

## Spotted Redshank

### *Tringa erythropus*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>25 000 – 100 000</b>
	1% threshold:	250
	Staging threshold:	62
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002):	122 000 – 356 000

#### Population

The monotypic Spotted Redshank breeds from northern Europe to eastern Russia and spends the non-breeding period from western Europe and Africa to south-eastern Asia.

#### Data

Estimates of the global population vary due to uncertainty about the number of birds spending the non-breeding period in Africa (Delany and Scott 2002). Collation of data for this review has enabled the population estimate to be raised to a minimum of 25 000. However, as the species makes extensive use of the under-surveyed inland wetlands of China during the non-breeding

period, this may still be an under-estimate and a population range has been used.

#### Important Sites

Important sites during the non-breeding period were in China (8), Thailand (1) and Malaysia (1). Five of the Chinese sites were inland lakes.

There were more important sites identified during northward (14) than southward migration (3), with the northward migration sites in coastal China, Vietnam, Japan and Russia.

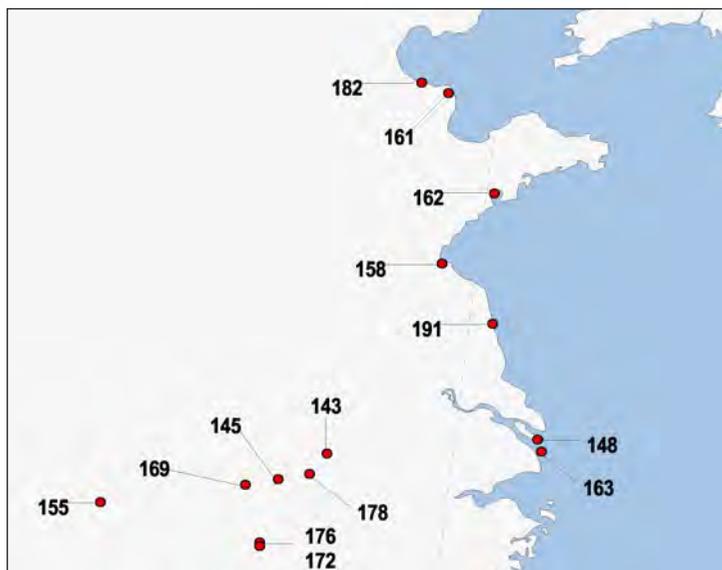
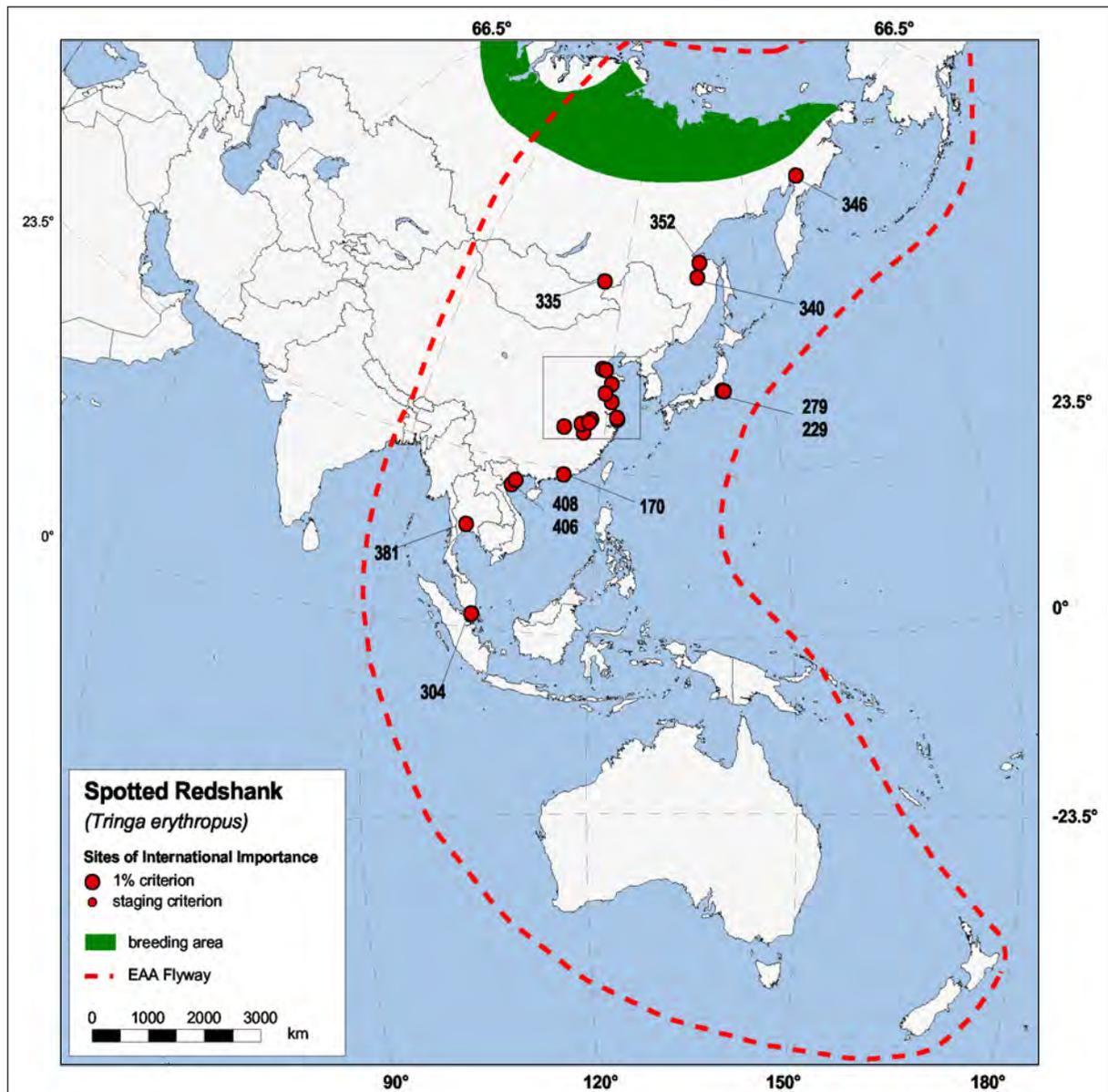
#### Migration

During the non-breeding period Spotted Redshank appear to occur mainly on inland wetlands in China. The scarcity of important sites in coastal areas during southward migration suggests that birds are moving overland during this period. Inland sites are under-surveyed.

Northward migration appears to occur through coastal eastern Asia.

**Table 4.13** Spotted Redshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
155	East Dongting Hu National Nature Reserve	CHI	10,206	5/03/2001	.	✓	.	.	104
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	7,150	15/10/1995	✓	✓	✓	.	164,18,169
145	Bo Hu	CHI	4,338	1/02/2004	.	✓	.	.	19
176	Poyang Hu National Nature Reserve	CHI	3,000	NA	.	✓	.	.	141
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	RUS	2,700	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
170	Mai Po Marshes	CHI	2,500	1/05/2001	.	.	✓	.	120
172	Nanjishan	CHI	1,869	1/02/2004	.	✓	.	.	19
143	Baidang Hu	CHI	1,245	1/02/2004	.	✓	.	.	19
169	Longgan Hu	CHI	1,009	1/02/2004	.	✓	.	.	19
162	Jiazhouwan	CHI	960	4/05/2004	.	.	✓	.	16
158	Haizhouwan (Taibei Saltworks)	CHI	942	29/04/2004	.	.	✓	.	16
381	Inner Gulf of Thailand	THA	870	15/01/2000	.	✓	.	.	133
182	South Bo Hai Wan	CHI	802	2/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	20
406	Day and Ninh Co Estuary	VIE	760	25/04/1994	.	.	✓	.	127
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	CHI	594	21/04/1997	.	.	✓	.	181
163	Jiu Duan Sha National Nature Reserve	CHI	500	1/05/2001	.	.	✓	.	18
408	Tien Lang District	VIE	394	20/04/1996	.	.	✓	.	126
148	Chongming Dongtan N. N. Reserve	CHI	383	31/03/1996	.	.	✓	.	97
304	S. Batu Pahat - S. Suloh Kechil	MAL	350	15/03/1986	.	✓	.	.	78
229	Kamisu-Chou Takahama	JAP	329	28/04/1996	.	.	✓	.	54
340	Lake Evoron	RUS	311	15/05/1988	.	.	✓	.	129
178	Shengjin Hu	CHI	300	3/03/1996	.	✓	.	.	169
352	Tugurskiy Bay	RUS	290	10/07/1990	✓	.	.	.	129
279	Tone-gawa Kakou	JAP	260	3/05/1992	.	.	✓	.	54
346	Penzhina River mouth	RUS	253	23/08/2003	✓	.	.	.	64



**Figure 4.18** Spotted Redshank – sites of international importance. Numbers refer to the respective site in Table 4.13.

