AEWA Technical Committee
May 2005

Expanding the list of species covered by AEWA

Background

AEWA's Second Meeting of Parties (Resolution 2.1):

Secretariat provided by the
United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)

> *Requests* the Technical Committee of the Agreement, in close cooperation with the Agreement Secretariat and in close consultation with the relevant bodies of the Convention on Migratory Species, to review further development of the Agreement by including additional species of wetland birds and species traditionally considered to be seabirds, looking in the first instance at the species listed in Table 2[1] and Table 3 of AEWA/MOP2.9[2], expanding Table 3 to species from the whole of Africa, and considering, in particular, the extent to which the existing Action Plan is adequate in its scope to address differing conservation problems faced by birds of prey, passerines and other taxonomic groups using wetlands;

This short note summarises some of the discussion that have taken place within the Working Group on this issue.

Definitions

Some useful possible definitions related to this issue, and used in this paper:

Waterbird

> The Ramsar Convention functionally defines waterfowl (a term which, for the purposes of its Criteria and Guidelines, is considered to be synonymous with "waterbirds") as "birds ecologically dependent on wetlands" (Article 1.2). This definition thus includes any wetland bird species.

AEWA waterbird

> A species of waterbird included within AEWA's current listing

[1] All the species listed in Table 2 were added at MoP2.
[2] Appended

Non-traditional waterbird species ('ntwbs')

A taxon of bird not currently included within AEWA's listing — *e.g.* some seabirds, raptors, passerines and other groups that may be ecological dependent on wetlands but are not listed by AEWA.

Wetland

For the purposes of the Ramsar Convention, wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.

Migratory

" "Migratory species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries;" — CMS

Issues for discussion by the Technical Committee

Possible approaches to the issue:

1. Consider expanding the list on a taxonomic basis.

Much of the discussion has been based on broadly taxonomic grounds, i.e. pros and cons of adding raptors, seabirds, passerines *etc.*

2. Consider cases for addition on the list on conservation merits

An alternative approach might be to consider candidate species for addition on the basis of their high conservation status. One selection might be to consider initially all waterbirds where are either globally threatened (CR, VU, EN, DD) or are Near Threatened according to IUCN criteria.

The attached spreadsheet gives a first (and incomplete) analysis as to how this might be approached. In essence one is looking for that sub-set of bird species which are:

- Globally, or Near Threatened; and
- are migratory; and
- occur in more than one country; and
- are wetland dependent; and
- are not already included in another CMS treaty/instrument.

The possible list is probably quite small, as most African species are typically not migratory.

A first (incomplete) analysis by Helen Baker and David Stroud indicates that the following species (possibly) fulfil all the criteria above:

Species	RDB status
Rufous Fishing-owl *Scotopelia ussheri*	EN
African River-martin *Pseudochelidon eurystomina*	DD
Brazza's Martin *Phedina brazzae*	DD
Blue Swallow *Hirundo atrocaerulea*	VU
White-tailed Swallow *Hirundo megaensis*	VU
Red Sea Swallow *Hirundo perdita*	DD
Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri*	NT
Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis*	NT

Species	RDB status
Grauer's Scrub-warbler *Bradypterus graueri*	EN
Knysna Scrub-warbler *Bradypterus sylvaticus*	VU
Basra Reed-warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis*	EN
Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta gracilirostris*	VU
Locustfinch *Ortygospiza locustella*	NT
Kilombero Weaver *Ploceus burnieri*	VU
Lake Lufira Weaver *Ploceus ruweti*	DD
Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides*	NT

Some possible options

1. Do nothing — recommend continuation of *status quo.*

2. Do nothing for the time being, allowing time assess the efficacy of AEWA to deliver conservation basis for existing listed waterbirds, but recommend a further review in X years time.

3. Recommend the pragmatic addition of certain species as/when there is a coherent need (*e.g.* as occurred for southern African seabirds at MoP2 and as possibly might be the case for Aquatic Warbler. Such additions might be species of high conservation priority *e.g.* globally threatened species.

4. Recommend adding some whole taxa (families or genera) on a priority basis (e.g. all wetland raptors, Alcedinidae and Cinclidae).

