

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF
THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
OF WILD ANIMALS**

A. PROPOSAL: Listing the entire population of *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* on Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT: Government of the Philippines.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

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| 1.1 | Classis: | Aves |
| 1.2 | Ordo: | Charadriiformes |
| 1.3 | Familia: | Scolopacidae |
| 1.4 | Species: | <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> |
| 1.5 | Common name: | Spoon-billed Sandpiper |

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

Breeds in north-eastern Russia. Migrates through Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and China, to its main wintering grounds in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. It occurs regularly at only a few sites within this wintering range.

2.2 Population

Estimated at c.4,000 – 6,000 individuals, but records suggest it may be well below 4,000. The population is declining.

2.3 Habitat

Breeds on sea coasts, and nearby lakes and marshes. On passage and in winter mainly on tidal mudflats.

2.4 Migrations

A migrant between distinct summer and winter ranges, including regularly across international boundaries. The whole population is migratory.

3. Threat data

3.1 Direct threats

Loss of habitat and disturbance by reindeer herders and their animals on the patchily

distributed breeding grounds. Destruction of wintering habitat and passage sites. Hunting of shorebirds, including disturbance by the same.

3.2 Habitat destruction

Throughout the migratory and wintering ranges, tidal flats are being reclaimed for industry, infrastructure and aquaculture and are becoming increasingly polluted.

3.3 Indirect threats

Human disturbance on tidal flats.

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

As in 3.1 to 3.3.

3.5 National and international utilisation

Small numbers and small size make this species insignificant in this respect, though it may be taken with other shorebirds in an untargeted fashion.

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

Legally protected in several, but by no means all, Range States. Key areas along its migration routes receive varying degrees of protection.

4.2 International protection status

Listed as Vulnerable. It appears on CMS Appendix II.

4.3 Additional protection needs

Full legal protection is needed in all Range States. Establishment of more protected areas of mudflat on the migration and wintering grounds. Appropriate bans of shorebird hunting to prevent inadvertent killing.

5. Range States

Bangladesh, China, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, North Korea, the Philippines (CMS Party), Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka (CMS Party), Thailand, and Vietnam.

6. Comments from Range States

7. Additional remarks

8. References

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.