## Common Redshank

### *Tringa totanus*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>75 000</b>
	1% threshold:	750
	Staging threshold:	188
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002): 1 019 500 – 2 531 500	

### Population

The Common Redshank has a breeding distribution from western Europe to central Asia and spends the non-breeding period in northern Africa, and southern and south-eastern Asia. Unusually for a sandpiper, there is overlap in the breeding and non-breeding ranges, while only a small proportion of the species' population migrates south of the equator. Six subspecies are recognised: *T. totanus craggi*, *T. totanus eurhinus*, *T. totanus robusta*, *T. totanus terrignotae*, *T. totanus totanus* and *T. totanus ussuriensis*. Three populations are considered to occur in the EAA Flyway: *T. t. craggi*, *T. t. terrignotae* and a proportion of the population of *T. t. ussuriensis*.

### Data

In the non-breeding period, the bulk of Common Redshanks in the EAA Flyway are in China, Indonesia and Malaysia (Table 4.14). Data on the distribution of the sub-species of Common Redshank during the non-breeding period are not sufficient to enable population estimates to be derived for these. The population estimate given is for the species in the EAA Flyway during the non-breeding period.

Few sites were identified during migration periods.

### Important Sites

Most important sites were recognised only in the non-breeding period and were in China (4), Indonesia (2) and Malaysia (7), with single sites in Myanmar, Thailand and the Philippines. Daur-sky Nature Reserve (Russia), with a high count in June 1995, is within the breeding range of the species, and it is unclear if these birds were from the EAA Flyway or if they were birds that travel within the Central Asian Flyway. Yancheng National Nature Reserve, which is important in the non-breeding period, is reported to contain large numbers of breeding birds (Barter 2002).

### Migration

The small number of important sites identified during migration periods suggests that Common Redshanks may be dispersed when on migration, and aggregate on coastal sites during the non-breeding period.



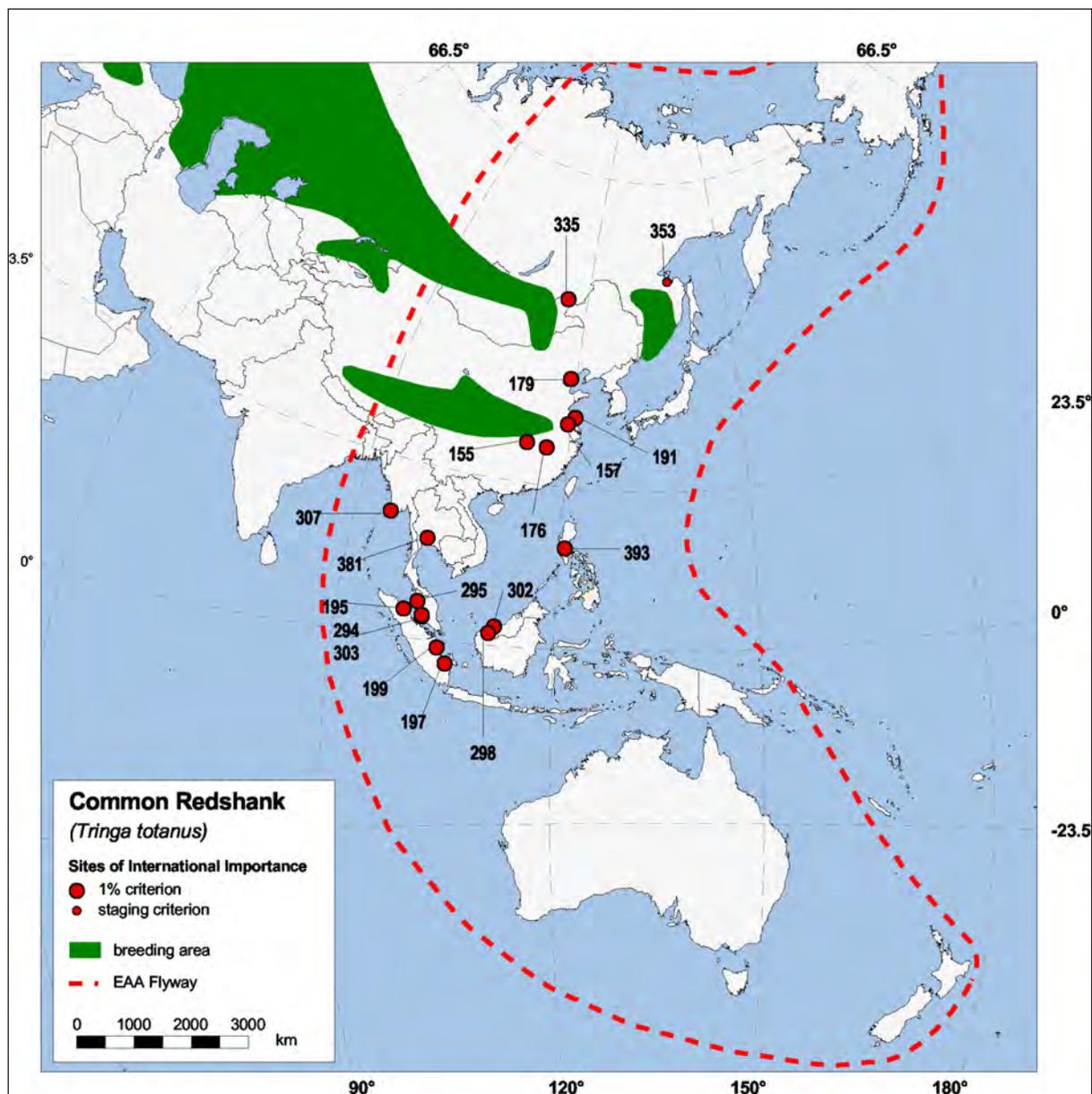
Figure 4.19 Common Redshank – non-breeding distribution

Table 4.14 Common Redshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
197	Banyuasin Delta	INO	6,000	NA	✓	✓	.	.	141,158
302	Pulau Buit	MAL	3,789	1/09/1985	✓	✓	✓	.	120,56,82
176	Poyang Hu National Nature Reserve	CHI	3,000	23/01/1988	.	✓	.	.	169
307	Irrawaddy Delta	MYA	2,872	1/02/2006	.	✓	.	.	122
335	Daur-sky Nature Reserve	RUS	2,000	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	1,944	21/11/1991	.	✓	.	.	169
381	Inner Gulf of Thailand	THA	1,523	15/01/2000	.	✓	✓	.	57,57

**Table 4.14** Common Redshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
303	Pulau Tengah (Klang Islands)	MAL	1,500	16/01/1993	.	✓	.	.	169
294	Kapar Power Station	MAL	1,420	27/10/1991	✓	✓	.	.	101,169
393	Manila Bay	PHI	1,369	16/01/1990	.	✓	.	.	169
155	East Dongting Hu N.N. Reserve	CHI	1,300	12/12/1995	.	✓	.	.	169
199	K. Tungal to T. Djabung coast	INO	1,024	31/07/1985	✓	.	.	.	44
295	Kuala Gula	MAL	1,005	9/01/1989	.	✓	.	.	169
195	Bagan Percut - Sungai Ular	INO	1,000	3/03/1997	.	✓	.	.	43
157	Gaoyou Hu/Shabo Hu	CHI	900	16/01/1990	.	✓	.	.	169
298	Kuala Samarahan to Kuala Sadong	MAL	835	15/01/2006	.	✓	.	.	105
179	Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	CHI	800	1/05/1997	.	.	✓	.	18
353	Ulbanskiy Bay	RUS	221	10/08/1989	✓	.	.	.	129



**Figure 4.20** Common Redshank – sites of international importance . Numbers refer to the respective site in Table 4.14.