5. Recommend adding all migratory waterbirds (ntwbs).

6. Something else?!

Issues for discussion by the Technical Committee

A brief summary of some of the issues already raised. As there are different aspects to some of these, they have been arranged as either issues, problems or benefits, with related issues close to each other

Issue	Problems	Benefits
Addition of significant numbers of species	A 'dilution effect' possible - more and more species added reduces the attention given to any one species or group of species at national or international level.	
	Budget will not increase proportionately with more species added. Thus potentially/likely reduced funding on a 'per species' basis.	
	Species reviews become increasingly complex/costly with more and more species to consider - especially for taxa where there are no pre-existing data gathering or collation mechanisms (such as the IWC or *Waterbird Population Estimates*)	
	Funding for international action plans for ntwbs increasingly difficult to obtain.	Gives a mechanism to prepare international action plans for globally threatened ntwbs.
		Gives scope for co-ordinated international actions for ntwbs
		Enhanced conservation status for ntwbs at national (especially countries without existing comprehensive bird protection legislation)
Does AEWA's Action plan adequately address the root causes of the conservation problems for ntwbs? Agriculture/land-use issues (passerines)? Persecution (raptors)	If AEWA Action Plan does not cover all these issues, it would need to be ammended — a complex process for some Contracting Parties. Some seabirds spend much of the year at seas,	Adding ntwbs would give a focus of activity in habitats where currently there is little international focus — *e.g.* agricultural landscapes and land-use planning issues (passerines), or marine waters (seabirds)

Issue	Problems	Benefits
Marine waters (seabirds?)	beyond national jurisdictions — thus conservation actions involve a wide range of different organisations and mechanisms.	
AEWA already includes some (South African) seabirds.	Is there a need to be logically consistent?!	AEWA already includes some (South African) seabirds., adding the remainder would be logically consistent
To what extent to ntwbs already benefit from habitat conservation actions for AEWA waterbird species? Do we *need* to add ntwbs to the list for them to benefit from AEWA driven activities?		

Appendix 1.
Species presented in MoP2 status report (Scott 2002) - AEWA/MoP2.9

TABLE 3 : SPECIES OF WATERBIRDS OCCURRING IN THE AGREEMENT AREA BUT INAPPROPRIATE FOR INCLUSION IN THE AGREEMENT

KEY TO COLUMN HEADINGS

1. The species is not migratory, as defined in the Bonn Convention. Species which are entirely or almost entirely confined to a single Range State are indicated with a double asterisk (**).

2. The species occurs in the Agreement Area only as a vagrant or rare straggler from another region.

3. Only a very small part of the total range of the species lies within the Agreement Area. The region therefore has very little significance for the species.

4. The species is more properly regarded as a seabird, breeding on rocky or sandy sea coasts, cliffs, offshore islands *etc.*, and spending the non-breeding season exclusively in marine environments.

5. The species is otherwise unusual in its habitat requirements, occurring in desert, grassland, heathland or forest, and is at no time dependent on wetland habitats.

6. The species has been artificially introduced in the Agreement Area.

	1. Not migratory	2. Irregular occurrence	3. Edge of range	4. Marine/ seabird	5. Not wetland dependant	6. Not native
Tachybaptus rufolavatus	**					
Tachybaptus pelzelnii	**					
Podilymbus podiceps		*				
Phalacrocorax africanus	*					
Phalacrocorax auritus		*				
Phalacrocorax aristotelis	*			*		
Anhinga rufa	*					
Egretta tricolor		*				
Egretta caerulea		*				
Egretta thula		*				
Ardea humbloti	**					
Ardea goliath	*					
Ardeola grayii	*		*			
Ardeola bacchus		*				
Butorides striatus	*					
Butorides virescens		*				
Gorsachius leuconotus	*					
Tigriornis leucolophus	*					
Ixobrychus exilis		*				
Ixobrychus eurhythmus		*				
Botaurus lentiginosus		*				
Scopus umbretta	*					
Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis	*					

