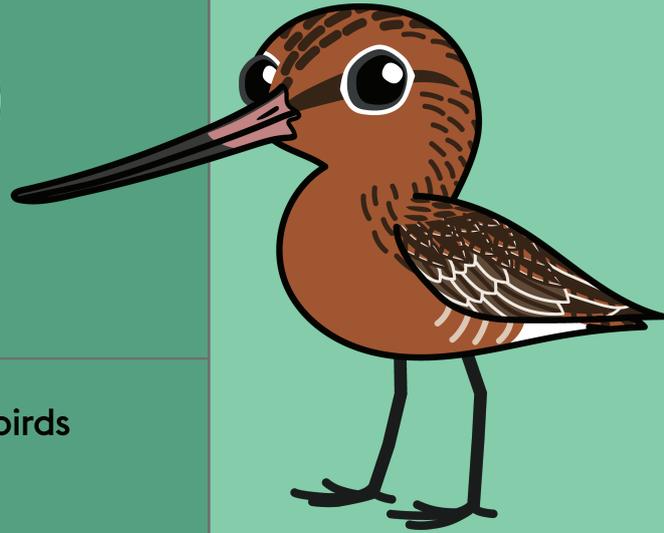


Scientific name: *Limosa lapponica*

BAR-TAILED GODWIT



IUCN status
Near Threatened



Type of waterbirds
Shorebird

Identification



BREEDING PLUMAGE

Breeding plumage is overall rufous brown with notches on upperpart feathers.

Photo: © SeocheonCounty

37-39 cm

Tail feathers are barred

Long thin and slightly upcurved beak, black and pinkish towards base

Long legs

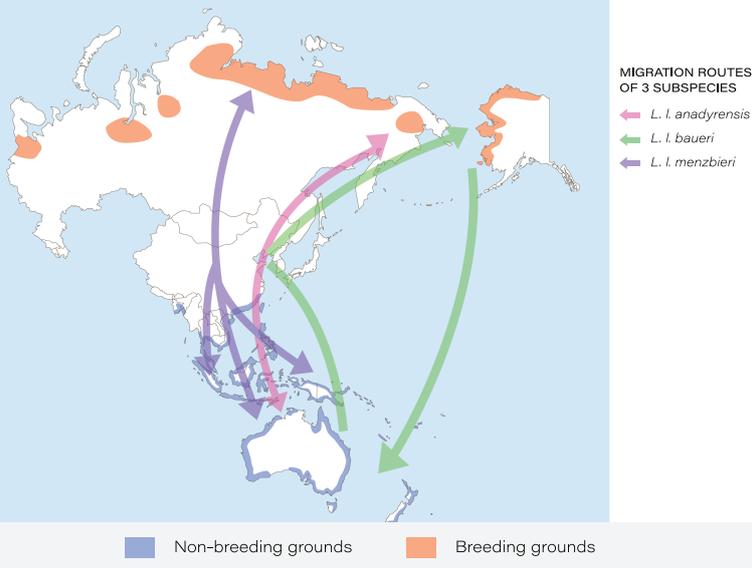
Light brown on chest and some white on belly

NON-BREEDING PLUMAGE

Photo: © Chris Purnell

Map of distribution

Migration distance: > 11,000 km



Habitats

Breeds in marshy, swampy areas in lowland tundra near river valleys, lakes and sedge bogs in the Arctic. In winter inhabits intertidal wetlands with tidal flats or sandbars.