# Marsh Sandpiper

*Tringa stagnatilis*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>100 000 – 1 000 000</b>
	1% threshold:	1 000
	Staging threshold:	250
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002):	186 000 – 1 242 000

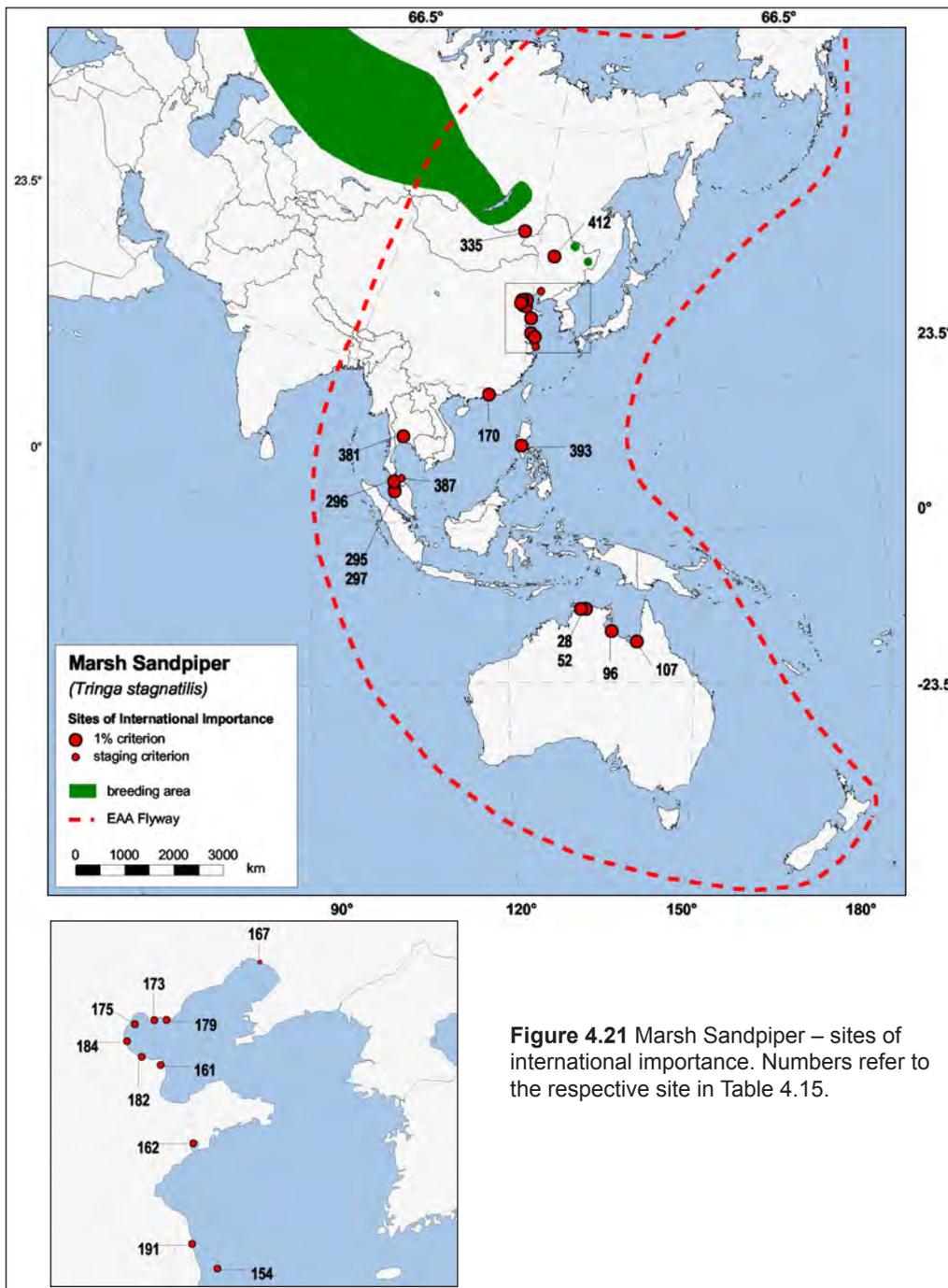
Although most of the breeding range of the species is outside the EAA Flyway it does migrate through the region, with regular records of birds on passage through north-eastern China, Japan and eastern China.

### Data

This species occur in inland wetlands and salt marshes. These wetlands are poorly covered in waterbird surveys and therefore a range is proposed for the population estimate. The count data indicate that Marsh Sandpipers are widespread in the non-breeding period, occurring

### Population

The monotypic Marsh Sandpiper breeds from eastern Europe to central Asia and spends the non-breeding period from Africa to Australia.



**Figure 4.21** Marsh Sandpiper – sites of international importance. Numbers refer to the respective site in Table 4.15.

from China and the Philippines through south-eastern Asia to Australasia.

### Important Sites

Of the nine important sites identified in the non-breeding period, four were on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, with other sites in China (2), Philippines (1), Thailand (1) and Australia (1). There were more sites identified during northward (13) than southward (5) migration.

### Migration

The distribution of important sites suggests southward and northward migration occur

through eastern China, while Barter (2002) reported that 40% of the Flyway population passes through the Yellow Sea during northward migration, and that the species is also common on southward migration.

The absence of important sites in Indonesia may indicate that birds disperse through or overfly the region. Similarly, dispersal within Australia means that only four important sites were identified in Australia, but expanded survey effort at northern inland and sub-coastal wetlands may reveal additional important sites. Chatto (2003) recorded a peak in numbers on the Northern Territory coastline during northward migration.

**Table 4.15** Marsh Sandpiper - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
182	South Bo Hai Wan	CHI	14,183	2/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	20
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	RUS	12,000	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	9,026	28/04/2001	✓	✓	✓	.	26,18,169
107	SE Gulf of Carpentaria	AUS	4,661	1/03/1999	.	✓	.	.	51
173	North Bo Hai Wan	CHI	4,500	2/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	20
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	CHI	4,246	4/09/1991	.	.	✓	.	166
179	Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	CHI	3,500	30/08/1994	✓	.	.	.	47
295	Kuala Gula	MAL	3,490	9/01/1989	.	✓	.	.	169
175	North-west Bo Hai Wan	CHI	2,425	12/04/2000	.	.	✓	.	20
297	Kuala Kelumpang	MAL	2,000	16/01/1991	.	✓	.	.	169
184	South-west Bo Hai Wan	CHI	1,753	2/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	20
52	Kakadu National Park	AUS	1,600	24/04/1992	.	.	✓	.	40
393	Manila Bay	PHI	1,500	29/01/1990	.	✓	✓	.	169,81
381	Inner Gulf of Thailand	THA	1,383	15/01/2000	.	✓	.	.	133
412	Zhalong National Nature Reserve	CHI	1,483	1/04/2003	.	.	✓	.	186
296	Kuala Kedah to Kuala Sungai	MAL	1,286	5/01/1989	.	✓	.	.	169
162	Jiazhouwan	CHI	1,283	4/05/2004	.	.	✓	.	16
28	Chambers Bay	AUS	1,200	NA	.	.	.	.	130
170	Mai Po Marshes	CHI	1,165	15/12/1999	.	✓	.	.	39
154	Dongsha Islands	CHI	1,140	1/09/1997	✓	.	.	.	162
96	Port McArthur	AUS	1,094	NA	✓	.	.	.	130
387	Pattani Bay	THA	803	1/09/1987	✓	.	.	.	135
148	Chongming Dongtan N. N. Reserve	CHI	451	31/03/1996	.	.	✓	.	97
167	Linghekou	CHI	304	29/04/1999	.	.	✓	.	21

## Common Greenshank

### *Tringa nebularia*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>60 000</b>
	1% threshold:	600
	Staging threshold:	150
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002):	399 000 – 1 550 000

### Population

Although the Common Greenshank has a broad breeding distribution from western Europe to eastern Russia, and a non-breeding distribution from Africa to Australasia, no subspecies are recognised.

### Data

The Common Greenshank occurs at low densities on coastal mudflats, river banks and inland wetlands, and is widespread in the non-breeding period. The low density and broad distribution in the non-breeding period result in the species being under-sampled in surveys. The population estimate is anticipated to increase when more comprehensive survey data are available.

### Important Sites

Important sites in the non-breeding period were mainly in Australia (6), with additional sites in China (3), Malaysia (2), Myanmar (1), the Philippines (1) and Thailand (1). There were similar numbers of sites identified during southward (26) and northward (24) migration, but some differences in usage within countries. In South Korea and China, the numbers of sites recognised as important were similar in the two migration periods, but in Japan the six migration sites were important only during the southward migration period, whereas in Russia (3 sites), Malaya (1 site), Vietnam (2 sites) and Thailand (1 site), sites were important only during northward migration.

### Migration

Southward migration of the Common Greenshank occurs through the Yellow Sea and Japan, with the birds then dispersing widely into the non-breeding range. It is estimated that over 25% of the Flyway population uses the Yellow Sea at this time (Barter 2002), and the absence of important sites in Russia during southward migration suggests that birds may fly direct from the breeding grounds to the Yellow Sea.