	1. Not migratory	2. Irregular occurrence	3. Edge of range	4. Marine/ seabird	5. Not wetland dependant	6. Not native
Bostrychia hagedash	*					
Bostrychia carunculata	**					
Bostrychia olivacea	*					
Bostrychia bocagei	**					
Bostrychia rara	*					
Geronticus calvus	*					
Lophotibis cristata	**					
Oxyura jamaicensis						*
Anser indicus						*
Anser caerulescens		*				
Anser rossii		*				
Branta canadensis		*				*
Cyanochen cyanopterus	**					
Pteronetta hartlaubii	*					
Nettapus coromandelianus		*				
Aix sponsa						*
Aix galericulata						*
Anas americana		*				
Anas falcata		*				
Anas formosa		*				
Anas bernieri	**					
Anas rubripes		*				
Anas melleri	**					
Anas sparsa	*					
Anas discors		*				
Anas smithii	*					
Aythya valisineria		*				
Aythya collaris		*				
Aythya innotata	**					
Aythya affinis		*				
Somateria fischeri		*				
Histrionicus histrionicus	*					
Melanitta perspicillata		*				
Bucephala islandica	*					
Bucephala albeola		*				
Lophodytes cucullatus		*				
Grus canadensis		*				
Grus monacha		*				
Sarothrura pulchra	*					
Sarothrura rufa	*					
Sarothrura lugens	*					
Sarothrura affinis	*					
Sarothrura insularis	**					
Sarothrura watersi	**					
Himantornis haematopus	*					
Canirallus oculeus	*					
Canirallus kioloides	**					
Rallus madagascariensis	**					
Rougetius rougetii	**					
Dryolimnas cuvieri	**					
Amaurornis phoenicurus		*				
Amaurornis olivieri	**					
Porzana carolina		*				

	1. Not migratory	2. Irregular occurrence	3. Edge of range	4. Marine/ seabird	5. Not wetland dependant	6. Not native
Porphyrio porphyrio	*					
Porphyrio martinicus		*				
Fulica americana		*				
Podica senegalensis	*					
Actophilornis africanus	*					
Actophilornis albinucha	**					
Microparra capensis	*					
Hydrophasianus chirurgus			*			
Rostratula benghalensis	*					
Haematopus meadewaldoi	**					
Burhinus oedicnemus					*	
Burhinus vermiculatus	*					
Burhinus capensis	*				*	
Rhinoptilus africanus	*				*	
Rhinoptilus chalcopterus					*	
Rhinoptilus cinctus					*	
Cursorius cursor					*	
Cursorius rufus					*	
Cursorius temminckii					*	
Glareola maldivarum		*				
Glareola lactea		*				
Pluvialis dominica		*				
Charadrius semipalmatus		*				
Charadrius vociferus		*				
Charadrius thoracicus	**					
Vanellus crassirostris	*					
Vanellus armatus	*					
Vanellus tectus	*					
Vanellus melanocephalus	**					
Vanellus indicus	*		*			
Gallinago solitaria		*				
Gallinago megala		*				
Gallinago nigripennis	*					
Gallinago macrodactyla	**					
Limosa haemastica		*				
Numenius borealis		*				
Numenius minutus		*				
Bartramia longicauda		*				
Tringa melanoleuca		*				
Tringa flavipes		*				
Tringa solitaria		*				
Tringa macularia		*				
Tringa brevipes		*				
Catoptrophorus semipalmatus		*				
Limnodromus griseus		*				
Limnodromus scolopaceus		*				
Limnodromus semipalmatus			*			
Calidris pusilla		*				
Calidris mauri		*				
Calidris ruficollis			*			
Calidris subminuta			*			
Calidris minutilla		*				
Calidris fuscicollis		*				

	1. Not migratory	2. Irregular occurrence	3. Edge of range	4. Marine/ seabird	5. Not wetland dependant	6. Not native
Calidris bairdii		*				
Calidris melanotos		*				
Calidris acuminata		*				
Micropalama himantopus		*				
Tryngites subruficollis		*				
Steganopus tricolor		*				
Larus delawarensis		*				
Larus brunnicephalus		*				
Larus philadelphia		*				
Larus atricilla		*				
Larus pipixcan		*				
Pagophila eburnea				*		
Rhodostethia rosea			*	*		
Rissa tridactyla				*		
Sterna elegans		*				
Sterna sumatrana		*				
Sterna forsteri		*				
Sterna aleutica		*				
Sterna anaethetus				*		
Sterna fuscata				*		
Anous stolidus				*		
Anous minutus				*		
Anous tenuirostris				*		

SPECIES OF WATERBIRDS OCCURRING IN THE AGREEMENT AREA BUT INAPPROPRIATE FOR INCLUSION IN THE AGREEMENT

PODICIPEDIDAE

Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus*

Endemic to Madagascar; confined to Lake Alaotra and now probably extinct as a result of hunting, habitat destruction, and competition and hybridisation with *T. ruficollis*.

Madagascar Little Grebe *Tachybaptus pelzelnii*

Endemic to Madagascar, where the population may number fewer than 5,000 individuals.

