130	<i>sclateri</i> is synonymous with <i>delalandii</i> .
		<b>sclateri</b> , Southern Africa	Southern Africa & Madagascar		X						5,000-15,000	D17			100	Possibly increasing in Southern Africa (H14).
		<b>indica</b>	E Iran, Pakistan, N India	S Asia			X				C	B6			1,000	B6: Estimate of 150,000 for indica + hybrida wintering in India.
		<b>swinhoei</b>	EC Asia, E China,	Poorly known: S China, Taiwan to SE Asia, Philippines			X									
		<b>javanica</b>	NE India, Myanmar?	SE Asia S to Lesser Sundas; S Asia S to Sri Lanka			X				C	L16			1,000	
		<b>fluviatilis</b>	Australia	Australia, New Guinea, Moluccas			X	X			D	J4 P10	FLU	J4	10,000	H28 and others recognise javanica as the form breeding in Australia, and consider Asian populations to be nominate hybrida. J4: "at least several hundred thousand" in Australia, where population fluctuates due to dependence on highly variable inland breeding areas.
<b>Chlidonias leucopterus</b>	<b>White-winged (Black) Tern</b>	Africa (non-br)	C & E Europe, W & W-Central Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	X	X	X				2,500,000-3,500,000	B67	STA ?	B29	20,000	B67: Over 3 million roost at Lutembe Bay, Lake Victoria, Uganda, in northern winter. B29: European breeding population 74,000-210,000 pairs (222,000-630,000 individuals). For populations over 2 million birds, Ramsar Convention criterion 5 (20,000 or more waterbirds) applies.
		Asia, Australasia	Central & E Siberia, N Mongolia - SE Russia, NE China	India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, S & E China to Australia, New Zealand			X	X			C/D	P10 J4				B6: an estimated 10,000 winter in India. J4: large aggregations (many thousands, e.g. record of 15,000) occur in N Australia during the monsoon and cyclone period (November to April), with smaller flocks inland and on S coast late in this period (H28).

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					X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>Chlidonias niger</b>	<b>Black Tern</b>	<b>niger</b>	W, C & S Europe, W & C Asia E to Altai Mts	Coastal W & C Africa to Namibia	X	X	X				500,000-1,000,000	B29	DEC	B29	7,500	B29: European breeding population 83,000-170,000 pairs (249,000-510,000 individuals). W & C Asian population unknown, but perhaps of similar size. W20 suggests that this estimate too high, and gives extrapolated non-breeding numbers for this population of 250,000-420,000 individuals.
		<b>surinamensis</b>	S Canada, N USA	Coasts S Mexico - Peru, Gulf of Mexico - Guianas				X	X		150,000-750,000	K29	DEC	S5	4,500	K29 estimate 100,000-500,000 breeding adults (150,000-750,000 individuals). H34 estimates possibly 100,000 pairs (300,000 individuals) in North America.
<b>Phaetusa simplex</b>	<b>Large-billed Tern</b>	<b>simplex</b>	E Colombia - Trinidad, Amazonia	Coasts & Rivers Colombia - Brazil				X								
		<b>chloropoda</b>	R Paraguay & R Parana basins S to NC Argentina	Coasts & Rivers Brazil - Uruguay				X				C A6	STA	A6	1,000	
<b>Anous stolidus</b>	<b>Brown Noddy</b>	<b>stolidus</b>	Caribbean, S Atlantic Islands, Gulf of Guinea Islands	Caribbean and tropical Atlantic	X				X	X		D D17 C12			10,000	C12 estimate the Caribbean breeding population at 12,000-18,000 pairs (36,000-54,000 individuals). K29 estimate populations breeding in Americas N of the equator (stolidus, galapagensis, ridgwayi) at 286,000-298,000 adults (429,000-447,000).
		<b>plumbeigularis</b>	S Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	Indian Ocean	X		X				75,000	D17			750	
		<b>pileatus</b>	Seychelles & Madagascar E to N Australia, Polynesia, Hawaii, Easter Is, Bonin Is	Indian & Pacific Oceans	X		X	X								D17 estimates 300,000 - 600,000 for E African Coast & W Indian Ocean Islands. Estimate for Melanesia is B (D25), of which 500 pairs (1,500) in New Caledonia (B14).
		<b>galapagensis</b>	Galapagos Islands						X							
		<b>ridgwayi</b>	W Mexico, W Central America to Cocos Is						X	X						
<b>Anous minutus</b>	<b>Black Noddy, White-capped Noddy</b>	<b>minutus</b>	NE Australia, New Guinea, S & SW Pacific Islands				X									B14: Estimate for New Caledonia, 80,000 pairs (160,000).
		<b>worcesteri</b>	Islands in Sulu Sea (Philippines, Borneo)	Sulu Sea (Philippines, Borneo)			X									