Northward migration may differ with a slightly lower proportion of the Flyway population making use of the Yellow Sea (Barter 2002), and

less use of Japan. Northward migration also differs from southward migration in that there appears to be greater concentration of birds in south-eastern Asia, and greater use of sites in the Kamchatka and Sakhalin regions of eastern Russia.



Figure 4.22 Common Greenshank – non-breeding distribution

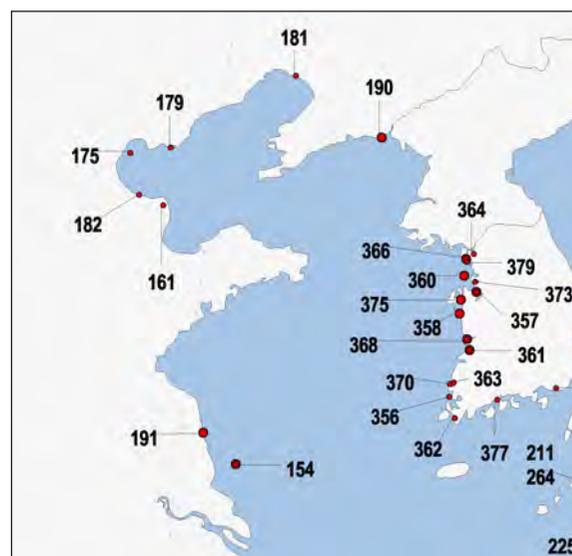
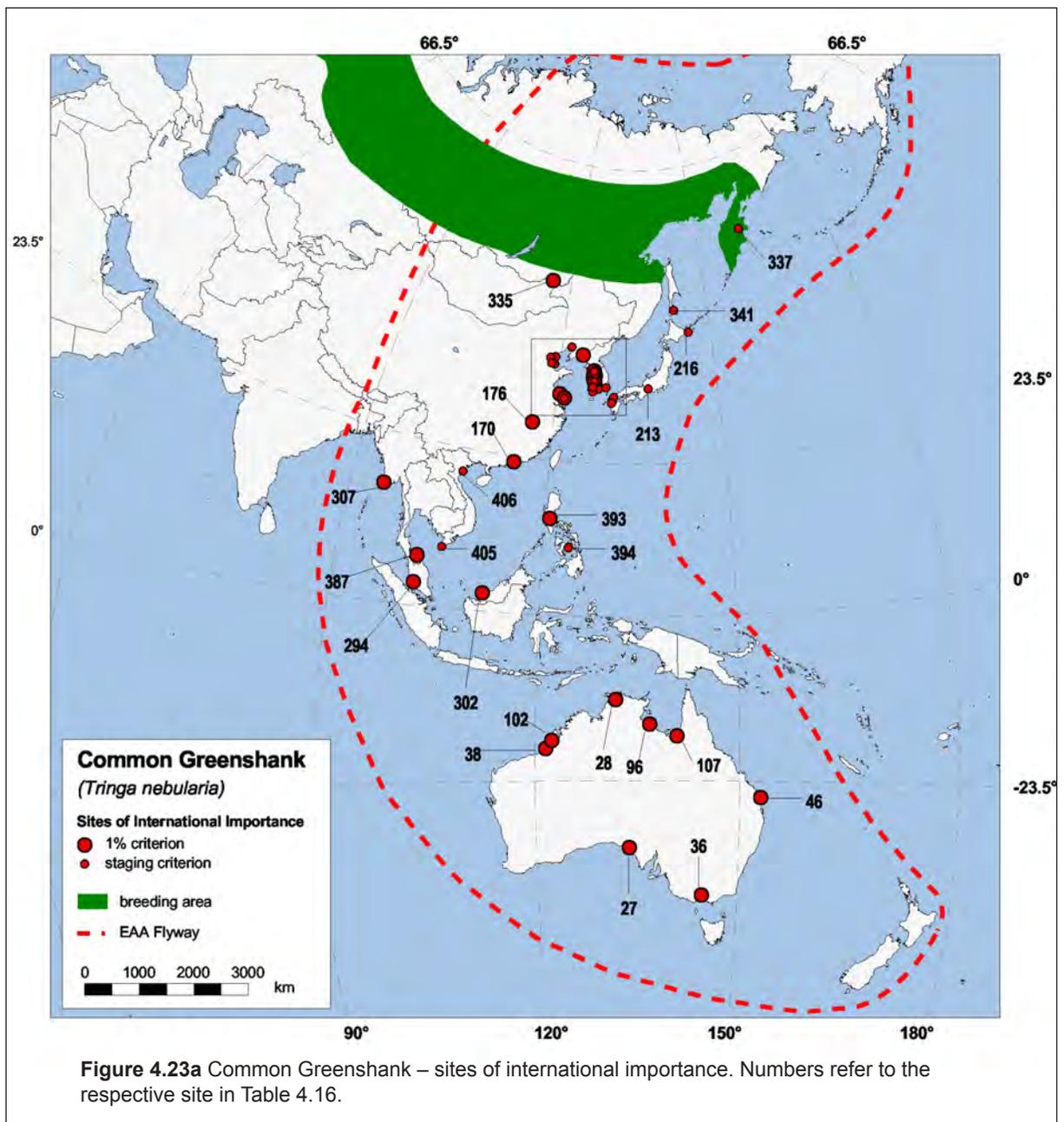


Figure 4.23b (enlargement) Common Greenshank – sites of international importance in the Yellow Sea.



**Table 4.16** Common Greenshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
107	SE Gulf of Carpentaria	AUS	6,331	1/03/1999	.	✓	.	.	51
38	Eighty Mile Beach	AUS	2,440	NA	✓	✓	.	.	99,10
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	2,325	15/10/1995	✓	✓	✓	.	164,18,18
176	Poyang Hu National Nature Reserve	CHI	2,000	23/01/1988	.	✓	.	.	169
361	Dongjin Estuary	SKO	1,585	11/09/1999	✓	.	✓	.	18,117
357	Asan Bay	SKO	1,450	27/08/1999	✓	.	✓	.	18,117
360	Daebu Island	SKO	1,209	26/08/1999	✓	.	.	.	18
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	RUS	1,100	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
46	Great Sandy Strait	AUS	1,069	NA	.	✓	.	.	50
366	Kanghwa Island	SKO	1,000	1/09/1997	✓	.	✓	.	180,116
102	Roebuck Bay	AUS	1,000	11/10/1998	.	✓	.	.	30

**Table 4.16 (cont.)** Common Greenshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
190	Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve	CHI	1,000	20/05/2000	.	.	✓	.	18
375	Seosan	SKO	963	12/05/1995	.	.	✓	.	180
358	Cheonsu Bay	SKO	963	12/05/1996	.	.	✓	.	103
96	Port McArthur	AUS	945	15/10/1996	✓	.	.	.	40
170	Mai Po Marshes	CHI	883	21/01/1995	.	✓	.	.	169
28	Chambers Bay	AUS	875	15/09/1993	✓	.	.	.	40
302	Pulau Bruit	MAL	862	15/04/1986	.	.	✓	.	82
387	Pattani Bay	THA	785	23/01/1993	.	✓	.	.	169
36	Eastern Port Phillip Bay	AUS	771	17/02/2001	.	✓	.	.	148
27	Ceduna Bays	AUS	720	1/02/2000	.	✓	.	.	173
393	Manila Bay	PHI	700	29/01/1990	.	✓	.	.	169
368	Kum Estuary	SKO	699	25/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,117
307	Irrawaddy Delta	MYA	637	1/02/2006	.	✓	.	.	122
154	Dongsha Islands	CHI	615	1/09/1997	✓	.	✓	.	162,162
294	Kapar Power Station	MAL	610	10/02/1990	.	✓	.	.	169
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	CHI	585	21/04/1997	.	.	✓	.	181
377	Suncheon Bay	SKO	548	2/09/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
181	Shuangtaizihou N. N. Reserve	CHI	520	19/08/1999	✓	.	.	.	106
337	Kharchinskoe Lake	RUS	500	23/05/1999	.	.	✓	.	67
211	Daijugarami	JAP	475	15/09/2001	✓	.	.	.	177
379	Yong Jong Island	SKO	474	NA	✓	.	✓	.	180,117
373	Namyang Bay	SKO	460	1/09/1997	✓	.	.	.	180
371	Nakdong Estuary	SKO	400	1/09/1983	✓	.	.	.	141
356	Aphae Island	SKO	361	31/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
405	Dat Mui	VIE	304	23/03/2000	.	.	✓	.	118
179	Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	CHI	300	29/08/1994	✓	.	.	.	47
175	North-west Bo Hai Wan	CHI	290	12/04/2000	.	.	✓	.	20
370	Meian Gun Tidal Flat	SKO	236	29/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
216	Fuuren-ko (Onnetou ohashi)	JAP	230	1/09/1985	✓	.	.	.	120
406	Day and Ninh Co Estuary	VIE	210	25/04/1994	.	.	✓	.	126
341	Lososei Bay	RUS	200	22/05/1980	.	.	✓	.	123
264	Rokkaku-gawa Kakou	JAP	197	23/09/1998	✓	.	.	.	92
362	Haenam Hwangsan	SKO	191	30/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
286	Wajiro Higata	JAP	185	15/09/2001	✓	.	.	.	177
182	South Bo Hai Wan	CHI	185	2/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	20
213	Fujimae Higata	JAP	181	17/08/1994	✓	.	.	.	54
394	Olango Island	PHI	170	5/05/1987	.	.	✓	.	120
364	Han River	SKO	170	1/05/2000	.	.	✓	.	141
225	Isahaya Higata	JAP	166	28/08/1996	✓	.	.	.	54
363	Hampyong Bay	SKO	152	29/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116