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanus*

Two subspecies occur: the nominate subspecies occurs throughout Africa south of the Sahara; *P. a. pictilis* is confined to Madagascar. All populations appear to be sedentary or dispersive. Some populations show local seasonal movements related to rainfall (*e.g.* in Congo), but no long-distance migrations are known.

Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

Invariably a marine species of rocky coasts. Three subspecies occur: the nominate race breeds in Iceland and on the Atlantic coast of Europe; *P. a. desmarestii* breeds in the central Mediterranean; and *P.c. riggenbachi* breeds on the coast of Morocco. All populations are mainly sedentary, with the northernmost populations showing some post-breeding dispersal (*e.g*. from extreme north-western Russia to northern Norway). Populations of *desmarestii* appear to be entirely sedentary.

ANHINGIDAE

African Darter *Anhinga rufa*

Mainly sedentary; apparently subject to some local movements, but these have yet to be documented.

ARDEIDAE

Tricolored Heron *Egretta tricolor*

Vagrant to the Western Palearctic from North America.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Vagrant to the Western Palearctic from North America.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Madagascar Heron *Ardea humbloti*

Endemic to Madagascar.

Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*

Largely sedentary, with some post-breeding dispersal.

Indian Pond-Heron *Ardeola grayii*

Extralimital; a scarce visitor to the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf from south-eastern Iran and the Indian Subcontinent.

Chinese Pond-Heron *Ardeola bacchus*

Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Largely sedentary, with some post-breeding dispersal.

Green Heron *Butorides virescens*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

White-backed Night-Heron *Gorsachius leuconotus*

A forest heron; apparently sedentary.

White-crested Bittern *Tigriornis leucolophus*

A secretive forest bittern; apparently sedentary.

Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*

Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.

American Bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

SCOPIDAE

Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*

Largely sedentary, with some wet-season dispersal to seasonal ponds in semi-arid areas. No evidence of regular migration anywhere.

CICONIIDAE

Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*

Largely sedentary and probably territorial. Some nomadic movements within large expanses of swamp, but no migrations known.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*

Apparently sedentary throughout its extensive range.

Wattled Ibis *Bostrychia carunculata*

Endemic to the highlands of Ethiopia.

Olive Ibis *Bostrychia olivacea*

A rather secretive forest ibis; sedentary.

Dwarf Olive Ibis *Bostrychia bocagei*

Endemic to Sao Tome; rare.

Spot-breasted Ibis *Bostrychia rara*

A forest ibis; sedentary.

Bald Ibis *Geronticus calvus*

Confined as a breeding species to the highlands of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Mainly sedentary, but subject to local movements (up to 18 km) outside the breeding season. The present population of 8,000-10,000 individuals has remained relatively stable since 1970, after a long period of decline.

White-winged Ibis *Lophotibis cristata*

Endemic to Madagascar.

ANATIDAE

Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*

Introduced into Western Europe from North America.

Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*

Introduced into Western Europe from Central Asia; possibly also a vagrant.

Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Ross's Goose *Anser rossii*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Widely introduced into Europe from North America; also a vagrant.

Blue-winged Goose *Cyanochen cyanopterus*

Endemic to the highlands of Ethiopia.

Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii*

Sedentary along rivers and streams in forested areas of West and Central Africa.

Cotton Pygmy-goose *Nettapus coromandelianus*

Very scarce winter visitor to the Arabian Peninsula from South Asia.

Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*

Introduced into Western Europe from North America.

Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*

Introduced into Western Europe from eastern Asia.

American Wigeon *Anas americana*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Falcated Duck *Anas falcata*

Vagrant to Europe and the Middle East from eastern Asia.

Baikal Teal *Anas formosa*

Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.

Madagascar Teal *Anas bernieri*

Endemic to Madagascar, where threatened with extinction.

American Black Duck *Anas rubripes*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Meller's Duck *Anas melleri*

Endemic to Madagascar.

African Black Duck *Anas sparsa*

Sedentary and territorial with a permanent home range. A species of rivers, streams and mountain bogs.

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*
Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.
Cape Shoveler *Anas smithii*
Confined to Southern Africa. Largely sedentary, with some irregular movements but no clear pattern of migration.
Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*
Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.
Madagascar Pochard *Aythya innotata*
Endemic to Madagascar where probably extinct. (The last known bird died in January 1993).
Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Spectacled Eider *Somateria fischeri*
Vagrant to Western Siberia and northern Norway from north-eastern Asia (east of the Lena Delta).
Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*
Primarily a North American and East Asian species, confined in the Agreement Area to Greenland and Iceland where the populations are resident. There is some movement of birds to adjacent coasts in winter.
Surf Scoter *Melanitta perspicillata*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica*
A North American species, confined in Agreement Area to Iceland, where the population of about 800 pairs is resident.
Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.