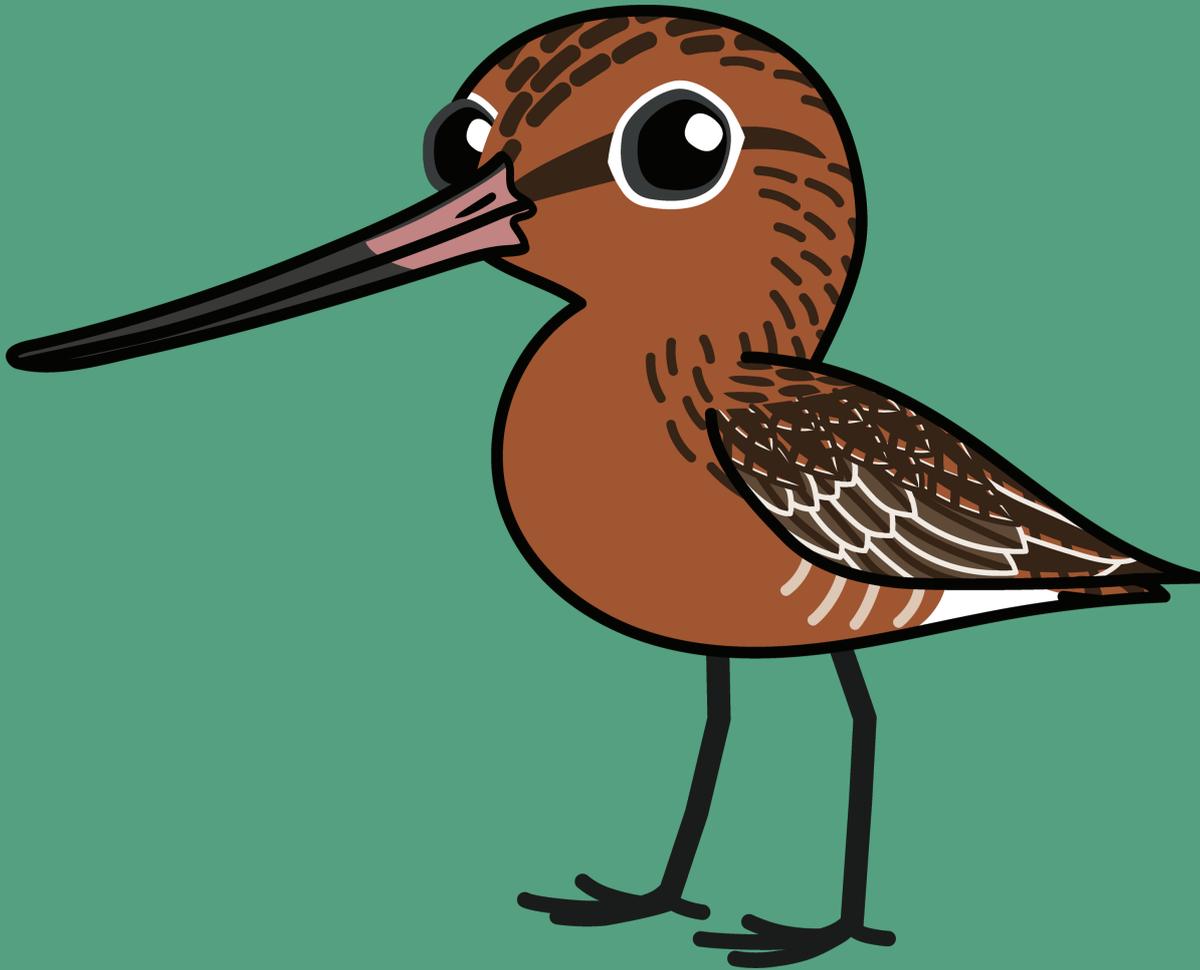
East Asian-Australasian Flyway population

(3 subspecies: *L. l. baueri*, *L. l. anadyrensis* and *L. l. menzbieri*) about 272,000 individuals

Main Threats

Habitat loss and habitat degradation, especially in the Yellow Sea region which is the key stop-over site of the species; also suffering from hunting

BAR-TAILED GODWIT



Check the EAAFP Shorebird Working Group for the conservation actions
<https://www.eaaflyway.net/shorebird-working-group/>



The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) is a network of partners within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. It aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitats and the livelihoods of people who depend upon them.
EAAFP website: www.eaaflyway.net/



Contact us | secretariat@eaaflyway.net Follow us @ eaafp
A row of social media icons for Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Weibo, YouTube, LinkedIn, Flickr, and Naver.

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