## Spotted (Nordmann's) Greenshank

*Tringa guttifer*

Flyway	Estimate:	1000
	1% threshold:	10
	Staging threshold:	2
Global	Delany and Scott (2002):	250 – 1000

### Population

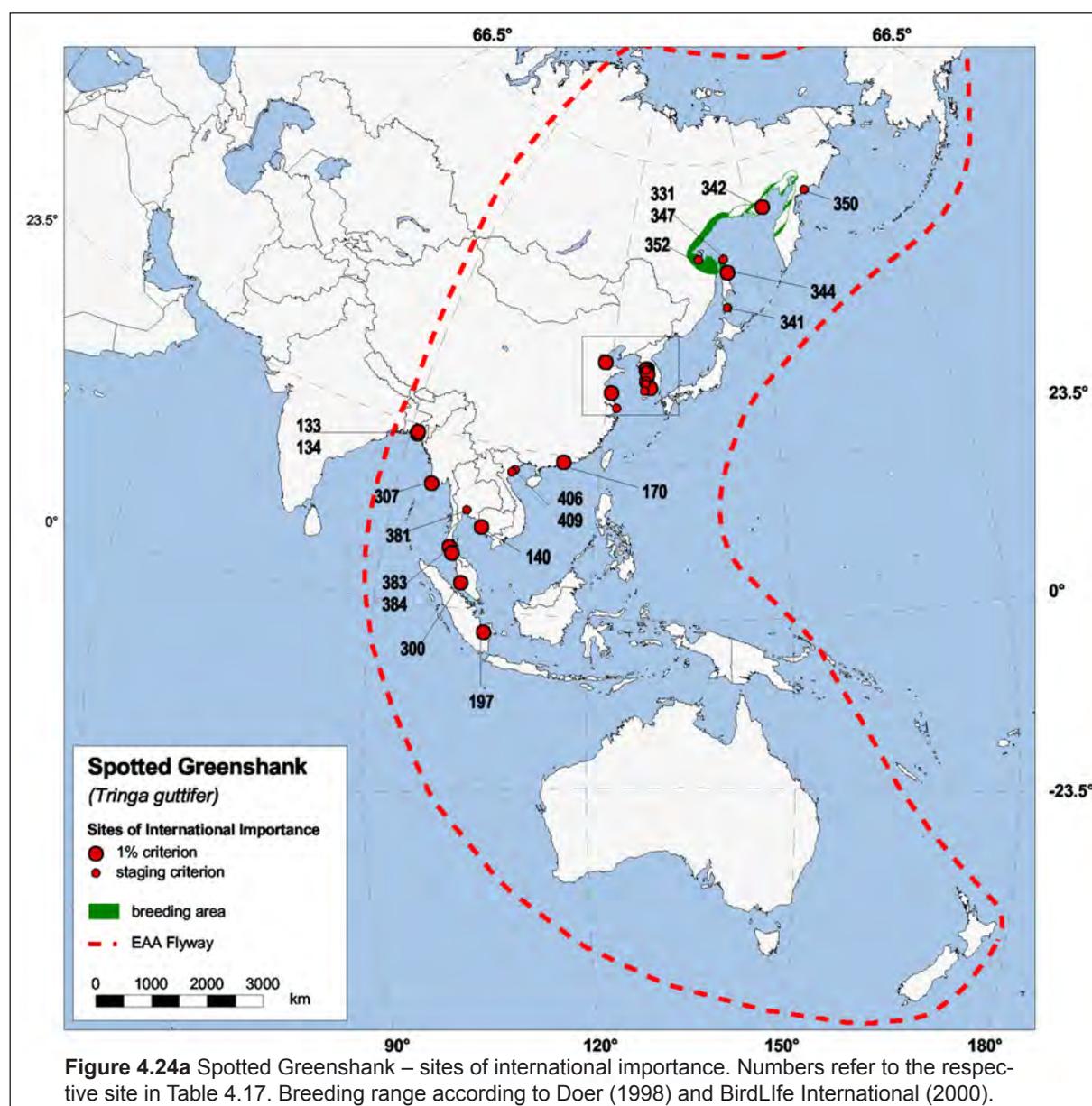
The Spotted Greenshank is one of the world's most threatened shorebirds (listed as Endangered by Birdlife International 2001). Its naturally small population makes it especially vulnerable to habitat loss, disturbance and hunting. It is confined to the EAA Flyway and no subspecies are recognised. It breeds in the Sakhalin Region of eastern Russia, and the non-breeding range is south-eastern and southern Asia, including Bangladesh and occasionally India.

### Data

The non-breeding distribution of the species is concentrated in Bangladesh and south-eastern Asia. Count data support the critically low population estimate proposed by Delany and Scott (2002).

### Important Sites

Important sites during the non-breeding period were in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Malaysia and Thailand. On southward migration, there were important sites in China (2), South Korea (7) and Russia (5), while important sites on northward migration showed a similar distribution, with sites in China (3), South Korea (6) and Russia (2), but also in Vietnam (3), Thailand (2) and Indonesia (1). Greater use appeared to



be made of sites in south-eastern Asia during northward than southward migration, and the importance of South Korea suggests that there may be additional sites in North Korea.

### Migration

Both northward and southward migration occur via the Yellow Sea area. On northward migration, there appears to be some concentration of birds in south-eastern Asia.

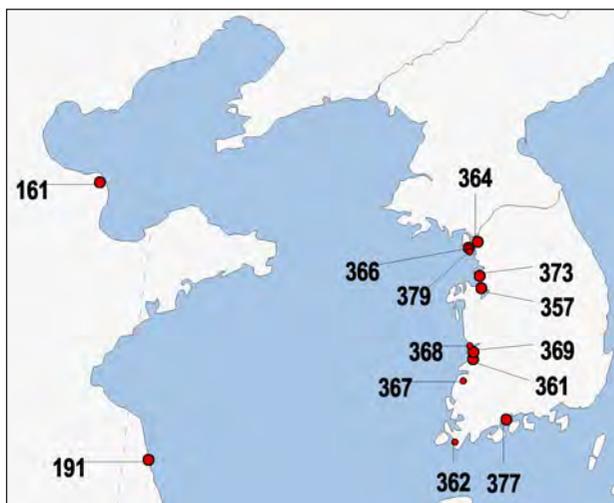


Figure 4.24b (enlargement) Spotted Greenshank – sites of international importance in the Yellow Sea.