GRUIDAE
Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Hooded Crane *Grus monacha*
Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.

RALLIDAE
White-spotted Flufftail *Sarothrura pulchra*
A sedentary forest rail. Four subspecies have been described.
Red-chested Flufftail *Sarothrura rufa*
Sedentary. Three subspecies have been described.
Chestnut-headed Flufftail *Sarothrura lugens*
Sedentary. Two subspecies have been described.
Striped Flufftail *Sarothrura affinis*
Sedentary. Two subspecies have been described.
Madagascar Flufftail *Sarothrura insularis*
Endemic to Madagascar where locally abundant.
Slender-billed Flufftail *Sarothrura watersi*
Endemic to Madagascar where apparently very rare and local.
Nkulengu Rail *Himantornis haematopus*
A sedentary rail of lowland rain forest, occasionally occurring in mangroves.
Grey-throated Rail *Canirallus oculeus*
Sedentary. An uncommon and secretive rail of lowland rain forest in West and Central Africa.
Madagascar Wood Rail *Canirallus kioloides*
Endemic to Madagascar. Two subspecies have been described.
Madagascar Rail *Rallus madagascariensis*
Endemic to eastern Madagascar.
Rouget's Rail *Rougetius rougetii*
Confined to the highlands of Ethiopia and Eritrea; sedentary.
White-throated Rail *Dryolimnas cuvieri*
Endemic to Madagascar (*D. c. cuvieri*) and Aldabra (*D. c. aldabranus*).
White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
Vagrant to the Arabian Peninsula from southern Asia.
Sakalava Rail *Amaurornis olivieri*
Endemic to Madagascar; rare.

Sora *Porzana carolina*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Sedentary over most of its very extensive range; sometimes moves locally after breeding in Northwest Africa and Egypt. Four subspecies are relevant: the nominate race in Southwest Europe and Northwest Africa; *madagascariensis* in Madagascar, Egypt and Africa south of the Sahara; *seistanicus* in eastern Turkey and northern and eastern Iran; and *poliocephalus* in Iraq.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

American Coot *Fulica americana*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

HELIORNITHIDAE

African Finfoot *Podica senegalensis*

Highly localised and apparently sedentary. Four subspecies are generally recognised.

JACANIDAE

African Jacana *Actophilornis africanus*

Mainly sedentary, but may undertake dispersive or nomadic movements in response to drought.

Madagascar Jacana *Actophilornis albinucha*

Endemic to Madagascar.

Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*

Apparently sedentary, unless forced to move by drought.

Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

Mainly extralimital; a scarce winter visitor to the Arabian Peninsula from southern Asia.

ROSTRATULIDAE

Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*

Mainly sedentary but performs irregular movements in response to rainfall or drought.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Canary Island Oystercatcher *Haematopus meadewaldoi*

Endemic to the Canary Islands; possibly extinct.

BURHINIDAE

Eurasian Thick-knee *Burhinus oedicnemus*

A bird of dry grasslands, heathlands and semi-desert.

Water Thick-knee *Burhinus vermiculatus*

Largely sedentary, making only local movements related to changes in water level.

Spotted Thick-knee *Burhinus capensis*

A bird of savanna, open woodland, cultivated land, semi-arid scrub and stony hillsides. Mainly sedentary.

GLAREOLIDAE

Double-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus africanus*

A bird of flat, stony and gravelly desert and semi-desert plains; mainly sedentary.

Bronze-winged Courser *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*

A bird of *Acacia* and other savanna, bushveld and thorn scrub. Migratory.

Three-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus cinctus*

A bird of dry mopane and miombo woodland, thorn savanna and scrub and other dry, open woodlands. Mainly sedentary, but migratory in southernmost part of range.

Cream-coloured Courser *Cursorius cursor*

A bird of desert and semi-desert. Migratory.

Burchell's Courser *Cursorius rufus*

A bird of desert, semi-desert and overgrazed grasslands. Highly nomadic.

Temminck's Courser *Cursorius temminckii*

A bird of semi-arid bush savanna, bushveld and short grasslands. Migratory in some areas.

Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*

Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.

Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea*

Vagrant to Iran and the Arabian Peninsula from southern Asia.

CHARADRIIDAE

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Madagascar Plover *Charadrius thoracicus*
Endemic to Madagascar where restricted to coastal grassy areas in the southwest.
Long-toed Lapwing *Vanellus crassirostris*
Three subspecies have been described: *crassirostris* around Lake Chad and in Sudan, Uganda and Kenya; *hybrida* from Tanzania and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo to Malawi; and *leucopterus* from southern Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Malawi to South Africa. *V. c. hybrida* is regarded by some authors as merely the intergrades between *crassirostris* and *leucopterus*. The species appears to be largely sedentary throughout its range.
Blacksmith Plover *Vanellus armatus*
Largely sedentary, but subject to local movements in some parts of its range in relation to the rains.
Black-headed Lapwing *Vanellus tectus*
Largely sedentary throughout its range, with some local movements in Mauritania, Mali and Nigeria during the rains.
Spot-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus melanocephalus*
Endemic to the highlands of Ethiopia.
Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*
Mainly extralimital, occurring throughout southern Asia west to north-central Iraq and extreme south-eastern Turkey; also in Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Mainly sedentary.

SCOLOPACIDAE
Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitaria*
Vagrant to eastern Iran and central Saudi Arabia from Central Asia.
Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*
Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.
African Snipe *Gallinago nigripennis*
Largely sedentary, but subject to local movements often associated with drying of temporary floods.
Madagascar Snipe *Gallinago macrodactyla*
Endemic to Madagascar where uncommon.
Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Eskimo Curlew *Numenius borealis*
Former vagrant to Europe from North America.
Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*
Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.
Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*
Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*
Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.
Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macularia*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes*
Vagrant to Europe from eastern Asia.
Willet *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.
Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*
Vagrant to the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Kenya from eastern Asia.
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*
Vagrant to Europe from North America.
Rufous-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*
Mainly extralimital breeding in Northeast Asia and wintering in Southeast Asia and Australasia. Recorded as a vagrant or very scarce passage migrant on the East African coast, and as a regular winter visitor in very small numbers to South Africa.

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

Mainly extralimital breeding in Northeast Asia and wintering in Southeast Asia and Australasia. Rare winter visitor to the Arabian Peninsula; vagrant to Europe and eastern Africa.

Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Vagrant to Europe and the Arabian Peninsula from eastern Asia.

Stilt Sandpiper *Micropalama himantopus*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*

Vagrant to Europe, Africa and the Arabian Peninsula from North America.

Wilson's Phalarope *Steganopus tricolor*

Vagrant to Europe, Africa and the Arabian Peninsula from North America.

LARIDAE

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnicephalus*

Mainly extralimital, breeding in Central Asia and wintering in southern and Southeast Asia. A very rare winter visitor to the southern Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea; vagrant to the Near East.

Bonaparte's Gull *Larus philadelphia*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Franklin's Gull *Larus pipixcan*

Vagrant to Europe and Africa from North America.

Ivory Gull *Pagophila eburnea*

A marine species. Breeds in the high Arctic (Greenland, Svalbard, Russia) and winters mainly in Arctic waters within drift ice and along the edge of the pack-ice. A vagrant further south in Europe.

Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*

Breeds on the tundra of north-eastern Siberia between the Khroma and Kolyma Rivers (120° to 160°E). The winter distribution is poorly known, but is presumed to be along the edge of the pack-ice in the Arctic Ocean. Only a vagrant to Northwest Europe.

Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

A marine species; pelagic outside the breeding season. European breeding populations winter in the North Atlantic south to Mauritania.

Elegant Tern *Sterna elegans*

Vagrant to Europe from the Americas.

Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*

Vagrant to South Africa and Mozambique from Southeast Asia.

Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Aleutian Tern *Sterna aleutica*

Vagrant to Europe from North America.

Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*

A marine species, breeding on small islands off the African and Arabian coasts; pelagic outside the breeding season.

Sooty Tern *Sterna fuscata*

A marine species, breeding on small islands off the West and East African coasts; pelagic outside the breeding season.

Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*

A marine species, breeding on small islands off the African and Arabian coasts; mainly pelagic outside the breeding season.

Black Noddy *Anous minutus*

A marine species, breeding on islands in the Gulf of Guinea; mainly sedentary.

Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris*

A marine species, breeding in the Seychelles and Mascarenes, and visiting the coasts of Arabia, Madagascar and East Africa outside the breeding season.