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		<b>marcusi</b>	Marcus Is & Wake Is - Micronesia - Caroline Is	Central Pacific				X								
		<b>melanogenys</b>	Hawaiian Islands					X			60,000	H34			600	K29 estimate melanogenys + americanus at >86,400 breeding individuals, >250,000 in total.
		<b>diamesus</b>	E Cent Pacific (Cocos Is, Clipperton Is)	E Cent Pacific				X								
		<b>americanus</b>	Central America, Caribbean, Venezuelan Islands						X							C12 estimate the Caribbean breeding population at 10-100 pairs (30-300 individuals).
		<b>atlanticus</b>	Tropical Atlantic Is to Gulf of Guinea Islands		X				X		D	D18			10,000	D17 estimates 90,000-150,000 for Gulf of Guinea, Ascension & St Helena. 10,000 pairs (30,000 individuals) on Ascension Island (H34). Numbers on St Paul & Fernand17 de Noronha unknown.
<b>Anous tenuirostris</b>	<b>Lesser Noddy</b>	<b>tenuirostris</b>	Seychelles, Mascarene Is, Maldives	Indian Ocean Madagascar - Maldives, Arabia	X	X					E	D17				D17 estimates 1,050,000-1,350,000 for Seychelles and Mascarene Is. Numbers in Maldives unknown.
		<b>melanops</b>	Houtman Abrolhos Is, Western Australia					X			150,000	G2	STA	G2	1,500	G2 estimate 100,000 breeding adults (150,000 individuals).
<b>Procelsterna cerulea</b>	<b>Blue Noddy</b>	<b>cerulea</b>	Marquesas Is, Kiritimati					X								2,000 pairs in Kiritimati (H34).
		<b>saxatilis</b>	Marcus Is & N Marshall Is E to NW Hawaiian Is					X								
		<b>nebouxii</b>	Tuvalu E to Phoenix Is, S to Fiji & Western Samoa					X								
		<b>teretirostris</b>	Tuamotu Is, Cook, Austral & Society Is					X								
		<b>murphyi</b>	Gambier Is, South Pacific, Easter & Desventuradas Is, Chile					X								Up to 1,000 breeding pairs (3,000 individuals) on Gambier (H34).
<b>Procelsterna albivitta</b>	<b>Grey Noddy</b>	<b>albivitta</b>	Lord Howe Is, New Caledonia, Norfolk Is, Kermadec Is & Tonga					X			C	H34			1,000	Sometimes considered conspecific with P cerulea. Probably <25,000 pairs (<75,000 individuals) (H34). G2 estimate 2,000 breeding adults (3,000 individuals) on Lord Howe & Norfolk Is; <20 on New Caledonia (B14).

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		<b>skottsbergii</b>	Henderson Is, Easter & Sala y Gomez Is					X			A	H34			100	Rare, probably endangered (H34).
		<b>imitatrix</b>	San Ambrosio Is, San Felix Is (Central Chile)						X		A	H34			100	Rare, probably endangered (H34).
<b>Gygis alba</b>	<b>White Tern</b>	<b>alba</b>	C American Is, tropical S Atlantic Is,						X		A/B	C31			250	K29 estimate American portion of alba + rothschildi at 30,000 breeding individuals, with a total North American population of 80,700.
		<b>candida</b> , Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean Islands		X		X				D	C31			10,000	
		<b>candida</b> , SW Pacific	SW C Pacific Islands to Marquesas					X			15,000	C31			150	Estimate for Melanesian Islands 5,000-10,000 (D25), suggesting that overall estimate may be low.
		<b>(royana)</b>	Norfolk & Kermadec Is					X								G2 estimate 6,500 breeding adults (9,750 individuals) on Norfolk, Cocos-Keeling & Lord Howe Is.
		<b>(rothschildi)</b>	Hawaiian Islands					X			20,000	C31			200	
		<b>(pacific)</b>	S Pacific: Caroline Island & Melanesia					X			15,000	C31			150	
<b>Gygis microrhyncha</b>	<b>Little White Tern</b>	South Pacific	Marquesas Islands, Phoenix & Line Is					X								Often considered conspecific with <i>G alba</i> .
<b>Larosterna inca NT</b>	<b>Inca tern</b>	Peru & Chile	Coast N Peru to C Chile						X		150,000	H34			1,500	H34 estimates 50,000 pairs (150,000 individuals).
<b>RYNCHOPIDAE</b>	<b>SKIMMERS</b>															
<b>Rynchops niger</b>	<b>Black Skimmer</b>	<b>niger</b> , Pacific North America	S California and Pacific coast of Mexico	Florida and the Gulf of Mexico S to Panama					X	X	4,200	C20	INC	C20	40	C20 estimate 1,350 pairs in California + 21 pairs in Baja California, Mexico (4,113 individuals). The number elsewhere along the Pacific coast of Mexico is unknown but small (K29).
		<b>niger</b> , Atlantic North America	Atlantic & Gulf of Mexico coasts S from Massachussets	Florida and the Gulf of Mexico S to Panama					X	X	93,000-101,000	K29			970	K29 estimate of both North American populations 65,000-70,000 breeding adults (97,500-105,000 individuals). Estimate derived by subtracting the Pacific estimate (4,200) from this range.
		<b>cinerascens</b>	Amazon Delta - Colombia - Ecuador S to Bolivia, NW Argentina	Coasts Ecuador - S Chile, Panama - Trinidad - NC Brazil					X							



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		<b>intercedens</b>	Large Rivers of E Brazil, E Paraguay, Uruguay, NE Argentina	Coasts of E South America					X			C A6	STA	A6	1,000	
<b>Rynchops flavirostris NT</b>	<b>African Skimmer</b>	West & Central Africa	Senegal E to Chad, S to DR Congo	West & W Central Africa	X						7,000-13,000	D17	DEC	D17	100	
		East & Southern Africa	Sudan, SW Ethiopia S to Botswana, S Mozambique	Nile & Rift Valleys S to Botswana & South Africa	X						8,000-12,000	D17	DEC	H34	100	
<b>Rynchops albicollis VU</b>	<b>Indian Skimmer</b>	S & SE Asia	E Pakistan, N & E India, Bangladesh, Myanmar; possibly extinct along Mekong River				X				6,000-10,000	L18 B6	DEC	B30	80	L18: 5,542 recorded in AWC 2001. B6: Estimated Indian population 2,500.