Table 4.17 Spotted Greenshank - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
134	Nijum Dweep, Char Osman	BAN	200	18/01/1988	.	✓	.	.	169
133	Maulavir Char	BAN	100	18/01/1988	.	✓	.	.	169
364	Han River	SKO	79	1/05/2000	.	.	✓	.	141
361	Dongjin Estuary	SKO	59	NA	✓	.	.	.	18
373	Namyang Bay	SKO	57	2/05/1999	✓	.	✓	.	18,18
170	Mai Po Marshes	CHI	55	NA	.	.	✓	.	120
369	Mankyung Estuary	SKO	52	NA	✓	.	.	.	18
366	Kanghwa Island	SKO	40	NA	✓	.	✓	.	180,116
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	35	1/04/1990	✓	.	✓	.	164,163
377	Suncheon Bay	SKO	26	3/09/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
307	Irrawaddy Delta	MYA	23	1/02/2006	.	✓	.	.	122
197	Banyuasin Delta	INO	21	1/12/1989	.	✓	.	.	158
384	Krabi Bay	THA	20	6/03/1991	.	.	✓	.	169
300	Pantai Tanjong Karang	MAL	19	23/12/1988	.	✓	.	.	169
140	Koh Kong (Kaoh Kapik)	CAM	13	30/01/1996	.	✓	.	.	170
357	Asan Bay	SKO	12	1/05/1997	.	.	✓	.	180
383	Ko Libong	THA	11	1/12/1984	.	✓	.	.	120
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	CHI	11	9/09/1991	✓	.	.	.	166
344	Nabilsky Bay	RUS	10	20/07/1984	✓	.	.	.	123
342	Malkachan River mouth	RUS	10	23/08/1997	✓	.	.	.	98
409	Xuan Thuy Reserve	VIE	8	3/05/1996	.	.	✓	.	126
379	Yong Jong Island	SKO	7	17/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	180,116
368	Kum Estuary	SKO	6	25/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
341	Lososei Bay	RUS	5	23/05/1991	.	.	✓	.	123
367	Koch'ang-gun	SKO	5	1/10/1994	✓	.	.	.	180
406	Day and Ninh Co Estuary	VIE	5	4/05/1996	.	.	✓	.	126
350	Skobeleva Bay	RUS	5	25/05/1998	.	.	✓	.	66
362	Haenam Hwangsan	SKO	4	30/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
331	Baikal Bay	RUS	3	10/08/1979	✓	.	.	.	123
352	Tugurskiy Bay	RUS	3	15/10/1990	✓	.	.	.	129
381	Inner Gulf of Thailand	THA	3	1/04/1999	.	.	✓	.	57
347	Pomr Bay	RUS	2	23/08/1977	✓	.	.	.	123
148	Chongming Dongtan N. N. Reserve	CHI	2	14/03/1996	.	.	✓	.	97

## Green Sandpiper

### *Tringa ochropus*

<b>Flyway</b> Estimate:	<b>25 000 – 100 000</b>
1% threshold:	250
Staging threshold:	62
<b>Global</b> Delany and Scott (2002):	1 150 000 – 3 990 000

#### Population

The monotypic Green Sandpiper has a broad breeding distribution across western Europe and Asia, with a non-breeding range from Africa to south-eastern Asia. In the EAA Flyway, birds rarely venture south of the equator.

#### Data

The Green Sandpiper is typically a bird of inland freshwater wetlands. Therefore it is poorly

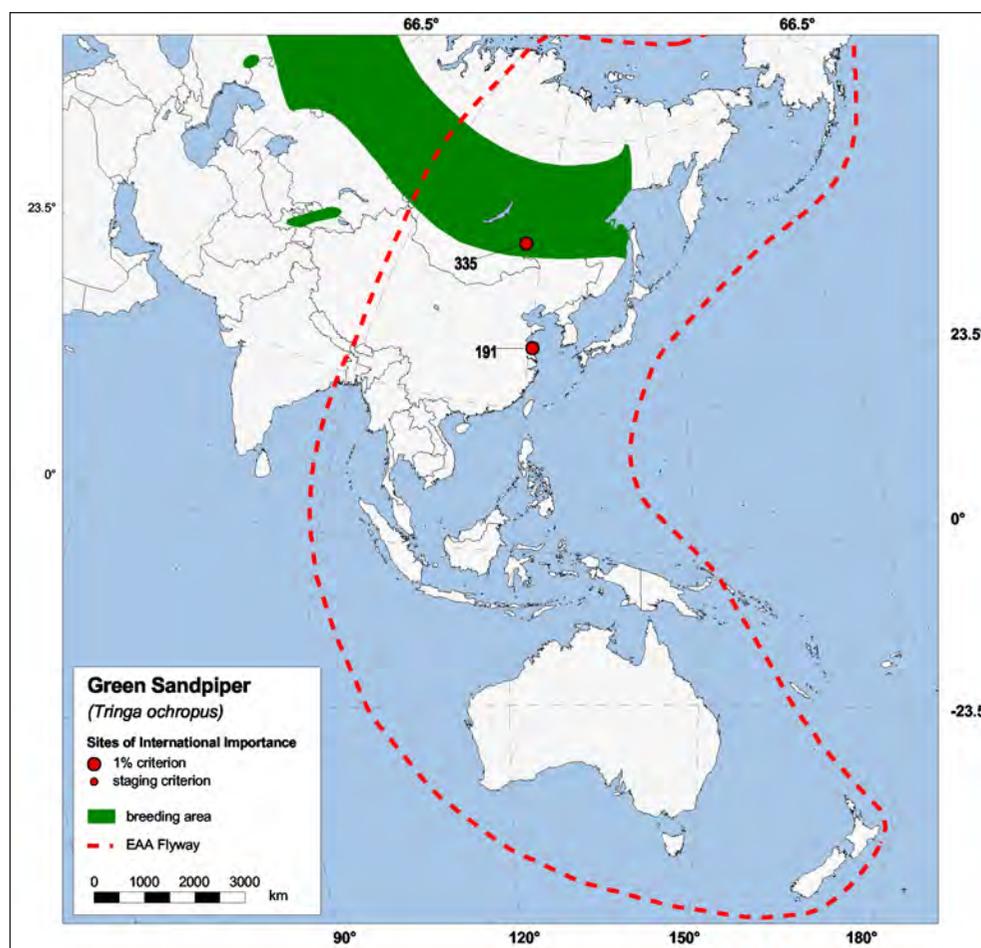
covered by most shorebird surveys and only a population range can be given. Only a small proportion of the species' global population appears to occur in the EAA Flyway.

#### Important Sites

Only two sites exceeded the 1% threshold. During the non-breeding period most of the EAA Flyway population is anticipated to occur in China. Further surveys in inland China are anticipated to identify new internationally important sites for the species.

#### Migration

Data on sites during migration are too limited to indicate migratory patterns.



**Figure 4.25** Green Sandpiper – sites of international importance. Numbers refer to the respective site in Table 4.18.

**Table 4.18** Green Sandpiper - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
335	Daurky Nature Reserve	RUS	3,000	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	1,115	21/11/1991	.	✓	.	.	169

## Wood Sandpiper

*Tringa glareola*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>100 000 - 1 000 000</b>
	1% threshold:	1 000
	Staging threshold:	250
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002):	3 055 000 – 4 320 000

### Population

The monotypic Wood Sandpiper breeds from western Europe to eastern Russia and migrates to Africa, southern and south-eastern Asia, and Australia. Less than 10% of the global population uses the EAA Flyway.

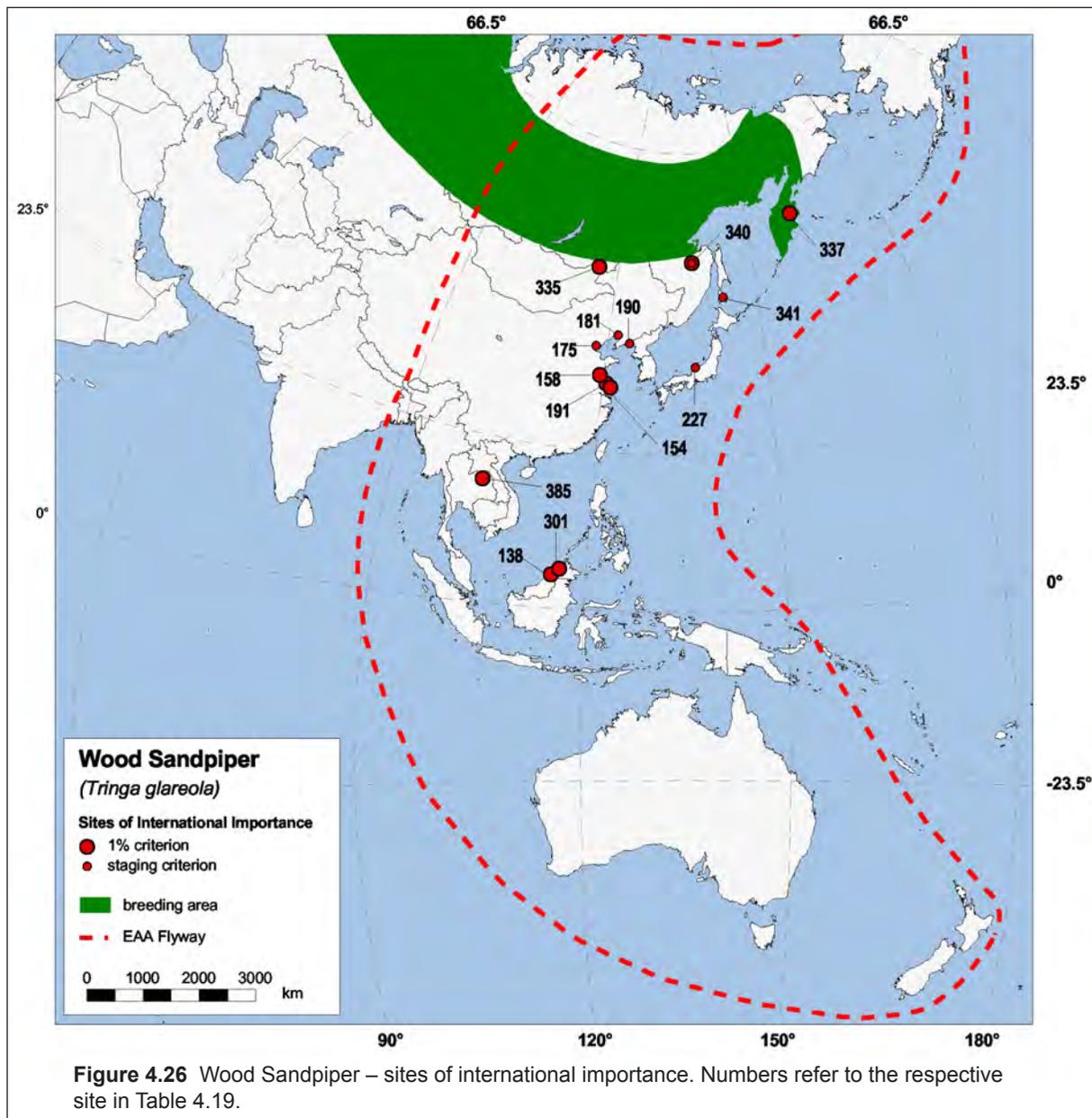
### Data

Limited count data are available because the Wood Sandpiper is a species that typically oc-

curs at low densities on inland wetlands. A population range is therefore proposed. Count data indicate that during the non-breeding period, the bulk of the population is in south-eastern Asia (Table 4.19).

### Important Sites

The only site that exceeded the 1% threshold in the non-breeding period was in Thailand, with other important sites being recognised on the basis of counts made during migration periods. The high number recorded for Daursky Nature Reserve (Russia) is from within the breeding range of the species and was an estimate made of the number of birds passing through the area during northward migration.



## Migration

The limited data available suggest that southward and northward migration occur through eastern Russia and coastal China. During southward migration there may be staging in Sabah (Malaysia) and Brunei prior to dispersal through south-eastern Asia and Australia. There is less evidence for staging in south-eastern Asia

on northward migration. There may be important numbers of Wood Sandpipers around the Yellow Sea and at wetlands such as the lower Yangtze lakes during northward migration. The scarcity of important sites identified during the non-breeding period suggests that Wood Sandpipers only aggregate when on migration.

**Table 4.19** Wood Sandpiper - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	RUS	20,000	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	3,515	1/09/1997	✓	.	.	.	162
154	Dongsha Islands	CHI	3,515	1/09/1997	✓	.	.	.	162
138	Wasan Rice Scheme	BRU	3,114	1/10/1986	✓	.	.	.	120
301	Papar	MAL	2,551	1/09/1984	✓	.	.	.	120
340	Lake Evoron	RUS	1,578	10/08/1988	✓	.	✓	.	129,129
337	Kharchinskoe Lake	RUS	1,314	24/05/1999	.	.	✓	.	67
158	Haizhouwan (Taibei Saltworks)	CHI	1,251	29/04/2004	.	.	✓	.	16
385	Nong Han Kumphawapi	THA	1,000	6/01/1989	.	✓	.	.	169
341	Lososei Bay	RUS	500	18/08/1980	✓	.	.	.	123
190	Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve	CHI	490	2/05/1999	.	.	✓	.	23
181	Shuangtaizihekou N. N. Reserve	CHI	454	12/05/1998	.	.	✓	.	22
227	Kahokugata	JAP	300	1/05/2002	.	.	✓	.	178
175	North-west Bo Hai Wan	CHI	295	12/04/2000	.	.	✓	.	20

## Terek Sandpiper

### *Xenus cinereus*

<b>Flyway</b>	Estimate:	<b>50 000</b>
	1% threshold:	500
	Staging threshold:	125
<b>Global</b>	Delany and Scott (2002):	160 000 – 1 150 000

### Population

Terek Sandpipers have a broad breeding distribution from eastern Europe to eastern Russia, and spend the non-breeding period from the west coast of Africa to the east coast of Australia. No subspecies are recognised but there are some morphometric differences between birds in north-western Australia and eastern Indonesia compared with birds in western Indonesia and south-eastern Asia (Lane 1987). This suggests that there are distinct breeding populations.

### Data

The proposed Flyway population estimate is the same as that offered by Delany and Scott (2002). Less than half of the population in the non-breeding period occurs in Australia, with most of the remaining birds in Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

### Important Sites

Important sites in the non-breeding period were in Australia (7), Malaysia (6) and Indonesia (1). Important sites during migration periods were concentrated around the Yellow Sea and Japan, with smaller numbers of sites in Russia, south-eastern Asia and Australia. In most countries the numbers of sites identified in the two migration periods were similar (e.g. South Korea, 15 and 13 sites on southward and northward migration respectively), but in Japan more sites were important on southward (11) than northward (5) migration. There may be a difference in the distribution of important sites in eastern Russia during the migration periods, with sites in the Tugurskiy Bay region identified during southward migration only, but the Moroshechnaya River Estuary identified only during northward migration. Two sites in Australia exceeded the 1% threshold during the breeding period.

### Migration

Southward migration occurs through eastern Russia, the Yellow Sea and Japan, with staging through south-eastern Asia. Small numbers have also been reported in Mongolia during

southward migration (Higgins and Davies 1996). Northward migration would appear to be similar but tending more easterly, hence the greater number of important sites identified in Japan, and possibly also the identification of the Moroshechnaya River Estuary rather than sites in the Tugurskiy Bay region in this period. Sites in northern Australia and Indonesia may be important during the breeding period for non-breeding birds.

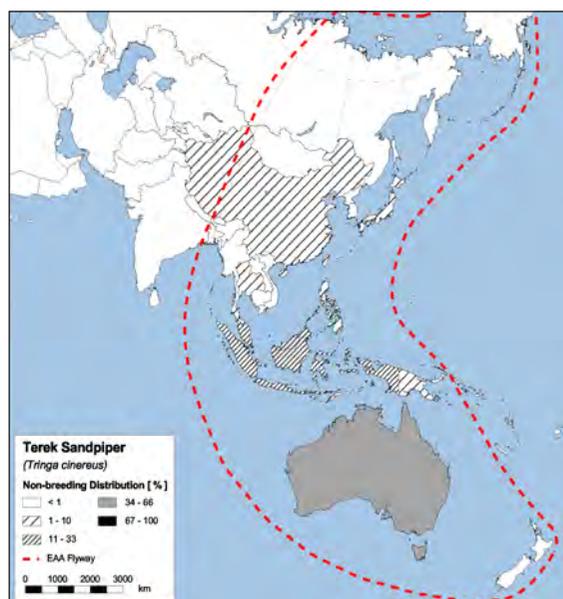
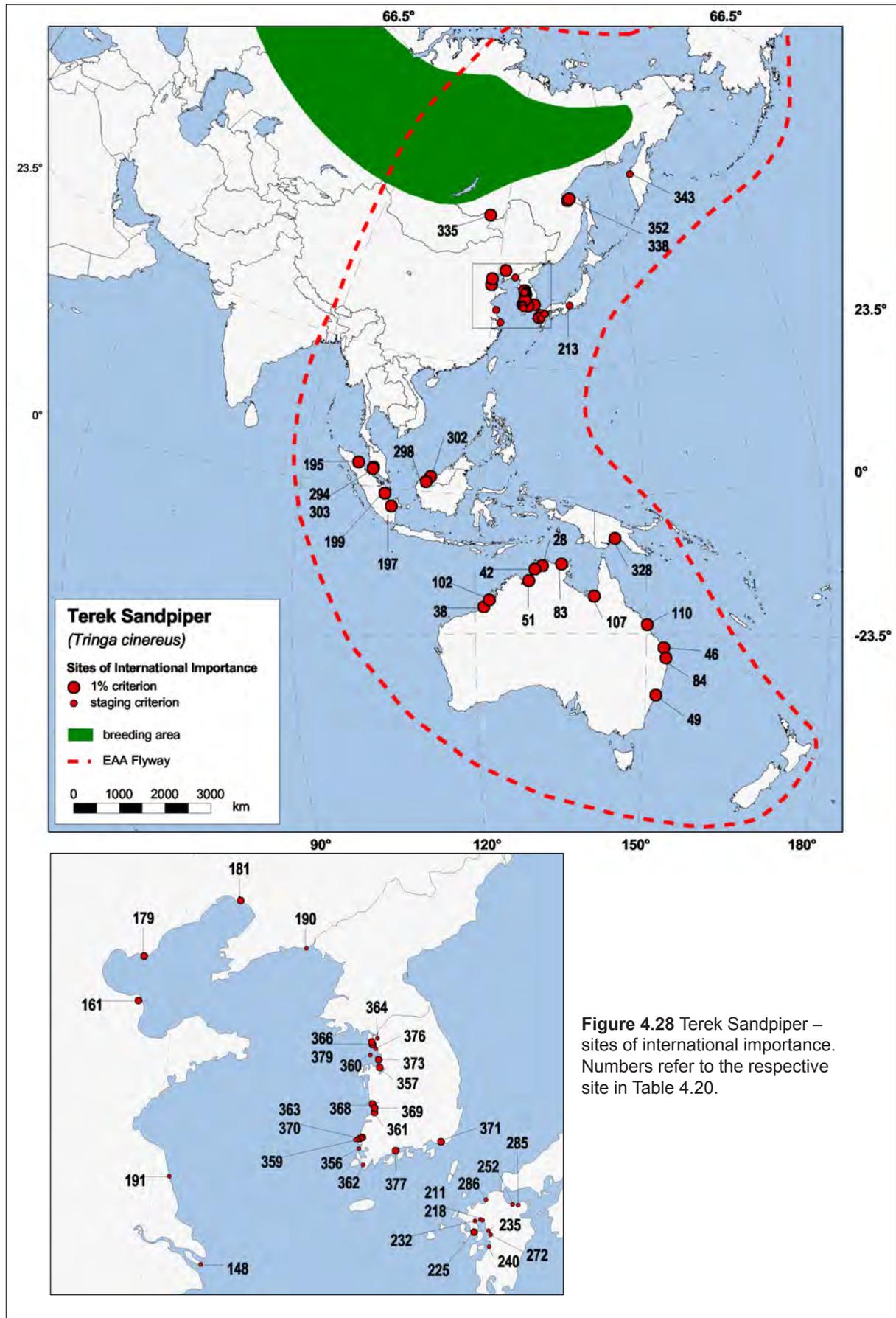


Figure 4.27 Terek Sandpiper – non-breeding distribution.



**Figure 4.28** Terek Sandpiper – sites of international importance. Numbers refer to the respective site in Table 4.20.

**Table 4.20** Terek Sandpiper - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
38	Eighty Mile Beach	AUS	7,989	17/10/1998	✓	✓	.	.	10,187
197	Banyuasin Delta	INO	5,680	1/11/1988	✓	.	.	.	158
352	Tugurskiy Bay	RUS	4,500	28/08/1990	✓	.	.	.	129
107	SE Gulf of Carpentaria	AUS	4,315	1/03/1999	.	✓	.	.	51
338	Konstantina Bay	RUS	3,850	3/08/1989	✓	.	.	.	129
110	Shoalwater Bay and Broad Sound	AUS	3,410	1/12/1995	.	✓	.	.	52
46	Great Sandy Strait	AUS	2,494	1/01/1993	.	✓	.	.	50
303	Pulau Tengah (Klang Islands)	MAL	2,303	9/10/1985	✓	✓	✓	.	120,120,169
366	Kanghwa Island	SKO	2,300	27/08/1991	✓	.	✓	.	18,116
294	Kapar Power Station	MAL	2,100	4/01/1991	.	✓	.	.	169
195	Bagan Percut - Sungai Ular	INO	2,000	14/04/1997	.	.	✓	.	43
102	Roebuck Bay	AUS	1,840	9/12/2003	.	✓	✓	.	8,100
302	Pulau Bruit	MAL	1,772	15/04/1986	.	✓	✓	.	82,56
368	Kum Estuary	SKO	1,653	25/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,117
370	Meian Gun Tidal Flat	SKO	1,628	29/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
361	Dongjin Estuary	SKO	1,600	1/05/1996	✓	.	✓	.	103,18
28	Chambers Bay	AUS	1,525	15/08/1992	✓	.	.	.	40
363	Hampyong Bay	SKO	1,496	29/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
298	Kuala Samarahan to Kuala Sadong	MAL	1,445	15/01/2006	.	✓	.	.	105
373	Namyang Bay	SKO	1,420	27/08/1999	✓	.	✓	.	18,116
357	Asan Bay	SKO	1,420	29/08/1999	✓	.	✓	.	18,116
379	Yong Jong Island	SKO	1,358	17/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	CHI	1,228	17/09/1991	✓	.	✓	.	166,3
181	Shuangtaizihkou N. N. Reserve	CHI	1,200	19/08/1999	✓	.	.	.	18
377	Suncheon Bay	SKO	1,046	14/05/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
369	Mankyung Estuary	SKO	1,040	1/09/1997	✓	.	✓	.	180,103
328	Kikori Delta	PNG	1,015	20/03/2000	.	.	✓	.	168
51	Joseph Bonaparte Bay (Turtle Pt)	AUS	1,000	NA	.	.	.	✓	40
225	Isahaya Higata	JAP	911	10/08/1996	✓	.	.	.	54
42	Fog Bay and adjacent islands	AUS	800	15/12/1992	.	✓	.	.	40
83	Milingimbi coast	AUS	800	15/06/1996	.	.	.	✓	40
371	Nakdong Estuary	SKO	790	1/09/1983	✓	.	.	.	141
199	K. Tungal to T. Djabung coast	INO	783	31/07/1985	✓	.	.	.	44
84	Moreton Bay	AUS	779	1/11/1990	.	✓	.	.	48
179	Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	CHI	700	11/05/1995	.	.	✓	.	18
49	Hunter Estuary	AUS	600	NA	.	✓	.	.	149
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	RUS	600	1/06/1995	.	.	✓	.	71
296	Kuala Kedah to Kuala Sungai	MAL	558	5/01/1989	.	✓	.	.	169
356	Aphae Island	SKO	534	31/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
364	Han River	SKO	480	1/05/2000	.	.	✓	.	141
272	Shira-kawa Kakou	JAP	468	15/09/1998	✓	.	✓	.	92,92
211	Daijugarami	JAP	459	1/05/1997	.	.	✓	.	91
240	Kuma-gawa Kakou	JAP	448	25/08/1989	✓	.	✓	.	54,54
359	Chido Up Muan	SKO	446	29/08/1998	.	.	✓	.	116
362	Haenam Hwangsan	SKO	412	30/08/1998	✓	.	✓	.	116,116
285	Usa Kaigan	JAP	342	15/09/1998	✓	.	.	.	92

**Table 4.20 (cont.)** Terek Sandpiper - sites of international importance

Site Code	Site	Country	Max Count	Date	SM	NB	NM	B	Ref.
190	Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve	CHI	326	20/05/2000	.	.	✓	.	23
235	Kikuchi-gawa Kakou	JAP	301	26/08/1996	✓	.	.	.	54
376	Song Do Tidal Flat	SKO	268	18/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
213	Fujimae Higata	JAP	217	17/08/1993	✓	.	.	.	54
286	Wajiro Higata	JAP	216	15/09/2001	✓	.	.	.	177
148	Chongming Dongtan N. N. Reserve	CHI	210	10/05/2001	.	.	✓	.	110
218	Hayatsue-gawa Kakou	JAP	203	10/09/1988	✓	.	.	.	54
360	Daebu Island	SKO	203	19/08/1998	✓	.	.	.	116
343	Moroshechnaya River Estuary	RUS	200	25/05/1990	.	.	✓	.	61
232	Kashima Shingomori	JAP	179	15/09/2000	✓	.	.	.	179
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	CHI	177	28/04/2001	.	.	✓	.	26
252	Nakatsu Kaigan	JAP	155	15/09/2001	✓	.	.	.	177